

2013 同等学力英语考试辅导用书

新编 同等学力 申请硕士学位 英语考试

阅读理解高分突破

全国同等学力申请硕士学位英语考试
命题研究组 主编

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前言 Foreword

同等学力人员申请硕士学位外国语全国统一考试在我国已实行十多年，并得到社会以及广大考生的极大关注。随着参加该类考试人数的不断增长，以及为了更好地检测考生的实际英语水平，国务院学位委员会办公室再次修订了《考试大纲》（第五版）。根据《中华人民共和国学位条例》的规定，具有研究生毕业同等学力的人员，都可以按照《国务院学位委员会关于授予具有研究生毕业同等学力人员硕士、博士学位的规定》的要求与办法，向学位授予单位提出申请。授予同等学力人员硕士学位是国家为同等学力人员开辟的获得学位的渠道。这对于在职人员业务素质的提高和干部队伍建设都能起到积极的作用。凡通过学位授予单位及国家组织的全部考试并通过了学位论文答辩后，经审查达到了硕士学位学术水平者，可以获得硕士学位。

阅读理解是同等学力人员申请硕士学位外国语全国统一考试中的“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外国语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《新编同等学力申请硕士学位英语考试阅读理解高分突破》。

本书的编写体例和每部分结构如下：

第一部分为近年同等学力申请硕士学位英语阅读理解真题与解析。本部分精辟分析了最近几年阅读理解真题，精解命题思路，把握命题脉搏，深入剖析了命题人的意图。

第二部分为高级高分阅读训练。其内容难度较大，是考生在复习提高阅读理解能力阶段磨炼思路、熟悉题型、扩充词汇的最佳练习材料，有利于考生解题能力的迅速提高。

广泛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，达到事半功倍的效果。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，领悟阅读类题目的出题思路和解题技巧。编撰此书的初衷就是力求提高考生的应试水平和阅读理解能力，不辜负考生的期望和追求知识的挚诚。

本丛书作者长期从事同等学力申请硕士学位英语考试命题、阅卷与辅导，对同等学力申请硕士学位英语考试的考点非常熟悉。他们结合多年的授课经验，有相当丰富的辅导和教学工作经验，深谙命题规律和出题的动态，从而使本丛书具有极高的权威性。本丛书的出版凝结着参与编写的专家学者多年教学、命题和评卷的经验。

本书是北大清华英语辅导教师及原同等学力申请硕士学位英语考试命题组的专家、教授智慧和劳动的结晶，是一份宝贵的资料。其中的每一道试题，既反映了同等学力申请硕士学位英语考试大纲对考生基础知识、能力和水平的要求，又蕴涵着命题的指导思想、基本原则和趋势。因此，对照考试大纲研究这些试题，考生不仅可以了解同等学力申请硕士学位英语考试的全貌，而且可以方便地了解有关试题和信息，从中发现规律，归纳出各部分内容的重点、难点以及常考的题型，进一步把握考试的特点及命题的思路和规律，从而从容应考、轻取高分。

实践证明，一本好的复习资料能够帮助考生收到事半功倍的良好效果。强调实用性、针对性和有效性是本书的鲜明特点。希望本书能够帮助考生掌握和应用科学的解题思路和方法，强化实践、提高成绩，从而增强应试信心，真正提高自己的英语水平，最后蟾宫折桂，赢得考试高分。

参加本书编写的除了主编成芬外，还有谭莉、王新会、赵艳萍、吴盈敏、崔杰凯、欧阳少波、张晓燕、张孜、江海波、刘仕文、宋纪新、杨勇、王宁、张磊、崔军胜、程立元、陈金贞、张杰、管卫勇、孙遥遥、洪潇、李征、罗福生、郭庆、梅涛、陈娜等同志，还有北京大学光华管理学院和清华大学经管学院的部分专家教授付出了大量辛勤的劳动，在此一并表示感谢。

本套丛书附有超值赠送服务。凡是购买本书者，都将免费获得由辅导名师主讲的价值 500 元的精品学习课程。考生可以登录 test100.org，免费注册“登录名”和“密码”，“登录系统”，进行“学习卡注册”，然后可以自由选择“外语类”中的“同等学力申硕”辅导课程进行学习。另外，考生点击“充值卡图书资料下载”，输入卡号和密码，可以下载写作押题 20 篇与参考范文。

由于时间仓促，错误和纰漏之处在所难免，诚望广大读者批评指正。

全国同等学力申请硕士学位英语考试命题研究组

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第一部分 近年同等学力申请 硕士学位英语阅读理解真题与解析

2012 年同等学力申请硕士学位英语阅读理解试题

Passage One

A 10-year-old boy decided to study judo (柔道) despite the fact that he had lost his left arm in a terrible car accident. The boy began lessons with an old Japanese judo master, and he was doing well. But he couldn't understand why, after three months of training, the master had taught him only one move.

"Sir," the boy finally said, "shouldn't I be learning more moves?"

"This is the only move you know, but this is the only move you'll ever need to know," the master replied.

Not quite understanding, but believing in his teacher, the boy kept training.

Several months later, the master took the boy to his first tournament(锦标赛).

Surprising himself, the boy easily won his first two matches. The third match proved to be more difficult, but after some time, his opponent became impatient and charged; the boy skillfully used his one move to win the match. Still amazed by his success, the boy was now in the finals.

This time, his opponent was bigger, stronger, and more experienced. For a while, the boy appeared to be overmatched. Concerned that the boy might get hurt, the referee called a time-out. He was about to stop the match when the judo master intervened.

"No," the judo master insisted, "Let him continue."

Soon after the match resumed, his opponent made a critical mistake: he dropped his guard. Instantly, the boy used his move to pin him. The boy had won the match and the tournament. He was the champion.

On the way home, the boy and his judo master reviewed every move in each and every match. Then the boy summoned the courage to ask what was really on his mind.

"Sir, how did I win the tournament with only one move?"

"You won for two reasons," the master answered.

"First, you've almost mastered one of the most difficult throws in all of judo. Second, the only known defense for that move is for your opponent to grab your left arm."

31. Why did the boy want to learn judo?

- A. He wanted to get over the accident.
- B. He wanted to make up for his disability.
- C. He wanted to exercise his right arm.
- D. The reason was not mentioned in the passage.

32. When a referee calls a "time-out", _____.

- A. the time has run out
- B. the game stops for a short time
- C. either side can claim victory
- D. the game ends in a tie

33. Why did the master insist on continuing the match?

- A. He didn't want to give the opponent an advantage.
- B. The boy was confident of winning.
- C. He had confidence in the boy's skill.
- D. All he cared about was winning the final.

34. What probably caused the defeat of the boy's opponent in the final?

- A. Over-confidence.
- B. Impatience.
- C. Inexperience.
- D. Exhaustion.

35. Why did the master teach the boy only that one move?

- A. The boy could not do other moves with only one arm.
- B. It was the only move the master knew well.
- C. It was the move his opponent would not be good at.
- D. His opponent would be helpless once he made that move.

36. What does the passage mainly tell us?

- A. One can turn a weakness into an advantage.
- B. It is very difficult to have a good teacher.
- C. Even a disabled person can win a match.
- D. Practice makes perfect.

Passage Two

My five-year-old daughter knew exactly what she wanted for Christmas of 1977, and told me so. Yes, she still would like the pink-and-green plastic umbrella, books, long nightgown, slippers-fine. But really, there was only one thing that mattered: a Barbie Townhouse, with all the accessories.

This was a surprise. Rebecca was not a Barbie girl, preferred stuffed animals to dolls, and wasn't drawn to play in a structured environment. Always a make-up-the-rules, design-my-own-world, do-it-my-way kid. Maybe, I thought, the point wasn't Barbie but the house,



which she could claim for herself, since we'd already moved five times during her brief life.

Next day, I stopped at the mall. The huge Barbie Townhouse box was there: "3 Floors of High-Styled Fun! Elevator Can Stop on All Floors!" Some Assembly Required. Uh-oh. My track record for assembling things was miserable. Brooklyn-born, I was raised in apartment buildings in a family that didn't build things. A few years earlier, I'd spent one week assembling a six-foot-tall jungle gym from a kit containing so many parts. I spent the first four hours sorting and the last two hours trying to figure out why there were so many pieces. The day after I finished building it, as if to remind me of my limitations, a tornado(龙卷风) touched down close enough to scatter the jungle gym across an acre of field.

I assembled the Barbie Townhouse on Christmas Eve. Making it level, keeping the columns from looking like they'd melted and been refrozen, and getting that elevator to work were almost more than I could manage. And building it in curse-free silence so my daughter would continue sleeping—if, in fact, she was sleeping—added a layer of challenge. By dawn I was done.

Shortly thereafter, my daughter walked into the living room. Her surprise may not be real, but her delight was utterly genuine and moves me to this day, 34 years later. Rebecca had spurred me to do something I didn't think I could do. It was for her, and—like so much of the privilege of being her father—it brought me further outside myself and let me overcome doubts about my capacities.

37. In the author's eyes, his little daughter was _____.
A. obedient B. unstable C. original D. stubborn
38. The author thought that his daughter's choice of the Barbie Townhouse _____.
A. was natural for a five-year-old girl B. was influenced by her life experience
C. reflected the change in her taste D. brought her back to normal
39. For the author, assembling things _____.
A. was largely in his blood B. was a challenge he enjoyed
C. was always his weak point D. was part of his family education
40. Assembling the Barbie Townhouse _____.
A. brought out the author's potentials B. turned out to be easier than expected
C. actually drove the author crazy D. was a bad memory for the author
41. In the last paragraph the author mainly expressed _____.
A. his pride in being a father B. his gratitude to his daughter
C. his concern about his capability D. his delight in helping his daughter
42. What can be learned about the relationship between the author and his daughter?
A. They are on good terms with each other.
B. They barely speak to each other.
C. They are polite but cold to each other.
D. They keep secrets from each other.

Passage Three

It is all very well to blame traffic jam, the cost of petrol and the fast pace of modern life, but

manners on the roads are becoming deplorable. Everybody knows that the nicest men become monsters behind the wheel. It is all very well again, to have a tiger in the tank, but to have one in the driver's seat is another matter. You might tolerate the odd road-hog(占道者), but nowadays the well-mannered motorist is the exception to the rule. Perhaps the situation calls for a "Be Kind to Other Drivers" campaign, otherwise it may get completely out of hand.

Road courtesy is not only good manners, but good sense too. It takes the most Good-tempered of drivers to resist the temptation to hit back when subjected to uncivilized behavior. A friendly nod or a wave of acknowledgement in response to an act of courtesy helps to create an atmosphere of goodwill and tolerance so necessary in modern traffic conditions. But such acknowledgements of courtesy are all too rare today. Many drivers nowadays don't even seem able to recognize courtesy when they see it.

Contrary to general opinion, young drivers have better manners than their seniors. But this is short-lived in the world of modern driving where many drivers neither expect nor give any mercy. This may be encouraged on the battlefield but is out of place on the roads.

Lorry drivers say they have almost abandoned the practice of signaling cars to overtake when the road is clear, because many of the cars took too long to pass. They couldn't be bothered to select a lower gear. The car drivers, after overtaking, slowed down again and hogged the road. Again, a motoring magazine has recently drawn attention to the increasing number of drivers who never wait for gaps. "They manufacture them by force, using their direction indicators as a threat rather than a warning." Punch-ups(打群架) are quite common. It can't be long before we hear of pistols and knives being used.

Driving is essentially a state of mind. However technically skilled a driver may be, he can't be an advanced motorist if he is always arrogant and aggressive.

43. The author is most concerned about _____.

- A. traffic jam B. road manners C. fast pace of life D. high cost of petrol

44. The word "deplorable" (Para. 1) most probably means "_____".

- A. more serious B. more tempting
C. disturbing D. noticeable

45. What is the main idea of Paragraph 2?

- A. Many drivers tend to fight back against rude behaviors.
B. A little courtesy may help ease the tensions on the road.
C. Goodwill and tolerance may help relieve traffic jam.
D. Many drivers nowadays lack a good sense of courtesy.

46. It can be learned from Paragraph 3 that _____.

- A. young drivers are more aggressive
B. young drivers would soon lose their good manners
C. elder drivers are more cautious
D. elder drivers should improve their driving skills

47. An example of good manners on the roads is _____.

- A. signaling cars to overtake B. manufacturing a gap
C. selecting a lower gear D. using the direction indicator
48. According to the author, a good driver should _____.
A. be technically smiled B. have a good state of mind
C. be sympathetic with others D. take good care of his vehicle

Passage Four

On how the world has changed over the last 50 years, not all of it has been good. As you are looking for organic food information, you have obviously become aware that a better alternative exists and you are taking a critical look at the source and production practices of the companies producing the world's food supplies.

The purpose of organic food information is to give you an understanding of what is going into your food. You will see that there are many benefits to organic food that you didn't know before. The basis behind knowing about organic food information is the fact that farmers are resorting to using artificial fertilizers and pesticides (杀虫剂) to control disease and insect attack in order to produce more crops to satisfy growing demand. These artificial fertilizers leave something poisonous in and on the fruit and vegetables we consume which in turn is absorbed and stored by our bodies.

Even the quality of food has gone down in recent years. Today's fruits have nowhere near the Vitamin C levels they did at one time. However, with organic food information you learn that organic food has fifty percent more nutrients, minerals and vitamins than any other form of produce that has been grown under intensive farming. If you are eating non-organic produce you will have to eat more fruit in order to make up for this deficiency. But then the dangerous cycle continues since you will be eating more chemicals that are worse for your health than they are good for you.

Another aspect of organic food information is the production of meat and poultry (家禽). Most only consider produce when it comes to organic food information disregarding the antibiotics and hormones that are given to both cattle and poultry that are being force fed. Ask yourself what happens to all these antibiotics and hormones when the animal is killed, the remaining of these antibiotics and growth hormones reside in the meat which are then consumed, digested and stored in human bodies. There is no way that an animal that isn't kept in healthy conditions can produce healthy food for humans to eat.

You have nothing to lose by trying organic product, not only will it be healthy for you but you will also be able to eat produce and meat the way they are supposed to be. You will likely be so impressed with the taste of organic fruit that you will never return to the mass-produced fruit again. While cost and availability can be a big issue for some, you can do a bit of research online and find a local store that stocks organic produce for a reasonable price.

49. It is stated in Paragraph 1 that organic food _____.
A. is considered as a better choice
B. is mostly supplied by world-famous companies
C. has become popular over the last 50 years

- D. reflects the change of production practices
50. Farmers use artificial fertilizers and pesticides to _____.
 A. satisfy people's critical demand B. develop better farming technology
 C. get a higher crop yield D. keep people in better health
51. According to Paragraph 3, organic food _____.
 A. has gone down in quality B. has more nutrients
 C. can replace mass-produced food D. lacks Vitamin C
52. What does the author say about meat and poultry?
 A. Organic meat and poultry is hardly available.
 B. A great amount of meat is consumed every year.
 C. Merciless killing of the animals lowers their quality.
 D. They may contain antibiotics and growth hormones.
53. In the last paragraph, people are advised to _____.
 A. eat traditional produce and meat
 B. return to mass-produced fruits
 C. do the cost and availability research
 D. try organic product for better health and taste
54. This passage is mainly about _____.
 A. the benefits of organic food information
 B. the challenges facing the world food industry
 C. changes in food production practices
 D. a growing demand for high quality food

Passage Five

Drinking wastewater? The idea may sound distasteful, but new federally funded research says more Americans are doing so—whether they know or not—and this reuse will be increasingly necessary as the U.S. population expands.

Treated wastewater poses no greater health risks than existing water supplies and, in some cases, may be even safer to drink, according to a report released by the National Research Council. “We believe water reuse is an option to deal with growing water scarcity, especially in coastal areas,” says Jörg Drewes, an engineering professor at the Colorado School of Mines. “This can be done reliably without putting the public at risk,” he says, citing technological advances. He says it's a waste not to reuse the nation's wastewater, because almost all of it is treated before discharge. This water includes storm runoff(径流) as well as used water from homes, businesses and factories.

In many places, the report says, the public does not realize it's drinking water that was treated after being discharged as wastewater somewhere upstream: For example, wastewater discharged into the Trinity River from Dallas/Fort Worth flows south into Lake Livingston, the source for Houston's drinking water.

Despite the growing importance of this reuse, the report says there's no systemic analysis of its

extent nationwide since a 1980 study by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Alan Roberson of the American Water Works Association says wastewater reuse is common, so the council's report is important but not surprising. Roberson expects this recycling will continue to increase, especially for irrigation and industrial needs. He says it will take longer to establish potable (适于饮用的) uses because of public nervousness about drinking wastewater, however treated.

"We have to do something to address water scarcity," says Olga Naidenko, a senior scientist at the non-profit Environmental Working Group. "Less than 10% of potable water is used for drinking, cooking, showering or dishwashing. We flush it down the toilet, literally." Technologies exist to safely treat the water, she says, although some are expensive.

The report says water reuse projects tend to cost more than most water conservation options but less than seawater desalination (脱盐) and other supply alternatives. It calls on the EPA to develop rules that set safe national standards.

55. As can be learned from Paragraph 1, drinking wastewater _____.
A. is to become a growing necessity B. is well received by the Americans
C. has caused heated public debates D. has become the dominant option
56. Which of the following statements would Jörg Drewes agree to?
A. Water reuse may eventually put the public at risk.
B. Water reuse is preferable to wasting water.
C. Water reuse is far from a solution to water shortage.
D. Water reuse is possible only after greater tech advances.
57. Lake Livingston is mentioned to show that the public _____.
A. accepts the fact of drinking wastewater calmly
B. is concerned about the safety of the drinking water
C. does not believe that wastewater is safe to drink
D. is not aware of the nature of their drinking water
58. According to Alan Roberson, _____.
A. it is not safe to drink wastewater
B. the report has surprised the public
C. the report helps build up public confidence
D. the public has yet to accept drinking wastewater
59. Olga Naidenko's remarks emphasize _____.
A. the recent progress B. the existing problems
C. the new perspective D. the potential risks
60. What does the report suggest to the EPA?
A. Weighing different water conservation options.
B. Exploring new technologies to treat wastewater.
C. Setting up national standards for water reuse.
D. Monitoring water supplies at a national level.

参考答案与精解

Passage One

31. 【答案】D

【考点分析】本题考核的知识点是：具体细节。

【解析】本题问的是“小男孩为什么想学习柔道”。根据题干所问内容可以定位到第一段，该段第一句讲到虽然小男孩在车祸中失去了左臂，还是下定决心柔道。后面接着讲他开始跟着一名日本大师学习的事情，并未涉及他为何去学习柔道。据此可知，D项“文中并未提到理由”为正确答案。

【干扰项分析】A项“他想战胜车祸”不正确，文中只是提到他在车祸中失去了左臂。B项“他想弥补自己的残疾”不正确，文中并未提到这点。C项“他想锻炼自己的右臂”不正确，文中也未提到这点。

【篇章整体把握】文章第一段第一句讲到一个10岁的小男孩在车祸中失去了左臂，但还是想学习柔道，下面讲了学习柔道后参加比赛的过程，以及赢得比赛的原因。

32. 【答案】B

【考点分析】本题考核的知识点是：具体细节。

【解析】本题问的是当裁判叫了“暂停”后意味着什么。根据题干所问内容可以定位到第七段，该段讲到，有一段时间小男孩似乎已经被打败了，裁判由于关心小男孩的伤势才叫的暂停，本想停止比赛，但柔道大师坚持继续让小男孩参加比赛。据此可知，B项“比赛暂停了一会”为正确答案。

【干扰项分析】A项“时间已经到了”不正确，该段倒数第二句讲到由于关心小男孩的伤势裁判才叫的暂停。C项“任何一边可以宣布胜利”不正确，后面讲到柔道大师坚持让小男孩继续参加比赛。D项“比赛以平局结束”不正确，根据后文可知，小男孩最后获得了冠军。

【篇章整体把握】小男孩学习柔道时，大师只教给他一个动作，在比赛中他靠着这个动作赢了比赛，但在最后比赛中遇到了挫折，最后还是获胜了。

33. 【答案】C

【考点分析】本题考核的知识点是：具体细节。

【解析】本题问的是大师为什么坚持继续比赛。根据题干所问内容可以定位到最后一段，该段讲到小男孩获胜的第一个原因就是 he 掌握的这个动作是柔道中最难的动作之一。由此推之，C项“他对小男孩的技能有信心”为正确答案。

【干扰项分析】A项“他不想给对手任何优势”和D项“他所关心的是赢得决赛”在文中并未提到。B项“小男孩对赢得比赛很有信心”不正确，前面提到在最后的比赛中，小男孩好像是被打败了。

【篇章整体把握】在赢得比赛后，小男孩向大师询问自己获胜的原因，大师告诉他两个原因。

34. 【答案】A

【考点分析】本题考核的知识点是：具体细节。

【解析】本题问的是可能导致小男孩的对手在决赛中失败的原因是什么。根据题干所问问题可以定位到第九段，该段讲到，不久，比赛又开始了，他的对手犯了一个致命的错误：放松了警戒，小男孩用他的动作立刻控制住了他，并赢得比赛。据此可知，A项“过分自信”为正确答案。

【干扰项分析】B项“没有耐心”不正确，前面讲到在第三场比赛中，他的对手变得没有耐心。C项“没有经验”不正确，在最后的决赛中他的对手更强大，更有经验。D项“筋疲力尽”不正确，在决赛中，有一段时间小男孩似乎已经被打败了。

【篇章整体把握】在小男孩参加比赛时，前两场比赛非常顺利，第三场比赛有点困难，但还是赢了。在最后的决赛中，小男孩似乎已经失败了，但大师坚持让他参加比赛，最后对手放松警惕，小男孩靠着他唯一的动作赢得了比赛。

35. 【答案】D

【考点分析】本题考核的知识点是：具体细节。

【解析】本题问的是大师为什么只教小男孩一个动作。根据题干所问内容可以定位到最后几段。文章最后几段讲到，比赛结束后，小男孩鼓起勇气问大师自己是如何用这唯一的动作赢得比赛的，大师讲了两个原因，其中一个如果是如果小男孩用这个动作，对手想制胜的唯一办法就是抓住小男孩的左臂。由此可知D项“一旦他做那个动作，对手将无能为力”为正确答案。

【干扰项分析】A项“只有一只胳膊小男孩不能做其他动作”文中并未提到。B项“大师只熟悉这一个动作”不正确，第一段讲到小男孩开始跟着日本一名柔道大师学习，可知大师不可能只熟悉一个动作。C项“他的对手不擅长这个动作”文中也未曾提到。

【篇章整体把握】最后小男孩赢得比赛后，大师向他解释赢得比赛的两个原因。

36. 【答案】A

【考点分析】本题考核的知识点是：引申推理。

【解析】本题问的是本文主要想告诉我们什么。根据题干所问内容可以综观全文，本文第一段讲到小男孩在车祸中失去了左臂，但还是决定学习柔道，在大师的教导下最终赢得了锦标赛。据此可知A项“一个人可以把弱势转换成优势”为正确答案。

【干扰项分析】B项“有一个好老师很难”不正确，本文重点不在老师，而是失去左臂的小男孩能在比赛中获胜。C项“即使残疾人也能赢得比赛”不正确，通篇没有强调小男孩是个残疾人。D项“勤能补拙”文中并未体现。

【篇章整体把握】本文第一段第一句讲了小男孩的情况，在失去左臂的情况下学习柔道，后来大师让其参加锦标赛，虽然顺利赢得前两场比赛，但是第三场比赛赢得有些困难，在决赛中，小男孩似乎已经被打败了，但大师坚持让他继续比赛，最终获得冠军，大师分析他获胜的一个原因是如果对手想赢得他学习的那个唯一的动作，必须抓住他的左臂，而小男孩已经失去了左臂，由此可知，一个人的弱势也可以变成优势。

参考译文

尽管这个10岁的小男孩在一次严重的车祸中失去左臂，他还是决定学习柔道。他跟着一名老日本柔道大师学习，并表现良好。但他不明白的是，3个月的训练后，大师为什么只教他一个移动的动作。

“先生，”他最后问道：“难道我不应该学习更多动作吗？”

“这是你知道的唯一的动作，但这是你需要知道的唯一的一个动作。”大师回答道。

小男孩不是特别明白，但相信自己的老师，所以他继续练习。

几个月之后，大师让他参加他的第一个锦标赛。

让他自己吃惊的是，他轻松地赢得前两轮比赛。第三轮比赛确实比较困难，但没过多久，他的对手变得没有耐心，急躁；小男孩很有技巧地使用自己的动作赢得了比赛。他虽然很吃惊自己的成功，但现在他已进入了决赛。

这一次，他的对手更强大，更有经验。有一段时间，小男孩似乎是被打败了。裁判关心小男孩可能受伤了，于是叫了暂停。裁判本想停止比赛，这时柔道大师介入了。

“不，”柔道大师坚持说，“让他继续。”

不久，比赛重新开始，他的对手犯了一个致命的错误：他放松了警戒。突然，小男孩用自己的动作牵制住了他。小男孩赢得了比赛和锦标赛，成了冠军。

在回家的路上，小男孩和大师回顾了每一个动作和每一场比赛。最后小男孩鼓起勇气向大师问出了他的疑惑。

“先生，我怎么能用一个动作赢得锦标赛呢？”

“你取胜有两个原因，”大师回答道。

“第一，在所有的柔道动作中，你几乎掌握了最难的动作之一。第二，那个动作唯一可以防御的办法就是让你的对手抓住你的左臂。”

Passage Two

10

37. 【答案】B

【考点分析】本题考核的知识点是：具体细节。

【解析】本题问的是在作者眼中，自己的小女儿是什么性格。根据题干内容可以定位到第二段，该段中说她是个自己制定规则，自己设计自己的世界，随心所欲的孩子。据此可知，B项“反复无常的”为正确答案。

【干扰项分析】A项“顺从的”、C项“原创的”和D项“顽固的”都未在文中体现，因此都不正确。

【篇章整体把握】本文第一段讲到作者自己5岁的小女儿清楚地知道圣诞节想要的礼物，第二段接着详细说明自己女儿的性格。

38. 【答案】B

【考点分析】本题考核的知识点是：具体细节。

【解析】本题问的是作者认为自己的女儿选择芭比小屋的原因是什么。根据题干内容可以定位到第二段最后一句，作者认为重点不是芭比，而是她称之为自己的房子，因为我们在她短暂的生活中已经搬过五次家。据此可知，B项“受她生活经历的影响”为正确答案。

【干扰项分析】A项“对于一个5岁的小孩子来说是正常的”、C项“反应了她品味的改变”和D项“把她带入正轨”在文中都未体现，因此都不正确。

【篇章整体把握】第二段讲了女儿的性格后，作者猜测女儿想要的到底是什么，以及为什么要这个。

39. 【答案】C

【考点分析】本题考核的知识点是：具体细节。

【解析】本题问的是对作者来说，组装东西是一件什么样的事情。根据题干内容可以定位到第三段后面部分，作者组装东西的记忆非常少，并讲了早期的一个经历：前4个小时进行分类，后两小时试图查出为何有这么多零件，后来让龙卷风给摧毁了。据此可知，C项“一直是他的弱点”为正确答案。

【干扰项分析】A项“融在他的血液里”和B项“是作者喜欢的一个挑战”不正确，作者组装东西的记忆太少。D项“是作者家庭教育的一部分”文中并未体现，因此都不正确。

【篇章整体把握】第三段讲到作者为了满足女儿的愿望，去商场给女儿买芭比小屋，但需要一些组装，然后作者讲了自己早年组装东西的经历，说明作者很不擅长组装。

40. 【答案】 A

【考点分析】 本题考核的知识点是：具体细节。

【解析】本题问的是组装芭比小屋给作者带来了什么。根据文章内容可以定位到最后一段，本段讲到女儿看到芭比小屋时的高兴是真诚的，一直激励着作者做了自己认为不能做的事情，让作者克服了对自己能力的怀疑。据此可知，A项“证明了作者的能力”为正确答案。

【干扰项分析】B项“证明比期待的容易多”不正确，作者花了一宿的时间才组装好。C项“让作者发疯”文中并未提到这点。D项“对于作者来说是一个不好的记忆”不正确，34年后作者仍能清楚的记得当时女儿发自肺腑的高兴是真诚的。

【篇章整体把握】作者从商场买回芭比小屋后，在圣诞前夕终于组装完了，被女儿的高兴感动了，原来是女儿一直激励着作者完成了自己认为不能完成的事情。

41. 【答案】 B

【考点分析】 本题考核的知识点是：具体细节。

【解析】本题问的是在最后一段作者主要想表达什么。根据题干内容可以定位到最后一段，该段最后讲到作者在完成芭比小屋组装后的体会是为了她——像大部分父亲的特权一样——这带给他很多东西，让他克服了对自己能力的怀疑。据此可知，B项“对女儿的感激”为正确答案。

【干扰项分析】A项“作为父亲的自豪”不是文中表达的重点。C项“关心自己的能力”和D项“帮助女儿的幸福”也不是文中表达的重点，因此都不正确。

【篇章整体把握】作者在完成芭比小屋组装，看到女儿高兴的表情时，突然发现是女儿一直激励着自己做自己认为不能做的事情，因此对于女儿，作者是感激的。

42. 【答案】 A

【考点分析】 本题考核的知识点是：具体细节。

【解析】本题问的是作者和女儿的关系如何。纵观全文，为了满足女儿圣诞节的礼物，作者去商场买了芭比小屋，但需要一些组装，而作者的弱项就是这点，为了女儿，作者终于在圣诞节前夕组装好了，看到女儿高兴的样子，作者心存感激，因为是女儿一直鞭策着作者，让作者发现了自己的能力。据此可知，A项“他们的关系很好”为正确答案。

【干扰项分析】B项“他们几乎不和对方说话”、C项“他们相互有礼貌但冷酷”和D项“他们相互有自己的秘密”在文中都未体现，因此都不正确。

【篇章整体把握】本文中，作者首先讲了女儿想要圣诞节礼物，接着讲了女儿是个什么性格的孩子，为了满足孩子，作者去商场买来了玩具，但需要一些组装，而作者的弱项就是这点，在完成组装的那一刻，作者发现是女儿激励着自己去做这件事情，并且感激女儿，因为作者完成了自己认为不可能做到的事情。