

# 在职攻读硕士学位 全国联考英语专项突破 ——阅读理解

本书编写组



高等教育出版社  
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# 在职攻读硕士学位全国联考

## 英语专项突破——阅读理解

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# 考研英语专项突破——阅读理解

英语阅读

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# 前 言

2005年国务院学位委员会办公室颁布《在职攻读硕士学位全国联考英语考试大纲》(第二版)(以下简称《考试大纲》)以来,参加这一考试的人数越来越多。为了帮助广大考生更好地了解《考试大纲》,有针对性地复习准备参加在职攻读硕士学位全国联考,我们特别编写了“在职攻读硕士学位全国联考系列丛书”。

“在职攻读硕士学位全国联考系列丛书”分为以下几个分册:

1. 《在职攻读硕士学位全国联考英语模拟试题与真题解析》
2. 《在职攻读硕士学位全国联考英语专项突破——口语交际、词汇与语法》
3. 《在职攻读硕士学位全国联考英语专项突破——阅读理解》
4. 《在职攻读硕士学位全国联考英语专项突破——完形填空、翻译与写作》

本书编写组根据《考试大纲》阅读理解的要求编写,包括以下几部分内容:

1. 阅读和应试技巧;
2. 100篇阅读理解文章及测试题;
3. 100篇阅读理解文章及测试题的精解。

本书的编写人员均为资深的英语命题专家和教授,他们对于《在职攻读硕士学位全国联考英语考试大纲》(第二版)和试题的解析将对考生复习备考在职攻读硕士学位全国联考有很大的帮助。

由于编写时间仓促,本书难免存在一些不足之处,敬请读者批评指正。

本书编写组

2008年5月

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## 第一部分 阅读和应试技巧

## 一、如何提高阅读速度

阅读在在职攻读硕士学位全国联考中分值占 40%，总阅读量大约在 1 500 词左右，除此之外还要阅读问题和选择项。应试者要在规定时间内完成上述任务，没有较快的速度是不行的。许多应试者在规定时间内做不完。那么，如何加快阅读速度呢？一、要养成良好的阅读习惯，扫除影响阅读速度的障碍是关键。这些障碍指的是有声或无声朗读、指读、一遇到生词就停下来查字典以及过多地重复阅读等。若要提高阅读速度，必须克服这些障碍。二、要讲究阅读方法。阅读方法可分为读大意 (skimming)、找信息 (scanning)、跳读 (skipping) 和研读 (study reading)。在阅读过程中，这四种方法可交替使用。

读大意 (skimming) 是指快速浏览一篇文章, 仅注意其主题思想和中心内容, 而不必注意其细节。首先要以较快的速度把文章的段首句认真地读一遍 (不等于反复读), 力求弄清文章的中心思想。一旦在开头的一、二句或一、二段里抓住了段落或文章的主题, 就要以最快的速度浏览段落或文章中其他句子, 着重读关键的词和句子, 略过那些不太重要的词句, 以求了解段落和文章的大意、思路、背景、作者的写作风格及基调等。

**找信息 (scanning)** 是以最快的速度扫视所读材料, 在找到所需信息时才仔细阅读该内容。如查找某个人名、地名、时间、地点等, 也即在寻找特定信息、寻找具体事实、寻找答题所需内容时都用得着这种方法。

跳读 (skipping) 是只读文章各段主题句以确定文章的主旨和中心思想。

研读 (study reading) 就是仔细阅读, 从而对文章有透彻深刻的理解。根据考题, 运用上下文、逻辑关系、背景知识进行判断和推理。对难句的理解都用得着这种方法。

做题程序有三种方法:一种严格按照先通读后做题的先后顺序,不要为了节省时间而直接答题,先看题后阅读往往适得其反。另一种先浏览题目,只是把题目很快地浏览一遍,带着问题读,针对性比较强。第三种是读一至两小段回答一至两个问题。三种方法各有利弊。根据笔者多年教学经验证明第二种和第三种方法在考试中比较行之有效。因为在这类阅读考试中 60% 以上的问题是根据文中细节提出来的,因此绝大部分问题都可以在文章中找到答案的具体位置。这样看到一个问题的答案就马上回答一个问题。

这两种方法的优点在于准确而又快捷,因为如果先阅读问题(不读四个选择项)在阅读时只需要仔细看与问题有关的内容,其他可一带而过。如果是读一至两小段回答一至两个问题,可



以清晰地记住所读的内容,以免反复阅读文章去找问题的答案。因为一般来说文章后面题目的顺序与文章的顺序大体上是一致的。

## 二、如何读中心思想或主题

中心思想或主题是一个段落或一篇文章的核心。任何文章或段落都有中心思想。它为该文或段落提供了一个目的或方向,是作者文章中所表达的关键思想。它贯穿文章始终,作者会从多角度、多层次,围绕这个中心进行阐述。

较长的文章由几个段落组成,要把握中心,首先必须抓住每段的中心。怎样抓段落中心?  
(1) 明确的主题句:topic sentence 据统计,主题句有 50% 为第一句或段首句,30% 为段尾句,15% 为段首、段尾句。(2) 不明确的主题句:在无主题句的段落中,中心思想是通过阐述暗示出来的。读者应通过阅读文章概括出来。好在这一类文章或段落不多。怎样抓多段落和文章的中心思想,即 the main idea of a passage 呢? 应试者应认真阅读文章的开头与结尾并把握每段的 topic sentence,然后把它们归纳在一起,这样就可概括出整篇文章的中心思想。

现在我们以 2004 年试卷 A 阅读部分的第五篇为例加以说明:  
第五篇的第 60 题为:

60. The main idea of this passage is that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. mussels can be used to produce super glue
- B. mussels have an amazing power useful to man
- C. it is important to protect mussels
- D. mussels are much smarter than we think

这是一道关于主旨大意的题,答案是 B。

文章的第一句话就是主题句,即中心思想。作者在这一段指出:是什么东西能够分泌出超强防水胶,能像真空吸尘器一样,甚至能教给科学家基因修复的方法? 这就是海虹。接着作者在第二段叙述了海虹如何分泌出超强防水胶,从而把自己牢牢地固定在岩石上;第三段中作者提到了海虹分泌的胶的用途;第四段作者告诉我们科学家们正在仿造这种超强防水胶。第二段、第三段、第四段都是围绕着第一段的中心思想展开的。

关于主旨大意的提问形式有:

- 1) The main idea of this section may be best expressed as \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2) The best title for this passage might be \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3) This passage is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4) The main idea of this article is \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5) The author's purpose of writing this passage is to \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6) In this passage the author discusses primarily \_\_\_\_\_.
- 7) This passage illustrates \_\_\_\_\_.
- 8) Which of the following best states the theme of the passage?
- 9) The major point discussed in the passage is \_\_\_\_\_.

- 10) This first paragraph is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.
- 11) What is the topic of this paragraph?
- 12) Which sentence best expresses the main idea of this passage?
- 13) What is the author's main point?
- 14) Which of the following would be suitable as a title for the passage?

### 三、如何理解疑难单词

(1) 学会根据上下文猜出其大概意思,例如:

He thinks that the new consumer is not looking for more and better, but for less and even better. Some of this he relates to downshifting, but also to more sophisticated consumer habits. People will not want lots of products, but will try to **streamline** what they have.

The word "streamline" means "to make \_\_\_\_\_".

- A. more efficient                      B. much smaller  
C. more fashionable                  D. more orderly

该题答案为(A)。这里作者说:他认为现在的消费者并不是希望更多和更好,而是希望少而精。这一点和消费减缓的趋势有关,但消费者却更加精明了。人们并不想要许多产品,而是希望他们所得到产品是效率更高的。streamline:原意为使成流线型,也有使合理,我们根据上面提到的少而精可以得出这是:使效率更高的意思。

(2) 以标点符号为线索:破折号、括号、冒号、逗号或引号引导出一个定义或范例来解释前面出现的生词。例如:

Because of the growth of the Hispanic population—people from Spanish-speaking countries—Hispanic papers are getting more and more ad dollars.

该句意为:由于来自于说西班牙语国家的人口增加,西班牙语报纸的广告收入也越来越多。破折号中间的内容就解释了 Hispanic 的意思。又如:

In the island of Trinidad, the oil is in the form of asphalt, a substance used for making roads. 什么是 asphalt 呢? 逗号后面的内容就是解释,一种筑路用的物质,即沥青。

(3) 以提示词为线索:所谓提示词即 or, that is, i. e. (拉丁词 id est = that is), called, namely, in other words 等。如:

A group of experts must work to find a catholicon, that is, a solution to the extent possible, satisfactory to all.

该句意为:专家组必须努力找出一种从某种程度上满足大家的解决办法。这里 that is 后面的内容就是解释 catholicon 的意思的。再如:

Patients usually come here with an agenda, i. e. something that they want doing.

该句意为:患者来到这里心里都有自己的安排,即他们希望得到哪些治疗。这里 i. e. 后面的内容就是解释 agenda。

(4) 以举例为线索:such as, for example, e. g., like, 如:

The mass media, such as radio, television, newspapers, etc., have a powerful influence upon people. 如果不知道 the mass media(大众媒体)是什么,则一看 radio, television, newspapers 就可猜出。

Heredity refers to the characters we get from our parents, like our intelligence and ability to sing. 如果不知道 Heredity(遗传)是什么,则一看 like our intelligence and ability to sing 就可猜出大概意思。

(5) 以同义词为线索:

Find out before you are wheeled into the operating room what the various treatment options for pain are—as well as their side effects. Learn what pain killers can and can't do. Lots of folks fear they will get “hooked” on strong medications. In fact, though most patients build a tolerance to pain drugs, they don't become addicted.

The word “get hooked on” is closest in meaning to           .  
A. get exposed to                      B. become addicted to  
C. fall dependent on                      D. stand resistant to

该题答案为(B)。该句意为:许多人担心他们会对烈性药产生依赖。这里 hooked 就是后面的 addicted 一词的同义词。

(6) 以反义词为线索:例如:

For nearly a century, the house and other artificial structures of the Appalachian region have played a prominent role in its representation in books, magazines, and film. Some of these presentations are true, others are contrived but nearly all are selective. A survey of this area revealed a much more diverse landscape than has been described in the past.

What does the word “contrived” mean?  
A. Conceived.                      B. Accurate.  
C. Artificial.                      D. Confidential.

该题答案为(C)。该段意为:近一个世纪以来,阿巴拉契亚地区的住宅及其他人类建筑在书刊和电影中都有突出的代表性。这种代表性有些是真实的,而有些是人为的,但是那些用于作为代表性的图片几乎都是经过精心挑选的。一项调查表明这里的建筑不像原来描述的那样单一。contrived 原意为:做作的;不自然的;这里是指人们过去对阿巴拉契亚房屋建筑形式的印象是因人因素而造成的。

A. conceived:构想出来的  
B. accurate:准确的  
C. artificial:人造的;人为的  
D. confidential:保密的;可信任的

从上下文中我们可以看出 contrived 和 true 是反义词。考疑难词语提问方式有:

- 1) The expression “.....” probably means           .
- 2) The phrase “.....” in line ..... is closest in meaning to which of the following?
- 3) The word “.....” in line ....., paragraph ..... refers to           .
- 4) By saying “.....”, the writer means that it was           .

- 5) The term "....." in this passage could best be replaced by \_\_\_\_\_.  
 6) According to the passage, what is "....."?  
 7) As used in the passage, the phrase "....." suggests \_\_\_\_\_.  
 8) From the passage, we can infer that the word "....." means \_\_\_\_\_.

#### 四、如何抓重要细节或具体内容

大部分细节或具体内容一般都能在文章中直接或间接地找到答案。应试者应该用找信息 (scanning) 的方法找到包含所需信息的关键句子或短语。但正确选择项不可能和文中原句的用词和结构完全一样,而是用了不同的词语表达出来。例如:

- They were told that they could branch off into the area of literature other than the novel.  
 A. They were told to study drama and poetry, too.  
 B. They were told to study the novel.  
 C. They could take some of the branches off.  
 D. They wanted to live in another area.

在上述四个选项中, B. (the novel), C. (branches off) 和 D. (another area) 都是原文中有的词, 而 A 中一个词也没有, 然而正确答案偏偏是 A, 即表面看起来离答案越远的, 越可能是正确答案。

考事实细节的提问方式有:

- 1) From the passage we know that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 2) In the passage, the author states that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 3) The writer mentions all of the items listed below except \_\_\_\_\_.  
 4) Which of the following statements is correct according to the passage?  
 5) Which of the following statement is NOT true?  
 6) Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the third paragraph?

#### 五、如何做推论题和理解作者的观点和态度的问题

有些问题要求应试者能够理解作者的言外之意, 进行合乎逻辑的推理, 得出合理的结论。一篇文章总是为了表达作者的观点的: 赞成或反对, 肯定或否定。通过快速通读, 读者应该可以找到推论的依据, 从而可以找到正确的答案。例如:

Blood industry experts say the long-term outlook is pessimistic. Hospitals need more blood to treat an aging population, and donations aren't keeping pace. Only 5% of the donors donate, and even fewer people plan to give this year, according to a recent Harris Poll. The ranks of the most loyal donors, the World War II generation, are thinning. For the most part, baby boomers say they are too busy, and young people are less enthusiastic.

Which of the following best describes the tone of the author?

- A. Optimistic. \_\_\_\_\_  
 B. Ironical. \_\_\_\_\_  
 C. Indifferent. \_\_\_\_\_  
 D. Worrisome. \_\_\_\_\_

该题答案为(D)。该段意为:血液供应专家说,从长期观点看血液供应的前景不容乐观。医院需要更多的血液来面对不断老化的人口,而血液捐献的速度跟不上。最近的一次 Harris 民意调查表明,只有 5% 的献血者献血,而今年甚至更少。二战时期的那一代人(老年人)被喻为忠实的献血者,但他们的人数越来越少。二战后生育高峰期间大量出生的一代人叫“baby boomers”,他们现在都很忙(即中年人),而年轻人的态度又很冷漠。因此说作者对此忧心忡忡。

推断题的提问方式有:

- 1) The author implies (suggests) that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 2) It can be inferred from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 3) It may be concluded from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 4) The passage suggests which of the following statements? \_\_\_\_\_  
 5) According to the passage, which of the following \_\_\_\_\_?  
 6) The author may agree with which of the following? \_\_\_\_\_  
 7) What does the passage say about \_\_\_\_\_?

考作者观点态度的提问方式有:

- 1) What is the author's attitude towards \_\_\_\_\_?  
 2) In the passage the author's attitude towards "....." is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 3) The author seems to think that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 4) The writer is trying to present a point of view in \_\_\_\_\_.  
 5) The author wants to advocate \_\_\_\_\_.  
 6) The author's style is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 7) The author's tone would be best described as \_\_\_\_\_.  
 8) What is the author's opinion of \_\_\_\_\_?  
 9) Which of the following best describes the tone of the author?

## 六、如何读长句、难句

我们在阅读长句、难句时要对整句进行分解,理出主线,然后再加入次要部分,这样难句也就迎刃而解了。例如:

So far the people of the United States have experienced an ever-rising level of well-being along with population increase. They have been able, by technological advances, a deepening of capital investment, and greater training of the labor force, to make up for the exhaustion of some of the best natural resources as well as the increasing costs of population density. Since to provide increased goods and services for more people does require technological advances, capital investment, and skilled

labor, there must be a point beyond which an increase in population leads to a lowering of real income and a decline in the level of well-being. Thus it came to be said that when a population should experience in the long run an ever-falling supply of goods and services, per capita, it was no longer of best size.

该段中的第二句的主线应为: They have been able to make up for the exhaustion of some of the best natural resources as well as the increasing costs of population density. 而 by technological advances, a deepening of capital investment, and greater training of the labor force 都是该句的补充说明成分。

该段中的第三句也较长, 可以分解为主句 Since to provide increased goods and services for more people does require technological advances, capital investment, and skilled labor, there must be a point 和由 beyond which 引导的定语从句 beyond which an increase in population leads to a lowering of real income and a decline in the level of well-being 来修饰先行词 point。主句中的 Since to provide increased goods and services for more people does require technological advances, capital investment, and skilled labor, 这一部分全部为原因状语。

该段意为: 迄今为止, 美国人民一直在人口增长的同时享受着生活水平的提高。他们通过改进技术、扩大投资规模和进一步培训工人, 补偿了人口密度增加带来的费用增加以及某些最佳自然资源的枯竭。既然为更多的人口提供更多的商品和服务确实需要技术进步、资本投资和有技术的工人, 那么总有那么一个限度, 如果人口增长超过这个限度就会导致国民实际收入的减少和生活水准的下降。因此, 有人提出, 如果一个国家的人民长期以来的人均商品供应和服务水平不断下降, 这个国家就已经人口过剩了。

再如:

In the lecturer's audience, the student tends to become a mere numbered unit, deprived of power to question, much less to object. He is trained to accept the instruction of the professor—a habit worse than that of going to the library to find “a book” from which to copy. At least the library offers more than one book, and even the most competent professor is likely to take more pains with words to be printed than with those merely to be pronounced in the uncritical isolation of the lecture hall, before the students who will not murmur publicly against what they are told. The lecture implants passivity of mind while a good book can be the precious lifeblood of a master spirit.

该段中的第二句可以理解为: He is trained to accept the instruction of the professor. And this is a habit worse than that of going to the library to find “a book” from which to copy.

该段中的第三句也较长, 可以分解为两个并列的主句 At least the library offers more than one book. 和 Even the most competent professor is likely to take more pains with words to be printed than with those merely to be pronounced in the uncritical isolation of the lecture hall. 再加上一个状语 before the students who will not murmur publicly against what they are told。该状语中又包含了一个定语从句 who will not murmur publicly against 和一个介词宾语从句 what they are told。

该段意为: 听老师讲课, 学生往往被剥夺了提问的权力, 更不用说发表不同意见了, 结果只是在课堂里充个数。学生被训练接受教授的教诲, 但这是一种比上图书馆找本书来抄一抄还要糟的坏毛病。至少图书馆能提供的书不止一本; 再说, 把讲稿变成铅字出版, 比起在大教室里自顾



自地向毫无鉴别能力、听到什么就是什么的学生讲课,即使是最称职的教授,也要多费一番工夫。讲课使人不用动脑,相反,一本好书可以成为大师级人物生命的宝贵源泉。

- 注:① become a mere numbered unit: 仅仅充数而已  
 ② deprived of: 被剥夺了……权力,这里是过去分词短语用来补充说明主语(the student)  
 ③ much less to: 更不用说  
 ④ a habit worse than... = This is a habit which is worse than...  
 ⑤ implant: 灌输,注入

## 七、如何提高答题的正确率

在看懂的前提下:(1)看清楚问题怎么问(直接事实,间接事实,或词语用法)。(2)看文章怎么说,要从总体上、深层上考虑。注意是答案看起来不像答案,不是答案却反而像答案。是答案尽量用原文不同的词,但与原文表达的意思一致。不是答案的,尽量用与原文一致的词语和说法。例如,在有关主旨大意题的选择项中只说部分内容(太具体、太特殊、太片面)或太大,超出原文范围,或太小,没有涵盖原文包括的意思;或提出一些与文章不符的常人的看法,我们都要用怀疑的态度来对待,不要顺着答案的想法考虑。怀疑不了的答案,往往就是正确的答案。例如:

In order to combat sickness, many doctors rely heavily on prescribing medicines that are developed and aggressively advertised by pharmaceutical companies. Significantly, the world market for such drugs has skyrocketed in recent decades, from just a few billion dollars a year to hundreds of billions of dollars annually. What has been a consequence?

Medically prescribed drugs have helped many people. Yet, the health of some who take drugs has either remained unchanged or become worse. So, recently some have turned to using other methods of medical treatment.

This passage suggests that pharmaceutical companies

- A. pay doctors for prescribing their drugs
- B. have raised the prices of their products sharply in recent years
- C. have skyrocketed in number in recent decades
- D. have produced some ineffective drugs

该题答案为 D。A 和 C 用了与原文相同的词,但与原文表达的意思不一致。B 是与文章不符的常人的看法,因此都不合题意。

再如:

For decades, arms-control talks centered on nuclear weapons. This is hardly surprising, since a single nuclear bomb can destroy an entire city. Yet, unlike smaller arms, these immensely powerful weapons have not been used in war in over 50 years.

Historian John Keegan writes: "Nuclear weapons have, since August 9, 1945, killed no one. The 50 000 000 who have died in war since that date have for the most part, been killed by cheap, mass-produced weapons and small ammunition, costing little more than the transistor radios which have

flooded the world in the same period. Because small weapons have disrupted life very little in the advanced world, outside the restricted localities where drug-dealing and political terrorism flourish, the populations of the rich states have been slow to recognize the horror that this pollution has brought in its train."

The advanced world neglect the problems of small arms because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. they have to deal with drug-dealing and political terrorism
- B. there is no one killed by cheap, mass-produced weapons
- C. they have not recognized the seriousness of the problems in time
- D. they face other more important problems such as pollution

该题答案为 C。A 和 B 用了与原文相同的词,但与原文表达的意思不一致。D 是与文章不符的常人的看法,因此都不合题意。

以上是看懂情况下,做题时要注意的地方。看不懂时,要按前面所述长句、难句的理解方式,找出句子的主要成分,看看是否分割、倒装或词组特殊、虚拟,然后再决定意思。

总之,只要把上述方法和技巧不断用于阅读实践,就能逐步提高自己的阅读理解能力。

## 八、在职攻读硕士学位全国联考阅读理解部分的具体要求

《考试大纲》中规定:考生应能够综合运用英语语言知识和基本阅读技能,读懂难度适中的一般性题材(经济、社会、政法、历史、科普、管理等)和体裁(议论文、说明文、应用文等)的英语文章。能够基本上掌握文章大意并能领会作者的意图和态度。阅读速度达到每分钟 60~70 词。具体要求为:

1. 能够掌握文章的中心思想、主要内容和细节;
2. 具备根据上下文把握词义的能力;理解上下文的逻辑关系;
3. 能够根据所读材料进行一定的判断和推论;
4. 能够对文章的结构和作者的态度等作出简单的分析和判断。

阅读理解部分共有 4 篇长度为 300~400 词的文章,每篇文章后设 5 个问题,共 20 道题。考生须在理解文章的基础上从每题的四个备选答案中选择一个最佳答案。

本部分满分为 40 分,每题 2 分。

## 九、在职攻读硕士学位全国联考阅读理解部分题型分析

阅读理解部分的目的是测试学生通过阅读获取信息的能力,既要求准确,也要求有一定的速度。但是在职攻读硕士学位全国联考的阅读要求并不太高。它的题量与四级差不太多,但时间上比四级充裕。四级四篇阅读 20 个问题,考试时间仅 35 分钟,而联考同样题量,时间为 55 分钟。

阅读理解部分是考试的重中之重,因此要特别注意,这是因为阅读理解在整个考试中分值的

比重最大(40%),时间也最多(40分钟)。阅读理解对于考试的成功与否起着决定性的作用。现在我们以《考试大纲》中阅读理解的第一篇为例进行具体的分析:

### Passage One

Writing, as a career, offers a range of personal rewards. It enables people to express themselves, as well as to entertain, inform, and influence others. With only a few tools—paper, a typewriter, a pencil, and often a personal computer—a writer can have an impact on the surrounding world. But most authors spend hundreds of hours perfecting their skills before they can sell any of their works.

A person who wants to be a writer should set aside some time to write every day. Learning to express ideas clearly and effectively in writing takes a great deal of practice. Many experienced writers keep a journal. A journal can serve as a storehouse for information, observations, and ideas. It can also be a place to develop new material.

Beginning writers should read many kinds of writing encountered every day and pay special attention to what they find most interesting. News items, feature stories, textbooks, cookbooks, repair manuals, poems, essays, short stories, novels, and plays differ in their methods of organizing and presenting material. A beginning writer who reads widely and carefully will develop an appreciation of different writing approaches and styles. In time, the writer can acquire a more flexible approach to his or her own work.

Successful authors write about subjects they know and understand. They sometimes take weeks or months revising or refining an article, poem, or story. Beginning writers usually benefit from finding one or more friendly critics who will read their work and discuss its strengths and weaknesses with them.

High schools and colleges offer many learning opportunities for young writers. Composition and literature courses can be helpful. Creative writing and journalism courses may further assist a beginning writer in developing his or her skills. Many students work on literary magazines, newspapers, or yearbooks published by their schools. They may write stories, edit articles, or gain other valuable experience.

1. How important is writing according to this passage?

- A. People benefit a lot from writing.
- B. We are entertained with different writings.
- C. Writing can influence the world.
- D. Books can be an important part of an industry.

2. What does a journal NOT help to contribute?

- A. Service.
- B. Information.
- C. Observations.
- D. Ideas.

3. What should a beginning writer do to enjoy different writing styles?

- A. He or she should read different kinds of writing.