

1999 年硕士研究生 入学考试英语 复习重点 与应试技巧 (下 册)

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内 容 简 介

本书是专门为参加1999年硕士研究生入学考试的考生编写的。本书以1981~1998年历届考试题目为基础,对往年的题目进行了详细的归纳和总结,并进行了系统分析。本书使考生在复习的同时能够有效地把握考试的重点和难点。本书的重点是提高考生的总体英语水平。在紧密配合考试大纲要求的同时,按现行考试所分的五大部分对每一部分各自进行系统的总结、复习和练习。本书可使考生在复习过程中对以往历届的考试重点难点以及命题的深度及难度一目了然。从而帮助考生在经过有针对性的复习和训练后使应试水平有较大提高。

全书共分上下两册,上册的内容是结构与词汇以及综合填空部分,下册是阅读理解、英译汉以及写作部分。在每册后面都有帮助考生提高应试水平的综合模拟习题。全书讲解生动细致,深入浅出。对许多语法和词汇单项的考试重点及难点都做了详细的讲解。尤其是对往年试题的归纳总结分析对考生的复习有极大帮助。是一本帮助考生参加研究生考试较好的参考书。

本书的上下册均为集体智慧的结晶,除了书中所提到的编写人员外,参加编写工作的还有谭丁丁、吴小蕾、姚聪聪、倪庆平、刘玉方、方大千、施月辉、晓月等。

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目 录

第三篇 阅读理解(Reading Comprehension)

3.1 阅读理解概论	(1)
3.2 如何在复习过程中提高阅读技巧	(4)
3.2.1 找出主题句	(4)
3.2.2 确定隐含的中心思想	(4)
3.2.3 辨认重要事实	(5)
3.2.4 得出合乎逻辑的结论	(6)
3.2.5 做出合理的判断	(7)
3.2.6 进行正确推论	(8)
3.3 如何具体解答考试中出现的问题	(9)
3.3.1 如何解答客观性事实选择题	(9)
3.3.2 如何解答词汇理解选择题	(12)
3.3.3 如何解答主题、主旨类型选择题	(14)
3.3.4 如何解答推论类型选择题	(18)
1. 针对数字的推断	(19)
2. 针对细节的逻辑推断	(20)
3. 针对主题思想、作者意图的推断	(21)
4. 针对作者态度、倾向、风格、语气的推断	(22)
5. 针对作者思路的推断	(23)
6. 针对前后可能出现段落的推断	(24)
7. 针对作者可能身份职业的推断	(25)
3.4 1986~1998 年阅读理解试题分析	(25)
3.5 阅读理解自测练习	(104)
阅读理解自测练习一	(104)
阅读理解自测练习二	(110)
阅读理解自测练习三	(116)
阅读理解自测练习四	(122)
阅读理解自测练习五	(128)
阅读理解自测练习六	(134)
阅读理解自测练习七	(141)
阅读理解自测练习八	(146)
阅读理解自测练习九	(152)
阅读理解自测练习十	(158)
阅读理解自测练习十一	(165)
阅读理解自测练习十二	(171)
阅读理解自测练习十三	(177)
阅读理解自测练习十四	(183)
阅读理解自测练习十五	(189)

第四篇 英译汉(English-Chinese Translation)

技巧举例	
将词语的实际准确含义表达出来	

4.1.2 将不符合汉语表达方式的英语词汇或短语用另外一种方式表达出来	198
4.1.3 词量的适量增减	198
4.1.4 词性或词序的调整	199
4.1.5 被动句的翻译	200
4.1.6 定语的翻译方法	203
4.1.7 限制性定语从句的翻译方法	203
4.1.8 非限制性定语从句的翻译方法	205
4.1.9 同位语从句的翻译方法	206
4.1.10 长句的翻译	206
4.2 1981~1993 年英译汉试题及参考译文	208
4.3 1994~1998 年英译汉试题分析	221
4.4 英译汉自测练习及参考答案	227
英译汉自测练习一	227
英译汉自测练习二	228
英译汉自测练习三	229
英译汉自测练习四	229
英译汉自测练习五	230
英译汉自测练习六	230
英译汉自测练习七	231
英译汉自测练习八	232
英译汉自测练习九	233
英译汉自测练习十	234
英译汉自测练习十一	234
英译汉自测练习十二	235
英译汉自测练习十三	236
英译汉自测练习十四	237
英译汉自测练习十五	237
英译汉自测练习十六	238
英译汉自测练习十七	239
英译汉自测练习十八	239
英译汉自测练习十九	240
英译汉自测练习二十	241
英译汉自测练习参考答案	241

第五篇 写作(Writing)

5.1 概论	247
5.1.1 1991~1998 年作文试题	247
5.1.2 如何选择合适的用词	250
5.1.3 如何写好句子	253
5.1.4 如何写好段落	256
5.2 各种常见文体的写作方法	259
1. 议论文	260
2. 记叙文	268
3. 描写文	
4. 说明文	

5. 看图表作文	(279)
6. 看图作文	(284)
7. 根据关键词写作	(289)
8. 英文信件	(292)

第六篇 综合模拟试题

综合模拟试题一	(297)
综合模拟试题二	(310)
综合模拟试题三	(323)
综合模拟试题四	(337)
综合模拟试题五	(351)
综合模拟试题六	(365)

附 录

1998 年全国攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试英语试题	(379)
1998 年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语试题评分标准及参考答案	(392)

第三篇 阅读理解

(Reading Comprehension)

3.1 阅读理解概论

在研究生英语考试中,阅读理解占总分的40%。足见大学英语教学对通过阅读来准确理解英语文章的重视。因此考生要想顺利地通过硕士研究生考试并取得较好的成绩,就必须在阅读理解部分取得较好的分数。

阅读是人们获取信息的主要手段。阅读理解不是被动的过程,我们应该学会如何在一篇文章中捕捉到我们所需要的信息。它一般对阅读速度以及准确率都有一定要求。本章的目的在于向读者介绍一些在阅读过程中需要注意的问题以及阅读技巧,培养一种良好的阅读程序和习惯,以便有的放矢,在遇到较难的文章时不至于感到茫然。

大家都知道,每一篇文章都是在试图向别人传输某种信息,它都会有一个中心思想。而文章的组成部分是句子,句子是由词组成的。因此,正确理解大部分单词的含义以及搞清楚句子之间的相互关系是阅读部分取得高分的关键所在。所以大家在平时的阅读训练中,一定要注意理解句子的内在联系,文章中各句子之间的内在联系,理解书面语言的特有句型及其表达形式,领会作者的意图和中心思想,理解衬托主题的次要情节,推理文章中作者隐含的一些观点、感想等。

阅读本身又可以分为语言技能和阅读技巧两部分,下面我们分别论述。论述过程中我们将给出实例,希望大家能举一反三,从中领悟到真正的含义,从而达到事半功倍的效果。当然这些经验只是其中的一部分,需要大家在阅读实践中不断总结完善。

一般在考试中阅读理解主要测试以下方面的能力:

- (1) 掌握所读材料的主旨和大意。
- (2) 了解说明主旨和大意的事实和细节。
- (3) 既能理解字面意思,也能理解隐含的意思。
- (4) 既能理解个别句子的意义,也能理解上下文的逻辑联系。
- (5) 能就文章的内容进行判断、推理和信息转换。

以上各项阅读理解技能具体地体现在以下几个方面:

- (1) 确定中心思想(Determining the main idea)
- (2) 辨认重要事实(recognizing important facts)
- (3) 猜测生词词义(guessing unknown words)
- (4) 得出合乎逻辑的结论(drawing logical conclusions)
- (5) 做出合理的判断(making sound judgment)
- (6) 进行正确的推论(making accurate inference)
- (7) 进行综合概括(making generalization)

围绕阅读理解的七个方面,可以给出多种题目形式,一般常见的题形有:

- (1) This passage is mainly about...
- (2) The main idea of this passage is ...
- (3) This passage centers on...
- (4) The best title for this passage might be...
- (5) What is the writer talking about?
- (6) What is the point the writer is making about the topic?
- (7) By using the word "XX", the writer means...
- (8) The word in line XX, paragraph XX can be replaced by ...
- (9) We can conclude from the passage that...
- (10) The writer seems to...
- (11) The passage supports which of the following conclusions?
- (12) This passage is probably taken from...
- (13) Which of the following statements is (NOT) true according to the passage?
- (14) It can be known/inferred from the passage that...
- (15) The writer of this passage suggests that...
- (16) The writer's purpose in writing this passage seems to be ...
- (17) This passage is intended to
- (18) This passage is probably taken from ...
- (19) This passage is written for...
- (20) It is implied, but not directly stated in the passage that...
- (21) It can be understood from the passage that...
- (22) The writer implies that...
- (23) The main purpose of this passage is to ...

如果再将以上 23 种题型进行分类的话,可以分为两大类:一种是局部性问题。这类问题的目的主要是考核对文章中句子意义的理解。如猜测词义、辨认重要事实或细节。这类题比较容易答对。二是总体性问题。这类问题必须在看完全文后才能作答,主要考核理解上下文逻辑关系、隐含意义、中心思想、判断、推理、结论以及综合概括,这类题目难度较大,需要反复推敲,全面衡量。

阅读文章时,不只是理解和分析单句的意思,而是应该从语篇的整个角度进行整体的理解分析,根据文章的布局结构,文章句和段之间的逻辑关系,确定文章的主题和支持主题的细节以及作者的观点的阐述方式,理解作者的写作意图和风格。同时注意文章中直接或间接陈述的事实和细节,这些都是阅读测试中经常考的地方。阅读时应注意以下几点:

(1) 扩大阅读范围,熟悉不同体裁文章的写作特点,提高迅速捕捉信息(包括主题和细节)的能力,考试材料按题材和体裁的不同一般可分为科技文章、评论文、记述文。

①科技文章一般是对现代科学的意义及价值的科学评论,或者是对科学分析和科学实践的经过和结果的记述。

作者在科学评论中表达自己对科学的方法、发展、应用等的观点和看法,并提出论证这些观点和看法的理由。阅读这些文章时,要特别注意作者观点的表达,要注意区别作者所引用的观点和作者自己的观点。

②评论文一般涉及文化、教育、艺术、法律、经济、宗教等内容,以表达作者的观点为中心。作者的观点通常在短文的开始,但有时也出现在中间或最后。另外也有一些文章,仅就议论的对象客观地提出几种不同的看法或观点,不一定陈述作者本身的意见或倾向。阅读此类文章时,除注意区分概述与细节外,读者还应注意区分事实与见解,并从中确定作者本人的见解和倾向。

③记述文大致可以分为三类:

·年代顺序的记述,即根据时代或时间的顺序而作的记叙。阅读此类文章时,应该把握住“时间与事件”和“时间与地点”之间的联系,这样就比较容易理解文章的内容,有助于掌握具体情节,又便于记忆。

·对某一历史的或当今的人物或事件的记述。阅读此类文章时要注意作者对人物或事件的看法和评论。

·记述和比较某一时期与其他时期或某一事件与其他事件的关系。阅读此类文章时,要注意“原因”及这一原因导致的结果。同时还要注意各事件或各时期之间的比较和对照,分清他们之间的相同和不同之处。

(2) 文章后面的测试题是根据文章作者的观点而设计的。因此考生在阅读文章、解答问题时,切记要忠实原文,认真阅读文字资料,通过文章的字里行间准确理解文章所提供的信息,进行正确的判断、推理和引申。千万不要不根据文章的内容,而凭借自己的主观想法来判断回答问题。否则会出现读者认为正确而实际错误的现象。

(3) 注意文章中承接语的作用。因为这些承接语表达了作者在某些问题上观点的递进、改变、语气的改变等,对这些承接语的捕捉对理解作者的写作目的有很大帮助。

承接语是在文章中联系上下文的词语,包括连接词,某些副词及介词词组等。这样承接语往往被用来表示主题思想与辅助论点之间的联系。考生可以把它们视为指示器,借助它们的提示,分析段落结构,分清层次,确定文章的主题思想和细节。例如当我们读到 *thus*, 就会期待一个结果出现,而当读到 *however*, 我们就会知道 ~~furthermore~~ 随之而来的可能是一种转折;看到 *furthermore*, 就知道文章将提供进一步的问题。当语段组成语篇时,各个语段之间就会存在不同的逻辑关系,这种关系可以是并列承接、递进、转折、解释、因果等关系。并列关系表示句子之间处于平等的地位;承接表示句子按事物的发展顺序来写,递进关系指句子是按语义的轻重,知识的深浅来安排;转折关系通常用对比和对照的方法来写,总分关系一般是主题句后面的句子为主题句服务;解释关系是后面的句子对前面的句子进行解释,引申和例证。因果关系也可以看作是一种特殊的解释关系。

在考试中解答阅读理解题目的方法可以说每一个人都不同,但是大家的目标却是一致的,那就是要快速准确地回答所有的问题。为此一些行之有效的方法往往是必要的,它可以节约许多考生的时间。一般的做法是:首先看一下后面的试题,再阅读前面的文章,然后再来回答问题。这是一条省时省力的捷径。如果先阅读文章而不管后面的问题就要记住大部分的内容,但是在考场如此有限的时间内这是很困难的,大多数情况是该记住的没有记,而注意到的在后面的问题中却没有出现。先看试题,再读文章会有的放矢,目标明确,对一些无关紧要的内容可以省略,这些不但节省时间,也会有效地提高准确率。一般的具体做法是:

(1) 首先用中等速度将文章后面的问题全部浏览一下。后面的问题都是命题者精心策划的,他们概括了文章的重点和难点,然而更关键的是我们要把这些问题回答正确。在将这些问题浏览一遍后,我们对阅读时所寻找的文字材料有了初步的概念,同时也可以了解问题的类

型是回答问题还是总结中心思想,或者是推论等等,在这个阶段停留的时间不能过长,因为后面还要回过头来仔细研究这些问题。

(2) 快速阅读文章。在阅读时一定要想着在第一步中所遇到的问题,当遇到与问题有关的信息材料时,在上面做一个记号,再返回看看有关的问题,如果确认材料合适,就在材料上写下问题的序号,以此类推向下阅读。这一步的目的只是了解文章的结构,熟悉有关材料在文章中的位置,并对简单的问题作初步的回答。在这一遍中即使不能全部理解文章的内容也无妨,也没有必要担心有的问题的答案还没有找到。

(3) 再次仔细阅读问题,并做出答案。因为刚才已经将文章大致阅读了一遍,所以这一次的工作是将每一个问题仔细阅读并从文章中找出有关材料,核对材料的内容是否贴切。如果内容合适便将答案确定下来。如果在文章中没有找到有关问题的材料应该暂时放下这个问题而开始下一个问题,因为有些问题在文章中并没有给出现成的答案而是需要考生通过推理、分析才能够得出。这一步考生应该将比较容易的、客观方面的题目回答完毕。

(4) 带着没有解决的问题再次阅读文章。这是第二遍阅读文章了,在这一次的阅读中应该注意捕捉一些文章中所暗示的信息,因为这些往往是解决一些比较困难的题目的关键。比如文章的中心思想、作者的立场、文章中所隐含的语气等等。这些问题往往需要考生进行综合的思考和判断才能解决。

(5) 最后再集中力量解决尚未解决的问题。再解决自己感觉没有把握的题目时,可以采取各种你认为行之有效的方法,比如可以使用排除法,就是把每一个不合适的答案逐个排除。

以上的步骤初看起来似乎很费时间,但是通过一段时间的实践你就会发现这是行之有效的方法,这个方法可以使你能够迅速理解和掌握问题所需要的内容而不是理解和掌握文章的全部内容,在有限的考试时间内,回答好问题是我们的目的所在。

3.2 如何在复习过程中提高阅读技巧

3.2.1 找出主题句

文章由众多的句子围绕某一个主题而成。我们在写文章时,先要明确写什么。这就是要确定主题;围绕着主题,我们可以表达自己的思想、观点,这就是文章的中心思想;文章的中心思想是由一些具体事实、细节来说明的。段落中的主题句可以表达文章的中心思想,它常常出现在文章的首句或者尾句中;有时也可能在第二或第三句中。因此,快速寻找主题句就成了阅读理解的一项重要阅读技巧。

Students learn in different ways, some students learn best by writing out the information to be learned, other students need to hear the information and learn best by reciting or saying the information aloud. Still other students learn through a combination of first writing the information and then reciting. 这段文章的主题句是:Students learn in different ways. 后面的句子都是用来说明这个中心思想的。

3.2.2 确定隐含的中心思想

主题句并非总是出现在段落的第一句话中。有时,在段落中根本就找不到主题句。这时,中心思想是隐含的,没有直接表达出来(implied, not stated directly)。这种情况可能因为作者

认为文章的中心思想非常明确,有意让读者自己考虑。因此在阅读过程中始终应该保持一种提问的态度,抓住文章中的一些主要事实,并且自问:What is the point being made here? 和 What can these details prove? 如果对以上两个问题能够找到答案,隐含的中心思想也就比较明确了。

Few can deny the strange coincidence(巧合)in the deaths of John F. Kennedy and Abraham Lincoln. For example, Kennedy was elected in 1960 while Lincoln assumed the Presidency 1860. Both men were assassinated from behind, on a Friday, and in the presence of their wives. The two men were born exactly one hundred years apart, as were their assassins, Lee Harvey and John Wilkes Booth. Perhaps the strangest coincidence is that Kennedy's Secretary, whose name was Lincoln, advised him not to go Dallas where he was shot. Lincoln's secretary, whose name was Kennedy, advised him not to go the Ford Theater where he met his death.

1. Which sentence best express the main idea?

- A. Few can deny the strange coincidence in the deaths of John F. Kennedy and Abraham Lincoln
- B. Both men were assassinated from behind, on a Friday and in the presence of their wives
- C. The two men were born exactly one hundred years apart, as were their assassins, Lee Harvey and John Wilkes Booth
- D. Lincoln's secretary, whose name was Kennedy, advised him not to go the Ford Theater where he met his death

2. Which statement express the central thought?

- A. Fame is something which must be won, honor only something which must not be lost
- B. The course of life is like the sea; men come and go; tides rise and fall
- C. Time brings not death, it brings but changes
- D. It is no great wonder, in long process of time numerous coincidence should occur

这段文章的第一句话就表达了本段的中心思想,即是:Few can deny the strange coincidence in the deaths of John F. Kennedy and Abraham Lincoln. 后面的话表示了几个有关的事实来说明这种巧合性,后面的三个答案都只是其中的一个方面,不能够做为本段的中心思想。第二个问题从四个答案来看,D合乎题目的意思,因为前三个都是从文章所提供的材料中不能得到的事实。

有时文章中常有一些所谓信号词(signal words)来表达文章的中心思想,读者可以根据这些词来帮助找到文章的中心思想。这些常见的词和短语有:in conclusion, the point is, it is important that, in summary, to sum up, to summarize, thus, therefore, in short, on the whole, consequently, as a result, in other words, it can be seen that 等。

3.2.3 辨认重要事实

本项目主要考核考生是否掌握文章中重要的事实和细节,能否猜测某一生词或短语的意义。这类题目相对比较容易,是阅读理解测试中最基本的要求之一。经常出现的一些信号词可以帮助我们迅速找到文章中的重要事实。这些词有:first, second/then, third/finally, next, last, other, another, also, in addition, additionally, besides, moreover, further, equally important, likewise, lastly 等词。例:

As these studies show, human infants need more than just food and shelter if they are to grow and develop normally. Every human infant needs frequent contact with others who demonstrate affection, who respond to attempts and to interest, and who themselves initiate interactions with the child.

Infants also need contact with people who find ways to interest the child in his or her surroundings and who teach the child the physical and social skills and knowledge that are needed to function. In addition, in order to develop normally, children need to be taught the culture of their society—to be socialized into the world of social relations and symbols that are the foundations of the human experience.

本文的中心思想是: human infants need more than just food and shelter if they are to grow and develop normally.

主要事实是:(1) Every human infant needs frequent contact with others...

(2) Infants also need contact with people...

(3) In addition, in order to develop normally, children need to be taught the culture of their society...

3.2.4 得出合乎逻辑的结论

在阅读过程中,要能够不断地提出问题:作者主要谈论什么内容?文中的事实或细节能否说明中心思想?所得到的结论是否建立在文中的事实之上?合乎逻辑吗?经过一系列的思维活动,才能得出正确的、合乎逻辑的结论。

In America, the first aim of education was to prepare children to read the Scripture and its intent was religious. Later on the purpose was to enable people to read and write, and take part in the democratic process. Still later, the purpose became to prepare young people for jobs in a modern society.

At no time was the aim of education to prepare students to become individuals or complete human beings. This aspects of education was left to the home, church, mass media, and the city streets. To a certain large extent, it still remains there. Yet in a society that can be easily foreseen, one in which mechanization will reduce the human factors in industrial production, the purpose of education must once again change. It must begin to educate people to live full and meaningful lives in which "jobs" are at best only incidental, or at least for jobs that are oriented toward human service rather than physical productivity.

1. It can be concluded that the author's philosophy of education is aimed at _____

- A. increasing the gross national product. ✓
- B. improving the equality of human life.
- C. preparing loyal and patriotic citizens.
- D. keeping American strong.

2. The paragraph supports which of the following conclusions?

- A. Jobs eventually will become unnecessary.
- B. Financial considerations should never replace human consideration.

C. Industrial productivity is a necessary evil.

D. People should not be educated against their will.

第一个问题的正确答案是 B, 第二个问题的正确答案也是 B。第一个问题要求读者总结作者对教育哲学的观点; 第二题请读者判断文章的观点与下面那条选择项相一致。文章的前半部分叙述了美国教育目的变化, 但最后一句话表达了作者的观点, 即: It must begin to educate people to live full and meaningful lives in which "jobs" are at best only incidental, or at least for jobs that are oriented toward human service rather than physical productivity. 正是从这句话中, 我们才可以回答出这两个问题。

3.2.5 做出合理的判断

在阅读理解中, 还可能要求考生对所读文章中的事实、作者的观点和态度等作出合理的判断。以下三个解题步骤可以作为参考:

(1) 先理解文章中的基本事实或依据。

(2) 再评价这些事实或依据。

(3) 然后再作出合理的判断。

How often do you sit still and do absolutely nothing? The usual answer these days is "never", or "hardly ever". As the pace of life continues to increase, we are fast losing the art of relaxation. Once you are in the habit of rushing through life, being on the go from morning till night, it is hard to slow down and unwind. But relaxation is essential for a healthy mind and body.

Stress is a natural part of everyday life. There is no way to avoid it, since it takes many and varied forms——driving in traffic, problems with personal relationships are all different forms of stress. Stress, in fact, is not the "badly", it is often reputed to be. A certain amount of stress is vital to provide motivation and give purpose to life. It is only when the stress gets out of control that it can lead to low performance and ill health.

The amount of stress a person can withstand depends very much on the individual. Some people thrive on stress, and such characters are obviously prime material for managerial responsibilities. Others crumple at the sight of unusual difficulties.

When exposed to stress, in whatever form, we react both chemically and physically. In fact we invoke the "fight" mechanism which in more primitive days made the difference between life or death. The crises we meet today are unlikely to be so extreme, but however minimal the stress, it involves the same response. All the energy is diverted to cope with the stress, with the result that other function, such as digestion, are neglected.

It is when such a reaction is prolonged, through continued exposure to stress, that health becomes endangered. Such serious conditions as high blood pressure, contrary heart disease all have established links with stress. The way stress affects a person also varies with the individual. Stress in some people produces stomach disorders, while others succumb to tension headaches. Since we cannot remove stress from our lives, we need to find ways to cope with it.

What is the writer's attitude to stress according to the passage?

A. Stress as well as relaxation are essential for a healthy mind and body

- B. Stress produces both positive and negative effects to people
- C. Stress should not be eliminated completely from the life
- D. People usually work better under stress if they are healthy

B 对。文章从正反两个方面谈论 stress, 指出适量的紧张可以使人成功, 而过度的紧张会对身体有损。文章通篇谈论 stress 与人们生活的关系。只谈到 relaxation is essential for a healthy mind and body, 而没有说 stress 对健康也是必要的, 所以 A 不正确。文章中也没有说紧张是否应该从人们的生活中去掉, 所以 C 也不正确。D 的观点在文章中也没有体现, 只有 B 正确, 即紧张对人们可以产生好的也可以产生坏的作用。这可以从 Some people thrive on stress, and such characters are obviously prime material for managerial responsibilities. Others crumple at the sight of unusual difficulties 看出。

Pollution is a real concern of many people. They are alarmed by the poor quality of air and water and bothered by people who pollute and do not care. Concerned citizens are prepared to fight the battle against the pollution with every legal weapon they can use. A final solution will only come, however, when more citizens become concerned.

这段文章的主题是: Pollution and the battle to control it. 污染在世界各地都是一个严重问题, 但作者的态度是乐观的, 他相信如果人们齐心协力, 问题肯定会被解决。作为作者来说, 如果知道这一客观事实, 并对这些事实进行评价, 不难得到如下判断: 如果更多的人来关心污染问题, 污染就能够被控制住。

然而, 除了必须理解文章中的事实或依据外, 读者还要根据自己对文章内容的理解才能作出合理的判断。

3.2.6 进行正确的推论

推论就是要根据已知的事实推断出未知的事实。在阅读理解题目中, 则要求读者理解文章中没有直接说出的事实, 解题时也应该采取三个步骤。

- (1) 充分理解文章中的基本事实。
- (2) 分析这些事实。
- (3) 进行正确的推论。

When it was started in the 1960's, it was considered a grand experiment that would make Latin American nations rich. Today, that grand experiment has become a disaster that has damaged both the economy and the environment of many South American nations.

The grand experiment was cattle ranching. Many South American governments, plagued by failures to establish crop farms in tropical regions, turned to cattle ranching to help solve their countries' economic problems. From 1965 to 1978, South American nations spent a combined total of more than \$ 1 billion to develop a cattle raising industry. At one point, Brazil had as many as 336 cattle ranches.

Why did these countries invest so heavily in cattle ranching? Well, demand for beef was high in the United States and in other industrial nations. It was felt that cattle raised in the tropical regions of South America could be sold to the U. S. and other nations for a handsome profit. The cost of providing beef was low in South America because the cattle were to feed on the lush grass-land in the tropical areas.

Everything about the cattle ranching plans sounded promising. However, the promise did not last long. It turned out that the grass-fed cattle from South America processed meats such as hot dogs and cold cuts. The grass-fed cattle did not bring high price. Even though demand for beef in the U. S. and other nations was high, consumers in these nations were not willing to accept grass-fed beef, staying instead with beef fed on corn and grain.

There were other problems as well. The quick growth of the cattle raising industry led to such environmental problems as overgrazing and soil erosion. Also, the grasses in the tropics were infested with weeds that were poisonous to cattle. These toxic weeds put a further dent in the economic promise of cattle ranching. Today, nearly every South American nation that had jumped on the cattle ranching bandwagon has abandoned the project.

Which of the following statements about grass-fed cattle can be inferred from the passage ?

- A. grass-fed cattle are more expensive than corn-fed cattle
- B. beef from grass-fed cattle is considered to be low in quality
- C. grass-fed cattle are more susceptible to disease than corn-fed cattle
- D. grass-fed cattle can thrive only in tropical areas

B 对。在文章中并没有说 grass-fed cattle 比 corn-fed cattle 的价格高,所以 A 不对。在抵御疾病方法也没有提到 grass-fed cattle 和 corn-fed cattle 的差别,所以 C 也不对。grass-fed cattle 可以在热带生长但并没有提到只能在热带兴旺,所以 D 也不对。从第四段中的 Even though demand for beef in the U. S. and other nations was high, consumers in these nations were not willing to accept grass-fed beef, staying instead with beef fed on corn and grain. 可以推测美国人之所以不愿意接受 grass-fed cattle 大概是因为他们认为 grass-fed cattle 所做的牛肉的质量没有 corn-fed cattle 所做的牛肉质量高,所以 B 正确。

3.3 如何具体解答考试中出现的问题

3.3.1 如何解答客观性事实选择题

大多数文章都包括主题和细节两部分,细节是对主题或者主旨的补充说明,用来加强和支持与主题或者主旨有关的理由、证据或过程,可以用来说明表示“为什么”(why)、“如何”(how)、“何时”(when, what time)、“何地”(where)等内容。在阅读测试中,有些题目是根据文章中的细节而设计的,目的在于考察考生对组成文章的主体部分的理解程度。这类考题要求考生利用文章提供的具体信息回答问题。文章包括询问人(who)、物(what)、时间(time)、地点、文中的数据(data)、事情发生的原因、结果(cause and effect)等。

常见的问题提问方法有:

- (1) According to the passage, what was the...?
- (2) Which of the following is true?
- (3) Which of the following is (not)mentioned as a fact?
- (4) In what year(when) did...?
- (5) Who was in favor of (against)...?
- (6) Which of the following best support the idea of the passage?

(7) Which of the following statement is false (not true, not correct) according to the paragraph (passage, author)?

大部分细节题都可以在文章中找到答案,考生需要注意的是根据问题和文章中的关键词或揭示词,迅速找到包含所需信息的句子或短语。因此查阅是解决事实与细节题目的有效途径。有些判断题目涉及面较广,所提供的选择项涉及到文章中的几个细节,一般要求考生判断其正确与否。

题目的形式通常是:

Which of the following is true?

Which of the following is (not) included(mentioned as a fact) in the passage?

What does we know about...?

为了增加测试题目的难度,有时故意给考题本身(包括问题和干扰项)增加一些文字干扰和意义干扰。文字干扰就是使用同义词或同义结构使考题中的词语或结构与阅读材料中所含信息的词语和结构不同但意义相近。意义干扰是指正确答案的细节与非正确答案的细节相混杂,有时一个选择项部分正确,部分错误,有的选择项似乎在文章中能找到原词或原句,但仔细分析意义与答题不相符。在考试当中应该注意这一点。

There are various ways in which individual economic units can interact with each other. Three basic ways may be described as the market system, the administered system and the traditional system.

In a market system individual economic units are free to interact among each other in the marketplace. It is possible to buy commodities from other economic units or sell commodities to them. In a market, transactions may take place via barter or money exchange. In a barter economy, real goods such as automobiles, shoes, and pizzas are traded against each other. Obviously, finding somebody who wants to trade my old car in exchange for a sailboat may not always be an easy task. Hence, the introduction of money as a medium of exchange eases transactions considerably. In the modern market economy, goods and services are bought or sold for money.

An alternative to the market system is administrative control by some agency over all transactions. This agency will issue edicts or commands as to how much of each goods and service should be produced, exchanged, and consumed by each economic unit. Central planning may be one way of administrating such an economy. The central plan, drawn up by the government, shows the amounts of each commodity produced by the various firms and allocated to different households for consumption. This is an example of complete planning of production, consumption, and exchange for the whole economy.

In a traditional society, production and consumption patterns are governed by tradition; every person's place within the economic system is fixed by parentage, religion, and custom. Transaction take place on the basis too. People belonging to a certain group or caste may have an obligation to care for other persons, provide them with food and shelter, care for their health, and provide for their education. Clearly, in a system where every decision is made on the basis of tradition alone, progress may be difficult to achieve. A stagnant society may result.

1. According to the passage, a barter economy can lead to _____.

A. rapid speed of transaction

B. misunderstanding

- C. inflation
 D. difficulties for the traders
2. According to the passage, who has the greatest degree of control in an administered system?
 A. Individual household
 B. Small businesses
 C. Major corporations
 D. The government
3. Which of the following is NOT mentioned by the author as a criteria for determining a person's place in a traditional society?
 A. Family background
 B. Age
 C. Religious beliefs
 D. Customs

1. 文章第二段中 In a barter economy, real goods such as automobiles, shoes, and pizzas are traded against each other. Obviously, finding somebody who wants to trade my old car in exchange for a sailboat may not always be an easy task. 表明了 In a barter economy 进行交换并不总是一件容易的事情, 所以 D 正确。A、B、C 三项在文章中没有谈到。

2. 文章第三段中的 The central plan, drawn up by the government, shows the amounts of each commodity produced by the various firms and allocated to different households for consumption 说明在计划体制下主要计划是由政府制定的, 同时也有对各个公司和个体经济的支配权。所以 D 正确。A、B、C 所代表的单位依次增大, 但都没有政府对计划体制下的活动控制能力强。

3. 文章第四段中的 In a traditional society, production and consumption patterns are governed by tradition: every person's place within the economic system is fixed by parentage, religion, and custom. 说明一个人在传统的社会中位置是由他的 血统、宗教、习俗所决定的, 在所提供的四个答案中, 只有 B(年龄)没有提到, 所以正确答案是 B。

Without regular supplies of some hormones our capacity to behave would be seriously impaired; without others we would die. Tiny amounts of some hormones can modify our moods and our actions, our inclination to eat or drink, our aggressiveness or submissiveness, and our reproductive and parental behavior. And hormones do more than influence adult behavior, early in life they help to determine the development of bodily form and may even determine an individual's behavior capacities. Later in life the changing outputs of some endocrine glands and the body's changing sensitivity to some hormones are essential aspects of the phenomena of aging.

Communication within the body and the consequent integration of behavior were considered the exclusive province of the nervous system up to the beginning of the present century. The emergency of endocrinology as a separate discipline can probably be traced to the experiments of Bayliss and Starling on the hormone secreting. This substance is secreted from cells in the intestinal walls when food enters the stomach, it travels through the bloodstream and stimulates the pancreas to liberate pancreatic juice, which aids in digestion. By showing that special cells secrete chemical agents that are conveyed by the bloodstream and regulate distant target or organs or tissues, Bayliss and Starling demonstrated that chemical integration can occur without participation of the nervous system.

The term "hormones" was first used with reference to secreting. Starling derived the term from the Greek hormone, meaning "to excite or set in motion". The term "endocrine" was introduced shortly thereafter. "Endocrine" is used to refer to glands that secrete products into the

bloodstream. The term “endocrine” contrast with “exocrine” which is applied to glands that secrete their products through ducts to the site of action. Examples of exocrine glands are the tear glands, the sweat glands, and the pancreas, which secretes pancreatic juice through a duct into the intestine. Exocrine glands are also called duct glands, while endocrine glands are called ductless.

Which of the following is NOT mentioned as an effect of hormones?

- A. Modification of behavior.
- B. Sensitivity to hunger and thirst.
- C. Aggressive feeling.
- D. Maintenance of blood pressure.

文章第一段中 Tiny amounts of some hormones can modify our moods and our actions, our inclination to eat or drink, our aggressiveness or submissiveness, and our reproductive and parental behavior. 对荷尔蒙的作用做了陈述,即调节情绪和行动、对饮食的需求、进攻或者忍受以及生育哺乳行为,在所提供的四个答案中,只有 D 项即维持血压没有提到,所以 D 是正确的。

3.3.2 如何解答词汇理解选择题

这类试题主要测试考生利用上下文猜测生词的词义或确定常用词汇在特定语言环境中确切含义的能力。这类题目常见的形式有:

- (1) The word “...” in this passage means...
- (2) According to the passage, the word “...” is known as...
- (3) The word “...” (in line) could best be replaced by...
- (4) According to the passage, what is “.....”
- (5) As used in the passage, the phrase “...” suggests...
- (6) From the passage, we can infer that the word “...” is...

考生拥有比较大的词汇量和一定的构词知识自然有助于理解短文意思和解答词汇理解类型题目,但由于测试文章题材广泛,体裁多样,并且同一单词在不同的语言环境中或上下文中有不同的含义,考生在测试时必然会遇到一些生词,或认识意义不同的词。因此掌握正确的猜测方法,有助于考生正确地解答词汇理解类型题。

确定词汇在文章中的准确含义,取决于对其所在的上下文的正确理解,并在理解的基础上推测词义。一般常见的方法有:

1. 利用上下文与该词逻辑和意义上的联系

The ruler had been so cruel and dishonest that after revolution he was banished. A few members of the Senate opposed the decision, but the majority voted that the ruler should leave the country forever.

从上下文中我们知道第二句中的 the decision 指的就是 he was banished,少数人反对这个决定——国王必须永远离开这个国家。由此我们可以推测 banish 是“驱逐,流放”之意。

Before the 1930's, workers were only paid as long as they were “smart”. If they were smart enough not to be ill, they were paid. If they were smart enough not to be injured, they were paid. And if they were very smart, they would find strength to work every day until they died. When people were not this “smart”, they looked for help. Their families, private charities, and