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2014 淘金考研英语(二) 阅读120篇

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Believe that you are loved.

Believe that you make a difference.

Believe we can build a better world.

Believe there's light at the end of the tunnel.

Believe that

you may be that light for someone else.

Believe that the best is yet to be.

Believe in yourself.

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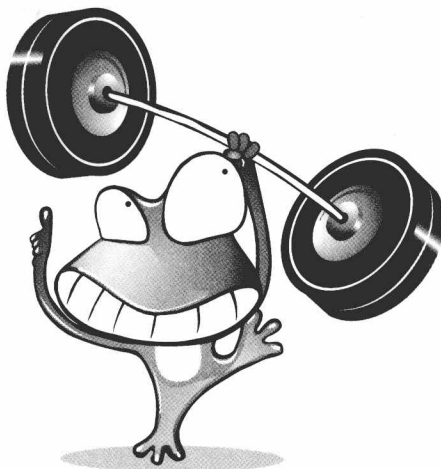
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Preface 前言

在考研英语(二)考生中流传着这样一句话——得阅读者得天下!没错,阅读在考研英语(二)试题中占 40 分,比重很大,做好了这部分,就足以拉开与竞争者的得分差距。

由华研外语的专家精心编写的《考研英语(二)阅读》,针对考生常见的 5 大问题,精选 120 篇标准阅读试题,并提供详尽、贴心的解析,旨在帮助基础一般的考生稳扎稳打进行备考,让即使是从零起点开始努力的考生也能突破考试难关。

一、词汇短语归纳,扫除阅读拦路虎

考生常见问题一——太多单词不认识,导致文章读不懂!本书以【难点词汇】的形式归纳了生词、熟词生义和短语搭配。每篇文章均列出重难点词汇和词组,提供相应的音标、词性和释义,让考生通过上下文语义牢记单词和词组的意思,扫除阅读拦路虎。考生在阅读或重温文章的时候,不必再花时间一一查阅词典。

二、难句分析,读懂解题关键句

考生常见问题二——语法基础薄弱,复杂句子看不懂!考研英语(二)阅读文章句型复杂,特别是解题关键句,往往从句套从句、层层叠叠。本书精心挑选出每篇文章的考点难句,对其进行层层剖析,让考生不断强化语法基础,提高解读难句的能力,从而攻克考研英语(二)阅读的难句障碍。

三、解题思路,命题规律大揭秘

考生常见问题三——虽然能读懂文章,却做不对题!这很正常,因为考生很容易落入命题人设置的陷阱。本书的【解题思路】帮助考生读懂命题人的想法:【正确选择】分析解题过程,揭示命题规律;【干扰项排除】剖析错误选项,提示命题陷阱。【解题技巧】总结某类题的答题规律,为考生提炼技巧。考生经过一段时间的训练,可大大提高答题命中率。

四、120 篇文章,覆盖真题 6 大来源

考生常见问题四——平时练习很顺利,一见真题就傻眼!这往往是由于考生平时练习的阅读文章与真题文章尚有差距。考研英语(二)历年阅读真题涉及的题材主要有经济、管理、社会、文化、科普等;选材主要来源于 *The Economist*《经济学人》, *The New York Times*《纽约时报》, *The Guardian*《卫

报》, *TIME*《时代周刊》, *Newsweek*《新闻周刊》以及 *The Washington Post*《华盛顿邮报》等主流英语报刊。本书的 120 篇文章均与考研英语(二)真题来源一致, 主题一致, 考生通过阅读这些文章, 能熟悉考研英语(二)文章的结构和语言风格, 进行最有效的训练。

五、120 篇译文, 无师自通不求人

考生常见问题五——读了一遍又一遍, 还是不能完全理解文章。考研英语(二)阅读文章由于内容专业, 句式复杂, 总有个别难点, 考生需要借助全文翻译来全面理解。本书所有文章都配有准确、优美的译文, 方便考生仔细研读, 彻底理解原文。此外, 【解题思路】中给出了题干和选项的翻译, 更方便考生理解题意, 顺利备考。

编者

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		Text 4 定位服务的应用

第一章

阅读实战技巧

第1节 了解6大考点

一 大纲要求

最新《全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语(二)考试大纲》对考生的阅读技能有如下要求:

考生应能读懂选自不同题材和体裁的文字材料。题材包括经济、管理、社会、文化、科普等,体裁包括说明文、议论文和记叙文等。

根据阅读材料,考生应能:

1. 理解主旨要义;
2. 理解文中的具体信息;
3. 理解语篇的结构和上下文的逻辑关系;
4. 根据上下文推断重要生词或词组的含义;
5. 进行一定的判断和推理;
6. 理解作者的意图、观点或态度。

二 文章来源

6大来源及其网址:

The Economist 《经济学人》——www.economist.com;

The New York Times 《纽约时报》——www.nytimes.com;

The Guardian 《卫报》——www.guardian.co.uk;

TIME 《时代周刊》——www.time.com;

Newsweek 《新闻周刊》——www.thedailybeast.com/newsweek;

The Washington Post 《华盛顿邮报》——www.washingtonpost.com。

其他来源:

Indian Express 《印度快报》;

Los Angeles Times 《洛杉矶时报》;

The Atlantic 《大西洋月刊》;

New Statesman 《新政治家》;

Harvard Business Review 《哈佛商业评论》;

The Futurist 《未来学家》;

U.S. News & World Report 《美国新闻与世界报道》;

Scientific American 《科学美国人》;

The Times 《泰晤士报》等。

第2节 掌握7大命题规律

命题规律1 主旨大意常考

大纲的阅读六大要求中,第一个要求就是“理解主旨要义”,由此可见其重要性。主旨大意题每年必考1~3道,有时甚至更多。抓住主旨大意,还有助于准确解答一些细节题。

主旨大意题的题干中经常出现 *most appropriate title*, *suitable title*, *summarize*, *mainly discuss*, *main purpose*, *intend to tell*, *convey* 等词眼,包括:选定文章标题、确定文章主题、归纳段落大意、明确写作意图等。要求考生具备概括、归纳和总结一篇文章或一个段落的核心以及判断作者写作意图的能力。

如何抓住主旨大意?

通常来说,英语文章的篇章结构主要有两类:总-分;总-分-总。这在完整的篇章或段落中都适用。因此,全文的

主旨大意一般会出现首尾段,段落大意也通常可在段首或段尾找到。

但由于考研英语文章通常是完整篇章的节选,因此全文的主旨大意不一定在首尾段出现。如果文章开头给出具体的例子,主旨通常会在例子之后的中间段落提出;如果文章没有明确给出主旨,考生可以结合各段的中心意思进行归纳,或者根据文章中反复出现的关键词或内容进行推断。

【真题例证】

Homework has never been terribly popular with students and even many parents, but in recent years it has been particularly scorned. School districts across the country, most recently Los Angeles Unified, are revising their thinking on this educational ritual. **Unfortunately**, L. A. Unified has produced an **inflexible policy** which mandates that with the exception of some advanced courses, homework may no longer count for more than 10% of a student's academic grade.

... But the policy is **unclear and contradictory**. ...

... Yet rather than empowering teachers to find what works best for their students, the policy imposes a **flat, across-the-board rule**.

At the same time, the policy **addresses none of the truly thorny questions** about homework. ... Meanwhile, this policy **does nothing to ensure** that the homework students receive is meaningful or appropriate to their age and the subject, or that teachers are not assigning more than they are willing to review and correct.

... It is not too late for L. A. Unified to do homework right.

Q: 25. A suitable title for this text could be ____.

A. A Faulty Approach to Homework

B. A Welcomed Policy for Poor Students

C. Thorny Questions about Homework

D. Wrong Interpretations of an Educational Policy

【解析】全文都是针对洛杉矶教学区新推出的一项有关家庭作业的新政进行论说,中间三段均批评该政策的不合理性,且文中出现大量批评该政策的词眼,如 **Unfortunately**, **inflexible policy**, **unclear and contradictory**, **flat, across-the-board rule**, **addresses none of the... questions**, **does nothing to ensure** 等。A 项中的 **Faulty Approach**(错误的方法)最能概括文章意思。[答案:A]

命题规律 2 观点态度常考

观点态度题包括作者的观点态度和文中人物的观点态度,题干中通常有 **attitude**, **thinks**, **feel** 等词眼。解答观点态度题的技巧有:

1. 利用语义突出处判断。文中的语义转折对比处或特殊句式往往体现文中人物的观点态度。可帮助判断态度的词有: **but**, **however**, **on the contrary**, **instead...** 等衔接词; **must**, **may**, **should...** 等情态动词;表示观点态度的名词、形容词和副词等。

2. 区分作者的观点态度和文中人物的观点态度。有时,为了使议论文更有说服力,或使说明文更具真实性,作者会引用其他人或群体的观点态度,这时需要考生特别注意区分。

3. 熟知观点态度常用词,分清选项中的褒义词、贬义词和中性词。

褒义词: **supportive**(支持的), **support**(支持), **favor**(支持), **consent**(同意), **optimistic**(乐观的), **approval**(赞成), **satisfaction**(满意), **rewarding**(有益的), **positive**(赞成的), **enthusiastic**(热情的)

中性词: **impartial**(公平的), **objective**(客观的), **objectiveness**(客观), **detached**(超然的), **neutral**(中立的), **impassive**(无感情的), **concerned**(关切的)

贬义词: **skeptical**(怀疑的), **skepticism**(怀疑), **biased**(有偏见的), **indignant**(愤怒的), **scornful**(鄙视的), **disapproval**(不赞成), **contempt**(轻视,不尊重), **panicked**(恐慌的), **pessimistic**(悲观的), **confused**(困惑的,烦恼的), **puzzling**(迷惑的), **opposition**(反对), **suspicion**(怀疑), **suspicious**(怀疑的), **sympathy**(同情), **sympathetic**(同情的), **intolerable**(无法忍受的), **subjective**(主观的), **negative**(反对的), **partial**(偏袒的), **permissive**(放任的), **critical**(批评的)

【真题例证】

Outside directors are supposed to serve as **helpful**, yet **less biased**, advisers on a firm's board. Having made their wealth and their reputations elsewhere, they presumably have enough independence to disagree with the chief executive's proposals. If the sky, and the share price, is falling, outside directors should be able to give advice based on having weathered their own crises.

Q: 25. The author's attitude toward the role of outside directors is _____.

- A. permissive B. positive C. scornful D. critical

【解析】解答本题的关键在于审清题目, 本题考查的是作者对“外部董事的角色职能(role)”的态度, 而非对“外部董事的所作所为”的态度。第二段作者描述外部董事职能时用了 **helpful**(有用的), **less biased**(公正的), 且能在危难时挽救公司, 这些都是正面积极的肯定, 故确定 B 项为答案。A 项“放任的”、C 项“鄙视的”、D 项“批评的”都是表示否定意义的词, 故可一并排除。[答案: B]

命题规律 3 生词短语常考

大纲六大要求中的第四条为: 根据上下文推断重要生词或词组的含义。这既体现在文章 3% 的生词量里, 也体现在词义理解题中。词义理解题有两种常见的考查方式: ①超纲词; ②熟词生义。

解答这类题最高效的方法是根据上下文进行推测。因为上下文通常都会出现生词或短语的解释、举例、同义、反义、指代等前后照应关系。

对于单词理解, 词根词缀构词法也能推测出词义, 但最终需回归到文章进行查证。

【真题例证】

No one tries harder than the jobless to find **silver linings** in this national economic disaster. Many said that unemployment, while extremely painful, had **improved them in some ways**: they had become less materialistic and more financially prudent; they were more aware of the struggles of others. In limited respects, perhaps the recession will **leave society better off**. At the very least, it has awoken us from our national fever dream of easy riches and bigger houses, and put a necessary end to an era of reckless personal spending.

But for the most part, these benefits seem thin, uncertain, and far off. ...

Q: 36. By saying “to find silver linings” (Para. 2) the author suggests that the jobless try to _____.

- A. seek subsidies from the government B. make profits from the troubled economy
C. explore reasons for the unemployment D. look on the bright side of the recession

【解析】根据所考短语所在句的句式 **find... in...** 可看到, 介词 **in** 后是“全国性的经济灾难”(this national economic disaster), 由此可见是说“从经济萧条中得到了什么”, 第二句讲失业者从失业中在某方面进步了 (**improved them in some way**); 第三句则说在某方面使社会变好 (**leave society better off**), 这两方面都是积极的, 第三段开头的 **these benefits**(好处) 是对本段的概括, 而 D 项的 **bright side** 正好与此对应。再者, **silver lining** 本来就喻指“(不幸或失望中的)一线希望”, 故 D 项正确。[答案: D]

命题规律 4 转折对比处常考

转折词(如 **however**, **but** 等)衔接处一般都对对应着考点。考题可能是词义理解题, 也可能是细节题, 还有可能是观点态度题。

【真题例证】

Yet the debate about how to save Europe's single currency from disintegration is stuck. It is stuck because the euro zone's dominant powers, France and Germany, agree on the need for greater harmonisation within the euro zone, **but** disagree about what to harmonise.

Q: 37. The debate over the EU's single currency is stuck because the dominant powers _____.

- A. are competing for the leading position B. are busy handling their own crises
C. fail to reach an agreement on harmonisation D. disagree on the steps towards disintegration

【解析】根据题干中的关键词 EU's single currency is stuck 可快速定位至上文第二句。该句就是原因所在 (because...), 在该句中, 转折词 but 后的内容表明法、德在协调内容上存在分歧 (but disagree about...), 也就是说, 它们没能就协调达成一致, 即 C 项。[答案: C]

命题规律 5 引语处常考

考研英语阅读文章很多是报道, 而报道通常会引用某位专家的话语论证观点。因此, 引语常常是考点所在, 或考查细节, 或考查观点态度。解题关键在于理解文中引语。通常情况下, 这些引语都是比较难以理解的, 属于考研英语难句, 需要考生层层分析句子结构, 仔细推敲。

【真题例证】

But for the most part, these benefits seem thin, uncertain, and far off. In *The Moral Consequences of Economic Growth*, the economic historian Benjamin Friedman argues that both inside and outside the U.S., lengthy periods of economic stagnation or decline have almost always left society more mean-spirited and less inclusive, and have usually stopped or reversed the advance of rights and freedoms. Anti-immigrant sentiment typically increases, as does conflict between races and classes.

Q: 38. Benjamin Friedman believes that economic recessions may _____.

- A. impose a heavier burden on immigrants B. bring out more evils of human nature
C. promote the advance of rights and freedoms D. ease conflicts between races and classes

【解析】根据题干中的人名 Benjamin Friedman 可快速定位至上述第二句。通过 Benjamin Friedman argues that 可知, 该句的内容是 Benjamin Friedman 的间接引语。题干中的 economic recessions 对应 that 从句的主语 periods of economic stagnation or decline, 谓语动词 have... left 表明其后是结果, 答案可从其后的内容寻得。其后提到的 more mean-spirited (更加心胸狭隘) 和 less inclusive (缺乏包容性) 都是属于人性丑陋的一面, B 项的 more evils 是对这些的概括, 故 B 项正确。[答案: B]

命题规律 6 举例处常考

举例处在阅读理解中常考。举例应是为主题服务的, 因此解答此题的关键是确定例证要支持的论点。绝大多数情况下, 使用例子作为论据, 它所要证明的论点一般位于该例子的前面, 当然, 也有极少数会在举例之后归纳概括论点。在解答这类题型时, 只要把握住这点规律, 仔细阅读例子的前后语境, 就不难找到正确答案。

【真题例证】

Coming clean to your partner about being a secret saver may not be all that bad. Take Colleen for example, who had been saving secretly for a few years before she confessed to her partner. "I decided to open a savings account and start building a nest egg of my own. I wanted to prove to myself that I could put money in the bank and leave it there for a rainy day."

"When John found out about my secret savings, he was a little suspicious of my motives. I reassured him that this was certainly not an escape fund, that I feel very secure in our relationship. I have to admit that it does feel good to have my own money on reserve if ever there are rainy days in the future. It's sensible to build and protect your personal financial security."

Q: 34. The author mentions Colleen's example to show _____.

- A. any couple can avoid marriage conflicts
B. privacy within marriage should be respected
C. everyone can save a fortune with a happy marriage
D. financial disclosure is not necessarily bad

【解析】Colleen 的例证出现在上述两段。上述第一段第一句 (即例证前的那句话) 明确提出论点: “对配偶坦诚存私房钱未必是坏事”。D 项 “披露经济状况也未必是件坏事” 表达的正是此义, 故 D 项正确。[答案: D]

命题规律 7 因果细节常考

因果细节题型几乎每年必考,题量在 1~2 题。解答因果细节题,考生需要先找到文章相关的信息处。

因果关系逻辑词主要有:because, because of, since, as, for, in that, owing to, due to, in view of, the reason is, as a result, therefore, consequently, thus, hence, so, so that, accordingly, inevitably, be meant to, ...

【真题例证】

This rule is meant to address the difficulty that students from impoverished or chaotic homes might have in completing their homework. But the policy is unclear and contradictory. Certainly, no homework should be assigned that students cannot complete on their own or that they cannot do without expensive equipment. But if the district is essentially giving a pass to students who do not do their homework because of complicated family lives, it is going riskily close to the implication that standards need to be lowered for poor children.

Q: 22. L. A. Unified has made the rule about homework mainly because poor students ____.

- A. tend to have moderate expectations for their education
- B. have asked for a different educational standard
- C. may have problems finishing their homework
- D. have voiced their complaints about homework

【解析】根据题干中的 mainly because poor students 可定位至上文第一句。该句的 is meant to(旨在)表明制定的目的所在,题干中的 mainly because 问的是原因,两者对应。该句中的 students from impoverished or chaotic homes 指的就是题干中提及的 poor students,原文指出这些学生完成家庭作业有困难(difficulty),C 项的 have problems finishing their homework 是对原文的定语从句(还原后为 have difficulty in completing their work)的同义改写,语义与之完全一致,故选 C 项。[答案:C]

第 3 节 正确选项设置的 3 大规律

设置规律 1 同义转换

考研阅读理解的正确选项不会采用和原文一模一样的表达,通常会原文进行概括归纳或同义转换。同义转换最常见的方式有两种:一是关键词词性间的转换(如原文使用 popular,选项使用 popularity);二是用另外的单词或词组来替代关键词(如原文使用 postpone,选项使用 delay)。

【真题例证】

Trade publications counselled department stores that, in order to increase sales, they should create a “third stepping stone” between infant wear and older kids’ clothes. It was only after “toddler” became a common shoppers’ term that it evolved into a broadly accepted developmental stage. **Splitting kids, or adults, into ever-tinier categories** has proved a sure-fire way to boost profits. And one of the easiest ways to segment a market is to magnify gender differences—or invent them where they did not previously exist.

Q: 29. We may learn from Paragraph 4 that department stores were advised to ____.

- A. classify consumers into smaller groups
- B. attach equal importance to different genders
- C. focus on infant wear and older kids’ clothes
- D. create some common shoppers’ terms

【解析】A 项中的 classify... into smaller groups 是对原文中的 Splitting... into ever-tinier categories 的同义改写,故 A 项正确。[答案:A]

设置规律 2 概括归纳

有时,为了使文章具有说服力,作者在表述的时候会力求具体、形象、生动,但是由于考题选项大多必须保持在一行之内,所以须对原文内容进行概括或归纳,而具有概括性、归纳性、拔高性的选项多为正确选项。

【真题例证】

Newspapers are becoming more balanced businesses, with a healthier mix of revenues from readers and advertisers. American papers have long been **highly unusual in their reliance on ads**. Fully 87% of their revenues came from advertising in 2008, according to the Organization for Economic Cooperation & Development (OECD). In Japan the proportion is 35%. Not surprisingly, Japanese newspapers are much more stable.

Q: 28. Compared with their American counterparts, Japanese newspapers are much more stable because they _____.

- A. have more sources of revenue
- B. have more balanced newsrooms
- C. are less dependent on advertising
- D. are less affected by readership

【解析】上文第二句先指出美国报业过于依赖广告(**highly unusual in their reliance on ads**),然后比较两个数据 87%(美国)和 35%(日本),可知日本报业对广告的依赖较美国报业小,得出第五句日本报业更稳定(**much more stable**)的结论,故选 C 项。[答案:C]

设置规律 3 正反释义

正反推理是检验考生理解逻辑的一种重要方法,运用到考研英语阅读试题中就是正反释义。正反释义可以有以下两种常见情况:①原文肯定而选项双重否定;②原文双重否定而选项肯定。当然,还有一种近似正反释义的情况:原文说 A 比 B 重要/优越/详尽,选项说 B 比 A 次要/低劣/简约。

【真题例证】

But as companies continue their attempts at personalised medicine, the courts will remain rather busy. The Myriad case itself is probably not over. Critics make three main arguments against gene patents: a gene is a **product of nature**, so it may not be patented; gene patents suppress innovation rather than reward it; and patents' monopolies restrict access to genetic tests such as Myriad's. ...

Q: 32. Those who are against gene patents believe that _____.

- A. genetic tests are not reliable
- B. only man-made products are patentable
- C. patents on genes depend much on innovation
- D. courts should restrict access to genetic tests

【解析】原文第三句提到批评家们有三个理由反对基因专利,第一个理由是“基因是自然的产物(**a product of nature**),所以不可以授予专利”,B 项“只有人造的产品才可获得专利”是对该语义的正确反推,故为答案。[答案:B]

第 4 节 干扰项设置的 4 大规律

设置规律 1 偷换概念

偷换概念有几种常见的方式:①对原文中的细微处作改动,造成意义出现差别;②利用原文某些单词和结构进行编造;③颠倒事情的因果;④混淆文中人物的观点和作者的观点。

【真题例证】

Many Americans regard the jury system as a concrete expression of crucial democratic values, including the principles that ...; that ...; that ...; that defendants are entitled to trial by their peers; and that verdicts should represent the conscience of the community and not just the letter of the law. ...

Q: 36. From the principles of the US jury system, we learn that _____.

- A. both literate and illiterate people can serve on juries
- B. defendants are immune from trial by their peers

C. no age limit should be imposed for jury service

D. judgment should consider the opinion of the public

【解析】上文第一句中有 5 个 principles 的同位语从句。最后一个从句中提到,判决(verdicts)应该代表社会公德(conscience of the community),D 项中的 judgment 与文中的 verdicts 同义,而 opinion of the public 则对应文中的 conscience of the community,故 D 项为答案。B 项对应第 4 个同位语从句,但该项将文中的 are entitled to“有权接受”换成了 are immune from“免于”,两者意思相反,故 B 项错误。[答案:D]

设置规律 2 字面意义

字面意义指的是选项给出的某关键词的字面意义、表面意义或常规意义,这类干扰项多出现于语义理解题中。

【真题例证】

In the weeks and months that followed Mr. Hirst's sale, spending of any sort became deeply unfashionable. In the art world that meant collectors stayed away from galleries and salerooms. Sales of contemporary art fell by two-thirds, and in the most overheated sector, they were down by nearly 90% in the year to November 2008. ...

Q: 22. By saying “spending of any sort became deeply unfashionable” (Para. 3), the author suggests that _____.

A. collectors were no longer actively involved in art-market auctions

B. people stopped every kind of spending and stayed away from galleries

C. art collection as a fashion had lost its appeal to a great extent

D. works of art in general had gone out of fashion so they were not worth buying

【解析】上文第二、三句对第一句作了具体阐释,提到这意味着收藏家不再光顾画廊和拍卖会,艺术品的销售也直线下降,由此可知,第一句暗示的是收藏家减少或停止在艺术品上的投资,造成销售的下降,故 A 项正确。此处的 unfashionable 指的是艺术品销售方面的“冷清”,而非艺术品是否跟得上 fashion, C 项和 D 项都是利用 fashion 的字面含义“时尚”捏造的干扰项。[答案:A]

设置规律 3 答非所问

选项虽然在文中有提及,逻辑似乎也正确,但是不能正确回答题干的问题,牛头不对马嘴。

【真题例证】

But when it came to their houses, it was a time of common sense and a belief that less could truly be more. During the Depression and the war, Americans had learned to live with less, and that restraint, in combination with the postwar confidence in the future, made small, **efficient housing positively stylish**.

Q: 31. The postwar American housing style largely reflected the Americans' _____.

A. prosperity and growth

B. efficiency and practicality

C. restraint and confidence

D. pride and faithfulness

【解析】上述第二句提到,这种自我约束(restraint)及自信(confidence)使得小巧实用的房子变得非常流行。小巧实用(small, efficient housing)即是战后美国人的住房风格,原文的讲述顺序是先因后果,而题干则调换了顺序(先提到果,再问因),故可知 C 项正确。“效率(efficiency)和实用性(practicality)”只是住宅的特点,而不是美国(人)的特点, B 项答非所问,故不正确。[答案:C]

设置规律 4 推理不当

推理不当有以下三种表现:①断章取义——选项含有原文出现的字眼,但整个选项表达的意思与原文不符;②以偏概全——把细节当主旨,把片面、次要观点当主要观点;③推理过度——选项来自原文,但是推理超出原文,过度发挥。

【真题例证】

The “Case Study Houses” commissioned from talented modern architects by California Arts & Archi-

ecture magazine between 1945 and 1962 were yet another homegrown influence on the “less is more” trend. Aesthetic effect came from the landscape, **new materials** and forthright detailing. In his Case Study House, Ralph Rapson may have mispredicted just how the mechanical revolution would impact everyday life—few American families acquired helicopters, though most eventually got clothes dryers—but his belief that self-sufficiency was both desirable and inevitable was widely shared.

Q: 35. What can we learn about the design of the “Case Study Houses”?

- A. Mechanical devices were widely used. B. Natural scenes were taken into consideration.
C. Details were sacrificed for the overall effect. D. Eco-friendly materials were employed.

【解析】上文第二句提到,在这些佳作设计中,美学对房子的影响因素来自三方面:景观(landscape),新材料的运用(new materials)和直观明朗的细节(forthright detailing)。也就是说在该个案研究中,人们在建房时已将景观因素考虑在内。B项中的 Natural scenes(自然景观)是对文中 landscape 一词的同义替换,故 B 项为正确答案。文中只提到 new materials,D 项中的 Eco-friendly materials(环保材料)属于过度推断,故错。

[答案:B]

第 5 节 决胜阅读 3 招技巧

技巧 1 读什么?

一读题干。阅读题干,找出其中的解题重要信息。简单讲,重要信息包括关键词和专有名词。这两类词(尤其是专有名词)有助于在原文中定位,聚焦解题相关信息,同时舍弃无关紧要的信息,减少阅读量。

二读选项。阅读并理解选项,从各选项中找出 1~2 个关键词,然后再将选项和原文相关信息处对照阅读。由于命题要求规定选项部分的难度要低于文章语言的难度,所以读懂选项有助于考生正确理解原文。

三读文章框架。拿到一篇阅读文章,考生需要问自己三个问题:①本文的主题是什么?②本文的主题怎么了?③作者对此的态度如何?带着上述三个问题略读(skim)全文,找出重要信息,得出文章框架。

四读主题句。每个段落都有一个中心,这些中心加在一起就构成文章的主题。段落中心通常由每个段落的主题句呈现出来,多出现在段落的开头或末尾的句子中。当然,有时一个段落没有明显的主题句,需要考生吃透段落内容归纳中心。

五读关键词。关键词是指文中出现的高频词汇和短语,它们或简单重复,或同义替换,但归根结底指示同一概念。关键词就像文章的灵魂,就像是一股气,贯穿全文,因此极可能是文章的主题。

六读关联词。除了有关键词贯穿全文之外,作者还会使用一些显性的词语将文章串联起来,这些词语就是关联词,关联词就像火车车厢之间的链接,将各个段落衔接起来。

技巧 2 不读什么?

一不读同位语、插入成分;

二不读破折号、小括号引出的内容;

三不读复杂难句中充当主、谓、宾的枝叶信息;

四不读举例、引用的具体内容,只读它们所论证的观点。

(注:以上几项,除非涉及到细节答题,在略读文章获取大意时不建议读。)

技巧 3 如何读?

先略读。快速浏览文章,尤其是首尾两段以及中间各段的首句,对文章主题有大致了解。

再精读。读题定位,精读相关信息处,结合略读得知的文章主题,逐一解答各个问题。

最后通读。文章的主旨大意题一般都是出现在 5 道题目的最后一道,考生在略读和精读了之后基本都能解答最后的主旨大意题,但是如果还不行,再通读文章解题。