# 【第三阶段】【第 6 周】考研英语同源阅读 2

Criminologists love to argue about whether acquisitive crime inexorably rises in hard times. Statistics helpfully provide evidence both ways. According to the British Crime Survey, domestic burglary in England and Wales grew by 10% in the 12 months to June 2011. According to police records, it fell 3%（though other sorts of theft did rise）. What all can agree on is that burglary's long, strong decline over the past decade and a half has at least slowed.

So attention is turning to various ways of deterring burglars, including ever-fancier alarms and a new interest in fierce-sounding hounds. But alarms are only as good as the police who respond to them quickly, and a 20% cut in force budgets is likely to thin their ranks. Dogs have an embarrassing habit of fawning on intruders.

Against this background "forensic marking" with chemical lacquers and gels and greases containing unique codes is coming into its own. Some kinds can be painted on jewellery or iPods to identify their owner; others can be sprayed on the crooks who try to steal them.

Among the firms selling these products, rivalry is fiercest between Selectamark Security Systems, many of whose formulae include DNA, and SmartWater Technology, which uses metal-oxide combinations that are invisible to the naked eye but glow yellow under ultraviolet light. Both firms say business is booming. Selectamark's sales（including those abroad）have increased by 40% in two years, according to Andrew Knights, its managing director. SmartWater's Phil Cleary says turnover has doubled in the same spell.

Both claim their methods work. SmartWater trumpets a 100% success rate in obtaining 1,000 convictions over its 16-year existence, whereas Selectamark prefers to dwell on crimes prevented. Alan Given, a policeman who headed the Nottingham Crime and Drugs Partnership until 2010, says that domestic burglaries fell dramatically after the city deployed SmartWater in a big way. Other cities have similar tales.

But chemicals are only part of the strategy; publicising their use to frighten burglars off is crucial. Buildings are covered with warning posters. Secondhand stores and scrapyards are handed gear to look for signs of theft. Police scan unsuspecting offenders of all stripes for the telltale yellow. A barrage of ads and YouTube clips ram home the message, true or not, that crooks cannot hope to escape the long arm of forensic marking. Word gets around.

Where forensic marking is really winning converts these days is in fighting metal theft. Spurred by the rise in world prices, thieves are ripping copper and lead from railways and telephone networks, water and gas mains, churches and war memorials. Network Rail is using its services in parts of the West Midlands, and metal theft is said to be falling there. Ecclesiastical

Insurance insists that the 16,000 Anglican churches it covers use SmartWater and claims it has helped to secure convictions. If acquisitive crime really does rise along with unemployment, the forensic squad will be there waiting.

1. Which of the following is true according to the first two paragraphs?
   [A] Criminologists believe that crime rate rises with the economic recession.
   [B] The British Crime Survey and police records showed contradictory results.
   [C] Burglary has increased dramatically in Britain during the last fifteen years.
   [D] The methods adopted to prevent burglary did not work at all.
2. According to Paragraph 3, "forensic marking" can be used to _____.
   [A] stop thieves from stealing [B] provide evidence against thieves
   [C] keep goods in perfect condition [D] trace the thieves
3. Which of the following is true about Selectamark and SmartWater?
   [A] Selectamark's products are more popular than SmartWater's.
   [B] SmartWater made more profits than Selectamark did in two years.
   [C] SmartWater's products are highly effective in providing evidence of the crimes.
   [D] Both of their products can prevent criminals from escaping.
4. The word "converts"（Line 1, Paragraph 7）most probably means _____.
   [A] minds [B] skills [C] changes [D] supporters
5. Which of the following is the best title for the text?
   [A] Stopping Burglary At the Early Stage
   [B] Antiburglary Technology in Use
   [C] Selectamark or SmartWater?
   [D] Beware of Domestic Burglary

【答案速查】

1. B　2. B　3. C　4. D　5. A

【试题透析】

1. B

**[解题思路]** 根据题干关键词 the first two paragraphs 定位至文章第一至第二段。第一段第三句指出“英国犯罪调查”（the British Crime Survey）的数据显示，截止到 2011 年 6 月的 12 个月里，英格兰和威尔士地区的入室盗窃犯罪率增长了 10%（grew by 10% in the 12 months to June 2011），而第四句指出，警方的记录显示在此期间这类案件减少了 3%，由此可知，“英国犯罪调查”与警方提供的数据所显示的结果是相反的，故选项[B]为答案。

**[干扰排除]** 第一段第一句指出犯罪学家热衷于争论经济萧条时期的获取性犯罪是不是一定会增加（love to argue about whether acquisitive crime inexorably rises in hard times），此处作者指出犯罪学家喜欢争论经济萧条与犯罪之间的关系，也就是说会有不同的观点，所以并不是所有的犯罪学家都认为犯罪率是随着经济萧条上升的，故排除选项[A]。第一段最后一句指出，人们能够达成一致的是，入室盗窃犯罪率在过去十五年中持续明显下降的情况已经放缓，由此可知，过去十五年里入室盗窃犯罪率是快速下降的，只是目前下降的速度放缓了，但还不至于急剧增加，选项[C]与文意不符，可以排除。第二段首句指出，各种预防入室盗窃的方法吸引了人们的注意，其中包括防盗警报器和疯狂嚎叫的警犬，紧接着第二句指出了这两种方法的弊端：警报器需要警察的快速反应，警犬则可能对盗贼摇尾示好，并没有说这些方法对于防盗一点作用也没有，故选项[D]可以排除。

2. B

**[解题思路]** 根据题干关键词 Paragraph 3 定位至文章第三段。该段首句介绍了“司法鉴定标记”技术（“forensic marking”）是用化学涂料、凝胶和润滑剂配制而成的、包含独特代码信息的技术（with chemical lacquers and gels and greases containing unique codes），紧接着第二句介绍了其使用方法：这些标记物有些可以涂在珠宝或者 iPod 上面来识别其所有者（to identify their owner），有些可以喷在试图盗窃的小偷身上（be sprayed on the crooks who try to steal them），由此可知，“司法鉴定标记”喷在小偷身上的化学成分可以为指控盗窃提供证据，选项[B]与原文相符，故为正确选项。

**[干扰排除]** 由该段第二句可知，“司法鉴定标记”技术是用于识别主人或者小偷身份的，但无法用于彻底地阻止小偷行窃，故选项[A]可排除。“司法鉴定标记”只能减少物品被盗的几率，或者在东西被偷之后，提供指认小偷的证据，文中并没有提到它可用于保证物品完好的状态，也没有提到能用于追踪小偷，故选项[C]、[D]也可排除。

3. C

**[解题思路]** 本题主要考查 Selectamark 安全系统与 SmartWater 科技两家公司的相关情况，故

可定位至第四至第五段。其中，第五段第一句指出，两家公司都声称他们的方法有效（Both claim their methods work），紧接着第二句分别介绍了两公司各自的优势：SmartWater 宣称在其创立的 16 年间对 1000 起案件定罪，成功率为 100%（trumpets a 100% success rate in obtaining 1,000 convictions over its 16-year existence），而 Selectamark 更注重预防犯罪的发生（Selectamark prefers to dwell on crimes prevented），由此可知，SmartWater 产品的优势在于它能有效地提供犯罪证据，故选项[C]正确。

**[干扰排除]** 第四段首句指出在销售防盗产品的公司中，Selectamark 安全系统与 SmartWater 科技两家公司之间的竞争最为激烈，接着第二至第三句指出这两家公司均声称其业务正蓬勃发展，其中 Selectamark 称该公司的销售额过去两年间增长了 40%，SmartWater 则称该公司同期的营业额翻了一倍，即增长了 50%，此处均是两家公司跟自己过去的情况比，并没有互相之间比，故无法推知谁的产品更受欢迎，故排除选项[A]。此处比较的是营业额，并没有比较利润，故选项[B]可排除。Selectamark 的产品更注重预防犯罪的发生，但两家公司均没有防止罪犯逃跑的产品，故选项[D]可以排除。

4. D

**[解题思路]** 本题考查第七段第一行中 converts 一词的意思，联系下文文意推出该词的含义。该段第一句指出目前在打击金属盗窃方面，“司法鉴定标记”正赢得_____，紧接着第二句指出受全球金属价格上涨的刺激，盗贼们开始四处挖铜凿铅，从铁路和电话线路系统到自来水和煤气总管道，还包括教堂及战争纪念碑等，第三句指出针对这种情况，铁路网公司在 West Midlands 的部分地区使用“司法鉴定标记”，该地区的金属盗窃案随之减少了很多（metal theft is said to be falling there），由此可知，在打击金属盗窃方面，“司法鉴定标记”技术产生了效果，那么首句也应该与此相呼应，说明该技术获得的好成果，将四个选项代入文中，选项[D]最符合文意，故为正确选项。

**[干扰排除]** 该段旨在强调“司法鉴定标记”技术在打击金属盗窃方面取得了一定的效果，从行文来看，这一事例是起支撑首句观点的作用，将[A]、[B]、[C]三个干扰项分别代入文中空白处，均是没有褒贬的事实，不能表现出这一技术获得的积极成果，故排除。

5. A

**[解题思路]** 本题考查文章的主旨大意，故需纵观全文，梳理各段落大意。第一、二段介绍英国入室盗窃犯罪的总体情况以及一些常见的防盗方法的弊端；接着第三段介绍了用于识别物主人或是盗贼身份的“司法鉴定标记”技术；第四至第五段则介绍了“司法鉴定标记”技术最具实力的两家公司，并指出这一技术的成效及两家公司各自的优点；第六段则紧接前文内容，说明除了使用这种技术外其他减少入室盗窃的方法；最后一段指出“司法鉴定标记”技术在打击金属盗窃方面取得的效果。综上可知，本文主要讨论的是“预防盗窃”的问题，且文中集中说明的是预防盗窃的方法，选项[A]最能概括文章大意，故为正确选项。

**[干扰排除]** 文章主要阐述了“司法鉴定标记”这一防盗技术，第六段附带说明了广告、视

频等预防犯罪的方法，选项[B]的重点在于技术，文中仅介绍了一种技术，且这种技术更像是防盗方法，无法与“技术”对应，故可以排除。本文介绍了“司法鉴定标记”技术，而 Selectamark 和 SmartWater 只是拥有这项技术的两家公司，文章的主旨并不是要读者在两家公司之间进行选择，故选项[C]可以排除。文章介绍的是防盗方法，并没有着重提醒人们要注意入室盗窃，故排除选项[D]。