

# 考研

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## 英语专项训练系列

精华版

中国人民大学 王建华 主编

# 英语阅读理解

# 词汇笔记



考研英语专项训练系列

# 英语阅读理解词汇笔记

(精华版)

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## 前 言

《英语阅读理解词汇笔记》不同于其他考研英语阅读理解真题分析类书籍，也不同于同类阅读理解词汇笔记书籍。本书包括历年阅读理解全文、文章概要、词汇注释、难句分析和全篇译文五个部分，而其他同类辅导书只是包含其中的某个方面或某几个方面，并且本书对知识点分析的角度和倾向的重点与同类书都不一样，这五部分分别在理解的准确性和全面性方面给考生以辅导和帮助。我们坚信考生通过对这本书的学习，定会对研究生入学考试英语所考查的内容有准确的理解和掌握，同时对于考试的重点知识也会有规律性的认识。

这本书的特色主要体现在以下几个方面：

### 1. 内容全面

本书最大的特点是它的综合性和全面性。首先从内容上来说，这本书包括了阅读理解全文、词汇注释、文章概要，难句分析和全篇译文五个部分。其次从包含内容的翔实程度上来说，每个部分都尽可能涵盖阅读原文中的所有相关知识和语言点。

### 2. 难点突出

考研英语的阅读部分要求考生首先对句子和单词、词组有准确的理解，本书在这两个部分耗用笔墨较多，在此书的编写过程中，我们力求把有引申语义的单词都挑出来，同时，对于有难度的句子也作了认真详细的分析和注解。

### 3. 译文准确

本书对每一篇文章都有详细的翻译，对于基础薄弱的考生来说，通过对原文和译文的详细对照和比较，会对难句或者结构复杂的句子有准确的理解，同时在对原文进行阅读的过程中，若发现有难以理解的词或者短语，通过对照译文，也会有较清楚的理解。

不管是从打基础的角度，还是从提高的角度，本书对于考研的学生来说，都是一本难能可贵的宝典。它既注重基础知识，又强调语言难点；既注重对一般知识的分析，又强调对规律性知识的总结；既强调对词汇的注释，又注重对句子的理解分析；既强调对篇章的逻辑理解，又注重对考生宏观理解能力的培养。这是一本考生在考研打基础阶段必备的参考手册，更是冲刺阶段必不可少的一本高分宝典。

由于我们的水平有限，书中难免有遗漏谬误之处，恳请各位考生提出宝贵意见，定将感激不尽。

编 者

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## 1996 年阅读真题及语言点、难点详解

### Passage 1

Tight-lipped elders used to say, "It's not what you want in this world, but what you get."

Psychology teaches that you do get what you want if you know what you want and want the right things.

You can make a mental blueprint of a desire as you would make a blueprint of a house, and each of us is continually making these blueprints in the general routine of everyday living. If we intend to have friends to dinner, we plan the menu, make a shopping list, decide which food to cook first, and such planning is an essential for any type of meal to be served.

Likewise, if you want to find a job, take a sheet of paper, and write a brief account of yourself. In making a blueprint for a job, begin with yourself, for when you know exactly what you have to offer, you can intelligently plan where to sell your services.

This account of yourself is actually a sketch of your working life and should include education, experience and references. Such an account is valuable. It can be referred to in filling out standard application blanks and is extremely helpful in personal interviews. While talking to you, your could-be employer is deciding whether your education, your experience, and other qualifications will pay him to employ you and your "wares" and abilities must be displayed in an orderly and reasonably connected manner.

When you have carefully prepared a blueprint of your abilities and desires, you have something tangible to sell. Then you are ready to hunt for a job. Get all the possible information about your could-be job. Make inquiries as to the details regarding the job and the firm. Keep your eyes and ears open, and use your own judgment. Spend a certain amount of time each day seeking the employment you wish for, and keep in mind: Securing a job is your job now.

51. What do the elders mean when they say, "It's not what you want in this world, but what you get."?

[A] You'll certainly get what you want.

- [B] It's no use dreaming.
- [C] You should be dissatisfied with what you have.
- [D] It's essential to set a goal for yourself.

52. A blueprint made before inviting a friend to dinner is used in this passage as \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] an illustration of how to write an application for a job
- [B] an indication of how to secure a good job
- [C] a guideline for job description
- [D] a principle for job evaluation

53. According to the passage, one must write an account of himself before starting to find a job because \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] that is the first step to please the employer
- [B] that is the requirement of the employer
- [C] it enables him to know when to sell his services
- [D] it forces him to become clearly aware of himself

54. When you have carefully prepared a blueprint of your abilities and desires, you have something \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] definite to offer
- [B] imaginary to provide
- [C] practical to supply
- [D] desirable to present

### 一、文章概要

[内容分类] 说明文 —— 求职简历

人们常说，重要的不是你在世界上想要什么，而是能得到什么。心理学告诉我们，如果你知道你想要什么而那又是你该要的东西，那么你确实会得到它。你可以在内心为愿望设计蓝图，如同为房子设计蓝图一样。如果你想找工作，你就应该设计工作蓝图。首先你要从自己开始，写一份简单的自述，因为只有当你知道你自己能提供什么时，你才能对自己应找什么样的工作制定明智的计划。这份自述应包括你所受的教育，以往的经历和品行、能力的各种证明材料。在你精心地为你的能力和愿望准备好一份蓝图后，你就可以去找工作了。你要尽可能获取一切相关的工作信息，并运用你的判断去寻找你想要的工作。

## 二、词汇注释

## (一) 大纲词汇

1. sketch *n.* 略图, 草图, 概略 *v.* 绘略图, 素描, 勾画

[典型例句] He sketched out proposals for a new road.

2. reference *n.* 提及, 涉及, 参考, 参考书目, 证明书(人), 介绍信(人)

[典型例句] Keep this dictionary for reference.

3. qualification *n.* 资格, 条件, 限制, 限定, 赋予资格

[典型例句] What qualifications have you got to have for this job?

[常用搭配] be qualified for 有……的资格, 适于担任……

[扩充词汇] qualify *v.* (使) 具有资格, 证明合格。

qualified *adj.* 有资格的, 合格的

4. evaluate *vt.* 评价, 估计, 求……的值

[典型例句] The research project has only been under way for three months, so it's too early to evaluate its success.

5. inquiry *n.* 质询, 调查

[典型例句] If you want to know the train schedule, please make inquiries at the booking office.

[扩充词汇] inquire *v.* 询问, 问明, 查究

近义词: enquire *v.* 询问

6. regarding *prep.* 关于

[典型例句] I wrote a letter regarding my daughter's school examinations.

[扩充词汇] 近义词或短语: in reference to, with respect to, concerning

7. illustrate *vt.* 举例说明, 图解, 加插图于, 阐明

[典型例句] The book was illustrated with color photographs.

His story illustrates her true generosity very clearly.

[扩充词汇] illustration *n.* 举例说明, 插图, 图解, 例证

The scientist cited vivid instances in illustration of his theory.

It's not a very good novel, but I like the illustrations.

8. hunt *v.* 打猎, 猎取, 搜索 *n.* 打猎, 猎取, 搜索

[典型例句] We've been hunting for the lost boy all over.

[常用搭配] hunt after 追猎, 搜索

hunt down 追捕……直至捕获, 搜寻……直至找到

hunt for 追猎, 寻找, 搜寻

hunt out 找出, 调查出

[扩充词汇] 近义词: chase, pursue, search, seek

## (二) 超纲词汇

1. tight-lipped *adj.* 紧闭嘴巴, 几乎不讲话的

2. tangible *adj.* 可触摸的, 有形的, 确实的, 真实的

[典型例句] The plan can bring about tangible benefits.

[扩充词汇] 反义词: intangible *adj.* 难以明了的, 无形的

## 三、难句分析

1. Tight-lipped elders used to say, "It's not what you want in this world, but what you get."

结构分析: 本句的主干是 elders used to say...。直接引语中是主系表结构, 注意 not...but 结构。

参考译文: 出言谨慎的长辈们过去常说, “问题不是你在这个世界上想要什么, 而是你能得到什么。”

2. You can make a mental blueprint of a desire as you would make a blueprint of a house, and each of us is continually making these blueprints in the general routine of everyday living.

结构分析: 这句话是 and 连接的两个并列句。在第一个分句中, as 是连词, 引导比较状语从句, 把 a mental blueprint of a desire 和 a blueprint of a house 相比较。第二个分句中的主干结构是: each of us is... making blueprints...。第二个分句中用一般进行时表示经常发生的事情。这样的结构常常用来表达经常发生的令人不快的、令人讨厌的事情。

参考译文: 你可以在脑子里为你的愿望画一幅蓝图, 就象给房子画蓝图那样。实际上, 在日常生活中, 我们每一个人都在不断地描绘着这些蓝图。

3. While talking to you, your could-be employer is deciding whether your education, your experience, and other qualifications will pay him to employ you and your “wares” and abilities must be displayed in an orderly and reasonably connected manner.

结构分析: and 连接两个并列句。第一个分句的主干是: employer is deciding whether...; 第二个分句的主干是: your “wares” and abilities must be displayed...。第一个分句中 while 引导了一个伴随性动作 talking 作时间状语, decide 后面接了一个 whether 引导的宾语从句:

whether your education, your experience, and other qualifications will pay him to employ you.

**参考译文：**你的未来雇主在与你谈话时，就在掂量，你的教育背景、工作经历及其他资历是否能使其受益，而你的“商品”和能力必须合理而有序地展示出来。

4. When you have carefully prepared a blueprint of your abilities and desires, you have something tangible to sell.

**结构分析：**when 引导时间状语从句，主句是：you have something tangible to sell. 注意本句中 have+ n.+to do 这个结构。

**参考译文：**当你精心准备好自己能力和愿望的蓝图后，你就有具体明确的东西可以推销了。

#### 四、全篇译文

出言谨慎的长辈们过去常说，“问题不是你在这个世界上想要什么，而是你能得到什么。”

心理学则教育人们，如果你知道你想要什么，而且想要的是合理的东西，那你就真能得到。

你可以在脑子里为你的愿望画一幅蓝图，就像给房子画蓝图那样。实际上，在日常生活中，我们每一个人都在不断地描绘着这些蓝图。如果想请朋友吃饭，那我们就要计划菜谱，定采购食品清单，决定先做哪道菜，这样的计划对准备任何类型的饭菜都是必要的。

同样，如果你想找一份工作，那就得先拿一张纸，把你自己的情况简单地定下来。为工作制订蓝图时，要从自己开始，因为当你准确知道你能提供什么时，你才能明确地计划到哪儿去谋职。

你的这份自我描述实际上是工作经历简介，它应当包括所受教育、工作经历和证明材料。这份简历是很用的，在填正式申请表格时可以参照，在面试时极有价值。你的未来雇主在与你谈话时，就在掂量，你的教育背景、工作经历及其他资历是否能使其受益，而你的“商品”和能力必须合理而有序地展示出来。

当你精心准备好自己能力和愿望的蓝图后，你就有具体明确的东西可以推销了，同时也为找工作做好了准备。你应尽可能询问所有关于你未来工作的信息，细致地去了解你未来的工作及任职的公司，多看多听，用自己的头脑去判断。每天花一段时间寻找你希望得到的工作，并相信：你现在的工作就是找到一份工作。

## Passage 2

With the start of BBC World Service Television, millions of viewers in Asia and America

can now watch the Corporation's news coverage, as well as listen to it.

And of course in Britain listeners and viewers can tune in to two BBC television channels, five BBC national radio services and dozens of local radio stations. They are brought sport, comedy, drama, music, news and current affairs, education, religion, parliamentary coverage, children's programmes and films for an annual license fee of £83 per household.

It is a remarkable record, stretching back over 70 years—yet the BBC's future is now in doubt. The Corporation will survive as a publicly-funded broadcasting organization, at least for the time being, but its role, its size and its programmes are now the subject of a nation-wide debate in Britain.

The debate was launched by the Government, which invited anyone with an opinion of the BBC—including ordinary listeners and viewers—to say what was good or bad about the Corporation, and even whether they thought it was worth keeping. The reason for its inquiry is that the BBC's royal charter runs out in 1996 and it must decide whether to keep the organization as it is, or to make changes.

Defenders of the Corporation—of whom there are many—are fond of quoting the American slogan. "If it isn't broke, don't fix it." The BBC "isn't broke", they say, by which they mean it is not broken (as distinct from the word "broke", meaning having no money), so why bother to change it?

Yet the BBC will have to change, because the broadcasting world around it is changing. The commercial TV channels—ITV and Channel 4—were required by the Thatcher Government's Broadcasting Act to become more commercial, competing with each other for advertisers, and cutting costs and jobs. But it is the arrival of new satellite channels—funded partly by advertising and partly by viewers' subscriptions—which will bring about the biggest changes in the long term.

55. The world famous BBC now faces \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] the problem of news coverage
- [B] an uncertain prospect
- [C] inquiries by the general public
- [D] shrinkage of audience

56. In the passage, which of the following about the BBC is not mentioned as the key issue?

- [A] Extension of its TV service to Far East.
- [B] Programmes as the subject of a nation-wide debate.

- [C] Potentials for further international co-operations.  
 [D] Its existence as a broadcasting organization.
57. The BBC's "royal charter"(Line 4, Paragraph 4) stands for \_\_\_\_\_.  
 [A] the financial support from the royal family  
 [B] the privileges granted by the Queen  
 [C] a contract with the Queen  
 [D] a unique relationship with the royal family
58. The foremost reason why the BBC has to readjust itself is no other than \_\_\_\_\_.  
 [A] the emergence of commercial TV channels  
 [B] the enforcement of Broadcasting Act by the government  
 [C] the urgent necessity to reduce costs and jobs  
 [D] the challenge of new satellite channels

### 一、文章概要

[内容分类] 社会科学 —— 大众传媒

本文有关 BBC 的前景。随着 BBC 全球服务电视的开通, 亚洲和美国成千上万的观众都能收看和收听该公司的新闻报道。在英国国内, BBC 有两个电视频道, 五个国家广播电台和数十个地方广播电台。这是一个辉煌的纪录, 但 BBC 现在却前途未卜。它的作用、规模和节目目前是全国争论的话题。由于 BBC 与皇室签署的合同将于 1996 年到期, 政府发起了这场争论, 邀请全国的观众和听众评说公司优劣, 以决定是照旧维持它还是做些变动。为数众多的人是公司的辩护者, 他们认为没有必要改变它。然而 BBC 势必要改变, 因为周围的广播界正在发生变化。商业电台在撒切尔政府制定的广播法案要求下将更为商业化, 而从长远来看, 带来最大变化的将是新的卫星频道。

### 二、词汇注释

#### (一) 大纲词汇

1. **tune** *n.* 曲调, 调子, 和谐, 合调 *vt.* 调音, 调整, 拨收, 收听

[典型例句] His ideas are in tune with the times.

[常用搭配] tune in 收听……, 收看……, 调准收音机的波长, 调准电视机的频道, 调谐, 调入

tune off 【无】中途断绝

2. **comedy** *n.* 喜剧, 喜剧性的事情

[典型例句] The candidate's campaign turned out to be a political comedy of errors.

[扩充词汇] comedian *n.* 喜剧演员

comedic *adj.* 喜剧的

反义词: tragedy *n.* 悲剧, 惨案, 悲惨, 灾难

3. affair *n.* 事务, 事件, 私事, 恋爱事件, (尤指关系不长久的) 风流韵事

[典型例句] The senator's death was a tragic affair.

4. parliamentary *adj.* 议会的 *n.* [英] 国会议员

[典型例句] Parliamentary procedure is rather complicated.

[扩充词汇] parliament *n.* 国会, (英国、加拿大) 议会

congress *n.* [C~] (美国等国的) 国会, 议会

5. annual *n.* 一年生植物, 年刊, 年鉴 *adj.* 一年一次的, 每年的, 一年生的

[典型例句] The annual report of the company is confidential.

[扩充词汇] 近义词: yearly *adj.* 每年的, 一年一次的

6. household *n.* 一家人, 家庭, 家族 *adj.* 家庭的, 家族的, 家属的, 普通的

[典型例句] The whole household was / were up early.

7. remarkable *adj.* 不平常的, 非凡的, 值得注意的, 显著的

[典型例句] Your work has been remarkable this week.

[扩充词汇] 近义词: extraordinary, marvelous, notable, noteworthy, striking

8. Stretch *v.* 伸展, 伸长 *n.* 一段时间, 一段路程, 伸展

[典型例句] I stretched out my hand towards the book.

[扩充词汇] 反义词: shrink *v.* 收缩, (使) 皱缩, 缩短

9. launch *v.* 使 (船) 下水, 发射 (上天), 投掷, (常与 out, into 连用) 开始从事, 着手进行一项新事业

[典型例句] The company launched the new perfume with prime-time commercials on the major networks.

10. royal *adj.* 王室的, 皇家的, 第一流的, 高贵的

[典型例句] It's a royal visit to Canada.

11. quote *vt.* 引用, 引证, 提供, 提出, 报 (价)

[典型例句] He quotes the Bible.

[扩充词汇] quotation *n.* 引用, 引用语, 语录



quotation mark 引用号, 引号

12. broke *adj.* 一文不名的

[典型例句] Can you lend me \$10? I'm completely broke!

13. subscription *n.* 捐献, 订金, 订阅, 签署, 同意

[典型例句] I renewed my subscription to China Daily yesterday.

[扩充词汇] subscribe *v.* 捐款, 订阅, 签署(文件), 赞成, 预订  
subscriber *n.* 订户, 签署者, 捐献者

14. prospect *n.* 景色, 前景, 前途, 期望

[典型例句] There's not much prospect of Mr Smith's being elected as Congressman.

15. shrink *v.* 收缩, (使) 皱缩, 缩短

[典型例句] The dress shrank when I washed it.

16. privilege *n.* 特权, 特别待遇, 基本公民权力, 特免

[典型例句] I had the privilege of meeting the queen.

17. readjust *vt.* 重新调整, 再调整

[典型例句] It's hard to readjust to life in Britain after working abroad.

[扩充词汇] 前缀 re- 表示“又, 再”之意, 如:

reconnect *v.* 重连, 再连

reconstruct *v.* 重建

redefine *v.* 重定义

redesign *v.* 重新设计

rediscover *v.* 再次发现

18. emerge *vi.* 显现, 浮现, 暴露, 形成

[典型例句] Advanced figures are emerging in multitude in this era of ours.

[扩充词汇] 反义词: submerge *vi.* 没[潜]入水中, 消失

19. enforce *vt.* 强迫, 执行, 坚持, 加强

[典型例句] The police enforce the law.

## (二) 超纲词汇

1. coverage *n.* 新闻报道(范围), 保险项目, 保险范围, 报道

[典型例句] TV coverage of the election campaign