

2005年硕士研究生入学考试
王长喜英语预测试卷

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2005 年硕士研究生入学考试

王长喜英语预测试卷

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第一章 英语知识运用解题要诀

英语知识运用(完形填空)是历届硕士研究生入学考试必考的项目之一。该部分不仅考查考生对不同语境中规范的语言要素(包括词汇、表达方式和结构)的掌握程度,而且还考查考生对语段特征(如连贯性和一致性等)的辨识能力等。因为能够测试考生综合应用语言的能力,并能在理解的基础上测试语法结构,测试对词义各异的词、习惯用语和习惯搭配的综合应用技能,又能客观地评分,所以被认为是最理想的测试题型。

一、最新十年命题规律分析

2000年以前的大纲规定:完形填空满分为10分,共10个空,每空1分,短文长度在150个词左右。所选文章难度适中,或者说偏易。对大多数考生来说,文章在没有去掉词之前阅读起来几乎没有任何困难。但从2001年起,完形填空所选的文章篇幅加大到240-280个词左右,省缺空格由10个改为20个,每个空格0.5分,但总分值仍是10分。

分析一下2001年和2004年的完形填空,可以发现,这几年的完形填空大大地提高了难度。在短短的文章中,长句子出现的比例超过了阅读理解中的文章。这就加大了考生理解的难度。可以看出,整个语篇理解难度在向考研的阅读理解靠拢,填空的省缺内容难度也有所加大。

尽管近两年的考题有了变化,考题的难度也在逐年加大,但综合分析近十二年的考研完形题目,我们还是会发现其中的一些规律。

1. 文章体裁以说明文和议论文为主

完形填空所选的短文多是观点鲜明、条理清楚的说明文或议论文,所涉及的多是科普、经济、历史、社会、文化等具有一定时代感、现实性或科学性的文章。如:

1993年:室内设计	1999年:劳动安全措施
1994年:用词准确性的重要性	2000年:农业经济
1995年:睡眠	2001年:新闻立法
1996年:维生素	2002年:传媒的发展
1997年:新的就业形式	2003年:青少年教育
1998年:对英国工业革命的看法	2004年:青少年犯罪行为讨论

因此考生如果平时多读这一类的文章,积累多方面的词汇和知识,就很容易弄清文章的大意和逻辑关系,为做题打下良好的基础。

2. 考点总是围绕着语篇

纵观这十几年的考题,我们发现,完形填空决不是要考词义辨析、固定搭配、语法等孤立的知识点,而是从语篇的角度综合测试考生对文章的理解能力。也就是说,考生的语感及其对整篇文章的理解程度在做题中起到了至关重要的作用。请看下面的例子:

We also expect each place to be appropriate to its use. You would be _____ if the inside of your bedroom were suddenly changed to look like the inside of a restaurant. (1993-51)

[A] amused [B] interested [C] shocked [D] frightened

从单句看,一个人看到自己的卧室突然变得像饭馆一样,感到“有趣、好笑”、“有兴趣”、“大吃一惊”或者“害怕”都可能,但作者在上句谈到室内设计的重要性时说“我们还期望每个地方都适合其作用”(We also expect each place to be appropriate to its use),本句举出了设计式样与作用不相符的具体例子,说使人感到“出乎意料”(unexpected)才能支持上文观点,故选 shocked(大吃一惊)。

因此,考生在做完形填空题时,切忌只见树木,不见森林,抛开语篇孤立地看句子做题的方法是绝不可取的。

3. 定语从句、同位语从句、倒装句是语法考查内容的重点

近些年来,完形填空专门测试语法的题目不多,而是把重点放在词汇及对上下文的理解上,但我们发现,完形填空一旦考语法,就一定与定语从句、同位语从句或倒装句有关。例如:

The words used by the speaker may stir up unfavorable reactions in the listener _____ interfere with his comprehension; hence, the transmission-reception system breaks down. (1994. 45)

[A] who [B] as [C] which [D] what

本题显然是让考生在空白处挑出一个合适的关系代词。关系代词是有先行词的,因此要从上文中找出是什么 interfere with his comprehension。若只看到空格前的 the listener 就主观地以为它是先行词,则很容易错选 A 项。但从全句来看,只有 unfavorable reactions 才有可能作本句的先行词。这时再看选项:who 指人,不行;as 引导非限定性定语从句居多,且 as 的词义不合题意;what 不引导定语从句,只有 which 合适。

因此考生要特别关注这几个语法现象,并能将其吃透。

4. 在上下文中的认词能力、辨词能力是词汇考查的重点

词汇的测试在研究生英语考试中应该说是无处不在,它贯穿整个考卷的各个部分。综合十几年来来的考题分析,我们会发现,完形填空题不仅考查考生的认词能力、辨词能力,更重要的是考查考生在上下文中认词和辨词的能力。近年来完形填空所设置的选项要求考生在掌握一定词汇量的基础上,通过大量阅读并具有一定的语感才能区分正确与错误。测试词汇次义项、引申含义的情况也越来越多。例如:

But they insisted that its _____ results during the period from 1750 to 1850 were widespread poverty and misery for the bulk of the English population. (1998, 43)

[A] momentary [B] prompt [C] instant [D] immediate

从四个选项来看,momentary(短暂的),prompt(即时的),instant(迅速的),immediate(直接的)似乎都能与之后的 results 搭配,而且意思也相差无几。但是,从后面的 1750 到 1850 来看,前面的三项就不合适了。

由此可见,考生仅仅背会大纲词汇表是远远不够的,应意识到,处于考研阶段,记词不能再限于一词一义,一词一用,应经常对词汇进行同义、反义、近义、同形、同音等多种比较,细心观察不同上下文、不同搭配的各种含义、各种用法特点,方可对它们有比较深刻全面的理解,才能有把握地选择正确的意义和搭配。

二、英语知识运用与语篇衔接

英语知识运用是一种综合测试方式,通过研究历年考题发现,考生要准确补全文章空白处,使其意义连贯,应实现四种类型的语篇衔接,即语义衔接、逻辑衔接、结构衔接和惯用衔接。实现这四种衔接,考生可联系上下文逻辑关系,或依据一些线索词来完成。以下介绍一下这四种衔接反映在试题上的考点及其做题技巧。

1. 语义衔接

语义衔接在语篇中通常由同现词汇、复现词汇来实现。所谓同现是指意义上相互联系的单词出现在同一语义场中。每个单词都有其适应的空间,适合的话题,与同一话题相关的词汇就构成了一个以某一话题为中心的词汇链。此外,为了使语篇意思连贯、结构完整,作者经常运用词汇复现技巧,即重复使用某一词语,有时以原词出现,有时以同义(近义)词、同根词、上下词等形式出现。

语义衔接反映在试题上表现为同义/近形实词(如:名词、动词、形容词、副词等)的选择。这类实词的选择辨析题在考研完形填空中的比例很高,大约占 70%。从近两年的考题看,这个比率呈上升趋势。要做到正确辨别同义/近义/近形词,实现语义衔接,不但要求考生具有一定的语篇阅读能力,正确理解上下文的逻辑语义关系;辨别空格前后词语的同现/复现关系;而且丰富的词汇、语法知识也有助于考生做出快速、准确的选择。下面结合历年真题介绍一些做题的技巧和方法。

(1) 复现利用技巧

复现是一种词汇衔接手段,它通过原词、同义词、反义词、概括词等形式重复某一概念,使整篇文章上下连贯、有机地衔接在一起。通过同一概念词的重复使用达到语篇上下衔接,在语篇中运用比较广泛。

复现包括原词复现,同义词、近义词复现,反义词复现,同源词复现和上义词复现。考生可根据文章的具体情况选择并利用文章当中的复现现象。

As was discussed before, it was not until the 19th century that the newspaper became the dominant pre-electronic _____, following in the wake of the pamphlet and the book and in the company of the periodical. (2002, 23)

[A] means [B] method [C] medium [D] measure

原句中出现了 newspaper, book, pamphlet 以及 periodical 这些词,而此处义是说 newspapers 变为为什么。显然,我们可以使用上义词复现的技巧判定此处应选 medium,与 newspapers, book, pamphlet 和 periodical 构成上下义复现关系。

(2) 同现利用技巧

同现指意义上相互关联的单词同时出现在同一语篇当中。一个语篇,一个话题,要求有与之相关联的词汇。由于单词意义的差别,使用的语域不同,因此所适应的上下文也各有别。为了保证语篇的和谐性,得体性,有必要以话

题为中心,了解由相关单词组成的词汇链。我们以 2001 年和 2002 年的考题为例,来看一下同现在完形填空中的重要性。

2001 年的考题中,围绕“新闻立法”这一主题,文章中出现了以下的同现词:

witness, involved in, case, trial, legal/illegal control, Lord, publicity, media, legislation, judge, bill, court, sentence, guilty verdict, press...

2002 年的考题中,这一现象更为突出。以下是完形填空当中出现的同现词:

television, newspaper, pre-electronic, pamphlet, book, periodical, communication, revolution, transport, railway, telegraph, radio, motion pictures, computer, integrated circuit, media, personal, computer age, information society...

由以上可知,同现这种现象普遍存在于英语文章中。而且,根据同现的内容,可分为以下几种:

a. 选项为名词时,其前后的名词为选择的依据。

... when he said the 41 of privacy controls contained in European Legislation would be left to judges rather than to Parliament. (2001 年试题)

[A] translation [B] interpretation [C] exhibition [D] demonstration

答案为[B]。选项皆为名词,从语义上看,与 privacy controls(隐私权)相关的话题为保护、解释隐私权。可见,选项中只有[B]interpretation(解释)正确,指对欧洲立法有关隐私权的解释、说明。

As time went by, computers became smaller and more powerful, and they became "personal", as well as institutional, with display becoming sharper and storage 34 increasing. (2002 年试题)

[A] ability [B] capability [C] capacity [D] faculty

答案为[C]。四个选项均为名词,[A]、[B]为近义词,意为“能力”;[C]capacity,“容量,容积”;[D]faculty,“技能”。由空格前的 storage(存储)可知,与之能形成语义衔接表达同一话题的只有[C]capacity,表示“存储容量”。

b. 选项为动词、动词词组(包括动名词、动词的分词形式)时,其前后的动词、名词、介词为选择依据。

There can be no question about the value of a safety program. From a financial standpoint alone, safety 48 . (1999 年试题)

[A] comes off [B] turns up [C] pays off [D] holds up

答案为[C]。[A]comes off 意为“(计划,企图)成功”;[B]turn up“出现,露面”;[C]pay off“还清债务”,其言外之意为“有收益”;[D]holds up“支撑,继续”。前一句中的 value(价值)一词及本句中的关键词 financial,说明空白处所填词汇应与经济价值有关,故[C]pays off 正确。全句意为:仅从经济角度来看,安全也是有效益的。

In a significant 32 Of legal controls over the press, Lord Irvine, the Lord Chancellor, will introduce a draft bill that will propose making payments to witnesses illegal. (2001 年试题)

[A] tightening [B] intensifying [C] focusing [D] fastening

答案为[A]。“加强,使严格”。四个选项均为动名词,其中能与空格后的名词词组 legal control 形成语义衔接的只有[A],表示“加强法律控制”。其他[B]“加剧”;[C]“集中”;[D]“拴牢,加紧”。

c. 选项为形容词时,可以其前后出现的名词、动词、副词、介词为依据。

Companies with low accident rates plan their safety programs, work hard to organize them, and continue working to keep them 42 and active. (1999 年试题)

[A] alive [B] vivid [C] mobile [D] diverse

答案为[A]。[A]alive 意为“有活力的,有生气的”;[B]vivid 为“生动的,逼真的”;[C]mobile 为“灵活的,流动的”;[D]diverse 为“不同的,纷杂的”。根据句意“事故率低的公司制定自己的安全计划,努力组织好这些计划,并继续努力以确保这些计划(them)充满活力”,而不是“生动、灵活或不同”。再者,根据句中线索词 and 可知空白处的词与 active 应是平行并列结构,词义上互为补充、解释,是 active 的近义词复现。由此也能断定选项[A]alive 正确。

They were thought of, like people, in terms of generations, with the distance between generations much 36 . (2002 年试题)

[A] deeper [B] fewer [C] nearer [D] smaller

答案为[D]。空格前的 distance(距离)只能用形容词 small, big 来修饰,而不用 near, far(远、近)。正如 price 不能用 cheap, expensive 修饰,只能用 low, high 修饰一样。

Getting enough vitamins is essential to life, although the body has no nutritional use for 49 vitamins. (1996 年试题)

[A] exceptional [B] exceeding [C] excess [D] external

答案为[C]。excess“过量的,额外的”。[A]exceptional“例外的,异常的”;[B]exceeding“胜过的,超越的”,[D]external“外边的,外部的”,根据全文主题及前半句 enough 的意思,只有选项[C]excess 符合上下文的意思,是 enough 的近义词复现;从反面进一步说明,尽管维他命摄入过多对身体没有多大营养价值,但摄取足够的维他命还是有必要的。

d. 选项为副词时,其前后出现的动词、形容词、副词为判断依据。

This“disposable”work force is the most important trend in American business today, and it is 47 changing the relationship between people and their jobs. (1997 年试题)

[A] instantly [B] reversely [C] fundamentally [D] sufficiently

答案为[C]。由上文中的 the most important 可断定这一改变(changing)是最大程度上的改变,所以[C]fundamentally 正确。其他选项([A]短暂地,迅速地;[B]相反地;[D]足够地)均不合题意。

By contrast, they saw in the preceding hundred years from 1650 to 1750, when England was still a 47 agricultural country, ... (1998 年试题)

[A] broadly [B] thoroughly [C] generally [D] completely

答案为[D]。由本句的 preceding 及全段意思也可了解到 1650—1750 年间是工业革命发生的前期,再由空格前 still(仍然)可断定那时的英国仍然完全是个农业国家。[A]、[C]都表示“大体上地”,[B]、[D]都表示“完全地”,但 completely 用得范围更广、更普遍,故选[D]。

2. 逻辑衔接

一个完整的语篇也应该是连贯的、统一的、符合逻辑的。文章的逻辑关系的形成主要靠使用一些起、承、转、合的词语。做题时考生应通过理解上下文的语义关系,选择正确的逻辑衔接词,即正确的转承语。

逻辑衔接反映在考题上主要是以逻辑连接词(包括反映句间逻辑关系的连接词、介词、短语等)。这类试题占整个英语知识运用考题的 10%。

(1) 熟记一些表示逻辑关系的常用词(组),有备无患。

完形填空中常见的逻辑关系有:

转折、让步:它表示后一种观点或事实与前一种事实或观点相比有些出乎意料。常用的词或词组有: however, yet, but, anyhow, anyway, nevertheless, in spite of 等。

原因、结果:表达原因、结果的常用词或词组有: because, since, as, due to the fact that, so, therefore, thus, hence, accordingly, consequently, as a result, as a consequence, now that, in that 等。

比较、对比:比较关系表示意义上的相似关系;对比关系表示意义上的不同或相反。表达比较、对比的词和词组常见的有: in comparison, by comparison, like, as, just as, in contrast, by contrast, conversely, oppositely, on the contrary, instead of, rather than 等。

列举:指叙述一系列相关的事实、观点等。表示列举逻辑关系的可以是单词,也可以是词组,常见的有: first (ly), second (ly), third (ly), finally; first, next, then, last; one, two, three, ...; for one thing, for another thing, ... 等。

补充:表示对前一个事实或观点做进一步的阐述。表示这种逻辑关系的词或词组常用的有: also, too, similarly, further, moreover, likewise, in addition, furthermore, what's more, not only, ... but also, ... some, ... others, ... still others, ... 等。

(2) 根据上下文语义、结构及提示词判断逻辑关系

If a farmer wishes to succeed, he must try to keep a wide gap between his consumption and his production. He must store a large quantity of grain 41 consuming all his grain immediately. (2000 年试题)

[A] other than [B] as well as [C] instead of [D] more than

答案为[C]。instead of(而不是)。根据上下文的意思来判断空格前后之间的逻辑关系,即“必须储存大量的谷物”和“短时间内消费掉”之间的关系。由前文“一个农民如果想成功,他必须在消费和生产之间保持一个较大的距离”,再结合常识便可判断“储存”与“消费”是相对关系,所以用[C]。[A]other than“不包括”。

He can continue to support himself and his family 42 he produces a surplus. (2000 年试题)

[A] only if [B] much as [C] long before [D] ever since

答案为[A]。空格前后的句间逻辑关系(尤其是主句中的 can)应是条件结果关系,也只有[A]only if 符合逻辑,“有了剩余的粮食才能继续养家糊口。”另外有个线索词 produces。在历届考题中,当情态动词,助动词 will 与动词

的第三人称单数出现在两个分句中,通常这两个分句是条件结果关系。

Publication of the letter came two days later after Lord Irvine caused a storm of media protest when he said the interpretation of privacy controls contained in European legislation would be left to judges 42 to parliament. (2001 年试题)

[A] better than [B] other than [C] rather than [D] sooner than

答案为[C]。rather than(而不是)。空格前后的 to judges 和 to parliament 是平行结构,能与前面的 would 构成习惯用法的只有 rather than, would... rather than 意为“宁愿……而不……”。本句意为:……欧洲立法中有关隐私权的解释,应由法官而不是由议会来决定。[A] better than(比……好);[B] other than(除了……之外);[D] sooner than 常用 no sooner than 结构中,意为“一……就……”。

"Press freedom will be in safe hands 46 our British judges," he said. (2001 年试题)

[A] with [B] to [C] from [D] by

答案为[A]。with 在这里表示原因,全句意为:由于有我们英国法官,新闻自由才会被安全把握。其他三项句法结构上不符。

3. 惯用衔接

惯用衔接主要指动词与介词、副词的固定搭配,名词与介词、名词,介词与名词等的固定搭配,这类题占 10%。

惯用衔接反映在选项上为动词短语、名词或介词短语,这些词往往和其前后的某个词形成习惯表达法。

(1) 熟记惯用短语(见相关考研固定词组与搭配)

(2) 注意其前后出现的词,看有无固定搭配。例如:

Naturally he will try to borrow money at a low 49 of interest, but loans of this kind are not frequently obtainable. (2000 年试题)

[A] proportion [B] percentage [C] rate [D] ratio

答案为[C]。rate of interest 是常用短语,表示“利率”。其他三项[A](比例);[B](百分比);[D](比率)都不能与 interest 形成搭配。

Publication of the letter came two days after Lord Irvine caused a 40 of media protest when... (2001 年试题)

[A] storm [B] rage [C] flare [D] flash

答案为[A]。四个选项中只有 storm 与 protest 形成固定搭配,表示抗议的强烈程度, a storm of media protest 意为:强烈的媒体抗议。

He must use this surplus in three ways: as seed for sowing, as insurance 43 the unpredictable effects of bad weather and as a commodity which he must sell in order to replace old agricultural implements and obtain chemical fertilizers to feed the soil. (2000 年试题)

[A] for [B] against [C] of [D] towards

答案为[B]。insurance 后面的介词可以是 for, 表示为某种好事物投保, 如: insurance for life(人寿保险), 也可以是 against, 表示为了防范某种不利因素而投保, 如: insurance against accident(保事故险)。本句空格后面的名词短语 the unpredictable effect of bad weather(坏天气带来的难以预料的影响)说明这里的介词应用[B] against。

"Benefits" have been weighed 40 "harmful" outcomes. (2002 年试题)

[A] above [B] upon [C] against [D] with

答案为[C]。空格前后的 benefits 和 harmful outcomes 意义相对,四个选项中能体现此种关系的只有[C] against。此外, weigh against 是一个固定搭配,意为“认真考虑、权衡”,前后比较的常常是两种不同的东西或相反的东西,如: weigh the advantages against disadvantages 权衡利弊; weigh one plan against another 权衡一个计划与另一个计划的优劣。

4. 结构衔接

结构衔接主要指一些固定句式,关系从句,主谓一致,倒装句及平行结构等间的连接。这类试题约占完形填空的 10%。

结构衔接反映在选项上常是以关系代词、关系副词、人称代词、不定代词、副词等形式出现。

(1) 熟悉历年考题中常出现的固定句式,如: It + be + adj. + (for sb.) to do sth.; such (so)... that; whether... or; neither (not)... nor; some... others...; still others... 等。

(2)选项为关系代词、副词或连词时

a. 需分析句子结构,判断是否属于定语从句、状语从句、表语从句,还是同位语从句,如是定语从句,应先找出句子的先行词从而决定正确引导词;

b. 看看句子是否涉及到主谓一致或倒装的关系,进而确定正确选项;

c. 分析前后分句间的逻辑关系,有无平行、并列关系,从而确定正确选项。

Some place great emphasis on mechanical guarding. Others stress safe work practices by observing rules or regulations. 47 others depend on an emotional appeal to the worker. (1999 年试题)

[A] Some [B] Many [C] Even [D] Still

答案为[D]。参照本句的上文可清楚地发现一条明显的线索,即:Some... Others... Still others 表示层层递进的固定表达法,由此可见联系上下文的重要性。

There are thirteen or more of them, and if 43 is missing a deficiency disease becomes apparent. (1996 年试题)

[A] any [B] some [C] anything [D] something

答案为[A]。空白处前面的“thirteen of them”说明空白处的代词代替的是可数名词,而空白处后面的 is 又限定了该词应是单数形式,所以[A]any(任何一种)正确。

When the work is well done, a climate of accident-free operations is established 44 time lost due to injuries is kept at a minimum. (1999 年试题)

[A] where [B] how [C] what [D] unless

答案为[A]。空白处的句子是一个定语从句,从句的先行词是 climate(一般情形,工作氛围),因此,与其一致的关系副词应是 where。

Concerns were raised 49 witnesses might be encouraged to exaggerate their stories in court to ensure guilty verdicts. (2001 年试题)

[A] what [B] when [C] which [D] that

答案为[D]。通过分析句子结构,可以断定空格后的句子是 Concerns 的同位语,能引导该同位语从句的只有[D]that,全句意为:人们担心证人可能因此(获得报酬)受到鼓励在法庭上夸大事实以确保(给被告人)有罪的裁定。

小结:

a. 上面提到的四种衔接不是孤立地存在的,具体做题时需要既联系语义、逻辑,又要注意有无惯用或结构上的固定搭配。

b. 选项为实词时,注意其前后有无词汇同现、复现现象,有无形成固定搭配的可能性。

c. 选项为介词时,要看其能否与前后的名词、动词构成习惯搭配。

d. 选项为连接词时,主要考查上下文中的逻辑关系,如转折、让步、原因、结果、比较、对比及递进关系等。做题时需联系上下文,不可孤立地只看一句话。

三、临场解题步骤小结

1. 通览全文,了解大意

由于英语知识运用主要测试考生在语篇层面上综合运用语言的能力,考生在做题之前应花几分钟时间快速阅读全文一至两遍,目的是抓住文章的主题,搞清作者的思路及上下文的逻辑关系。在阅读过程中,根据自己的“语感”,觉得有很大把握的题就先填上。这样可以熟悉语境,便于抓住主题,掌握与题旨有关的关键词。一般来说,通读的关键是弄清第一句(往往点明主题,且是没留空白的完整句),最后一句(往往总结、概括全文)。短文的大部分空白处都与主题有直接或间接的关系。

2. 快速反应,初做答案

找到文章的突破口之后,就要趁着思路清晰时,快速做出反应,一鼓作气将文中所有能填的空填起来,不因某道难题停留太久时间。做题以了解文章的大意为前提,如遇个别难题,可以暂时跳过去或初拟一个答案,说不定后面会有对这题目的提示。如果停滞不前,不但会打断思路,造成时间上的紧张,而且往往无济于事,要知道,随着文章的空越来越少,整篇文章的意思就会越来越清楚,意思越明白,做题就越顺。

在了解文章的大意后,可以结合文章内容,逐题做出答案。在填每个空格时,按照先句法,后语法、语义、逻辑关系及固定搭配的次序从各个角度进行考虑,初步做出每个题的答案。

注意分析选项所在的上下文语义,弄清上下文间的逻辑关系,注意空格前后的词,看是否能与某一选项构成固

定搭配。

3. 反复查读, 攻克难关

初选过后, 可能还会留下一些空档。此时, 需要静下心来, 重读文章, 从语义和逻辑的角度审视全文, 看其是否通顺流畅、条理清晰、符合逻辑。在此同时, 将未填的空档全部补齐。由于选答案时讲求一气呵成, 初选过后还应根据上下文对有疑问或把握不准的答案进行推敲。

空白处全部填上之后, 还应再次通读全文, 以检查句子间的逻辑关系是否正确, 有无前后矛盾的地方。大家都有这样一种经历, 完形填空题的选择往往是要么接连几个对, 要么连着几个错。连着错的原因就是没有注意文章前后逻辑关系这条主线。

对于较难的题目, 要反复阅读其前后的句子, 联系上下文, 寻找信息词。在英语知识运用中, 句子中的空格除了由该句的信息词提供信息外, 往往还由另一个句子提供信息。因此, 考生要仔细琢磨句与句之间的关系, 领会信息词的暗示, 作出最合乎逻辑的答案。

4. 重读原文, 核实答案

所有题目做完后(实在做不上来的题目先空着), 考生应从头至尾再次通读全文, 通读的目的是再一次通过“语感”来核实自己的答案。这次通读, 不仅可以改正填错的词, 还会在阅读过程中得到一些启发, 把做不上来的题目做上来。

第二章 阅读理解应试全方位策略

成功地理解文章主要依靠两方面因素的相互作用, 即阅读基础(词汇、语法结构和背景知识)和阅读技巧(充分利用语篇知识快速解决阅读理解问题)。阅读基础是阅读的起码要求, 不具备基础阅读就无法进行。阅读技巧是建立在扎实的阅读基本功之上的。一般来讲, 掌握一定的阅读技巧不仅会帮助我们更快地阅读, 而且在一定程度上还有助于提高我们对阅读材料的正确理解和掌握。

一、阅读理解常见考点汇析

要想答好阅读理解题, 首先要对命题思路、形式有所了解。读文章时试着猜想设计者可能会考查哪个信息点, 以怎样的方式考查, 这对于我们提高阅读应试效率、能力是大有裨益的。

分析研究阅读理解历年考题, 可以发现命题者命制的考点是有一定规律的, 且考点规律常与某种题型(主旨题、细节题、逻辑题、观点态度题、词义题)相对应, 如果考生掌握了这些规律, 就能在第一遍快速阅读短文时针对题干的提问迅速找到考点做上记号再仔细分析答题。

1. 列举处常考

列举处指的是 First, ..., Second, ..., Third, ... 等逐步列出, 然后要求考生从列举出的内容中选出符合题干要求的答案项。该考点常出题型是“事实细节题”。

A third big difference between the drama detective and the real one is the unpleasant pressures: firstly, as members of a police force they always have to behave absolutely in accordance with the law. Secondly, as expensive public servants they have to get results. They can hardly do both. Most of the time some of them have to break the rules in small ways.

Q: What's the policeman's biggest headache?

[A] He has to get the most desirable results without breaking the law in any way.

[B] He has to justify his arrests while unable to provide sufficient evidence in most cases.

[C] He can hardly find enough time to learn criminal law while burdened with numerous criminal cases.

[D] He has to provide the best possible public service at the least possible expense.

(分析: 选 A。事实细节题。依据文章, 与电影中的警察很不相同的是, 现实中警察既要绝对遵守法 (firstly, ...), 又要及时破案 (secondly, ...), 这令他们很难两头兼顾, 有时只有犯规。很明显, [B]、[C]、[D] 三项都与文章内容不符。)

在做此类细节事实题时, 只要把细节考点 (firstly, ... secondly...) 找到, 对照选项内容, 跟细节事实不一致的就不是选项。考生只需细心一点都能辨清细节事实, 选对答案。

I believe we have a three-part mission for the present. First, we must continue to press for improvements in the

quality of life that people can make for themselves. Second, we must investigate and understand the link between environment and health. Third, we must be able to communicate technical information in a form that citizens can understand. If we can accomplish these three goals in this decade, maybe we can finally stop environmental degradation, and not merely hold it back. We will then be able to spend pollution dollars truly on prevention rather than on barrages.

Q: Which of the following is true according to the last paragraph?

- [A] Efforts should be exerted on pollution prevention instead of on remedial measures.
- [B] More money should be spent in order to stop pollution.
- [C] ordinary citizens have no access to technical information on pollution.
- [D] Environmental degradation will be stopped by the end of this decade.

(分析:选[A]。事实细节题。考生只要看懂了文章内容三个方面,很容易排除掉[B]、[C]、[D]三项。)

2. 举例子打比方的地方常考

为了使自己的观点更有说服力、更加明确,作者经常用具体的例子进行论证或打比方,句中常由 as, such as, for example, for instance 等引导的短语或句子作为举例句,这些例句或比喻常常成为命题者提问的焦点。考生需注意的是例子或比喻一般是和文章或段落中心紧密相关的,常以“细节事实性”题型和“推断性”题型出现,但偏倾于“推断性”题型。

The opinion seems ridiculous because, for one thing, computers lack the drives and emotions of living creatures. But drives can be programmed into the computer's brain just as nature programmed them into our human brains as a part of the equipment for survival.

Q: Today, computers are still inferior to man in terms of

- [A] decision making.
- [B] drives and feelings.
- [C] growth of reasoning.
- [D] information absorption.

(分析:选[B]。这属辨认细节事实题,依据文章我们知道计算机缺少人类所具有的动机和情感:computers lack the drives and emotions of living creatures,至于动机可以被编入计算机程序,那是今后的事,就目前而言计算机在动机和情感方面不如人类。选项[B]符合题意。考生只要注意到 for one thing 后面一句话,即可选出。)

... However, very few of us have actually been interviewed personally by the mass media, particularly by television. And yet, we have a vivid acquainting with the journalistic interview by virtue of our roles as readers, listeners, and viewers. Even so, true understanding of the journalistic interview, especially television interviews, requires thoughtful analyses and even study, as this book indicates.

Q: The passage is most like a part of a

- [A] news article.
- [B] journalistic interview.
- [C] research report.
- [D] preface.

(分析:选[D]。这属判断、推理题。考生在了解全文梗概之后,要正确地判断文章的内容作出判断,关键要看懂文章最后一句话:“...as this book indicates.”由此便推断正确的答案是[D]项。)

3. 引文处常考

作者为了正确表达出自己观点或使论点更有依据,常常引用某名人的论断或重要发现等。命题者常在此作文章,多以“推理性”题为主,有时也出“细节事实性”题型。

“There is a senseless notion that children grow up and leave home when they're 18, and the truth is far from that,” says sociologist Larry Bumpers of the University of Wisconsin...

Q: There was apparently a trend in the USA for

- [A] young adults to leave their parents and live independently.
- [B] middle class young adults to stay with their parents.
- [C] married young adults to move back home after a lengthy absence.
- [D] growing adults to get jobs nearby in order to live with their parents.

(分析:选[A]。属推理题。作者引用的这句话意思是:“孩子长到 18 岁时应离开父母去独立生活的概念是没有道理的,而事实情况也并非如此。”而题干问:过去在美国显然有一种什么趋势。考生通过上下文细心推断引文,便能选中[A]项:年轻的成年人应该离开父母而去独立生活。)

...“people cheat on their sleep, and they don't even realize they're doing it,” says Dr. David. “They think they're

okay because they can get by on 6.5 hour, when they really need 7.5, eight or even more to feel ideally rigorous."

Q: According to Dr. David, Americans

[A] are ideally vigorous even under the pressure of life.

[B] often neglect the consequences of sleep deficit.

[C] do not know how to relax themselves properly.

[D] can get by on 6.5 hour of sleep.

(分析:选[B]。属于归纳事实细节题。Dr. David所说的话,描述的是一种事实现象,即美国人睡眠不足而误认为这不是什么大的事,还自我感觉良好。从事实中我们可以看出美国人经常忽视睡眠不足的后果,即[B]项的内容。)

4. 转折处与强对比处常考

一般而言,转折后的内容常常是语义的重点,命题者常对转折处的内容进行提问。转折一般通过 however, but, yet, in fact 等词或短语来引导。强对比常由 unlike, until, not so much...as 等词或短语引导。命题者常对用来对比的双方属性进行考查。

此类考点常出现在逻辑推理型题中,少数出现于其它题型中。

Some observers say the fault is with the young people... But that's a condemnation of the students as a whole ... others blame the state of the world... But disappointed graduates are learning that it can no longer absorb an army of trained twenty-two-year-olds, either.

Q: According to the passage the problems of college education partly arise from the fact that _____.

[A] society cannot provide enough jobs for properly trained college graduates.

[B] high school graduates do not fit the pattern of college education.

[C] too many students have to earn their own living.

[D] college administrators encourage students to drop out.

(分析:选[A]。考生阅读文章时,应注意到文中有两个“but”的转折,特别是段末一转折句意即:但失望的毕业生了解到社会再也不能吸收大量的22岁的训练有素的大学生。这一转折后的内容正好是解答题干问题的依据,我们从这句话可以推断出大学考试之所以出了问题,部分源于一个事实,即[A]项:社会不能为训练有素的大学生提供足够工作。此题属逻辑推理题。)

Beauty has always been regarded as something praise-worthy. Almost everyone thinks attractive more respectable occupations. Personal consultants give them better advice for finding jobs. Even judges are softer on attentive defendants(被告)。But in the executive circle, beauty can become a liability.

Q: The author writes this passage to

[A] discuss the negative aspects of being attractive.

[B] give advice to job-seekers who are attractive.

[C] demand equal rights for women.

[D] emphasize the importance of appearance.

(分析:选[A]。属主旨大意类题型。前面都是讲美给人带来的种种好处,用 but 突然进行转折,考生即可推测出下面要讲美给人带来的不利方面了。)

5. 复杂句常考

复杂句是命题者出题之处,包括同位语、插入语、定语、长句后半句、从句、不定式、副词等,命题者主要考查考生对句子之间指代关系,文章段落之间关系的理解,常以逻辑推理题型出现,包括少量其它题型。

As families move away from their stable community, their friends of many years, their extended family relationships, the informal flow of information is cut off, and with it the confidence that information will be available when needed and will be trustworthy and reliable. . .

Q: The word "it" most probably refers to _____.

[A] the lack of stable communities.

[B] the breakdown of informal information channels.

[C] the increased mobility of families.

[D] the growing number of people moving from place to place.

(分析:选[B],本题属句际关系推理题型,要善于分析句子结构,as引导的前半部分是状语从句,主句是“the informal flow of information is cut off”,with引导的短语表伴随。)

The manufacturer who increases the unit price of his product by his package size to lower the quantity delivered can, without undue hardship, put his product into boxes, bags, and tins that will contain even 4-ounce, 8-ounce, one-pound, two-pound quantities of breakfast foods, cakes, mixes, etc.

Q: The word “undue” means “_____”.

[A] improper

[B] unexpected

[C] adequate

[D] excessive

(分析:选[D],这属词汇题型,但需要分析句子结构和上下文逻辑。该句看似复杂,但结构容易分析,主语“the manufacturer”,谓语“can put”,宾语 his product, who 引导定语从句,that 在此引导定语从句,without undue hardship 介词短语作插入部分。句子结构分析好,全句意思就易弄懂,制造商改变包装大小或样式不需要过多的艰辛努力,故选[D]。)

6. 因果句常考

命题者常以文中因果句命制一些考查文中两个事件内在的因果关系的试题,或出些概括文意、段意的试题。一般以“推理性”题型和主旨大意题型出现,兼顾少量其它题型。表示因果关系的词有: because, since, for, as, therefore, consequently, result in, originate from 等。

Why? Because company executives are afraid of the bad publicity that would result if the public found out that their computer had been misused. They hesitate at the thought of a criminal boasting in open court of how...

Q: The passage is mainly about

[A] why computer crimes are difficult to detect by systematic inspection.

[B] why computer criminals are often able to escape punishment.

[C] how computer criminals manage to get good recommendations from their former employers.

[D] why computer crimes can't be eliminated.

(分析:选[D],属主旨大意型。文章前几段说到了利用计算机犯罪的人即使被抓,不仅不受惩罚,而且还会得到以前老板充满热情的推荐信。这是什么原因呢(why?) Because...作了回答。这也就是全文要告诉读者的关于计算机犯罪清除不了的原因,故选[D]。)

...Certainly it (telephone) has extended the scope of human conflicts, since it impartially disseminates (传播) the useful knowledge of scientists and the nonsense of the ignorant, the affection of the affectionate and the malice (恶意) of the malicious.

Q: The author describes the telephone as impartial because it

[A] saves lives of people in remote places.

[B] enables people to live alone if they want to.

[C] spreads both love and ill will.

[D] replaces much written communication.

(分析:选[C],属逻辑推理型题。Since引导的从句表明电话不偏不倚地传播着科学家的真言,无知者的废话,仁者之爱心,恶者之恶意。因此,从这句话我们可以推断出电话“spreads both love and ill will”,故选[C]。)

7. 特殊标点符号后内容常考

由于特殊标点符号后内容是对前面内容的进一步解释和说明,因此命题者常以标点符号后的内容进行提问。具体说,特殊标点符号包括:①破折号(表解释);②括号(表解释);③冒号(表解释);④引号(表引用)。题型一般有推理题、主旨大意题、细节事实题等。

Just how critical this eye maneuvering is to the maintenance of conversational flow becomes evident when two speakers are wearing dark glasses; there may be a sort of trefoil jam of words caused by interruption, false, and unpredictable pauses.

Q: To keep a conversation flowing smoothly, it is better for the participants not to

[A] wear dark spectacles.

[B] make any interruptions.

[C] glance away.

[D] make unpredictable pauses.

(分析:选[A],属辨认细节事实题型,冒号前一句话意思是当两个说话者戴墨镜进行交谈时,谈话的流利性就

会受影响。冒号后一句话进一步解释了会有哪些影响,即会有一些停顿或错误表达,或随便插话。答案[B]、[D]项是结果,不是条件;[C]项短文没提,故选[A]。)

...She adds, "Most women and blacks are so frightened that people will think they've gotten ahead because of their sex or color that they play down(使...不突出) their visibility." Her advice to those folks: learn the ways that white males have traditionally used to find their way into the spotlight.

Q: The best title for this passage would be

[A] Pole of Women and Minorities in Management.

[B] The Importance of Being Visible.

[C] Job Performance and Advancement.

[D] Sex and Career Success.

(分析:选[B],属主旨大意题型。冒号前面的内容讲的是女人和黑人常因自己的肤色和性别而畏首畏尾,不愿张扬自己,这样很难得到老板提拔。冒号后内容即建议他们要像白人一样善于突出自己并引人注目。此即全篇文章主旨,故选[B]项。)

8. 段首,段尾常句考

在短文中第一段首句或末段末句往往是文章中心思想的表达处;有时某一段的段首,段尾句是该段的主题句。因此,命题者常在这些地方出题。题型基本上属主旨大意型。

The question of whether war is inevitable is one which has convinced many of the world's great writers. Before considering this question,...

Q: The passage is probably intended to answer which of the following question.

[A] Is war inevitable?

[B] Why is there conflict and competition?

[C] Is conflict desirable?

[D] Can competition lead to conflict?

(分析:选[A]。属段首主旨大意型。文章开头一句话即点明了文章中心思想,下面内容均围绕这一思想展开。)

... "They think that if you work hard, ..." She adds, "Most women and blacks... because of their sex or color that play down(使...不突出) their visibility." Her advice to those folks: learn the ways that white males have traditionally used to find their way into the spotlight.

Q: The best title for this passage would be _____.

[A] Role of Women and Minorities in Management

[B] The Importance of Being Visible

[C] Job Performance and Advancement

[D] Sex and Career Success

(分析:选[B]。属段尾主旨大意型。文章开头就指出女人和黑人加入管理阶层之后,出现了一些新的观点。文中又介绍了 Coleman 观点及 Kaleel Jamison 的评论,最后通过 Kaleel Jamison 的建议才点出文章中心意思。)

二、各类题型的干扰项及正确选项特点

阅读理解题一般采用主旨大意题、事实细节题、判断词汇题、逻辑推理题、作者观点态度题五种形式。考生若掌握了这些题型干扰项的特点,也有助于帮助自己排除干扰项,做出正确的选择。

(1) 主旨大意题

a. 干扰项特点:

① 局部信息:涉及文章的某一细节,犯了以偏概全的错误。

② 涉及某一自然段的大意,而非整篇文章的中心思想,犯了归纳不够的错误。

③ 选项概括范围太宽,其内容超出文章阐述的部分,犯了归纳过度的错误。这类干扰项常常在提问文章标题的题目中出现。

④ 与文章内容毫不相干,或与文章内容相悖。

b. 正确选项的特点:

① 含有抽象名词和概括性词语的选项往往是正确答案。一般来说,句子中含有 approach, concept, chance, opportunity, various, both, general, many, difficult(y), way, necessary, necessity, importance 等词的是正确答案。

②这类题的答案往往在内容相近的选项中。

③较全面、有针对性地表达文章中心思想的选项一般是答案项。

70. The passage is mainly about _____. (1994 年试题)

[A] the features of volcanic activities

[B] the importance of the theory about drifting plates

[C] the significance of hot spots in geophysical studies

[D] the process of the formation of volcanoes

分析: 选项[A]、[B]、[D]都是文中描述的具体细节, 只有[C]能总结、概括全文的大意。所以, [C]正确。

(2) 事实或细节题

a. 干扰项特点:

①照抄部分原文信息;

②含有原文中没有的内容;

③与原文相矛盾的内容;

④张冠李戴的内容(把 A 的特征加在 B 上);

⑤偷梁换柱的内容: 与原文内容一半相同一半不同, 即选项仍用文章中的句法结构和大部分词汇, 但换了几个关键词造成意思上的改变。

⑥与原句内容相似但过于绝对化。

b. 正确选项的特点:

①事实细节题中, 一般照抄原文的不是正确答案, 而同义替换的是正确选项。

②排除式题型: 问选项中哪一个正确(包括在内)或错误(不包括在内)的题。一般来说, 含有一些概括性太强的词(如: only, everything, all, none, must, never, always, too, so, alone, everyone, entirely, absolute, mainly, any, have to, no, very, completely, hardly, the most 等)的选项都是错误的。而含有不肯定词: some, sometimes, certain, someone, more... less 等的选项往往正确。

③这类题的答案往往在两个意义相近或相反的选项中。

60. The main problem people may encounter today arises from the fact that _____. (1995 年试题)

[A] they have to learn new things consciously

[B] they lack the confidence of securing reliable and trustworthy information

[C] they have difficulty obtaining the needed information readily

[D] they can hardly carry out casual communications with an extended family

分析: 答案为[C]。选项[A]、[D]中的用词(have to, hardly)太绝对; [B]的语气较肯定。所以, 只有[C]正确, 其中也使用了信号词 difficulty。

56. The official statistics on productivity growth _____. (1998 年试题)

[A] exclude the usual rebound in a business cycle

[B] fall short of businessmen's anticipation

[C] meet the expectation of business people

[D] fail to reflect the true state of economy

分析: [B]意为: 辜负了企业人员的期望; [C]意为: 达到了企业人员的期望。[B]、[C]项是反义项, 答案一般在它们当中, 再结合上下文的意思确定出[B]为正确答案。

(3) 推断、引申题

a. 干扰项特点:

①以假乱真, 编造信息: 不是在文章事实或上下文(句)逻辑基础上进行推理而得出的观点;

②混淆本末, 主次不分: 虽然以文章提供的事实或内在逻辑为基础进行推理, 但推理过头, 概括过度。

③直接、间接不分: 文章中明确表达当成推理出来的;

④因果颠倒: 原文的原因变成了选项中的结果, 或反之;

⑤手段与目的颠倒: 原文的手段变成了选项中的目的, 或反之。

b. 正确选项的特点:

①一般含义不肯定(或主观)的, 或有新义的, 或不合理的是答案。如含有 can, some, more or less, usually, rela-

tively, not necessarily, suggest, be likely to, possible, dubious, expect, ignore, suspect, overlook, like, dislike, new, most, often, discuss, believe, could, may, should, might, whether... or 等词的选项是正确选项。

②如果四个选项全能凭常识判断,其中含义深刻的是解;或四个选项中惟一个不是常识项的是问题的解。

③应该注意选项中是文中说明的,即使符合原文,也不是正确选项。

62. In the author's eyes, one who views personal growth as a process would _____. (1995 年试题)

- [A] succeed in climbing up the social ladder
- [B] judge his ability to grow from his own achievements
- [C] face difficulties and take up challenges
- [D] aim high and reach his goal each time

分析:答案为[C]。本文中最后三段都是论述个人成长是过程,同时,作者列举了一些事例对此观点进行了解释。我们可以确定[C]“面对困难,迎接挑战”为正确答案。

51. From the second paragraph we learn that _____. (2000 年试题)

- [A] the objection to euthanasia is slow to come in other countries
- [B] physicians and citizens share the same view on euthanasia
- [C] changing technology is chiefly responsible for the hasty passage of the law
- [D] it takes time to realize the significance of the law's passage

分析:答案为[D]。选项[A]语气较肯定;[B]与[C]中出现了绝对词 the same 和 chiefly,所以只有[D]语气较缓和,“……尚需时间……”。

(4) 观点态度题

a. 干扰项特点:

①张冠李戴:别人的观点与作者的观点相混;两个事物相混。

②此类题型中的中性词(如 indifferent, ambivalent, neutral, humor, disinterested, impassive)一般均为干扰项。由于近几年文章都是反映与社会联系紧密的,多为人们所担心的现象,故作者对这些社会现象持批评或支持态度的较多。

b. 正确选项的特点:

①态度推断题,需注意行文中有无一定感情色彩的词。这种题的答案一般多为褒义词。

②如问对行文中提到的人们的观点态度,答案多为肯定或否定,绝对不会是中性。

③如文章开头提出一种现象,加以论述,作者的观点多为支持。如开始是问句,答案往往是肯定的。

④尤其注意行文中出现的 claimed as, suppose, perceive as, considered as, ranked as 等词,这些词往往与作者的观点态度相反。

55. According to the author, the American economic situation is _____. (1998 年试题)

- [A] not as good as it seems
- [B] at its turning point
- [C] much better than it seems
- [D] near to complete recovery

分析:答案为[A]。[A]“不像表面上那么好”。[C]“比表面看起来的要好”。[A]、[C]项既是形似项又是反义项,所以答案往往在其中,再联系上下文作出最后决定。相比较而言,[B]、[D]的语气较肯定。

62. The author believes that Futurist poetry is _____. (2000 年试题)

- [A] based on reasonable principles
- [B] new and acceptable to ordinary people
- [C] indicative of basic change in human nature
- [D] more of a transient phenomenon than literature

分析:答案为[D]。四个选项中只有[D]的语气不肯定,且用了信号词 more。

(5) 词义/句意题

a. 干扰项特点:

①与所考查的词汇形似;

②含有该词常规含义;