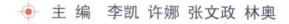




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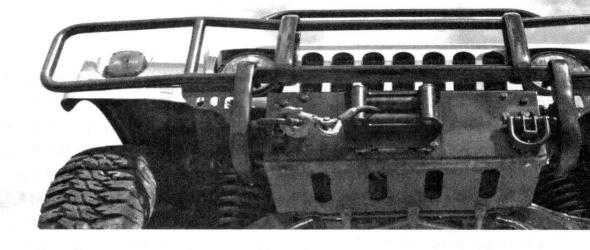
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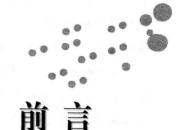
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PREFACE



为梦想而战!

终于该给这套丛书写前言了。说实话我带团队写新媒体图书这么多年,这套书是制作最为用心的,因为我们深知,大家的考研机会来之不易! 手里拿着书稿总觉得沉甸甸的,这其中承载着太多大家对这套书的厚重期望; 再随手翻翻,会心一笑,这么多年我们在英语应试环节总结的技巧都跃然纸上,这也算是对长达一年的编写工作的充分肯定吧。

在学校久了,有很多学生都会问我这样一个问题: "我一直梦想成为一名研究生,但现实的压力又让我想快点进入社会,我是该坚持梦想还是放弃梦想呢?如果坚持考研的梦想,我将继续过着清贫的学生生活;如果选择工作,我会马上得到很多我想要的东西。"我们先不急于讨论这个问题,先来看看下面这个真实故事。

记得很多年前和几个朋友一起讨论这样一个问题,"人生在世什么是最幸福的事情?"答案五花八门,有的说有车最幸福,有的说有自己爱的人最幸福,有的说有房子最幸福……

很多年后,这些朋友基本上都有了自己的事业和家庭,也大都具备了他们以前认为幸福的要素,但当问及他们现在过得幸不幸福时,他们却说他们过得并不算幸福,究其原因,是大多数人在生活中学会了"妥协",他们得到了他们曾经想得到的东西,但却失去了自己的梦想。俗话说,少年不怕穷。当同学们为了自己的梦想而努力拼搏的时候,肯定会失去一些东西,比如金钱等等,而我们在坚守梦想的过程中所获得的乐趣和成功之后的喜悦,那可是用

多少金钱也买不来的!人生在世可以缺少钱,可以没有房子,但不能没有梦想;失去了梦想活在物质的躯壳当中可能会快乐一时,但不会快乐一世!

考研不但是我们心目中那个美梦,它更是一项系统工程,我们在考研过程中所经历的磨练已远超出其本身的价值。我们考研不仅仅是为了找一份理想的工作,也不仅仅是为了让自己在这个竞争激烈的社会上具有一定的生存能力,更为的是实现我们自己多年的梦想!请大家记住,在考研的过程中没有什么能够压倒坚强的你!请用你百倍的信心和过人的勇气为你的考研梦想而战!请坚信只有坚持才会胜利!大部分落榜者都是因为没有达到终点就 GIVE UP。当你在考研的十字路口徘徊、迷茫时,请不要停止你前进的脚步,因为无谓的忧愁解决不了任何问题;不要去悔恨昨天如何不努力,我们皆非圣贤,谁又能天天只坐在书桌前学习呢?偶尔的"越轨"不想学习也正常,不要为此而过多地责备自己,自责多了就会形成悔恨连续效应,以至于天天都在悔恨中度过。一定要懂得忘记昨天,把握今天,憧憬明天!

考场如战场,考试本身不仅是对广大考生复习策略和学习效果的检验,更是考生之间意志、品质等非智力因素的较量。著名的西点军校有这样一句名言:"永远没有失败,只是暂时停止成功。"我们对梦想的追求从未停止过!考研"特战队"的勇士们,路就在脚下,我们一旦选择就请坚定地走下去吧!虽然成功之路布满荆棘,但为了心中的梦想我们毫不畏惧!NEVER GIVE UP!

本书的编写者和主讲教师均活跃在英语教学和研究的第一线,他们当中有资深的知识工程与学习科学专家,有英语应试辅导的一线专家,有新媒体辅助教学的资深研发人员。丛书注重个性化自主学习,各分册所有题目均配有全程详解新媒体课堂。由于丛书编写任务重,纰漏之处望读者见谅。作为丛书总主编,我很愿意尽我的微薄之力为广大读者解决考研过程中的各种困惑,我的联系方式: dr.leakey@acm.org。

有志始知蓬莱近, 无为总觉咫尺远; 志之所趋, 无远勿届, 穷山复海不能限也; 志之所向, 无坚不摧!

最后祝愿参加我们丛书考研"特战队"的勇士们金榜题名!

李凯

于 BEAREDU 知识人因工程实验室



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2013年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语 (二)试题

阅读部分

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Section II 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)

o Text 1 o

In an essay, entitled "Making It in America", the author Adam Davidson relates a joke from cotton country about just how much a modern textile mill has been automated: The average mill has only two employees today, "a man and a dog. The man is there to feed the dog, and the dog is there to keep the man away from the machines."

Davidson's article is one of a number of pieces that have recently appeared making the point that the reason we have such stubbornly high unemployment and declining middle-class incomes today is also because of the advances in both globalization and the information technology revolution, which are more rapidly than ever replacing labor with machines or foreign worker.

In the past, workers with average skills, doing an average job, could earn an average lifestyle. But, today, average is officially over. Being average just won't earn you what it used to. It can't when so many more employers have so much more access to so much more above average cheap foreign labor, cheap robotics, cheap software, cheap automation and cheap genius. Therefore, everyone needs to find their extra — their unique value contribution that makes them stand out in whatever is their field of employment.

Yes, new technology has been eating jobs forever, and always will. But there's been an acceleration. As Davidson notes, "In the 10 years ending in 2009, [U.S.] factories shed workers so fast that they erased almost all the gains of the previous 70 years; roughly one out of every three manufacturing jobs — about 6 million in total — disappeared."

There will always be changed — new jobs, new products, new services. But the one thing we know for sure is that with each advance in globalization and the I.T. revolution, the best jobs will require workers to have more and better education to make themselves

above average.

In a world where average is officially over, there are many things we need to do to support employment, but nothing would be more important than passing some kind of G.I. Bill for the 21st century that ensures that every American has access to post-high school education.

21.7	The joke in Paragraph 1 is used to illustrate
1	A. the impact of technological advances
1	B. the alleviation of job pressure
(C. the shrinkage of textile mills
I	D. the decline of middle-class incomes
22. A	According to Paragraph 3, to be a successful employee, one has to
I	A. work on cheap software
H	B. ask for a moderate salary
(C. adopt an average lifestyle
Ι	O. contribute something unique
23. T	The quotation in Paragraph 4 explains that
F	A. gains of technology have been erased
F	3. job opportunities are disappearing at a high speed
(C. factories are making much less money than before
Ι	O. new jobs and services have been offered
24. A	according to the author, to reduce unemployment, the most important is
A	A. to accelerate the I.T. revolution
F	B. to ensure more education for people
(C. to advance economic globalization
Ι	D. to pass more bills in the 21st century
25. V	Which of the following would be the most appropriate title for the text?
A	A. New Law Takes Effect.
E	3. Technology Goes Cheap.
(C. Average Is Over.
Γ	D. Recession Is Bad.



🛂 第一步 判断题型, 选取关键词

21. 题型判断:根据题意可知此题是推断题。

关键词: the joke, Paragraph 1, illustrate

22. 题型判断:根据题意可知此题是推断题。

关键词: Paragraph 3, successful employee

23. 题型判断:根据题意可知此题是细节题。

关键词: quotation, Paragraph 4

24. 题型判断:根据题意可知此题是细节题。

关键词: reduce unemployment, most important

关键词: title. text

⇒ 第二步 推出全文主旨

通过阅读首末段的首尾句,推出全文主旨。

首段首句: In an essay entitled "Making It in America", the author Adam Davidson relates a joke from cotton about just how much a modern textile mill has been automate. 亚当•戴维森(Adam Davidson)《在美国成功》一文中提到南部种棉地区的一个 笑话,内容涉及现代纺织厂自动化的程度。

首段尾句: The man is there to feed the dog, and the dog is there to keep the man away from the machines.

人是负责喂狗的, 狗是让人不要靠近机器的。

末 段: In a world where average is officially over, there are many things we need to do to support employment, but nothing would be more important than passing some kind of G.I. Bill for the 21st century that ensures that every American has access to post-high school education.

在一个平庸者已经无法生存的时代,我们需要做的促进就业的事情有很多,但没有哪个比通过像《退伍军人权利法案》之类的法案来得重要。只有这样,才能保证21世纪的每个美国人都能接受高中之后的教育。

全文主旨: 通过阅读文章的首末段发现,首段主要讲述了亚当•戴维森的文章中提到的关于 工厂自动化的一则笑话,末段则主要讲述了为了减少失业需要做的有很多,最重 要的是通过立法保证人们受到高等教育。可知本文主要讲述了由于全球化及信息 技术的发展,失业率激增,人们需要获得更高的教育,提高自身的价值。

ы 第三步 按顺序解题 → AB ** - AB ** - BB *

- 25. 这篇文章最合适的题目是____。

 - C. 平庸已经结束了

D. 经济衰退有害

*↓思路详解

此题是主旨题。题目中的关键词为"title"和"text",可以进一步判断此题是全文主 旨题。最后一段再次强调说平庸时代已经正式结束了。因此选项C为最恰当的标题。A项 "新的法律要实施"仅在最后一段提到一句,不能涵盖文章主旨。B项"科技走向廉价" 不符合文意。D项"经济衰退有害"与文章无关。

- A. 不赞成学生做作业 B. 导致学生对成绩报告满不在乎 B.

■ 思路详解 The Arrange Services and Arrange Technology (Arrange Technology Tech

此题是细节题。借助题意和关键词"Paragraph 4", "quotation", 定位到第四段 Davidson的原话, "2009年之前的十年内,美国工厂裁撤工人速度之快,基本上等于过去 70年新增的工人数量;大概每三个制造业工作岗位就有一个岗位消失了. 总共约有600万 之多。"可知引用这段话的主题为裁员,且速度很快,这符合选项B工作机会急速消失, 故此项为正确答案。选项A和C未被提及、选项D和B项意思相反、都可排除。

- 24. 作者认为,为了降低失业率,最重要的是。
 - A. 加速技术革命

- C. 深化全球一体化 D. 在21世纪通过更多的法案

⇒ 思路详解

此题是细节题。借助关键词"reduce unemployment"以及题意,定位到文章倒数第二 段最后一句 "to have more and better education to make themselves above average." 从这句话 可知失业率主要和员工的受教育程度相关。因此如果想要减少失业,最重要的应该是选项 B. 选项A、C和D均和文章不符。

- - A. 技术发展的影响

- B. 就业压力的缓解
- C. 现代纺织厂规模的缩减 D. 中产阶级收入的减少

⇒ 思路详解

此题为推断题。根据关键词the joke, Paragraph 1和illustrate, 我们定位到文章第一段 的最后两句 "... a man and a dog. The man is there to feed the dog, and the dog is there to keep the man away from the machines.",说在自动化的纺织厂,他们只需要两个员工"一个人 外加一条狗。人是负责喂狗的,狗是让人不要靠近机器的。"第二段引出文章话题:全球 化和信息科技革命进步是造成失业率居高不下、中产阶级收入下降的主要原因,因此选择 答案A。选项B偏离本文中心,选项C望文生义,选项D与本文不相关。

22. 根据本文第三段,如果想成为一名成功的雇员,必须。

A. 继续生产廉价的软件

B. 索要适当的薪水

C. 选择一般的生活方式

D. 拥有异于常人的独特价值

* 思路详解

此题为段落推断题。借助关键词 "successful employee" 以及题意,我们定位到文章第三段的倒数第二句 "Therefore, everyone needs to find their extra — their unique value contribution that makes them stand out in whatever is their field of employment", "因此,人人都需要有另外的价值:异于常人的独特价值能够让他们在各自的雇佣市场上脱颖而出。"选项D中的stand out与题干中的successful构成同义复现,contribute something unique 是对原文中their unique value contribution的同义改写,因此,正确答案为选项D。



(一) "只看不背"单词认知强化

1. entitle poppop

◎基本讲解: vt. 使有资格; 给予·····权利例句: They are <u>entitled</u> to first class travel. 他们可以坐头等舱旅行。

2. automate

◎基本讲解: vt. 使自动化

例句: He wanted to use computers to automate the process.

他想通过计算机实现流程的自动 化。

3. average ----

◎基本讲解: a. 平均的

例句: Of America's million millionaires in 1985, the <u>average</u> age was 63.

1985年美国上百万的百万富翁的平

均年龄是63岁。

4. stubbornly

◎基本讲解: adv. 倔强地, 顽强地, 顽固地

例句: He <u>stubbornly</u> refused to tell her how he had come to be in such a state.

他固执地拒绝告诉她自己是如何沦 落到这种地步的。

5. decline 00000

◎基本讲解: vt. 下降; 衰退

例句: Union membership and union power are <u>declining</u> fast.

工会的人数和力量都在迅速萎缩。

◎触类旁通: n. 衰落

例句: The first signs of economic decline

became visible

经济竞退的最初迹象开始显现出 来。

6. globalization poppop

◎基本讲解· n 全球化

例句: Some people think globalization is bad for small nations.

有些人认为全球化对小国不利。

7. replace poppop

◎基本讲解: vt. 替换; 代替

例句: Will the digital technologies replace to be handwork? allow all beening all

数码技术会取代手工吗?

8. lifestyle popopo

◎基本讲解: n. 生活方式

例句: We should do away with the sedentary lifestyle.

例句: Scientists have only recently been able ②基本讲解: adv. 粗略地: 大体上 to gain access to the area.

◎ 触类旁通: roughness n. 粗鲁

例句: You've illegally accessed and misused 他对自己的粗鲁感到后悔。 confidential security files. 16. ensure appear a rock appearance

你已经非法访问并盗用了机密的安 ◎基本讲解: vt. 确保; 担保获得 全文件。

◎基本讲解: a. 额外的; 特别的

例句: The price of your meal is extra. 你的餐费另计。

例句: Einstein makes a great contribution to

society.

爱因斯坦对科学做出了伟大的贡 献。

12. acceleration account taking add orders at

◎基本讲解: n. 加速

例句: The system undergoes no acceleration. 该体系不承受加速度作用。

◎触类旁通: accelerate vt. 加速; (使)加 快

例句: Suddenly the car accelerated. 汽车突然加速。二周期中一岛周四八

◎基本讲解: vt. 擦掉; 抹去

例句: Erase all fault memory entries. 清除所有故障记忆条目。

14. previous **-----**

◎基本讲解: a. 先前的: 以前的

我们应该抛弃久坐的生活方式。 例句: He has no previous convictions.

例句: There're roughly 10 people.

◎触类旁通: vt. 接近; 获取 例句: He regretted his roughness.

例句: Ensure the execution of safety measures.

(二)"只看不背"短语、习语认知强化

1. make the point appara

◎基本讲解:证明一个论点

例句: Detractors <u>make the point</u> that it may have been necessary at one time but it is an area that will look after itself. 诽谤者提出这也许是必要的,但是这是一个自己可以照顾自己的领域。

2. replace ... with 000000

◎基本讲解:用……代替

例句: Remove the defective fuse and <u>replace</u> with a new one.

拆下损坏的保险丝并用新保险丝更

换。

例句: All students have free <u>access to</u> the library.

所有学生都可以自由进入图书馆。

4. stand out occoon which we will be seen

例句: He played the violin, and he <u>stood out</u> from all the other musicians.
他演奏了小提琴,把其他所有乐师

都比了下去。是黑星。黑色的水型。

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(三)长难句"一句点拨"

- 1. Davidson's article is one of a number of pieces that have recently appeared making the point that the reason we have such stubbornly high unemployment and declining middle-class incomes today is also because of the advances in both globalization and the information technology revolution, which are more rapidly than ever replacing labor with machines or foreign worker.
 - ◎一句点拨: 此句的难点在于句子结构比较复杂,这是一个定语从句。 "that have recently appeared" 和 "making the point that the reason we have such stubbornly high unemployment and declining middle-class incomes today is also because of the advances in both globalization and the information technology revolution, which are more rapidly than ever replacing labor with machines or foreign worker." 都修饰前面的主句。
- 2. Therefore, everyone needs to find their extra their unique value contribution that makes them stand out in whatever is their field of employment.
 - ◎一句点拨:此句的难点在于句子中间多了一个破折号。破折号后面的内容是对前文 "extra"的具体解释。
- 3. In the 10 years ending in 2009, [U.S.] factories shed workers so fast that they erased almost all the gains of the previous 70 years.
 - ◎一句点拨:此句难在对"gain"一词的理解。"gain"一词在本句中不是"收获;得到"的意思,根据前后文可知,它指的是"前70年所增加的雇佣工人数"。

(四)参考译文

亚当·戴维森(Adam Davidson)《在美国成功》一文中提到(relates)南部种棉地区 的一个笑话。内容涉及现代纺织厂自动化(automated)的程度。如今的普通工厂只有两 个雇员, "一个人外加一条狗。人是负责喂狗的, 狗是让人不要靠近机器的。" \$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$

我们的失业率(unemployment)为何居高不下、中产阶级(middle-class)收入为 何下降, 这其中也有全球化 (globalization) 和信息科技革命 (information technology revolution)巨大进步的推动:机器或者外国工人取代(replacing)劳力的速度空前。最近 有大量文章都在讨论这些、戴维森的文章只是其中一篇而已。

过去,只要有个一般(average)的手艺,做份普通的工作,工人生活就过得还凑 合。但如今,拥有一般水平不行了(officially over)。不出众就没法像过去一样活着了。 因为现在越来越多的雇主有大把的机会(access)接触到不错的外国廉价劳动力。便官 的机器人(robotics)、廉价的软件、低廉的自动化设备(automation)和要价低的人才 (genius)。因此, 人人都需要有另外的(extra)价值: 异于常人的独特(unique)价值 能够让他们在各自的雇佣市场上脱颖(stand out)而出。

是的,新技术一直就在吞噬(eating)我们的工作,将来还会继续吞噬,而且吞噬 的速度在加快(acceleration)。如戴维森所言, "2009年之前的十年内,美国工厂裁撤 (erased)工人速度之快,基本上等于过去70年新增的工人数量;大概(roughly)每三个工 作岗位就有一个岗位消失了,总共(in total)约有600万之多。" of value of a land armore

变化总是会存在的,新工作、新产品和新服务都会出现。但我们确信无疑(for sure) 的是,全球化和科学技术每前进一步,最好的工作都会要求工人接受过更多的更优质的教 育,这样他们才会超于常人。

在一个平庸者已经无法生存的时代,我们需要做的促进就业的事情有很多,但没有哪 个比通过像《退伍军人权利法案》(G.I. Bill)之类的法案来得重要。只有这样,才能保 证21世纪的每个美国都能接受高中以上(post-high)的教育。

0 Text 2

A century ago, the immigrants from across the Atlantic included settlers and sojourners. Along with the many folks looking to make a permanent home in the United States came those who had no intention to stay, and 7 million people arrived while about 2 million departed. About a quarter of all Italian immigrants, for example, eventually returned to Italy for good. They even had an affectionate nickname, "uccelli di passaggio," birds of passage.

Today, we are much more rigid about immigrants. We divide newcomers into two categories: legal or illegal, good or bad. We hail them as Americans in the making, or brand them as aliens fit for deportation. That framework has contributed mightily to our broken immigration system and the long political paralysis over how to fix it. We don't need more categories, but we need to change the way we think about categories. We need to look beyond strict definitions of legal and illegal. To start, we can recognize the new birds of passage, those living and thriving in the gray areas. We might then begin to solve our immigration challenges.

Crop pickers, violinists, construction workers, entrepreneurs, engineers, home health-care aides and physicists are among today's birds of passage. They are energetic participants in a global economy driven by the flow of work, money and ideas. They prefer to come and go as opportunity calls them. They can manage to have a job in one place and a family in another. With or without permission, they straddle laws, jurisdictions and identities with ease. We need them to imagine the United States as a place where they can be productive for a while without committing themselves to staying forever. We need them to feel that home can be both here and there and that they can belong to two nations honorably. Accommodating this new world of people in motion will require new attitudes on both sides of the immigration battle. Looking beyond the culture war logic of right or wrong means opening up the middle ground and understanding that managing immigration today requires multiple paths and multiple outcomes, including some that are not easy to accomplish legally in the existing system.

委化总基会存在的,新工作。新产品和新报查都会出现。但我们确信无题。(19 30%)

26. "Birds of passage" refers to those who	
A. immigrate across the Atlantic	
B. leave their home countries for good	
C. stay in a foreign temporarily APROS. CHE LOT CARRIES AS A RELEASE.	
D. find permanent jobs overseas 紫檀 中面的 Lacon Table 不是 经金融的集合 可用是的任意	
27. It is implied in Paragraph 2 that the current immigration system in the US	
A. needs new immigrant categories S JXOT	
B. has loosened control over immigrants	
C. should be adopted to meet challenges nos mont strangimmi and ogs viutuso A	
sojourners. Along with the many folks looking (anem lacitilog aiv bexit need and .Qthe	
28. According to the author, today's birds of passage want set only easily believed believed.	
while about 2 million departed. About a quarter of all italian in sevitnesnii fannanii Aple.	
eventually returned to Italy for good. They even had an affection notingoan leading	
C. opportunities to get regular jobs agessag to abud to aggessag	
owD. the freedom to stay and leave strangimmi mode bigit error down are aw yebol	
29. The author suggests that the birds of passage today should be treated 10 1000. Selection 10 1000.	

- A. as faithful partners
- B. with economic favors
- C. with regal tolerance
- D. as mighty rivals
- 30. Which is the most suitable title for the passage?
 - A. Come and Go: Big Mistake.
 - B. Living and Thriving: Great Risk.
 - C. With or Without: Great Risk.
 - D. Legal or Illegal: Big Mistake.



≥ 第一步 判断题型,选取关键词

26. 题型判断:根据题意可知此题是含义题。

关键词: Birds of passage

27. 题型判断:根据题干中"implied"一词可知此题是推断题。

关键词: Paragraph 2, current immigration system

28. 题型判断:根据题意可知此题是细节题。

关键词: birds of passage, want

29. 题型判断:根据题意可知此题是推断题。

关键词: birds of passage, treat

30. 题型判断:根据题意可知此题是主旨题。

关键词: title, passage

3 第二步 推出全文主旨

通过阅读首末段的首尾句,推出全文主旨。

首段首句: A century ago, the immigrants from across the Atlantic included settlers and sojourners.

一个世纪以前,穿越大西洋来到美国的移民包括定居者和旅居者。

首段尾句: They even had an affectionate nickname, "uccelli di passaggio," birds of passage. 他们这些人甚至得到了一个亲切的昵称——"候鸟"。

末段首句: Accommodating this new world of people in motion will require new attitudes on both sides of the immigration battle.

容纳这些移动中的移民需要对移民战争的双方持新的态度。

末段尾句: Looking beyond the culture war logic of right or wrong means opening up the middle ground and understanding that managing immigration today requires multiple paths

and multiple outcomes, including some that are not easy to accomplish legally in the existing system.

超越逻辑上对与错的文化之争意味着开辟一个中间地带,认识到当今的移民管理需要各种途径,取得多样化结果,从而解决现今法律手段很难解决的一些移民问题。

全文主旨:通过阅读文章的首末段发现,首段用一个世纪前移民的状况引出当时移民的分类。末段主要讲述了我们应该超越移民合法性方面的文化之争,重现看待中间地带,充分意识到当今的移民管理体系需要各种途径取得多样化的结果,从而解决现今法律手段很难解决的一些移民问题。全文的主旨是从合法和非法角度对移民分类是错误的。

🛂 第三步 按顺序解题

- 30. 本文最适合的题目是什么?
 - A. 来来去去: 大错误。

- B. 生存与发展: 巨大危险。
- C. 有或者没有, 巨大危险。
- D. 合法与非法: 大错误。

> 思路详解

此题为主旨题。文章第二段第二句中提到 "我们把新移民分为两类:合法和非法。" 同时作者认为 "We need to look beyond strict definitions of legal and illegal," 这说明这种分类是错误的,故选D。A项说移民们的流动是个错误,没有体现文章主旨,B和C项都是关于risk(风险),与文章无关。

- 26. "候鸟"是指____。
 - A. 穿讨大西洋的移民

B. 永远离开祖国的人

C. 暂时留在外国的人 .

D. 在海外找到永久工作的人

** 思路详解

此题为含义题。根据题干关键词,定位到第一段最后一句"They even had an affectionate nickname, 'uccelli di passaggio,' birds of passage.", they这个代词承前指代,指四分之一的意大利移民。有些人要在美国定居,但是一些人只是在美国暂时居住,要回国 (had no intention to stay),通过这句可知选项C正确。选项A只是说一世纪前的横跨大西洋的移民们,没有说birds of passage来自于哪里,选项B与原文意思正好相反,选项D在文中并未提及。

28. 作者认为, 当今的新移民希望_____

A. 金钱的刺激

B. 全球认可

C. 固定工作

D. 来去自由

1 思路详解

此题是细节题。根据关键词定位到第三段。 "They prefer to come and go as opportunity