

2018

MBA/MPA/MPAcc 等专业学位

考研英语(二)

阅读理解80篇
精讲精练

上册：精练

主编 中国人民大学 **郭崇兴**

- ★ 真题同源材料权威精练精讲分册印刷
- ★ 揭示英语(二)阅读理解命题规律
- ★ 总结六种题型出题形式与答题技巧
- ★ 采用精准定位法层层深入精剖细析



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前言

考研英语(二)阅读理解A部分共四篇文章,20道题,每小题2分,共40分。很明显,这部分分值在总分100分中占据了相当大的比重,对于考生而言,这部分的得分对总分的高低起着至关重要的作用。而作为考研的必考科目之一,英语成绩的高低直接决定了考生能否获得录取资格。很自然,阅读理解部分就成了考生重点复习的一部分。

除此之外,阅读理解部分的重要性还在于,不管是英语知识运用、英汉翻译还是写作部分,都渗透着对阅读理解能力的考查。因为不管是哪种题型,都要求考生能够读懂读透句子,这是正确答题的前提和关键。所以,阅读水平的提高,不仅对阅读题型至关重要,对于考研英语的整体复习来说,都有着不可小觑的作用。

但是根据对历年考研英语成绩的统计,考生在这部分的得分情况并不理想。阅读理解部分的难度不断加大是考生分数偏低的一个原因,另一个很重要的原因就是考生缺乏练习,缺乏一定的指导,对于考查题型以及针对各题型的应对策略没有一个整体的把握。

考研英语(二)阅读理解部分主要考查考生获取信息、理解文章、猜测重要生词词义并进行推断等方面的能力。这部分为多项选择题,共四篇文章,总长度为1500词左右。要求考生阅读文章并回答每篇文章后面的问题。

本书严格按照最新考研英语大纲英语(二)(非英语专业)要求编写而成,包含20个单元(unit),80篇阅读文章(text)。本书中的模拟练习详细讲述了精准定位法的应用,不仅为考生分析了正确答案为什么对,还分析了错误答案为什么错,并展开了环环相扣、层层深入的讲解。仔细研读本书,考生必将有效地提高考试成绩。

本书以考研英语历年真题中的阅读理解A部分为依据,进行了大量的总结、提炼工作,归纳出了六种出题形式,并总结出了相应的应对策略,以帮助考生在最短的时间内提高阅读理解水平,掌握各种题型的答题技巧。

本书在内容上主要有以下特色:

简约+核心

首先,在标准答案的讲解部分,本书利用“精准定位法”定位了与题干要求相关的信息(句子或段落),然后根据具体的命题形式应用了相应的答题技巧,为考生详细分析了正确答案之所以正确的原因。此外,还逐一分析了错误选项,使考生对出题人设置干扰项的思路有个清晰的认识。

其次,本书还列出了文章中出现的大纲单词、超纲单词和核心词组,这可以帮助考生强化对单词的掌握,并使其对文章中出现的超纲单词有所了解。

最后,本书提供了文章的参考译文。在考试准备阶段,考生不能为做题而做题,更重要的是提高自己的综合能力。做完题,看完答案解析后,考生应该再返回原文,对文中出现的

重点单词、词组和语法进行重点记忆,并试着翻译全文,然后与参考译文进行对比,找出自己的不足,这样才能最大程度地提升考生的语言综合运用能力。

实用+指导

在每单元的练习基础之上,本书总结了六种题型的出题形式和答题技巧。在答案详解部分,本书不仅仅是给出了正确答案,还详细讲述了得出正确答案的过程,同时还将应对策略贯穿其中,目的是让考生不仅知其然,还要知其所以然。

经过作者长期的认真写作和多次修改完善,本书最后呈现在广大考生面前,相信对于广大考生提高阅读理解能力、破解长句难句、夺取阅读理解高分必将起到重要的作用!祝愿广大考生能够金榜题名,考入更高学府,实现自己的深造梦想!

郭崇兴

2017年3月

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Unit 1

Text 1

上册

精练

Unit 1

Text 1

Yet these global trends hide starkly different national and regional stories. Vittorio Colao, the boss of Vodafone, which operates or partially owns networks in 31 countries, argues that the farther south you go, the more people use their phones, even past the equator: where life is less organized, people need a tool, for example to rejig appointments. “Culture influences the lifestyle, and the lifestyle influences the way we communicate,” he says, “If you don’t leave your phone on in a meeting in Italy, you are likely to miss the next one.”

Other mundane factors also affect how phones are used. For instance, in countries where many people have holiday homes they are more likely to give out a mobile number, which then becomes the default where they can be reached, thus undermining the use of fixed-line phones. Technologies are always “both constructive and constructed by historical, social, and cultural contexts,” writes Mizuko Ito, an anthropologist at the University of California in Irvine, who has co-edited a book on Japan’s mobile-phone subculture.

Indeed, Japan is a good example of how such subcultures come about. In the 1990s Americans and Scandinavians were early adopters of mobile phones. But in the next decade Japan was widely seen as the model for the mobile future, given its early embrace of the mobile internet. For some time *Wired*, a magazine for technology lovers, ran a column called “Japanese schoolgirl watch”, serving readers with a stream of mobile oddities. The implication was that what Japanese schoolgirls did one day, everyone else would do the next.

The country’s mobile boom was arguably encouraged by underlying social conditions. Most teenagers had long used pagers to keep in touch, in 1999 NTT, Japan’s dominant operator, launched i-mode, a platform for mobile-internet services. It allowed cheap e-mails between networks and the Japanese promptly signed up in droves for mobile internet. Ms Ito also points out that Japan is a crowded place with lots of rules. Harried teenagers, in particular, have few chances for private conversations and talking on the phone in public is frowned upon, if not outlawed. Hence the appeal of mobile data services.

The best way to grasp Japan’s mobile culture is to take a crowded commuter train. There are plenty of signs advising you not to use your phone. Every few minutes announcements are made to the same effect. If you do take a call, you risk more than disapproving gazes. Passengers may appeal to a guard who will quietly but firmly explain: *dame desu* —it’s not allowed. Some studies suggest that talking on a mobile phone on a train is seen as worse than in a theatre. Instead, hushed passengers type away on their handsets or read mobile-phone novels (written Japanese allows more information to be displayed on a small screen than languages that use the Roman alphabet).

1. According to the passage, an Italian would leave his phone on in a meeting for which of the following reasons?
[A] He is afraid of missing a business opportunity.
[B] His family members may call him in emergency.
[C] He thinks it is rude to leave a call unanswered.
[D] He needs to get posted about the latest change in the work schedule.
2. Which of the following statements is best supported by the passage?
[A] How we use our phones reflect where we live.
[B] Technologies determine the way we communicate.
[C] Culture influences the development of technologies.
[D] Social conditions dictate the mobile future.
3. The author suggests that Japan leads the world in the mobile-phone culture in that _____.
[A] the Japanese are the earliest mobile phone users
[B] the Japanese are the chattiest mobile phone users
[C] the Japanese use mobile internet early on
[D] Japan provides the best mobile phone services
4. It can be inferred from the passage that the Japanese teenagers are fond of the mobile data services because _____.
[A] they like to play electronic games
[B] they like to talk to their friends on the phone
[C] they can read novels on the phone
[D] they can communicate with their friends more conveniently
5. Which of the following is the most appropriate title for the passage, based on its content?
[A] the Japanese phone culture [B] culture and technology
[C] all alike, all different [D] handy, if you are thrifty

Text 2

All around the world, lawyers generate more hostility than the members of any other profession—with the possible exception of journalism. But there are few places where clients have more grounds for complaint than America.

During the decade before the economic crisis, spending on legal services in America grew twice as fast as inflation. The best lawyers made skyscrapers-full of money, tempting ever more students to pile into law schools. But most law graduates never get a big-firm job. Many of them instead become the kind of nuisance-lawsuit filer that makes the tort system a costly nightmare.

There are many reasons for this. One is the excessive costs of a legal education. There is just one path for a lawyer in most American states: a four-year undergraduate degree in some unrelated subject, then a three-year law degree at one of 200 law schools authorized by the American Bar Association and an expensive preparation for the bar exam. This leaves today's average law-school graduate with \$100,000 of debt on top of undergraduate debts. Law-school debt means that many cannot afford to go into government or non-profit work, and that they have to work fearsomely hard.