



20天突破实用宝典

2007

TEST BIBLE

考研英语

阅读  
理解

考研英语命题研究小组 编

1400题

20天  
突破

决战考研之巅!



中国石化出版社

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# 考研英语阅读理解 20 天突破

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# 前 言

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的弄潮儿,百万莘莘学子加入到了如火如荼的考研浪潮中来。作为战斗在培训一线的考研老师,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。因此,我们郑重向大家推荐《考研英语 20 天突破实用宝典》系列丛书,与大家一起决战考研之巅峰!

为了能够更好地使用该套丛书,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与分享,但愿能从复习时间安排、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莘莘学子来说,结果也许是令人惊喜的,但过程却不堪忍受。于是,我们需要改变,考试不可能被我们改变,我们只有改变自己。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,这也就需要——

## 第一、心态放松

有的同学越到考试越烦,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,他都还在用功,我怎么好意思睡?于是,虽然已经看不进一个字了,我还坐在书桌前。为什么会这样呢?因为我们没有抱着一种体验的心态,我们仅仅想捱长一点时间。于是这个过程就真的变得痛苦了。可是只要改变心态,就会进入一种良性循环,成绩也会提高。不仅仅体验学习,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!”考研如火如荼的季节,正是初冬的时候,夜深时,教学楼周围升起一层薄雾,在通宵教室的灯光照耀之下,有一种朦胧的感觉。这种美丽平时很难感觉到,但在长时间的投入学习之后,当你从书堆中抬起头来,就会不自觉地感动于大自然的美。

心态是一种主观能动性。考研政治要点之一:人的主观能动性将对客观存在产生作用。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明证,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了提高自己实际的阅读和写作能力的。所以只要把大纲要求的语法知识以及 5500 词汇弄熟就完全可以了,要把更多的时间和精力放到阅读写作上来。

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,于是我们得知己知彼,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——

## 第三、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搞透。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它的复习资料。另外还要注意,我们说要把真题“搞透”。并不是说大家把历年的真题做几遍就行了。所谓搞透,就是不仅要知道正确的答案还要知道错误的答

案，不仅要把题目搞透还要把文章搞透。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。

#### 第四、改变考试方式

当有了一定实力、了解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，出题者把它分成四类型：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：“每个作者都有自己的写作目的，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、谨遵考研大纲，精研历年真题

本书完全以《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。在本书的编写过程中，我们以历年真题为圆心，以真题中的难点重点为半径画圆。为了说明一些重要的问题，我们还适当选择了一些四、六级的真题作为例子(在本书中，凡是标出年份的例子都选自于考研历年真题，凡是未标注年份的例子均选自于四、六级真题或属于模拟试题。)本书内容充实，包括99个核心问题，15种基本题型，186个经典实例，433道精品习题，280组同义替换。

#### 第二、经典文章译文，加深真理解

为了加深对真题中阅读理解文章的把握，凡是考研的阅读真题都给出了答案解析及译文。我们建议同学们尽量把阅读理解背诵下来，这样不仅解决了阅读理解的词汇、复杂句、语感等问题，同时也解决了考研复习中的重点与非重点之间的关系问题。在本书的阅读理解练习中，本想给出每年阅读理解真题中的重点核心词汇，然而受篇幅所限，未能如愿，但同学们可以参照该套丛书的《考研英语词汇20天突破》，在这本书中列举了历年真题词汇。

#### 第三、合理的时间分配，独特的切分原则

为了保证有条不紊地达到高效率的复习效果，我们把学习的重点分成了20天，其中包括阅读理解的解题技巧、长难例句、阅读理解的各种题型、同义替换词及相关词、历年真题和模拟试题等内容。经过这样的划分，一方面体现了科学而又合理的复习原则，另一方面也避免了复习中容易疲劳和枯燥的弊端。

#### 第四、潜心的深入钻研，实用的解题技巧

该书荟萃和研磨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，在此基础上提出了独到的见解，真正做到了“人无我有，人有我优”。

#### 第五、道破了考官意图，崭新的备考视角

该书通过历年真题，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了方向。由于时间仓促，错误疏漏在所难免，恳请广大考生斧正，待再版时修订。

编者

# 2006 年阅读理解真题解析

## Part A

### Directions:

Read the following four texts. Answer the questions below each text by choosing A, B, C or D. mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (40 points)

### Text 1

In spite of "endless talk of difference," American society is an amazing machine for homogenizing people. There is "the democratizing uniformity of dress and discourse, and the casualness and absence of deference" characteristic of popular culture. People are absorbed into "a culture of consumption" launched by the 19<sup>th</sup>-century department stores that offered "vast arrays of goods in an elegant atmosphere. Instead of intimate shops catering to a knowledgeable elite" these were stores "anyone could enter, regardless of class or background. This turned shopping into a public and democratic act." The mass media, advertising and sports are other forces for homogenization.

Immigrants are quickly fitting into this common culture, which may not be altogether elevating but is hardly poisonous. Writing for the National Immigration Forum, Gregory Rodriguez reports that today's immigration is neither at unprecedented levels nor resistant to assimilation. In 1998 immigrants were 9.8 percent of the population; in 1900, 13.6 percent. In the 10 years prior to 1990, 3.1 immigrants arrived for every 1,000 residents; in the 10 years prior to 1890, 9.2 for every 1,000. Now, consider three indices of assimilation -language, home ownership and intermarriage.

The 1990 Census revealed that "a majority of immigrants from each of the fifteen most common countries of origin spoke English 'well' or 'very well' after ten years of residence." The children of immigrants tend to be bilingual and proficient in English. "By the third generation, the original language is lost in the majority of immigrant families." Hence the description of America as a "graveyard" for languages. By 1996 foreign-born immigrants who had arrived before 1970 had a home ownership rate of 75.6 percent, higher than the 69.8 percent rate among native-born Americans.

Foreign-born Asians and Hispanics "have higher rates of intermarriage than do U.S.-born whites and blacks." By the third generation, one third of Hispanic women are married to non-Hispanics, and 41 percent of Asian-American women are married to non-Asians.

Rodriguez notes that children in remote villages around the world are fans of superstars like Arnold Schwarzenegger and Garth Brooks, yet "some Americans fear that immigrants living within the United States remain somehow immune to the nation's assimilative power."

Are there divisive issues and pockets of seething anger in America? Indeed. It is big enough to have a bit of everything. But particularly when viewed against America's turbulent past, today's social indices hardly suggest a dark and deteriorating social environment.

21. The word "homogenizing" (Line 2, Paragraph 1) most probably means

- [A] identifying. [B] associating. [C] assimilating. [D] monopolizing.

22. According to the author, the department stores of the 19th century

- [A] played a role in the spread of popular culture.  
[B] became intimate shops for common consumers.  
[C] satisfied the needs of a knowledgeable elite.  
[D] owed its emergence to the culture of consumption.

23. The text suggests that immigrants now in the U. S.
- [A] are resistant to homogenization.
  - [B] exert a great influence on American culture.
  - [C] are hardly a threat to the common culture.
  - [D] constitute the majority of the population.
24. Why are Arnold Schwarzenegger and Garth Brooks mentioned in Paragraph 5?
- [A] To prove their popularity around the world.
  - [B] To reveal the public's fear of immigrants.
  - [C] To give examples of successful immigrants.
  - [D] To show the powerful influence of American culture.
25. In the author's opinion, the absorption of immigrants into American society is
- [A] rewarding.
  - [B] successful.
  - [C] fruitless.
  - [D] harmful.

## Text 2

Stratford-on-Avon, as we all know, has only one industry-William Shakespeare-but there are two distinctly separate and increasingly hostile branches. There is the Royal Shakespeare Company (RSC), which presents superb productions of the plays at the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre on the Avon. And there are the townsfolk who largely live off the tourists who come, not to see the plays, but to look at Anne Hathaway's Cottage, Shakespeare's birthplace and the other sights.

The worthy residents of Stratford doubt that the theatre adds a penny to their revenue. They frankly dislike the RSC's actors, them with their long hair and beards and sandals and noisiness. It's all deliciously ironic when you consider that Shakespeare, who earns their living, was himself an actor (with a beard) and did his share of noise-making.

The tourist streams are not entirely separate. The sightseers who come by bus-and often take in Warwick Castle and Blenheim Palace on the side-don't usually see the plays, and some of them are even surprised to find a theatre in Stratford. However, the playgoers do manage a little sight-seeing along with their playgoing. It is the playgoers, the RSC contends, who bring in much of the town's revenue because they spend the night (some of them four or five nights) pouring cash into the hotels and restaurants. The sightseers can take in everything and get out of town by nightfall.

The townsfolk don't see it this way and the local council does not contribute directly to the subsidy of the Royal Shakespeare Company. Stratford cries poor traditionally. Nevertheless every hotel in town seems to be adding a new wing or cocktail lounge. Hilton is building its own hotel there, which you may be sure will be decorated with Hamlet Hamburger Bars, the Lear Lounge, the Banquo Banqueting Room, and so forth, and will be very expensive.

Anyway, the townsfolk can't understand why the Royal Shakespeare Company needs a subsidy. (The theatre has broken attendance records for three years in a row. Last year its 1,431 seats were 94 per cent occupied all year long and this year they'll do better.) The reason, of course, is that costs have rocketed and ticket prices have stayed low.

It would be a shame to raise prices too much because it would drive away the young people who are Stratford's most attractive clientele. They come entirely for the plays, not the sights. They all seem to look alike (though they come from all over)-lean, pointed, dedicated faces, wearing jeans and sandals, eating their buns and bedding down for the night on the flagstones outside the theatre to buy the 20 seats and 80 standing-room tickets held for the sleepers and sold to them when the box office opens at 10:30 a. m.

26. From the first two paragraphs, we learn that

[A] the townsfolk deny the RSC's contribution to the town's revenue.

- [B] the actors of the RSC imitate Shakespeare on and off stage.
  - [C] the two branches of the RSC are not on good terms.
  - [D] the townsfolk earn little from tourism.
27. It can be inferred from Paragraph 3 that
- [A] the sightseers cannot visit the Castle and the Palace separately.
  - [B] the playgoers spend more money than the sightseers.
  - [C] the sightseers do more shopping than the playgoers.
  - [D] the playgoers go to no other places in town than the theater.
28. By saying "Stratford cries poor traditionally" (Lines 2-3, Paragraph 4), the author implies that
- [A] Stratford cannot afford the expansion projects.
  - [B] Stratford has long been in financial difficulties.
  - [C] the town is not really short of money.
  - [D] the townsfolk used to be poorly paid.
29. According to the townsfolk, the RSC deserves no subsidy because
- [A] ticket prices can be raised to cover the spending.
  - [B] the company is financially ill-managed.
  - [C] the behavior of the actors is not socially acceptable.
  - [D] the theatre attendance is on the rise.
30. From the text we can conclude that the author
- [A] is supportive of both sides.
  - [B] favors the townsfolk's view.
  - [C] takes a detached attitude.
  - [D] is sympathetic to the RSC.

### Text 3

When prehistoric man arrived in new parts of the world, something strange happened to the large animals: they suddenly became extinct. Smaller species survived. The large, slow-growing animals were easy game, and were quickly hunted to extinction. Now something similar could be happening in the oceans.

That the seas are being overfished has been known for years. What researchers such as Ransom Myers and Boris Worm have shown is just how fast things are changing. They have looked at half a century of data from fisheries around the world. Their methods do not attempt to estimate the actual biomass (the amount of living biological matter) of fish species in particular parts of the ocean, but rather changes in that biomass over time. According to their latest paper published in *Nature*, the biomass of large predators (animals that kill and eat other animals) in a new fishery is reduced on average by 80% within 15 years of the start of exploitation. In some long-fished areas, it has halved again since then.

Dr. Worm acknowledges that these figures are conservative. One reason for this is that fishing technology has improved. Today's vessels can find their prey using satellites and sonar, which were not available 50 years ago. That means a higher proportion of what is in the sea is being caught, so the real difference between present and past is likely to be worse than the one recorded by changes in catch sizes. In the early days, too, longlines would have been more saturated with fish. Some individuals would therefore not have been caught, since no baited hooks would have been available to trap them, leading to an underestimate of fish stocks in the past. Furthermore, in the early days of longline fishing, a lot of fish were lost to sharks after they had been hooked. That is no longer a problem, because there are fewer sharks around now.

Dr. Myers and Dr. Worm argue that their work gives a correct baseline, which future management efforts must take into account. They believe the data support an idea current among marine biologists, that of



the "shifting baseline". The notion is that people have failed to detect the massive changes which have happened in the ocean because they have been looking back only a relatively short time into the past. That matters because theory suggests that the maximum sustainable yield that can be cropped from a fishery comes when the biomass of a target species is about 50 % of its original levels. Most fisheries are well below that, which is a bad way to do business.

31. The extinction of large prehistoric animals is noted to suggest that
- [A] large animals were vulnerable to the changing environment.
  - [B] small species survived as large animals disappeared.
  - [C] large sea animals may face the same threat today.
  - [D] slow-growing fish outlive fast-growing ones.
32. We can infer from Dr. Myers and Dr. Worm's paper that
- [A] the stock of large predators in some old fisheries has reduced by 90 %.
  - [B] there are only half as many fisheries as there were 15 years ago.
  - [C] the catch sizes in new fisheries are only 20 % of the original amount.
  - [D] the number of large predators dropped faster in new fisheries than in the old.
33. By saying "these figures are conservative" (Line 1, Paragraph 3), Dr. Worm means that
- [A] fishing technology has improved rapidly.
  - [B] the catch-sizes are actually smaller than recorded.
  - [C] the marine biomass has suffered a greater loss.
  - [D] the data collected so far are out of date.
34. Dr. Myers and other researchers hold that
- [A] people should look for a baseline that can work for a longer time.
  - [B] fisheries should keep their yields below 50 % of the biomass.
  - [C] the ocean biomass should be restored to its original level.
  - [D] people should adjust the fishing baseline to the changing situation.
35. The author seems to be mainly concerned with most fisheries'
- [A] management efficiency.
  - [B] biomass level.
  - [C] catch-size limits.
  - [D] technological application.

## Text 4

Many things make people think artists are weird. But the weirdest may be this: artists' only job is to explore emotions, and yet they choose to focus on the ones that feel bad.

This wasn't always so. The earliest forms of art, like painting and music, are those best suited for expressing joy. But somewhere from the 19th century onward, more artists began seeing happiness as meaningless, phony or, worst of all, boring, as we went from Wordsworth's daffodils to Baudelaire's flowers of evil.

You could argue that art became more skeptical of happiness because modern times have seen so much misery. But it's not as if earlier times didn't know perpetual war, disaster and the massacre of innocents. The reason, in fact, may be just the opposite: there is too much damn happiness in the world today.

After all, what is the one modern form of expression almost completely dedicated to depicting happiness? Advertising. The rise of anti-happy art almost exactly tracks the emergence of mass media, and with it, a commercial culture in which happiness is not just an ideal but an ideology.

People in earlier eras were surrounded by reminders of misery. They worked until exhausted, lived with few protections and died young. In the West, before mass communication and literacy, the most powerful mass medium was the church, which reminded worshippers that their souls were in danger and that they

would someday be meat for worms. Given all this, they did not exactly need their art to be a bummer too.

Today the messages the average Westerner is surrounded with are not religious but commercial, and forever happy. Fast-food eaters, news anchors, text messengers, all smiling, smiling, smiling. Our magazines feature beaming celebrities and happy families in perfect homes. And since these messages have an agenda - to lure us to open our wallets - they make the very idea of happiness seem unreliable. "Celebrate!" commanded the ads for the arthritis drug Celebrex, before we found out it could increase the risk of heart attacks.

But what we forget - what our economy depends on us forgetting - is that happiness is more than pleasure without pain. The things that bring the greatest joy carry the greatest potential for loss and disappointment. Today, surrounded by promises of easy happiness, we need art to tell us, as religion once did, *Memento mori*: remember that you will die, that everything ends, and that happiness comes not in denying this but in living with it. It's a message even more bitter than a clove cigarette, yet, somehow, a breath of fresh air.

36. By citing the examples of poets Wordsworth and Baudelaire, the author intends to show that
- [A] poetry is not as expressive of joy as painting or music.
  - [B] art grows out of both positive and negative feelings.
  - [C] poets today are less skeptical of happiness.
  - [D] artists have changed their focus of interest.
37. The word "bummer" (Line 5, Paragraph 5) most probably means something
- [A] religious.
  - [B] unpleasant.
  - [C] entertaining.
  - [D] commercial.
38. In the author's opinion, advertising
- [A] emerges in the wake of the anti-happy art.
  - [B] is a cause of disappointment for the general public.
  - [C] replaces the church as a major source of information.
  - [D] creates an illusion of happiness rather than happiness itself.
39. We can learn from the last paragraph that the author believes
- [A] happiness more often than not ends in sadness.
  - [B] the anti-happy art is distasteful but refreshing.
  - [C] misery should be enjoyed rather than denied.
  - [D] the anti-happy art flourishes when economy booms.
40. Which of the following is true of the text?
- [A] Religion once functioned as a reminder of misery.
  - [B] Art provides a balance between expectation and reality.
  - [C] People feel disappointed at the realities of modern society.
  - [D] Mass media are inclined to cover disasters and deaths.

## Text 1

### ■ 答案与解析

#### 21. [答案][C]

[解析]词义题,题干中的"most probably means"表明本题是词义题。题干中的信号词出自文章第一段第一句话中。本题考查对句子的理解。文章第一段指出:虽然"喋喋不休地谈论差异",但美国社会却是一台令人惊讶的、使人同化机器;具有服装与谈吐的"民主式统一"……的特征。这说明,该词可能与"difference"的意思相反,与"uniformity"的意思相近。C为正确答案。A、B和D都与文章的意思不符合。

22. [答案][A]

[解析]细节题,题干中的“according to the author”表明本题是观点细节题。题干中的信号词是“the 19<sup>th</sup> century department stores”,出自文章第一段第二句话中。本题考查对第一段的理解。文章第一段指出:人们注重 19 世纪的百货商场发起的“消费文化”运动,这些商场在雅致的气氛中推出琳琅满目的商品;与那些迎合见多识广的精英阶层的私人精品店不同,这些百货商店欢迎任何顾客进去购物,不管其阶层或背景;大众传媒、广告和体育运动是塑造同化的另外一些因素。这说明,百货商场也是传播的因素之一。A 为正确答案。文中的普通消费者与私人精品店是对立关系,百货商场与精英阶层也是对立关系,而 B 和 C 混淆了这两者的关系,所以不对;D 属于因果倒置。

23. [答案][C]

[解析]这是一道细节题,根据题干中的“immigrants now”将答案锁定在第二段开头句,句子用了现在进行时态,说“移民正很快地融入这种公众文化,这也许对该文化的优化无甚裨益,但也几乎毫无损害”,可见当今美国的移民对现有的公众文化并不构成威胁,这正是 C 的意思,故答案为 C。选项 A“抵制融合”,B“极大地影响着美国文化”,D“构成了人口的多数”均没有依据。

24. [答案][D]

[解析]这是一道例证题,问作者提到“施瓦辛格和布鲁斯”的意图。第五段中的转折词 yet 很重要,yet 后面说“部分美国人却担心,住在美国国内的移民仍然不为国家的融合力所动”,这就说明 yet 前面,作者应该暗示了“美国文化足以融合所有移民”的观点,所以,作者举例说“施瓦辛格和布鲁斯已经成了世界各地人们的心中偶像”就是为了说明美国文化的融合力锐不可当,这正是 D 的意思,故 D 为正确答案。B“为了揭示公众对移民的担心”不准确,选 C“举几个成功移民的例子”说明考生对文章这一部分没有完全理解。

25. [答案][B]

[解析]这是一道作者观点题,也是全文的观点,问作者对移民融入美国社会有何看法?无论是文章主题句“尽管人们‘无休止地说着差异’,美国社会就似一台惊人的融合人的机器”,还是文章主体内容(从语言、住宅拥有率及通婚率三个角度说明移民是成功的),都表明作者认为“移民融入美国社会是成功的”,故 B 为正确答案。A“(移民融入美国社会是)有益的”与第二段开头句作者的看法明显不符;C“毫无结果”和 D“有害的”则明显不对。

## Text 2

### ■ 答案与解析

26. [答案][A]

[解析]归纳题,题干中的“we learn”表明本题是归纳题。本题考查对前面两段的归纳总结。文章第一、二段指出:艾汶河上的斯台福镇只有一个产业,那就是威廉·莎士比亚,但存在两个明显不同并且日益敌对的分支,一个是皇家莎士比亚剧团,另外一个就是当地居民,这些人主要依靠来这里的游客为生;斯台福镇的居民们怀疑戏院是否真的能为他们增加一点收入。这说明,斯台福镇上的居民不相信皇家剧团给镇上带来收入。A 为正确答案。与 B 有关的信息是第二段的第二、三句话,文中是说“这些人披着长发,留着胡须,脚穿便鞋,大声喧哗;莎翁自己就是个演员(也留着胡须),也喧哗过……”,这说明 B 不对;与 C 有关的信息是第一段,文中是说“斯台福镇只有一个产业,那就是威廉·莎士比亚,但存在两个明显不同并且日益敌对的分支,一个是皇家莎士比亚剧团,另外一个就是当地居民”,这说明 C 不对;D 与第一段中“当地居民主要依靠来这里的游客为生”的意思不符。

27. [答案][B]

[解析]推论题,题干中的“it can be inferred”表明本题是推论题。本题考查在理解第三段的基础上进行推理的能力。文章第三段指出:皇家剧团的人认为,是看戏的人为该镇带来了收入,因

为这些人一个晚上会给旅馆和餐馆带来大量收入,而观光者会游览所有景点,到晚上时会离开镇子。由此可以推知,看戏的人在镇上花的钱比观光者多。B为正确答案。与A有关的信息是该段的第二句话,文中是说“乘大巴车来的观光者常常顺道去华列克城堡和布兰海姆宫去看看”,说明A不对;第三段中并没有讨论购物的问题,所以C不对;D该段第三句话“去看戏的人还真能在看戏之余抽出时间四处转转”的意思不符。

28. [答案][C]

[解析]这是一道句意题。根据第四段,虽然说“Stratford市长期以来一直说穷”,但转折词后面所描述的情况却表明Stratford并不穷(然而,城里的每家酒店似乎都在扩建新翼楼或增添鸡尾酒厅。希尔顿也将在这儿开张…),因此引号句子的实际含义是C“该市并不真的缺钱”,所以答案为C。选项B是对引号句子的表层意思的解释,并不符合文章下文所讲的内容,所以排除。

29. [答案][D]

[解析]这是一道细节题。问市民们认为RSC不该享受补贴的理由是什么?题干的用词将答案锁定在第五段,而括号里面就是市民们的理由,可见市民们的理由是D“剧院上座率在上升”,故D是正确答案。选项A“可以提高票价来支付开支”与问题的提问不相关,排除;B“该公司经济上管理不善”与文章内容明显不符,排除;C“演员们的行为不能为社会接受”不是市民们所持看法的理由,答非所问,也排除。

30. [答案][D]

[解析]本题涉及全文所表现出的倾向态度。从全文的内容看,作者似乎更多地是站在RSC的一边,替它说话。从用词上看,第一段说到RSC时用了形容词“superb(杰出的)”,第二段说到对立面——市民们时则用了形容词“worthy(戏谑语)应得到新生的”。综合判断,作者在文章中对RSC是“表示好感的,赞同的”,即有倾向的,故选择D。A“赞同双方的”,B“支持市民们的”,C“持过程观态度”都不准确,可以排除。

### Text 3

#### ■ 答案与解析

31. [答案][C]

[解析]结构题,题干中的“...is noted to”表明本题是结构题。本题考查作者的意图。题干中的信号词是“extinction”,出自文章第一段第三句话中。文章第一段指出:当史前人类涉足地球上的新领域时,大型动物发生了一些奇怪的变化,它们突然灭绝了;生长缓慢的大型动物成为容易捕获的猎物,它们很快被猎杀而灭绝;如今,类似的情形可能正在海洋中发生;第二段第一句话接着指出:人们了解“海洋在被过度捕捞”这个问题许多年了。这说明,文中提到大型史前动物的灭绝,是为了说明类似的情形会发生在海洋中。C为正确答案。与A有关的信息是第一段的第一句话,文中是说“当史前人类涉足地球上的新领域时,大型动物发生了一些奇怪的变化”,并不是说大型动物易受变化的环境的影响,所以A不对;与B有关的信息是第一段的第二、三句话,文中是说“大型动物突然灭绝了,较小型的物种存活下来”,并不是说小型物种的存活归因于大型动物的灭绝,所以B不对;D属于无中生有。

32. [答案][A]

[解析]推论题,题干中的“we can infer”表明本题是推论题。本题考查在理解第二段的基础上进行推理的能力。文章第二段指出:根据发表在《自然》杂志上的最新研究报告,在开始捕捞的15年内,在新渔场的大型捕食动物的数量平均减少了80%;在一些长期捕捞的区域,自从那时起,数量又减少了一半。由此可以推知,老渔场的大型捕食动物数量减少超过了80%。A为正确答案。第二段并没有提到渔场的数量,所以B不对;这两人的论文并没有涉及捕获物大小的信息,所以C不对;文中没有比较新旧渔场较大捕食动物的数量下降速度,所以D也不对。

## 33. [答案][C]

[解析]这是一道语意题。根据上下文的意思(Worm 博士承认,这些数据还是保守性的,原因之一是捕鱼技术提高了不少。今天的捕鱼船可以利用卫星和声纳发现猎物,这是 50 年前所不可能的,这意味着更高比例的海洋生物正在被捕杀)可以看出,所谓“这些数字是保守的”的意思是说 C“海洋生物量遭到了更大的损失”,故 C 为正确答案。A“捕鱼技术提高很快”,B“捕鱼量比记录的实际要小结”,D“迄今收集的数据过时了”,均不准确,要排除。

## 34. [答案][D]

[解析]这是一道细节题。题干中的 Dr. Myers and other researchers 以及 hold(认为)把考点锁定在末段,题干中的 other researchers 指代的是原文末段的“marine biologists”。仔细理解这个段落的内容就能发现,研究人员们认为“捕鱼的底线应该随着实际情况的变化而调整”,这正是选项 D 的意思,故 D 为正确答案,它实际是末段内容的概括而已。选项 B“渔场应该将产量控制在生物量的 50% 以下”不准确,文章说的是“捕获量得控制在最初数量的 50% 以下”,典型的似是而非式的干扰项设计方式。

## 35. [答案][B]

[解析]本题涉及作者主要关注的是多数渔场的什么问题,是一道细节题。题干中的 most fisheries 将考点指向文章末尾句。仔细理解末尾两句,再综合文章后半部分的内容,作者对渔场关注的焦点是“生物量还有多少”,因此 B 是正确答案。A“管理效率”,C“捕鱼量的限度”,D“技术应用”,都是文章提到过的细节,但不是作者主要的关注目标,答非所问,所以排除。

## Text 4

## ■ 答案与解析

## 36. [答案][D]

[解析]结构题,题干中的“by citing the example of...”表明本题是结构题。本题考查作者的意图。文章第一段指出:艺术家的唯一工作就是探索情感,可是他们选择重点探索的却是那些令人不快的情感;第二段接着指出:事情并不总是这样的;最早的艺术形式,比如绘画和音乐,是那些最适合表达快乐的形式;但是,在 19 世纪之前的某个时期,更多的艺术家开始把快乐看作是无味、虚假,或者最糟糕的,令人烦闷的东西,就像我们从华兹沃斯的“水仙”到波德莱尔的“恶之花”中感受的一样。作者举这两人的例子是为了说明,艺术家的兴趣发生了变化。D 为正确答案。文中并没有比较诗歌与绘画和音乐,所以 A 不对;B 属于无中生有;与 C 有关的信息是第三段的第一句话,文中是说“你可能认为,艺术家更怀疑快乐,因为现代社会目睹了太多苦难”,这只是一种可能性,并不是实际情况,所以 C 不对。

## 37. [答案][B]

[解析]词义题,题干中的“most probably means”表明本题是词义题。本题考查对句子的理解。文章第五段指出:在较早时期,人们时时会想起苦难,他们一直工作到筋疲力尽,生活几乎没有什么保障,在年轻时就死去了;在西方,在大众通讯和读书识字出现之前,最有影响的大众传媒是教会,教会提醒崇拜者,他们的灵魂处于危险之中,他们迟早会成为蛆虫的食粮;由于这一切,人们其实并不需要令人不愉快的艺术。根据“surrounded by reminders of misery... lived with few protections and died young”可知,该词可能的意思是“令人不愉快的”。B 为正确答案。A 和 D 与文章的意思不符;C 与文章的意思相反。

## 38. [答案][D]

[解析]这是一道作者观点题,问作者对广告的看法。仔细理解第六段的内容,尤其所举的关于 Celebrex 药品的例子,便会发现,作者认为广告给人们所传递的是一种虚假的快乐信息,所以 D 为正确答案。其他三项较易排除。

## 39. [答案][B]

[解析]本题询问作者末句的相关观点。末段说到“我们需要艺术来告诉我们,就好比宗教曾经告

诉我们的那样,警示:记住,你会死的,一切都会结束,快乐不在于否认这一点而在于容忍这一点。这个讯息虽说比丁香烟还要苦涩,然而,由于某种原因,也是一股清新的气息”,这句话概括一下就是选项 B 的意思(反快乐的艺术虽然令人不快但却令人清醒),故 B 为正确答案。选项 D“痛苦应该被享受而非否认”不准确,因为作者决没有“享受痛苦”之意,文章只是说“live with it (忍受/容忍痛苦)”,典型的似是而非的干扰项设计方式。

40. [答案][A]

[解析]这是一道细节题,考点在文章末段。相关部分说,“今天,被轻松的快乐许诺所包围,我们需要艺术来告诉我们,就好比宗教曾经告诉我们的那样:记住,你会死的,一切都会结束,快乐不在于否认这一点而在于容忍这一点”,由此可知,宗教曾经提醒我们生存和苦难,因此 A 为正确答案。B“艺术提供了期望和现实之间的平衡”,C“人们对道德的现实感到失望”,D“大众传媒往往倾向于报道灾难和死亡”,均明显不符原文,予以排除。

## Part B

### Directions:

In the following article, 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 gaps. There are two extra choices, which you do not need to use. Mark your answers on **ANSWER SHEET 1**. (10 points)

On the north bank of the Ohio river sits Evansville, Ind., home of David Williams, 52, and of a river-boat casino (a place where gambling games are played). During several years of gambling in that casino, Williams, a state auditor earning \$35,000 a year, lost approximately \$175,000. He had never gambled before the casino sent him a coupon for \$20 worth of gambling.

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.

In March 1998 a friend of Williams’s got him involuntarily confined to a treatment center for addictions, and wrote to inform the casino of Williams’s gambling problem. The casino included a photo of Williams among those of banned gamblers, and wrote to him a “cease admissions” letter. Noting the “medical/psychological” nature of problem gambling behavior, the letter said that before being readmitted to the casino he would have to present medical/psychological information demonstrating that patronizing the casino would pose no threat to his safety or, well-being.

(42) \_\_\_\_\_.

The Wall Street Journal reports that the casino has 24 signs warning: “Enjoy the fun., and always bet with your head, not over it.” Every entrance ticket lists a toll-free number for counseling from the Indiana Department of Mental Health. Nevertheless. Williams’s suit charges that the casino, knowing he was “helplessly addicted to gambling.” intentionally worked to “lure” him to “engage in conduct against his will.” Well.

(43) \_\_\_\_\_.

The fourth edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders says “pathological gambling” involves persistent, recurring and uncontrollable pursuit less of money than of the thrill of taking risks in quest of a windfall.

(44) \_\_\_\_\_. Pushed by science, or what claims to be sci-

ence, society is reclassifying what once were considered character flaws or moral failings as personality disorders akin to physical disabilities.

(45)

Forty-four states have lotteries, 29 have casinos, and most of these states are to varying degrees dependent on - you might say addicted to - revenues from wagering. And since the first Internet gambling site was created in 1995, competition for gamblers' dollars has become intense. The Oct. 28 issue of Newsweek reported that 2 million gamblers patronize 1,800 virtual casinos every week. With \$ 3.5 billion being lost on Internet wagers this year, gambling has passed pornography as the Web's most profitable business.

[A] Although no such evidence was presented, the casino's marketing department continued to pepper him with mailings. And he entered the casino and used his Fun Card without being detected.

[B] It is unclear what luring was required, given his compulsive behavior. And in what sense was his will operative?

[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.

[D] Gambling has been a common feature of American life forever, but for a long time it was broadly considered a sin, or a social disease. Now it is a social policy: the most important and aggressive promoter of gambling in America is the government.

[E] David Williams's suit should trouble this gambling nation. But don't bet on it.

[F] It is worrisome that society is medicalizing more and more behavioral problems, often defining as addictions what earlier, sterner generations explained as weakness of will.

[G] The anonymous, lonely, undistracted nature of online gambling is especially conducive, to compulsive behavior. But even if the government knew how to move against Internet gambling, what would be its grounds for doing so?

#### Part B

#### ■ 答案与解析

41. [答案][C]

[解析]空格后面的句子说“in 1997 he lost \$ 21,000 to one slot machine in two days. In March 1997 he lost \$ 72,186.”,这说明,空格处应该是在讲述主人公在赌场输赢钱数的细节。C项说“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.”,这也是在讲述钱数方面的细节,说明C与后面句子的意思连贯。

41. [答案][C]

[解析]空格前面的句子说:... the letter said that before being readmitted to the patronizing the casino would pose no threat to his safety have to his safety or well-being.”,这说明,空格处是在提及赌场给主人公发信的内容。说“Although no such evidence was presented, the casino's marketing department continued to pepper him with mailings.”,这与前面句子的意思连贯。

43. [答案][B]

[解析]这又是一个段落题,上段的末尾说“赌场明知他‘陷入赌瘾不能自拔却故意引诱他进行违心的(赌博)活动’”,并且出现了“lure”一词,与此语义连贯甚至用词上非常对应的选项是B,选项B中的“luring”一词是个比较明显的提示。

44. [答案][F]

[解析]空格位于段落的开头,依据下文可知,本段主要探讨当今科学正把性格的欠缺看作为一种疾病,选项F则说“令人担心的是,社会正把越来越多的行为问题当病治...”,与空格后的内容非常连贯,再加上用的词汇也具有很大的相关性,故F为正确答案。

45. [答案][D]

[解析]这是一个段落题,答案取决于空格的前后语义。空格的上段说现代科学把赌博者的性格缺

陷看作为一种疾病,而下一段则指出美国许多州却都把赌博作为一个重要的利润行业,选项 D 带入空格后承上启下,形成最完美的语义连贯,故 D 为正确答案。

## ■ 全文译文

印地安纳州的埃文斯维尔城坐落于俄亥俄河北岸,这里是 52 岁的大卫·威廉姆斯的家庭所在地,还是一个经营赌博游戏的船上娱乐场所。威廉姆斯是该州的一名审计员,年收入为 35,000 美元,在该赌场赌博的几年间,他大约输掉了 175,000 美元。在该赌场送给他 20 美元的赌博代币之前,他从未参与赌博。

他去了赌场,输掉了那 20 美元,接着就离开了。第二次去时,他输掉了 800 美元。赌场把他当作是一位好主顾,发给他一张开心卡,在赌场使用时,可以赢得餐饮点数,还能让赌场记录用户的赌博活动。

(41) \_\_\_\_\_。1997 年,他两天内在一台角子机上输掉了 2 万 1 千美元。1997 年 3 月,他输掉了 72186 美元。有时,他整夜同时玩两台角子机,直到船上的赌场清晨 5 点钟关门;等到早上 9 点钟赌场开门,他又重新回到船上。目前,他正在起诉该赌场,声称赌场应当拒绝他光临,因为赌场知道他他已经成瘾了。赌场的确知道他出了问题。

1998 年 3 月,威廉姆斯的一位朋友在威廉姆斯不情愿的情况下让他进了戒瘾治疗中心,并书面通知了威廉姆斯去过的赌场。赌场在被禁止赌博者名册中加上了威廉姆斯的照片,并给他发了一封“终止入场”的函件。谈到赌博行为问题的“医学/心理”性质,该信函称,在重新准许他进赌场之前,他必须提供医学/心理数据,证明惠顾赌场不会对他的安全 and 健康造成威胁。

(42) \_\_\_\_\_。

据《华尔街日报》的报道,该赌场有 24 个“玩的开心,保持理性,切勿过头”的警示。每张入场券上都列有一个印第安纳州精神健康处免费心理咨询的号码。尽管如此,威廉姆斯在起诉书中仍声称,该赌场在明知他已“不可自拔地染上赌瘾”的情况下,仍有意“欢迎”他“从事违背自己的意志的行为”。唉。

(43) \_\_\_\_\_。

《精神紊乱诊断与统计手册》(DSM-I)第四版中说,“病理性赌博”是一种顽固的、重复的以及无法控制的对失去钱财的追逐,而非在寻求横财的过程中冒风险的刺激。

(44) \_\_\_\_\_。在科学或所谓的科学的推动下,社会正重新将从前认为是性格缺陷或道德缺失的问题归结为类似于身体残疾的人性紊乱。

(45) \_\_\_\_\_。

有 44 个州在经营博彩,29 个州在经营赌场,这些州中的大多数州在不同程度上依赖——你可以说热衷于——赌博收入。另外,自 1995 年首家互联网赌博网站开通,争夺赌博者钱财的竞争就变的激烈起来。《新闻周刊》10 月 28 日的一期报道说,每星期有 200 万赌博者惠顾 1,800 家赌场,今年通过互联网赌博输掉的钱金额达 35 亿美元之巨,这使得赌博业超过色情业,成为网上最赚钱的行当。

- [A] 虽然未曾提交这样的证据,购物营销部门还是不断地给他发信件。他去赌场并使用开心卡而未被发现。
- [B] 鉴于他有强迫症,人们并不清楚需要什么有什么引诱,以及在何种意义上他的意志还能称得上仍在起作用。
- [C] 当他输掉 5000 美元时,他跟自己说,如果能做到输赢相抵,他就不再去赌了。有一天晚上,他赢了 5500 美元,但还是没有退出赌场。
- [D] 赌博永远都是美国生活的一个普遍特征,然而在很长一段时期里,人们一致将其看作是一项罪过,或是社会病。如今,赌博却成为一项社会政策:美国政府是赌博业最重要最坚决的推动者。
- [E] 大卫·威廉姆斯的讼案应当能给这个赌博国家制造些麻烦。可是,最好还是别在这件事上下注。
- [F] 社会正在把越来越多的行为问题当作是医学上的问题,常常将上几辈人所说的意志薄弱定义为成瘾。
- [G] 网上赌博具有匿名、孤独及不易分心的性质,极易导致强迫。但是,即便政府知道如何打击还联网赌博,这样做理由何在呢?



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