



考研英语题库系列 阅读理解必练101篇

全国硕士研究生入学统一考试研究委员会◎编著

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考研英语题库系列

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計刊對對其民

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得阅读者得高分

众所周知,英语阅读理解的分值占据了考研英语试卷分值的半壁江山,且英语知识运用、翻译、写作也都与阅读理解水平紧密相关,因此得阅读者得高分。但对于考生来说,阅读理解一直难以取得高分,那么揭秘阅读理解,帮助考生夺取高分则成为本书的宗旨。

高分秘笈一 用英语思维阅读

著名语言学家王力先生曾经说过:"就句子的结构而论,西洋语言是法治的,中国语言是人治的。"这首先说明了英汉两种语言所体现的思维方式不同。比如,英语往往把语义重心放在前半句,即结论(结果或推论)在前,描述(原因或假设)在后;汉语则常常把重心放在后半句,即描述(原因或假设)在前,结论(结果或推论)在后。例:

We can gain no lasting peace if we approach it with suspicion and mistrust or with fear.

如果我们以怀疑、不信任或者恐惧的心情去寻求和平,那就得不到持久的和平。

很明显,if条件句属于假设性质的,而主干部分 We can gain no lasting peace 是推论,也是语义重心。汉语表达则相反,假设在前半句,推论在后半句。如果考生按照汉语思维理解的话,即使对文章的单词都很熟悉,可能也会理解困难。因此用英语思维去阅读是取得高分的关键。

高分秘笈二 提取长难句主干

考研英语阅读理解往往篇幅较长,字数较多,在短时间内做到透彻理解本就不易,再加上句子结构复杂,就更使得考生一头雾水。究其原因,是由于汉语里面习惯用短句、主动句、重复的句子,而英语则习惯用长句、从句、被动句、省略句。例:

The company, a major energy supplier in New England, provoked justified outrage in Vermont last week when it announced it was reneging on a longstanding commitment to abide by the state's strict nuclear regulations. (2012, Text 2, Para.1)

首先,提取主句主干。该句的主干是 The company ... provoked justified outrage in Vermont last week, 意为"公司上周在佛蒙特州引起了众怒"。其次,将枝叶成分层层剥离。(1)a major energy

supplier in New England 作主语 The company 的同位语。(2) when ...为修饰主句的时间状语从句,其主干为 when it announced ...。(3)时间状语从句里面包含一个省略了 that 的宾语从句,作announced 的宾语:(that) it was ... regulations。

综上所述,此句子理解为"该公司是新英格兰地区主要的能源供应商,当它上周宣布不再履行其长期信守的遵守该州严格的核能法规的承诺的时候,它在佛蒙特州引起了众怒"。碰上长难句,考生只有迅速抽取出主干,再分析枝叶成分,这样才能提高阅读理解的正确率,取得高分。

高分秘笈三 掌握一词多义

考研英语阅读理解传统题型和新题型的字数加起来大概是 2100~2200 词左右,这些词汇绝大部分都是大纲词汇。那为什么考生会理解困难呢?除摆脱不了汉语思维、读不懂长难句外,还有个很重要的因素就是考生对一词多义、熟词僻义掌握得不够。

While Washington and Jefferson privately expressed distaste for slavery, they also understood that it was part of the political and economic <u>bedrock</u> of the country they helped to create. (2008, Text 4, Para. 3)

Bedrock 是一个地理学名词"基岩",很明显这里引申为"基石,基础"的意思。再比如,ambition 既有"雄心、抱负"之意,也有"野心"之意,感情色彩并不一样,考生需要结合上下文确定其具体意思、准确理解文章。

高分秘笈四 了解西方文化背景

考研英语阅读理解的文章一般都来源于原汁原味的外文报刊,如 The Economist《经济学人》,The New York Times《纽约时报》,Time《时代周刊》等,因此难免带上一些西方社会的政治时事背景。由于文化传统以及社会观念的不同,考生很容易在理解上出现偏差。如 2013 年的Text 4 来源于 The Wall Street Journal《华尔街日报》,讲的是亚利桑那州制定的新移民法与联邦享有的特权发生了冲突,因此在最高法院没有通过。如果考生对美国的政治制度有所了解,对准确理解此文就很有帮助。因此了解西方文化、多关注国际社会热点也是取得高分的秘笈之一。

上述四个高分秘笈能够使考生在面对阅读理解时不再茫然失措、无从下手。然而,当考生下定决心攻下阅读理解的时候,面对市场上琳琅满目、参差不齐的参考书,是否为如何选择而劳心费神呢?

山不在高,有仙则名;水不在深,有龙则灵;书不在多,有心则精。《考研英语题库系列·阅读理解必练 101 篇》就是这样一本用心编写、旨在帮助考生获得阅读理解高分的好书。

出的三种各者聚型分为:7.或5额型、排序超、匹配题。其中匹就规依据太别符题义细分为何种; (为标题)应额例子或者循述句。和(为疫落)匹配标题或者操作句。 决题型全面,便于考生有外

本书特色

本书在编排上,按照阅读理解传统题型和新题型分为上、下两篇。上篇共包括五章,第一章为题型概论,包括阅读理解传统题型的考情分析、题材分析、考查技能以及解题策略,其余四章按照常考阅读题材分类,每章下设5个单元,每单元包括4篇阅读,共80篇阅读。下篇共包括四章,第一章为题型概论,其余三章严格依据大纲给出的三种备考题型分类,共21篇阅读。本书的101篇阅读理解不仅在质量上精益求精,还在内容设计上独具特色,其宗旨是:帮助考生夺取阅读理解的高分。

特色一 解析细致

宣小王目名至 2700

本书对每篇文章均进行了细致完备的深度剖析。"文章大意"里面给出了文章的来源,这样考生可以根据自身情况有针对性地选择同源文章进行阅读,了解西方文化。"词汇点拨"优先列出了单词在文章中的释义,如果文中出现的是熟词僻义,还列出了这个词最常用的意义;这样既帮助考生掌握了重点词汇,又减轻了考生备考负担。"答案解析"从贴近考生解题思路的角度来训练考生准确定位答案信息的能力。"参考译文"符合汉语表达习惯,对长难句的翻译准确严谨.考生在练习阅读的同时也提高了翻译水平。

特色二 试题经典

本书的阅读理解文章来自精心挑选的历年考研英语真题,以及与考研难度相当的模拟题。 这些经典试题能够帮助考生熟悉阅读理解的出题类型,掌握相应的解题技巧,并在练习中形成 自己的一套解题方法。

特色三 题型全面

本书涵盖考研英语阅读理解的两种题型——传统题型与新题型。新题型阅读按照大纲给

出的三种备考题型分为:7选5题型、排序题、匹配题,其中匹配题依据大纲样题又细分为两种: (为标题)匹配例子或者阐述句,和(为段落)匹配标题或者概括句。其题型全面,便于考生有针对性地备考。

特色四 分类科学

本书传统题型阅读在分析历年真题题材的基础上,总结出题规律,将阅读理解文章分为社会伦理、商业经济、文化教育、环境科普等四类。其分类有助于考生逐一突破,并培养对不同题材文章的语言敏感度。

希望本书能够帮助考生攻克考研英语阅读理解难关,踏上考研成功之路。本书在编写过程中,尽管尽心、尽力、尽责,但书中难免存在失误和有待商榷之处,欢迎广大读者朋友批评指正。

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本书对每篇文章均进行了细致完备的深度剖析。"文章大意"里面给出了文章的杂源,这样专生可以根据自身情况有针对性地选择同派文础进行阅读,了维西方文化。"彻汇点拨"优况对出了单词在文章中的释义,如果文中出现的是陈铜德义,还列出了这个词最常用的意义;这样思特动者生掌握了重点词汇,又读好了考生各等的地。"答案能析"从贴近等生解延思路的角度来训练者生难确定位答素信息的能力。"考考等文"符合汉语杂达习惯,对长难句的翻译准循序

懂,考生在练习阅读物间时也提高了新举水平。

本书的阅读理解文章来自精心报选的历年至研荣语真型。以及与考研难磨相当的模拟好

这些经典试纸的等型助等生熟是同意理解的出版类型,掌握相应的解题技巧,并在练习中形成

本书汤盖者研英语 因读理解的两种强型——传统原型与新题型、新题型阅读按照大纲给

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言的问题由 4 小题增至 5 小题。这说明闫读理解传来题型的分值。题是、难度都在不断地 上篇 传统题型

图 2013 年出额已经是

第一章 题型概论

会伦理类、商业经济美、文化

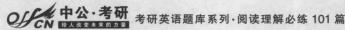
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第二章 社会伦理类

第三章 商业经济类

第四章 文化教育类

第五章 环境科普类



第一章

题型概论

一、考情分析

阅读理解传统题型是相对于新题型而言的,即四选一题型。1987年以前都是每小题1分, 1988 年开始变为每小题 2 分。题量由 10 道、15 道增至 20 道。2002 年以后由 5 篇减至 4 篇,每 篇后的问题由 4 小题增至 5 小题。这说明阅读理解传统题型的分值、题量、难度都在不断增加, 考到 2013 年出题已经是相当成熟,难度也差不多维持在一个稳定的水平。

二、题材分析

分析阅读理解传统题型的历年考题,发现选材集中于社会伦理类、商业经济类、文化教育 类、环境科普类,四种题材分布比较均匀,其中社会伦理类题材稍多于其他三种。因此本书将阅 读理解文章按此四种题材分类。考生只要平时多加训练,掌握各种题材文章的常用词汇,考试 时便不会对文章感到陌生。本书每篇文章都列出了文中的重点词汇及短语,考生将这些词汇掌 握了,也就熟悉了各种题材的常用词汇。

三、考查技能

- 1.理解文章主旨要义。
- 2.理解文中的具体信息。
- 3.理解语篇的结构和上下文的逻辑关系。
- 4.根据上下文推断重要生词或词组的含义。
- 5. 进行一定的判断和推理。
- 6.理解作者的意图、观点或态度。

四、解题策略

根据阅读理解的考查技能,我们将传统题型分为以下六种题型,而每种题型都有独特的解 题方法:

(一)主旨题

主旨题一般以两种形式出现,一种是问文章的 main idea,选项为四句话:一种是问文章的 main topic 或者 best title,选项为短语。不管哪种形式,都是考查文章的中心思想。而一篇思维缜 密、结构严谨的议论文,中心思想一般会出现在文章的首段或尾段,因此考生要通过阅读首尾 两段来概括出中心思想。当然也有例外,有的文章开头是引子,引子之后才是文章主旨,这样的

文章一般引子处会设题,以推断题或者结构题的形式出现,考查引子的目的是什么。如果要为文章选标题,那么标题一定要将文章的主要观点涵盖全面,一般来说,文章反复提到的词便是中心思想核心词。

(二)细节题

细节题的题干中一般含有文章中出现的细节信息,如人名、地名、时间、数字、加引号的词、 专业术语、段落信息词等。因此考生要根据这些细节信息(即关键词)回到原文去定位,即从哪 找答案:然后再将选项与原文作对比,选出正确答案。

回文定位有三种方法:

- 1.根据关键词返回原文。
- 2.根据出题顺序返回原文。
- 3.根据题干或选项中的重点词或其同义词返回原文。

对比选项与原文要注意:选项中有的是原文复现,有的是原文词汇的同义复现。

(三)结构题

结构题的考查形式一般是要求考生推断文章前一段或下一段的内容,或者如果文章以引子 开头,问引子有什么作用。此题要求考生对文章的布局谋篇有一定了解。考生主要是根据相关 段落过渡句的承上启下功能做出判断。

(四)含义题

含义题侧重考查考生通过上下文判断词义、句意的能力。有两种考查形式:一是超纲词含义的推断,二是熟词在特定场合或语境中的意思。考生作答时候,要到所考查词语或短语的前后文中寻找答案,根据语境推断出其含义。

(五)推断题

推断题考查考生对原文重要信息的推理和判断能力。解答推断题要把握以下三原则:

- 1.全面分析,切忌片面思考,得出片面结论。
- 2.不要选择表层信息答案,要立足于由已知信息推断未知信息。
- 3.忠实于原文指导思想,切忌脱离原文,主观臆断。

如果是适合用排除法做的推断题,要了解干扰项一般具有以下三个特征:

- 1.文章中直接用于表述细节的信息常为干扰项。
- 2.与文章内容或观点含义相反的结论必为干扰项。
- 3.不合常理或不合逻辑的结论也是干扰项。

(六)态度题

态度题一般是考查作者对文中提到的某个人或某件事的观点或态度,选项一般是有关态度的词汇。做态度题要把握以下六原则:

- 1.表示"客观"的词多为正确选项,如 objective(客观的),impartial(公平的),unbiased(无偏见的),unprejudiced(无偏见的),disinterested(无私的)等。
 - 2.作者态度基本不会是漠不关心,所以此类词一般不是正确选项,如 indifferent(漠不关心



的),uninterested(不感兴趣的),impassive(无动于衷的),unconcerned(不关心的)等。

3.好还是坏,支持还是反对,态度一般会比较明确,带中立色彩的词相对来讲不容易成为正 确答案,如 neutral(中立的),ambiguous(模棱两可的)等。

- 4.尽量不要用贬义词去评价作者态度。
- 5.不要把考生自己的好恶态度揉进其中。
- 6.要注意区分作者本人的态度和作者引用的观点的态度。

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第二章

社会伦理类

[A] Teamsters still have a large body of members.

题材概述

根据对历年真题的分析,此类题材范围广泛,涉及到社会甚至国际热点问题、法律道德的相关问题、互联网上的热点事件等,如:快速时尚、女性承受的压力、信息安全、工会组织与政客的斗争等。此类文章对观点态度的表述往往比较隐晦,考生只有多关注社会问题,多积累相关的背景知识,才能加快阅读速度,提高阅读理解能力。

[B] Jimmy Hoffa used to work as a civil remode Linds and Linds and

[D] the government has improved its relationary with unionists.

If the trade unionist Jimmy Hoffa were alive today, he would probably represent civil servant. When Hoffa's Teamsters were in their prime in 1960, only one in ten American government workers belonged to a union; now 36% do. In 2009, the number of unionists in America's public sector passed that of their fellow members in the private sector. In Britain, more than half of public-sector workers but only about 15% of private-sector ones are unionized.

There are three reasons for the public-sector unions' thriving. First, they can shut things down without suffering much in the way of consequences. Second, they are mostly bright and well-educated. A quarter of America's public-sector workers have a university degree. Third, they now dominate left-of-centre politics. Some of their ties go back a long way. Britain's Labor Party, as its name implies, has long been associated with trade unionism. Its current leader, Ed Miliband, owes his position to votes from public-sector unions.

At the state level their influence can be even more fearsome. Mark Baldassare of the Public Policy Institute of California points out that much of the state's budget is patrolled by unions. The teachers' unions keep an eye on schools, the CCPOA on prisons and a variety of labor groups on health care.

In many rich countries average wages in the state sector are higher than in the private one. But the real gains come in benefits and work practices. Politicians have repeatedly "backloaded" public-sector pay deals, keeping the pay increases modest but adding to holidays and especially pensions that are already generous.

Reform has been vigorously opposed, perhaps most notoriously in education, where charter

schools, academies and merit pay all faced drawn-out battles. Even though there is plenty of evidence that the quality of the teachers is the most important variable, teachers' unions have fought against getting rid of bad ones and promoting good ones.

As the cost to everyone else has become clearer, politicians have begun to clamp down. In Wisconsin the unions have rallied thousands of supporters against Scott Walker, the hardline Republican governor. But many within the public sector suffer under the current system, too.

John Donahue at Harvard's Kennedy School points out that the norms of culture in Western civil services suit those who want to stay put but is bad for high achievers. The only American public-sector workers who earn well above \$250, 000 a year are university sports coaches and the president of the United States. Bankers' fat pay packets have attracted much criticism, but a public-sector system that does not reward high achievers may be a much bigger problem for

- 1. It can be learned from the first paragraph that the state of the st
 - [A] Teamsters still have a large body of members.
 - [B] Jimmy Hoffa used to work as a civil servant.
 - [C] unions have enlarged their public-sector membership.
 - [D] the government has improved its relationship with unionists.
- 2. Which of the following is true of Paragraph 2?
 - [A] Public-sector unions are prudent in taking actions.
 - [B] Education is required for public-sector union membership.
 - [C] Labor Party has long been fighting against public-sector unions.
 - [D] Public-sector unions seldom get in trouble for their actions.
- 3. It can be learned from Paragraph 4 that the income in the state sector is
 - [A] illegally secured.
- [B] indirectly augmented.
- [C] excessively increased. [D] fairly adjusted.
- 4. The example of the unions in Wisconsin shows that unions
 - [A] often run against the current political system.
 - [B] can change people's political attitudes.
- [C] may be a barrier to public-sector reforms.
 - [D] are dominant in the government.
- 5. John Donahue's attitude towards the public-sector system is one of
 - [A] disapproval.

[B] appreciation.

[C] tolerance.

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In the 2006 film version of The Devil Wears Prada, Miranda Priestly, played by Meryl Streep, scolds her unattractive assistant for imagining that high fashion doesn't affect her, Priestly explains how the deep blue color of the assistant's sweater descended over the years from fashion shows to departments stores and to the bargain bin in which the poor girl doubtless found her garment.

This top-down conception of the fashion business couldn't be more out of date or at odds with the feverish world described in Overdressed, Elizabeth Cline's three-year indictment of "fast fashion". In the last decade or so, advances in technology have allowed mass-market labels such as Zara, H&M, and Uniqlo to react to trends more quickly and anticipate demand more precisely. Quicker turnarounds mean less wasted inventory, more frequent release, and more profit. These labels encourage style-conscious consumers to see clothes as disposable—meant to last only a wash or two, although they don't advertise that—and to renew their wardrobe every few weeks. By offering on-trend items at dirt-cheap prices, Cline argues, these brands have hijacked fashion cycles, shaking an industry long accustomed to a seasonal pace, rolded and set to maintain 101

The victims of this revolution, of course, are not limited to designers. For H&M to offer a \$5.95 knit miniskirt in all its 2, 300-pius stores around the world, it must rely on low-wage overseas labor, order in volumes that strain natural resources, and use massive amounts of harmful chemicals.

Overdressed is the fashion world's answer to consumer-activist bestsellers like Michael Pollan's The Omnivore's Dilemma. "Mass-produced clothing, like fast food, fills a hunger and need, yet is non-durable and wasteful," Cline argues. Americans, she finds, buy roughly 20 billion garments a year—about 64 items per person—and no matter how much they give away, this excess leads to waste.

Towards the end of Overdressed, Cline introduced her ideal, a Brooklyn woman named Sarah Kate Beaumont, who since 2008 has made all of her own clothes—and beautifully. But as Cline is the first to note, it took Beaumont decades to perfect her craft; her example can't be knocked off.

Though several fast-fashion companies have made efforts to curb their impact on labor and the environment—including H&M, with its green Conscious Collection line—Cline believes lasting change can only be effected by the customer. She exhibits the idealism common to many advocates of sustainability, be it in food or in energy. Vanity is a constant; people will only start shopping more sustainably when they can't afford not to.

- 6. Priestly criticizes her assistant for her

 - [A] poor bargaining skill. [B] insensitivity to fashion.
 - [C] obsession with high fashion. [D] lack of imagination.
- 7. According to Cline, mass-market labels urge consumers to
 - [A] combat unnecessary waste.
 - [B] shut out the feverish fashion world.
 - [C] resist the influence of advertisements.
 - [D] shop for their garments more frequently.
- 8. The word "indictment" (Para. 2) is closest in meaning to be a second and the second and the