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考研英语

主编 屠皓民

阅读也轻松(上)

1993—2005 精选

 北京理工大学出版社
BEIJING INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY PRESS

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前言

考研英语试卷由阅读理解（40%）、新题型（10%）、翻译（10%）、写作（30%）和英语知识运用（10%）五大部分构成，阅读理解所占分值比重最大，由此可见阅读理解在考试中的重要地位。考生要想在阅读理解部分取得理想的成绩，需要有扎实的基础和独特的解题方法，而本书编写的目的正是要帮助考生夯实阅读基础。

阅读理解始于精读

在过去多年的考研教学中，很多考生都会提到一个困扰他们很久的问题——为什么已经进行了大量的阅读练习，正确率却没有明显提高？其实，最重要的原因就是考生没有进行足够的精读训练。所谓“精读”：第一，在练习过程中不受时间约束，考生要尽可能找到文章的主题和每个段落的中心，理解段落与段落之间的逻辑联系，分析作者的观点态度；第二，遇到不熟悉、理解不通的单词或词组时，要查阅词典和词汇书，勤做笔记；第三，每篇文章都需要摘出几个典型长难句进行分析翻译。只有在精读的基础上进行阅读练习，才有可能实现从感性认识向理性认识的升华，逐渐提高阅读速度和解题正确率。

与此同时，精读还有助于其他题型的复习。在阅读过程中勤查词典与词汇书，把握词的多义，实际上带动了完形填空的复习。其次，做阅读理解时把文章中的长难句摘出，进行分析翻译，这就等于练习了翻译部分。最后，在做完阅读理解后，把文章中常见的句型和表达记录下来，这有助于提高写作的能力。

本书的构成及使用方法

本书根据考生的基础阶段复习要求编写，既巩固了前期词汇和语法的学习，又能帮助考生在基础阶段真正提高英语阅读理解能力。全书总共分为26个单元，前面25个单元都由六部分构成。最后一个单元是2004年和2005年的真题，用作阶段性测试，也为后面阶段（2005—2015）真题的学习打下了基础。考生须在规定时间内完成练习，然后参考文后的六大模块。

● 脉络速览

概括文章主题与各段中心思想，有助于考生把握不同题材文章的整体思路。考生可以在解题之后先做主题和各段中心的概括，然后对照脉

络列表寻找自己概括中出现的偏差，重新梳理。

● 词汇点睛

挑选文中最重要而且出现频率较高的单词进行讲解，同时提供同义词、同根词或例句等来帮助考生记忆。

● 难句赏析

从文中选择三、四句具有代表性的长难句进行精析，考生可以据此对前期所学的语法长难句知识进行巩固。

● 试题解析

对每道试题的出题点、干扰信息进行了详细的分析，并提供题干与选项的中文翻译，有助于考生查找解题错误的原因。

● 精彩译文

提供精确的文章翻译，帮助考生更好地理解文章思路，把控文章题材。

● 真题演练

在前面五大模块的学习和梳理之后，考生可以通过真题演练进行巩固。本部分文章是根据题材相同、题目设置角度相同、干扰设置相同等不同角度对往年试题进行的选择，可以帮助考生有效地进行回顾与演练。考生在题目解答之后需要按照单元的第一篇文章后的分析模式进行分析和翻译，以达到更好的练习效果。

阅读能力的培养非一日之功。学习要持之以恒，坚持不懈。只要你的学习方法符合英语学习的客观规律，那么坚持就会成功。最后用一句经典的话给大家带去些许祝福：A person with persistence will succeed over a person with more talent, more education or more money. (敢于坚持之人胜于那些比自己聪明、博学、富有的人。)

屠皓民

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UNIT

ONE

Life is like a TV with many channels. Hold the remote control firmly in your own hand, and you'll get the best shows.

生活像一台电视机。你要做的就是把遥控器牢牢掌握在自己手中，这样才能欣赏到最精彩的节目。

Personality is to a large extent inherent — A-type parents usually bring about A-type offspring. But the environment must also have a profound effect, since if competition is important to the parents, it is likely to become a major factor in the lives of their children.

One place where children soak up A characteristics is school, which is, by its very nature, a highly competitive institution. Too many schools adopt the “win at all costs” moral standard and measure their success by sporting achievements. The current passion for making children compete against their classmates or against the clock produces a two-layer system, in which competitive A-types seem in some way better than their B-type fellows. Being too keen to win can have dangerous consequences: remember that Pheidippides, the first marathon runner, dropped dead seconds after saying: “Rejoice, we conquer!”

By far the worst form of competition in schools is the disproportionate emphasis on examinations. It is a rare school that allows pupils to concentrate on those things they do well. The merits of competition by examination are somewhat questionable, but competition in the certain knowledge of failure is positively harmful.

Obviously, it is neither practical nor desirable that all A youngsters change into B's. The world needs types, and schools have an important duty to try to fit a child's personality to his possible future employment. It is top management.

If the preoccupation of schools with academic work was lessened, more time might be spent teaching children surer values. Perhaps selection for the caring professions, especially medicine, could be made less by good grades in chemistry and more by such considerations as sensitivity and sympathy. It is surely a mistake to choose our doctors exclusively from A-type stock. B's are important and should be encouraged.

(295 words)

1. According to the passage, A-type individuals are usually _____.

- [A] impatient [B] considerate
[C] aggressive [D] agreeable

2. The author is strongly opposed to the practice of examinations at schools because _____.

- [A] the pressure is too great on the students
[B] some students are bound to fail
[C] failure rates are too high
[D] the results of examinations are doubtful

3. The selection of medical professionals is currently based on _____.

- [A] candidates' sensitivity [B] academic achievements
[C] competitive spirit [D] surer values

4. From the passage we can draw the conclusion that _____.

- [A] the personality of a child is well established at birth
[B] family influence dominates the shaping of one's characteristics
[C] the development of one's personality is due to multiple factors
[D] B-type characteristics can find no place in a competitive society

总结速览

主题	性格发展	题材	社会科学类
性格发展	第一段：性格发展受多重影响，包括环境 第二段：学校衡量学生标准的弊端 第三段：强调考试是不恰当的竞争形式 第四段：世界需要各种性格的孩子 第五段：学校应该重视价值观念的培养		

词汇点睛

inherent <i>adj.</i> 固有的；天生的	【形象记忆】 in+her(e)+ent = in-在里面，here词根“黏着”=stick，-ent形容词后缀，“黏着在里面的”→固有的。 【知识扩展】 同根词：adhere (v. 黏附；坚持) →ad(=to)+her+e；coherent (<i>adj.</i> 黏在一起的；一致的) →co(=together)+her+ent。
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唯有賞杯

competition is important to the parents, it is likely to become a major factor
条件状语从句 主句
in the lives of their children.

译文 但环境也一定对其有深刻的影响，因为如果竞争对父母来说很重要的话，那它也可能成为孩子生活中的一个重要因素。

Page 3

or against the clock produces a two-layer system, in which competitive A-types

seem in some way better than their B-type fellows.

定语从句

思路点拨 本句的主干是The current passion produces a two-layer system, passion后面的介词for的宾语比较复杂, 是一个make sb. do sth.的结构, 而主句的宾语a two-layer system后面有一个非限定性的定语从句。

译文 目前热衷于让孩子与同学竞争或与时间赛跑造成了一种双重体制，在这种体制中，竞争性的A型学生在某些方面似乎比B型的学生要表现得好。

③ The merits of competition by examination are somewhat questionable, but

主　　　　　　　　　　　　谓

competition in the certain knowledge of failure is positively harmful.

主语

谓语

思路点拨 本句是由but连接的并列句。后面分句中in the certain knowledge of构成后置定语修饰主语，翻译成“在很了解……的情况下”。

译文 通过考试竞争这种做法的好处本身值得怀疑，而在明知有人考试会通不过的情况下还要进行竞争，则肯定是有害的。

[illegible]

【less by good grades in chemistry】 and 【more by such considerations as sensitivity and
状语 状语

sympathy] .

思路点拨 本句结构非常清晰，主干是... selection... could be made less by... and more by...。

译文 也许对护理职业——特别是医疗护理人员——的选择应少注重化学成绩而多关注他们是否灵敏、是否有同情心。

试题解析

1. According to the passage, A-type individuals are usually _____.

[A] impatient

[B] considerate

[C] aggressive

[D] agreeable

根据文章，A 型性格的人通常是

[A] 缺乏耐心的

[B] 体贴人的，为人着想的

[C] 攻击性的, 好斗的

[D] 和蔼的, 易相处的, 使人愉快的

【答案】[C]

【解析】细节题

文章前两段都提到：A 型性格的人在竞争的环境中成长，形成了他们的性格特征。第二段第三句直接用 competitive（争强好胜的，爱竞争的）一词描述 A 型性格的人。

2. The author is strongly opposed to the practice of examinations at schools because _____.	作者强烈反对学校的考试方式因为_____。
[A] the pressure is too great on the students	[A] 给学生造成过大的压力
[B] some students are bound to fail	[B] 有些学生肯定不及格
[C] failure rates are too high	[C] 不及格率过高
[D] the results of examinations are doubtful	[D] 考试成绩值得怀疑

【答案】[B]

【解析】细节题

利用关键词examinations定位于第三段。第三段指出，学校中最糟糕的竞争方式是极力强调考试，很少有学校让学生集中精力做自己善于做的事情。通过考试来竞争有无益处是个值得探讨的问题，但是，明知道自己会失败还去竞争的做法肯定（对人的心理，如：自信心、自我认识等）是有害的。[A]、[C]文中都未提到。[D]与原文表达的内容不一样，原文并非是说考试成绩是否真正反映学生的真实水平或能力值得怀疑，而是说考试这种形式作为一个教学环节是否合适值得进一步探讨。

3. The selection of medical professionals is currently based on _____.	医学专业人员的挑选目前主要基于_____。
[A] candidates' sensitivity	[A] 申请者的敏感程度
[B] academic achievements	[B] 学术成就
[C] competitive spirit	[C] 竞争精神
[D] surer values	[D] 更可靠的价值

【答案】[B]

【解析】细节题

原文最后一段指出，如果学校不过多地注重于学习结果，就可以花更多的时间教些更有价值的东西。第二句用医学专业人员的挑选进一步验证。could be made less by good grades说明目前很看重的是good grades，正好与[B]选项同义。

4. From the passage we can draw the conclusion that _____.	根据文章我们可以得出这样的结论_____。
[A] the personality of a child is well established at birth	[A] 儿童的个性在出生时就已经形成了

[B] family influence dominates the shaping of one's characteristics	[B] 家庭的影响对一个人性格特征的形成起主导作用
[C] the development of one's personality is due to multiple factors	[C] 一个人的个性发展有很多因素
[D] B-type characteristics can find no place in a competitive society	[D] 高度竞争的社会不需要B型性格的人

【答案】[C]

【解析】推论题

文章第一段指出,个性在很大程度上是先天形成的,但是环境对它也有深刻影响。环境包括社会、学校与家庭。本文主要谈论了学校教育对学生性格形成的影响。故选择[C]。[A]、[B]两个选择项都不正确,因为这两种说法都是片面的、极端的。儿童的个性发展受多种因素的影响。[D]正是作者想要驳斥的观点。作者在第四段第二句中指出:世界需要各种性格的人。

精彩译文

性格在很大程度上是先天形成的——A型性格的父母会有A型性格的子女。但环境也一定对其有深刻的影响,因为如果竞争对父母来说很重要的话,那它也可能成为孩子生活中的一个重要因素。

让孩子吸收A型性格的一个地方是学校。学校,就其本质而言,是高度竞争的机构。很多学校采用“不惜一切代价获取成功”的道德标准,并通过炫耀成绩来衡量孩子们是否成功。目前热衷于让孩子与同学竞争或与时间赛跑造成了一种双重体制,在这种体制中,竞争性的A型学生在某些方面似乎比B型的学生表现得要好。过分地热衷于获胜会产生危险的后果:记住,第一位跑马拉松的费迪皮迪兹在说完“欢呼吧,我们赢了”之后几秒便倒地而亡。

学校里最糟糕的竞争形式就是过分强调考试。很少有学校允许学生集中精力做他们善于做的事。通过考试竞争这种做法的好处本身就值得怀疑,而在明知有人考试会通不过的情况下还要进行竞争,则肯定是有害的。

显然,要将所有A型孩子变成B型孩子既不现实也不可取。这个世界需要各种性格的人,学校的一个重要职责是使孩子的性格适合将来可能从事的工作。这才是最好的管理理念。

如果学校对学业的强调减少一些,也许就有更多的时间教孩子更重要的价值观念。也许在对护理职业——特别是医疗护理人员——的选择方面应少注重化学成绩而多关注他们是否灵敏、是否有同情心。只从A型性格的人员中挑选医生的确是个错误。B型性格的人非常重要,应该受到鼓励。

真题演练

Pretty in pink: adult women do not remember being so obsessed with the color, yet it is pervasive in our young girls' lives. It is not that pink is intrinsically bad, but it is such a tiny slice of the rainbow and, though it may celebrate girlhood in one way, it also repeatedly and firmly fuses girls' identity to appearance. Then it presents that connection, even among two-year-olds, between girls as not only innocent but as evidence of innocence. Looking around, I despaired at the singular lack of imagination about girls' lives and interests.

Girls' attraction to pink may seem unavoidable, somehow encoded in their DNA, but according to Jo Paoletti, an associate professor of American Studies, it is not. Children were not colour-coded at all until the early 20th century: in the era before domestic washing machines all babies wore white as a practical matter, since the only way of getting clothes clean was to boil them. What's more, both boys and girls wore what were thought of as gender-neutral dresses. When nursery colours were introduced, pink was actually considered the more masculine colour, a pastel version of red, which was associated with strength. Blue, with its intimations of the Virgin Mary, constancy and faithfulness, symbolised femininity. It was not until the mid-1980s, when amplifying age and sex differences became a dominant children's marketing strategy, that pink fully came into its own, when it began to seem inherently attractive to girls, part of what defined them as female, at least for the first few critical years.

I had not realised how profoundly marketing trends dictated our perception of what is natural to kids, including our core beliefs about their psychological development. Take the toddler. I assumed that phase was something experts developed after years of research into children's behaviour: wrong. Turns out, according to Daniel Cook, a historian of childhood consumerism, it was popularised as a marketing trick by clothing manufacturers in the 1930s.

Trade publications counseled department stores that, in order to increase sales, they should create "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.

(407 words)

1. By saying "it is...the rainbow" (Para.1), the author means pink _____.

- [A] cannot explain girls' lack of imagination
- [B] should not be associated with girls' innocence
- [C] should not be the sole representation of girlhood
- [D] cannot influence girls' lives and interests

2. According to Paragraph 2, which of the following is true of colours?

- [A] Colours are encoded in girls' DNA.
- [B] Blue used to be regarded as the colour for girls.
- [C] Pink used to be a neutral colour in symbolising genders.
- [D] White is preferred by babies.

3. The author suggests that our perception of children's psychological development was much influenced by _____.

- [A] the observation of children's nature
- [B] the marketing of products for children
- [C] researches into children's behavior
- [D] studies of childhood consumption

4. 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

精 彩 译 文

穿粉红色好看：成年女性记不起曾对这种颜色如此痴迷，而粉色在年轻女孩的生活中非常普遍。不是粉红本来不好，但它仅仅是彩虹的一小份。虽然它在某个方面有助于烘托女孩，但它一直使得女孩们的特点停留在外表。它将女孩，甚至两岁的孩子，之间的联系展现为天真无邪，而且是天真无邪的有力证明。环顾四周，我失望于女孩的生活和兴趣格外缺乏想象力。

女孩喜欢粉色似乎不可避免，似乎DNA编码就是这样，但根据美国马里兰大学美国研究副教授Jo Paoletti的说法，情况不是这样的。20世纪初之前孩子们根本不分颜色：在家用洗衣机问世之前，所有的婴儿都穿白色，因为要让衣服干净的唯一方法是煮沸衣服。还有，那时的男孩女孩都穿中性的衣服。当托儿所色彩引入后，粉红色当时被认为是更有男性特征的颜色，是红色的清淡版，与力量相关。蓝色象征着女性，代表圣母玛利亚，坚贞与忠诚。到了80年代中期，增大年龄差别和两性差别成为幼儿用品市场的主要销售战略，粉色的时代也完全到来，粉色变得很受女孩们的喜欢，成为定义女性特征的一部分，至少在起初的那几个关键年份女孩们都这样。

我原来没有意识到市场营销趋势对我们观念的巨大影响，比如什么是孩子的天性，包括他们的心理发展这种核心观念。拿“学步时期”为例，我认为这个短语至少是专家对幼儿行为几年的研究才发明的语言：错啦。根据幼儿消费历史学家Daniel Cook的说法，这个短语是30年代流行起来的，是制衣商进行市场营销的花招。

商业出版物给百货大楼提议，要想增加销售，应该在婴儿服装和儿童服装之间创造“第三过渡阶段”服装，在“学步时期”成为常见的消费用语之后，这个词也演变为人们广泛接受的孩子发展阶段。把孩子或者成年人分成更小的种类已经证实是扩大利润的必定成功方法。对市场进行细分的最简单的方法就是扩大性别差异——或者创造出一些原来就没有的差异。

答案解析

1. [C]

【解析】此题的解题关键是要找到所猜部分与后面句子的逻辑关系。画线句后的and表示并列，但是though又表明后面句子的两个分句之间是转折，因此it is such a tiny slice of the rainbow和it may celebrate girlhood in one way之间为相反关系。

2. [B]

【解析】题干中已经提示答案出自第二段，而且每个选项都提到一种颜色，一一对比即可得出答案。直接可以根据第二段第五句Blue, with its intimations of the Virgin Mary, constancy and faithfulness, symbolised femininity.可以获知蓝色与女性有关。

3. [B]

【解析】利用关键词our perception of children's psychological development定位在第三段。第一句就提到了市场营销趋势影响了我们的理解与判断。

4. [A]

【解析】由第四段中Splitting kids, or adults, into ever-tinier categories has proved a sure-fire way to boost profits可以得知，将消费群体细化是一个提升利润的好方法。



UNIT

TWO

Persistence is the common trait of anyone who has had a significant impact on the world.

坚持是世界上每个有所建树的人共有的品质。

Money spent on advertising is money spent as well as any I know of. It serves directly to assist a rapid distribution of goods at reasonable price, thereby establishing a firm home market and so making it possible to provide for export at competitive prices. By drawing attention to new ideas it helps enormously to raise standards of living. By helping to increase demand it ensures an increased need for labour, and is therefore an effective way to fight unemployment. It lowers the costs of many services: without advertisements, your daily newspaper would cost four times as much, the price of your television licence would need to be doubled, and travel by bus or tube would cost 20 percent more.

And perhaps most important of all, advertising provides a guarantee of reasonable value in the products and services you buy. Apart from the fact that twenty-seven acts of Parliament govern the terms of advertising, no regular advertiser dare promote a product that fails to live up to the promise of his advertisements. He might fool some people for a little while through misleading advertising. He will not do so for long, for mercifully the public has the good sense not to buy the inferior article more than once. If you see an article consistently advertised, it is the surest proof I know that the article does what is claimed for it, and that it represents good value.

Advertising does more for the material benefit of the community than any other force I can think of.

There is one more point I feel I ought to touch on. Recently I heard a well-known television personality declare that he was against advertising because it persuades rather than informs. He was drawing excessively fine distinctions. Of course advertising seeks to persuade.

If its message were confined merely to information — and that in itself would be difficult if not impossible to achieve, for even a detail such as the choice of the colour of a shirt is subtly persuasive — advertising would be so boring that no one would pay any attention. But perhaps that is what the well-known television personality wants.

(358 words)

- By the first sentence of the passage the author means that _____.
 [A] he is fairly familiar with the cost of advertising
 [B] everybody knows well that advertising is money-consuming
 [C] advertising costs money like everything else
 [D] it is worthwhile to spend money on advertising
- In the passage, which of the following is NOT included in the advantages of advertising?
 [A] Securing greater fame. [B] Providing more jobs.
 [C] Enhancing living standards. [D] Reducing newspaper cost.
- The author deems that the well-known TV personality is _____.
 [A] very precise in passing his judgement on advertising
 [B] interested in nothing but the buyers' attention
 [C] correct in telling the difference between persuasion and information
 [D] obviously partial in his views on advertising
- In the author's opinion, _____.
 [A] advertising can seldom bring material benefit to man by providing information
 [B] advertising informs people of new ideas rather than wins them over
 [C] there is nothing wrong with advertising in persuading the buyer
 [D] the buyer is not interested in getting information from an advertisement

脉络速览

主题	广告价值与作用	题材	社会科学类
广告价值与作用	第一段：广告的优势 第二段：广告保障商品或服务的价值 第三段：广告能给人们带来更多社会物质利益 第四段：广告的作用 第五段：广告内容多样性		

词汇点睛

distribution <i>n.</i> 分配, 分发	【形象记忆】 dis+tribut+ion, dis-前缀“分离”=apart, tribut词根“给”, -ion名词后缀, “给出去”→分发。 【知识拓展】 They could not agree about the distribution of the profits. 他们无法就利润分配一事达成协议。
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