



# 2013淘金考研英语 基础过关阅读 100篇训练

## 上海交通大学

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### 超详解

Para. 5 Ideally, policies support socially valued ends not only by harnessing self-interest but also by encouraging public-spiritedness. 源版 The small tax on plastic grocery bags enacted in Ireland in 2002 that resulted in their virtual elimination appears to have had such an effect.

【词汇难点】

end /end/ n. 目的

enact /ɪnækt/ vt. 颁布

public-spiritedness n. 公益精神

elimination /ɪlɪmɪneɪʃən/ n. 消除

grocery /ˈɡroʊsəri/ n. 食品杂货

【难句分析】

【原文】 The small tax on plastic grocery bags

appears

to have had such an effect

that

resulted in

their virtual elimination

英语

先行词

引导词/主语

谓语

宾语

本句主干部分是“塑料袋税有这种效果”，过去分词短语 enacted in Ireland in 2002 作后置定语，修饰 tax，that 引导的是定语从句，修饰的也是 tax。

【解题思路】

4 文中提到爱尔兰颁布塑料袋税的例子，是为了证明

A 爱尔兰决心消除塑料袋污染。B 政府的鼓励政策更加有效。C 激励机制可以遏制利己主义，鼓励利他主义。D 捐款通常都具有道德含义。

【正确选择】推理判断题。根据 plastic grocery bags or Ireland 定位到第五段。该段提到，政策不仅通过遏制自我利益，而且通过

鼓励公益精神来支持社会价值取向，C 项符合文意，故为正确答案。

【干扰项排除】A 项不是举例的目的，B 项所说的 government 语义范围过窄，举例不是为了说明政府的行为，D 项与该段第一句——

“要兼顾自我利益和道德动机的政策虽然很难，但并非不可能”——相矛盾。

理想的情况是，政策不仅通过遏制自我利益，而且通过鼓励公益精神来支持社会价值取向。2002 年爱尔兰颁布的塑料袋税就靠这种效果，使得爱尔兰彻底消除了塑料袋的使用。

全文翻译

词汇难点

难句分析

解题思路

题干翻译

选项翻译

正确选择

干扰排除





# 淘金考研英语 基础过关阅读 100篇训练

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# Believe in Yourself

Believe in your dreams.

Believe that you are loved.

Believe that you make a difference.

Believe we can build a better world.

Believe there's light at the end of the tunnel.

Believe that

you may be that light for someone else.

Believe that the best is yet to be.

Believe in yourself.

## 要相信你自己

要相信你的梦想。

要相信有人爱你。

要相信你能有所改变。

要相信我们可以建设一个更美好的世界。

要相信在隧道的尽头会有曙光。

要相信

你就是他人的希望之光。

要相信你还没做到最好。

要相信你自己。

——选自华研外语《英语美文视听分享 MTV》



# Preface

## 前言

在考研英语考生中流传着这样一句话——得阅读者得天下！没错，阅读在考研英语试题中占 40 分，比重很大，做好了这部分，就足以拉开与竞争者的得分差距。

由华研专家精心编写的《考研英语基础过关阅读》，针对考生常见的 5 大问题，精选 100 篇标准阅读试题，并提供详尽、贴心的解析模式，旨在帮助基础一般的考生稳扎稳打地进行备考，让考生即使是由零起点开始努力，也能突破考试难关。

### 一、词汇短语归纳，扫除阅读拦路虎

考生常见问题一——太多单词不认识，导致文章读不懂！本书以【词汇难点】的形式归纳了生词、熟词生义和短语搭配。每篇文章逐段列出重难点词汇和词组，提供相应的音标、词性和释义，让考生通过上下文语义牢记单词和词组的意思，扫除阅读拦路虎。考生在阅读或重温的时候，也不必再花时间一一查阅词典。

### 二、难句分析，读懂解题关键句

考生常见问题二——语法基础薄弱，复杂句子看不懂！考研英语阅读文章句型复杂，特别是从句套从句、层层叠叠的长难句，往往是答题关键句。本书精心挑选出每篇文章的考点难句，通过简洁直观、层次清晰的句子结构图，对其进行层层剖析，让考生不断强化语法基础，提高解读难句的能力，从而攻克考研阅读的难句障碍。

### 三、解题思路，命题规律大揭秘

考生常见问题三——虽然能读懂文章，却做不对题！这是很正常的，因为考生很容易落入命题人设置的陷阱。本书的【解题思路】帮助考生读懂命题人的想法；【正确选择】阐述解题的分析过程，揭示命题规律；【干扰项排除】剖析错误选项，提示命题陷阱。考生经过一段时间的训练，可大大提高答题命中率。

### 四、100 篇文章，覆盖真题 6 大来源

考生常见问题四——平时练习很顺利，一见真题就傻眼！这往往是由于考生平时练习的阅读文章与真题文章尚有差距。考研历年阅读真题涉及的题材主要有社会生活、文化教育、商业经济、科普信息和社会法律等；选材主要来源于 *The Economist*《经济学人》，*TIME*《时代周刊》，*U.S. News & World Report*《美国新闻与世界报道》，*Newsweek*《新闻周刊》，*Scientific American*《科学美国人》以及 *The New York Times*《纽约时报》等主流英语报刊。本书的 100 篇文章均与考研真题来源一致，主题一致，考生通过阅读这些文章，能熟悉考研文章的结构和语言风格，进行最有效的操练。

## 五、100 篇译文,无师自通不求人

考生常见问题五——读了一遍又一遍,还是不能完全理解文章。考研阅读文章由于内容专业,句式复杂,总有个别难点,考生需要借助全文翻译来全面理解。本书所有文章都配有准确、优美的译文,并采用中英文对照排版,更方便考生仔细研读,彻底理解原文。此外,【解题思路】中给出了题干和选项的翻译,更方便考生理解题意,顺利备考。

编者



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# 第一篇

## 阅读实战技巧

# 第一章

# 如何抓住考点

## || 第1节 了解8项大纲要求 ||

### 一 大纲要求

最新《全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语考试大纲》对考生的阅读技能有如下要求:

考生应能读懂选自各类书籍和报刊的不同类型的文字材料(生词量不超过所读材料总词汇量的3%),还应能读懂与本人学习或工作有关的文献资料、技术说明和产品介绍等。对所读材料,考生应能:

1. 理解主旨要义;
2. 理解文中的具体信息;
3. 理解文中的概念性含义;
4. 进行有关的判断、推理和引申;
5. 根据上下文推测生词的词义;
6. 理解文章的总体结构以及上下文之间的关系;
7. 理解作者的意图、观点或态度;
8. 区分论点和论据。

### 二 文章来源

6大来源及其网址:

*The Economist*《经济学人》——[www.economist.com](http://www.economist.com);

*TIME*《时代周刊》——[www.time.com](http://www.time.com);

*U.S. News & World Report*《美国新闻与世界报道》——[www.usnews.com](http://www.usnews.com);

*Newsweek*《新闻周刊》——[www.thedailybeast.com/newsweek](http://www.thedailybeast.com/newsweek);

*Scientific American*《科学美国人》——[www.scientificamerican.com](http://www.scientificamerican.com);

*The New York Times*《纽约时报》——[www.nytimes.com](http://www.nytimes.com)

其他来源:

*Harvard Business Review*《哈佛商业评论》;

*The McKinsey Quarterly*《麦肯锡季刊》;

*The Washington Post*《华盛顿邮报》;

*BusinessWeek*《商业周刊》;

*Science*《科学》;

*New Scientist*《新科学人》;

*The Times*《泰晤士报》;

*The New Yorker*《纽约客》;等。

### 三 与四六级阅读的区别

#### 1. 本质区别

考研是选拔考试,而四六级是水平考试。所以考研阅读在难度上大大超过四六级阅读。

四级和六级一样,每篇文章做题时间在9分钟左右,也就是一种准确率加速度的考试;而考研传统阅读每篇文章做题时间在20分钟左右,在速度上没有过多要求,是一种非速度型的考试,讲究的是从文章中获取信息的能力。

#### 2. 形式区别

考研阅读文章的句子长而复杂,考查考生对长难句的理解能力。

考研阅读中指代关系比较复杂,要求考生对于上下文指代关系有比较好的理解。

考研阅读理解更加强调对于全文结构、段落与段落之间关系的把握。

### 3. 命题思路的区别

(1) 考研阅读推理判断题出现的频率比四六级阅读更多,且题干往往没有关键词,仅指明段落。因此答案基本不能从原文直接得出,需要在充分理解原文的前提下进行推理。如 2010 年考研第 21 题:

It is indicated in Paragraphs 1 and 2 that

题干出现的字眼 indicated 已经说明了在文段中无法直接找到答案,考生必须充分理解了第一、二段才能正确回答这道题。

(2) 四六级阅读中的考题常涉及具体细节,很多题找到原文相应细节,就能直接得到答案;而考研阅读中的考题则往往与主旨相结合,需要考生根据全文进行归纳和推断。

### 4. 选项设置的区别

考研阅读的强干扰项比四六级阅读迷惑性更大,考生对文章的理解稍有偏差,就会立即落入命题人的陷阱(详见第二章第 2 节“干扰项设置的 4 大规律”)。

## II 第 2 节 掌握 8 个命题规律 II

### 命题规律 1 主旨大意常考

大纲的阅读八大要求中,第一个要求就是“理解主旨要义”,由此可见其重要性。主旨大意题每年必考 2-3 道,有时甚至更多。而抓住主旨大意,还有助于准确解答同一篇章的细节题目。

主旨大意题的题干中经常出现 best title, summarize, mainly discuss, main purpose, intend to tell, convey 等词眼,包括:确定文章主题、选定文章标题、归纳段落大意、明确写作意图等。要求考生具备概括、归纳和总结一篇文章或一个段落的核心以及判断作者写作意图的能力。

如何抓住主旨大意?

通常来说,英语文章的篇章结构主要有两类:总-分;总-分-总。这在完整的篇章或段落中都适用。因此,段落大意通常可在段首或段尾找到。

但由于考研英语文章通常是完整篇章的节选,因此全文的主旨大意不一定在首尾段出现。如果文章开头给出具体的例子,主旨通常会在例子之后的中间段落提出;如果文章没有明确给出主旨,考生可以结合各段的中心意思进行归纳,或者根据文章中反复出现的关键词或内容进行推断。

#### 【例 1】

In the idealized version of how science is done, facts about the world are waiting to be observed and collected by objective researchers who use the scientific method to carry out their work. But in the everyday practice of science, discovery frequently follows an ambiguous and complicated route. We aim to be objective, but we cannot escape the context of our unique life experiences. Prior knowledge and interests influence what we experience, what we think our experiences mean, and the subsequent actions we take. Opportunities for misinterpretation, error, and self-deception abound.

Consequently, discovery claims should be thought of as protoscience. Similar to newly staked mining claims, they are full of potential. But it takes collective scrutiny and acceptance to transform a discovery claim into a mature discovery. This is the credibility process, through which the individual researcher's *me, here, now* becomes the community's *anyone, anywhere, anytime*. Objective knowledge is the goal, not the starting point.

Once a discovery claim becomes public, the discoverer receives intellectual credit. But, unlike with mining claims, the community takes control of what happens next. Within the complex social structure of the scientific community, researchers make discoveries; editors and reviewers act as gatekeepers by controlling the publication process; other scientists use the new finding to suit their own purposes; and finally, the public (including other scientists) receives the new discovery and possibly accompanying

technology. As a discovery claim works its way through the community, the interaction and confrontation between shared and competing beliefs about the science and the technology involved transforms an individual's discovery claim into the community's credible discovery.

Two paradoxes exist throughout this credibility process. First, scientific work tends to focus on some aspect of prevailing knowledge that is viewed as incomplete or incorrect. Little reward accompanies duplication and confirmation of what is already known and believed. The goal is *new-search*, not *re-search*. Not surprisingly, newly published discovery claims and credible discoveries that appear to be important and convincing will always be open to challenge and potential modification or refutation by future researchers. Second, novelty itself frequently provokes disbelief. Nobel Laureate and physiologist Albert Azent-Györgyi once described discovery as “seeing what everybody has seen and thinking what nobody has thought.” But thinking what nobody else has thought and telling others what they have missed may not change their views. Sometimes years are required for truly novel discovery claims to be accepted and appreciated.

In the end, credibility “happens” to a discovery claim—a process that corresponds to what philosopher Annette Baier has described as the *commons of the mind*. “We reason together, challenge, revise, and complete each other's reasoning and each other's conceptions of reason.” [2012 Text 3]

Q: 35. Which of the following would be the best title of the test?

- A. Novelty as an Engine of Scientific Development
- B. Collective Scrutiny in Scientific Discovery
- C. Evolution of Credibility in Doing Science
- D. Challenge to Credibility at the Gate to Science

【解析】文章首段引出科学发现的话题,该段第二句指出“发现通常遵循一条模糊而复杂的路径”。中间的第二至四段具体阐述了科学发现的授信过程(credibility process)。最后一段,用 in the end 作为总结连词,归纳性地指出“科学发现的授信过程其实和心灵的共性观点是一致的”。由此可知,本文主要论述科学发现的授信过程,即在做科学工作的过程中,一项新发现声明是如何一步步获得科学界以及大众的认可的。因此可推知 C 项“科学工作中可信性的演变”是最合适的标题。[答案:C]

命题规律 2 观点态度常考

观点态度题包括作者观点态度题和文中人物观点态度题,题干中通常有 attitude, opinion, tone 等词眼。解答观点态度题的技巧有:

1. 利用语义突出处判断。文中的语义转折对比处或特殊句式往往体现文中人物的观点态度。可帮助判断态度的词有:but, however, on the contrary, instead...等衔接词;must, may, should...等情态动词;表示观点态度的名词、形容词和副词等。

2. 区分作者观点态度和文中人物观点态度。有时,为了使议论文更有说服力,或使说明文更具真实性,作者会引用其他人或群体的观点态度,这时需要考生特别注意区分。

3. 熟知观点态度常用词,分清选项中的褒义词、贬义词和中性词。

褒义词:	supportive(支持的)	support(支持)	favor(支持)	consent(同意)
	optimistic(乐观的)	approval(赞成)	satisfaction(满意)	rewarding(有益的)
	positive(赞成的)	enthusiastic(热情的)	concerned(关切的)	
中性词:	impartial(公平的)	objective(客观的)	objectiveness(客观)	detached(超然的)
	neutral(中立的)	unbiased(无偏见的)	impassive(无感情的)	
	ambivalent(矛盾的,模棱两可的)		apathetic(无动于衷的)	
贬义词:	skeptical(怀疑的)	skepticism(怀疑)	biased(有偏见的)	indignant(愤怒的)
	apprehensive(忧虑的)	disapproval(不赞成)	contempt(轻视,不尊重)	panicked(恐慌的)
	pessimistic(悲观的)	confused(困惑的,烦恼的)	puzzling(迷惑的)	opposition(反对)
	suspicion(怀疑)	suspicious(怀疑的)	sympathy(同情)	sympathetic(同情的)
	intolerable(无法忍受的)	subjective(主观的)	negative(反对的)	partial(偏袒的)



### 【例2】

Rodriguez notes that children in remote villages around the world are fans of superstars like Arnold Schwarzenegger and Garth Brooks, yet “some Americans fear that immigrants living within the United States remain somehow immune to the nation’s assimilative power.”

Are there divisive issues and pockets of seething anger in America? Indeed. It is big enough to have a bit of everything. **But particularly when viewed against America’s turbulent past, today’s social indices hardly suggest a dark and deteriorating social environment.** [2006 Text 1]

Q: 25. In the author’s opinion, the absorption of immigrants into American society is

- A. rewarding. B. successful. C. fruitless. D. harmful.

【解析】作者态度题,考查作者对美国吸纳外来移民的态度。要回答这一问题,关键要理解文章最后一句(But之后)。

作者最后评论说,较之动荡的过去,美国社会的环境称不上(hardly)“黑暗、恶化”。由此可以推断吸收移民的过程并无害(排除D项 harmful),而是成功的,所以选B项。而A项“有益的”和C项“无益的”均未在文中体现。 [答案:B]

### 命题规律3 生词短语常考

大纲八大要求中的第五条为:根据上下文推测生词的词义。这既体现在文章3%的生词量里,也体现在词义理解题中。词义理解题有两种常见的考查方式:1. 超纲词;2. 熟词生义。

解答这类题最有效的方法是根据上下文进行推测。因为上下文通常都会出现生词或短语的解释、举例、同义、反义、指代等前后照应关系。

对于单词理解,词根词缀构词法也能推测出词义,但最终需回归到文章进行检验。

### 【例3】

The decision to quit a senior position to look for a better one is unconventional. For years executives and headhunters have adhered to the rule that the most attractive CEO candidates are the ones who must be poached. Says Korn/Ferry senior partner Dennis Carey: “I can’t think of a single search I’ve done where a board has not instructed me to look at sitting CEOs first.” [2011 Text 2]

Q: 28. The word “poached” (Line 3, Paragraph 4) most probably means

- A. approved of. B. attended to. C. hunted for. D. guarded against.

【解析】第二句提到“经理们和猎头们都坚持这样一个原则:最具吸引力的CEO人选是那些只能被poached的人”,poach这个单词属于超纲词,需根据第三句Dennis Carey说的话来推测——“每一次猎寻CEO人选,董事会都会要求我首先从在任的CEO中寻找”。即“搜寻”出来的CEO人选才最具吸引力,所以poached一词应该具有“搜寻”的意思,故C项正确。 [答案:C]

### 命题规律4 转折对比处常考

转折词(如 however, but 等)衔接处一般都对应着考点。考题可能是词义理解题,也可能是细节题,还有可能是观点态度题。

### 【例4】

The researchers suggest that capuchin monkeys, like humans, are guided by social emotions. In the wild, they are a co-operative, group-living species. Such co-operation 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.** [2005 Text 1]

Q: 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.

【解析】最后一段除前半部分交待了研究结论外,后半部分延伸出另一思考(由 However 引出的考点),即 such a sense of fairness 的来源是一个 unanswered question,因此推断出 B 项符合题意。[答案:B]

### 命题规律 5 引语处常考

考研英语阅读文章很多是报道,而报道通常会引用某位专家的话语论证观点。因此,引语常常是考点所在,或考查细节,或考查观点态度。解题关键在于理解文中引语。通常情况下,这些引语都是比较难以理解的,属于考研英语难句,需要考生层层分析句子结构,仔细推敲。

#### 【例 5】

We are even farther removed from the unfocused newspaper reviews published in England between the turn of the 20th century and the eve of World War II, at a time when newsprint was dirt-cheap and stylish arts criticism was considered an ornament to the publications in which it appeared. In those far-off days, it was taken for granted that the critics of major papers would write in detail and at length about the events they covered. Theirs was a serious business, and even those reviewers who wore their learning lightly, like George Bernard Shaw and Ernest Newman, could be trusted to know what they were about. These men believed in journalism as a calling, and were proud to be published in the daily press. "So few authors have brains enough or literary gift enough to keep their own end up in journalism," Newman wrote, "that I am tempted to define 'journalism' as 'a term of contempt applied by writers who are not read to writers who are'."

[2010 Text 1]

Q: 23. Which of the following would Shaw and Newman most probably agree on?

- A. It is writers' duty to fulfill journalistic goals.
- B. It is contemptible for writers to be journalists.
- C. Writers are likely to be tempted into journalism.
- D. Not all writers are capable of journalistic writing.

【解析】由专有名词 Shaw 和 Newman 定位到上一段后半部分。说到萧伯纳和纽曼时,文章提到,他们把新闻当作一项职业(calling),很自豪(proud)。接着引用纽曼的原话:"很少有作者(so few authors)具有足够的聪明和文学天赋让自己在新闻行业有所成就,以至于我不禁想把'新闻业'定义为'无人问津的作家(writers who are not read)对当红作家(writers who are)的蔑称'。"D 项"不是所有的作家都能胜任新闻写作"与引文相符,尤其是 so few 部分,故为答案。[答案:D]

### 命题规律 6 举例处常考

举例处在阅读理解中常考。举例应是为主题服务的,因此解答此题的关键是确定例证要支持的论点。绝大多数情况下,使用例子作为论据,它所要证明的论点一般位于该例子的前面,当然,也有极少数会在举例之后归纳概括论点。在解答这类题型时,只要把握住这点规律,仔细阅读例子的前后语境,就不难找到正确答案。

#### 【例 6】

In the early 1960s Wilt Chamberlain was one of the only three players in the National Basketball Association (NBA) listed at over seven feet. If he had played last season, however, he would have been one of 42. The bodies playing major professional sports have changed dramatically over the years, and managers have been more than willing to adjust team uniforms to fit the growing numbers of bigger, longer frames.

[2008 Text 3]

Q: 31. Wilt Chamberlain is cited as an example to

- A. illustrate the change of height of NBA players.
- B. show the popularity of NBA players in the U.S..



C. compare different generations of NBA players.

D. assess the achievements of famous NBA players.

【解析】上述段落中，作者以美国篮球明星威尔特·张伯伦为例，说明 NBA 球员身高逐年增长，意在引出本篇文章的主题。其中最后一句提到 the growing numbers of bigger, longer frames; 这说明球员的身高在不断增长，因此 A 项为正确答案。[答案：A]

### 命题规律 7 因果细节常考

因果细节题型几乎每年必考，题量在 1-2 题。解答因果细节题，考生需要先找到文章相关的信息处。

因果关系逻辑词主要有：because, because of, since, as, for, in that, owing to, due to, in view of, the reason is, as a result, therefore, consequently, thus, hence, so, so that, accordingly, inevitably...

#### 【例 7】

The defining term of intelligence in humans still seems to be the IQ score, even though IQ tests are not given as often as they used to be. The test comes primarily in two forms: the Stanford-Binet Intelligence Scale and the Wechsler Intelligence Scales (both come in adult and children's version). Generally costing several hundred dollars, they are usually given only by psychologists, although variations of them populate bookstores and the World Wide Web. Superhigh scores like vos Savant's are no longer possible, because scoring is now based on a statistical population distribution among age peers, rather than simply dividing the mental age by the chronological age and multiplying by 100. Other standardized tests, such as the Scholastic Assessment Test (SAT) and the Graduate Record Exam (GRE), capture the main aspects of IQ tests. [2007 Text 2]

Q: 28. *People nowadays can no longer achieve IQ scores as high as vos Savant's because*

A. the scores are obtained through different computational procedures.

B. creativity rather than analytical skills is emphasized now.

C. vos Savant's case is an extreme one that will not repeat.

D. the defining characteristic of IQ tests has changed.

【解析】根据题干信号词 IQ scores as high as vos Savant, 可定位考点至上文第四句。该句出现原因信号词 because, 其后所说的原因为“现在的评分体系是根据同龄人中统计的总体分布情况进行评分的, 而不是简单地将智力年龄除以生理年龄再乘 100”, 也就是说, 评分体系(方法)有所变化, 因此 A 项(分数的计算程序或方法不同)符合题意。而 D 项是说 IQ 的界定标准发生了变化, 与文章所说的评分体系不一致, 故错误。[答案：A]

### 命题规律 8 指代关系常考

在阅读和解题过程中, 要特别注意 such, it, that 等指示代词的作用, 它们既有承上启下的作用, 也经常是考点藏身之处。考查形式可能直接询问指代关系, 也有可能询问细节。找到这些指示代词所代表的指称关系往往是解题的关键。

#### 【例 8】

The researchers' argument stems from a simple observation about social influence: With the exception of a few celebrities like Oprah Winfrey—whose outsize presence is primarily a function of media, not interpersonal, influence—even the most influential members of a population simply don't interact with that many others. Yet it is precisely these non-celebrity influentials who, according to the two-step-flow theory, are supposed to drive social epidemics, by influencing their friends and colleagues directly. For a social epidemic to occur, however, each person so affected must then influence his or her own acquaintances, who must in turn influence theirs, and so on; and just how many others pay attention to each of these people has little to do with the initial influential. If people in the network just two degrees removed from the initial influential prove resistant, for example, the cascade of change won't propagate very far or affect many people. [2010 Text 3]

Q: 34. The underlined phrase "these people" in Paragraph 4 refers to the ones who

- A. stay outside the network of social influence.
- B. have little contact with the source of influence.
- C. are influenced and then influence others.
- D. are influenced by the initial influential.

【解析】these people 的具体所指需查回上文。前一个分句含有指示代词 theirs 以及复数名词 acquaintances, 指的是受到影响的人, 他们也在影响自己的熟人, 并以此类推。C 项的结构与 each person so affected must then influence his or her own acquaintances 一致, 只不过用 influenced 替换了原文的 affected, 意思相近, 指代关系一致, 故为答案。[答案: C]

## || 第3节 决胜阅读3招技巧 ||

### 技巧1 读什么?

一读题干。阅读题干, 找出其中的解题重要信息。简单讲, 重要信息包括关键词和专有名词。这两类词(尤其是专有名词)有助于在原文中定位, 聚焦解题相关信息, 同时舍弃无关紧要的信息, 减少阅读量。

二读选项。阅读并理解选项, 从各选项中找出 1-2 个关键词, 然后再将选项和原文相关信息处对照阅读。由于命题要求规定选项部分的难度要低于文章语言的难度, 所以读懂选项有助于考生正确理解原文。

三读文章框架。拿到一篇阅读文章, 考生需要问自己三个问题: 1. 本文的主题是什么? 2. 本文的主题怎么了? 3. 作者对此的态度如何? 带着上述三个问题略读(skim)全文, 找出重要信息, 得出文章框架。

四读主题句。每个段落都有一个中心, 这些中心加在一起就得出了文章的主题。段落中心通常由每个段落的主题句呈现出来, 多出现在段落的开头或末尾的句子中。当然, 有时一个段落没有明显的主题句, 而是需要考生吃透段落内容归纳中心。

五读关键词。关键词是指文中出现的高频词汇和短语, 它们或简单重复, 或同义替换, 但归根结底指示同一概念。关键词就像文章的灵魂, 就像是一股气, 贯穿全文, 因此极可能是文章的主题。

六读关联词。除了有关键词贯穿全文之外, 作者还会使用一些显性的词语将文章串联起来, 这些词语就是关联词, 关联词就像火车车厢之间的链接, 将各个段落衔接起来。

### 技巧2 不读什么?

一不读同位语、插入成分;

二不读破折号、小括号引出的内容;

三不读复杂难句中充当主、谓、宾的枝叶信息;

四不读举例、引用的具体内容, 只读它们所论证的观点。

(注: 以上几项, 除非涉及到细节答题, 在略读文章获取大意时不建议读。)

### 技巧3 如何读?

先略读。快速浏览文章, 尤其是首尾两段以及中间各段的首句, 对文章主题有大致了解。

再精读。读题定位, 精读相关信息处, 结合略读得知的文章主题, 逐一解答各个问题。

最后通读。文章的主旨大意题一般都是出现在 5 道题目的最后一道, 考生在略读和精读了之后基本都能解答最后的主旨大意题, 但是如果还不行, 再通读文章解题。

## 第二章 你该懂的应试技巧

要决胜考研英语阅读理解,除了要把握命题规律之外,我们还需要熟悉正确选项和干扰项在设置上的区别,能够在做题时第一时间找出最可能的正确选项,然后再通过综合判断和细节推理来论证。

### || 第1节 正确选项设置的3大规律 ||

#### 设置规律1 同义转换

考研英语阅读的正确选项不会采用和原文一模一样的表达,通常会对原文进行概括归纳或同义转换。同义转换最常见的方式有两种:一是关键词词性间的转换(如原文使用 popular,选项使用 popularity);二是用另外的单词或词组来替代关键词(如原文使用 postpone,选项使用 delay)。

##### 【例1】

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."

[2008 Text 1]

Q: 23. According to Paragraph 4, the stress women confront tends to be

- |                            |                           |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| A. domestic and temporary. | B. irregular and violent. |
| C. durable and frequent.   | D. trivial and random.    |

【解析】C项中的 durable and frequent 是对原文中的 chronic or repeated 的同义改写,故正确。[答案:C]

#### 设置规律2 概括归纳

有时,为了使文章具有说服力,作者在表述的时候会力求具体、形象、生动,但是由于考题选项大多必须保持在一行之内,所以须对原文内容进行概括或归纳,而具有概括性、归纳性、拔高性的选项多为正确选项。

##### 【例2】

"The first thing needed for innovation is a **fascination with wonder**," says Dawna Markova, author of *The Open Mind*. "But we are taught instead to 'decide', just as our president calls himself 'the Decider'." She adds, however, that "to decide is to kill off all possibilities but one. A **good innovational thinker is always exploring the many other possibilities**."

All of us work through problems in ways of which we're unaware, she says. Researchers in the late 1960s discovered that humans are born with the capacity to approach challenges in four primary ways: analytically, procedurally, relationally (or collaboratively) and innovatively. At the end of adolescence, however, the brain shuts down half of that capacity, preserving only those modes of thought that have seemed most valuable during the first decade or so of life.

[2009 Text 1]

Q: 24. Dawna Markova would most probably agree that

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| A. ideas are born of a relaxing mind.         | B. innovativeness could be taught.     |
| C. decisiveness derives from fantastic ideas. | D. curiosity activates creative minds. |

【解析】上面一段的首句就讲到:“要有创新,首先必须有强烈的好奇心(a fascination with wonder)。”然后讲述了现实中好奇心是如何被扼杀的。可见 Dawna Markova 最可能同意的说法是D项:好奇心激起创新思维。

[答案:D]