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2016年

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辅导丛书

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2016 年名校名师考研英语辅导丛书

考研英语阅读理解高分突破（全新版）

张永艳 主编

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内 容 简 介

本书严格遵循最新考试大纲,系统、全面,与考试大纲紧密相联。其编写严格按照考试大纲的要求,突出考研英语阅读理解的特点。在选编文章题材、体裁方面尽可能拓展空间,广泛涉猎,其中包括社会科学、自然科学等各个领域的知识。具体内容涉及科学技术、经济管理、教育文化、社会生活、环境生态、政治历史、医学保健、宗教信仰、新闻艺术等诸多方面,可以让考生系统地见识考研英语的阅读理解材料,强化英语背景知识,获取阅读理解考试高分。广泛的阅读可以提高考生的阅读理解能力,也可以巩固和提高语言应用能力,达到事半功倍的目的。本书在第一版的基础上更新和补充了大部分内部,讲解更精彩。

本书适用对象:参加2016年研究生入学考试的广大考生。

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前 言

中国加入 WTO 之后, 改革开放逐步深化, 经济发展速度日益加快, 社会对科学技术、文化教育的需求不断向高层次迈进, 对硕士研究生等高层次人才的需求越来越大, 这方面的教育也在稳步发展, 规模不断扩大、层次逐步齐全、教学质量不断提高、测试更加规范化, 考生人数也在迅猛增加。全国硕士研究生入学考试是国家选拔高层次、高水平人才的考试, 重点考查考生的综合能力。参加该考试的学生一方面应该具备坚实的专业理论基础和扎实的科研能力, 另一方面还应该具备较高水平的外语能力。

从测量学角度来说, 全国硕士研究生入学统一考试应是“常模参照”考试, 即选拔性考试。命题工作需坚持既有利于为国家选拔高层次的专门人才, 又有利于高等学校教学的原则, 强调在考查知识的基础上, 重点考查考生的分析问题和解决问题的能力, 并且要采用科学的办法, 保持考试水平的稳定性, 本书在第一版的基础上更新和补充了更精彩的内容。

阅读理解是考研英语中的“重中之重”, 该部分在整个试卷中的分值最高, 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, 可以“一箭双雕”, 对于提高考生的整体英语水平具有重要的意义。为此, 我们倾力推出这本《考研英语阅读理解高分突破(全新版)》。

本书的编写特点如下:

一、鲜明的创新特色, 编写体例非常符合考生的需要

本书全面吸收了同类图书的优点, 结合作者丰富的辅导经验, 博采众长, 推陈出新, 使书中的结构和内容具有鲜明的特色。编写者都是多年从事全国硕士研究生入学统一考试命题研究和考试辅导的专家、学者, 他们熟悉学位考试的大纲、教材, 以及考生的需要和考试辅导, 深谙命题原则、思路和最新考试动态, 经过精心研究, 认真组织, 编写出了这本辅导书。

二、配套练习丰富

本书有十八套高度仿真模拟测试试题, 有助于考生对英语阅读理解解题技巧的消化和吸收, 通过实践来掌握解题方法, 熟悉命题规律和出题动态。

本书还附赠以下内容: 1 篇北大考研英语高分秘籍; 2 套原命题组成员密押试卷; 10 篇考研英语大作文万能模板; 11 篇考研英语小作文万能模板, 1997—2000 年考研英语真题试卷及解析。下载网址: <http://www.hxedu.com.cn> (华信教育资源网)。

总之, 本书一定会成为广大立志参加全国硕士研究生入学统一考试的莘莘学子的良师益友。好的学习方法、好的辅导老师、好的辅导教材, 以及好的学习热情, 是必不可少的成功要素。我们的精益求精和热情付出, 恰恰是广大考生迫切需要和殷切期待的。

参加本书编写的除了主编张永艳, 还有李春艳、张晓燕、张一平、张艳霜、刘爽、沈



尽管我们付出了许多心血和努力，其中的不当之处在所难免，敬请广大读者批评指正。

2015 年 1 月

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第一章

考研英语阅读理解命题规律和应试策略分析

第一节 基本考情分析

阅读理解题主要是考查考生获取准确信息的能力。考查包括两大类：一类为客观理解题，即理解文章中叙述的具体事实和抽象的概念；另一类为主观理解题，即通过阅读文章，对文章的主旨和深一层的意义、作者的意图、态度，以及整篇文章的逻辑关系有更深入的理解，并据此进行推理和判断。

根据近几年阅读理解试卷的分析，推测未来该题仍会保持其命题基本原则，在选择文段方面会更多涉及交际功能强、实用性强的应用文、说明文等，出现包括人文、社会、历史、科学、政经等多领域的文化题材。题目设计会进一步向较深层次发展，需要考生有足够的词汇储备量和丰富的相关知识积累，利用所获信息解决问题。综合归纳、推理判断，以及细节转换理解题会更加突出。

Part A: 四篇阅读理解文章，要求考生阅读所提供的文章并选择正确答案，通过考查生词词义、文章主旨要点、辨别具体信息、推理分析等了解考生掌握该文章的情况。

Part B: 该部分为新增题型，考查考生对文章的连贯性、一致性及文章结构的掌握。该题型没有改动。由历年真题可以看出主要题型有以下三种。

1. 在一篇篇幅不超过 600 词的文章中挖出五段空白，要求考生从文后所提供的六至七段文字中选择合适的段落，使填完整后的文章符合行文脉络、段落之间的逻辑等。

2. 将一篇篇幅不超过 600 词的文章段落打乱顺序，其中有二至三个段落已经给出文中位置，要求考生将其排好顺序。

3. 在一篇篇幅不超过 600 词的文章中要求考生以文后的小标题给文中的五个段落前选上正确的小标题。相较而言，该题型较易。只需要考生对空格下一段内容仔细阅读并加以概括即可选出正确答案。

第二节 命题规律和应试策略分析

Part A

历年真题阅读理解题中考查的题材大多数以科学技术、经济管理、教育文化和社会生活类为主，因此考生可有侧重点地进行复习。考生在备考期间不仅需要多多阅读，还应注意知识面的广度。如社会生活和文化教育类的文章，考生可以多阅读新闻周刊、时代周刊、泰晤士报等；商业经济类的文章，考生可以阅读商业周刊、经济学家等；这就促使考生要



坚持每天一定量的阅读，有的文章一定要精读，包括生词、文章主旨等。

根据近十一年考研英语真题可以看出阅读文章体裁方面大多数都属于议论文和说明文，一般有议论、评论、报道和分析。而纯文学类文章较少，概括性和抽象思维方面的阅读材料居多。议论文往往通过直接给出观点后以事实论据进行佐证或者是通过呈现各种事实依据后总结观点；通过摆出各种事实依据后总结、归纳观点；摆事实与提出观点相结合；先以反面观点示人，后以事实推翻其论点并得出新论点的方式写作。

复习时考生应注意以下三点：

1. 尽可能多阅读与真题相关、难易程度接近的文章，并注意扩大知识面，即阅读各种题材的文章。

2. 平时注意相关专业的或非专业的知识积累，尽量达到对某些领域的相关常识储备。

3. 早早动手、大量阅读并长期坚持，才能有一定的效用，临时抱佛脚并不适用任何人。

以历年真题为基础，分析阅读理解题的题型大概分为：主旨概括题、细节甄别题、语义理解题和推断分析题四大类，现建议考生按照以下解题方法应对。



一、主旨概括题

主旨概括题主要考查考生对阅读材料的主旨，以及对文章大意的掌握。通常有以下提问方式：

1. The best title for this passage is _____.
2. Topic of the article is _____.
3. The main idea of the passage is _____.
4. The passage is mainly about (concerned with) _____.
5. The passage mainly (primarily) deals with _____.
6. The author mainly discusses _____.
7. The title that best expresses the main idea is _____.
8. The central idea conveyed in the above passage is _____.
9. The author's purpose in writing this passage is _____.
10. The main idea of this selection may be best expressed as _____.
11. What is the main topic (theme, subject, point) of the passage?
12. Which of the following is the best title for this passage?
13. What would be the most appropriate title for this passage?
14. What does the passage mainly discuss?
15. Which title suits this passage best?
16. Which sentence best summarizes the article?

考生阅读材料时首先应抓住文章的主干线，了解文章的行文架构。抓住文章要点是解题中的关键所在。考生拿到试卷，翻到阅读理解题部分时应迅速判断一下该文章的题材和体裁，查看文章的论点、论据、行文构架，以及文章段落之间的逻辑关系，找出文章的相关主旨句。辨认主旨句，首先得从文章首段或中段着手，有时文章的主题句往往就是首段的主旨句。



解题关键在于考生弄清楚这类题型应主要由篇章主题句或者是从篇章的结构入手,利用自身推理能力,系统分析文章信息,归纳总结后得出主题。

解题方法:

(1) 运用宏观阅读技巧做题。根据文章结构判断主题。

(2) 运用首段和首末句信息做题。综合各段的首末句的内容,可以得出主题。注意:只看首段有时容易以偏概全,因为首段有时只是在引出文章主体之前起抛砖引玉的作用。

(3) 运用写作方法做题。阅读理解部分以报刊文章为主,文章首段常以类比、故事、今昔对比等方式引出主题。问文章使用的写作方法时,正确答案一般是类比等;问使用类比、故事、今昔对比等写作方法的目的时,正确答案是引出主题。

(4) 运用快速构思成文法进行判断。在两个选项难以分辨时可以分别以它们为题,在脑海中快速构思两个写作提纲,若所构思提纲与原文内容大致吻合者为正确答案,否则为干扰选项。

Why do so many Americans distrust what they read in their newspapers? The American Society of Newspaper Editors is trying to answer this painful question. The organization is deep into a long self-analysis known as the journalism credibility project.

Sad to say, this project has turned out to be mostly low-level findings about factual errors and spelling and grammar mistakes, combined with lots of head-scratching puzzlement about what in the world those readers really want.

But the sources of distrust go way deeper. Most journalists learn to see the world through a set of standard templates (patterns) into which they plug each day's events. In other words, there is a conventional story line in the newsroom culture that provides a backbone and a ready-made narrative structure for otherwise confusing news.

There exists a social and cultural disconnect between journalists and their readers, which helps explain why the "standard templates" of the newsroom seem alien to many readers. In a recent survey, questionnaires were sent to reporters in five middle-size cities around the country, plus one large metropolitan area. Then residents in these communities were phoned at random and asked the same questions.

Replies show that compared with other Americans, journalists are more likely to live in upscale neighborhoods, have maids, own Mercedeses, and trade stocks, and they're less likely to go to church, do volunteer work, or put down roots in a community.

Reporters tend to be part of a broadly defined social and cultural elite, so their work tends to reflect the conventional values of this elite. The astonishing distrust of the news media isn't rooted in inaccuracy or poor reportorial skills but in the daily clash of world views between reporters and their readers.

This is an explosive situation for any industry, particularly a declining one. Here is a troubled business that keeps hiring employees whose attitudes vastly annoy the customers. Then it sponsors lots of symposiums and a credibility project dedicated to wondering why customers are annoyed and fleeing in large numbers. But it never seems to get around to noticing the



cultural and class biases that so many former buyers are complaining about. If it did, it would open up its diversity program, now focused narrowly on race and gender, and look for reporters who differ broadly by outlook, values, education, and class.

29. What is the passage mainly about?

- A. Needs of the readers all over the world.
- B. Causes of the public disappointment about newspapers.
- C. Origins of the declining newspaper industry.
- D. Aims of a journalism credibility project.

本题考查考生对全文主旨的把握。本文主要叙述了美国报纸行业正在遭遇不被信任的事情。文章分为三部分:

第一部分(第一段和第二段)文章首先提出为什么会有如此多的美国人不再相信报纸上看到的東西,此为文章主旨,并对新闻可信度调查的目的及其局限性进行介绍。

第二部分(第三段至第六段)内容具体分析问题的深刻根源,并列举事例具体说明。

第三部分(第七段)指出,报业的真正问题是不能满足读者的需求,但他们没有认识到这个问题。最后,文章提出报业应该在哪些方面做改变提出建议。

文章开头提出了文章主旨,文章首句提出了问题:为什么那么多美国人不相信自己在报纸上看到的東西?接下来,文章先介绍了一项新闻可信度调查;接着探讨造成读者不信任报纸的深层原因。第二句和第三句介绍要回答这一问题的一项调查研究。第二段对该调查令人不满意的结果进行描述,该段提到的调查所反映出来的问题中,包括 A 项内容,但 A 项不能概括全文内容;C 项可在末段首句 a declining one(industry)找到相关信息。此句提到,报业是一个日趋衰败的行业,但是,该句未就其原因进行探究,所以 C 项不对;D 项可在第一段“新闻可信度调查”中找到相关信息,但这不是全文讨论的对象,所以 D 项也不对。据此判断,正确项是 B。



二、细节甄别题

这类问题要求考生理解与文章主题有关的事实依据,赞同或反对的理由,以及找出其他有关的细节或具体的数据等。细节题的出题类型主要有以下三种:

1. 特殊疑问句

以 What, Who, When, How, Where 等引导的问题。

- A. What do we know about...?
- B. Why is (are)...?
- C. How many (much)...in this article?
- D. In what year...?
- E. In what way...?
- F. According to the passage, who(what, where, when)...?



2. 正误判断题

通常询问文章中所述的事情是否真实, 某种提法是否正确或文章(作者)是否提及某事。

- A. Which of the following statements is (not) true?
- B. Which of the following is (not) mentioned in the article?
- C. Which of the following does not explain...?
- D. Which of the following statements is wrong according to the author?
- E. Which of the following is NOT listed as...?
- F. All of the following are true except...
- G. The author mentions all of the items listed below except...
- H. The author (passage) does not tell us...

3. 填空题

通常涉及与主题有关的事实或细节, 但涉及的范围比正误判断题要广。

- A. The real cause is _____.
- B. According to the author, the techniques can be used to _____.
- C. The author states that _____.
- D. The experiment shows that _____.
- E. Mr. X expects (hopes, wishes) _____.

解题关键在于考生应根据段落中主题句的名词粗略确定段落内容方向; 利用题干提问的内容, 大致定位对应的段落; 利用题干中的重要信息词准确确定相关信息句, 进行判断并确定细节题的正确答案。

解题方法:

考生应学会识别干扰项的以下特点。

- (1) 故意混淆选项的内容和作者在原文中提到的信息相反。
- (2) 偷换概念。选项提到了原文的内容, 但是却将原文对应部分中的另一个关键词或短语换成了意思不同的其他词汇。
- (3) 无中生有。选项中出现了原文没有提到或推导不出的内容。
- (4) 因果倒置。选项中涉及的两部分之间的因果关系与原文所说的因果关系正好相反, 将原文的因换成了果或者将原文的果换成了因。
- (5) 扩大范围。将原文中只适用部分的情况变为适用全部的情况或者增加了其他部分的范围。例如, 在选项中出现表示泛指复数名词作主语时, 要注意该名词在原文的范围。如果选项中所说的情况只适用主语所指的一部分, 那么这一选项就是干扰选项。注意, 上述干扰选项的特征也适用判断其他题型的干扰选项。

Everybody loves a fat pay rise. Yet pleasure at your own can vanish if you learn that a colleague has been given a bigger one. Indeed, if he has a reputation for slacking, you might even be outraged. Such behavior is regarded as “all too human”, with the underlying assumption that other animals would not be capable of this finely developed sense of grievance. But a study by Sarah Brosnan and Frans de Waal of Emory University in Atlanta, Georgia, which has just been published in *Nature*, suggests that it is all too monkey, as well.





The researchers studied the behavior of female brown capuchin monkeys. They look cute. They are good-natured, cooperative creatures, and they share their food readily. Above all, like their female human counterparts, they tend to pay much closer attention to the value of “goods and services” than males.

Such characteristics make them perfect candidates for Dr. Brosnan’s and Dr. de Waal’s study. The researchers spent two years teaching their monkeys to exchange tokens for food. Normally, the monkeys were happy enough to exchange pieces of rock for slices of cucumber. However, when two monkeys were placed in separate but adjoining chambers, so that each could observe what the other was getting in return for its rock, their behavior became markedly different.

In the world of capuchins, grapes are luxury goods (are much preferable to cucumbers). So when one monkey was handed a grape in exchange for her token, the second was reluctant to hand hers over for a mere piece of cucumber. And if one received a grape without having to provide her token in exchange at all, the other either tossed her own token at the researcher or out of the chamber, or refused to accept the slice of cucumber. Indeed, the mere presence of a grape in the other chamber (without an actual monkey to eat it) was enough to induce resentment in a female capuchin.

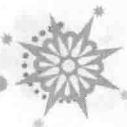
The researchers suggest that capuchin monkeys, like humans, are guided by social emotions. In the wild, they are a cooperative, group-living species. Such cooperation is likely to be stable only when each animal feels it is not being cheated. Feelings of righteous indignation, it seems, are not the preserve of people alone. Refusing a lesser reward completely makes these feelings abundantly clear to other members of the group. However, whether such a sense of fairness evolved independently in capuchins and humans, or whether it stems from the common ancestor that the species had 35 million years ago, is, as yet, an unanswered question.

24. Dr. Brosnan and Dr. de Waal have eventually found in their study that the monkeys_____.

- A. prefer grapes to cucumbers.
- B. can be taught to exchange things.
- C. will not be cooperative if feeling cheated.
- D. are unhappy when separated from others.

本文是一则科学新闻,节选自2003年9月18日发表于《经济学家》杂志(*The Economist*)的一篇题为“Moral Monkeys”(具有道德感的猴子)的文章,介绍了生物行为科学研究发现灵长类动物和人一样也有公平意识。第一段:本段把人类和猴子进行比较,引出猴子和人类一样有类似的情感表达这一主题;第二段至第四段:采用对比方法描述所研究的猴子特点,并阐述猴子在研究过程中的各种反应;第五段:总结性地指出猴子也具备公平意识,但其公平意识的来源目前还不得而知。

本题考查考生对文章细节的把握。根据题意,可找到文章最后一段。该段前三句指出卷尾猴也受社会情感的支配。在野外,它们是协作的群居物种,但前提条件是只有在当每只猴子都感到自己没有受到欺骗的情况下才会合作。也就是说,假如猴子受到不公平的待遇,它们的合作就会终止。A项和B项内容并非是研究的最终发现;D项属于无关干扰项;



C 项是末段第三句 “However, whether such a sense of fairness evolved independently in capuchins and humans, or whether it stems from the common ancestor that the species had 35 million years ago, is, as yet, an unanswered question.” 的同义改写。因此, 正确选项只能是 C, 其他项均不符合题意。

三、语义理解题

语义理解题是指要求考生对某个词或者句子部分的含义进行阐释, 在备选项中选出正确答案。该题型主要考查两种词汇: 一种是比较生僻的单词; 另一种则是考生熟悉的单词在文章中的具体含义。考查考生是否理解某个特定的词语在文章特定语境下的含义, 以及某句子在特定文章知识背景下的深层含义, 此时考查的句子大多数与文章内容紧密联系, 很少会单从字面上进行考查, 因此考生碰到此类题型时, 应注意结合文章内容加以深度思考。

(1) The word “...” (in line...) most probably means ...

(2) From the passage, we can infer that the word “...” is ...

(3) From the first paragraph, we learn that ...

(4) By ..., the author probably means ...

(5) According to the passage, what is ...?

解题关键在于考生注意单词所在的上下文, 尤其是上下句。假如所考单词为熟词, 则其字面意思肯定不是正确答案。考生应联系其前后文得出其在特定场合下更为深刻的含义, 此时该词的含义和该词的字面意思可能没有丝毫联系。

利用猜词法: 根据词根、词缀判断词义; 先判断生词在文章中的词性, 再看它与哪些词语可以搭配, 最后根据自己的常识推测; 找出上下文中该生词的其他表示方法, 如同义词、同义解释、反义词、反义解释和同位语结构推断其含义。

解题方法:

(1) 回归原文, 找出该词汇或者句子。

(2) 注意结合前后文, 理解该词汇的实际含义。

(3) 如果该词汇是简单词汇或者是考生熟悉的词汇, 则它的字面意思必然不是正确答案。

(4) 词汇题的正确答案经常隐藏在原文中该词汇的附近位置。切忌仅凭词汇词义过度推理。

(5) 寻找时要注意特殊标点、定语从句、构词的前后缀等, 特别要注意寻找时的同性原则。例如, 冒号前的词汇的意思可以由冒号后的部分归纳; 破折号之后的词汇的意思可以由破折号之前的部分推测。

(6) 代入法。将确定的答案代入原文, 看上下文逻辑是否通顺, 如果通顺则是正确答案。

干扰项特点: 与所考词汇形似; 如果考的是熟词, 含有常规词义的往往是错误选项。

While still catching-up to men in some spheres of modern life, women appear to be way ahead in at least one undesirable category. “Women are particularly susceptible to developing



depression and anxiety disorders in response to stress compared to men,” according to Dr. Yehuda, chief psychiatrist at New York’s Veteran’s Administration Hospital.

Studies of both animals and humans have shown that sex hormones somehow affects the stress response, causing females under stress to produce more of the trigger chemicals than do males under the same conditions. In several of the studies, when stressed-out female rats had their ovaries (the female reproductive organs) removed, their chemical responses became equal to those of the males.

Adding to a woman’s increased dose of stress chemicals are her increased “opportunities” for stress. “It’s not necessarily that women don’t cope as well. It’s just that they have so much more to cope with.” says Dr. Yehuda. “Their capacity for tolerating stress may even be greater than men’s.” she observes, “it’s just that they’re dealing with so many more things that they become worn out from it more visibly and sooner.”

Dr. Yehuda notes another difference between the sexes. “I think that the kinds of things that women are exposed to tend to be in more of a chronic or repeated nature. Men go to war and are exposed to combat stress. Men are exposed to more acts of random physical violence. The kinds of interpersonal violence that women are exposed to tend to be in domestic situations, by, unfortunately, parents or other family members, and they tend not to be one-shot deals. The wear-and-tear that comes from these longer relationships can be quite devastating.”

Adeline Alvarez married at 18 and gave birth to a son, but was determined to finish college. “I struggled a lot to get the college degree. I was living in so much frustration that that was my escape, to go to school, and get ahead and do better.” Later, her marriage ended and she became a single mother. It’s the hardest thing to take care of a teenager, have a job, pay the rent, pay the car payment, and pay the debt. I lived from paycheck to paycheck.”

Not everyone experiences the kinds of severe chronic stresses Alvarez describes. But most women today are coping with a lot of obligations, with few breaks, and feeling the strain. Alvarez’s experience demonstrates the importance of finding ways to diffuse stress before it threatens your health and your ability to function.

24. The sentence “I lived from paycheck to paycheck.” (Line 6, Para.5) shows that_____.

- A. Alvarez cared about nothing but making money.
- B. Alvarez’s salary barely covered her household expenses.
- C. Alvarez got paychecks from different jobs.
- D. Alvarez paid practically everything by check.

本题对文章第五段末尾 “I lived from paycheck to paycheck.” 一句语义进行考查。要理解这句话的含义可联系前文。原文首先主要谈论女性压力，第五段则是花了大部分笔墨描述阿尔瓦雷兹所承受的巨大压力，本段前文还具体指出阿尔瓦雷兹要照顾孩子、找工作、交房租、付车款、还债，于是可以推测出末句是对阿尔瓦雷兹生活状况的一种概括。前面句子 “阿尔瓦雷兹要照顾十多岁的孩子、找工作、交房租、还车款，还要还欠债”，所以我们猜测得出阿尔瓦雷兹确实需要不停地赚钱以缓解巨大的生活压力。故正确选项应为 B。



“live from paycheck to paycheck”为固定短语，表示“挣的钱勉强够用，根本没有剩余”，此外，类似的短语“barely make ends meet”也为“live from paycheck to paycheck”之意。A项只说对了阿尔瓦雷兹自身的主观想法，而忽略了造成其想法是源自于所承受的生活压力这一无奈的现实；C项只介绍文章所提到的部分事实，并未点出重点原因；D项内容根据paycheck一词的字面意思故意扰乱考生的视线，故排除。

四、推断分析题

推断分析题主要考查考生在阅读原文的基础上对原文相关语言的推理和引申。该题型令部分考生感到头痛，主要是考生解答该题时容易走向两个极端：没有进行推理或者过度推理。

这类题具有较大的难度，要求考生在理解原文的基础上，根据文章中所阐述的事实细节和上下文的暗示与线索进行综合分析，然后做出推断预测或得出合情合理的结论。因此，考生必须细读全文，不仅要懂得文章的表层意义，还要理解深层的内涵；不仅要掌握言词的观点和倾向，还要获取字里行间隐含的信息。但同时必须提醒考生的是切忌无根据地随意猜想或推理，把白的东西说成黑的，把自己的观点当成作者的。也就是说，考生所做的每一个推断或引申都应该是合情合理的、具有充分依据的。

这种题型的常用提问方式有以下几种：

1. The passage is intended to _____.
2. The passage implies that _____.
3. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.
4. It can be concluded from the passage that _____.
5. We can concluded (infer, see) from the article that _____.
6. The writer implies that _____.
7. The author suggests that _____.
8. An inference which may (not) be made from the article is _____.
9. According to the article, many people may _____.
10. The next paragraph would most probably deal with _____.
11. The paragraph preceding (following) this one may discuss _____.
12. In the paragraph following this one, we may expect the author to discuss _____.
13. What does the paragraph preceding this one probably discuss?
14. What does the writer imply about...?
15. Which of the following can (not) be inferred from the article?
16. What conclusion can be drawn from the passage?
17. Where would this paragraph most probably be found?
18. Where would this paragraph most probably appear?

该题型一般有三种类型：推理题、结论题和评价题，这三类往往具备以下两个特点。文章中没有明显的答题依据；如果文中有依据可循，则四个选项单从表面上看都讲得通，一时之间难以辨别真伪。

正确选项一般具有以下特点：非文中明确指出的内容，需要考生自己引申或归纳总结



的一般是正确选项；当所有备选项均能凭常识判断时，其中含义深刻的选项为正确项，但是有时正确选项却是唯一非常识的选项。

命题者设计干扰项时一般有以下几种方式：简单复述原文，没有任何推断结论，把直接表达当成间接推理；看似推断所得的结论，实际上与原文不符，例如，选项中将原文中的原因变成了结果，把原文中的手段改成了目的；以常识判断时正确，但根据文章事实或上下文逻辑无法推理出该观点，因此考生要格外注意，不能抛开原文根据自己的主观想法或生活经验去推理，因为此处命题者考查的是考生理解作者意图的能力；虽然该选项确实以文章提供的事实或内在逻辑为推理依据，但考生有时容易犯下过度推理、概括不当的错误，因此具有该种特质的备选项其干扰性最强；选项中有部分内容纯属无中生有，这类选项只要考生仔细查看便能将其排除在外。考生解题时应牢牢抓住备选项中三错一对的关系，即三个选项与原文相矛盾，只有一个选项符合原文的意思。

解题关键在于返回原文，将选项与原文一一进行比较。

解题方法：

掌握推理题正确选项的编写方式，其一般有以下几种。

- (1) 同义复述原文的某句话。
- (2) 归纳原文几句话或一段话的具体内容，如段落主题或句群的论点。
- (3) 根据具有对比意味的一方推断另一方。如果考生紧紧抓住这种对比关系则能由乙方推断甲方的特点。因此考生要特别注意原文中表示对比或表示转折意味的句子或段落。
- (4) 根据作者的态度进行推理。推理题如果涉及态度，一般说来考生应该与作者的态度保持一致，注意作者文中形容某事物时所使用的形容词，由其褒贬判定作者的态度。

注意事项：

(1) 考生浏览全文时，一要留意那些话中有话的间接表达句。它们往往以只说半句、比喻、讲反话的方式呈现，这些部分留有让考生自行结论或推理的余地；二要留意含义深刻或结构复杂的长难句型。命题者往往会利用考生对作者表达的意思不能一眼看透这一点出题。

(2) 根据题干关键词迅速搜索定位以便确定推理依据的范围，利用语法、词汇、语境线索，理解单句的含义，弄清上下文的逻辑关系，然后依照题意推理。题目可能要求考生正确理解某句话或数句话或者其相应释义，也可能要求考生对文中某句话或某段话进行深层次的理解，并以此为依据分析相关细节事实。

(3) 文章中容易出现考点的地方：转折处；最高级后面；带有褒贬义的句子；虚拟语气的句子；长难句。

考生拿到卷子应先判断该推理题是属于三错一对还是三对一错题型。所谓“对”指符合原文意思或作者态度，而所谓“错”指和原文相矛盾、与作者态度相反，或原文未提及的信息。然后返回原文，找到各选项所对应的原文，将它们与原文一一进行比较，切忌凭印象判断。注意：这类题型的选项有时考查的是文中某段的信息或者某事物之间具备的一些共同特征。因此，做题时考生可以先查看四个选项，找出选项的共同点，再返回原文定位。

推理题按照难易程度可以分为简单推理题和复杂推理题，而后一种推理题是近几年命题的趋势。



阅读理解短文见第 5 页，其中第 25 道题如下：

25. What can we infer from the last paragraph?

- A. Monkeys can be trained to develop social emotions.
- B. Human indignation evolved from an uncertain source.
- C. Animals usually show their feelings openly as humans do.
- D. Cooperation among monkeys remains stable only in the wild.

本题考查考生推理引申的能力。考生先找到文章最后一段，然后查看各选项，逐项排除。选项中，A 项与原文内容不符，本文首段便指出猴子也受社会情感的影响；B 项是本文最后一句“However, whether such a sense of fairness evolved independently in capuchins and humans, or whether it stems from the common ancestor that the species had 35millionyears ago, is, as, yet, an unanswered question.”的同义改写。其中用“human indignation”和“uncertain source”分别替换文中的“sense of fairness”和“unanswered question”。由末段第三句可知猴子之间的合作必须具备它们没有感觉到欺骗，也就是公平的前提条件，因此也可排除；本段末句指出公平感的由来尚不得而知，因此正确选项应为 B；C 项将“猴子”扩大到“动物”，而本文探讨的对象是“猴子”，因此也不正确。

When prehistoric man arrived in new parts of the world, something strong 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 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