



考研真题书

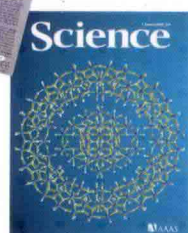
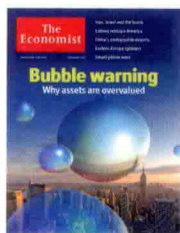
2011 考研英语

命题人 选 题源 阅读

前考研英语试题命题人 王长喜 选裁设题

题源阅读，选裁要好，文章风格、长度、难度符合真题
题源阅读，设题要好，题目出处、考点、类型符合真题

十年真题 选材最多 七大报刊



文题右侧 适时提示 引导做题



华艺出版社
HUA YI PUBLISHING HOUSE



22
:1
考研真题书

2011 考研英语

命题人 选 题源 阅读

前考研英语试题命题人 王长喜 选裁设题

副主编：张莉娟 李超

本书“旁白式提示，体验式做题”做题引导方法，系独家原创，未经许可不得模仿。



華藝出版社
HUA YI PUBLISHING HOUSE

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

考研英语题源阅读/ 王长喜主编. —北京:华艺出版社,2009.12

ISBN 978-7-80252-215-2

I. ①考… II. ①王… III. ①英语—阅读教学—研究生—入学考试—自学参考资料 IV. ①H319.4

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2009)第 217482 号

考研英语题源阅读

主 编:王长喜

责任编辑:薇薇 大方

出版发行:华艺出版社

社 址:北京市海淀区北四环中路 229 号海泰大厦 10 层

邮政编码:100083

电 话:010-82885151

印 刷:保定华泰印刷有限公司

开 本:787×1092 1/16

印 张:25.5

字 数:442 千字

版 次:2010 年 1 月北京第 1 版

印 次:2010 年 1 月北京第 1 次印刷

书 号:ISBN 978-7-80252-215-2

定 价:30.00 元

真题阅读 来源集中

考研真题阅读, 来源相对集中——分析十年文章, 57% 以上集中选材于如下几大英文报刊, 很少有例外的。

年份	篇目	主题	来源报刊
2010	Part A	Text 1 报纸文艺评论的衰退	<i>Commentary Magazine</i>
		Text 2 “商业方法” 专利	<i>Business Week</i>
		Text 3 社会潮流得以传播的影响因素	<i>Harvard Business Report</i>
		Text 4 银行处理不良资产的会计准则	<i>The Economist</i>
	Part B	欧洲的食品零售业	<i>The Mckinsey Quarterly</i>
	Part C	以经济利益为目的的生态资源保护系统的缺点	<i>Sand County Almanac</i>
2009	Part A	Text 1 习惯带给人们的好处	<i>The New York Times</i>
		Text 2 基因检测的手段和所面临的质疑	<i>Scientific American</i>
		Text 3 教育与经济发展之间的关系	<i>The Mckinsey Quarterly</i>
		Text 4 17 世纪新英格兰的学术状况	<i>Intellectual Life in America: A History</i>
	Part B	19 至 20 世纪的文化人类学理论	<i>Encarta</i>
	Part C	广义的教育	<i>Democracy and Education</i>
2008	Part A	Text 1 压力对女性健康的影响	<i>Discovery</i>
		Text 2 学术期刊出版发生的变化	<i>The Economist</i>
		Text 3 美国人的身高不再增长	<i>Scientific American</i>
		Text 4 美国开国元勋对奴隶制抱有复杂的态度	<i>U.S. News & World Report</i>
	Part C	达尔文论智力	<i>Charles Darwin: His Place in Modern Science</i>
2007	Part A	Text 1 人的成就取决于后天培养, 而非先天遗传	<i>The New York Times</i>
		Text 2 智商的测试	<i>Scientific American</i>
		Text 3 美国中产阶级家庭面临的困难和风险	<i>Harvard Magazine</i>
		Text 4 数据安全对企业的重要性及其发展现状	<i>The Economist</i>
	Part B	父母帮助孩子顺利进入成年期	<i>Time</i>
	Part C	法律教育对于新闻报道事业的意义	<i>A Sourcebook of Canadian Media Law</i>
2006	Part A	Text 2 莎士比亚家乡的两大派别	<i>The Observer</i>
		Text 3 海洋中鱼类数量减少的问题	<i>The Economist</i>
		Text 4 艺术家关注负面情感及其原因	<i>Time</i>
	Part B	美国博彩业的兴旺	<i>Newsweek</i>
2005	Part A	Text 1 灵长类动物和人一样也有公平意识	<i>The Economist</i>
		Text 2 全球气候变暖所带来的危险	<i>U.S. News & World Report</i>
		Text 3 梦是可以控制的	<i>Newsweek</i>
		Text 4 正式英语衰落的现象	<i>The Economist</i>

2004	Part A	Text 1	用于求职的个人搜索代理工具	<i>U.S. News & World Report</i>
		Text 2	按字母表排序现象所带来的弊端及歧视	<i>The Economist</i>
		Text 3	美国的经济开始下滑	<i>Newsweek</i>
		Text 4	美国社会轻视才智	<i>American School Board Journal</i>
2003	Part A	Text 1	互联网给情报工作带来变化	<i>Time</i>
		Text 2	动物权利运动误导了不了解医学研究的公众	<i>Science</i>
		Text 4	美国对绝症与普通疾病的投入不平衡	<i>Newsweek</i>
2002	Part A	Text 2	机器人行业的发展现状和所面临的问题	<i>Hope: Reunification of Mankind</i>
		Text 3	油价上涨与经济衰退	<i>The Economist</i>
2001	Part A	Text 2	信息时代互联网的重要性	<i>USA Today</i>

以上信息数据，我们整理如下——可以更易看出，每份报刊选材多少，文章选材题材倾向，以及变化趋势。

报 刊	篇 数	百分比	评 论
 <i>The Economist</i>	8 篇	19%	来自此期刊的文章明显居多，而且题材为经济类的文章占大多数，但也有针对学术方面的报导。
 <i>Newsweek</i>	4 篇	10%	本期刊充分体现了综合杂志的特点，题材丰富，包括经济、社会生活等各方面。
 <i>Time</i>	3 篇	7%	此期刊文章使读者充分了解方方面面的事物，题材包括艺术、社会、科技等方面。
 <i>Scientific American</i>	3 篇	7%	此期刊文章题材涉及科普方面的知识，包括基因、智商等。选自此题源的文章呈上升趋势。
 <i>U.S. News & World Report</i>	3 篇	7%	此期刊文章内容侧重政治、经济等方面，风格较严肃。
 <i>The New York Times</i>	2 篇	5%	此期刊文章题材较自由，除新闻报导外，涉及一些文化专题。
 <i>Science</i>	1 篇	2%	出自《科学》上的文章虽然少，但也不能轻视，其内容大多是权威的科普资料，可读性强。

题源选材 标准设题

知道真题哪来，瞄准题源阅读，自然上上之策。但，并非只要来自题源，均可买而读之——您需仔细选择。

来自题源文章，需要选裁设题，才能用来练习。而，这选裁、设题过程，决定了其质量——是否严格标准。

好的题源阅读，一要选裁得当——语篇风格符合真题，文章长度符合真题，词句难度符合真题，结构完整。

好的题源阅读，二要设题标准——设题题点符合真题，选项特点符合真题，题型分布符合真题，风格相近。

满足上面两条，才是标准的、合格的题源阅读，不满足这两条，即使来自题源，亦不适合考生去选择使用。

本书题源阅读，严格选择、合理裁减、标准设题，给考生提供符合真题的阅读练习，裁剪、设题示例如下。

【报刊原文】

[1] Bottled Up

(1) Bottled water doesn't get much greener than Belu's. The British company's drink was the world's first to become carbon-neutral, in 2006. Its bottles, made from corn, can be composted into soil. Belu's profits, meanwhile, are poured into projects that deliver clean water to parts of the world that lack access to it. And amid the thirst for all things sustainable, this has meant Belu — pronounced Blue — has gone down rather well. Sales of just \$13,000 in 2004, its launch year, rose to close to \$4 million in 2008. Defying the downturn, the company even managed a modest profit.

(2) But getting consumers to buy is only half the battle. [2] All the granola credentials in the world won't fund a promising business. To potential investors, it's [3] pesky things like risk and reward that still matter most. And as an ambitious nonprofit firm surviving in a ferociously competitive sector — rivals include Coca-Cola and Nestlé — Belu has been [4] stymied more than most. "We've struggled to get funding, as Belu is aimed at helping the environment, not lining investors' pockets," says Reed Paget, the Seattle native who is the company's chief executive and founder. "That's put a lot of strain on the company."

(3) [5] Bereft of any experience running a business, Paget actually has a pretty remarkable record at Belu: half a million bottles of its water, each emblazoned with environmentally friendly messages, are sold monthly, and it's now distributed in about 1,000 outlets in Britain. But Belu's potential would be much bigger — global — if it could get funding. With Belu's shares held by its own nonprofit, venture-capital and private-equity investors can't expect the usual juicy reward in exchange for finan-

【裁减思路】

本文话题与环保、经济都有关联，是全球关注的热点。同时，文章主题明确，结构严谨，说明与议论相结合，为考研首选阅读文章。

[1] 为了测试对文章主题和其他内容的理解，原文的标题一律都要删去。

[2] 此句是第二段首句的进一步解释，删除也不影响文章的理解，为压缩字数而删除。

[3] pesky 一词超纲，用 annoying 替换。

[4] stymied 一词超纲，用 thwarted 替换。

[5] 本部分文字属于细节信息，而且其前后内容说的都是筹资困难一事，因此可以删除，使上下衔接更紧密。

cial backing. [6] Offered a savings-account-like return or the chance to buy shares whose dividends accrue to organizations working in the clean-water field, VCs have balked. "I probably would have had more success robbing banks than getting funding from those sources," Paget says.

(4) Environmental charities have been no more forthcoming. Investing in firms like Belu is "not what we're here to do," says a Greenpeace spokesman. "Our role is campaigning." That's left the firm reliant on a limited bunch of angel investors — from Body Shop co-founder Gordon Roddick to Big Issue Invest, experts in backing social enterprises — willing to stomach little or no return in exchange for long-term benefits to the environment. [7] With \$2.5 million raised through 32 painstaking rounds of funding, "the business is massively undercapitalized," says Ben Goldsmith, a London-based philanthropist and VC who's among Belu's creditors. "And that's a challenge."

(5) Why not go the capitalist route and use the profits that a conventionally funded expansion would bring to increase his good works? Pointing to the small profit he's made on modest means, Paget is confident Belu can grow without more serious money. But for the chance to scale up his business, "if we can get it, we would definitely love it," he says.

(6) Paget is adamant, though, that it should be on Belu's terms, not those of a traditional investor. He says it was important "to remove the 'We must maximize profit' from our management system." Sure, Belu needs to be able to sell for more than the cost of production, but, he says, if it came down to more profit vs. more environmental benefit, VCs may suddenly decide they don't want to be that deep a shade of green after all.

(7) But with Belu being unwilling to accept that risk, the cost to the company may be the sustainable growth of a clearly good business.

[6] 本句与其前面内容表述的是同层意思，为压缩字数，可以删除。

删除后第3段与第2段合并成一段，使文章结构更紧凑。

[7] 例证属于细节信息，可以删除。

第6、7段表述的意思联系性强，因此合并为一段，使文章结构更紧凑。

【改后文章】

(1) Bottled water doesn't get much greener than Belu's. The British company's drink was the world's first to become carbon-neutral, in 2006. Its bottles, made from corn, can be composted into soil. Belu's profits, meanwhile, are poured into projects that deliver clean water to parts of the world that lack access to it. And amid the thirst for all things sustainable, this has meant Belu — pronounced Blue — has gone down rather well. Sales of just \$13,000 in 2004, its launch year, rose to close to \$4 million in 2008. [1] Defying the downturn, the company even managed a modest profit.

(2) But getting consumers to buy is only half the battle. [2] To potential investors, it's annoying things like risk and reward that still matter most. And as an ambitious nonprofit firm surviving in a ferociously competitive sector — rivals include Coca-Cola and Nestlé — Belu has been thwarted more than most. [3] "We've struggled to get funding, as Belu is aimed at helping the

【设计题目】

[1] 针对首段 Belu 在经济衰退时仍能盈利的原因设题。题干是首段最后一句的转述，但原因(即答案)在上文中寻找。

Despite the economic downturn, Belu still makes profit mainly because

[A] it sells clean water to areas that have no access to it.

[B] its most environmental-friendly bottled water is popular in the world.

[C] its bottles are made from corn and can be sold at a higher price.

[D] its bottled water meets the demand for environmentally sustainable development.

[2] 针对第二段提到的“潜在的投资人”进行设题，第二段与首段形成语义转折，开始论述 Belu 公司在筹集资金上的困难。第二段从 potential investors 一方谈起，本题实际考查的是他们的态度。我们巧妙地将原文中删除的句子同义转述成答案。

Which of the following is true of the potential

environment, not lining investors' pockets," says Reed Paget, the Seattle native who is the company's chief executive and founder. "That's put a lot of strain on the company." With Belu's shares held by its own nonprofit, venture-capital and private-equity investors can't expect the usual juicy reward in exchange for financial backing. "I probably would have had more success robbing banks than getting funding from those sources," Paget says.

(3) [5C] Environmental charities have been no more forthcoming. Investing in firms like Belu is "not what we're here to do," says a Greenpeace spokesman. "Our role is campaigning." That's left the firm reliant on a limited bunch of angel investors — from Body Shop co-founder Gordon Roddick to Big Issue Invest, experts in backing social enterprises — willing to stomach little or no return in exchange for long-term benefits to the environment.

(4) Why not go the capitalist route and use the profits that a conventionally funded expansion would bring to increase his good works? Pointing to the small profit he's made on modest means, Paget is confident [5A][5B] Belu can grow without more serious money. But for the chance to scale up his business, "if we can get it, we would definitely love it," he says.

(5) Paget is adamant, though, that it should be on Belu's terms, not those of a traditional investor. He says it was important "to remove the 'We must maximize profit' from our management system." Sure, Belu needs to be able to sell for more than the cost of production, but, he says, if it came down to more profit vs. more environmental benefit, VCs may suddenly decide they don't want to be that deep a shade of green after all. [4] But with Belu being unwilling to accept that risk, the cost to the company may be the sustainable growth of a clearly good business.

investors?

[A] Not all of them would like to fund a promising business.

[B] The most important factor they consider is whether the business is making profits.

[C] Risk is an annoying thing that they don't want to consider.

[D] They tend not to invest the companies protecting the environment in the long run.

[3] 针对第二段中的人物引言设题, 同时也是针对因果关系设题。

According to Paget, why does Belu have difficulties in raising money?

[A] The company is doing well but it does not make much money.

[B] The company offers very low dividends to its shareholders.

[C] The company has to compete with big ones like Coca-cola for funding.

[D] The company cannot offer the investors with the best rewards possible.

[4] 针对文章的尾句设题, 本句牵扯到三个名词, the risk, the cost, the sustainable growth, 本题实际在考查三者之间的因果关系。

The last sentence of the text suggests that

[A] accepting the fundings from traditional investors may hinder Belu's growth.

[B] Belu will pay for not maximizing the profit.

[C] Belu's development may be hindered if it insists on its environmental business.

[D] it's risky to accept the traditional investors on their terms.

[5] 针对全文细节设题, 因为文章主要讲 Belu 筹集资金的情况, 因此这一点也就成了我们设置选项的焦点。同时, 由于第 3、4 段中没有设题, 因此利用此两段中信息点设置干扰项, 增加了本题的难度, 同时也弥补了设题点分布不均的不足。

It can be inferred from the text that

[A] Paget wants to make more profits if more funding can be raised.

[B] Belu could develop much faster if it gets enough funding.

[C] Greenpeace is reluctant to invest the non-profit company.

[D] as a social enterprise, Belu needn't make profits to keep the company going.

旁白式提示 体验式做题

本书练习中，文章、题目右侧，给出适时提示，引导你学会如何阅读、如何做题，下面举例演示。

学会阅读

Habits are a funny thing. We reach for them mindlessly, setting our brains on auto-pilot and relaxing into the unconscious comfort of familiar routine. "Not choice, but habit rules the unreflecting herd," William Wordsworth said in the 19th century. In the ever-changing 21st century, even the word "habit" carries a negative implication.

So it seems paradoxical to talk about habits in the same context as creativity and innovation. But brain researchers have discovered that when we consciously develop new habits, we create parallel paths, and even entirely new brain cells, that can jump our trains of thought onto new, innovative tracks.

Rather than dismissing ourselves as unchangeable creatures of habit, we can instead direct our own change by consciously developing new habits. In fact, the more new things we try — the more we step outside our comfort zone — the more inherently creative we become, both in the workplace and in our personal lives.

But don't bother trying to kill off old habits; once those ruts of procedure are worn into the brain, they're there to stay. Instead, the new habits we deliberately press into ourselves create parallel pathways that can bypass those old roads.

"The first thing needed for innovation is a fascination with wonder," says Dawna Markova, author of *The Open Mind*. "But we are taught instead to 'decide,' just as our president calls himself 'the Decider.'" She adds, however, that "to decide is to kill off all possibilities but one. A good innovational thinker is always exploring the many other possibilities."

All of us work through problems in ways of which we're unaware, she says. Researchers in the late 1960s discovered that humans are born with the capacity to approach challenges in four primary ways: analytically, procedurally, relationally (or collaboratively) and innovatively. At the end of adolescence, however, the brain shuts down half of that capacity, preserving only those modes of thought that have seemed most valuable during the first decade or so of life.

(后有删减)

【阅读提示】

引言小结上句，理解清，易设题。

末句承上句，且引出下一段。

But 转折后往往是重点，注意。

提示你理解隐含语义。

提示你理解文章层次。

上两段先抑后扬，结论_____。

本段说，新习惯可_____旧习惯，旧习惯不必_____。

上四段先抑后

提示你注意文章语气、态度变化处。

But 提示转换话题。

理解清 decide, possibility, wonder, innovation 的关系。

本段说，创新的

提示你一些细节注意处。

本段引出解决问题的方法_____。

学会做题

21. In Wordsworth's view, "habit" is characterized by being

[A] casual.

[B] familiar.

[C] mechanical.

[D] changeable.

22. Brain researchers have discovered that the formation of new habit can be

[A] predicted.

[B] regulated.

[C] traced.

[D] guided.

23. The word "ruts" (Line 1, Para. 4) is closest in meaning to

[A] tracks.

[B] series.

[C] characteristics.

[D] connections.

提示你做题时分析哪里，往哪里去想。

【做题提示】

21. 注意首段末句承 Wordsworth 观点, negative 提示答案。

22. 找到原文出处，注意同义词帮助判断。

23. 注意该词所在句与下句的对应关系。

目 录

第一篇 阅读理解 Part A

题型特点 先来熟悉

语篇模式	2
常设题处	6
题目类型	10

典型真题 选析感悟

Text 1	16
Text 2	20
Text 3	23
Text 4	27

题源演练一	31
题源演练二	47
题源演练三	63
题源演练四	79
题源演练五	94
题源演练六	110
题源演练七	125
题源演练八	141
题源演练九	157
题源演练十	172

上面每个演练均为 4 篇文章。

第二篇 阅读理解 Part B

题型特点 先来熟悉

考试题型	188
语段模式	195
句际关系	197
做题技巧	198

典型真题 选析感悟

Text 1	200
Text 2	203

题源阅读 1	208
题源阅读 2	212

题源阅读 3	216
题源阅读 4	219
题源阅读 5	223
题源阅读 6	227
题源阅读 7	230
题源阅读 8	234
题源阅读 9	237
题源阅读 10	241

第三篇 阅读理解 Part C

题型特点 先来熟悉

题目特征	247
应试技巧	249
做题步骤	254

典型真题 选析感悟

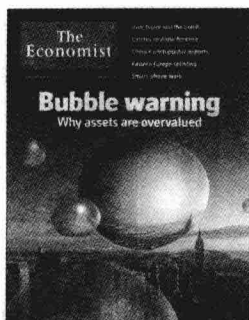
Text 1	256
Text 2	260

题源阅读 1	264
题源阅读 2	267
题源阅读 3	269
题源阅读 4	272
题源阅读 5	274
题源阅读 6	278
题源阅读 7	281
题源阅读 8	283
题源阅读 9	286
题源阅读 10	289

第四篇 整合演练

整合演练一	294
整合演练二	315
整合演练三	336
整合演练四	357
整合演练五	378

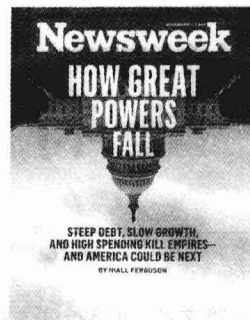
上面每个演练为 6 篇文章——4 篇 Part A, 1 篇 Part B, 1 篇 Part C。



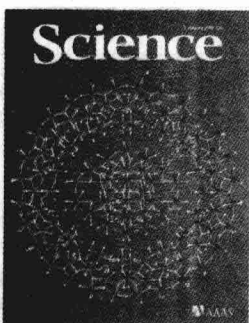
7 篇



6 篇



6 篇



7 篇



6 篇



5 篇



3 篇

第一篇 阅读理解 Part A

题型特点 先来熟悉

Part A 包含 4 篇文章, 每篇长度大约为 400 词, 后设 5 个题, 每题 4 个选项, 4 篇文章共 20 个题, 总分为 40 分。文章多为国外书刊和杂志上的时文, 体裁以说明性议论文为主, 涉及的题材主要分为五大类: 文化教育、科普知识、社会生活、商业经济、生态环境。

语篇模式

语篇模式也就是文章的内容组织形式, 熟悉它能够更好地把握作者的写作思路, 清晰文章展开的方式, 更好地理解文章, 之后轻松地答题。分析近十年来的试题, 我们将考研阅读文章常用的语篇模式分为下面四种类型。

一、现象解释型

这种语篇模式的文章, 作者一般开头先摆出一种现象或提出一个概念, 接着围绕这一概念或现象进一步解释说明, 最后总结这一现象产生的意义或再一次阐述概念; 或者是摆出现象, 阐述现象可能产生的后果, 最后提出自己的建议。总体而言, 主线有两条, 即摆出现象——解释原因——总结意义或摆出现象——阐述后果——总结建议。

【例 1】

(08-Text 1)

【原文】

(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. "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.

(2) 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.

(3) 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."

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

【分析】

首段提出一种社会现象: 女性在相同情况下更容易遭受压力的困扰。

第二段开始解释这一现象产生的原因: 指出女性的压力大是由荷尔蒙的分泌问题造成的。

第三、四、五段仍为解释原因部分; 利用叶胡达博士的研究成果说明女性易受压力困扰是因为: 女性需要应对的压力过多(第三段); 而且女性所应对的压力种类与男性的不同(第四段)。

these longer relationships can be quite devastating.”

(5) 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.”

(6) 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.

第五段以 Alvarez 的事例进一步说明第四段。

最后一段为总结建议部分：女性应该寻找出路释放压力，同时意在引起我们对舒缓女性压力这个问题的重视。

二、信息传播型

这种语篇模式的文章表达的事实多，细节详细（包括人物、地点、时间、情景、特点等等），多为说明性体裁。阅读时要尽量记忆文章所介绍的各条信息，可以根据内容进行分析，提纲挈领地记住短文的中心思想，也可以运用想象力设想所介绍的事物或情景的各个方面。这类文章的题目若出现观点态度题，答案一般为 impartial, objective 之类表示客观的形容词。

【例 2】

(09-Text 2)

【原文】

(1) It is a wise father that knows his own child, but today a man can boost his paternal (fatherly) wisdom — or at least confirm that he’s the kid’s dad. All he needs to do is shell out \$30 for paternity testing kit (PTK) at his local drugstore — and another \$120 to get the results.

(2) More than 60,000 people have purchased the PTKs since they first became available without prescriptions last year, according to Doug Fogg, chief operating officer of Identigene, which makes the over-the-counter kits. More than two dozen companies sell DNA tests directly to the public, ranging in price from a few hundred dollars to more than \$2,500.

(3) Among the most popular: paternity and kinship testing, which adopted children can use to find their biological relatives and families can use to track down kids put up for adoption. DNA testing is also the latest rage among passionate genealogists — and supports businesses that offer to search for a family’s geographic roots.

(4) Most tests require collecting cells by swabbing saliva in the mouth and sending it to the company for testing. All tests require a potential candidate with whom to compare DNA.

(5) But some observers are skeptical. “There’s a kind of false precision being hawked by people claiming they are doing ancestry testing,” says Troy Duster, a New York University sociologist. He notes that each individual has many ancestors — numbering in the hundreds just a few centuries back. Yet most ancestry testing only considers a single lineage, either the Y chromosome inherited through men in a father’s line or mitochondrial DNA, which is passed down only from mothers. This DNA can reveal genetic information about only one or two ancestors, even though, for example, just three generations back people also have six other great-grandparents or, four generations back, 14 other great-great-grandparents.

【分析】

第一段引入“基因检测”这一话题。注意列举数字说明关键词 PTK 的易得性。

第二至四段介绍基因测试血缘关系的普及，以及这些测试的功能及要求。

第二段承接第一段，说明基因检测容易进行。

第三段承接第二段，介绍基因检测的功能。

第四段则是对基因测试要求的说明。注意首句中 require 一词的提示作用。

第五、六段开始转换话题：引用评论家的观点说明基因测试的局限性。

第五段阐述评论家对家谱检测精确性的怀疑。首句 But some observers are skeptical, 说明话题开始转换，与上文形成先扬后抑关系。

(6) Critics also argue that commercial genetic testing is only as good as the reference collections to which a sample is compared. Databases used by some companies don't rely on data collected systematically but rather lump together information from different research projects. This means that a DNA database may have a lot of data from some regions and not others, so a person's test results may differ depending on the company that processes the results. In addition, the computer programs a company uses to estimate relationships may be patented and not subject to peer review or outside evaluation.

第六段承接上文, 阐述商业性基因检测面临的问题是数据收集杂乱无章。注意 Critics also argue ... 与第五段首句的并列关系。

三、观点论证型

这是议论文常用的一种语篇模式, 对于这种类型的文章, 考生掌握了作者的观点立场以及相关的论据, 也就掌握了这篇文章的得分点。这种类型的文章按照观点提出的先后又可以分为 G—S 型观点论证与 S—G 型观点论证。

G—S 型, 即 general—specific, 又称为一般——特殊型或者演绎型文章: 文章开头先给一个 General Statements, 之后的部分是 Specific Sentences, 是一种由总到分、由大到小的组织模式。这种模式在考研英语阅读文章中最为常见。这类文章遵循从观点到材料, 从抽象到具体的逻辑法则, 其基本框架是先总论后分论, 中心论点出现在分论之前。

S—G 型则相反, 采用的是由分到总的行文格式, 这类文章先从数据、科学观察、实验结果和引用权威等事实论据出发引发一个议题, 最后得出结论。

【例 3】

(07-Text 1)

【原文】

(1) If you were to examine the birth certificates of every soccer player in 2006's World Cup tournament, you would most likely find a noteworthy quirk: elite soccer players are most likely to have been born in the earlier months of the year than in the later months. If you then examined the European national youth teams that feed the World Cup and professional ranks, you would find this strange phenomenon to be even more pronounced.

(2) What might account for this strange phenomenon? Here are a few guesses: a) certain astrological signs confer superior soccer skills; b) winter-born babies tend to have higher oxygen capacity, which increases soccer stamina; c) soccer-mad parents are more likely to conceive children in springtime, at the annual peak of soccer mania; d) none of the above.

(3) Anders Ericsson, a 58-year-old psychology professor at Florida State University, says he believes strongly in "none of the above." Ericsson grew up in Sweden, and studied nuclear engineering until he realized he would have more opportunity to conduct his own research if he switched to psychology. His first experiment, nearly 30 years ago, involved memory: training a person to hear and then repeat a random series of numbers. "With the first subject, after about 20 hours of training, his digit span had risen from 7 to 20," Ericsson recalls. "He kept improving, and after about 200 hours of training he had risen to over 80 numbers."

(4) This success, coupled with later research showing that memory itself is not genetically determined, led Ericsson to conclude that the act of memorizing is more of a cognitive exercise than an intuitive one. In other words, whatever inborn differences two people may exhibit in their abilities to memorize those differences are swamped by how well each person "encodes" the information. And the best way to learn how to encode information meaningfully, Ericsson determined, was a process known as deliberate practice. Deliberate

【分析】

文章第一段以一个奇怪的现象引入主题: 好的足球运动员一般都出生在上半年。

第二段给出四个猜测性的解释; 注意冒号后的列举。

第三、四段以佛罗里达州立大学心理学教授 Ericsson 的研究说明记忆力是后天训练, 而不是先天遗传的结果, 才华来自刻意练习 (deliberate practice)。

practice entails more than simply repeating a task. Rather, it involves setting specific goals, obtaining immediate feedback and concentrating as much on technique as on outcome.

(5) 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 work 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.

最后一段以心理学教授的研究进一步证明杰出的成就就是训练出来的,而不是天生的。

该段既是全文观点的总结,同时也解释了首段提出的奇怪现象产生的原因。注意冒号后是对全文论述观点的总结。

四、事实证明型

这类文章往往有个结论,或放在开头,或放在结尾,余者为数据、科学观察、实验结果和引用权威等事实。该类文章多采用 G — S 或 S — G 型(即由总到分或由分到总)的语篇模式。它和观点论证型的不同在于:这种文章没有个人观点。阅读时要先抓住结论,然后仔细理解每项证据,可以假设自己并不信服结论,看作者如何逐步说服读者。

【例 4】

(08-Text 3)

【原文】

(1) In the early 1960s Wilt Chamberlain was one of only three players in the National Basketball Association (NBA) listed at over seven feet. If he had played last season, however, he would have been one of 42. The bodies playing major professional sports have changed dramatically over the years, and managers have been more than willing to adjust team uniforms to fit the growing numbers of bigger, longer frames.

(2) The trend in sports, though, may be obscuring an unrecognized reality: ① Americans have generally stopped growing. Though typically about two inches taller now than 140 years ago, today's people — especially those born to families who have lived in the U. S. for many generations — ② apparently reached their limit in the early 1960s. And they aren't likely to get any taller. "In the general population today, at this genetic, environmental level, we've pretty much gone as far as we can go," says anthropologist, William Cameron Chumlea of Wright State University. In the case of NBA players, their increase in height appears to result from the increasingly common practice of recruiting players from all over the world.

(3) Growth, which rarely continues beyond the age of 20, demands calories and nutrients — notably, protein — to feed expanding tissues. At the start of the 20th century, under-nutrition and childhood infections got in the way. But as diet and health improved, children and adolescents have, on average, increased in height by about an inch and a half every 20 years, a pattern known as the secular trend in height. Yet according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, average height — 5'9" for men, 5'4" for women — hasn't really changed since 1960.

(4) Genetically speaking, there are advantages to avoiding substantial height. During childbirth, larger babies have more difficulty passing through the birth canal. Moreover, even though humans have been upright for millions of years, our feet and back continue to struggle with bipedal posture and cannot easily withstand repeated strain imposed by oversize limbs. "There are some real constraints that are set by the genetic architecture of the individual organism," says anthropologist William Leonard of Northwestern University.

【分析】

第一段以 NBA 球员身高为例引出话题:美国人的身高问题。

第二段通过第一段的举例得出事实:美国人的平均身高已经停止增长。

①注意段首句中冒号后的总结。此处为总述内容。

②破折号后内容通过比较重申本文论述的事实:美国人的身高 20 世纪 60 年代初期就达到极限,不可能再增长。

第三段以科学数据说明身高的增长主要在 20 岁以前,而且需要大量的热量和营养物质,尤其是蛋白质。

第四段从遗传学的角度说明身高增长不是过快也有优势。接着又引用权威的话说明基因限制身高增长过快。

(5) Genetic maximums can change, but don't expect this to happen soon. Claire C. Gordon, senior anthropologist at the Army Research Center in Natick, Mass., ensures that 90 percent of the uniforms and workstations fit recruits without alteration. She says that, unlike those for basketball, the length of military uniforms has not changed for some time. And if you need to predict human height in the near future to design a piece of equipment, Gordon says that by and large, "you could use today's data and feel fairly confident."

最后一段再度说明基因极限可以改变,但不能指望近期内改变,重申美国人的身高不再增长的事实。

常设题处

命题者在设题时,必然有一定的倾向性,一篇文章哪些地方常设题是有一定规律的。考生如果掌握了这些规律,就能在阅读文章时,对这些可能会出题的地方适当多加理解,轻轻划上记号,以提高阅读效率。同时看完文章开始做题时,针对题干中的关键词,迅速找到做记号的地方,再仔细分析、查找,确定答案。这样就能节省不少时间,避免通读全文和做题的盲目性。我们在此总结了11大文中常设题处。

一、首段、尾段、段首处、段尾处

短文首段或各段的句首往往是段落中心以及文章中心思想的表达处。此外,结尾段或段落结尾处一般会概括性或总结性的陈述,经常会总结某种观点、得出某种结论或提出某项建议。命题者常在这些地方出主旨大意题或推断题。

【例1】

(08-34)

Genetic maximums can change, but don't expect this to happen soon. Claire C. Gordon, senior anthropologist at the Army Research Center in Natick, Mass., ensures that 90 percent of the uniforms and workstations fit recruits without alteration. She says that, unlike those for basketball, the length of military uniforms has not changed for some time. And if you need to predict human height in the near future to design a piece of equipment, Gordon says that by and large, "you could use Today's data and feel fairly confident."

34. We learn from the last paragraph that in the near future

- [A] the garment industry will reconsider the uniform size.
- [B] the design of military uniforms will remain unchanged.
- [C] genetic testing will be employed in selecting sportsmen.
- [D] the existing data of human height will still be applicable.

【解析】尾段首尾句处设推理判断题。该段首句即说明基因的最大限度可以改变,但不会很快改变(don't expect... soon),暗示人的平均身高不会很快改变;尾句也暗示不久的将来现存的数据仍然可以使用,即[D]项所提到的内容。

二、列举处

所谓的列举是指通过一些表示顺承关系的词语逐项列出一些事实或者观点,标志性的词汇包括 First, Second, Third...; Firstly, Secondly, Thirdly... Finally; First of all, Then, In addition, Further, Furthermore, Besides, Moreover...。针对这一考点的题目通常考查文章细节,有时候也涉及对文章内容的推理判断。

【例2】

(08-29)

... three main ones were identified by the report's authors. There is the so-called big deal, ... 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, ... Other models exist that are hybrids of these three...

29. With the open-access publishing model, the author of a paper is required to

- [A] cover the cost of its publication.
- [B] subscribe to the journal publishing it.
- [C] allow other online journals to use it freely.
- [D] complete the peer-review before submission.