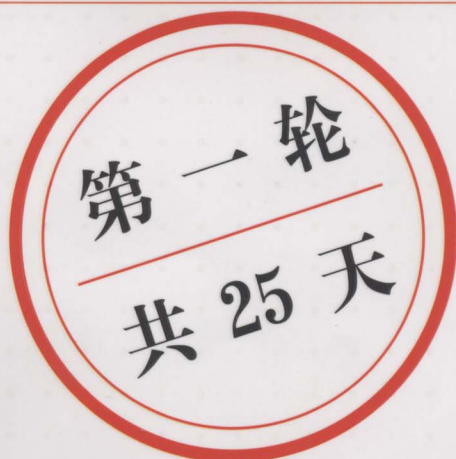




2011 考研英语 三轮复习 80 天过关

长喜考研英语研究中心 编 王长喜 主编

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第一轮 温习语法 熟悉词汇

本轮学时
共25天

25天共温
习25个语
法点

第1天



语法：并列结构 词汇：26个

分析难句 温习语法

均为真题
难句，句
中温习语
法更实用

1. The kinds of interpersonal violence that women are exposed to tend to be in domestic situations, by, unfortunately, parents or other family members, and they tend not to be one-shot deals. (08-Text 1)

【分析】本句是由and连接的同等关系并列句。第一个分句的主干是... interpersonal violence tend to be in domestic situations, that引导的定语从句修饰先行词interpersonal violence, 介词结构by...parents or other family members也作其定语, unfortunately为插入语。第二个分句的主语they指the kinds of violence。

【妙译】女性所遭受的人际间的暴力更多地来自于家庭, 不幸的是, 施暴者通常是父母或其他家庭成员, 而且这些压力不是一次性的。

2. Copyright rested with the journal publisher, and researchers seeking knowledge of the results would have to subscribe to the journal. (08-Text 2)

【分析】由and连接的同等关系并列句。其中第二个分句的主语是researchers, 现在分词结构seeking knowledge of the results作其定语。

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25天共熟
悉721个
核心词

表示08年
真题阅读
Part A第
二篇文章
中的句子

句中温习
后, 再对
重点、难
点做一点
拨

语法点拨

并列结构

两个或两个以上句法功能相同、意义相关、层次相同, 通过并列连词或词组、连接性副词或标点符号连接起来的主谓结构称为并列句。常见的并列句有以下几种:

1. 同等关系并列句: 由以and为代表的表示语义引申的并列连接词和以besides为代表的副词连接起来的并列句, 前后两个句子在语法地位上是平等一致的。具体的连接词有and, not only...but also, neither...nor, besides, moreover, furthermore, in addition, what's more等。
2. 选择关系并列句: 由or, either...or “不是...就是...”, otherwise “否则”, or else “否则”等表示选择的连接副词连接的句子。
3. 转折对比关系并列句: 以but为代表的连词连接词或以however为代表的副词连接的句子。but为代表的连词连接词有: but, not...but, while, whereas, yet, and yet, yet but等; however为代表的连接副词有: however, nevertheless “但是, 然而”, still “然而”, on the contrary “相反地”, on the other hand “另一方面”等。

阅读文章 熟悉词汇

Text

Directions: Read the following texts. Answer the questions below by choosing [A], [B], [C] or [D].

While still catching up to men in some spheres of modern life, women appear to be way ahead in at least one undesirable category. "Women are particularly susceptible to developing depression and anxiety disorders in response to stress compared to men," according to Dr. Yehuda, chief psychiatrist at New York's Veteran's Administration Hospital.

Studies of both animals and humans have shown that sex hormones somehow affect the stress response, causing females under stress to produce more of the trigger chemicals than do males under the same conditions.

21. Which of the following is true according to the first two paragraphs?

- [A] Women are biologically more vulnerable to stress.
- [B] Women are still suffering much stress caused by men.
- [C] Women are more experienced than men in coping with stress.
- [D] Men and women show different inclinations when faced with stress.

核心词汇

- sphere *n.* ①球(体) ②范围, 领域: the ideological sphere 意识形态领域
- way *ad.* ①远远地; 非常: way behind 远远地在后 ②完全地, 自始至终地: pull the switch way back 把开关完全扳回
- undesirable *a.* ①不受欢迎的 ②不想要的 ③令人不快的, 讨厌的: undesirable intrusions 令人讨厌的侵扰 *n.* 不受欢迎的人
- category *n.* 种类, 类, 类别: the category of reference books 参考书类 / arrange the goods under categories 给商品分门别类
- be susceptible to ①对...敏感, 可被...: be susceptible to colds 容易感冒的 ②易受影响的: be susceptible to suggestion 没有主见
- disorder *n.* ①混乱, 凌乱 ②骚动, 动乱 ③(身心、机能的)失调, 紊乱, 病: a stomach disorder 胃疼
- veteran *n.* ①老兵: veteran benefits 退伍军人福利 ②经验丰富的, 老手: a veteran of stage 有丰富舞台经验的演员/a veteran of political campaigns 政治斗争的老手

大纲中的核心、高频词汇

彩色释义为文中释义

均为真题文章, 文中熟悉词汇更鲜活

文中彩线标出, 右侧同步讲解

题目同时跟出, 便于自测

理清文章结构, 把握文章主线

设题出处、解答题眼, 一语点出

临摹文中好词好句, 提高写作水平

【结构剖析】 本文是一篇现象解释型文章。文章采用提出现象—解释原因—总结建议的模式展开。第一段提出文章主要说明的现象: 女性比男性更容易受压力困扰; 第二段开始解释原因: 指出女性压力与荷尔蒙分泌有关; 第三段利用叶胡达医生的研究成果说明女性易在压力面前焦虑的原因; 第四段解释男女面对的压力种类不同; 第五段示例说明第四段; 最后一段总结建议女性应该寻找出路释放压力。

【答案解析】

21. **【题眼】** 宾语从句设题
【解析】 选[A]。事实细节题。前两段主要说明: 在面对压力时, 由于男女生理上的差异, 女性可能更容易产生焦虑和沮丧。其中第二段首句是一个由that引导的宾语从句, 解释了女性面临压力时容易患病的原因, 文中的 "sex hormones" 和 "chemicals" 是关键词, 与题干中的 "biologically" 意思吻合, 故选[A]。[B] "女性遭受的压力多来自男性" 和 [C] "女性比男性更有处理压力的经验" 在前两段中均未提及, 较容易排除; [D] 项只单纯说明男女面对压力的差异, 未涉及前两段的核心, 所以不正确。

【全文翻译】

女性尽管在现代生活的一些领域还在追赶男性, 但似乎至少在一个不受欢迎的方面远远超过男性。纽约退伍军人管理医院的首席精神病学家叶胡达博士说, "在面对压力时, 女性比男性更易产生抑郁和焦虑"。

[21] 对动物和人类的研究表明: 性激素以某种方式影响动物与人对压力做出的反应, 使处于压力下的女性比处于相同条件下的男性产生更多的触发化学物质。

划出各个题目在文中的出处

佳句临摹

1. While still catching up to men in some spheres of modern life, women appear to be way ahead in at least one undesirable category.
【注释】 appear to be 看来好像, 似乎
【临摹】 He appears to be your friend but I doubt if he is. 看来他像是你的朋友, 但我对此表示怀疑。

目 录

Text

Text

Text

Text

第一轮 温习语法 熟悉词汇

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|-------|----|----------|------|-----|
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| 第 2 天 | | 定语从句 | 26 个 | 7 |
| 第 3 天 | | 主语从句 | 32 个 | 14 |
| 第 4 天 | | 宾语从句 | 27 个 | 20 |
| 第 5 天 | | 表语从句 | 27 个 | 27 |
| 第 6 天 | | 同位语从句 | 31 个 | 33 |
| 第 7 天 | | 状语从句 | 27 个 | 40 |
| 第 8 天 | | 主谓一致 | 29 个 | 47 |
| 第 9 天 | | 代词照应 | 30 个 | 54 |
| 第10天 | | 情态动词 | 31 个 | 60 |
| 第11天 | | 被动语态 | 30 个 | 66 |
| 第12天 | | 假设性虚拟语气 | 30 个 | 72 |
| 第13天 | | 建议性虚拟语气 | 29 个 | 79 |
| 第14天 | | 情态动词表示虚拟 | 28 个 | 86 |
| 第15天 | | 动词不定式 | 31 个 | 92 |
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| 第17天 | | 现在分词 | 27 个 | 106 |
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第1天



语法：并列结构 词汇：26个

分析难句 温习语法

1. The kinds of interpersonal violence that women are exposed to tend to be in domestic situations, by, unfortunately, parents or other family members, and they tend not to be one-shot deals. (08 - Text 1)

【分析】本句是由 and 连接的同等关系并列句。第一个分句的主干是...interpersonal violence tend to be in domestic situations, that 引导的定语从句修饰先行词 interpersonal violence, 介词结构 by...parents or other family members 也作其定语, unfortunately 为插入语。第二个分句的主语 they 指 the kinds of violence。

【妙译】女性所遭受的人际间的暴力更多地来自于家庭,不幸的是,施暴者通常是父母或其他家庭成员,而且这些暴力行为不是一次性的。

2. Both the absolute cost of healthcare and the share of it borne by families have risen and newly fashionable health-savings plans are spreading from legislative halls to Wal-Mart workers, with much higher deductibles and a large new dose of investment risk for families' future healthcare. (07 - Text 3)

【分析】由 and 连接的同等关系并列句。前一分句的主干是 the cost and the share of it...have risen。后一分句的主干是 health-savings plans are spreading from...to..., 其后的 with...结构作伴随状语。

【妙译】保健的实际费用和家庭所要承担的份额都增加了——而新近流行的医疗储蓄计划正从立法大厅蔓延到沃尔玛职工,但是同时扣除条款更多了,家庭未来保健的投资风险也更高了。

3. Shortlists for job interviews, election ballot papers, lists of conference speakers and attendees; all tend to be drawn up alphabetically, and their recipient lose interest as they plough through them. (04 - Text 2)

【分析】and 连接的两个表示同等关系的并列句,第一个分句中的 all 是对冒号前的三个并列名词短语的总称;第二个分句包含一个由 as 引导的时间状语从句。

【妙译】求职面试的名单、选票、会议发言和出席名单;所有这些往往都是按字母表顺序排列的,而人们在翻看这些东西的时候渐渐就失去了兴趣。

4. As a result, the modern world is increasingly populated by intelligent gizmos whose presence we barely notice but whose universal existence has removed much human labor. (02 - Text 2)

【分析】本句的主干是 the modern world is increasingly populated by intelligent gizmos, but 连接两个 whose 引导的并列定语从句,定语从句修饰 gizmos。

【妙译】结果,当今世界智能化的小装置日益增多,我们几乎不注意它们的存在,但它们的广泛存在已经减轻了不
少人类的工作。

5. Often it's the delivery which causes the audience to smile, so speak slowly and remember that a raised eyebrow or an unbelieving look may help to show that you are making a light-hearted remark. (02 - Text 1)

【分析】本句是由 so 连接的两个因果关系的并列分句,前一分句为强调句,后一分句是祈使句,speak 和 remember 作并列谓语,其后 that 引导的宾语从句作 remember 的宾语。

【妙译】通常讲话风格会使听众发笑,所以你得慢慢地说;要记住,扬扬眉或摆出一副将信将疑的神情会有助于让人知道你在开轻松的玩笑。

语法点拨

并列结构

并列结构是延长英文句子的重要因素之一,是理解英文长难句的必备知识。并列连词所连接的并列成分应当在结构和功能上保持一致,这就是通常所说的并列平行结构。英语中运用并列平行结构的基本原则是:以同类语法形式来表达同类概念,以达到明晰句意、节省用词、加强语气、增加韵律的修辞效果。

1. 可用于并列平行结构的语法单位

| 语法单位 | 例 示 |
|-----------|---|
| 名词平行结构 | Studies serve for delight, for ornament, and for ability. 读书能带来愉悦,使人高雅、聪慧。 |
| 形容词平行结构 | Jack was honest, industrious and talented. 杰克诚实、勤奋又聪明。 |
| 分词平行结构 | The boys were running, shouting and laughing. 男孩子们一边跑着,一边喊着、笑着。 |
| 动名词平行结构 | Jane prefers singing to dancing. 珍妮喜欢唱歌胜过跳舞。 |
| 动词不定式平行结构 | To know what is good and to do what is right is not the same thing. 知道什么是好的和实际做得好不是一回事。 |
| 副词平行结构 | The work is handsomely and skillfully done. 这项工作做得漂亮,有水平。 |
| 介词短语平行结构 | The room is fifteen feet in length and thirteen feet in width. 这个房间长 15 英尺,宽 13 英尺。 |
| 谓语动词平行结构 | The man walked up to the garden gate, hesitated and then rang the bell. 那位男士走进大门,犹豫了一下,之后按响了门铃。 |
| 句子平行结构 | A man who is able and has the will to do things should be given an important task. 一个有能力而又乐于工作的人应当委以重任。 |

2. 常用于并列平行结构的连词

1) 表示同等关系

由以 and 为代表的表示语义引申的并列连接词和以 besides 为代表的副词连接词连接起来的并列句,前后两个句子在语法地位上是平等一致的。具体的连接词有 and, not only...but also, neither...nor, besides, moreover, furthermore, in addition, what's more 等。见上面第 1、2、3 句。

2) 表示选择关系

由 or, either...or “不是...就是...”, otherwise “否则”, or else “否则”等表示选择的连接副词连接的句子。

3) 表示转折对比关系

以 but 为代表的连词连接词或以 however 为代表的副词连接词连接的句子。but 为代表的连词连接词有: but, not...but, while, whereas, yet, and yet, yet but 等; however 为代表的连接副词有: however, nevertheless “但是,然而”, still “然而”, on the contrary “相反地”, on the other hand “另一方面”等。见上面第 4 句。

4) 表示因果关系

以 so 为代表的连词或以 therefore 为代表的副词连接的表示因果关系的连接词连接的句子。见上面第 5 句。

3. 并列句中表句际关系副词一览表

| 关 系 | 副 词 | 例 示 |
|-----|---|---|
| 表转折 | however, nevertheless, still, yet, rather, contrarily | He is charming; nevertheless, I don't trust him. |
| 表因果 | therefore, thus, hence, then, so, accordingly, consequently | She felt very tired, and therefore she went to bed early. = She felt very tired; therefore she went... |
| 表选择 | rather...than | She'd rather die than give a speech. |
| 表列举 | first(ly), second(ly)...finally | He studies hard; finally he gained high marks. |
| 表概括 | generally, overall, altogether 等 | She's not really ill; generally she is run-down. |
| 表补充 | furthermore, besides, moreover, likewise, a-gain | The house isn't big enough for us; furthermore, it is too far away from the town. |

说明:以上所列词是副词,在连接句子时,要么需借助分号,要么需借助连词 and。同学们在写作中一定注意,千万别误用副词直接连接两个句子。

阅读文章 熟悉词汇

Text

Directions: Read the following text. Answer the questions below by choosing [A], [B], [C] or [D].

While still catching up to men in some spheres of modern life, women appear to be way ahead in at least one undesirable category. "Women are particularly susceptible to developing depression and anxiety disorders in response to stress compared to men." according to Dr. Yehuda, chief psychiatrist at New York's Veteran's Administration Hospital.

Studies of both animals and humans have shown that sex hormones somehow affect the stress response, causing females under stress to produce more of the trigger chemicals than do males under the same conditions. In several of the studies, when stressed-out female rats had their ovaries (the female reproductive organs) removed, their chemical responses became equal to those of the males.

Adding to a woman's increased dose of stress chemicals, are her increased "opportunities" for stress. "It's not necessarily that women don't cope as well. It's just that they have so much more to cope with," says Dr. Yehuda. "Their capacity for tolerating stress may even be greater than men's," she observes, "it's just that they're dealing with so many more things that they become worn out from it more visibly and sooner."

Dr. Yehuda notes another difference between the sexes. "I think that the kinds of things that women are

【核心词汇】

- sphere** /sfiə/ *n.* ①球(体) ②范围,领域: the ideological sphere 意识形态领域
- way** /wei/ *ad.* ①远远地;非常: way behind 远远地在地后 ②完全地,自始至终地: pull the switch way back 把开关完全扳回
- undesirable** /'ʌndi'zaiərəbl/ *a.* ①不受欢迎的 ②不想要的 ③令人不快的,讨厌的: undesirable intrusions 令人讨厌的侵扰 *n.* 不受欢迎的人
- category** /'kætigəri/ *n.* 种类,类,类别: the category of reference books 参考书类/arrange the goods under categories 给商品分门别类
- be susceptible to** ①对...敏感;可被...: be susceptible to colds 容易感冒的 ②易受影响的: be susceptible to suggestion 没有主见
- disorder** /dis'ɔ:də/ *n.* ①混乱,凌乱 ②骚动,动乱 ③(身心、机能的)失调,紊乱,病: a stomach disorder 胃疼
- veteran** /'vetərən/ *n.* ①老兵: veteran benefits 退伍军人福利 ②经验丰富的人,老手: a veteran of stage 有丰富舞台经验的演员/a veteran of political campaigns 政治斗争的老手

exposed to tend to be in more of a chronic or repeated nature. Men go to war and are exposed to combat stress. Men are exposed to more acts of random physical violence. The kinds of interpersonal violence that women are exposed to tend to be in domestic situations, by, unfortunately, parents or other family members, and they tend not to be one-shot deals. The wear and tear that comes from these longer relationships can be quite devastating."

Adeline Alvarez married at 18 and gave birth to a son, but was determined to finish college, "I struggled a lot to get the college degree, I was living in so much frustration that that was my escape, to go to school, and get ahead and do better." Later, her marriage ended and she became a single mother. "It's the hardest thing to take care of a teenager, have a job, pay the rent, pay the car payment, and pay the debt. I lived from paycheck to paycheck."

Not everyone experiences the kinds of severe chronic stresses Alvarez describes. But most women today are coping with a lot of obligations, with few breaks, and feeling the strain. Alvarez's experience demonstrates the importance of finding ways to diffuse stress before it threatens your health and your ability to function.

21. Which of the following is true according to the first two paragraphs?

- [A] Women are biologically more vulnerable to stress.
- [B] Women are still suffering much stress caused by men.
- [C] Women are more experienced than men in coping with stress.
- [D] Men and women show different inclinations when faced with stress.

22. Dr. Yehuda's research suggests that women

- [A] need extra doses of chemicals to handle stress.
- [B] have limited capacity for tolerating stress.
- [C] are more capable of avoiding stress.
- [D] are exposed to more stress.

23. 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.

24. The sentence "I lived from paycheck to paycheck." (Line 8, Para. 5) shows that

- [A] Alvarez cared about nothing but making money.

8. **trigger** /'trigə /n. ①(枪等的)扳机:press the trigger 扣扳机②引起反应的行动(或冲动等)vt. 触发,引起,发动:a stimulus that triggers a reflex 引起反射的刺激/trigger (off) a nuclear war 发动一场核战争

9. **dose** /dəʊs /n. (一次)剂量,一剂,一份:small doses 小剂量v. (给)服药:dose oneself with aspirin 服阿司匹林

10. **capacity** /kə'pæsiti /n. ①容量,容积:breathing capacity 肺活量②才能,能力:the capacity to pay 支付能力③身份,职位:speak in an official capacity 以官方身份发言

11. **tolerate** /'tɒləreɪt /vt. ①容许,承认②容忍,忍受:tolerate your rude behavior 容忍你的无礼行为

12. **note** /nəʊt /vt. ①注意,留意②记录,记下③表明,指出n. ①照会:diplomatic note 外交照会②注解,评论:editorial note 短评③票据,钞票

13. **tend** /tend /vi. ①易于,往往会:tend to get fat 易长胖②趋向,倾向vt. 照管,护理:tend a patient 护理病人

tendency /'tendənsi /n. 趋向,倾向,趋势

14. **chronic** /'krɒnɪk /a. ①(疾病)慢性的,(人)久病的:a chronic disease 慢性病②长久的,不断的:a chronic war 持久战③积习难改的痼疾:a chronic liar 说谎成癖的人

15. **nature** /'neɪtʃə /n. ①大自然,自然界②天性,性格,性情:the nature of beast 兽性③性质,类型:the nature of a chemical 一种化学品的性质

16. **combat** /'kɒmbæt /n. 战斗,斗争vt. 与...斗争,与...战斗:combat the enemy 与敌人战斗/combat disease 与疾病作斗争

17. **domestic** /də'mestɪk /a. ①本国的,国内的:domestic wine 国产酒②家(庭)的,家用的:domestic joy 家庭乐趣③驯养的:a domestic cat 家猫

18. **devastating** /'devəsteɪtɪŋ /a. 破坏性的,毁灭性的:a devastating war 毁灭性的战争

19. **frustration** /frʌs'treɪʃən /n. 挫败,挫折:end in frustration 以失败告终/deep frustration 灰心丧气

20. **obligation** /ɒblɪ'geɪʃən /n. (法律、合同等中规定的)义务,责任:discharge sb. from an obligation 免除某人的责任

obligatory /ɔ'blɪgətəri /a. (按规则、法律或习俗)必须的,强制的:an obligatory meeting 一个必须参加的会议

21. **demonstrate** /'demənstreɪt /vt. ①论证,证明:demonstrate a proposition 证明一个命题②说明,演示③显示,表露:demonstrate one's anger 表现出怒vi. 举行示威游行(或集会)

demonstration /,deməns'treɪʃən /n. ①证明②示范:the demonstration of a machine 机器的操作示范③示威:peace demonstrations 和平示威

- [B] Alvarez's salary barely covered her household expenses.
[C] Alvarez got paychecks from different jobs.
[D] Alvarez paid practically everything by check.
25. Which of the following would be the best title for the text?
[A] Strain of Stress: No Way Out?
[B] Responses to Stress: Gender Difference
[C] Stress Analysis: What Chemicals Say
[D] Gender Inequality: Women Under Stress
22. **diffuse** /di'fju:z/ v. ① 扩散, (使) 弥漫: diffuse a smell 散发气味 ② 传播, 散布: diffuse knowledge 传播知识 a. ① (文章等) 冗长的, 芜蔓的: diffuse style 冗赘的文体/diffuse writer 行为芜蔓的作者 ② 四散的, 弥漫的
23. **function** /'fʌŋkʃən/ n. ① 功能, 作用, 职能: the function of the heart 心脏的功能 ② 重大聚会, 宴会; 宗教仪式: attend a social function 出席社交会 vi. 工作, 运行, 起作用

【结构剖析】本文是一篇现象解释型文章。文章采用“提出现象—解释原因—总结建议”的模式展开。第一段提出文章要说明的现象: 女性比男性更易受压力困扰; 第二段开始解释原因, 指出女性压力大与荷尔蒙分泌有关; 第三段利用叶胡达医生的研究成果说明女性易在压力面前焦虑的原因; 第四段解释男女面对的压力种类不同; 第五段示例说明第四段; 最后一段总结建议女性应该寻找出路释放压力。

【答案解析】

21. 【题眼】宾语从句设题

【解析】选[A]。事实细节题。前两段主要说明: 在面对压力时, 由于男女生理上的差异, 女性可能更容易产生焦虑和沮丧。其中第二段首句是一个由 that 引导的宾语从句, 解释了女人面临压力时容易患病的原因, 文中的“sex hormones”和“chemicals”是关键词, 与题干中的“biologically”意思吻合, 故选[A]。[B]“女性遭受的压力多来自男性”和[C]“女性比男性更有处理压力的经验”在前两段中都未提及, 较容易排除。[D]项只单纯说明男女面对压力的差异, 未涉及前两段的核心, 所以不正确。

22. 【题眼】人物引言处设题

【解析】选[D]。事实细节题。文章第三段第二、三句引用了叶胡达医生的话“并不是女性应付压力的能力不强, 而是她们需要应付的压力过多…女性要处理的事情过多, 她们才会更明显、更早地因压力而感到疲惫。”因此选[D]。[A]表意错误, 第二段指出女性面对压力时产生的化学物质比男性多, 从而更易焦虑, 而不是说女性需要更多的化学物质来处理焦虑。第三段第二句提到“她们承受压力的能力甚至比男性更强”, 所以[B]项错误。原文提到女性需要处理更多压力, 而不是更能逃避压力, [C]项显然错误。

23. 【题眼】段首句、段尾句设题

【解析】选[C]。事实细节题。从该段首句...that women are exposed to tend to be in more of a chronic or repeated nature“女人所做的事情一般都具有长期性和重复性特征”和尾句...they tend not to be one-shot deals. ...these longer relationships can be quite devastating. “这些压力不是一次性的。这些持续较长的人际关系所造成的折磨是毁灭性的。”可知答案为[C], 另外, 该选项中的“durable”与原文中的“chronic”同义; “frequent”与“not one-shot, longer”同义。[A]“家庭内部的和暂时性的”; [B]“不规则的和暴力性的”与[D]“琐碎的和偶然的”, 均不合题意。

【全文翻译】

女性尽管在现代生活的一些领域还在追赶男性, 但似乎至少在一个不受欢迎的方面远远超过男性。纽约退伍军人管理医院的首席精神病学家叶胡达博士说, [25]“在面对压力时, 女性比男性更易产生抑郁和焦虑”。

[21]对动物和人类的研究表明: 性激素以某种方式影响动物与人对压力做出的反应, 使[25]处于压力下的女性比处于相同条件下的男性产生更多的触发化学物质。一些研究中, 过度压力下的雌性老鼠切除卵巢(雌性生殖器官)时, 其化学反应与雄性鼠就相同了。

[25]随着女性产生压力的化学物质的增加, 她们承受压力的“机会”更多了。叶胡达博士说, “[22]并不是女性应付压力的能力不强, 而是她们需要应付的压力过多, 她们承受压力的能力甚至比男性更强。因为女性要处理的事情过多, 她们才会更明显、更早地因压力而感到疲惫”。

叶胡达博士指出了男女之间的另外一个不同之处, “我认为[23][25]女人所做的事情一般都具有长期性和重复性特征。男性参加战争, 面对的是战争的压力, 他们遭受更多的是随机的身体上的暴力。而女性所遭受的人际间的暴力更多地来自于家庭, 不幸的是, 施暴者通常是父母或其他家庭成员, 而且[23]这些暴力行为不是一次性的。这些持续较长的人际关系所造成的折磨是毁灭性的。”

尽管艾德琳·阿尔瓦雷兹 18 岁结婚并

24. 【题眼】熟词生义设题

【解析】选[B]。事实细节题。paycheck 指工资,本意是“领到工资或支票”。live from paycheck to paycheck 是一惯用法,指每月挣的钱全都花掉。从文中也可以看出,作为一个单身母亲,阿尔瓦雷兹面临很大的生存压力,要应付诸多的日常开支,这与[B]项所指的她的薪水几乎不能满足日常生活开销相吻合。[A]和[C]两项不合文意。[D]完全曲解了“paycheck”的意义。

25. 【题眼】首段末句设题

【解析】选[D]。主旨大意题。文章首段通过两性比较引出文章主题“在面对压力时,女性比男性更易产生抑郁和焦虑”,接下来的各段论述了性别的差异使女性在压力面前与男性有不同的表现及特点,最后两段论述了女性承受巨大压力的现状。“女性”和“压力”这两个关键词贯穿全文,所以选[D]。[A]项过于宽泛,未提及性别差异这一关键因素。[B]只是单纯指出了男女在压力面前的差异,而忽略了文章的侧重点:女性在压力面前的表现。[C]只是文章涉及的某个具体知识点,不能概括文章的全部内容。

育有一子,但她还是决定完成大学学业。她说:“为了获得大学学位,我付出了很多,经历了很多挫折,之所以去上学、追求进步并想做得更好只是想逃避当时糟糕的境遇。”后来,她离了婚,成了单身母亲。她说:“[24]最难的事情就是一边工作一边还要照顾孩子、付房租、养车和偿还贷款。我每月的工资都花得一千二净。”

并不是所有的人都经历着阿尔瓦雷兹所说的这些严重而持久的压力。但是[25]大多数的女性承担着许多责任,休息时间很少,压力很大。阿尔瓦雷兹的经历证明了寻找出路释放压力的重要性,否则它将危及你的健康,损坏你的身体。

佳句临摹

1. While still catching up to men in some spheres of modern life, women *appear to be* way ahead in at least one undesirable category.

【注释】appear to be 看来好像,似乎

【临摹】He *appears to be* your friend but I doubt if he is. 看来他像是你的朋友,但我对此表示怀疑。

2. In several of the studies, when stressed-out female rats had their ovaries (the female reproductive organs) removed, their chemical responses *became equal to* those of the males.

【注释】be/become equal to 等同于,相当于;胜任

【临摹】He *was equal to* the occasion. 他能应付这局面。

第2天



语法：定语从句 词汇：26个

分析难句 温习语法

1. Pearson has pieced together the work of hundreds of researchers around the world to produce a unique millennium technology calendar that gives the latest dates when we can expect hundreds of key breakthroughs and discoveries to take place. (01 - Part C)

【分析】本句的主干是 Pearson...to produce a...calendar that gives the latest dates when...。that 引导的定语从句修饰先行词 calendar, 其中包括 when 引导的定语从句, 修饰 the latest dates。

【妙译】皮尔森汇集世界各地数百位研究人员的成果, 编制了一个独特的新技术千年历, 它列出了人们有望看到数百项重大突破和发现的最迟日期。

2. His argument is that the unusual history of these people has subjected them to unique evolutionary pressures that have resulted in this paradoxical state of affairs. (08 - Use of English)

【分析】His argument is...为句子的主干, is 后面为 that 引导的表语从句, 该表语从句中又包含一个 that 引导的定语从句修饰 pressures。

【妙译】他的观点是: 这些人非同寻常的经历使其更容易遭受独有的进化压力, 从而形成了这一看似矛盾的状况。

3. People are invited to query Marilyn vos Savant, who at age 10 had tested at a mental level of someone about 23 years old, that gave her an IQ of 228 — the highest score ever recorded. (07 - Text 2)

【分析】句子的主干是 People are invited to query Marilyn vos Savant。who 引导的定语从句修饰其前的 Marilyn vos Savant。破折号后的内容是对破折号前面内容的解释说明。

【妙译】该专栏邀请人们去问麦瑞林·沃·塞万, 她在 10 岁的时候智力就达到 23 岁人的水平, IQ 高达 228——这是有记录以来的最高水平。

4. Whorf came to believe in a sort of linguistic determinism which, in its strongest form, states that language imprisons the mind, and that the grammatical patterns in a language can produce far-reaching consequences for the culture of a society. (04 - Part C)

【分析】which 引导限制性定语从句, and 连接两个由 that 引导的并列宾语从句。in its strongest form 为插入语。

【妙译】沃夫进而相信某种类似语言决定论的观点, 其极端说法是: 语言禁锢思维, 语言的语法结构能对一个社会的文化产生深远的影响。

5. Russians have a deep love for their own language and carry large chunks of memorized poetry in their heads, while Italian politicians tend to elaborate speech that would seem old-fashioned to most English-speakers. (05-Text 4)

【分析】该句是由 while 引导的两个并列分句,其中后一分句包含一个由 that 引导的定语从句,that would seem...修饰主句 Italian politicians tend to...。

【妙译】俄罗斯人深爱他们自己的语言,将许多诗歌记忆在他们的大脑中,而意大利政治家喜欢做字斟句酌的演讲,这对许多英语演讲者来说显得很老派。

语 法 点 拨

定语从句

定语从句,简言之,就是用于修饰名词或代词的一个具有完整主谓结构的句子。这个被修饰的名词或代词因为总是在定语从句的前面,所以我们称之为先行词。而引导定语从句的连词,称为关联词,关联词包括关系代词与关系副词。

1. 定语从句的先行词

先行词是定语从句所修饰的对象。只有正确找出先行词,才能明白定语从句所修饰的究竟是什么成分,才能正确理解句子前后各部分的逻辑关系,分清句子结构,从而正确理解句子。

先行词其实并不一定都是一个词,先行词可以是一个词(通常是名词,也可以是代词)、一个短语或一个从句或一个完整的句子。

2. 引导定语从句的关系词

| 关系代词 | | | 关系副词 | |
|-------|---------|----------------|-------|--|
| 关系代词 | 先行词 | 关系代词在从句中所作成分 | 关系副词 | 与先行词关系 |
| that | 人或物 | 作主语、宾语或表语 | when | 先行词是表示时间的名词,when 在从句中作时间状语,相当于“介词 + which”。 |
| which | 物 | 作主语、动词宾语或介词宾语 | | |
| who | 人 | 作主语 | where | 先行词是含有地点意义的名词,除地点名词之外,还有 case, point, situation 等。where 在从句中作地点状语。 |
| whom | 人 | 作宾语 | | |
| whose | 人或物 | 作定语,相当于先行词的所有格 | why | 先行词是表示理由的名词(reason), why 在从句中作原因状语,相当于“for which”。 |
| as | 人或物或整句话 | 作主语 | | |

3. 限制性定语从句和非限制性定语从句的区别

限制性定语从句是整个句子中不可缺少的组成部分,去掉后会影响整个句子的意思,所以不用逗号和主句隔开。而非限制性定语从句是整个句子中相对较为独立的一部分,是对主句中先行词的补充说明,缺少了也不会影响整个句子的意思,因此总是用逗号和主句隔开。

| 限制性 | 非限制性 |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 与先行词关系密切,若删掉则影响句子意思的表达 | 与先行词关系不密切,若删掉不影响句子意思的表达 |
| 不用逗号分开 | 一般使用逗号分开 |
| 可用关系代词 that | 不可用关系代词 that |
| 当关系代词在从句中作宾语时可省略 | 关系代词不可省略 |

| 限制性 | 非限制性 |
|--|---|
| 关系代词可代替 (whom 作宾语时可用 who 代替) | 关系代词不可代替 |
| 只可以修饰先行词, 不可以修饰主句或主句的一部分 | 修饰整个主句或主句的一部分, 此时一定有逗号分开, 只能由 which 或 as 引导 |
| 【例】In our school there are eight foreign teachers who come from Australia. 我们学校有八位来自澳大利亚的外籍教师。(本句表达的意思是: 有八位来自澳大利亚的外籍教师, 可能还有不是来自澳大利亚的外籍教师。) | 【例】In our school there are eight foreign teachers, who come from Australia. 我们学校共有八位外籍教师, 他们都来自澳大利亚。(本句表达的意思是: 共有八位外籍教师, 他们全部来自澳大利亚。) |

4. 关系代词 that 与 which 的区别

1) 只能用 that 的情况

| 分类 | 例示 |
|--|--|
| 先行词是不定代词 all, any, much, one, none, few, a few, little, a little 等, 并包括由其构成的复合词如 something, everything, anything, nothing 等。 | The only thing that is wrong with this is what my brother said to me the other day. 关于这件事唯一不对的就是我弟弟几天前对我说过话。 |
| 先行词前有 all, any, every, some, (a) few, (a) little, much, no 等词修饰。 | Much that I have read has been nonsense. 我读过的很多东西都是没有用的。 |
| 先行词前有形容词最高级 (best...)、序数词 (first...) 或 the only/next/same/very 等词语修饰时。 | This is the best film that I have ever seen. 这是我所看过的最好的电影。 |
| 当先行词中既包括人又包括物时。 | The people and cattle in village that got sick should be treated. 村中染病的人与牲畜都应得到治疗。 |

2) 只能用 which 的情况

| 分类 | 例示 |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 位于介词后的关系代词只能用 which, 即“介词 + which”。 | The total cultivated area is 13,000 acres, of which 10,000 acres are irrigated fields. 总的开垦过的土地面积为 13,000 英亩, 其中 10,000 英亩是被灌溉的。 |
| 先行词为“those + 复数名词(指物)”之后通常用 which。 | Living in the western part of the country, those problems which we had to face is so huge. 生活在这个国家的西部, 我们需要面对的问题是很棘手的。 |
| 引导非限制性定语从句用 which。 | Helen was much kinder to her youngest child than she was to the others, which, of course, made the others jealous. 海伦对她最小的孩子比对其他的孩子要好, 这种做法当然会让其他孩子嫉妒。 |

5. as 与 which 引导非限制性定语从句的区别

| 区别 | 例示 |
|---|--|
| 1) 非限制性定语从句用在句首时, 只能用 as, 不能用 which。 | As is generally accepted, economic growth is determined by the smooth development of production. |
| 2) 非限制性定语从句位于主句之后, 纯粹表示主句所述内容, 不带有“如…那样”的意思时, 用 which, 不用 as。 | They are invited to the state banquet, which was a great honor to them. |
| 3) 当非限制性定语从句的关系代词指的是先行词本身时, 只能用 which, 不能用 as。 | The West Lake, which is one of the world famous scenic spots, is in Hangzhou. |

6. 几个特殊关系词

1) 关系代词 than

than 可作关系代词引导定语从句, 在从句中一般作主语, 也可作宾语, than 前面的主句需有形容词比较形式且比较级所修饰的名词为先行词。

【例】

For now, however, it does appear that the economy can sustain a higher growth rate than most people thought plausible just a year or two ago. In that limited respect, at least, we appear to be in a "New Economy". 不过, 目前我们的经济确实实现了持续较快的增长, 该增长率在一两年前是绝大多数人认为不可能实现的。所以, 仅此而言, 我们正处于一个“新经济时代”。

2) 关系副词 whereby

关系副词 whereby 在考研阅读理解中时常出现, 它的意思相当于 by which 或 through which, 即表示“借此, 凭这个”。

【例】

(06 - Part C)

The definition also excludes the majority of factors, despite the fact that teaching has traditionally been the method whereby many intellectuals earn their living. 尽管事实上教书通常是知识分子的谋生手段, 但知识分子的定义也同时排除了大半的教师。

3) 关系代词 but

当主句有否定意义时, 限制性定语从句可以由关系代词 but 引导, 意思相当于 who...not, that...not, which...not, 起到双重否定的作用。but 只用于限制性定语从句。

【例】

There was not one house but was burnt down. 所有的房子都被烧毁了。

【分析】关系词 but 相当于 which...not, 原句可以改写为 There was not one house which was not burnt down.。

阅读文章 熟悉词汇

Text

Directions: Read the following text. Answer the questions below by choosing [A], [B], [C] or [D].

It used to be so straightforward. A team of researchers working together in the laboratory would submit the results of their research to a journal. A journal editor would then remove the authors' names and affiliations from the paper and send it to their peers for review. Depending on the comments received, the editor would accept the paper for publication or decline it. Copyright rested with the journal publisher, and researchers seeking knowledge of the results would have to subscribe to the journal.

No longer. The Internet — and pressure from funding agencies, who are questioning why commercial publishers are making money from government-funded research by restricting access to it — is making access to scientific results a reality. The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) has just issued a report describing the far-reaching consequences of this. The report, by John Houghton of Victoria University in Australia and Graham Vickery of the OECD, makes heavy reading for publishers who have, so far,

【核心词汇】

- straightforward** /streɪt'fɔ:wəd/ *a.* ①正直的, 坦率的: a straightforward reply 坦率的回答 ②易懂的, 简单的: a straightforward job 一项简单的工作 ③明确的, 肯定的: Your responsibility is straightforward. 你的职责是明确的。
- submit** /səb'mɪt/ */vi.* (to) 屈服, 听从: submit to the decision 服从决议 *vt.* ①呈送, 提交: submit paper for inspection 把文件上交审批 ②主张, 建议
- affiliation** /ə'fɪli'eɪʃən/ *n.* 联系, 从属关系: to have many affiliations with 与...有广泛联系 同根 ↓ **affiliate** /ə'fɪli'eɪt/ *v.* 使隶属(附属)于: be affiliated with that university 隶属于那所大学 *n.* 附属机构, 分公司: an affiliate of the Red Cross 红十字会的分会
- comment** /'kɒment/ *n.* ①注释, 评注 ②批评, 意见; 评论: ask for/offer comment 征求/提出意见 *v.* ①注释, 解释 ②评论: comment on/upon an article

made handsome profits. But it goes further than that. It signals a change in what has, until now, been a key element of scientific endeavor.

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 1.2 million 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. Entirely new business models are emerging; three main ones were identified by the report's authors. There is the so-called big deal, where institutional subscribers pay for access to a collection of online journal titles through site-licensing agreements. There is open-access publishing, typically supported by asking the author (or his employer) to pay for the paper to be published. Finally, there are open-access archives, where organizations such as universities or international laboratories support institutional repositories. Other models exist that are hybrids of these three, such as delayed open-access, where journals allow only subscribers to read a paper for the first six months, before making it freely available to everyone who wishes to see it. All this could change the traditional form of the peer-review process, at least for the publication of papers.

26. In the first paragraph, the author discusses

- [A] the background information of journal editing.
- [B] the publication routine of laboratory reports.
- [C] the relations of authors with journal publishers.
- [D] the traditional process of journal publication.

27. Which of the following is true of the OECD report?

- [A] It criticizes government-funded research.
- [B] It introduces an effective means of publication.
- [C] It upsets profit-making journal publishers.
- [D] It benefits scientific research considerably.

28. 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.

5. **decline** /di'klaɪn/ *n.* 下降, 减少, 衰退 *vi.* ① 下降, 减少: (crime rate) decline sharply (犯罪率) 急剧下降 ② 衰退, 衰落 ③ 谢绝, 拒绝 *vt.* 谢绝, 拒绝: decline an invitation to dinner 谢绝宴请

6. **copyright** /'kɒpɪraɪt/ *n.* 版权, 著作权: copyright problem 版权问题

7. **subscribe** /səb'skraɪb/ *vi.* (to) ① 订阅, 订购 (书籍等): subscribe to (for) magazines 订购杂志 ② 同意, 赞成: subscribe to an opinion 同意某一意见 *vt.* 捐助, 赞助: subscribe money to the Hope Project 给希望工程捐款

8. **agency** /'eɪdʒənsi/ *n.* ① 代理行, 经销处 ② (政府等的) 专业行政部门 ③ 代理, 中介 同根 ↓

agent /'eɪdʒənt/ *n.* ① 代理 (商), 经纪人: a travel agent 旅行代理商 ② 执法官员, 政府代表

9. **commercial** /kə'mɜːʃəl/ *a.* ① 商业的, 商务的: a commercial treaty 商务条约 ② 商品化的, 商业性的: a commercial product 商品 *n.* 商业广告

10. **access** /'ækses/ *n.* 通路, 访问, 入门, 进入 *v.* 存取, 接近

11. **far-reaching** /'fɑːr'iːtʃɪŋ/ *a.* 深远的, 广泛的: far-reaching implications 深远的意义/the far-reaching reform 广泛的改革

12. **endeavor** /ɪn'devə/ *vt. & n.* 努力, 尽力, 尝试: endeavor to improve one's work 努力改进工作/make one's best endeavors to do sth. 尽全力做某事

13. **investment** /ɪn'vestmənt/ *n.* ① 投资, 投资额: an investment trust 信托投资公司/an investment consultant 投资顾问 ② (时间、精力等的) 投入

14. **distribution** /dɪstri'bjuːʃən/ *n.* ① 分配: the distribution of profits 利润的分配 ② 分布: population distribution 人口分布

15. **ready** /'redi/ *a.* ① 准备就绪的; 随时的, 即时的 ② 乐意的, 情愿的 ③ 快要...的, 动辄...的 ④ 手头现成的, 预先准备好的: be ready at (或 to) hand 随时 ⑤ 迅速的, 立即的: ready answer 爽快的回答

16. **core** /kɔː/ *n.* ① 果心, 中心: the core of a flame 火焰中心 ② 核心, 本质: get to the core of the matter 直入事物的本质 ③ 要点: the core of an argument 辩论的要点

17. **association** /ə'səʊsi'eɪʃən/ *n.* ① 协会, 联盟, 社团: an alumni association 校友会 ② 联合, 结合, 交往: association of ideas 观念的联合 同根 ↓

associate /ə'səʊʃieɪt/ *vt.* ① (在思想上) 把...联系在一起 ② 使联合, 结合, 使有联系: associate the two firms 把两家商行联合起来 *vi.* (with) 结交, 交往 *n.* 伙伴, 同事, 合伙人 *a.* 副的: an associate editor 副主编

18. **specialize** /'speʃəlaɪz/ *vi.* (in) 专门研究: a specialized field 专业化的领域