

考研英语提升系列

考研英语 阅读理解120篇 (高分版)

◎ 编著 李玉技 刘红艳 薛冰



西安交通大学出版社
XI'AN JIAOTONG UNIVERSITY PRESS

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为了追求理想，为了成为知识火种的继承者和传递者，为了成为矗立在风口浪尖的时代弄潮儿，百万学子加入了如火如荼的考研浪潮。作为战斗在考研培训一线的老师，我们有义务为这些在黑暗中摸索的考生指明前进的方向，与考生一起吹响冲锋的号角，高奏胜利的凯歌。在此，我们郑重向大家推荐《考研英语阅读理解120篇（高分版）》，与大家一起决战考研之巅峰！

为了更好地使用该书，我们愿意把自己多年积累的考研复习经验与大家共同探讨和分享，但愿能在复习时间安排、复习步骤、复习方法、心态调整、复习效果等方面对广大考生有所帮助！

“There are two basic ways to see growth: one as a product, the other as a process.” 这是1995年考研英语试卷中的一句话，简单而实用。对于无数参加研究生入学考试的学子来说，结果也许是令人惊喜的，但过程却不堪忍受。因此，我们需要改变，考试不可能被我们改变，但过程可以被改变。我们不要痛苦地捱过考研这段日子，而要让考研变成一种值得体验和回味的生活，这就需要——

第一，心态放松

有的同学越临近考试越烦躁，吃也吃不下，睡也睡不香，这是正常现象，是进入状态的表现。当年笔者考研的时候也睡不着，因为睡在我上铺的兄弟还没回来，他还在用功，我怎么好意思睡觉？于是，虽然已经看不进去一个字了，但我还是坐在书桌前。为什么会这样呢？因为我没有抱着一种体验的心态，我仅仅想捱长一点时间，于是这个过程就真的变得很痛苦了。可是只要改变心态，就会进入一种良性循环，成绩也会提高。这个过程不仅仅是体验学习，更是体验生活，品味孤独。“寂寞让你如此美丽，孤独让你如此强大！”考研复习最紧张的季节，正是初冬的时候，夜深时，教学楼周围升起一层薄雾，在教室通宵的灯光照耀下，有一种朦胧的感觉。这种美丽平时很难感觉到，但在长时间地投入学习之后，当你从书堆中抬起头来，你就会不自觉地感动于大自然的美。

心态是一种主观能动性。是好的变化还是坏的结果，将依赖于你自己的心态。Enjoy yourself, just do it! 让我们不断地调整心态，忘我地投入一次吧！

第二，学习重点分明

茫茫英语学海，从何学起？很多考研人都把第一着眼点和大量时间放在了背单词、记语法上面，但是研究生英语考试着重考的并不是词汇量，而是实际运用英语的能力，阅读和写作占去了大部分的分值就是一个证明，所以整个考研英语的重点在于阅读和写作，大家一定要合理安排自己的学习重点，要记住：词汇和语法是基础，阅读和写作是核心，所有的词汇记忆都是为提高自己实际的阅读和写作能力服务。所以只要把大纲要求的语法知识以及5, 300个单词记熟就完全可以了，大家要把更多的时间和精力放到阅读和写作上来。

虽然敌人只有一个——统一的考研英语试题。但是，每个考研人都有自己不同的弱项，因此我们得知己知彼，然后改变自己的答题思路去适应出题者的出题思路，我们需要——

第一，对历年真题高度重视。

很多同学在考研英语的复习过程中，从一开始就热衷于做模拟题。这其实是一种得不偿失的复习方法。我们认为，作为复习的第一步，首先要把近十年的真题分析透。真题的价值是无法估量的，任何模拟题目都不能与之相比。提倡大家复习真题，不是为了押题，而是为了从真题中间找出出题的规律和做题的规律。只有从真题中总结出来的规律才是最有价值的，而规律又来源于题目考查知识点的重复性。考研英语经过十几年的发展，出题具有一定的重复性。总结真题的特点和规律对于正确做题有莫大的帮助。作为考研英语复习的第一步，大家一定要充分地利用和挖掘真题的价值，一定要在搞透真题的基础上再考虑其他的复习资料。另外，还要注意，我们说要把真题“分析透”，并不是说大家把历年的真题做几遍就行了。所谓分析透，就是不仅要知道正确答案还要知道错误答案，不仅要把题目分析透还要把文章分析透。事实上，虽然每年的题目不会重复，但是考点是经常重复的。所以我们在复习的过程中一定要全面和细致。

第二，改变应试方式

在有了一定实力、了解了一些技巧之后，考试方式就将发生改变——变被动地应考为主动地应考。如在阅读中，文章类型的选取不拘一格，但在教育部考试中心最新的英语考试的参考书当中，出题者把它分成四种类型，即信息传播型（Imparting Information Pattern）、分析论说型（Opinion-Reason Pattern）、事实证明型（Substantiated-Facts Pattern）、问题解答型（Question Answer Pattern）。为什么第一次提出这种分类呢？原书是这么说的：“每个作者都有自己写作的目的，为了达到目的，他们往往会采用不同的方式来表达他们的意思，而读者一旦掌握了这些特点，就能对文章内容和结构作出预测，增强对作者意图的理解和对内容的记忆。”那么，我们这种改变的关键就是掌握出题者选文的类型，变被动的阅读过程为主动的阅读过程，主动预测后文，从而提高阅读效率。

以上经验与广大考生共勉。

本书的特色介绍如下：

第一，完全以《全国研究生入学考试英语大纲》和历年真题为依据，充分把握了考试重点。

第二，荟萃和研究了包括新东方学校在内的最优秀考研英语培训机构以及各类相关书籍所总结的超级解题技巧，真正做到了“人无我有，人有我优”。

第三，通过分析历年真题，深刻剖析了出题者的命题思路，以崭新的视角为考生的备考提供方向。

由于时间仓促，本书疏漏与不足在所难免，恳请广大考生斧正，待再版时修订。

编 者

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第一章 阅读理解题型介绍及真题回顾

在对历年考研英语阅读理解题型进行研究之后,笔者将其归纳为8大类:细节类、主旨类、推断类、是非类、作者观点态度类、语义类、标题类和预猜类。但这8类之间并没有严格的界限。如主旨类和标题类都是考查文章的中心思想。细节类和是非类也有相同之处。而语义类又包括了词汇、短语、句子和指代四类。笔者这样分是希望考生能对各类题型有个大致的了解,从而进行有针对性的练习。在对这些题型进行统计之后,笔者发现和四、六级考试主旨类占的比例最多不同,考研英语中细节类占的比例最多,语义类也很多。相比较而言,预猜类最少,只有1篇。

第一节 题型介绍及解题技巧

一、细节类

在考研英语中,细节题是考得最多的题型。该类题主要考查考生对所读文章具体细节的理解。细节题的内容包罗万象,有什么样的内容就有什么样的细节。但是无论问什么,都会有一定的命题范围。如果是说明文,涉及某个事件、某个人物、某种现象,通常会问这样的一些问题:(1)起因、过程(发展)、结果、意义;(2)时间、地点、人物、特征;(3)步骤、方法、条件、目的;(4)年代、数据、倍数。如果是议论文,命题范围通常围绕这样一些问题:观点(有新旧之分)、举证(有赞成反对之分)、事实、数据、结论、态度等。细节题题干中常见的疑问词有:what, who, which, where, when, why, how;另外有一些词或词组也常用于题干中,譬如:from, because of, because, according to, by(表示方式方法);除此以外,还有众多不带疑问词的题干,以未完全的陈述句形式出现。它们没有什么特定的形式,问题取决于文章的内容。

1. 常见的表达方式

What causes...?

Why does the author mention...?

How many...?

Where in the passage does the author describe...?

What time does the writer think is...?

What does the author pay least attention to...?

How many...does (did) somebody do something?

Where is...located?

What does (did) somebody do?

How did something happen?

When was something done?

Which of the following people should (not) do?

We can see from... that _____.

The followings are the reasons for... except _____.

2. 解题方法

解答这类题型宜用扫读法。在通读文章一遍或两遍的基础上，带着问题重新回到包含此问题的段落，以最快速度找到所需信息。一般来说，文章中均已提供了相关细节和事实，只要找到关键字句即可选出正确答案。找到后就不要再接着往下看，以节约时间做另外的题目。

二、推断类

推断题和细节题不同，这类题往往不能在所读的材料中找到现成的答案，必须在文章陈述的事实基础上，根据所读材料提供的信息来推理，利用综合的、逻辑的及文化的线索挖掘未知成分的含义，从而得出合乎逻辑的推理。因此推断题有一定的难度，它是各类题型中最难的一种。阅读理解中涉及推理判断的面很广泛，凡是没有明确表达的意思、字里行间隐含的意思都属于推理判断的范围，常见的有：对文章主旨的推断；对文章某些细节的推断；对文章某些词或短语意思的推断。推断题中常用的词有“infer, imply, suggest, conclude, assume, show”等。

1. 常见的表达方式

The passage implies/suggests/shows that _____.

It is implied/suggested/indicated in the passage that _____.

It can be inferred/seen/concluded from the passage that _____.

The author suggests that _____.

The purpose of this passage is _____.

We can learn/conclude from the passage that _____.

Judging from... , we find/know that _____.

Which of the following can be inferred... .

Which of the following can be concluded from the passage... .

Which of the following conclusions could best be drawn from the passage?

Based on the passage, we can assume/presume that... .

The author implies that _____.

2. 解题方法

在通读整句、整段或整篇文章，理解主要内容的基础上，找出关键词语，再细读相关句段，根据问题进行思考、分析和推理。通过对所给选项的逐个分析，选出正确答案。另外考生务必注意的是，在答此类题时，切不可选择文中未加修改或文中直接陈述的事实作为正确选项。在解答此类题型时，排除法是用得最多的一种方法。

三、预猜类

预猜类其实属于推理类的一种。但和一般的推理题目相比，预猜类有它自己的特点，所以把它另归一类。此类题型强调文章各段落之间的逻辑联系，而这种逻辑联系通常情况下都体现在段落的开头和结尾。这种类型的题目一般要求学生根据所阅读的短文推测出该文章的前一段或后一段的内容。有时候该题型也要求学生在弄清楚文章的中心思想后判断文章的来源或是作者的身份。

1. 常见的表达方式

The passage is most likely to be taken from _____.

The passage is most likely a part of _____.

The paragraph following the passage will probably discuss _____.

The passage is most likely to be taken from the article entitled _____.

The writer/author of the passage is most likely to be a/an _____.

2. 解题方法

这类测试题难度较大，需要学生充分理解测试材料、分析语篇特点、仔细寻找解题依据。如果问题要求考生猜测短文之前的内容，考生就必须注意短文的开头部分；如果问题要求考生猜测短文之后的内容，考生就必须注意短文的结尾部分；如果问题要求学生猜测作者的身份或是文章的出处，考生就必须在领会全文的基础上做出判断。

四、主旨类

主旨题主要测试考生对短文整体理解概括的能力。任何一篇文章都表达了一定的中心思想，为了测试考生对文章整体的理解程度，命题者往往设计一些主旨归纳题来对考生进行考查。要准确地回答这类问题，考生必须通过仔细阅读，了解文章的主旨大意。而要了解文章的主旨大意，就要求考生学会寻找段落或文章的主题句。主旨题的问题一般都出现在第一或最后一题。同时，对不同的题材、体裁，其提问方式及用词也不尽相同。因此，要求考生熟悉这些题型，不要为理解题型而花费太多的时间和分散精力。

1. 常见的表达方式

What is the main idea of the passage?

This article is mainly about _____.

This passage deals mainly with _____.

What does the passage mainly discuss?

What is the main topic of the passage?

With what topic is the passage primarily concerned?

The central idea conveyed in the above passage is that _____.

Which of the following best sums up the passage?

The main idea of this passage is _____.

The passage tells us _____.

Which of the following statements best expresses/summarizes the main idea of the passage?

Which of the following best states the theme of the passage?

In this passage the author/writer mainly argues that _____.

The purpose of the author in writing the article is to _____.

What does the author intend to convey through the passage?

The passage is intended to _____.

2. 解题方法

考研英语阅读文章体裁绝大部分为议论文和说明文。这样的文章一般都采用主题句统辖全文。因此，解答此类题型可采用略读法，找出文章的主题句。凡是与主题句意思相同或最近的选择项一般就是正确答案。主题句的位置通常在各段的段首或段尾，少数在段中。所以，要找主题句就要特别留意段落的开头与结尾。

五、标题类

标题类属于主旨类。其测试目的也是为了考查考生对文章主题的理解。与其他主旨题目不同的是其选项形式通常为名词或名词词组，要求考生正确指出文章的 Title（标题）。所以，将其另归一类。

1. 常见的表达方式

Which of the following titles best summarizes the main idea of the passage?

What's the best title for this passage?

The best title for this passage would be _____.

2. 解题方法

标题类的解题方法与主旨类相同，也需要找到主题句。然后在此基础上，进行对选项的筛选。标题类的选项因多为短语或词组，所以还需考生对选项的用词进行推敲。

六、语义类

在阅读理解测试中，语义题是必考的题型，包括对单词、词组及句子的理解。这类题也许会比任何其他类考题更能准确客观地测试出考生的语言基本功，也就是对语言最基本的构成成分等的把握和理解。

语义题分为四类：(1) 词义理解题；(2) 词组（短语）理解题；(3) 句子理解题；(4) 指代题。

1. 常见的表达方式

As used in the passage, the phrase "... " suggests _____ .

The word "... " in the passage means _____ .

The word "... " (Line...) could best be replaced by _____ .

According to the passage, the word "... " is known as _____ .

In line... , the word "... " means _____ .

As used in the passage, the phrase "... " suggests _____ .

According to the passage, the phrase "... " suggests _____ .

The passage used the word "... " to refer to _____ .

From the passage we know that "... " is a term referring to _____ .

The sentence "... " (Line...) means that _____ .

The sentence "... " can be paraphrased as _____ .

What does the sentence "... " mean?

What does the sentence "... " imply?

In line... , the word "it" refers to _____ .

In line... , the word "it" could best be replaced by _____ .

In paragraph... , the word "... " stands for _____ .

The word "one" (in line...) could best be replaced by which of the following words?

2. 解题方法

一个词、词组或句子在独立存在的状态下，可以有很多种意思。但是在具体的上下文中，在特定的语境中，其意义却是唯一的、确定的，具有排他性。这是因为词、词组（短语）和句子在段落和文章中总是受到上下文制约的缘故。因此，要判断词、词组和句子在文中的含义只能根据上下文，并通过自己所掌握的语法、词汇和构词法来理解判断。

七、作者观点态度类

一篇文章不可避免地会反映作者的观点、态度和情绪。能否正确地把握作者的观点和态度是体现考生阅读理解能力的一个重要方面。这类题目主要是考查考生能否正确理解作者的写作意图、所持的观点及阐述文章主题时的语气或对他所论述对象的态度。命题者命制这类题时往往涉及对有争议问题的看法和对事物的评价——作者持什么样的态度？是赞同还是反对？是同情、冷漠、失望还是批评、表扬？

1. 常见的表达方式

The author's main purpose in this passage is. . .

The author's purpose of writing this passage is. . .

In this passage the author's attitude toward... could best be described as...

What is the author's attitude towards...?

The author's main thought is that...?

The author probably feels that...

The author appears to feel that...

The writer discusses... in order to illustrate which of the following?

In this passage the author looks on... with an attitude of...

What is the tone/mood of the passage?

The author argues in the passage that...

According to the author...

2. 解题方法

解答这类题型，可在读文章之前先把选项看一下，做到心中有数。一旦发现文章中某个观点或内容与某个答案有冲突，则可以判断该项为错误项，并将其排除。在论证作者的观点和态度时要搞清作者说了什么，写这篇文章的目的是什么，文章中的事实是否支持作者的论点等，从而推断出作者对主题的态度。同时考生还要注意琢磨作者的遣词造句，特别要注意对动词、形容词和副词的选用，从而把握作者的论述基调。需要指出的是，考生在做此类考题时，不要将自己的观点态度等同于作者的观点和态度，也不要将文中其他人的观点态度与作者的混淆。

八、是非类

是非题是考研英语阅读中测试深层理解能力的重要方向。这种题型主要考查学生对文章中一些似是而非的东西理解得是否全面。其出题方式有两种，一是以不完全句的形式对文中的某种事实和观点的隐含意思进行深层挖掘，以判别正误；二是题干以问句形式出现，让考生判断四个选项的正误。

1. 常见的表达方式

Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage?

Which of the following would NOT be an example of _____?

All of the following were mentioned in the passage EXCEPT _____.

According to the passage, all of the following are true EXCEPT that _____.

Which of the following statements is NOT mentioned in the passage?

Which of the following statements is NOT true?

Which of the following statements is TRUE according to the passage?

All of the following are reasons for... EXCEPT _____.

2. 解题方法

有人认为是非题应属于逻辑推理题的一种形式，这有一定的道理：大多数是非题都是在逻辑推理的基础上作出。但也有部分是非题选项可以直接从文中找到线索。所以是非题的解答方法可以按照推理的方法进行，也可照细节题的方法进行。排除法是用得最多的一种方法。但需指出的是，考生容易出错在有时审题不清，忽略了 not true 中的否定词 not，把作者“不真”的考题误作“真”题，从而做出错误选择。

第二节 真题回顾

一、细节类真题回顾

Text 1

Science, in practice, depends far less on the experiments it prepares than on the preparedness of the minds of the men who watch the experiments. Sir Isaac Newton supposedly discovered gravity through the fall of an apple. Apples had been falling in many places for centuries and thousands of people had seen them fall. But Newton for years had been curious about the cause of the orbital motion of the moon and planets. What kept them in place? Why didn't they fall out of the sky? The fact that the apple fell down toward the earth and not up into the tree answered the question he had been asking himself about those larger fruits of the heavens, the moon and the planets.

How many men would have considered the possibility of an apple falling up into the tree? Newton did because he was not trying to predict anything. He was just wondering. His mind was ready for the unpredictable. Unpredictability is part of the essential nature of research. If you don't have unpredictable things, you don't have research. Scientists tend to forget this when writing their cut and dried reports for the technical journals, but history is filled with examples of it.

In talking to some scientists, particularly younger ones, you might gather the impression that they find the "scientific method" a substitute for imaginative thought. I've attended research conferences where a scientist has been asked what he thinks about the advisability of continuing a certain experiment. The scientist has frowned, looked at the graphs, and said "the data are still inconclusive". "We know that," the men from the budget office have said, "but what do you think? Is it worthwhile going on? What do you think we might expect?" The scientist has been shocked at having even been asked to speculate.

What this amounts to, of course, is that the scientist has become the victim of his own writings. He has put forward unquestioned claims so consistently that he not only believes them himself, but has convinced industrial and business management that they are true. If experiments are planned and carried out according to plan as faithfully as the reports in the science journals indicate, then it is perfectly logical for management to expect research to produce results measurable in dollars and cents. It is entirely reasonable for auditors to believe that scientists who know exactly where they are going and how they will get there should not be distracted by the necessity of keeping one eye on the cash register while the other eye is on the microscope. Nor, if regularity and conformity to a standard pattern are as desirable to the scientist as the writing of his papers would appear to reflect, is management to be blamed for discriminating against the "odd balls" among researchers in favor of more conventional thinkers who "work well with the team".

The author wants to prove with the example of Isaac Newton that _____.

- A. inquiring minds are more important than scientific experiments
- B. science advances when fruitful researches are conducted
- C. scientists seldom forget the essential nature of research
- D. unpredictability weighs less than prediction in scientific research

【题解】

文章第一段第一句说：科学实际上更取决于实验者的思想准备，而不是所准备的实验。然后举牛顿的例子来支持这个论点。因此选项 A 为正确答案。

Text 2

It's a rough world out there. Step outside and you could break a leg slipping on your doormat. Light up the stove and you could burn down the house. Luckily, if the doormat or stove failed to warn of coming disaster, a successful lawsuit might compensate you for your troubles. Or so the thinking has gone since the early 1980s, when juries began holding more companies liable for their customer's misfortunes.

Feeling threatened, companies responded by writing ever-longer warning labels, trying to anticipate every possible accident. Today, stepladders carry labels several inches long that warn, among other things, that you might—surprise!—fall off. The label on a child's Batman cape cautions that the toy “does not enable user to fly”.

While warnings are often appropriate and necessary—the dangers of drug interactions, for example—and many are required by state or federal regulations, it isn't clear that they actually protect the manufacturers and sellers from liability if a customer is injured. About 50 percent of the companies lose when injured customers take them to court.

Now the tide appears to be turning. As personal injury claims continue as before, some courts are beginning to side with defendants, especially in cases where a warning label probably would not have changed anything. In May, Julie Nimmons, president of Schutt Sports in Illinois, successfully fought a lawsuit involving a football player who was paralyzed in a game while wearing a Schutt helmet. “We're really sorry he has become paralyzed, but helmets aren't designed to prevent those kinds of injuries,” says Nimmons. The jury agreed that the nature of the game, not the helmet, was the reason for the athlete's injury. At the same time, the American Law Institute—a group of judges, lawyers, and academics whose recommendations carry substantial weight—issued new guidelines for tort law stating that companies need not warn customers of obvious dangers or bombard them with a lengthy list of possible ones. “Important information can get buried in a sea of trivialities,” says a law professor at Cornell Law School who helped draft the new guidelines. If the moderate end of the legal community has its way, the information on products might actually be provided for the benefit of customers and not as protection against legal liability.

What were things like in 1980s when accidents happened?

- A. Customers might be relieved of their disasters through lawsuits.
- B. Injured customers could expect protection from the legal system.
- C. Companies would avoid being sued by providing new warnings.
- D. Juries tended to find fault with the compensations companies promised.

【题解】

第一段第五句告诉我们：从 20 世纪 80 年代初起，陪审团开始让更多的公司为使用自己公司产品而遭受不幸的顾客负法律责任。这与 B 项是一致的。A、C、D 三项不符合文意。

Technically, any substance other than food that alters our bodily or mental functioning is a drug. Many people mistakenly believe the term drug refers only to some sort of medicine or an illegal chemical taken by drug addicts. They don't realize that familiar substances such as alcohol and tobacco are also drugs. This is why the more neutral term substance is now used by many physicians and psychologists. The phrase "substance abuse" is often used instead of "drug abuse" to make clear that substances such as alcohol and tobacco can be just as harmfully misused as heroin and cocaine.

We live in a society in which the medical and social use of substances (drugs) is pervasive: an aspirin to quiet a headache, some wine to be sociable, coffee to get going in the morning, a cigarette for the nerves. When do these socially acceptable and apparently constructive uses of a substance become misuses? First of all, most substances taken in excess will produce negative effects such as poisoning or in tense perceptual distortions. Repeated use of a substance can also lead to physical addiction or substance dependence. Dependence is marked first by an increased tolerance, with more and more of the substance required to produce the desired effect, and then by the appearance of unpleasant withdrawal symptoms when the substance is discontinued.

Drugs (substances) that affect the central nervous system and alter perception, mood, and behavior are known as psychoactive substances. Psychoactive substances are commonly grouped according to whether they are stimulants, depressants, or hallucinogens. Stimulants initially speed up or activate the central nervous system, whereas depressants slow it down. Hallucinogens have their primary effect on perception, distorting and altering it in a variety of ways including producing hallucinations. These are the substances often called psychedelic (from the Greek word meaning "mind manifestation") because they seemed to radically alter one's state of consciousness.

Physical dependence on certain substances results from _____.

- A. uncontrolled consumption of them over long periods of time
- B. exclusive use of them for social purpose
- C. quantitative application of them to the treatment of diseases
- D. careless employment of them for unpleasant symptoms

【题解】

文章第二段讲到：滥用药物有两个原因。一是过量使用；二是反复使用。对药物的依赖性有两个标志。一是当对能产生某种特制效果的药物使用得越多，（人们）对药物的耐力（抗体）就越强；二是当中断药物后，（人们）所表现出来的令人不愉快的脱瘾症状（withdrawal symptoms）。由此可知，A 为正确答案：长期不加节制地使用药物（是导致对药物依赖性的原因）。

Text 4

The old idea that talented children "burn themselves out" in the early years, and, therefore, are subjected to failure and at worst, mental illness is unfounded. As a matter of fact, the outstanding thing that happens to bright kids is that they are very likely to grow into bright adults.

To find this out, 1,500 gifted persons were followed up to their thirty-fifty year with these results:

On adult intelligence tests, they scored as high as they had as children. They were, as a group, in