

考研英语



阅读方程式技巧解析

舒 洋 编著

权威专家倾力打造
直击考试命脉 破解命题规律
考研之路伴你扬帆远航

中国石化出版社
[HTTP://WWW.SINOPEC-PRESS.COM](http://www.sinopec-press.com)

教·育·出·版·中·心

考研英语



H318.4
2806

阅读方程式技巧解析

舒 洋 编著

权威专家倾力打造
直击考试命脉 破解命题规律
考研之路伴你扬帆远航

中国石化出版社

[HTTP://WWW.SINOPEC-PRESS.COM](http://www.sinopec-press.com)

社 会 主 义 出 版 中 心

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

考研英语阅读方程式技巧解析/舒洋编著.
—北京:中国石化出版社,2014.3

ISBN 978-7-5114-2633-8

I. ①考… II. ①舒… III. ①英语-阅读教学-研究生-入学考试-自学参考资料 IV. ①H319.4

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2014)第 029108 号

未经本社书面授权,本书任何部分不得被复制、抄袭,或者以任何形式或任何方式传播。版权所有,侵权必究。



中国石化出版社出版发行

地址:北京市东城区安定门外大街 58 号

邮编:100011 电话:(010)84271850

读者服务部电话:(010)84289974

<http://www.sinopec-press.com>

E-mail:press@sinopec.com

北京科信印刷有限公司印刷

全国各地新华书店经销

*

787×1092 毫米 16 开本 16.25 印张 386 千字

2014 年 3 月第 1 版 2014 年 3 月第 1 次印刷

定价:35.00 元

目 录

绪论

一、考研阅读的基本情况	1
二、试卷结构和命题原则	3
三、考研阅读的解题步骤	3
四、考研专家设计题目的特征	4
五、考研专家设置选项的特征	13
六、备考策略	15

2005 年试题精读透析

Text 1	17
Text 2	22
Text 3	28
Text 4	34

2006 年试题精读透析

Text 1	40
Text 2	45
Text 3	51
Text 4	57

2007 年试题精读透析

Text 1	64
Text 2	69
Text 3	75
Text 4	80

2008 年试题精读透析

Text 1	87
Text 2	92
Text 3	98
Text 4	104

2009 年试题精读透析

Text 1	111
Text 2	116
Text 3	122
Text 4	129

2010 年试题精读透析

Text 1	136
Text 2	143
Text 3	149
Text 4	155

2011 年试题精读透析

Text 1	162
Text 2	167
Text 3	172
Text 4	179

2012 年试题精读透析

Text 1	186
Text 2	192
Text 3	198
Text 4	204

2013 年试题精读透析

Text 1	211
Text 2	217
Text 3	222
Text 4	228

2014 年试题精读透析

Text 1	235
Text 2	239
Text 3	244
Text 4	248

绪论

一、考研阅读的基本情况

1. 大纲要求

- ①理解主旨要义。
- ②理解文中的具体信息。
- ③理解文章中的概念性含义。
- ④进行有关的判断、推理和引申。
- ⑤根据上下文推测生词的词义。
- ⑥理解文章的总体结构以及段落之间的关系。
- ⑦理解作者的意图、观点和态度。
- ⑧区分论点和论据：例证题。

2. 考研阅读的基本内容(文章题材)

1) 社会科学

与现实生活比较近的文章,例如社会热点话题、经济、传播、教育等。

2) 自然科学

以科技说明文为主,同时包括地质、进化论等。

3) 人文科学

在社会科学中,以人的思想为题材的文章。

在考研文章中,来源多以近五年以来的英美主流报刊文章为主,例如:《经济学人》、《新闻周刊》、《时代周刊》等。

年份	主题	题材	出处	长度
2014	作者在批评英国财政大臣 George Osborne 修改的失业救济政策	社会科学	英国卫报	440
	分析了美国法律服务价格高的原因及其解决方法和面临的困难	社会科学	economist	431
	讲科学界目前出现了一些新的奖项,引起了一些争论,对其合法性,权威性	社会科学	nature	429
	关于人文教育的相关阐述	人文科学	华尔街日报	443
2013	对快速时尚业的评论	社会经济	Business week	418
	跟踪用户上网行为的评论	社会经济	The economist	440
	人类的未来充满希望	人文科学	New scientist	417
	对移民法的最后裁决	社会科学	The wall street journal	414

2012	同行压力产生的后果	社会科学	Times	432
	安吉特公司违背承诺的后果	社会科学	Boston.com	443
	科学发现可信性的过程	自然科学	The scientist	441
	工会阻碍公共部门的改革	社会科学	The economist	435
2011	古典音乐会出现的危机	社会科学	Commentary	418
	高级经理裸辞	社会科学	Business week	439
	营销中的新媒介	社会科学	Mckinsey quarterly	443
	明星妈妈对生育的影响	人文科学	Newsweek	447
2010	报纸艺术评论的衰退	社会科学	Commentary	428
	商业方法专利保护的危机	社会科学	Business week	430
	社会潮流的形成	社会科学	Harvard business review	442
	会计准则制定者面临压力	社会科学	The economist	430
2009	新习惯促进新思维	社会科学	The new york times	417
	基因测试及其问题	自然科学	Scientific American	401
	教育与经济之间的关系	社会科学	Mckinsey quarterly	443
	新英格兰的知识生活	人文科学	Intellectual life in American	409
2008	女性面临压力	人文科学	Discovery	419
	在线出版的出现	社会科学	The economist	419
	美国人身高停止增长	自然科学	Scientific American	440
	美国开国元勋对奴隶制的影响	社会科学	Us news & world report	406
2007	个人成就受影响的原因	自然科学	The new york times	425
	智商测试	自然科学	Scientific American	451
	美国中产阶级家庭经济的风险	社会科学	Harvard magazine	420
	信息泄露的影响	社会科学	The economist	417
2006	美国同化现象	人文科学	—	401
	莎士比亚故居的经济问题	社会科学	—	463
	海洋生物面临灭绝	自然科学	The economist	432
	艺术家对幸福的批判	人文科学	Time	429
2005	公平意识	自然科学	The economist	426
	全球气候变暖	社会科学	Us news & world report	420
	梦可以被控制	自然科学	News week	468
	正式英语在衰退	人文科学	American school board journal	392

3. 文章的体裁

大纲中明确说明, 考研阅读的文章主要以说明文和议论文为主, 按照难易程度, 考官在选取文章时, 说明文所占的比例大于议论文。

二、试卷结构和命题原则

1. 试卷结构

阅读 A 部分的文章从 2002 年开始从五篇文章改为四篇文章,每篇文章一般为 5 段,个别情况有 4 或 6 段,每篇文章大约有 400~500 左右的词汇,其中超纲词汇每篇文章控制在 4%~5%。

2. 命题原则

① 试题严格按照大纲的要求进行命题,命题内容不超过大纲的命题目标,题型和题量的控制也严格按照大纲的规定,选材的范围和难度也力图让考生在充分理解文章大意的基础上作答,同时要使试题有适当的难度和区分度,从而体现选拔考试的特点。

② 试题的指向性必须清楚、准确、周密,易于理解,不出偏题、怪题(借助文章以外的信息解答的试题是不存在的),对有偏见的语言材料,考官是不予选取的。同时,题目在设置的时候要有一定的迷惑性,但是答案必须唯一,不存在模棱两可的情形,题目的顺序和文章的顺序也是一致的。

三、考研阅读的解题步骤

第一步:在每个段落前标上序号,并通读各段首句,大致了解文章中心。

第二步:通览各题关键词。

① 特殊名词:时间、地点、人名、数字。

② 一般名词:题干句子中所有的名词。

③ 特殊题型(题干关键词不明显):主旨题、是非题、推理题、作者态度题。

第三步:按照顺序做题,以第一题为例,包括如下环节:

环节一:分析题目,判断题型。

环节二:返回对应段落,简单通读,大体了解段落意思,若遇见如下信息,在下面划线:题干关键词、转折词通读完毕。

环节三:将划线的句子分别与选项对应,找答案。若划线的句子对应的选项不正确,或没有,对应的选项正确答案的位置还可能在段首段尾处以及剩余的句子中。

具体分析:

What do American parents expect their children to acquire in school?

[A] The habit of thinking independently.

[B] Profound knowledge of the world.

[C] Practical abilities for future career.

[D] The confidence in intellectual pursuits.

Americans today don't place a very high value on intellect. Our heroes are athletes, entertainers, and entrepreneurs, not scholars. Even our schools are where we send our children to get a practical education—not to pursue knowledge for the sake of knowledge. Symptoms of pervasive anti-intellectualism in our schools aren't difficult to find.

关键词所在的句子:

Even our schools are where we send our children to get a practical education

[C] Practical abilities for future career.

not to pursue knowledge for the sake of knowledge

[B] Profound knowledge of the world.

该段落没有转折词。

首句:

Americans today don't place a very high value on intellect

[D] The confidence in intellectual pursuits

四、考研专家设计题目的特征

从大体的角度上说,考研专家在设计题目的时候,题型共分成:细节题、推理题、例证题、词汇题、句子理解题、是非判断题、作者态度题、主旨题。

按照宏观微观的角度,还可以分成:

- ①宏观题:主旨题、作者态度题
- ②微观题:细节题、词汇题、句子里解题
- ③宏观微观相结合:推理题、是非题、例证题

具体内容如下:

细节题

1. 题干特征

针对段落中的细节信息(人、事物)发问。

2. 做题方法

利用考研阅读的解题步骤。

3. 选项特征

1) 正确选项

与对应段落的某句话一模一样,或者同义替换

关键词—转折词—一段首尾—剩余的句子—文章的中心

2) 错误选项

最大干扰项

A. 是原文中不同句子里单词的拼凑。

B. 选项中大部分单词与对应段落的某句话重复,但是个别单词做了偷换概念。

一般错误选项

正反混淆、无中生有

例题:

Being a man has always been dangerous. There are about 105 males born for every 100 females, but this ratio drops to near balance at the age of maturity, and among 70-year-olds there are twice as many women as men. But the great universal of male mortality is being changed. Now, boy babies survive almost as well as girls do. This means that, for the first time, there will be an excess of boys in those crucial years when they are searching for a mate. More important, another chance for natural selection has been removed. Fifty years ago, the chance of a baby (particularly a boy baby) surviving depended on its weight. A kilogram too light or too heavy meant almost certain death. Today it makes almost no difference. Since much of the variation is due to genes, one more agent of evolution has gone.

55. What used to be the danger in being a man according to the first paragraph?

[A] A lack of mates.

[B] A fierce competition.

[C] A lower survival rate.

[D] A defective gene.

[关键词] used to, danger, being a man

[分析题目] 根据第一段,是什么使得曾经作为一个男人很危险。

按照出题顺序返回第一段,关键词所在的句子为第一句:Being a man has always been dangerous. 是题干的内容,没有四个选项的信息。

转折词所在的句子:

There are about 105 males born for every 100 females, but this ratio drops to near balance at the age of maturity, and among 70-year-olds there are twice as many women as men.

在刚出生的时候,男性为 105,女性为 100,但是到了成年人,这个比率下降,接近平衡,到了 70 岁左右,女性的人数比男性多两倍。

[C] A lower survival rate 生存率在下降。

剩余选项:

[A] A lack of mates 缺乏配偶,体现在文中 now 之后,是现在发生的事情,不符合题目中的 used to be。

错误原因:答非所问

[B] A fierce competition 激烈的竞争,和[D] A defective gene 基因有缺陷,文章未提及。

推理题

1. 题干特征

infer, imply, learn, indicate, suggest。

2. 三种考法

1) 细节推理题

题干中除了有推理题的标志外,还有其他名词作为关键词。

做题时,等同于细节题,按照考研阅读的解题步骤,正确答案为对应段落某句话的同义替换。

例题:

Genetic maximums can change, but don't expect this to happen soon. Claire C. Gordon, senior anthropologist at the Army Research Center in Natick, Mass., ensures that 90 percent of the uniforms and workstations fit recruits without alteration. She says that, unlike those for basketball, the length of military uniforms has not changed for some time. And if you need to predict human height in the near future to design a piece of equipment, Gordon says that by and large, "you could use today's data and feel fairly confident."

34. We learn from the last paragraph that in the near future _____

[A] the garment industry will reconsider the uniform size.

[B] the design of military uniforms will remain unchanged.

[C] genetic testing will be employed in selecting sportsmen.

[D] the existing data of human height will still be applicable.

[关键词] in the near future

[分析题目] 我们从最后一段可以学到什么。

返回尾段,通读后,正确答案的位置在尾句:

And if you need to predict human height in the near future to design a piece of equipment, Gordon says that by and large, "you could use today's data and feel fairly confident."

如果你打算再未来预测一个人的未来身高来去设置某个装备,你可以使用现在的数据,

会感到相当的自信。

[D] the existing data of human height will still be applicable. 人类身高现存的数据将会仍然应用。

剩余选项的设置:

[A] the garment industry will reconsider the uniform size. 制衣业将会重新考虑制服的尺寸,与文中的意思相反。

错误原因:正反混淆

[B] the design of military uniforms will remain unchanged. 军队制服的设计将保持不变。

原文:the length of military uniforms has not changed for some time.

军队制服的长度已经很长时间没有改变。

错误原因:偷换概念。

[C] genetic testing will be employed in selecting sportsmen. 基因测试将会应用到选择运动员身上,文中未提及。

错误原因:无中生有

2) 段落推理题

题干中除了有推理题的标志外,无其他关键词。

做题顺序:由于题干没有关键词,则通读对应段落,正确答案经常出现的位置一般是:段首尾、转折词、剩余的句子。

例题:

The company seems to have concluded that its reputation in Vermont is already so damaged that it has nothing left to lose by going to war with the state. But there should be consequences. Permission to run a nuclear plant is a public trust. Entergy runs 11 other reactors in the United States, including Pilgrim Nuclear station in Plymouth. Pledging to run Pilgrim safely, the company has applied for federal permission to keep it open for another 20 years. But as the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) reviews the company's application, it should keep in mind what promises from Entergy are worth.

30. It can be inferred from the last paragraph that _____

[A] Entergy's business elsewhere might be affected.

[B] the authority of the NRC will be defied.

[C] Entergy will withdraw its Plymouth application.

[D] Vermont's reputation might be damaged.

[关键词] infer

[试题类型] 段落推理题

[分析题目] 从最后一段可以推测出

最后一段①句:The company seems to have concluded that its reputation in Vermont is already so damaged that it has nothing left to lose by going to war with the state. 公司得出结论他们在 Vermont 的名誉扫地,不在乎与政府背水一战。

选项[D] Vermont's reputation might be damaged, Vermont's 的名誉可能毁坏。

错误原因:偷换概念

尾句:But as the NRC reviews the company's application, it should keep in mind what promises from Entergy are worth. NRC 回复公司的申请,时刻清醒 Entergy 的承诺哪些是值得的。

选项[B]the authority of the NRC will be defied, NRC 的权威被否定。

错误原因:偷换概念

选项[C]Entergy will withdraw its Plymouth application, Entergy 将收回 Plymouth 的申请。

③句 Entergy runs 11 other reactors in the US including PN station in Plymouth.

Entergy 运营了另外 11 家公司,包括 PN in Plymouth 没有提到 withdraw。

错误原因:偷换概念

选项[A]Entergy's business elsewhere might be affected, Entergy 的其他产业可能受影响。

通过①句引出信息,②句提出 there should be consequences 可得出[A]选项

3)多段推理题

考察几段的内容,要看这几段的关系。

A. 总分关系

总段:短

分段:长,由例子或解释说明构成

正确答案往往是总段中心句的同义替换,错误选项往往是分段的具体信息。

B. 并列关系

段落间有并列词:and, also, still, meanwhile, in the meantime

段落间无并列词:段落长短差不多,都讲一件事

正确答案为某个段落的中心句

C. 转折关系/让步关系

正确答案往往对应某段开头的转折或让步关系词所在的句子。

D. 分总关系 = 总分关系

例题:

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 Theater 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 theater 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.

26. From the first two paragraphs, we learn that _____

[A] 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.

这两段,篇幅长度差不多,可断定为并列关系,正确答案可为其中一个段落的中心,第二段的首句 The worthy residents of Stratford doubt that the theater adds a penny to their revenue (令人尊敬的当地居民怀疑剧院给他们带来了收入),与选项[A] townsfolk deny the RSC's contribution to the town's revenue. (居民否认剧院给他们带来了收入)相对应。

例证题

1. 题干特征

① 题干中有明显的例证题的标志: example, case

② 题干中无明显的例证题的标志, 但将题干的关键词带回到对应段落中, 在例子或者是引号里, 也可当成例证题。

2. 解题思路

例子本身不重要, 重要的是例子支持的论点。

① 论点的位置: 例子所在句子的上下句。

② 若论点的句子对应的选项不正确, 或者没有对应的选项, 正确答案可以对应例子本身, 或者文章的中心。

例题:

We should not forget, however, that most New Englanders were less well educated. While few craftsmen or farmers, let alone dependents and servants, left literary compositions to be analyzed, it is obvious that their views were less fully intellectualized. Their thinking often had a traditional superstitious quality. A tailor named John Dane, who emigrated in the late 1630s, left an account of his reasons for leaving England that is filled with signs. Sexual confusion, economic frustrations, and religious hope—all came together in a decisive moment when he opened the Bible, told his father the first line he saw would settle his fate, and read the magical words: “come out from among them, touch no unclean thing, and I will be your God and you shall be my people.” One wonders what Dane thought of the careful sermons explaining the Bible that he heard in puritan churches.

39. The story of John Dane shows that less well-educated New Englanders were often _____

[A] influenced by superstitions. [B] troubled with religious beliefs.

[C] puzzled by church sermons. [D] frustrated with family earnings.

[关键词] story of John Dane

返回原文, 例子开始的位置为第三句: Their thinking often had a traditional superstitious quality. (他们的思想有一种传统的迷信色彩)。

论点对应的选项: [A] influenced by superstitions. 他们受到了迷信的影响。

主旨题

1. 题干特征

the best title, main idea, mainly discuss, the text tells us, summarize.

2. 做题方法

由于主旨题大部分是最后一道题, 故可以:

① 通过做完前四道题, 大体猜出文章的中心。

② 通览各题关键词, 二次验证文章中心。

③ 最后通览各段首句, 验证中心。

3. 错误选项的特征

主旨题的正确答案往往包含所有的段落, 错误选项往往是某个段落的中心, 主旨题的例题可参见文章详解和试题透析部分。

词汇题

做题步骤: 返回定位、判断词性(通过选项、该词在句子中的成分)、看该单词的前后是否

有特殊的做题方法：

①定语从句(which, who, whose)同位语、标点符号(冒号、破折号、括号)

②平行结构：并列词(and, also, as well as, still, meanwhile, in the meantime)、分号、反义词、转折词(but, yet, however, nevertheless, on the contrary, by contrast)、让步关系(although, in spite of, despite)。

若该单词的前后无特殊的做题方法：

①如果段落短(2~3行)可将该段落所有的同性词找出，看哪一个选项与其中的一个同性词对应。

②如果段落长，重点找出该单词本句，上下句的同性词，与选项对应。

考试时，所有的方法都想不到，正确选项可对应该段的中心句(转折词、段首尾)或者文章的中心思想。

例题：

As a result, the modern world is increasingly populated by intelligent gizmos whose presence we barely notice but whose universal existence has removed much human labor. Our factories hum to the rhythm of robot assembly arms. Our banking is done at automated teller terminals that thank us with mechanical politeness for the transaction. Our subway trains are controlled by tireless robot-drivers. And thanks to the continual miniaturization of electronics and micro-mechanics, there are already robot systems that can perform some kinds of brain and bone surgery with submillimeter accuracy—far greater precision than highly skilled physicians can achieve with their hands alone.

47. The word “gizmos” (Line 1, Paragraph 2) most probably means _____.

[A] programs [B] experts [C] devices [D] creatures

判断词性，根据四个选项可以得出，gizmos 为名词；返回段落，第一句出现了所考单词的信息。

As a result, the modern world is increasingly populated by intelligent gizmos whose presence we barely notice but whose universal existence has removed much human labor. 而在该单词的后面出现了定语从句，即正确答案的位置因为 whose 之后的信息。whose presence we barely notice but whose universal existence has removed much human labor. 他们的存在我们很少注意，但是他们大量的存在却极大的移出了人的劳动力。

与移出劳动力相关的选项为：[C] devices 装备、[D] creatures 生物，但是文章通篇讲机器人，则[C] devices 装备与机器人最接近，即为正确答案。

句子理解题

①如果题干中的标志是 mean, show, the sentence... is talking about 考查该句子的原义，正确答案对应该句子的上下句。

例题：

The latest revolution isn't simply a matter of gentlemen reading other gentlemen's e-mail. That kind of electronic spying has been going on for decades. In the past three or four years, the World Wide Web has given birth to a whole industry of point-and-click spying. The spooks call it “open-source intelligence”, and as the Net grows, it is becoming increasingly influential. In 1995 the CIA held a contest to see who could compile the most data about Burundi. The winner, by a large margin, was a tiny Virginia company called Open Source Solutions, whose clear advantage was its mastery of the electronic world.

Among the firms making the biggest splash in the new world is Straitford, Inc., a private intelligence-analysis firm based in Austin, Texas. Straitford makes money by selling the results of spying (covering nations from Chile to Russia) to corporations like energy-services firm McDermott International. Many of its predictions are available online at www.straitford.com.

43. The phrase “making the biggest splash” (Line 1, Paragraph 3) most probably means _____.

- [A] causing the biggest trouble
- [B] exerting the greatest effort
- [C] achieving the greatest success
- [D] enjoying the widest popularity

返回到对应段落中, 对应在第二段的第一句, 那么正确答案的位置可能对应在该句子所在句子的上下句。

上一句: The winner, by a large margin, was a tiny Virginia company called Open Source Solutions, whose clear advantage was its mastery of the electronic world.

获胜者是一个在 Virginia 的小公司, 叫 Open Source Solutions。

下一句: Straitford makes money by selling the results of spying (covering nations from Chile to Russia) to corporations like energy-services firm McDermott International.

Stratford 通过将自己的结果卖给其他公司赚钱。

通过上下句的获胜、赚钱, 可得知 [C] achieving the greatest success 获得最大的成功, 最接近。

② 如果题干中的标志是 infer, imply, learn 考查引申义, 返回原文, 正确答案往往对应段落的中心句(转折词、段首尾)。

例题:

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.

28. By saying “Stratford cries poor traditionally” (Lines 2 - 3, Para. 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.

题干在考查句子时, 出现了 implies, 多半与该段落的中心有关, Stratford cries poor traditionally. Nevertheless every hotel in town seems to be adding a new wing or cocktail lounge. 这两句很关键, Stratford 经常哭穷, 但是这个城市似乎每一个酒店都增加了新的侧厅和鸡尾酒廊, 可得知当地是不穷的。[C] the town is not really short of money. 当地不缺钱最接近。

作者态度题

1. 题干特征

题干中有这些词: the author attitude, think, believe, consider, regard, suggest, deem, tone。

2. 作者的态度只有三个

①支持或赞成。

完全支持:文中所有人包括作者对于某个事物或者某个人都是赞同的观点。

同情弱者:文中除了作者之外剩余的人对某个事物或者某个人都是反对的态度(看段尾可得知)。

②中立或客观。

③批评或反对。

完全否定:文中有明确的作者态度的标志:反对。

怀疑:文中没有明确的作者态度的标志,但通过引用别人的观点,来证明自己是否定的态度。

3. 以下单词出现为永远的错误选项

①模棱两可:indifferent(漠不关心)、puzzling(困惑的)、subjective(主观的)。

②歧视:biased(偏见)、contempt(歧视)。

4. 作者态度在文中的位置

转折/让步关系词、情态动词、If 引导的条件从句、感情色彩词(clearly, obviously, sad, happy, fortunately)。

与作者态度相关的句式:

few people(understand, believe, know)、it is said that、祈使句。

若找不到作者的观点,看引号。

5. 做题顺序

先在对应该段落中找作者态度的标志,若对应该段落中没有作者态度标志,或者题干中没有关键词,可通过两首原则,看哪个段落的开头有作者态度的标志。

例题 1:

Former Colorado governor Richard Lamm has been quoted as saying that the old and infirm "have a duty to die and get out of the way", so that younger, healthier people can realize their potential.

I would not go that far.

58. The author's attitude toward Richard Lamm's remark is one of _____.

[A] strong disapproval

[B] reserved consent

[C] slight contempt

[D] enthusiastic support

题目中文,作者对 Richard Lamm 的观点是:

返回段落中,找到关键词 Richard Lamm 后,在下一句出现了 I would not go that far. 第一人称即:我并不是那么极端,可知,作者的态度是保留的支持。

[B] reserved consent, 保守的满意,此选项最接近。

例题 2:

Could the bad old days of economic decline be about to return? Since OPEC agreed to supply-cuts in March, the price of crude oil has jumped to almost \$ 26 a barrel, up from less than \$ 10 last December. This near tripling of oil prices calls up scary memories of the 1973 oil shock, when prices quadrupled, and 1979 - 1980, when they also almost tripled. Both previous shocks resulted in double-digit inflation and global economic decline. So where are the headlines

warning of gloom and doom this time?

The oil price was given another push up this week when Iraq suspended oil exports. Strengthening economic growth, at the same time as winter grips the northern hemisphere, could push the price higher still in the short term.

Yet there are good reasons to expect the economic consequences now to be less severe than in the 1970s. In most countries the cost of crude oil now accounts for a smaller share of the price of petrol than it did in the 1970s. In Europe, taxes account for up to four-fifths of the retail price, so even quite big changes in the price of crude have a more muted effect on pump prices than in the past.

Rich economies are also less dependent on oil than they were, and so less sensitive to swings in the oil price. Energy conservation, a shift to other fuels and a decline in the importance of heavy, energy-intensive industries have reduced oil consumption. Software, consultancy and mobile telephones use far less oil than steel or car production. For each dollar of GDP (in constant prices) rich economies now use nearly 50% less oil than in 1973. The OECD estimates in its latest *Economic Outlook* that, if oil prices averaged \$22 a barrel for a full year, compared with \$13 in 1998, this would increase the oil import bill in rich economies by only 0.25~0.5% of GDP. That is less than one-quarter of the income loss in 1974 or 1980. On the other hand, oil-importing emerging economies—to which heavy industry has shifted—have become more energy-intensive, and so could be more seriously squeezed.

One more reason not to lose sleep over the rise in oil prices is that, unlike the rises in the 1970s, it has not occurred against the background of general commodity-price inflation and global excess demand. A sizable portion of the world is only just emerging from economic decline. *The Economist's* commodity price index is broadly unchanging from a year ago. In 1973 commodity prices jumped by 70%, and in 1979 by almost 30%.

55. From the text we can see that the writer seems _____.

[A] optimistic

[B] sensitive

[C] gloomy

[D] scared

题干中除了作者态度题以外没有其他的关键词,可见,该题与文章的中心有关:通读各段首句,特别是3、4、5段的首句。

第3段: Yet there are good reasons to expect the economic consequences now to be less severe than in the 1970s. 但是,有很好的理由可以预测与1970s相比,如今的经济结果已经不再那么严重了。

第4段: Rich economies are also less dependent on oil than they were, and so less sensitive to swings in the oil price. 发达国家与过去相比不再那么依赖石油,对于石油价格的波动不再那么敏感。

第5段: One more reason not to lose sleep over the rise in oil prices is that, unlike the rises in the 1970s, 另外一个原因对于石油价格上涨不失眠。

可得出,作者的态度是积极的: [A] optimistic 乐观。

是非题

1. 题干特征

题干中出现这些词: true, correct, mentioned, except.

2. 三种考法