

考研英语史无前例的进阶丛书

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# 70天攻克 考研英语 阅读

丛书主编 北京外国语大学 江涛  
本册主编 江涛 李庆煜

*Conquer* *NETEM in 70 Days*  
*Reading*



石油工业出版社

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## 丛书序

江涛永远是个天才，与别人不一样，因为他知道学生真正需要的是什么！

江涛永远是个天才，与别人不一样，因为他知道什么学生什么时候需要什么！

江涛永远是个天才，与别人不一样，他老是说实话，就像他承认自己是天才一样！

几乎每本考研的辅导书的前言都是如是说：本书根据教育部《全国硕士研究生入学考试英语考试大纲》对非英语专业英语考试的最新要求编写而成，旨在什么什么，将帮助考生迅速提高什么什么，本书应考生要求，出版以来怎样怎样，受到了广大考生好评如潮。

本人认为以上的话都是废话（大概是教考研的作文时用惯了套路）。首先，根据大纲编写根本不是优点，就像某年的作文题目中那只老母鸡夸自己的蛋有蛋清蛋黄蛋壳一般，何况考研大纲除了单词列表和本年样题外，对考生没什么实质性帮助。其次，几乎每本考研的英语书都死厚死厚的，光看完一遍就得花个把月，做完得几个月，“迅速”的概念何在？最后，说实话，从来没有考生要求某一老师出版某一辅导类书，除非那个考生听过该老师的课，但是最终没通过，来年再考时点名该老师写书。换句话说，就是自己都不知道怎么夸奖自己。

不要以为我很狂，其实我很谦虚，只是看对谁，什么时候。

我刚刚涉足考研界两年多一点时间，但，稍微动了点脑筋，加上同样的真题讲了几十遍，相同的内容讲了十来个城市，足可以与有十来年考研讲龄的老师媲美。

我一直强调对症下药，考研并非儿戏，自己不明白自己什么样子，谈何准备，诸君请对号入座。

一、好高骛远。成天搜索 3% 的超纲单词，到头来连初中学过的单词都不会写。大家可以试一试默写下列单词：星期三；图书馆；一月；二月；环境；心理学；石油。我敢肯定有些老师都写不出来。不积跬步，无以至千里。

二、本末倒置。什么难就开始复习什么。阅读只能拿 10 来分的水平，却整天去琢磨翻译法，你说你看都看不懂，你翻译个什么劲儿。得听力和阅读者得天下。

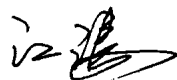
三、脱离实践。临考前满脑子的作文套句，拿到试卷后赶紧把套句写下来，也不管题目是什么。请问，从来没游过泳但熟知蛙泳、仰泳、蝶泳动作分解图的人跳到河里会是什么结果？淹死！不要以为阅卷老师都像你们在课堂上听到的那么白痴。

四、喜新厌旧。买了一大堆关于考研的辅导书，这个老师很出名，买！同学推荐，买！封面漂亮，买！到头来，真正翻过的没几套。其实大多数道路都能通往彼岸，只是风光不同，怕就怕中途而返，哪里有那么多的蹊径？注意，中国足球队失败就失败在这里。

暂且列举到这里。考研英语怎样才能成功？三要素：英语基础；考试技巧；心理素质。其中最根本的是基础，没有基础，技巧的载体从何而来？前十道题有六道题靠蒙，谈何做到自信？

正基于此，我强烈推荐大家买我这套极具人性化的考研英语实力丛书。量体裁衣，少食多餐，风雨无阻，雷打不动！即便在一天炎热且郁闷的考研政治复习后，做一课这套书的练习也会给你带来凉爽片刻。当然，你也可以嫌贵不买，但你一定要想方设法弄到它的复印件，把题目按要求做了。当然，你有可能在书店看到这套书时，已经买了一套跟这套书差不多好的辅导书了（可能性不大），千万别后悔，也千万别买这套书了，复印一下这篇前言，贴到你的那套书的前言上去。除此之外，绝无第四种选择。

最后，我强烈建议大多数考生参加考研培训班，尽管人可能会很多，尽管管理也许会混乱一些，尽管有部分老师可能会不尽如人意，但是，在那里是你的环境，在那里有你的众多难兄难弟、难姐难妹，你们一起坚忍、奋斗直至胜利！



2004年1月10日晚

# 本书前言

## 购买本书的四大理由：

一、开始阶段（Beginning Stage）收录了十年（1995 年-2004 年）的研究生英语考试阅读试题，并对其进行了详尽的解释和深度剖析。每一篇真题文章均有答案详解和翻译，将有助于考生全面俯瞰研究生英语考试阅读部分。

二、预热阶段（Warming-up Stage）的文章题材丰富，难度适中，题型编排巧妙。适合拥有大学英语四六级水平的同学在巩固英语基础的同时，扩充知识面，提高阅读速度，增强考研阅读的基本技巧。例如，每课开篇的寻读练习（INCREASING READING SPEED）主要是提高寻找关键词的能力；猜词练习（CONTEXTUAL REFERENCE）主要提高根据上下文判断猜测超纲单词及熟词生义的能力；完型填空（CLOZE）主要提高考生对于语言的实际使用的能力；快速阅读部分则提高速度能力及词汇量。

三、冲刺阶段（Accelerated Stage）中的文章均选自 Times, News Week, Economists 等外刊，依照命题规律出题，难度比实际考试稍难，另外，在详解中附有导读和长难句分析，对于想在考试中获得高分的同学有着极大的练兵价值。

四、符合认知过程的规律。知耻而后勇——开始阶段（Beginning Stage）十年真题在全面展开考研英语的疑难后，让考生认识到自身的差距，从而制定自己的学习计划。温故而知新——预热阶段（Warming-up Stage）30 天的练习让考生夯实基础，蓄势待发。矫枉而过正——冲刺阶段（Accelerated Stage）30 天的模拟真题全方位锻造考生的应试能力及心理素质，从容入考场，大呼考试易。



2004 年 4 月

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Day 1—10



**Beginning Stage**



# Day

## 2004 年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语试题(阅读部分)

### Section III Reading Comprehension

#### 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

Hunting for a job late last year, lawyer Gant Redmon stumbled across Career Builder, a job database on the Internet. He searched it with no success but was attracted by the site's "personal search agent". It's an interactive feature that lets visitors key in job criteria such as location, title, and salary, then E-mails them when a matching position is posted in the database. Redmon chose the keywords *legal*, *intellectual property*, and *Washington, D. C.* Three weeks later, he got his first notification of an opening. "I struck gold," says Redmon, who E-mailed his resume to the employer and won a position as in-house counsel for a company.

With thousands of career-related sites on the Internet, finding promising openings can be time-consuming and inefficient. Search agents reduce the need for repeated visits to the databases. But although a search agent worked for Redmon, career experts see drawbacks. Narrowing your criteria, for example, may work against you: "Every time you answer a question you eliminate a possibility." says one expert.

For any job search, you should start with a narrow concept — what you think you want to do — then broaden it. "None of these programs do that," says another expert. "There's no career counseling implicit in all of this." Instead, the best strategy is to use the agent as a kind of tip service to keep abreast of jobs in a particular database; when you get E-mail, consider it a reminder to check the database again. "I would not rely on agents for finding everything that is



added to a database that might interest me,” says the author of a job-searching guide.

Some sites design their agents to tempt job hunters to return. When Career Site’s agent sends out messages to those who have signed up for its service, for example, it includes only three potential jobs — those it considers the best matches. There may be more matches in the database; job hunters will have to visit the site again to find them — and they do. “On the day after we send our messages, we see a sharp increase in our traffic,” says Seth Peets, vice president of marketing for Career Site.

Even those who aren’t hunting for jobs may find search agents worthwhile. Some use them to keep a close watch on the demand for their line of work or gather information on compensation to arm themselves when negotiating for a raise. Although happily employed, Redmon maintains his agent at Career Builder. “You always keep your eyes open,” he says. Working with a personal search agent means having another set of eyes looking out for you.

41. How did Redmon find his job?
  - A. By searching openings in a job database.
  - B. By posting a matching position in a database.
  - C. By using a special service of a database.
  - D. By E-mailing his resume to a database.
42. Which of the following can be a disadvantage of search agents?
  - A. Lack of counseling.
  - B. Limited number of visits.
  - C. Lower efficiency.
  - D. Fewer successful matches.
43. The expression “tip service” (Lines 3 – 4, Paragraph 3) most probably means
  - A. advisory.
  - B. compensation.
  - C. interaction.
  - D. reminder.
44. Why does Career Site’s agent offer each job hunter only three job options?
  - A. To focus on better job matches.
  - B. To attract more returning visits.
  - C. To reserve space for more messages.
  - D. To increase the rate of success.
45. Which of the following is true according to the text?
  - A. Personal search agents are indispensable to job-hunters.
  - B. Some sites keep E-mailing job seekers to trace their demands.
  - C. Personal search agents are also helpful to those already employed.
  - D. Some agents stop sending information to people once they are employed.



## Text 2

Over the past century, all kinds of unfairness and discrimination have been condemned or made illegal. But one insidious form continues to thrive: alphabetism. This, for those as yet



unaware of such a disadvantage, refers to discrimination against those whose surnames begin with a letter in the lower half of the alphabet.

It has long been known that a taxi firm called AAAA cars has a big advantage over Zodiac cars when customers thumb through their phone directories. Less well known is the advantage that Adam Abbott has in life over Zoë Zysman. English names are fairly evenly spread between the halves of the alphabet. Yet a suspiciously large number of top people have surnames beginning with letters between A and K.

Thus the American president and vice-president have surnames starting with B and C respectively; and 26 of George Bush's predecessors (including his father) had surnames in the first half of the alphabet against just 16 in the second half. Even more striking, six of the seven heads of government of the G7 rich countries are alphabetically advantaged (Berlusconi, Blair, Bush, Chirac, Chrétien and Koizumi). The world's three top central bankers (Greenspan, Duisenberg and Hayami) are all close to the top of the alphabet, even if one of them really uses Japanese characters. As are the world's five richest men (Gates, Buffett, Allen, Ellison and Albrecht).

Can this merely be coincidence? One theory, dreamt up in all the spare time enjoyed by the alphabetically disadvantaged, is that the rot sets in early. At the start of the first year in infant school, teachers seat pupils alphabetically from the front, to make it easier to remember their names. So short-sighted Zysman junior gets stuck in the back row, and is rarely asked the improving questions posed by those insensitive teachers. At the time the alphabetically disadvantaged may think they have had a lucky escape. Yet the result may be worse qualifications, because they get less individual attention, as well as less confidence in speaking publicly.

The humiliation continues. At university graduation ceremonies, the ABCs proudly get their awards first; by the time they reach the Zysmans most people are literally having a ZZZ. Shortlists for job interviews, election ballot papers, lists of conference speakers and attendees: all tend to be drawn up alphabetically, and their recipients lose interest as they plough through them.

46. What does the author intend to illustrate with AAAA cars and Zodiac cars?
- A. A kind of overlooked inequality.                      B. A type of conspicuous bias.
- C. A type of personal prejudice.                      D. A kind of brand discrimination.
47. What can we infer from the first three paragraphs?
- A. In both East and West, names are essential to success.
- B. The alphabet is to blame for the failure of Zoë Zysman.
- C. Customers often pay a lot of attention to companies' names.
- D. Some form of discrimination is too subtle to recognize.
48. The 4th paragraph suggests that
- A. questions are often put to the more intelligent students.
- B. alphabetically disadvantaged students often escape from class.



- C. teachers should pay attention to all of their students.  
D. students should be seated according to their eyesight.
49. What does the author mean by “most people are literally having a ZZZ” (Line 2, Paragraph 5)?  
A. They are getting impatient. B. They are noisily dozing off.  
C. They are feeling humiliated. D. They are busy with word puzzles.
50. Which of the following is true according to the text?  
A. People with surnames beginning with N to Z are often ill-treated.  
B. VIPs in the Western world gain a great deal from alphabetism.  
C. The campaign to eliminate alphabetism still has a long way to go.  
D. Putting things alphabetically may lead to unintentional bias.



## Text 3

When it comes to the slowing economy, Ellen Spero isn't biting her nails just yet. But the 47-year-old manicurist isn't cutting, filling or polishing as many nails as she'd like to, either. Most of her clients spend \$12 to \$50 weekly, but last month two longtime customers suddenly stopped showing up. Spero blames the softening economy. “I'm a good economic indicator,” she says. “I provide a service that people can do without when they're concerned about saving some dollars.” So Spero is downscaling, shopping at middle-brow Dillard's department store near her suburban Cleveland home, instead of Neiman Marcus. “I don't know if other clients are going to abandon me, too” she says.

Even before Alan Greenspan's admission that America's red-hot economy is cooling, lots of working folks had already seen signs of the slowdown themselves. From car dealerships to Gap outlets, sales have been lagging for months as shoppers temper their spending. For retailers, who last year took in 24 percent of their revenue between Thanksgiving and Christmas, the cautious approach is coming at a crucial time. Already, experts say, holiday sales are off 7 percent from last year's pace. But don't sound any alarms just yet. Consumers seem only concerned, not panicked, and many say they remain optimistic about the economy's long-term prospects, even as they do some modest belt-tightening.

Consumers say they're not in despair because, despite the dreadful headlines, their own fortunes still feel pretty good. Home prices are holding steady in most regions. In Manhattan, “there's a new gold rush happening in the \$4 million to \$10 million range, predominantly fed by Wall Street bonuses,” says broker Barbara Corcoran. In San Francisco, prices are still rising even as frenzied overbidding quiets. “Instead of 20 to 30 offers, now maybe you only get two or three,” says John Deadly, a Bay Area real-estate broker. And most folks still feel pretty comfortable about their ability to find and keep a job.

Many folks see silver linings to this slowdown. Potential home buyers would cheer for lower interest rates. Employers wouldn't mind a little fewer bubbles in the job market. Many consumers



seem to have been influenced by stock-market swings, which investors now view as a necessary ingredient to a sustained boom. Diners might see an upside, too. Getting a table at Manhattan's hot new Alain Ducasse restaurant need to be impossible. Not anymore. For that, Greenspan & Co. may still be worth toasting.

51. By "Ellen Spero isn't biting her nails just yet" (Line 1, Paragraph 1), the author means
- A. Spero can hardly maintain her business.      B. Spero is too much engaged in her work.  
C. Spero has grown out of her bad habit.      D. Spero is not in a desperate situation.
52. How do the public feel about the current economic situation?
- A. Optimistic.      B. Confused.  
C. Carefree.      D. Panicked.
53. When mentioning "the \$ 4 million to \$ 10 million range" (Line 3, Paragraph 3) the author is talking about.
- A. gold market.      B. real estate.  
C. stock exchange.      D. venture investment.
54. Why can many people see "silver linings" to the economic slowdown?
- A. They would benefit in certain ways.  
B. The stock market shows signs of recovery.  
C. Such a slowdown usually precedes a boom.  
D. The purchasing power would be enhanced.
55. To which of the following is the author likely to agree?
- A. A now boom, on the horizon.      B. Tighten the belt, the single remedy.  
C. Caution all right, panic not.      D. The more ventures, the more chances.

**Text 4**

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.

"Schools have always been in a society where practical is more important than intellectual," says education writer Diane Ravitch. "Schools could be a counterbalance." Ravitch's latest book, *Left Back: A Century of Failed School Reforms*, traces the roots of anti-intellectualism in our schools, concluding they are anything but a counterbalance to the American distaste for intellectual pursuits.

But they could and should be. Encouraging kids to reject the life of the mind leaves them vulnerable to exploitation and control. Without the ability to think critically, to defend their ideas and understand the ideas of others, they cannot fully participate in our democracy. Continuing along this path, says writer Earl Shorris, "We will become a second-rate country. We will have a





less civil society.”

“Intellect is resented as a form of power or privilege,” writes historian and professor Richard Hofstadter in *Anti-Intellectualism in American life*, a Pulitzer Prize winning book on the roots of anti-intellectualism in US politics, religion, and education. From the beginning of our history, says Hofstadter, our democratic and populist urges have driven us to reject anything that smells of elitism. Practicality, common sense, and native intelligence have been considered more noble qualities than anything you could learn from a book.

Ralph Waldo Emerson and other Transcendentalist philosophers thought schooling and rigorous book learning put unnatural restraints on children: “We are shut up in schools and college recitation rooms for 10 or 15 years and come out at last with a bellyful of words and do not know a thing.” Mark Twain’s *Huckleberry Finn* exemplified American anti-intellectualism. Its hero avoids being civilized — going to school and learning to read — so he can preserve his innate goodness.

Intellect, according to Hofstadter, is different from native intelligence, a quality we reluctantly admire. Intellect is the critical, creative, and contemplative side of the mind. Intelligence seeks to grasp, manipulate, re-order, and adjust, while intellect examines, ponders, wonders, theorizes, criticizes and imagines.

School remains a place where intellect is mistrusted. Hofstadter says our country’s educational system is in the grips of people who “joyfully and militantly proclaim their hostility to intellect and their eagerness to identify with children who show the least intellectual promise.”

56. 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.
57. We can learn from the text that Americans have a history of \_\_\_\_\_
- A. undervaluing intellect.      B. favoring intellectualism.  
C. supporting school reform.      D. suppressing native intelligence.
58. The views of Ravish and Emerson on schooling are \_\_\_\_\_
- A. identical.      B. similar.  
C. complementary.      D. opposite.
59. Emerson, according to the text, is probably \_\_\_\_\_
- A. a pioneer of education reform.      B. an opponent of intellectualism.  
C. a scholar in favor of intellect.      D. an advocate of regular schooling.
60. What does the author think of intellect?
- A. It is second to intelligence.      B. It evolves from common sense.  
C. It is to be pursued.      D. It underlies power.

**详解****41. 【C】 问题是: Redmon 是怎样找到工作的?**

文章第一段便指出 Redmon 是在一个名叫 Career Builder 的网上工作数据库中试图寻找合适他的工作。第二段又提到就在他要放弃时他被一家中介所吸引。第一段后几句又接着说这是一颇有互动色彩的寻工网点。Redmon 提供所需的个人资料后,果然得到了称心的工作。段中所提到的“personal search agent”很显然是这个数据库提供的一项服务,即 C 项内容。

**42. 【A】 问题是: 以下哪一项是搜索中介的弊端?**

文章第二段最后一句作者引用专家关于搜索中介讲到,“当你每回答一个问题时,这也意味着一个可能会被排除。”言外之义便是搜索中介的弊端在于它缺乏询问辅助性,这也正是 A 项内容。

**43. 【D】 问题是: “tip service”(第三段第三四行)的意思可能是\_\_\_\_\_**

文章第三段前几句作者引用另外专家的话讲到,“所有的这些项目都不具询问辅助性。”(专家的话轻易地排除了 A, B, C 项内容)随后作者说道:最好的策略是把这些工作搜索中介当作“tip service”来掌握数据库中关于工作信息的最新动态。只有 D 项内容符合上下文。“reminder”的意思是“起提醒某事作用的东西”。

**44. 【B】 问题是: 为什么 Career Site 每次只给寻找工作的人三个工作选择?**

文章第四段第一句作者便给出答案。“一些网点特意设计他们的中介以便吸引寻找工作的人再次登录他们的网点。”即 B 项内容。

**45. 【C】 问题是: 根据文章内容, 以下哪项是正确的?**

文章第二段作者引用了一位专家关于中介弊端的一句话,由此可见 A 项内容不是文中提到的。B 项和 D 项内容文章从未提到。惟有 C 项内容作者在最后一段有暗示。在最后一段里讲到 Redman 虽然很满意这份工作,但他还是和那中介保持联系。可见中介对于那些已经找到工作的人还是有用的。

**译文一**

去年下半年在寻职时,一位名叫 Grant Redmon 的律师步入了 Career Builder——一个网上工作数据库。几经寻找都毫无结果,但他却被一个名叫“personal search agent”所吸引。这个网站颇带互动色彩,它允许访问者键入工作要求,比如地点、职位,及工薪要求,如在数据库中有合适的工作,此站将向访问者发送电子邮件。Redmon 选择了像“法律”、“知识产权”和“华盛顿特区”这样的关键词。三星期后,他收到了他面试的第一份通知。“我挖到金矿了!” Redmon 说道。他随即将他的个人简历寄给雇主,而且得到了为一家公司做 in-house 顾问的这样一个职位。

在网上有着数以千计的和有关的工作的站点,要找到有保证的良机有时既花时间也无效率。搜索网站便降低了在数据库的重复访问。但即使像这样一个对 Redmon 有用的搜索网站,专家还是看到了它的弊端。比如说,缩小你的要求,可能会对你带来不利。一位专家讲到:“每当你回答一个问题,那将意味着你也排除了一个可能性。”

寻找任何工作,你应当以小的概念开始——你认为你想做的——然后再对此扩展。“没有一个程序做到了这一点,”另外一位专家提到,“也没有一家求职询问对此给予暗示。”事实上,最好的办法是把这类站点当作一种信息服务来随时掌握数据库所提供的工作信息。当你收到邮件时,把它当作提醒你再查数据库的东西。“我可不愿依赖这些网点来寻找那些新加到数据库使我感兴趣的東西,”一位寻找工作指南的作者说到。