

同等学力英语考试命题研究组 编

同等学力申请硕士学位英语考试

A Test Bible of Reading Comprehension

阅读理解 100篇

真题题源精品汇总 | 一线专家担纲主编 | 难点突破全面揭秘

 NO.1

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前 言

阅读理解是英语考试中的“重中之重”，阅读在整个试卷中的分值最高，而且阅读理解能力也是做好其他部分的基础。在复习英语时，把阅读理解作为考试的切入点，对于提高考生的整体英语水平具有重要的意义。为了更好地帮助考生复习，我们根据多年的教学实践经验，在认真分析了同等学力人员申请硕士学位英语水平全国统一考试的考点、难点、重点及命题套路之后，倾情奉献了这本《同等学力申请硕士学位英语考试阅读理解 100 篇》。

本书系统、全面，与考试大纲紧密相连。其编写严格按照考试大纲的要求，突出同等学力英语考试的特点。本书分为四个部分：基础篇、提高篇、报刊文章选读和综合练习题。每篇课文都有试题、词汇及详尽的解析和译文，让考生可以由浅入深地将阅读理解的技巧和要点难点掌握。本书在选编文章题材、体裁方面尽可能拓展空间，广泛涉猎，包括社会科学、自然科学等各个领域的知识，可以系统强化考生的综合知识。因为同等学力申请硕士学位英语考试阅读理解涉猎的面比较广泛，考生不仅可以通过本书提高自己的英语阅读能力，而且可以借此积累自己的综合知识，做到一举多得。

考生在备考阶段应该熟记相关词汇、透彻理解文章，对题目解析和长难句分析应该细心揣摩，领悟阅读理解的出题思路和解题技巧。本书的最大特点是针对性强，讲练结合，信息量大。我们相信只要考生认真通读本书，掌握答题思路与分析方法的要领，严格完成全部练习题并融会贯通，一定会提高综合运用英语的能力，从而大大增强应试信心与能力，取得英语考试的优异成绩。

编 者

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第
一
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阅 读 理 解 基 础 篇



1. The State of Marriage Today

Is there something seriously wrong with marriage today? During the past 50 years the rate of divorce in the United States has exploded; almost 50% of the marriages end in divorce now, and the evidence suggests it is going to get worse. If this trend continues, it will lead to the breakup of the family, according to a spokesperson for the National Family Association. Some futurists predict that in 100 years, the average American will marry at least four times, and extramarital affairs will be even more common than they are now.

But what are the reasons for this, and is the picture really so gloomy? The answer to the first question is really quite simple; marriage is no longer the necessity it once was. The institution of marriage has been based for years partly on economic need. Women used to be economically dependent on their husbands as they usually didn't have jobs outside the home. But with the rising number of women in well-paying jobs, this is no longer the case, so they don't feel that they need to stay in a failing marriage.

In answer to the second question, the outlook may not be as pessimistic as it seems. While the rate of divorce has risen, the rate of couples marrying has never actually fallen very much, so marriage is still quite popular. In addition to this, many couples now cohabit and don't bother to marry. These couples are effectively married, but they do not appear in either the marriage or divorce statistics. In fact, more than 50% of first marriages survive. The statistics are deceptive because there is a higher number of divorces in second and third marriages than in first marriages.

So is marriage really an outdated institution? The fact that most people still get married indicates that it isn't. And it is also true that married couples have a healthier life than single people; they suffer less from stress and its consequences, such as heart problems, and married men generally consider themselves more contented than their single counterparts. Perhaps the key is to find out what makes a successful marriage and apply it to all of our relationships!

1. Which is true about the problem of marriage in the United States today?

- A. Divorce leads to the breakup of the family.
- B. Half of the married couples get divorced.
- C. American people marry more than four times.
- D. More and more people are getting divorced.



2. What does "this is no longer the case" in paragraph 2 mean?
- A. It is not necessary to get married any more.
B. Women do not need a husband any longer.
C. Women are not economically dependant any more.
D. Many wives do well-paying jobs outside home now.
3. Why may the outlook of marriage not be as gloomy as it appears?
- A. Many people still like to get married.
B. The rate of divorce has actually decreased.
C. Over 50% of the marriages continue to exist.
D. The statistics of divorce is not quite true.
4. How do people usually feel in their marriage life?
- A. They are much healthier.
B. They feel no longer single.
C. They are more satisfied.
D. They suffer a lot less.
5. Which of the following about marriage is NOT mentioned in the passage?
- A. There will be more relationships outside marriage.
B. Many people try to get married again after divorce.
C. Marriage has long been partly an economical need.
D. It is a fact that most people choose to get married.

词汇注释

divorce [di'vɔ:s] *n.* 离婚

evidence ['evidəns] *n.* 证据,迹象

futurist [fju:tʃə'rist] *n.* 未来主义者

explode [iks'pləud] *v.* 激增,迅速扩大

predict [pri'dikt] *v.* 预言,预料,预报

extramarital [ˌekstrə'mæritəl] *adj.* 婚外的

gloomy ['glu:mi] *adj.* 阴暗的;令人沮丧的

institution [ˌinsti'tju:ʃən] *n.* 制度,习俗

outlook ['autluk] *n.* 展望,前景

pessimistic [ˌpesi'mistik] *adj.* 悲观的

cohabit [kəʊ'hæbit] *v.* 同居

effectively [i'fektivli] *adv.* 实际上

statistics [stə'tistiks] *n.* 统计,统计资料

deceptive [di'septiv] *adj.* 迷惑的,骗人的

outdated [ˌaut'deɪtɪd] *adj.* 旧式的,过时的

indicate ['ɪndikeɪt] *v.* 表明,暗示

consequence ['kɒnsɪkwəns] *n.* 结果,后果

contented [kən'tentɪd] *adj.* 满足的,满意的

counterpart ['kauntəpɑ:t] *n.* 对应的人(或物)

题目解析

1. D 从第一段里可以了解到选项 A 与 C 都是预计将来会发生的,而不是如今的情况。

- B 选项与第一段第二句 “almost 50% of the marriages end in divorce” 不符。第一段第二句里的 “the rate of divorce in the United States has exploded” “the evidence suggests it is going to get worse” 话语正好说明了 D 选项的情况。
2. C 第二段第四句、第五句说得很清楚, 妇女们如今在外工作, 在经济上不再依赖她们的丈夫, 因此觉得无须维持行将失败的婚姻。
3. A 从第三段里可以了解到离婚率并没有下降而是上升了, 因此 B 选项不对。而 C 选项与第三段里 “In fact, more than 50% of first marriages survive” 所说不符, 该选项没有提到是第一次婚姻。同样, D 选项在文中也没有说到, 文中第三段的最后一句只是说统计数据具有欺骗性, 而没有说数据失实。
4. C 文中第四段第三句的后半句说得很清楚, 结了婚的人比单身的人更满足。A、D 选项提到的是实际情况而不是婚后人们的感受, 因此不对。文中并没有提到选项 B 所说的情况。
5. B A 选项在第一段最后一句里提到了, C 选项和 D 选项分别在第二段、第四段里提到了, 而 B 选项却没有哪一段具体提到。

参考译文

当代婚姻

如今的婚姻出现什么严重问题了吗? 在过去 50 年中, 美国的离婚率暴涨; 现在几乎 50% 的婚姻以离婚告终, 证据显示, 情况还将持续恶化。据美国国家家庭联合会的发言人称, 如果这种趋势持续下去, 将导致家庭的破裂。一些未来学家预测, 100 年后的美国人将平均至少结四次婚, 而婚外恋甚至将比现在更为普遍。

那问题的原因是什么呢? 现状真的如此糟糕吗? 第一个问题的答案十分简单: 婚姻早已不像过去那样非有不可了。从好些年前开始, 经济需求已经只是婚姻的部分基础。过去, 由于女性除了家庭以外没有任何工作, 她们常常在经济上依赖丈夫。现在, 随着高薪女性的增多, 情况也已经改变。因此, 她们觉得没有必要被一段失败的婚姻捆住手脚。

回答第二个问题, 前景似乎不像它看起来那么令人悲观。尽管离婚率升高, 但实际结婚率并没有下降, 所以说结婚还是挺流行的。除此之外, 现在许多恋人同居但并不急着领证。这些人事实上已经结婚, 但他们却是统计结婚与离婚率的盲区。超过 50% 的第一次婚姻实际上是成功的。之前数据的欺骗性在于二度与三度婚姻的离婚率要高于首次婚姻。

婚姻真的过时了吗? 大多数人仍会结婚, 这一事实证明不是这样的。而且事实上婚后夫妻比单身过着更健康的生活; 他们压力较小, 因压力产生的诸如心脏问题也相应减少。而且, 婚后男性总体上较之单身更为满意。也许, 关键在于找出成功婚姻背后的秘诀并把它运用到我们所有人与人的关系中去。



2. Excessive Demands on Young People

Being able to multitask is hailed by most people as a welcome skill, but not according to a recent study which claims that young people between the ages of eight and eighteen of the so-called Generation M are spending a considerable amount of their time in fruitless efforts as they multitask. It argues that, in fact, these young people are frittering away as much as half of their time again as they would if they performed the very same tasks one after the other.

Some young people are juggling an ever larger number of electronic devices as they study. At the same time that they are working, young adults are also surfing on the Internet, or sending out e-mails to their friends, and/or answering the telephone and listening to music on their iPods or on another computer. As some new devices comes along it too added to the list rather than replacing one of the existing devices.

Other research has indicated that this multitasking is even affecting the way families themselves function as young people are too wrapped up in their own isolated worlds to interact with the other people around them. They can no longer greet family members when they enter the house nor can they eat at the family table.

All this electronic wizardry is supposedly also seriously affecting young people's performance at university and in the workplace. When asked about their perception of the impact of modern gadgets on their performance of tasks, the overwhelming majority of young people gave a favourable response.

The response from the academic and business worlds was not quite as positive. The former feels that multitasking with electronic gadgets by children affects later development of study skills, resulting in a decline in the quality of writing, for example, because of the lack of concentration on task completion. They feel that many undergraduates now urgently need remedial help with study skills. Similarly, employers feel that young people entering the work force need to be taught all over again, as they have become deskilled.

While all this may be true, it must be borne in mind that more and more is expected of young people nowadays; in fact, too much. Praise rather than criticism is due in respect of the way today's youth are able to cope despite what the older generation throw at them.

1. According to a recent study, what is probably true about the multitasking Generation M?

- A. They are highly commended for being so effective and efficient.
 B. They waste more time than they should save contrary to common assumptions.
 C. They should prioritize and focus on the most important tasks on hand.
 D. They need to improve their organizational skills so as to complete all their tasks.
2. With the advent of new gadgets, what will happen to Generation M's present e-devices?
 A. They make way for the latest and greatest and are retired by the young people.
 B. They are put away temporarily but stay in rotation for their owners to choose from.
 C. They become part of the ever increasing collection of novelties.
 D. They are either sold or traded so that their owners can update their toys and hobbies.
3. How will multitasking affect Generation M adversely?
 A. It makes them feel lonely and pitiful.
 B. It makes them aloof and elusive to family and friends.
 C. It makes them selfish and possessive.
 D. It makes them impolite and ungrateful.
4. What is the biggest problem for multitask undergraduates in universities?
 A. They should adjust their academic attitudes seriously.
 B. They should seek psychological professionals for assistance.
 C. They should take some crash courses to catch up with their classmates.
 D. They should try harder to focus on one task before moving on to the next.
5. In dealing with today's youth, what approach should parents take?
 A. Be supportive and understanding.
 B. Be realistic and lower their expectations
 C. Be encouraging and let their children stick to their old habits.
 D. Be patient and hope everything will work out just fine eventually.

词汇注释

excessive [ik'sesiv] *adj.* 过多的, 额外

multitasking ['mʌlti,tɑ:skiŋ] *vi.* 同时进行多个任务

hail [heil] *vt.* 赞扬

claim [kleim] *vt.* 声称, 主张

considerable [kən'sidərəbl] *adj.* 相当大的, 相当多的

fritter [fritə] *vt.* 消耗, 浪费

juggle ['dʒʌgl] *vt.* 耍弄, 玩耍

electronic [ˌilek'trɒnik] *adj.* 电子(学)的

surf [sə:f] *vi.* (网上)冲浪, 漫游, 浏览

indicate ['indikeit] *vt.* 表明, 指出

affect [ə'fekt] *vt.* 影响

isolated ['aisəleitid] *adj.* 孤立的, 与世隔绝的