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北京环球时代学校英语
专业八级考试指定用书

总主编◎吴中东 宫玉波

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ENGLISH

英语专业八级考试

培训教程

阅 读

主 编◎汪文娟



中国人民大学出版社

英语专业八级考试培训教程

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前言

本书通过研究历年阅读真题的词汇、篇章、体裁及题材选材规律，总结出八大题型、四步解题法及题材体裁分析法，建立详细的数据库，充分体现英语专业八级考试中阅读部分融语言、文化、社会知识为一体，全面检测和指导英语专业学生培养专业素养。本书的特色如下：

一、融合阅读研究成果、紧抓阅读题材

根据阅读理解的相关理论，增加对背景材料的熟悉程度，有利于克服词汇及长句带来的阅读困难，减少阅读时间，提高阅读效率。

本书根据专八阅读的特点，整理出四大类，共近十小类、28篇题材与其相似的文章，有利于考生对专业八级考试的三大难点，即考试时间、文章整体结构及作者观点态度的把握，从而帮助考生在不知不觉中解决诸多困难。同时，阅读练习还可以对考生解决专八翻译、写作中涉及到的类似的题材题目有相当大的帮助。

二、文本新颖、高度仿真

虽然是应试技能指导的书籍，但是本书95%以上的文章，都是选自2012年1-2月最新的英语权威报刊文章，所涉及的问题，无论是文学类所折射的人物角色情感、还是社会问题类涉及的热点讨论、以及经济科学类的前沿动态，都含有丰富的信息，而且非常新鲜有趣。在保证趣味性的基础上，考生会提高学习效率，做到事半功倍。

这些新鲜的信息，有利于考生掌握最有可能在未来考试中出现的话题及相关的信息，有很强的考前预测功能。

三、题材数据库充实、讲解详细

本书讲解详细，几乎每篇文章都融合了解题步骤、题型分析、推理过程再现、词汇及句式的详细归类、解释等，有利于考生深度利用资料，有效应对专业八级考试中的翻译等其他类别的题型。

题材数据库的建立，精准把握专八的出题方向，进行精当的总结，同时注意归纳出题材的相应体裁、内容、词汇、句式的命题规律，这样在有限材料的基础上，启发考生做到以有限应对无限，做到规律性与灵活性的结合，做到一册在手，胸有成竹。

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第一章 理论方法指导

英语专业八级考试不仅是对英语语言本身的测试，而且是对英语专业学生的人文素养、思维方式、逻辑能力的测试。考试的准备过程，本身就是一种不断自我发现、自我提升的过程。每位考生经过大学四年的专业学习，都已成为璞玉。相信通过合理的时间安排，借助科学的备考方法，适当的阅读训练，每位考生都可以充满信心，在专八阅读考试中一展身手，顺利过关，甚至会取得令人惊喜的成绩。

第一节 考试大纲要求

根据 2004 年最新公布的高校英语专业八级考试大纲，阅读理解部分的测试要求及命题形式为：

测试要求：

- (a) 能读懂一般英美报刊杂志上的社论、政治和书评，既能理解其主旨和大意，又能分辨出其中的事实与细节。
- (b) 能读懂一般历史传记及文学作品，既能理解其字面意义又能理解其隐含意义。
- (c) 能分析上述题材的文章的思想观点，通篇布局，语言技巧及修辞手法。
- (d) 能在阅读中调整自己的阅读速度。

测试形式：

阅读理解部分一般由四篇文章组成，总计 3000 单词，每篇文章后有若干小题，共 20 题，为单项选择题。

考试时间为 30 分钟，阅读速度约为 150 单词 / 分钟。

第二节 专八阅读技巧

1.2.1 阅读速度加速训练

一、意群阅读法

意群是由单词组成的一定表意单位，是介于单词和句子之间的中间层次。意群阅读法是指以意群而不是单词为最小单位的一种快速阅读方法。由于我们是以意群而不是单词为最小单位，从而就强调了对句子整体的理解，而不是死抠字眼，逐词理解。

意群的构成：

单词、词组或短语

从句或一定的语法结构，一定的语法结构包括先行词和定语从句、同位词和同位语从句、被修饰词和介词短语、主语等结构。

例如：例 1：The hotel workers ① received him and telephoned the manager ②，for they had never seen a bicycle in the hotel hall before ③ though they live in ④ “the kingdom of bicycles”.

在上例中 ①为名词词组，②为动宾词组，③为状语从句（表原因），④为状语从句（表让步）。

例 2：In the summer holidays ①，buses going to the town center ② will leave the main hall ③，every hour on the half hour during the day ④.

在上例中 ①为介词词组作时间状语，②为主语部分，③为谓语部分，④为状语部分（表时间）。

例 3：A young man from a village called Nawal married a young woman from Mali, a nearby village.

该句如用逐词阅读的方法则有 17 个阅读单位，每阅读一个单词均要思索、琢磨一下它的意思，这无疑要花费大量时间，而且还不利于对句子进行整体理解。

然而，倘若我们采用意群阅读法则此句就只有三个阅读单位，即 ① A young man from a village called Nawal，② married，③ a young woman from Mali, a nearby village. 这样阅读起来，效果就不一样，就化繁为简了，提高了阅读速度，更有利于对句子的正确理解。

当然，仅仅将句子分成一定的意群或词组是不够的。在阅读有关材料时，为了

把所获信息贮存入我们的大脑,还需要我们根据文章的内容和上下文的关系,进一步把握住每个意群中的关键词(key words),从而有利于我们集中注意力,抓住材料的核心内容,更进一步地提高阅读速度,提高获取信息的效率。

二、技巧训练指导

考生可以选用某年真题中的长句,找出10个不同的句式,分析出常见意群,反复阅读这些句子,并记忆背诵,提高对英语常见意群的敏感度。专八阅读中意群一般长度为4-10个单词,考生通过这样的训练,可以根据字词数目,形成阅读跨度单位,掌握好阅读节奏,大量节省因无法理解长句浪费的时间。

(1) Wilfred Emmanuel-Jones was a teenager /before he saw his first cow in his first field. (2) Born in Jamaica, /the 47-year-old /grew up in inner-city Birmingham/ before /making a career as a television producer/ and launching his own marketing agency/. (3) But deep down/ he always nurtured every true Englishman's dream of a rustic life, a dream that/ his entrepreneurial wealth/ has allowed him to satisfy/. (4) These days/ he's the owner of a thriving 12-hectare farm/ in deepest Devon with cattle, sheep and pigs/. (5) His latest business venture/: pushing his brand of Black Farmer gourmet sausages and barbecue sauces. (6) "My background/ may be very urban/." Says Emmanuel-Jones. "But /it has given me a good idea of/ what other urbanites want."

专八的阅读难度较大,主要原因之一是句式结构比较复杂。表现之一是句子的主语之前,会有其他的状语等成分,比如这段文章的首段6句中,有4句是这样的。意群一般由3-7个单词构成,平均长度为4个。意群中最常见的结构有:

(1) v. (prep.) + the (a, his 等) + adj. + n. + of (prep.) + n. (如: saw his first cow in his first field; making a career as a television producer; nurtured every true Englishman's dream of a rustic life);

(2) 助动词 + be + 表语 (如: was a teenager; may be very urban);

(3) n. + that (who, whatever) + clause (如 a dream that/ his entrepreneurial wealth/ has allowed him to satisfy)。

考生如果在做阅读之前,经过反复训练,做到这样的心理预期,熟悉常见意群及句式,并能适应这样的阅读节奏,会非常有利于阅读速度的提升。

1.2.2 调整阅读速度训练

一、细读与略读

(此种方法的介绍将涉及首段、首句、末句、题材、文体的处理方式的简单介绍,

后面第三、四节详细介绍)

细读: 首段、首句、末句

略读: 支持句、对比段落等

寻读: 根据题干的关键词, 在原文的特定段落来寻找题目的答案。这时需要考生做到细心和耐心。

考生需要阅读每段的首句, 这种阅读不是随意地浏览, 而是需要将前后段的首句联系起来, 考虑整个篇章的逻辑发展顺序, 以便摸清文章的主题及作者的观点, 也有助于确定细节题在原文中出题的位置。为了更好的抽象概括主题及细节题的出题点, 考生可以将首句中的关键词划出。但是, 有时候首句之后, 段落中如果有表示转折的词汇, 如 *but*, *however* 等, 需要尤其注意, 因为这类词汇会对文章的逻辑走向产生重要影响。

首段的首句显得尤为重要, 有利于确定文章的题材及体裁, 对文章的理解起到重要作用。

以 2008 年的真题 Text A 为例:

(1) At the age of 16/, Lee Hyuk Joon's life/ is a living hell. The South Korean 10th grader gets up at 6 in the morning to go to school, and studies most of the day until returning home at 6 p.m. After dinner, it's time to hit the books again—at one of Seoul's many so-called cram school. Lee gets back home at 1 in the morning, sleeps less than five hours, then repeat the routine—five days a week. It's a grueling schedule, but Lee worries that it may not be good enough to get him into a top university. Some of his classmates study even harder.

(2) South Korea's education system/ has long been highly competitive/. But for Lee and the other 700,000 high-school sophomores in the country/, high-school studies/ have gotten even more intense. That's because South Korea has conceived a new college-entrance system, which will be implemented in 2008. This year's 10th graders will be the first group evaluated by the new admissions standard, which places more emphasis on grades in the three years of high school and less on nationwide SAT-style and other selection tests, which have traditionally determined which students go to the elite colleges.

(3) The change/ was made mostly/ to reduce what the government says /is a growing education gap in the country/: wealthy students /go to the best colleges and get the best jobs/, keeping the children of poorer families on the social margins. The aim is to reduce the importance of costly tutors and cram schools, partly to help students enjoy a more normal high-school life. But the new system has had the opposite effect. Before, students didn't worry too much about their grade-point averages; the big challenge was

beating the standardized tests as high-school seniors. Now students are competing against one another over a three-year period, and every midterm and final test is crucial. Fretful parents are relying even more heavily on tutors and cram schools to help their children succeed.

(4) Parents and kids/ have sent thousands of angry online letters to the Education Ministry/ complaining that the new admissions standard/ is setting students against each other. “One can succeed only when others fail,” as one parent said.

(5) Education experts/ say that South Korea’s public secondary-school system is foundering/, while private education is thriving/. According to critics, the country’s high schools are almost uniformly mediocre—the result of an egalitarian government education policy. With the number of elite schools strictly controlled by the government, even the brightest students typically have to settle for ordinary schools in their neighbourhoods, where the curriculum is centred on average students. To make up for the mediocrity, zealous parents send their kids to the expensive cram schools.

(6) Students’ in affluent southern Seoul neighbourhoods complain that the new system will hurt them the most. Nearly all Korean high schools will be weighted equally in the college-entrance process, and relatively weak students in provincial schools, who may not score well on standardized tests, often compile good grade-point averages.

(7) Some universities, particularly prestigious ones, openly complain that they cannot select the best students under the new system because it eliminates differences among high schools. They’ve asked for more discretion in picking students by giving more weight to such screening tools as essay writing or interviews.

(8) President Roh Moo Hyun doesn’t like how some colleges are trying to circumvent the new system. He recently criticized “greedy” universities that focus more on finding the best students than trying to “nurture good students”. But amid the crossfire between the government and universities the country’s 10th graders are feeling the stress. On online protest sites, some are calling themselves a “cursed generation” and “mice in a lab experiment”. It all seems a touch melodramatic, but that’s the South Korean school system.

通过阅读各段首句，特别是串联其中的关键词（用下划线划出），需找出其中的关键信息，理出其中的逻辑关系。

Life, a living hell—South Korea’s education system competitive, more intense.—
The change, to reduce, a growing education gap—Parents and kids, angry online letters—
Education experts, public secondary-school system is foundering, private education is

thriving—Students in affluent, hurt them the most—Some universities, complain, cannot select the best students—President doesn't like, circumvent the new system. 主题为韩国中学生课业负担越来越重，原因是教育制度改革，引起了各方面的反对和抱怨。在细读完首句之后，对于具体段落的内容，我们可以跳过去，或者略读一下。

在这之后，考生可以尝试做题了。在阅读题干时，要做到细读，在找寻问题答案时，需要采用寻读的方式，在相应段落寻找答案。

11. According to the passage, the new college-entrance system is designed to _____.

- A. require students to sit for more college-entrance tests
- B. reduce the weight of college-entrance tests
- C. select students on their high school grades only
- D. reduce the number of prospective college applicants

从题干看，此题考查的是新的大学入学考试的设计目标。可以联系刚刚阅读的文章的第二段。此时只要看文章的第二段就可以了。此题答案为 B。

12. What seems to be the effect of introducing the new system?

- A. The system has given equal opportunities to students.
- B. The system has reduced the number of cram schools.
- C. The system has intensified competition among schools.
- D. The system has increased students' study load.

从题干看，此题考查的是新的入学系统的影响，联系阅读过的首句，提及到家长、学生、专家及学校的反应。学生的学业负担增加了，学生间的竞争加剧。此题答案为 D。

二、技巧训练指导

考生要坚持做每篇阅读时采用这样的先细读首段及首句—略读每段支持句—细读题干—寻读段落—寻找特定信息—做出答案的顺序，经过一定量的训练后，考生会对英语的段落及篇章的组成方式更加熟悉，可以加强对文章整体的理解，提升阅读速度和答题准确性。

1.2.3 调整答题思维偏差

有些考生在长期阅读过程中，可能有些不正确的阅读习惯及解题方式，这是长期养成的，需要经过精确剖析发现不足并加以改进。另外，一般说来，考生都会发现自己的不同题型在正确率上的差异，有的考生擅长处理例证理解题、有的擅长推理判断题。考生需要在练习中，巩固自己的优势题型，弥补自己的不足之处，加强

对错题的理解和答题思维的调整，提高理解的精准度。

第三节 常见题型对症下药

对近 10 年来的八级考试试题进行统计分析表明，阅读理解部分的常见题型按频率高低依次为：推理判断题、事实细节题、语义理解题、主旨大意题、观点态度题。此外，还出现了三种新题型：文章体裁题、篇章结构题和修辞题。

下面将分析 8 种题型，提供常见命题方式、解题妙招、例子解析等。

1.3.1 推理判断题

推理判断题不但要求考生掌握文章所表达的字面含义，还要掌握一定的逻辑推断能力及篇章结构知识，从文章表面推出更深层含义，这部分往往出题分量大，难度大，考生出错也最多，但归根结底还是因为考生对文章内容没有做到真正的理解和掌握。

此类题的题干中一般都含有 imply, infer, deduce, conclude 等词。

常见题干表现形式如：

- ① It can be inferred from the passage that...
- ② We learn from the passage that...
- ③ What conclusion can be drawn from the passage?
- ④ What do we learn from the last paragraph?
- ⑤ It can be concluded from the passage that...

解题妙招：

一、下面通过 2008 年的 Text A 来简单说明因果类的推理判断题做题的方法

Education experts say that South Korea's public secondary-school system is foundering, while private education is thriving. According to critics, the country's high schools are almost uniformly mediocre—the result of an egalitarian government education policy. With the number of elite schools strictly controlled by the government, even the brightest students typically have to settle for ordinary schools in their neighbourhoods, where the curriculum is centred on average students. To make up for the mediocrity, zealous parents send their kids to the expensive cram schools.

Students in affluent southern Seoul neighbourhoods complain that the new system

will hurt them the most. Nearly all Korean high schools will be weighted equally in the college-entrance process, and relatively weak students in provincial schools, who may not score well on standardized tests, often compile good grade-point averages.

13. According to critics, the popularity of private education is mainly the result of _____.

- A. the government's egalitarian policy B. insufficient number of schools
C. curriculums of average quality D. low cost of private education

根据题干中的 the popularity of private education 断定文章出题点为以上的文字内容，本段首句有 private education is thriving 为以上题干关键词的同义表达。第二句涉及 According to critics, 表明此句极有可能解释原因：the result of an egalitarian government education policy。由此可见此题答案为 A。至于 B, C 都是这一政策的结果和表现。

推理判断题做题的关键在于考生要分清楚事情的因果，何为因，何为果。此题 B, C 就是果，是政府平庸主义的政策的结果，不是私立学校兴盛的原因。

另外，需要按照原文的文本进行分析，原文明确表示 the result of an egalitarian government education policy。

二、下面以 2009 年 Text A 为例，说明含义推理题的做题方法

13. We learn from the couple's shopping experience back home that _____.

- A. they were used to bargaining over price
B. they preferred to buy things outdoors
C. street markets were their favourite
D. they preferred fashion and brand names

题干涉及 Shopping experience, 根据此类游记类文章的篇章特点，找到相应的出题段落如下：

For our two, whose buying experience consisted of department stores and shopping mall boutiques, it was amazing to discover that you could bargain over price and perhaps end up with two of something for the price of one. They also learned to figure out the relative value of the Turkish lira, not a small matter with its many zeros. 原文中提及 it was amazing to discover that you could bargain over price, 排除 A, 根据 department stores and shopping mall boutiques 判断 B, C 为错误选项，由此推理 D 为正确答案。另外如果考生词汇量较大，可以判断 boutiques 一词，表明 D 为正确答案。此类暗含类推理题，一般原文提及的事实不能为正确选项，需要是基于原文信息，进行合理推断方可。

1.3.2 事实细节题

主要测试考生在理解文章大意的基础上对一些关键性细节信息的理解能力，内容包括：时间、地点、原因、结果、方式等。

常见题干表现形式如：

- ① According to the passage, it is ... that....
- ② According to the passage, the best solution to ... is...
- ③ According to the passage, the problem of...partly arises from...
- ④ The author describes...as...because...

解题妙招：

一、定位出题点

这种题型考察的是考生对英文的议论说理方式的理解，主要是考查考生对主题句和支撑句的相互印证的理解程度。首先按照文章的行文逻辑，确定例子出现的位置，找出其主题句和论点，一般在例子前面，但是少数在后面。因为是有一定难度的专八考试，考生需要在定位好例子之后，仔细考虑例子和主题句的关系，作出正确的选择。2010年Text B为例，文章开始提及一般美国人的排队时间。

1. Depending on whom you believe, the average American will, over a lifetime, wait in lines for two years (says National Public Radio) or five years (according to some customer-loyalty experts).

2. The crucial word is average, as wealthy Americans routinely avoid lines altogether. Once the most democratic of institutions, lines are rapidly becoming the exclusive province of suckers (people who still believe in and practice waiting in lines). Poor suckers, mostly.

3. Airports resemble France before the Revolution: first-class passengers enjoy “elite” security lines and priority boarding, and disembark before the unwashed in coach, held at bay by a flight attendant, are allowed to foul the Jet-way.

4. At amusement parks, too, you can now buy your way out of line. This summer I hoplessly watched kids use a \$52 Gold Flash Pass to jump the lines at Six Flags New England, and similar systems are in use in most major American theme parks, from Universal Orlando to Walt Disney World, where the haves get to watch the have-mores breeze past on their way to their seats.

5. Flash Pass teaches children a valuable lesson in real-world economics: that the

rich are more important than you, especially when it comes to waiting. An NBA player once said to me, with a bemused chuckle of disbelief, that when playing in Canada—get this—“We have to wait in the same customs line as everybody else.”

6. Almost every line can be breached for a price. In several U. S. cities this summer, early arrivers among the early adopters waiting to buy iPhones offered to pay “waiters” or “placeholders” to wait in line for them outside Apple stores.

18. Which of the following is NOT cited as an example of breaching the line?

- A. Going through the customs at a Canadian airport.
- B. Using Gold Flash Passes in amusement parks.
- C. First-class passenger status at airports.
- D. Purchase of a place in a line from a placeholder.

专业八级的举例方式比较复杂，可以是上面的并列的几段举例。也可以是下面的，2008 年 Text B,

Wilfred Emmanuel-Jones was a teenager before he saw his first cow in his first field. Born in Jamaica, the 47-year-old grew up in inner-city Birmingham before making a career as a television producer and launching his own marketing agency. But deep down he always nurtured every true Englishman’s dream of a rustic life, a dream that his entrepreneurial wealth has allowed him to satisfy. These days he’s the owner of a thriving 12-hectare farm in deepest Devon with cattle, sheep and pigs. His latest business venture: pushing his brand of Black Farmer gourmet sausages and barbecue sauces. “My background may be very urban.” Says Emmanuel-Jones. “But it has given me a good idea of what other urbanites want.”

16. Which of the following details of Wilfred Emmanuel-Jones is INCORRECT?

- A. He was born and brought up in Birmingham.
- B. He used to work in the television industry.
- C. He is wealthy, adventurous and aspiring.
- D. He is now selling his own quality foods.

文章首段就举了 Wilfred Emmanuel-Jones 为例，详细介绍了他的成长及经历。此时，考生需要认真阅读整段，对比分析文章和选项的异同。此题答案为 A。

其他可以有助于细节判断题答题的文本位置为：比较处、因果、引言、段首、长难句等。考生可以在后面章节的具体题目答题分析中看到。

二、坚持文本分析

Wilfred Emmanuel-Jones was a teenager before he saw his first cow in his first

field. Born in Jamaica, the 47-year-old grew up in inner-city Birmingham before making a career as a television producer and launching his own marketing agency. But deep down he always nurtured every true Englishman's dream of a rustic life, a dream that his entrepreneurial wealth has allowed him to satisfy. These days he's the owner of a thriving 12-hectare farm in deepest Devon with cattle, sheep and pigs. His latest business venture: pushing his brand of Black Farmer gourmet sausages and barbecue sauces. "My background may be very urban." Says Emmanuel-Jones. "But it has given me a good idea of what other urbanites want."

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在做此题时，题干提及到“details”一词，就表明此题考察的是文本涉及到的细节，不能是作者的个人观点，此时需要严格按照文本进行对比分析，不能擅自进行延伸，否则就会将简单的事实细节题，变成复杂的、不着边际的胡乱猜测。考生只需依据原文，Born in Jamaica 来判断 A 为正确选项即可。如果按照选项 B, C, D 来一一判断，也需要在原文中找到相应的词语佐证，不能只凭自己的主观模糊印象进行判断。如 C 中 wealthy 一词，原文中就有 this entrepreneurial wealth has allowed him to satisfy 证明为正确。考生需要对照文本进行断定，而不应该只想着加快答题速度，而不回头进行文本分析。

三、坚持主旨细节不分家

2010 年 Text B 为例，文章开始提及一般美国人的排队时间。

1. Depending on whom you believe, the average American will, over a lifetime, wait in lines for two years (says National Public Radio) or five years (according to some customer-loyalty experts).

2. The crucial word is average, as wealthy Americans routinely avoid lines altogether. Once the most democratic of institutions, lines are rapidly becoming the exclusive province of suckers (people who still believe in and practice waiting in lines). Poor suckers, mostly.

3. Airports resemble France before the Revolution: first-class passengers enjoy “elite” security lines and priority boarding, and disembark before the unwashed in coach, held at bay by a flight attendant, are allowed to foul the Jet-way.

4. At amusement parks, too, you can now buy your way out of line. This summer I hoplessly watched kids use a \$52 Gold Flash Pass to jump the lines at Six Flags New England, and similar systems are in use in most major American theme parks, from Universal Orlando to Walt Disney World, where the haves get to watch the have-mores breeze past on their way to their seats.

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- D. Purchase of a place in a line from a placeholder.

此题的题干要求选出与主旨即插队不符合的例子，考生不能因为是细节判断题就简单地认为只要原文有例子，就不是正确选项，其实 A 原文提及到了，但却是证明加拿大人不插队，不能作为佐证插队的例子。

1.3.3 主旨大意题

主旨大意题主要测试考生概括总结文章主旨大意的能力，另外掌握文章的主旨，有助于考生在很多信息的干扰下，找到阅读的方向，减少焦虑，提高阅读及解题效率。

命题形式有：

What is the theme of the story? (2005 Text A)

A suitable title for the passage would be? (2006 Text C)

Which is the main idea of the passage? (2006 Text D)

解题妙招

一、根据文章的题材进行判断

考生可以根据文章首段的关键词及句子，甚至是地点、时间词语来判断文章的