

第一章

阅读理解B节 应试指南

第一节 题型介绍和大纲样题

一、考试题型

《全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语考试大纲(非英语专业)》对阅读理解 B 节部分给出了三种备选题型,每次考试都从这三种备选题型中选择一种进行考查。该部分备选题型的主要形式是:

备选题型 1

语段填空题:本部分的内容是一篇总长度为 500~600 词的文章,其中有 5 段空白,文章后有 6~7 段文字,要求考生根据文章内容从这 6~7 段文字中选择能分别放进文章中 5 个空白处的 5 段。

备选题型 2

段落排序题:在一篇长度约 500~600 词的文章中,各段落的原有顺序已经被打乱,要求考生根据文章内容和结构将所列段落(7~8 个)重新排序。其中有 2~3 个段落位置已经给出。

备选题型 3

匹配题:在一篇长度为 500 词的文章的前或后有 6~7 段文字或 6~7 个概括句或小标题,这些文字或标题分别是对文章中某一部分的概括、阐述或举例。要求考生根据文章内容,从这 6~7 个选项中选出最恰当的 5 段文字或 5 个标题填入文章的空白处。(分两类,一类是标题匹配题:为段落匹配标题或概括句;另一类是信息匹配题:为标题匹配例子或阐述句。)

由此可见,阅读理解 B 节主要考查考生对诸如连贯性、一致性、逻辑性等语段特征以及文章结构的理解。也就是说,考生不仅需要了解文章的主干内容,还要把握文章结构上的逻辑关系和整体布局,既要整体上掌握文章逻辑结构,又能从细微处摸清文章的脉络走势。总之,这部分特别考查考生对语篇的理解、分析能力。

二、大纲样题

Sample 1 语段填空题

Directions:

In the following text, some sentences have been removed. For Questions 41–45, 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. Mark your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

The social sciences are flourishing. As of 2005, there were almost half a million professional social scientists from all fields in the world, working both inside and outside academia. According to the *World Social Science Report 2010*, the number of social-science students worldwide has swollen by about 11% every year since 2000.

Yet this enormous resource is not contributing enough to today's global challenges, including climate change, security, sustainable development and health. (41) _____

_____ Humanity has the necessary agro-technological tools to eradicate hunger, from genetically engineered crops to artificial fertilizers. Here, too, the problems are social: the organization and distribution of food, wealth and prosperity.

(42) _____

_____ This is a shame—the community should be grasping the opportunity to raise its influence in the real world. To paraphrase the great social scientist Joseph Schumpeter: there is no radical innovation without creative destruction.

Today, the social sciences are largely focused on disciplinary problems and internal scholarly debates, rather than on topics with external impact. Analyses reveal that the number of papers including the keywords “environmental changed” or “climate change” has increased rapidly since 2004.

(43) _____

When social scientists do tackle practical issues, their scope is often local: Belgium is interested mainly in the effects of poverty on Belgium, for example. And whether the community's work contributes much to an overall accumulation of knowledge is doubtful.

The problem is not necessarily the amount of available funding. (44) _____ This is an adequate amount so long as it is aimed in the right direction. Social scientists who complain about a lack of funding should not expect more in today's economic climate.

The trick is to direct these funds better. The European Union Framework funding programs have long had a category specifically targeted at social scientists. This year, it was proposed that the system be changed: Horizon 2020, a new program to be enacted in 2014, would not have such a category. This has resulted in protests from social scientists. But the intention is not to neglect social science; rather, the complete opposite. (45) _____

_____ That should create more collaborative endeavors and help to develop projects aimed directly at solving global problems.

- [A] It could be that we are evolving two communities of social scientists: one that is discipline-oriented and publishing in highly specialized journals, and one that is problem-oriented and publishing elsewhere, such as policy briefs.
- [B] However, the numbers are still small: in 2010, about 1,600 of the 100,000 social-sciences papers published globally included one of these keywords.
- [C] The idea is to force social scientists to integrate their work with other categories, including health and demographic change; food security; marine research and the bio-economy; clean, efficient energy; and inclusive, innovative and secure societies.
- [D] The solution is to change the mindset of the academic community, and what it considers to be its main goal. Global challenges and social innovation ought to receive much more attention from scientists, especially the young ones.
- [E] These issues all have root causes in human behavior: all require behavioral change and social innovations, as well as technological development. Stemming climate change, for example, is as much about changing consumption patterns and promoting tax acceptance as it is about developing clean energy.
- [F] Despite these factors, many social scientists seem reluctant to tackle such problems. And in Europe, some are up in arms over a proposal to drop a specific funding category for social-science research and to integrate it within cross-cutting topics of sustainable development.
- [G] During the late 1900s, national spending on social sciences and the humanities as a percentage of all research and development funds—including government, higher education, non-profit and corporate—varied from around 4% to 25%; in most European nations, it is about 15%.

Sample 2 段落排序题

Directions:

The following paragraphs are given in a wrong order. For Questions 41–45, you are required to reorganize these paragraphs into a coherent text by choosing from the list A–G to fill in each numbered box. The first and the last paragraphs have been placed for you in Boxes. Mark your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

- [A] "I just don't know how to motivate them to do a better job. We're in a budget crunch and I have absolutely no financial rewards at my disposal. In fact, we'll probably have to lay some people off in

the near future. It's hard for me to make the job interesting and challenging because it isn't—it's boring, routine paperwork, and there isn't much you can do about it.

- [B] "Finally, I can't say to them that their promotions will hinge on the excellence of their paperwork. First of all, they know it's not true. If their performance is adequate, most are more likely to get promoted just by staying on the force a certain number of years than for some specific outstanding act. Second, they were trained to do the job they do out in the streets, not to fill out forms. All through their career it is the arrests and interventions that get noticed.
- [C] "I've got a real problem with my officers. They come on the force as young, inexperienced men, and we send them out on the street, either in cars or on a beat. They seem to like the contact they have with the public, the action involved in crime prevention, and the apprehension of criminals. They also like helping people out at fires, accidents, and other emergencies.
- [D] "Some people have suggested a number of things like using conviction records as a performance criterion. However, we know that's not fair—too many other things are involved. Bad paperwork increases the chance that you lose in court, but good paperwork doesn't necessarily mean you'll win. We tried setting up team competitions based on the excellence of the reports, but the guys caught on to that pretty quickly. No one was getting any type of reward for winning the competition, and they figured why should they labor when there was no payoff.
- [E] "The problem occurs when they get back to the station. They hate to do the paperwork, and because they dislike it, the job is frequently put off or done inadequately. This lack of attention hurts us later on when we get to court. We need clear, factual reports. They must be highly detailed and unambiguous. As soon as one part of a report is shown to be inadequate or incorrect, the rest of the report is suspect. Poor reporting probably causes us to lose more cases than any other factor.
- [F] "So I just don't know what to do. I've been groping in the dark in a number of years. And I hope that this seminar will shed some light on this problem of mine and help me out in my future work."
- [G] A large metropolitan city government was putting on a number of seminars for administrators, managers and/or executives of various departments throughout the city. At one of these sessions the topic to be discussed was motivation—how we can get public servants motivated to do a good job. The difficulty of a police captain became the central focus of the discussion.

Order:

G → 41. → 42. → 43. → 44. → 45. → F

Sample 3 匹配题 (信息匹配)

Directions:

You are going to read a text about the tips on resume writing, followed by a list of example. Choose the best example from the list A–F for each numbered subheading (41–45). There is one extra example which you do not need to use. Mark your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

The main purpose of a resume is to convince an employer to grant you an interview. There are two kinds. One is the familiar "tombstone" that lists where you went to school and where you've worked in chronological order. The other is what I call the "functional" resume—descriptive, fun to read, unique to you and much more likely to land you an interview.

It's handy to have a "tombstone" for certain occasions. But prospective employers throw away most of those un-requested "tombstone" lists, preferring to interview the quick rather than the dead.

What follows are tips on writing a functional resume that will get read—a resume that makes you come alive and look interesting to employers.

(41) Put yourself first:

In order to write a resume others will read with enthusiasm, you have to feel important about yourself.

(42) Sell what you can do, not who you are:

Practice translating your personality traits, character, accomplishments and achievements into skill areas. There are at least five thousand skill areas in the world of work.

Toot your own horn!

Many people clutch when asked to think about their abilities. Some think they have none at all! But everyone does, and one of yours may just be the ticket an employer would be glad to punch—if only you show it.

(43) Be specific, be concrete, and be brief!

Remember that "brevity is the best policy."

(44) Turn bad news into good:

Everybody has had disappointments in work. If you have to mention yours, look for the positive side.

(45) Never apologize:

If you're returning to the work force after fifteen years as a parent, simply write a short paragraph (summary of background) in place of a chronology of experience. Don't apologize for working at being a mother; it's the hardest job of all. If you have no special training or higher education, just don't mention education.

The secret is to think about the self before you start writing about yourself. Take four or five hours off, not necessarily consecutive, and simply write down every accomplishment in your life, on or off the job, that made you feel effective. Don't worry at first about what it all means. Study the list and try to spot patterns. As you study your list, you will come closer to the meaning: identifying your marketable skills. Once you discover patterns, give names to your cluster of accomplishments (leadership skills, budget management skills, child development skills etc.). Try to list at least three accomplishments under the same skills heading. Now start writing your resume as if you mattered. It may take four drafts or more, and several weeks, before you're ready to show it to a stranger (friends are usually too kind) for a reaction. When you're satisfied, send it to a printer; a printed resume is far superior to photocopies. It shows an employer that you regard job hunting as serious work, worth doing right.

Isn't that the kind of person you'd want working for you?

- [A] A woman who lost her job as a teacher's aide due to a cutback in government funding wrote: "Principal of elementary school cited me as the only teacher's aide she would rehire if government funds became available."
- [B] One resume I received included the following: "Invited by my superior to straighten out our organization's accounts receivable. Set up orderly repayment schedule, reconciled accounts weekly, and improved cash flow 100 per cent. Rewarded with raise and promotion." Notice how this woman focuses on results, specifies how she accomplished them, and mentions her reward—all in 34 words.
- [C] For example, if you have a flair for saving, managing and investing money, you have money management skills.
- [D] An acquaintance complained of being biased when losing an opportunity due to the statement "Ready to learn though not so well educated."
- [E] One of my former colleagues, for example, wrote three resumes in three different styles in order to find out which was more preferred. The result is, of course, the one that highlights skills and education background.
- [F] A woman once told me about a cash-flow crisis her employer had faced. She'd agreed to work with-

out pay for three months until business improved. Her reward was her back pay plus a 20 percent bonus. I asked why that marvelous story wasn't in her resume. She answered, "It wasn't important." What she was really saying of course was "I'm not important."

41.

42.

43.

44.

45.

Sample 4 匹配题 (标题匹配)

Direction:

You are going to read a list of subheading and a text about how to select a fund. Choose the most suitable subheading from the list A–F for each numbered paragraph (41–45). The first and the last paragraphs of the text are not numbered. There is one extra subheading which you do not need to use. Mark your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

[A] Watching related expenses and making wise choice

[B] Paying attention to details

[C] Weighing your financial goals and expectations first

[D] Maintaining realistic expectations

[E] Narrowing the search

[F] Not too special

Eating better. Exercising. Investing. There are a lot of things you know should be doing. The problem is that getting started always seems to be the hardest part. For many investors, mutual funds are a good way to go, but trying to sort through the number of available choices—now more than 10,000—makes this important task appear overwhelming. Let's look at some ways to cut that number down to a reasonable size, as well as other factors to consider when selecting your first fund.

41.

Before you begin examining potential investments, it's important to take some time to assess your own goals and risk tolerance. If you start with a clear objective in mind, as well as an understanding as to how you might react if your investment loses money, you'll be less likely to purchase a fund that doesn't fit your needs. And that's what often leads to disappointment. It is important to look for funds that are appropriate for both your goals and your investment temperament.

42.

One way to begin your search for a good fund is to use the Morningstar star rating. The rating is a useful tool for narrowing the field to funds that have done a good job of balancing return and risk in the past. To assign ratings, Morningstar uses a formula that compares a fund's risk-adjusted historical performance with that of other funds within four rating groups—domestic stock funds, international stock funds, taxable bond funds, and municipal bond funds.

43.

Funds that invest solely in a single market sectors, called specialty funds, often have impressive returns and may be great additions to a diversified portfolio. However, the success of such funds depends largely on the fortunes of a particular market sector. Hence, specialty funds probably aren't the best way to start. For your first fund, look for a diversified stock fund that has exposure to different types of stocks.

44.

There's no free lunch in fund investing: in addition to the sales fees that some fund companies charge, fund investors must also pay management fees and trading cost. Unfortunately, you don't neces-

sarily get what you pay for—no one has ever shown that more expensive funds provide greater returns. Look for funds with reasonable costs. The expense ratio, which expresses annual costs as a percentage amount, is probably the best number to use when comparing mutual fund costs.

45.

Whatever the market does, try to take it in stride. You're in for the long haul, so don't worry about the market's day-to-day gyrations. Relax and resist the temptation to monitor your first investment daily. Check in on your mutual funds once a month, and give your portfolio a thorough exam every 6 to 12 months. And consider adding to your fund each month. An automatic investment plan makes it a relatively painless process:

Finally, remember that the ultimate measure of your success as an investor depends not on your owning the best-performing mutual fund. Only one fund will be the top performer over the next decade, and there's no way to predict which one it will be. Meeting your own financial goals should ultimately be the yardstick by which you measure your investment success.

【参考答案】

Sample 1 41. E 42. F 43. B 44. G 45. C

Sample 2 41. C 42. E 43. A 44. B 45. D

Sample 3 41. F 42. C 43. B 44. A 45. D

Sample 4 41. C 42. E 43. F 44. A 45. D

第二节 解题基础:英语语篇常识

一 常见英语篇章的结构特征

阅读理解 B 节的文章由几个段落构成,每个段落既是文章的组成部分,又是自成一体、相对独立的整体。在解题时,考生容易被各段落表面上的独立性所迷惑,找不出各段落间隐藏的相关性。

英语文章与段落的结构一般分为两种形式:总-分-总;总-分。更具体地说来,常见英语文章的篇章结构可归纳如下:

1. 原因类结构:主要分析某种现象形成的主客观原因。一般是先提出问题(总),再分析具体原因(分)。

2. 释义类结构:阐述某个科学理论、学派观点等。多先介绍理论(总),再用举例子、打比方的方法进行解释(分)。

3. 描述类结构:描述事物的功能、构造、特点等方面或是对人物的成长、贡献等进行描述。通常围绕时间、地点等线索展开。

4. 驳斥类结构:先摆出观点(总),然后展开分析、评论(分),最后表明作者的立场(总)。

明辨文章结构、清楚文章的整体走向、辨析备选段落在文章中的作用,这对于阅读理解 B 节的解答具有重要的意义。这对于备选题型 2“段落排序题”、备选题型 3“标题匹配题”和“信息匹配题”尤其重要。

在段落排序题中,要辨别哪些是总述(有可能是首段或尾段)、哪些是分述(这些段落是对主题的展开),这样可以方便解题。

标题匹配题和信息匹配题中的小标题大多是段落的主旨,是“总述”;段落或例证本身是“分述”。需要根据分述的内容寻找总述的表达方式;或者根据总述的表达方式寻找分述的内容。

- A. Set a Good Example for Your Kids
- B. Build Your Kids' Work Skills
- C. Place Time Limits on Leisure Activities
- D. Talk about the Future on a Regular Basis
- E. Help Kids Develop Coping Strategies
- F. Help Your Kids Figure out Who They Are
- G. Build Your Kids' Sense of Responsibility

44.

Playing **video games** encourages immediate content. And hours of **watching TV shows** with canned laughter only teaches kids to process information in a passive way. At the same time, **listening through earphones** to the same monotonous beats for long stretches encourages kids to stay inside their bubble instead of pursuing other endeavors. **All these activities can prevent the growth** of important communication and thinking skills and make it difficult for kids to develop the kind of sustained concentration they will need for most jobs.

【解析】空格部分要求填入能概括段落大意的小标题,小标题和已知段落其实就是“总述-分述”的关系。段落中提到三种活动(电子游戏、看电视节目和听随身听),从备选的 A~G 各项中寻找可对这些活动加以总括的名词词组,只有 C 中的 **Leisure Activities** 符合,因此 C 项“限制课余活动的时间”是答案。段落最后一句说“这些活动有碍孩子交际、思维能力的发展”,正是小标题 C 的理由。

(44) **Turn bad news into good:**

Everybody has had disappointments in work. If you have to mention yours, look for the positive side. A. A woman who lost her job as a teacher's aide due to a cutback in government funding wrote: "Principal of elementary school cited me as the only teacher's aide she would rehire if government funds became available."

【解析】从标题可以看出本段重点是谈论怎样将坏事变好事。A 项是一个事例,说的是一个女性虽然失业了,却从中总结出了对自己有利的一面,将坏事变成了好事写在简历上。正是小标题的分述。

二 句子、段落的信息结构

英语篇章中的句子一般都是“旧信息+新信息”的结构。文章中复杂的段落,基本是以下两类关系的结合。

1. 第一类:段落开始给出同一个旧信息,而后面各句根据给出的信息分别引出不同的新信息。

旧信息 + 新信息 1

旧信息 + 新信息 2

旧信息 + 新信息 3

如:他为人民谋幸福,他是人民的大救星。

这两个小句都以“他”作主语,“旧信息”一致;然后分别提供“为人民谋幸福”和“是人民的大救星”两个新信息。

Many leaders of these Third World countries are obsessed with English and for them English is everything. They seem to believe that if the students speak English, they are already knowledgeable.

(44)

E. These leaders speak and write English much better than their national languages. If these leaders deliver speeches anywhere in the world they use English and they feel more at home with it and proud of their ability as well. The citizens of their countries do not understand their leaders' speeches because they are made in a foreign language.

【解析】空白处前一句中的 They 指代 Many leaders, 和前一个句子一样出现同一个信息点 Many leaders, 由此可知空白处的句子肯定与 leaders 相关。E 项反复出现 leaders, 而开头的 These leaders 明显指代 Many leaders, 承接上文, 故为答案。

2. 第二类: 段落中的每个句子都以前一个句子的新信息作旧信息, 构成“顶真”的发展格式, 而位于段中的句子都起到“承上启下”的作用。

旧信息 1 + 新信息 1

||

旧信息 2 + 新信息 2

||

旧信息 3 + 新信息 3

为了解释这个策略, 我们先仿照语段填空题, 做一道选择题:

从前有座山, _____, 庙里有个和尚, 和尚在讲故事。

A. 山上有个和尚

B. 山上有座庙

C. 河边有座庙

很简单, 答案是 B。我们分析一下空白前后两个小句。空白前的小句, 以“山”结尾; 空白后的小句, 以“庙”开头。因此, 我们要填入的选项, 要以上一句结尾处的“山”开头, 以下一句开头处的“庙”结尾, 做到“承上启下”。符合这个条件的选项只有“山上有座庙”。

我们把这条原则再延伸一点:

从前有座山, _____, 和尚在讲故事。

A. 山上有个和尚

B. 山上有座庙

C. 河边有座庙

看看, 根据“承上启下”原则, 很容易得到答案是 A。

不过, 我们可以看看另一个选项:

D. 山上有座庙, 庙里有个和尚

这个选项也符合我们所说的“承上启下”的原则, 选项的开头处承接了上文的“山”, 结尾处与下文的“和尚”一致。所以, 这个选项也符合逻辑。

【例证】_____ 语段填空题

Be flexible. Your outline should smoothly conduct you from one point to the next, but do not permit it to railroad you. If a 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**.

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.

【解析】空格前提到了信息点 **idea** 和 **the draft**, 按照语篇的发展模式, 下文很可能要与这两个信息点相关。空格后说到 revise “修改”、errors “错误” 等信息, 这些解题关键词说明要填入的信息也与此相关。G 项开头的 **the first draft** 和末尾的 **not... perfectly correct draft** 承上启下, 故为答案。

总之, 理解篇章中句子的信息结构, 对于解答阅读理解 B 节的语段填空题尤其具有指导意义。

三 句子之间的衔接手段

前面所说的信息结构中,后一句的旧信息或者对应前一句的旧信息,或者对应前一句的新信息。那么这种对应关系在语言中如何体现出来?语言学上将体现这种前后对应关系的语言手段称为衔接手段。

常见的衔接手段有:

1. 指称

指一个项目的意义要靠另一个项目来解释的现象。共有三种指称:人称指称、指示指称和比较指称。也就是说,人称代词、指示代词和比较关系的含义,需要上下文来确定。

2. 省略和替代

某个语言项目在下面句子中重新出现时,常常被省略掉,或者被其他项目所替代,这些项目分名词、动词和小句三种。

3. 连接

指由连接成分把两个或多个句子,或者段落连接起来的现象。这些连接成分体现了不同语言项目间的展开方式,主要有附加递进、对比转折、因果关联、时空顺序等四大类(参见下面第四部分)。

4. 词汇衔接

指上下文中由词汇的重复及词汇之间的语义关系所建立起来的衔接关系,包括重现、同义、反义、上下义、整体部分义以及同一语义场的词汇搭配所建立起来的衔接关系。

此外,相邻的问答,平行对称结构,相同、相反、相似、相关的信息结构,等等,也可以成为衔接手段。

如: ①Two major changes—**satellite and Internet radio**—will force radio advertisers to adapt their methods. ②Both of **these radio forms** allow listeners to tune in stations that are more distant than the local stations they could receive in the past. ③As a result, **radio** will increasingly attract **target audiences** who live many miles apart.

该段落共包括3个句子。句②中的 **these radio forms** 回指句①中的 **satellite and Internet radio**。这是一种指代衔接。句③中的 **target audiences** 与前面的 **listeners** 同属一个语义范畴,是词汇衔接。三个句子中 **radio** 重复出现,将上下语义衔接起来。

分析语篇衔接手段是正确理解语篇中各句子、段落之间相互关系的基础。结合前述语篇信息结构的分析,对解决语段填空题、段落排序题、信息匹配题等都有积极的意义。

【例证】

语段填空题

①American social scientist Lewis Henry **Morgan** introduced another theory of cultural evolution in the late 1800s. ②**Morgan** helped found modern anthropology—the scientific study of human societies, customs and beliefs—thus becoming one of the earliest anthropologists. ③In **his** work, **he** attempted to show how **all aspects of culture changed** together in the evolution of societies. (42) _____

E. Thus, in his view, **diverse aspects of culture**, such as the structure of families, forms of marriage, categories of kinship, ownership of property, forms of government, technology, and systems of food production, **all changed** as societies evolved.

【解析】空格前三句话。句②重复出现 **Morgan**, 通过词汇重现与句①衔接。句③用 **he** 和 **his** 指代①和②中的 **Morgan**, 这是一种指代衔接。句③中提到了新信息: **all aspects of culture changed**。而 E 项将此信息重现为 **diverse aspects of culture** 和 **all changed**; 句首的 **his view** 指代 **Morgan** 的观点; 关联词 **Thus** 在内容上与句③构成因果连接。通过这几种衔接手段, E 项与上文构成连贯的篇章。

四 句子、段落语义逻辑关系

语篇是连贯的。换言之,语篇之所以是语篇而不是一堆散乱的语言片断,是因为组成语篇的各部分(段落、句子、短语等)之间具有一定的逻辑语义关系。前述的各种衔接手段都有助于达成语篇的连贯性,也就是说,有助于各语篇成分语义间的关联。从关联词的角度进一步分析语篇中各组成部分的语义关系,主要有以下四类:

1. 转折让步关系:标志词 *but, yet, however, although, though, while, whereas, despite...*

2. 并列递进关系:标志词 *and, or, also, besides, even, similarly, in the same way, meanwhile, furthermore, moreover...*

3. 因果关系:标志词 *therefore, thus, as a result, for this reason, of course, hence...*

4. 时空关系(或表示重要程度上的差异):标志词 *first, then, secondly, in the end, finally...*

理解各段落、各句子之间这些语义关系的表现形式,有助于确定不同语篇成分之间的先后顺序,对解答段落排序题和语段填空题特别有用。

【例证】 段落排序题

- A. **The first and more important** is the consumer's growing preference for eating out: ...
B. Retail sales of food and drink in Europe's largest markets are at a standstill, ...
C. Will **such** variations bring about a change in the overall structure of the food and drink market? Definitely not ...
D. **All in all, this** clearly seems to be a market in which big retailers could profitably apply their gigantic scale...
E. Despite variations in detail, wholesale markets in the countries that have been closely examined...
F. **For example**, wholesale food and drink sales came to \$268 billion in France, Germany, Italy, Spain, and the United Kingdom in 2000...
G. **However**, none of these requirements should deter large retailers (and even some large food producers and existing wholesalers) from trying their hand...

41. → 42. → 43. → 44. → E → 45.

【解析】以上段落排序E项已给定位置,在倒数第二段,可以先确定文章的开头段。由A项开头提及的 *The first and more important* 可知此项不能作为文章的首段,C、D、F、G首句提及的 *such, this, For example, However* 或为指代,或表举例、转折,均要求有上文与之相互衔接,故均不能作为文章首段。而B项首句提出欧洲食品零售业所面临的问题,符合首段提出话题的行文原则。

【例证】 语段填空题

A few premiers are suspicious of any federal-provincial deal-making. They (particularly Quebec and Alberta) just want Ottawa to fork over additional billions with few, if any, strings attached. That's one reason why the idea of a national list hasn't gone anywhere, while drug costs keep rising fast.

(44) _____

F. So, if the provinces want to run the health-care show, they should prove they can run it, starting with an interprovincial health list that would end duplication, save administrative costs, prevent one province from being played off against another, and bargain for better drug prices.

【解析】F项中的 *So* 表明与上文是因果关系,该项提到某些省想要在医疗福利事业上有所作为必须采取的措施。空格前一段提到有些省长对全国性机构持怀疑态度(*are suspicious*),还说到建立国家药物机构的 *idea* 得不到落实。问题提出来了,就应该有解决的方法,F项承接了空格前一段的内容,由此可确定为答案。

第三节 7 大实用解题技巧

技巧1 利用词汇衔接原则解题

前面“词汇衔接”部分提到,上下文间词汇的重现、同义、反义、上下义、整体部分义以及同一语义场的词汇搭配都有助于建立衔接关系。因此,既然相邻语段是衔接、连贯的,那么,必然会有有一定程度的语义复现。对比选项与空格上下文的句子,包含与已知文本词语重复、近义改写、反义等词多的选项往往就是答案。无论是语段填空题、段落排序题还是匹配题,很多题都可以依此缩小选择范围或直接选出答案。

【例证】

语段填空题

Historical particularism became a dominant approach to the study of culture in American anthropology, largely through the influence of many students of Boas. But a number of anthropologists in the early 1900s also rejected the particularist theory of culture in favor of diffusionism. Some attributed virtually every important cultural achievement to the inventions of a few, especially gifted peoples that, according to diffusionists, then spread to other cultures. (45) _____

G. For example, British anthropologists Grafton Elliot Smith and W. J. Perry incorrectly suggested, on the basis of inadequate information, that farming, pottery making, and metallurgy all originated in ancient Egypt and diffused throughout the world. In fact, all of these cultural developments occurred separately at different times in many parts of the world.

【正确选择】G项例子提到的“一些文化起源于古埃及,然后传至世界各地”正好是空格前“少数人发明,然后传至其他文化”的具体描述。G项中的 all originated in ancient Egypt 对应文中 inventions of a few; diffused throughout the world 对应 spread to other cultures,故可确定 G 项为答案。

【例证】

信息匹配题

(41) Put yourself first:

In order to write a resume others will read with enthusiasm, you have to feel important about yourself.

F. A woman once told me about a cash-flow crisis her employer had faced. She'd agreed to work without pay for three months until business improved. Her reward was her back pay plus a 20 percent bonus. I asked why that marvelous story wasn't in her resume. She answered, "It wasn't important." What she was really saying of course was "I'm not important."

【解析】小标题 Put yourself first 及关键短语 feel important about yourself 表明填入信息应与此“重要性”相关。F项有两处出现 important,与前文形成词汇复现,内容上与标题也匹配,故为正确选项。

技巧2 利用代词线索解题

代词用于指代上文提及的人或事物。因此,如果选项开头出现代词,那么其上文必定出现该词具体指代的内容。在排序题中这类选项肯定不会出现在文章第一段。

解答语段填空题和段落排序题时,都可以代词为突破口,查找代词所指,从而将包含代词信息的段落/句子与包含指代信息的段落/句子连接起来。

【例证】

语段填空题

(44) _____ Of these, the ammonites are very interesting and important. They have a shell composed of many chambers, each representing a temporary

home of the animal. As the young grew larger it grew a new chamber and sealed off the previous one. Thousands of these can be seen in the rocks on the Dorset Coast.

A. The **shellfish** have a long history in the rock and **many different kinds** are known.

【解析】空格后面句子包含特征词 **these** 以及与其具有同指关系的 **ammonites** 和 **They**。代词 **these**, **ammonites**, **They** 指同一事物, 即有 **shell** 的事物。同时, **Of these** 说明, 空白部分应该有 **these** 的具体所指, A 项中的 **many different kinds** 符合这个条件, 故 A 为正确答案。

【例证】

段落排序题

A. "I just don't know how to **motivate them** to do a better job..."

B. "Finally, I can't say to them that their promotions will hinge on the excellence of their paperwork..."

C. "I've got a **real problem** with my officers. They come on the force as young, inexperienced men, and we send them out on the street, either in cars or on a beat. They seem to like the contact they have with the public, the action involved in crime prevention, and the apprehension of criminals. They also like helping people out at fires, accidents, and other emergencies."

D. "Some people have suggested a number of things like using conviction records as a performance criterion..."

E. "The **problem** occurs when **they** get back to the station. They hate to do the paperwork, ..."

F. "So I just don't know what to do. I've been groping in the dark in a number of years. And I hope that this seminar will shed some light on **this problem** of mine and help me out in my future work."

G. A large metropolitan city government was putting on a number of seminars for administrators, managers and/or executives of various departments throughout the city. At one of these sessions the topic to be discussed was **motivation**—how we can get public servants motivated to do a good job. **The difficulty** of a police captain became the central focus of the discussion.

G → 41. → 42. → 43. → 44. → 45.

【解析】G 项是试题已给出的信息, 位置在首段。该段指出本文的话题——激励(motivation), 最后一句提到一位警长遇到的难题(difficulty)成为讨论的中心。以下几个选项都与 G 项有不同程度的词汇复现: A 项的 motivate; C 项的 a real problem; E 项 The problem; F 项 this problem (但 F 项中的 this problem 不是出现在开头, 可以从信息结构的角度加以排除)。由此可将选择范围缩小到几个选项中。而 A 项和 E 项开头一句都有代词 them 和 they (指代 officers), 这在 G 项找不到所指, 故排除。尽管 C 和 E 开头处都有 problem, 但通过不定冠词的使用可知, C 中的 problem 是第一次提及, 而 E 中的 problem 不是首次提及, 应该接在 C 的后面。C 项引用警官的话来讲述其具体难题(problem), 语义上与 G 项的 difficulty 衔接, 所以 C 应该紧跟在 G 的后面。

技巧3 利用时间、数字等线索定位

【例证】

语段填空题

He visited the casino, **lost the \$20** and left. On his second visit he **lost \$800**. The casino issued to him, as a good customer, a "Fun Card," which when used in the casino earns points for meals and drinks, and enables the casino to track the user's gambling activities. For Williams, those activities became what he calls "electronic heroin."

(41) _____ In 1997 he **lost \$21,000** to one slot machine in two days. In March 1997 he **lost \$72,186**. He sometimes played two slot machines at a time, all night, until the boat docked at 5 a.m., then went back aboard when the casino opened at 9 a.m. Now

he is suing the casino, charging that it should have refused his patronage because it knew he was addicted. It did know he had a problem.

C. By the time he had lost \$5,000 he said to himself that if he could get back to even, he would quit. One night he won \$5,500, but he did not quit.

【解析】空格前后都与威廉姆斯赌博的具体例证有关,前后文信息中出现了大量的数字,由此可推断需填入的部分与威廉姆斯输赢的数目相关。选项中只有 C 出现数字,内容与上下文衔接合理,故为答案。

【例证】

语段填空题

(45)

About 75 million years ago the Age of Reptiles was over and most of the groups died out. The mammals quickly developed, and we can trace the evolution of many familiar animals such as the elephant and horse. Many of the later mammals, though now extinct, were known to primitive man and were featured by him in cave paintings and on bone carvings.

C. The first animals with true backbones were the fishes, first known in the rocks of 375 million years ago. About 300 million years ago the amphibians, the animals able to live both on land and in water, appeared. They were giant, sometimes 8 feet long, and many of them lived in the swampy pools in which our coal seam, or layer, formed. The amphibians gave rise to the reptiles and for nearly 150 million years these were the principal forms of life on land, in the sea, and in the air.

【解析】已知段落中出现时间点 About 75 million years ago,根据该段已知信息可知,文章此处讲述地球上生物的进化演变,而进化演变很可能就是按照时间顺序来写的,C 项连续出现三个时间点,与已知段落中的 About 75 million years ago 形成了时间顺序上的衔接关系,故为答案。

技巧 4 利用“总-分”结构解题

如前所述,英语的语篇常采用“总-分”的结构。据此可以解答段落排序题、信息匹配题,甚至语段填空题。

【例证】

段落排序题

- A. The first and more important is the consumer's growing preference for eating out: the consumption of food and drink in places other than homes has risen from about 32 percent of total consumption in 1995 to 35 percent in 2000 and is expected to approach 38 percent by 2005. This development is boosting wholesale demand from the food service segment by 4 to 5 percent a year across Europe, compared with growth in retail demand of 1 to 2 percent. Meanwhile, as the recession is looming large, people are getting anxious. They tend to keep a tighter hold on their purse and consider eating at home a realistic alternative.
- B. Retail sales of food and drink in Europe's largest markets are at a standstill, leaving European grocery retailers hungry for opportunities to grow. Most leading retailers have already tried e-commerce, with limited success, and expansion abroad. But almost all have ignored the big, profitable opportunity in their own backyard: the wholesale food and drink trade, which appears to be just the kind of market retailers need.
- C. Will such variations bring about a change in the overall structure of the food and drink market? ...
- D. All in all, this clearly seems to be a market in which big retailers could profitably apply their gigantic scale, ...
- E. Despite variations in detail, wholesale markets in the countries that have been closely examined—France, Germany, Italy, and Spain—are made out of the same building blocks. Demand comes mainly from two sources: independent mom-and-pop grocery stores which, unlike large retail chains, are too

small to buy straight from producers, and food service operators that cater to consumers when they don't eat at home. Such food service operators range from snack machines to large institutional catering ventures, but most of these businesses are known in the trade as "horeca": hotels, restaurants, and cafés. Overall, Europe's wholesale market for food and drink is growing at the same sluggish pace as the retail market, **but the figures**, when added together, **mask two opposing trends**.

F. For example, wholesale food and drink sales came to \$268 billion in France, Germany, Italy, Spain, ...

G. However, none of **these requirements** should deter large retailers...

41. → 42. → 43. → 44. → E → 45.

【解析】E 项已给定位置,在倒数第二段,选项末句提到 **mask two opposing trends**,因此下文应该会分别讲这两种对立的趋势是什么。B 项主要讲商家想办法发展业务,却忽视了食品饮料批发这一利润极大的行业。与 E 项不能构成连贯的逻辑语义。C、D、G 项中的 **such, this, these requirements** 找不到其所指,故排除。F 项所举例子与 E 项也不能构成连贯的逻辑语义。A 项首句提及的 **The first and more important is... growing preference for eating out...** 以及末尾提及的 **Meanwhile... They tend to... consider eating at home a realistic alternative**,恰好是两种对立的趋势。A 正好是对 E 的尾句的展开叙述,故应排在 E 之后。

技巧 5 利用平行对称结构解题

有时篇章上下两句话之间的词汇关联不明显,或者没有关联词表明其相互衔接关系,但同样的句式也可以达成衔接作用。利用这一点,有时可以很快确定答案。这对于语段填空题的解答尤其有用。

【例证】_____ 语段填空题

(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.

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

【解析】A 项最后一句的 **on only one side of the paper**“稿纸只写一面”和空格后的 **on the other side** 相对应;且 A 项说到了使修订更容易(To make revising easier)的具体做法,这与空格后的 **that way** 所指一致,故为答案。

【例证】_____ 语段填空题

Premiers love to quote Mr. Romanow's report selectively, especially the parts about more federal money. Perhaps they should read what he had to say about drugs: "A national drug agency would provide governments more influence on pharmaceutical companies in order to constrain the ever-increasing cost of drugs."

(45)_____

B. Or they could read Mr. Kirby's report: "The substantial buying power of such an agency would strengthen the public prescription-drug insurance plans to negotiate the lowest possible purchase prices from drug companies."

【解析】空格前一段的主体内容为一段引文。B 项的主体内容同样为一段引文,且该项开头部分的 **Or they could read** 与空格前提到的 **they should read** 形成平行结构;而内容上,B 项主要讲这样一个全国性机构将带来益处,与空格前一段的内容是并列关系;此外,选项中的 **they** 与空格前一段中的 **they** 指代同一类人(**premiers**),由此可确定答案为 B。

技巧6 概括片面的选项常可排除

在解答匹配题时,若选项只是就段落中的某一方面进行叙述,并未能完全概括段落的主要内容,则通常可以排除。

【例证】 标题匹配题

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| [A] Shopkeepers are your friends | [E] Waste not, want not |
| [B] Remember to treat yourself | [F] Live like a peasant |
| [C] Stick to what you need | [G] Balance your diet |
| [D] Planning is everything | |

41.

Impulsive spending isn't an option, so **plan** your week's menu in advance, making shopping lists for your ingredients in their exact quantities. I have an **Excel template** for a week of breakfast, lunch and dinner. Stop laughing: it's not just cost effective but helps you balance your diet. It's also a good idea to shop daily instead of weekly, because, being human, you'll sometimes change your mind about what you fancy.

【解析】本段第一句提到了 plan... in advance(事先做好计划),其后的 making shopping lists(列购物清单)和 Excel template(excel 模板)都是计划的一部分,都是说明计划的好处。D 的 planning 与此对应,说的是计划的重要性,为正确答案。干扰项 G 说到了平衡饮食,与本段中 helps you balance your diet 呼应;但是本段中说到均衡饮食,只是为了强调 plan 的作用,G 项不足以概括本段的内容,因此排除。

技巧7 干扰项常添加无关信息

在解答匹配题时,若选项添加了与段落无关的信息,则可排除。如:

【例证】 标题匹配题

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| [A] Shopkeepers are your friends | [E] Waste not, want not |
| [B] Remember to treat yourself | [F] Live like a peasant |
| [C] Stick to what you need | [G] Balance your diet |
| [D] Planning is everything | |

42.

This is where supermarkets and their anonymity come in handy. With them, there's not the same embarrassment as when buying one carrot in a little greengrocer. And if you plan properly, **you'll know that you only need**, say, 350g of shin of beef and six rashers of bacon, not whatever weight is pre-packed in the supermarket chiller.

【解析】本段的关键语句是 you'll know that you only need...,实际上要表达的是“不要多买,只要买自己需要的”。C 项说的就是要坚持自己需要的,因此是正确答案。E 项“不浪费,不多要”具有一定干扰性。但是“浪费”在本段没有依据,是添加的无关内容,原文是说需要多少买多少,并没有说买多了就会浪费,故排除。

第二章

语段填空题 48 篇