



名师导学系列

2009年 考研英语 专项突破 (阅读理解A、B节)

● 主编 韩 鹏



高等教育出版社
HIGHER EDUCATION PRESS



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出版前言

高教版 2009 年考研英语系列丛书,由考研英语大纲修订的专家和新东方考研英语辅导团队中的精英教师编写。可满足考生全过程复习备考的需要,特别适合应届考生和社会考生自学的需要。

一、《考研英语词汇速记手册(新大纲)》是考研英语大纲配套用书,适合考生基础复习阶段使用。本书由英语考研大纲制订和修订的专家执笔,完全按照最新版考研大纲的词汇表编写,对原有大纲的词意作了修订和补充,并在书后附上大量词汇练习题以便考生巩固记忆。同时我们还在“中国教育考试在线”www.eduexam.com.cn 的名师导航栏目中放了大量的例句供考生参考。

二、《2009 年考研英语历年真题解析与应试对策》全面解析 1999—2008 年考研英语真题及英语科试题的特点、应对方法,供考生在复习全过程的各阶段使用。本书根据最新英语考试大纲的要求,总结了历年考研英语的命题规律和复习思路,并深入讲解考生在答题时所应注意的常见错误和防范措施。考生通过学习本书,可以检测自己的水平,了解试题特点,掌握应试方法。

三、《2009 年考研英语专项突破(阅读理解 A、B 节)》适合基础复习阶段使用,使考生通过大量卓有成效的练习,能够巩固基础知识、弥补弱项、提升整体英语水平,获得良好的复习效果。此外,书中还详细介绍了阅读理解的命题规律和设问特点,并对知识点进行精讲,包含文章全文翻译、长难句分析、词义注释、常用搭配、解题方法等,最后精选 128 篇文章(其中新题型 40 篇文章)供考生演练,试题完全接近真题的难度和水平,让考生既能巩固基础知识,提高复习效果,又能逐步适应真正考试的难度,这样在考场上才能发挥自如。

四、《2009 年考研英语专项突破(英语知识运用、翻译和写作)》根据最新英语考试大纲的要求,总结了考研英语知识运用、翻译、写作部分的命题规律和复习思路,并让考生了解回答这几部分考题时所应注意的常见错误和防范措施。本书为考生提供大量针对这三项考试内容的与全真试卷难度一致的模拟练习题,让考生在短期内掌握这三项考试内容的解题技巧、提高翻译和写作水平,节省考生宝贵的复习时间。各部分试题的词汇量和文章选材、长度、难度都根据最新大纲进行了调整,对新题型也着重进行了讲解。

五、《2009 年考研英语冲刺预测试卷(含考点精解)》供考生在强化、冲刺阶段使用,其中包括新题型精讲精练、解题技巧及 10 套左右全真模拟试卷。各套试题为作者精心编制,具有典型性、针对性、综合性等特点,帮助考生进一步巩固基础阶段所学的基本理论、基本知识,掌握重点试题,熟悉答题方法,增强应试能力。

为了给考生提供更多的增值服务,凡购正版高教版名师导学考研英语系列图书的考生都可以登录“中国教育考试在线”www.eduexam.com.cn 在线做考研英语全真模拟试卷。

高等教育出版社

2008 年 2 月

名师导读

风起云涌的考研战场,永远是“昨日硝烟未尽,今朝浪淘英雄”。当考生刚刚适应考研听力的语速,却发现听力在考研中已暂时成为历史。翻开新的考卷,不由对新增题型感慨万分、望洋兴叹。这就是典型的考研战场,这就是真正的考研战场。

在这考试题型千变万化之时,高教版“名师导学考研英语系列”应运而生。本系列一共四册,《2009年考研英语历年真题解析与应试对策》、《2009年考研英语专项突破(阅读理解A、B节)》、《2009年考研英语专项突破(英语知识运用、翻译和写作)》、《2009年考研英语冲刺预测试卷(含考点精解)》。

本系列的三大特色:

第一,名师执笔。本系列编者均为常年奋斗在全国顶级培训机构考研英语培训第一线的教学专家。他们深谙考研英语题型内在规律和变化趋势,熟知考研学子的困惑和疑难所在,并针对这些困惑和疑难答疑解惑。

第二,自成体系,经典备考范例。本系列为广大考生铺就了一条坚实的考研英语成功之路,并率先提出“考研成功五步走”的科学复习策略:

第一步,考生应先从《历年真题解析与应试对策》入手,严格按照考试时间答题,在备考之初就透彻了解考试题型和自己的真实水平以及和自己目标之间的差距。

第二步,根据自己不同项目的强弱,制定时间分配合理的复习计划,用两本《专项突破》分册对阅读、新题型、英语知识运用、翻译和写作实施各个击破。

第三步,在突破单项之后,重新做一遍历年真题,这一遍要尽量应用《专项突破》中讲到的解题思路 and 技巧,看看自己成绩提高的幅度,总结自己失分的原因。

第四步,在离考试还有3个月左右时,严格按照考试时间要求做一遍《冲刺预测试卷(含考点精解)》,这一过程要持续1个月左右,力求弄清每一道题的来龙去脉和自己答错题目的原因。

第五步,最后拿出《历年真题解析与应试对策》,再从头认真研读,细细感悟真题所传达的考试信息,透彻领悟考研英语的真谛,信心百倍地走进考场,考出自己的满意成绩。

第三,技巧实用,志在高分。本系列除了题目本身紧扣考研脉搏之外,还详细拆解应试技巧,练习题目后面均附有详细的解答,成为考生家中的辅导教师。考生在使用本系列书时,最好不要直接进入练习,应该花一周左右的时间把前面的应试策略了然于胸,然后做题必然事半功倍。而且,要每过一段时间,就回来熟读一下策略,只有这样才能在真正考试时,把应试策略应用得得心应手。

全球畅销书《谁动了我的奶酪》的作者 Spencer Johnson 在其另一本书《The Present》中指出,很多人都由于不停地悔恨过去和恐惧未来而浪费了现在的大好时光,最终也会失去新的成功机遇。不错,当你正在为没有早一点考研或以前考研的失败而感慨,抑或正在为对新题型没有把握而叹息,请提醒自己:我正在让成功的机遇从手指中溜走。所以,现在就拿起书来,踏踏实实地战

胜自己、突破考研。

阅读理解分册特色：

2005 年和 2006 年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语大纲做出全新调整,阅读理解考试除了传统的题型以外,在 2005 年增加了新题型——完形填句(段),在 2006 年又增加了三种亚题型——段落排序、论据支持和标题选择。由于大纲上只有一篇例题,多数考生对该题型拿捏不定。高教版“名师导学考研英语系列”——《2009 年考研英语专项突破(阅读理解 A、B 节)》一书,专为解决考生难题而作,具有以下三大特色:

第一,紧扣考研英语新大纲,把四种新题型完全击破。在 Part B 部分,笔者应用语言学界前沿理论——关联理论,完全破解完形填句内部密码,提出攻克该题型的 6 种关联模式,为考生取得这一部分高分提供了策略依据。针对新增题型,笔者除了做出到位的分析和指点以外,还为每种题型提供了 2 篇模拟练习。最后还有十套综合练习,随机安排了 4 种新题型的模拟,帮助考生真正掌握应试策略。

第二,突出重头戏,阅读理解在详解和全文翻译的基础之上,针对考生处理长难句的困难,提供了难句解析,使考生养成科学分析长句的习惯,不仅有利于突破阅读理解,还有利于提高翻译水平,可谓一举两得。

第三,在每套习题的开篇,都有一句哲理深刻的名言。每当你开始进入新的练习之前,先读一读名言,不仅有利于提高英语水平,更能汲取一些智慧的精华,获得一份前进的勇气。

请记住:

You are never alone in this battle, 'cause we are always here with you.

最后,预祝大家考研成功。

编者

2008 年 2 月

目 录

第一章 阅读理解 (Part A) 命题规律及 解题技巧

| | |
|---------|----|
| 第一节 概述 | 1 |
| 第二节 细节题 | 3 |
| 第三节 推断题 | 18 |
| 第四节 主旨题 | 28 |
| 第五节 含义题 | 34 |
| 第六节 态度题 | 37 |

第二章 阅读理解 (Part A) 模拟训练

| | |
|---------------|-----|
| Model Test 1 | 41 |
| Model Test 2 | 55 |
| Model Test 3 | 68 |
| Model Test 4 | 80 |
| Model Test 5 | 92 |
| Model Test 6 | 103 |
| Model Test 7 | 114 |
| Model Test 8 | 126 |
| Model Test 9 | 137 |
| Model Test 10 | 148 |
| Model Test 11 | 159 |
| Model Test 12 | 170 |
| Model Test 13 | 181 |
| Model Test 14 | 193 |
| Model Test 15 | 205 |
| Model Test 16 | 216 |
| Model Test 17 | 228 |

| | |
|---------------|-----|
| Model Test 18 | 240 |
| Model Test 19 | 252 |
| Model Test 20 | 264 |
| Model Test 21 | 275 |
| Model Test 22 | 287 |

第三章 阅读理解 (Part B) 命题规律及 解题技巧

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-----|
| 第一节 题型 I ——“完形填句(段)” 命题规律及解题技巧 | 298 |
| 第二节 题型 II ——“排序题”命题规 律及解题技巧 | 310 |
| 第三节 题型 III ——“论据支持”命题 规律及解题技巧 | 315 |
| 第四节 题型 IV ——“标题选择”命题 规律及解题技巧 | 321 |

第四章 阅读理解 (Part B) 模拟训练

| | |
|---------------|-----|
| Model Test 1 | 327 |
| Model Test 2 | 328 |
| Model Test 3 | 330 |
| Model Test 4 | 331 |
| Model Test 5 | 333 |
| Model Test 6 | 335 |
| Model Test 7 | 337 |
| Model Test 8 | 338 |
| Model Test 9 | 340 |
| Model Test 10 | 341 |

第一章 阅读理解(Part A)命题规律及解题技巧

第一节 概 述

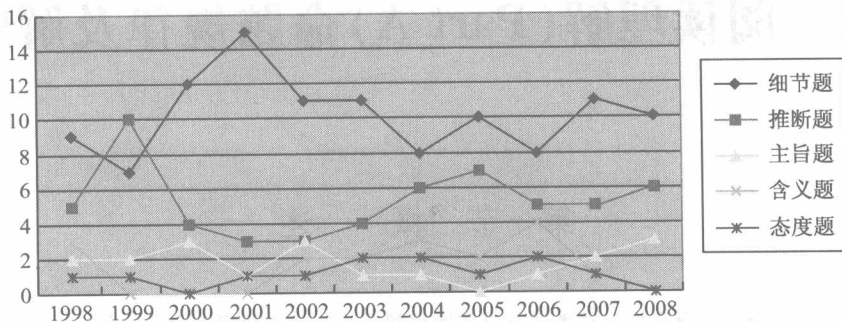
表 1 研究生入学考试英语阅读理解近十一年主要题型分布比例

| 题 型 年 份 | 细节题 | 推断题 | 含义题 | 主旨题 | 态度题 |
|------------|-----|-----|------|-----|------|
| 1998 | 9 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| 1999 | 7 | 10 | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| 2000 | 13 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| 2001 | 15 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 2002 | 11 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| 2003 | 11 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| 2004 | 8 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 2005 | 9 | 9 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 2006 | 8 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 2 |
| 2007 | 11 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| 2008 | 10 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| 小 计 | 112 | 57 | 21 | 20 | 10 |
| 比例 | 51% | 26% | 9.5% | 9% | 4.5% |

分析:由上表可以看出,在考研英语阅读理解的主要题型中,平均来看,考查最多的是细节题,占到51%。这类题得分相对比较容易,考生必须把细节题全部答对,整体成绩才有可能及格。排在第二位的就是推断题,占到26%,这种题要考查考生深层的语言理解能力,如果也能把握准确,就可以保证阅读部分及格了。排在第三位的是含义题,占到9.5%,这种题考查学生通过上下文推测单词、词组或句子的能力,比较容易得分,这样就拿到了约85%的阅读分数了,对于整体成绩取得60分已经完全有了把握。排在第四位的是主旨题,占到9%,这种题只要掌握文章的布局结构和解题技巧,也不难拿分;还有一种是态度题,占到4.5%,这种题虽然比例少,但是相对较难以把握,往往对考生的英语敏感度要求非常高。但是即使没有拿到分数也不影响大局,何况在运用后面讲解的技巧后,完全答对也是可能的。至于载体题,目前只在1996年出现了

一个,近 11 年都没考过,所以考生也不用过于担心。

表 2 考研英语阅读理解五大题型近十一年出题数目走势曲线



分析:从以上走势图,我们可以得到以下信息:关于细节题,始终是考试的重头戏,虽然在 2000—2002 年出现高峰,但是总体上说来比较平稳,基本上每年有 8~10 个题。推断题在 1999 年达到高峰后下降,近年来稍有回升趋势,大约每年有 4~7 个题;主旨题总体上数量稳中有降,每年基本只有两个题,2005 年没有出题;含义题虽然在 1999 和 2000 年出现零考查,后来持续升温,每年两三个题,2006 年达到 4 个题,而 2007 年和 2008 年又降为 1 个;态度题平均每年 1 个,2008 年却 1 个都没考查。把握以上趋势,有利于广大考生在准备考研英语阅读理解时紧紧把握考试脉搏,合理分配时间和精力,以取得满意的成绩。

看完以上的分析,考生们应该对题型及其分布已经有了初步了解。现在,可以认真阅读以下有关考研英语阅读理解的内在规律和解题技巧了。

但是,在学习技巧之前,请首先把以下的五大思路灌入记忆,作为所有阅读理解练习的指导思想,必能起到事半功倍之效。

考研阅读理解成功原则一:转变传统阅读思维方式

思路一:不用大量的背景知识也可以取得高分。大家不要被考研英语阅读理解所涉及的广泛题材所吓倒,其实对某一主题的背景知识对帮助理解文章有些作用,但是不起决定作用。考研英语阅读理解中所提供的每一篇文章本身就给出了足够选出正确答案的背景知识和信息。

思路二:不用理解每一句话也可以选对答案。虽然考研英语阅读理解和大学英语四级、六级考试的差别是要求大家进行“精读”,但是这并不意味着对每一句话都要“精读”。要做到该“精”则“精”,该“略”则“略”。很多考生觉得时间不够用,很多长句子搞不清成分、译不成通顺的中文,没法向下推进,其实就是没有有效地分清“精”和“略”的内容。其实一篇文章中并非每个句子都对选择答案有用,所以没有必要把每句话都完全弄懂。

思路三:要想准确选择答案,就要把握作者的观点,而不是自以为是。也就是说,无论对文章主题熟悉到什么程度,都不要把自己的观点与文章的观点混为一谈,阅读理解永远不考考生个人的观点和评价。

思路四:不用超大量的做题也可以取得高分。很多同学把阅读理解分数低归结于自己做的

阅读练习少,这其实不是问题根本所在。虽然一定量的练习是必要的,但是不要用题海战术,关键要看是否在正确的方法指导下去培养正确的做题习惯。用错误的方法即使做上 1000 篇阅读练习,只能把错误养成习惯,必然导致事倍功半。

思路五:不同的题型要用不同的解题思路。一把钥匙开不了所有的锁。我们的指导思想就是“用不同的钥匙开不同的锁”,也就是把不同的技巧用来攻克不同的题型。除了要掌握后面讲解的技巧以外,还要特别注意技巧背后的“原理”,也就是为什么有这样的技巧,这样的技巧为什么有效。这就要求考生勤思考,找到每种题型的共性。如果真正按照要求练习,会发现以后的诸多英语考试中的阅读理解问题也会迎刃而解。

考研阅读理解成功原则二:掌握技巧和大量演练

前面提到要用不同的技巧攻克不同的题型,那么大家要做的第一步就是辨认不同的题型,以决定到底应该应用什么技巧。对于题型的辨认主要靠对题干特征的敏感度,下面就按照五大题型分别介绍题干特征,并分类列出近十年来各种题型的题干供大家细细体味、准确把握。然后讲解各种题型的解题技巧和选项设置“法门”;最后提供生动的考试实例和模拟练习以供操练。

注:本书所提供的阅读模拟题篇章均选自与历年真题阅读篇章同一来源的语料库,文章总体难度略高于真题难度,为的是帮助考生更容易地操控实际考试篇章。而题目难度与真题相仿,且出题方式完全一致,真正做到让考生能“全真模拟”考试难度。

第二节 细 节 题

这类题目既然被称为“细节题”,那么就必然要涉及文章的细节。什么是辨认细节题的关键因素呢?以下辑录了从 1998 年至 2008 年的 11 年间考研英语阅读理解细节题的题干,而且按照不同细节题的类型进行了分类,请考生先仔细阅读和观察,然后再看后面的讲解,以达到印象深刻的目的。

细节题类型一:事实细节题

仔细观察以下问题,找出共同点。

1. What is the myth concerning giant dams? (1998)*
2. According to the author, the American economic situation is _____. (1998)
3. The official statistics on productivity growth _____. (1998)
4. Discerned from the perplexing picture of population growth the 1980 census provided, America in 1970s _____. (1998)
5. The hot spot theory may prove useful in explaining _____. (1998)
6. What were things like in 1980s when accidents happened? (1999)

* 括号中的数字为题目出现的年份。下同。

7. Manufacturers as mentioned in the passage tend to _____. (1999)
8. We learn from the beginning of the passage that Web business _____. (1999)
9. The author thinks the present rush to put computers in the classroom is _____. (1999)
10. The belief that education is indispensable to all children _____. (1999)
11. The loss of US predominance in the world economy in the 1980s is manifested in the fact that the American _____. (2000)
12. What used to be the danger in being a man according to the first paragraph? (2000)
13. When a novel literary idea appears, people should try to _____. (2000)
14. Futurists claim that we must _____. (2000)
15. In the Westerners' eyes, the postwar Japan was _____. (2000)
16. The change in Japanese lifestyle is revealed in the fact that _____. (2000)
17. The growth of specialization in the 19th century might be more clearly seen in sciences such as _____. (2001)
18. Digital divide is something _____. (2001)
19. It seems that now a country's economy depends much on _____. (2001)
20. The results of the journalism credibility project turned out to be _____. (2001)
21. What is the typical trend of businesses today? (2001)
22. According to the author, one of the driving forces behind M&A wave is _____. (2001)
23. The writer's experiment shows that downshifting _____. (2001)
24. "Juggling one's life" probably means living a life characterized by _____. (2001)
25. To make your humor work, you should _____. (2002)
26. Human ingenuity was initially demonstrated in _____. (2002)
27. According to the text, what is beyond man's ability now is to design a robot that can _____. (2002)
28. Besides reducing human labor, robots can also _____. (2002)
29. The estimates in *Economic Outlook* show that in rich countries _____. (2002)
30. According to the NAS's report, one of the problems in end-of-life care is _____. (2002)
31. The emergence of the Net has _____. (2003)
32. Straitford is most proud of its _____. (2003)
33. Misled people tend to think that using an animal in research is _____. (2003)
34. The author believes that, in face of the challenge from animal rights advocates, scientists should _____. (2003)
35. In contrast to the US, Japan and Sweden are funding their medical care _____. (2003)
36. Which of the following can be a disadvantage of search agents? (2004)
37. When mentioning "the \$4 million to \$10 million rage" (line 3, Para 3), the author is talking about _____. (2004)
38. What do American parents expect their children to acquire in school? (2004)
39. The views of Ravitch and Emerson on schooling are _____. (2004)
40. Dr. Brosonan and Dr. de Waal have eventually found in their study that the monkeys

- _____. (2005)
41. An argument made by supporters of smoking was that _____. (2005)
 42. According to Bruce Alberts, science can serve as _____. (2005)
 43. Researchers have come to believe that dreams _____. (2005)
 44. The negative feelings generated during the day tend to _____. (2005)
 45. According to the author, the department stores of the 19th century _____. (2006)
 46. Dr. Myers and other researchers hold that _____. (2006)
 47. The author seems to be mainly concerned with most fisheries' _____. (2006)
 48. In the author's opinion, advertising _____. (2006)
 49. According to Ericsson, good memory _____. (2007)
 50. Ericsson and his colleagues believe that _____. (2007)
 51. According to the author, health-saving plans will _____. (2007)
 52. In bringing up the concept of GASP the author is making the point that _____. (2007)
 53. According to paragraph 4, what puzzles the author is that some bosses fail to _____. (2007)
 54. Dr. Yehuda's research suggests that women _____. (2008)
 55. According to Paragraph 4, the stress women confront tends to be _____. (2008)
 56. In the first paragraph, the author discusses _____. (2008)
 57. With the open-access publishing model, the author of a paper is required to _____. (2008)
 58. We learn from the last paragraph that in the near future _____. (2008)

分析：仔细观察以上题干后会发现有以下几个共同之处：

1. 问题中经常出现 what, which, when 等特殊疑问词或明确提到时间、地点、人物。
2. 问题中都会出现一些不熟悉的新信息，这些信息只能从原文获得。

这种类型的细节题被称作“事实细节题”。事实细节题往往要求考生按照题干所提示的关键词语或信息在原文中精确定位，然后找到描述该关键词语或信息的内容，把该内容与四个选项中的某一个联系起来，这种联系通常是“同义转化”，也就是说把原文的信息在不改变意义的情况下换一种说法说出来。

答案选项的通常特点是：

1. 用同义词替换原文句子中的某个或某些词语，一般不超过两个，而大体语法不变。
2. 变换语法但是不改变原意，比如由主动语态转为被动语态等。
3. 原文的句子是否定形式，从反面叙述，而答案变成肯定形式从正面叙述。
4. 原文的句子是肯定形式，从正面叙述，而答案变成否定形式从反面叙述。
5. 原文从 A 角度叙述某事，而答案从 B 角度叙述同一件事，事情本质不变。
6. 原文是具体实例，而答案变成抽象概括。
7. 原文是抽象概括，而答案变成具体实例。

干扰选项的特点是：

1. 照抄原文的句子，只有个别词语不同(这个不同的词语往往是其成为错误选项的原因)。
2. 一半信息符合原文，一半信息与原文不符。
3. 将原文某些信息张冠李戴。

4. 与原文叙述内容相反。
5. 是原文中没有出现的新信息。
6. 含有绝对化词语, 如 only, always, never, all, everything, anything, everywhere, everybody, nobody 等。
7. 在转述中犯逻辑错误。

(注: 以上这些答案选项和干扰选项的特点适用于所有的细节题, 以后就不再赘述。)

事实细节题常见的出题位置:

1. 对某项研究进行描述的地方: 常见提示词为 study, research, researchers, research group, findings, assumption, hypothesis 等。
2. 专有名词出现的地方, 常见的是大写字母: 如 BBC, Enron, Dr. Johnson 等。
3. 人名和引语出现的地方。
4. 年代、数字出现的地方: 如 1980s, \$2 million 等。
5. 特殊标点符号出现的地方: 如冒号、破折号、引号、括号等。
6. 起承转合词语出现的位置: 这些常见的词语是 however, but, yet, in contrast, by comparison, because, therefore, so, whereas 等。
7. 表示某些强调、递进关系的词语: 如 also, as well, even, most... of all 等。
8. 特殊语法出现的地方: 考研中的特殊语法包括定语和定语从句、同位语和同位语从句、分词做状语、虚拟语气等。

事实细节题实例:

例 1

原文: I think that the kinds of things that women are exposed to tend to be in more of a chronic or repeated nature.

题目: According to Paragraph 4, the stress women confront tends to be

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| A. domestic and temporary. | B. irregular and violent. |
| C. durable and frequent. | D. trivial and random (2008.23)* |

解答: 问题直接把位置放在第四段, 而第四段第二句就是 I think 引出的观点句, 因此是直接的选择依据。选项 C 的两个单词正好与原文句子中的 chronic 和 repeated 形成了同义转化, 故成为正确答案。(注: chronic 表示长期的)

例 2

原文: Ericsson and his colleagues have thus taken to studying expert performers in a wide range of pursuits, including soccer. They gather all the data they can, not just performance statistics and biographical details but also the results of their own laboratory experiments with high achievers. Their works makes a rather startling assertion: the trait we commonly call talent is highly overrated. Or, put another way, expert performers — whether in memory or surgery, ballet or computer programming — are nearly always made, not born.

* 每道实例题后面括号中的数字为该题出现的年份和题号。下同。

题目: Ericsson and his colleagues believe that _____.

- A. talent is a dominating factor for professional success
- B. biographical data provide the key to excellent performance
- C. the role of talent tends to be overlooked
- D. high achievers owe their success mostly to nurture. (2007. 24)

解答: 原文在开头就提到了 Ericsson and his colleagues 这个关键定位词, 而题目问的是他们的观点, 原文中与 believe 直接相关的词就是 assertion, 因此判定后面部分就是答案依据。而全段尾句用 or, put another way 引出进一步的解释, 真正的观点就是: expert performers are nearly always made, not born, 强调 made。其主语 expert performers 与 D 选项中的 high achievers 构成同义转化, 而 made 也与 D 选项中的 nurture 构成同义转化, 故 D 为正确答案。

例 3

原文: It was inevitable that this primacy should have narrowed as other countries grew richer. Just as inevitably, the retreat from predominance proved painful. But the mid - 1980s, Americans had found themselves at a loss over their fading industrial competitiveness. Some huge American industries, such as consumer electronics, had shrunk or vanished in the face of foreign competition. But in 1987 there was only one American television maker left, Zenith. (Now there is none; Zenith was bought by South Korea's LG Electronics in July.) Foreign made cars and textiles were sweeping into the domestic market. America's machine - tool industry was on the ropes. For a while it looked as though the making of semiconductors, which America had invented and which sat at the heart of the new computer age, was going to be the next casualty.

题目: The loss of US predominance in the world economy in the 1980s is manifested in the fact that the American _____

- A. TV industry had withdrawn to its domestic market.
- B. semiconductor industry had been taken over by foreign enterprises.
- C. machine - tool industry had collapsed after suicidal actions.
- D. auto industry had lost part of its domestic market. (2000. 52)

解答: 原文中出现了四处提示信息: 1) 年代数字如: 1980's 和 1987 2) 专有名词如 America 3) 转折词: but 4) 非限定性定语从句: 由 which 引导。题目问的是美国在 20 世纪 80 年代失去了在世界经济的绝对统治可以鉴于美国 _____ 的事实。A 选项涉及电视, 原文信息定位在 But 后面, 但是没有提到美国电视行业曾占有国际市场的事, 所以也就谈不到收缩到国内市场的问题。B 选项涉及半导体行业, 定位在 which 引起的定语从句处, 原文使用将来时态, 而选项变成过去完成时态, 可以否定。C 选项的机器工具制造业定位在专有名词 "America" 后面, 原文使用过去时说该工业危在旦夕, 而选项使用过去完成时态说该工业在自杀式的行动后就垮了, 与原文信息不符。因此只有 D 选项正确。原文说 "外国的汽车和纺织品横扫美国市场", 选项说 "美国的汽车工业失去了部分的国内市场"。正是前面介绍的从不同角度叙述同一事件的答案设置原则, 而且同时有两组关键词形成对应, 即 "car" 对应 "auto", "domestic market" 对应 "domestic market"。

例 4

原文: The researchers suggest that capuchin monkeys, like humans, are guided by social emotions. In the wild, they are a co-operative, group living species. Such cooperation is likely to be stable only when each animal feels it is not being cheated. Feelings of righteous indignation, it seems, are not the preserve of people alone. Refusing a lesser reward completely makes these feelings abundantly clear to other members of the group. However, whether such a sense of fairness evolved independently in capuchins and humans, or whether it stems from the common ancestor that the species had 35 million years ago, is, as yet, an unanswered question.

题目: Dr. Brosnan and Dr. de Waal have eventually found in their study that the monkeys

- A. prefer grapes to cucumbers.
- B. can be taught to exchange things.
- C. will not be co-operative if feeling cheated.
- D. are unhappy when separated from others. (2005.24)

解答: 原文的提示信息包括: 1) the researchers 2) suggest。题干中的 Dr. Brosnan 和 Dr. de Waal 表明他们是 researchers。原文说“研究人员说, ‘猴子和人一样, 也是有社会情感的。在野外, 他们是非常合作的群居性动物。这种合作只有在每一个成员都感到不被欺骗时才会稳定’。而问题是‘两个博士的研究最终发现猴子_____’。C 选项说‘如果感到被骗就不会合作’, 正是从另外一个角度叙述原文内容。重现的关键词汇是 co-operative 和 feeling cheated。

细节题类型二: 原因细节题

仔细观察以下问题, 找出共同点。

- 59. The author raises the question “what about pain without gain?” because _____. (1998)
- 60. The census distinguished itself from previous studies on population movement in that _____. (1998)
- 61. That Africa and South America were once joined can be deduced from the fact that _____. (1998)
- 62. NBAC will leave the issue of embryo research undiscussed because _____. (1999)
- 63. The US achieved its predominance after World War II because _____. (2000)
- 64. The author seems to believe the revival of the US economy in the 1990s can be attributed to the _____. (2000)
- 65. The author argues that our bodies have stopped evolving because _____. (2000)
- 66. According to the author, what may chiefly be responsible for the moral decline of Japanese society? (2000)
- 67. Some people do not openly admit they have ambition because _____. (2000)
- 68. The direct reason for specialization is _____. (2001)
- 69. Governments attach importance to the Internet because it _____. (2001)
- 70. The basic problem of journalists as pointed out by the writer lies in their _____. (2001)
- 71. Despite its efforts, the newspaper industry still cannot satisfy the readers owing to its _____. (2001)
- 72. According to the passage, downshifting emerged in the US as a result of _____. (2001)
- 73. The main reason for the latest rise of oil price is _____. (2002)
- 74. According to those who support mergers, railway monopoly is unlikely because _____. (2003)

75. According to the text, the cost increase in the rail industry is mainly caused by _____. (2003)
76. Why does CareerSite's agent offer each job hunter only three job options? (2004)
77. Why can many people see "silver linings" to the economic slowdown? (2004)
78. Female capuchin monkeys were chosen for the research most probably because they are _____. (2005)
79. The author associates the issue of global warming with that of smoking because _____. (2005)
80. According to the townsfolk, the RSC deserves no subsidy because _____. (2006)
81. People nowadays can no longer achieve IQ scores as high as vos Savant's because _____. (2007)
82. Today's double-income families are at greater financial risk in that _____. (2007)
83. According to the text, online publication is significant in that _____. (2008)
84. Washington's decision to free slaves originated from his _____. (2008)

分析：仔细观察以上的题干后会发现有以下几个共同之处：

1. 问题中经常出现“according to the passage/text”这个短语。
2. 问题中出现某些具体时间、现象或结果，这些信息可以在原文定位。
3. 问题中频繁出现以下词汇：arise from; due to; because; in that; why; be caused by; as a result of; the reason for; be responsible for; be attributed to; be deduced from 等。这些词具有共同的含义，就是“因为”。

这种类型的细节题被称为“原因细节题”。原因细节题往往要求考生根据题干所提示的信息在原文中找到某一事件、现象或结果，然后找出文章中对产生这一事件、现象或结果的解释。

原因细节题常见的出题位置：

1. 原文中出现表示原因的提示词处：如 because, be based on, since, for 等(前面已经罗列)。
2. 原文中出现表示结果的提示词处：如 thus, therefore, so, as a result, lead to, contribute to, make, so that, such that 等。
3. 原文中出现起承转合的词汇处：如 but, however 等。
4. 原文中出现代词指代处：如 it, they 等。
5. 文章的开头段、结尾段处。
6. 文章段落的开头句、结尾句处。

原因细节题实例：

例 1

原文：The value of knowledge and the return on the public investment in research depends, in part, upon wide distribution and ready access. It is big business. In America, the core scientific publishing market is estimated at between \$7 billion and \$11 billion. The International Association of Scientific, Technical and Medical Publishers says that there are more than 2 000 publishers worldwide specializing in these subjects. They publish more than 1. 2m articles each year in some 16 000 journals.

This is now changing. According to the OECD report, some 75% of scholarly journals are now online.

题目：According to the text, online publication is significant in that

- A. it provides an easier access to scientific results.
- B. it brings huge profits to scientific researchers.
- C. it emphasizes the crucial role of scientific knowledge.

D. it facilitates public investment in scientific research. (2008. 28)

解答：本题需要结合两个段落来选择。第二个段落的句子说明了 online publication 成为主流，而它很重要的原因就在第一段的首句，这句话说：知识的价值及在研究领域的公共投资的回报部分上取决于分销和容易获得性。而 online publication 得到 75% 份额原因当然就是它满足了这样的要求。而只有 A 选项中的：provide an easier access 与原文的 ready access 形成同义转化。

例 2

原文：Superhigh scores like vos Savant's are no longer possible, because scoring is now based on a statistical population distribution among age peers, rather than simply dividing the mental age by the chronological age and multiplying by 100.

题目：People nowadays can no longer achieve IQ scores as high as vos Savant's because

- A. the scores are obtained through different computational procedures.
- B. creativity rather than analytical skills is emphasized now.
- C. vos Savant's case is an extreme one that will not repeat.
- D. the defining characteristic of IQ tests has changed. (2007. 28)

解答：原文中已经使用了明确的原因提示词 because，因此确定原因在该词后面 scoring is now based on a statistical population distribution among age peers。而选项中只有 A 与 score 这个主题相关，因此可以直接入选。

例 3

原文：Supporters of the new super systems argue that these mergers will allow for substantial cost reductions and better coordinated services. Any threat of monopoly, they argue, is removed by fierce competition from trucks. (第二段首句)

题目：According to those who support mergers, railway monopoly is unlikely because

- A. cost reduction is based on competition
- B. services call for cross-trade coordination
- C. outside competitors will continue to exist
- D. shippers will have the railway by the throat (2003. 51)

解答：定位时有以下几个信息提示：题目中的 those who support 对应原文中的 supporters，题目中的 mergers 对应原文中的 mergers，题目中的 monopoly 对应原文中的 monopoly，题目中的 unlikely 对应原文中的 threat... is removed by，所以要在选项中寻找与 fierce competition from trucks 构成同义转化的那一个。原文的 truck 在选项中对 railway 而言就是 outside，而原文中的 competition 正好对应答案中的 competitor。所以 C 入选。

例 4

原文：The researchers studied the behaviour of female brown capuchin monkeys. They look cute. They are good natured, co-operative creatures, and they share their food tardily. Above all, like their female human counterparts, they tend to pay much closer attention to the value of "goods and services" than males. Such characteristics make them perfect candidates for Dr. Brosnan's and Dr. de Waal's study.

题目：Female capuchin monkeys were chosen for the research most probably because they are

- A. more inclined to weigh what they get.