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医药学院 610 2 08016979

传承辉煌的历史 **2009 版** 开启成功的未来

# 考研英语 阅读应对第**1**真经

历年阅读真题深度解析

贺惠军 编著  
夏倚荣 审订

独创 **一题多解**，让你答题 **更快、更准！**

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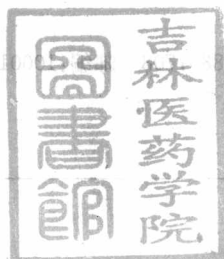
# 考研英语

## 阅读应对第①真经

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# 前言

考研英语的成败,在很大程度上取决于阅读的成败! 攻克阅读关是大多数考生共同面对的难题。而这个难题并非坚不可攻,找准方法,做对选择,高分其实很容易!

那什么是正确的方法呢? 我们不妨一起来体会一下 2006 年第 32 题的两种不同的解答过程,便可窥一斑而知全豹。该题,教育部考试中心当年统计的难度系数为 0.107(系数越小难度越高,教育部给定的标准是难度系数低于 0.3 的试题为超难试题),本题如果掌握了相应的答题技巧,并不需要确切的计算同样能得到正确答案。具体来看看如何做到。

## 【原题回放】

According to their latest paper published in Nature, the biomass of large predators (animals that kill and eat other animals) in a new fishery is reduced on average by 80% within 15 years of the start of exploitation. In some long-fished areas, it has halved again since then. (本题在原文中的信息点)

32. We can infer from Dr. Myers and Dr. Worm's paper that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the stock of large predators in some old fisheries has reduced by 90%
- B. there are only half as many fisheries as there were 15 years ago
- C. the catch sizes in new fisheries are only 20% of the original amount
- D. the number of larger predators dropped faster in new fisheries than in the old

## 【其他图书解答过程】

根据题干定位到文中的信息点(即上面给出的内容),前一句提到,“新渔场在被开发的 15 年中大型捕食动物平均减少 80%”,即剩下 20%。后一句提到“在一些长期捕捞的水域,这个量又减少了一半”,即 10%。因此在这些区域较少了 90%,故选项 A 正确。

## 【本书解答过程】

【解题思路 1】文中谈道:一个新渔区自开始捕捞算起,15 年内大型食肉类动物的数量平均减少 80%。在一些长期捕捞的水域,这个量又减少了一半。先减少了 80%,那么就剩下了 20%,再减少一半,则剩下 10%,总计则减少了 90%,由此可得出答案为 A。

【解题思路 2】如果对文章中数字不能理解或计算,考生可从另一个角度作答。文中提到一个新渔区自开始捕捞算起,15 年内大型食肉类动物的数量平均减少 80%,80% 的减少是一个平均数,说明减少的渔区中有多有少,那么一些老渔区经历了更长时间的捕捞,自然减少得更严重,因此推断出在一些老渔区里大型食肉类动物的数量减少 90% 是可能的,故答案为 A。

【解题思路 3】从选项看,B、C 结论过于绝对,而文中给出的是整体平均数,因此不可能得出如此明确的数据,排除 B、C;而对于选项 D,我们可轻易从文中看出,文中并没有涉及两者的比较,排除 D。同样得出答案为 A。

【解题思路 4】单纯从选项对比来看,A 中含有 some,不肯定的是解,也可选中答案 A。

从以上真题的分析可知,一题多解并非是数学独有的专利,做对题目也并非需要完全读懂文章内容。本书为每道试题尽可能地从不同角度提供多种解题思路,启迪考生思维,让考生以更宽广的视野去解答英语试题。

类似例子举不胜举,本书通过系统研究 23 年考研英语阅读真题,全面总结其规律,并将这些规律应用到所有考研真题的解答中,形成独有的“一题多解”解题思路。相信必能帮助考生轻松获取阅读的高分,实现光荣与梦想!

最后,如果您有任何疑问或建议敬请与我们联系。E-mail:hhj@wanxue.com。

编者

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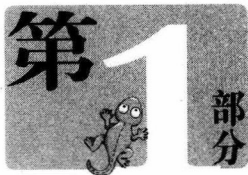
## ►本书使用说明

结构	内容说明	使用说明	建议时间
第一部分 2008 年阅读真题自测及解析	本部分列出最新真题,并给出详细解答过程。	本部分是希望考生通过最新真题的练习来检测自己与目标的差距,只有了解自己的差距才能明确未来的方向。适合考生阅读复习初期和后期使用。	第一轮 1.5 个小时,第二轮 1 个小时。
第二部分 应试理论篇	本部分全面总结了 23 年考研英语中必备的实用解题技巧,包括文章阅读方法、阅读中的难点应对、考研文章总体特征、阅读五大题型的分析和应对技巧、一般正确选项的基本特征、干扰项的基本特征、具体试题的命题一般规则以及阅读 B 节各题型的解题技巧等。本部分几乎穷尽考研阅读中用到的各种实用解题技巧,独创性对每道历年真题提供“一题多解”。	本部分中,P.13~P.79“命制 12 大规则”以上的内容,讲述阅读试题应对的通用方法,适合于开始阅读训练或开始年真题训练之前使用;P.80~P.161 是从命题角度对近 23 年阅读年真题进行的逐一归纳分析,阅读中的所有试题在这里均可找到两种或两种以上的解题思路,对选项有些困惑的考生,投机取巧在这里可以得到完美体现。这部分适合完成至少一遍第二部分年真题训练之后的反复研习,尤其适合于考前冲刺阶段的反复演练。	第一轮 60 个小时,第二轮 30 个小时,第三轮 15 个小时。
第三部分 历年真题实战篇	本节包含了最近 15 年真题的全部阅读部分,以供考生训练之用(本节最初收录的是 20 年真题,由于有部分考生反映年真题收录过于陈旧,于是将原来的 20 年真题改为 15 年。其实对于阅读年真题来说,新旧区分并没有太大价值,因为年真题的命制思路作为一种规律性的东西并没有改变,这也是历年真题比其他模拟试题更具有价值的原因,笔者相信:即使是最整足的真题也比最好的模拟试题更能反映考试的规律)	对于感觉自己英语有一定基础的考生,推荐使用本书时从本部分练习开始,然后再对照前面讲述的技巧进行复习;对于感觉基础较差的考生,建议按照本书的正常顺序开始阅读。本部分建议练习两遍以上,基础好的 1 单元/天,基础不好的 0.5 单元/天。	基础好的第一轮 30 个小时,第二轮 25 个小时。基础差的第一轮 60 个小时,第二轮 50 个小时。
第四部分 译文篇	本部分汇总了本书真题文章的全部参考译文,供考生练习后对难点的查阅。		
第五部分 参考答案及分析索引	本书全部真题的解答以试题的规律分布在前面应试理论篇的各章节中,本处做统一索引方便考生快速查阅。		

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## 2008年阅读真题自测及解析

### Part A

#### Directions:

Read the following four texts. Answer the questions below each text by choosing A, B, C or D. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (40 points)

#### // Text 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.

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 exposed to tend to be in 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 6, Para. 5) shows that

- A. Alvarez cared about nothing but making money.
- 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. Response to Stress: Gender Difference
- C. Stress Analysis: What Chemicals Say?
- D. Gender Inequality: Women Under Stress

## // Text 2

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 author's 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 publishers, 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, 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.

**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.

**30. Which of the following best summarizes the text?**

- A. The Internet is posing a threat to publishers.  
B. A new mode of publication is emerging.  
C. Authors welcome the new channel for publication.  
D. Publication is rendered easily by online service.

### Text 3

In the early 1960s Wilt Chamberlain was one of the 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.

The trend in sports, though, may be obscuring an unrecognized reality: 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—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.

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—59" for men, 54" for women—hasn't really changed since 1960. (Earlier maturation, increased life span and shifting demographics prevent overall trends in adults from matching those in children and adolescents.)

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.

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."

**31. Wilt Chamberlain is cited as an example to**

- A. illustrate the change of height of NBA players.
- B. show the popularity of NBA players in the U. S. .
- C. compare different generations of NBA players.
- D. assess the achievements of famous NBA players.

**32. Which of the following plays a key role in body growth according to the text?**

- A. Genetic modification.
- B. Natural environment.
- C. Living standards.
- D. Daily exercise.

**33. On which of the following statements would the author most probably agree?**

- A. Non-Americans add to the average height of the nation.
- B. Human height is conditioned by the upright posture.
- C. Americans are the tallest on average in the world.
- D. Larger babies tend to become taller in adulthood.

**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.

**35. The text intends to tell us that**

- A. the change of human height follows a cyclic pattern.

- B. human height is becoming even more predictable.
- C. Americans have reached their genetic growth limit.
- D. the genetic pattern of Americans has altered.

## Text4

In 1784, five years before he became president of the United States, George Washington, 52, was nearly toothless. So he hired a dentist to transplant nine teeth into his jaw—having extracted them from the mouths of his slaves.

That's a far different image from the cherry-tree-chopping George most people remember from their history books. But recently, many historians have begun to focus on the role slavery played in the lives of the founding generation. They have been spurred in part by DNA evidence made available in 1998, which almost certainly proved Thomas Jefferson had fathered at least one child with his slave Sally Hemings. And only over the past 30 years have scholars examined history from the bottom up. Works by Gore Vidal, Henry Wiencek, and Garry Wills reveal the moral compromises made by the nation's early leaders and the fragile nature of the country's infancy. More significant, they argue that many of the Founding Fathers knew slavery was wrong—and yet most did little to fight it.

More than anything, the historians say, the founders were hampered by the culture of their time. While Washington and Jefferson privately expressed distaste for slavery (Jefferson once called it an “execrable commerce”), they also understood that it was part of the political and economic bedrock of the country they helped to create.

Political capital. For one thing, the South could not afford to part with its slaves. Owning slaves was “like having a large bank account,” says Wiencek, author of *An Imperfect God: George Washington, His Slaves, and the Creation of America*. The southern states would not have signed the Constitution without protections for the “peculiar institution,” including a clause that counted a slave as three fifths of a man for purposes of congressional representation.

And the statesmen's political lives depended on slavery. The three-fifths formula handed Jefferson his narrow victory in the presidential election of 1800 by inflating the votes of the southern states in the Electoral College. Once in office, Jefferson extended slavery with the Louisiana Purchase in 1803; the new land was carved into 13 states, including three slave states.

Still, Jefferson freed Hemings's children—though not Hemings herself or his approximately 150 other slaves. Washington, who had begun to believe that all men were created equal after observing the valor of black soldiers during the Revolutionary War, overcame the strong opposition of his relatives to grant his slaves their freedom in his will. Only a decade earlier, such an act would have required legislative approval in Virginia. He suspected the country would eventually come to its moral senses and find the notion of owning other human beings repugnant, says Joseph Ellis, author of the bestselling *Founding Brothers*. “He knew his legacy depended on it. He knew that we were watching.”

Yet how should we view other framers of independence such as signer of the Declaration of Independence Richard Henry Lee and Patrick Henry, who traded and whipped their slaves? Or James Monroe, who, as governor of Virginia in 1800, after rushed trials, executed nearly 30 slaves after an attempted revolt? For some historians, such actions cloud their legacy. “The other founders resisted emancipation, not because it was a mad scheme but because they did not want to relinquish the wealth which slave sales poured into their coffers,” says Wiencek.



Other scholars believe the Founding Fathers can best be seen squarely within their time. "To contextualize is not to excuse," says Rutgers University historian Jan Lewis. "It's to show the complexity." Understanding the early leaders' severe lapse in judgment over slavery, say Lewis and other historians, makes their ability to found a new and democratic nation all the more incredible.

**36. George Washington's dental surgery is mentioned to**

- A. show the primitive medical practice in the past.
- B. demonstrate the cruelty of slavery in his days.
- C. stress the role of slaves in the U. S history.
- D. reveal some unknown aspect of his life.

**37. We may infer from the second paragraph that**

- A. DNA technology has been widely applied to history research.
- B. in its early days the U. S was confronted with delicate situations.
- C. historians deliberately made up some stories of Jefferson's life.
- D. political compromises are easily found throughout the U. S history.

**38. What can we learn from the text about Jefferson?**

- A. His political view changed his attitude towards slavery.
- B. His status as a father made him free the child slaves.
- C. His attitude towards slavery was complex.
- D. His affair with a slave stained his prestige.

**39. Which of the following is true according to the text?**

- A. Some Founding Fathers benefit politically from slavery.
- B. Slaves in the old days did not have the right to vote.
- C. Slave owners usually had large savings accounts.
- D. Slavery was regarded as a peculiar institution.

**40. Washington's decision to free slaves originated from his**

- A. moral considerations.
- B. military experience.
- C. financial conditions.
- D. political stand.

## Part B

Choose the most suitable one from the list A – G to fit into each of the numbered blanks. There are two extra choices, which do not fit in any of the blanks.

The time for sharpening pencils, arranging your desk, and doing almost anything close instead of writing has ended. The first draft will appear on the page only if you stop avoiding the inevitable and sit, stand up or lie down write (41) \_\_\_\_\_.

Be flexible your outline should smoothly conduct you from one point to the next, but do not permit it to railroad you. If it relevant and important idea occurs to you now, work it into the draft (42) \_\_\_\_\_. Grammar, punctuation and spelling can wait until you revise. Concentrate on what you are saying. Good writing most often occurs when you are in hot pursuit of an idea rather than in a nervous search for errors

(43) \_\_\_\_\_ your pages will be easier to keep track of that way and, if you have to clip a paragraph to place it elsewhere, you will not lose any writing on the other side

If you are working on a word processor, you can take advantage of its capacity to make additions and deletions as well as move entire paragraphs by making just a few simple keyboard commands. Some software programs can also check spelling and certain grammatical elements to your writing(44) \_\_\_\_\_. These printouts are also easier to read than the screen when you work on revisions

Once you have a first draft on papers you can delete material that is unrelated to your thesis and add material necessary to illustrate your points, and make your paper conclu The author who wrote The A&P as a state of Mind wisely dropped it paragraph that questioned whether Sammy displays chauvinistic attitude toward women(45) \_\_\_\_\_.

remember that your initial draft is only that. You should go though the paper many times—and then again—working to substantiate and clarify your ideas. You may even end up with several entire versions of the paper. Rewrite, The sentence within each paragraph should be related to a single topic. Transition should connect one paragraph to the next so that there are no abrupt or confusing shifts. Awkward or wordy phrasing or unclear center and paragraphs should be mercilessly poked and prodded shape.

A. To make revising easier, leave wide margins and extra space between lines so that can easily add words, sentences, and corrections, write on only one side of the paper.

B. After you have clearly and adequately developed the body of your paper, pay particular attention to the introductory and concluding paragraph it's probably best to write the introduction last after you know precisely what you are introducing. Concluding paragraphs demand equal attention because they leave the reader with a final impression.

C. It's worth remembering, however, that though a clean copy fresh off a printer may look terrific, it will read only as well as the thinking and writing that have gone into it. Many writers prudently store their date on disks and print their pages each time they finish a draft to avoid losing any material because of power failures or other problems.

D. It makes no difference how you write, just so you do. Now that you have developed a topic into a tentative thesis, you can assemble your notes and begin to flesh out whatever outline you have made.

E. Although this is interesting issue, it has nothing to do with the thesis, which explains how the setting influences Sammy's decision to quit his job. Instead of including that paragraph, she added one that described Len gel's crabbed response to the girls so that she could lend up to the A&P "policy" he.

F. In the final paragraph about the sight chance of the setting in "A&P", the student things together the reasons Sammy quit his job by refining to his refusal to accept Len get's store policies.

G. By using the first draft as a means of thinking about what you want to say, you will very likely discover more than your notes originally suggested. Plenty of good writers don't use outlines at all but discover ordering principles as they write. Do not attempt to compose a perfectly correct draft the first time around.

## 参考答案及解析

### Part A

#### Text 1

#### 21. 【正确答案】A

【解答过程】题目要求根据前两段内容判断那一个正确

文中第一段首先通过一医学专家引出本文谈论的中心,不同性别在面对压力时沮丧和焦虑的表现。第二段通过一个试验对这一表现的根源做了分析,是由不同性别生理决定的。这在第二段末科研人员在老鼠上做的试验中有非常好的体现,“当雌性老鼠的生殖器官被移除后,它和雄性产生的化学物质是一样的”。因此,我们可以得出答案为 A 妇女在生理上更容易受到压力的侵扰。

本题容易排除的是 B. 妇女仍然遭受男性造成的压力的伤害。CD 分析如下:

C. 妇女在应对压力面前比男性更有经验,是对三段“这并不代表她们不会处理好,只是她们有如此多的需要应对。她们对压力的容忍能力可能比男性更好,”不肯定内容的绝对化。这种选项具有高度的迷惑性,望考生能好好把握。

D. 不同性别之间面对压力显示了不同的趋向,本项也具有高度迷惑性。文章谈论的是性别之间面对压力表现焦虑和沮丧程度的对比,强调的是“量”的对比,而趋向则强调方向“质”的对比,故排除此项。

#### 22. 【正确答案】D

【解答过程】题目问 Ychuda 博士的试验暗示妇女?

从文中第三段首句“Adding to a woman's increased dose of stress chemicals are her increased ‘opportunities’ for stress”可知,由于生理方面的原因,妇女比男性承受更多的压力,故答案为 D。

选项中 A. 需要额外剂量的化学药物来对付压力、B. 对压力只有有限的忍受力容易排除。对于 C 分析如下:

C. 更有能力避免压力,文章只是说女性比男性可能对压力有更好的忍受力,而不是避免压力。实际上,他们受到的压力更多。

#### 23. 【正确答案】C

【解答过程】题目问根据第四段内容,妇女面对的压力趋向是

从文中第四段第二句“I think that the kinds of things that woman are exposed to tend to be in more of a chronic or repeated nature(我认为妇女所遇到的这种事情趋于慢性的和有反复的本性)”。查看选项,只有 C. 持久的和经常的是这一句话的另外一种说法,故答案为 C。

A. 家庭和暂时的、B. 不规则的和暴力、D. 琐碎都不合题意。

#### 24. 【正确答案】B

【解答过程】题目问“I lived from paycheck to paycheck”显示了

从文中结构我们可以判断出“I lived from paycheck to paycheck”是对前面 Alvarez 生活描述内容的总结,文中对她的生活状态描述的是“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”,由此说明 Alvarez 生活艰难,而选项中能够反映出 Alvarez 生活艰难的只有选项 B. Alvarez 的工资几乎不能维持其家庭开支,故答案为 B。

A. Alvarez 仅仅只关心赚钱、B. Alvarez 从不同的工作获得薪水、D. Alvarez 实际上用支票支付任何物品,都没有反映出其生活窘迫的现状。

25.【正确答案】D

【解答过程】题目问下面那一个最适合本文的题目

本题是考查中心的判定。文章前两段引出文章谈论的话题,并在第二段探讨了其生理方面的根源,第三段谈到女性面对压力趋于多于男性。第四段至末段具体谈到女性面临压力的特征:持久性和反复性。全文中心落在女性压力上,即作为标题则必含有女性与压力的内容。查看选项,只有 D 反映出这一特征,故答案为 D。(本题用到的是中心词判别法,是阅读理解答题时常用到的一种快速答题法,后文中有详细的讲解,望考生给予重视。)

## Text 2

26.【正确答案】B

【解答过程】题目问在第一段,作者讨论了

这是考查考生对第一段段落中心的归纳能力。根据文章,第一段作者谈到,实验室把他们的研究成果递交给刊物,刊物的编辑隐去作者姓名及相关信息后把论文递交给编审,根据审查结果同意或拒绝出版此篇论文。版权由杂志社保留。研究者必须订阅杂志才能查找此研究成果的相关文章。很明显,此段讲述的是实验室报告的出版程序。故答案为 B。

选项中 A 刊物编辑的背景信息和 C 作者与出版商的关系很容易排除;D 刊物出版的传统流程,干扰性最强。从第一段内容我们可以看到,第一段主要内容都与试验报告的出版相关,中心词落在实验报告上,而 D 的中心词落在杂志上,故排除 D(本书所讲述的中心词定位法通常在最关键的时刻是很有用的,考生需要好好体会书后有关该节内容的讲述)。

27.【正确答案】C

【解答过程】题目问根据世界经合组织的报告,下面那一个正确

本题的答案信息来源在文章的第二段。第二段说到,互联网使大众接触到科学成果成为一个现实。OECD 刚刚发布一个报告,描写了其深远的影响。这份报告使到目前为止赢得不菲利润的很多出版商争相阅读(the report make heavy reading for publishers)。第三段又谈到核心科学出版市场利润巨大,而第四段则说到,这种情况正在改变。也就是说在线出版可能让他们利润下滑,所以让他们感到不安,故答案为 C。

28.【正确答案】A

【解答过程】题目问根据文章内容,在线出版的意义是因为

从文章结构看,文章第一段重点地介绍了传统的出版方式,这种方式使科学工作者只有订阅了该科学杂志才可以获得科学的成果。第二段介绍一种新型的出版方式——网络出版,使得科技人员容易获得科学结果。第三段谈到科学的价值和投资回报取决于杂志的发行量和获得的便利性。第四段具体介绍了这一新趋势的主要出版模式。由此可以得出,文章的中心是关于一种新的出版方式,以及它给科学杂志出版带来的影响——可以更方便的获得科学成果。中心词必含有 access,反映中心的是解,可以确定答案为 A。(中心词判别法依然再次起效,本题当时至少有 80% 的所谓权威机构错误选择了 B 或 D)

29.【正确答案】A

【解答过程】题目问对于开放式的出版模式,论文作者被要求



本题较简单,可以直接从文中“there is open-access publishing, typically supported by asking the author to pay for the paper to be publish”得出答案为 A。

30.【正确答案】B

【解答过程】题目问那一个最能概括文义

正于 28 题分析的,本文中心介绍了一种出版新的趋势——网络出版。B 正是这一观点的高度概括,故答案为 B。

### Text 3

31.【正确答案】A

【解答过程】题目问 Wilt Chamberlain 作为一个例子是

从文章内容我们可以很轻松的判断出本文谈论的中心是有关身高的变化(具体什么身高以及怎么样变化我们可暂不考虑),查看选项,含有这一中心词的只有 A,故答案为 A。其他选项均偏离这一中心,直接排除掉。

32.【正确答案】A

【解答过程】题目问下面那一个在身体成长中扮演了重要的角色

文章第一段通过 NBA 球员引出身高话题,第二段谈到美国人身高停止增长的事实。第三段到最后谈到基因对人体身高的限制。由此得出文章中心是阐述基因限制了美国人的继续增长,也就是说基因最终决定人身高的变化,故答案为 A。

本题最具有迷惑的选项是 C,生活水平的提高的确对身高变化有重要的影响,但和基因比较起来,仍然居于次要地位。这从文章中提到的基因不变,无论怎么提高生活水平都难以长高这一事实我们可以判断出来,C 和 A 比较起来,C 不能入选。

33.【正确答案】B

【解答过程】题目问下面那一个陈述将是作者最为赞同的

从题干内容,我们可以判断出本题考查的是第四段的内容。第四段首句交代了本段的中心,基因限制了身高的增长,具体体现在直立姿势对身高的限制,故答案为 B。

34.【正确答案】D

【解答过程】题目问从最后一段可知,在不久的将来

本题考查的最后一段的内容,从最后一句“you could use today's data and feel fairly confident”可直接判断出答案为 D。

35.【正确答案】C

【解答过程】题目问本文打算告诉我们

本题考查对文章中心的理解,从上面分析我们可以知道本文探讨的是美国身高由于基因的限制而停止了增长,故答案为 C。

### Text 4

36.【正确答案】C

【解答过程】题目问华盛顿的口腔手术被提到是

例子一般是对中心的说明。从文章内容我们可以粗略地判断出文章的中心是早期美国领导人对奴隶社会地位的看法,反映中心的是解,由此,可确定答案为 C。

37.【正确答案】B

【解答过程】题目问从第二段我们可能推断出

文章第二段主要讲述了美国早期领导人与奴隶之间一段鲜为人知的历史。结尾谈到,虽然他们