

核心笔记 内部讲稿

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2005年 硕士研究生入学考试

考研英语阅读命题

规律透视:80篇精析

※ 组编 黑博士考研信息工作室

※ 主编 孙瑜 (著名考研英语阅读命题研究专家)

● 难句结构分析

● 新典型题精析

● 考研命题揭秘

● 名师预测猜题

● 高分技巧透视

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7月16

2005 年硕士研究生入学考试

考研英语阅读命题

规律透视：80 篇精析

——揭示命题规律·预测命题方向

(中高级版·精华预测)

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特 别 声 明

●本套丛书作者多数为北京大学、清华大学、中国人民大学、北京航空航天大学、北京师范大学、首都经贸大学、北京工商大学、西安交通大学、西北工业大学、复旦大学、同济大学、上海交通大学、华南理工大学、南京大学、浙江大学、武汉大学、四川大学、西北农林科技大学的“中青年实力派”考研辅导重量级权威教师。

●本套丛书在整体编写、选题策划、体例制定、编创队伍建设、市场推广等诸多方面得到了北京大学考研班、清华大学考研班、中国人民大学考研班、黑博士培训学校、北京导航考研、北京海文考研、上海精英考研、济南高联考研、长沙博闻考研、西安交大 10 教授考研等全国著名大型权威考研班的大力支持，特此鸣谢！

●本套丛书著者均属“考研实力派”，多数直接参加过多年研究生入学考试的命题工作、题库建设和主持过多年考研阅卷工作，洞察和深谙命题规律，教考经验独特，著作难度高于考题；本套丛书汇集著者多年考研辅导经验和考研辅导实践之最新成果，针对性强、信息量大、方向感强、预测命中率高！

●该套丛书自出版以来，以其出人意料的独特效果受到全国广大考生的热烈欢迎与强烈拥戴，产生强烈反响。在此对为我们提供资料和信息 的辅导老师表示衷心的感谢和最崇高的敬意！

●最后，诚祝考生复习顺利，考研成功！“从绝望中寻找希望，人生终将辉煌”！

黑博士考研信息工作室
2004 年 5 月于北京

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命题规律透视：近13年考研英语阅读 的命题特点分析及命题方向预测

黑博士考研信息工作室
Black Doctor Workroom Beijing

● 阅读理解 A 部分近 13 年命题的特点、题材、题型分析

一、命题的题材焦点

总结近 13 年的研究生入学试题阅读理解题的题材，不难归纳出以下几大类题材：社会热点、政治问题、经济、新科技与网络、文化、医疗保健、教育、人物、人生哲理的感悟等，分析历年试题的命题趋势，这几大类题材的分布状况详情请见下表。

二、题材分布状况统计分析

题材	经济	科技、网络	文化	医疗保健	人生哲理的感悟	人物	社会热点、政治问题	教育	数量(篇)
04	Passage 3	Passage 1	Passage 2					Passage 4	4
03	Passage 3	Passage 1		Passage 4			Passage 2		4
02	Passage 3	Passage 2	Passage 1	Passage 4					4
01	Passage 4	Passage 1,2			Passage 5		Passage 3		5
00	Passage 1		Passage 3		Passage 5		Passage 2,4		5
99	Passage 2	Passage 4	Passage 5				Passage 1	Passage 3	5
98		Passage 2,5	Passage 3				Passage 1,4		5
97	Passage 5		Passage 2	Passage 1,3		Passage 4			5
96	Passage 3		Passage 5		Passage 1		Passage 2	Passage 4	5
95	Passage 1	Passage 3,5			Passage 2			Passage 4	5
94	Passage 1	Passage 2		Passage 4	Passage 5			Passage 3	5
93		Passage 3	Passage 1				Passage 2		3
92		Passage 2	Passage 3				Passage 1		3

三、命题的题量分析

1. 从上面的表格可以看出，1992、1993 这两年的阅读文章是 3 篇，阅读题的数量从 1994 到 2001 年都稳定在 5 篇，到 2002 年，由于增加了听力测试，因此阅读量由原来的 5 篇减到 4

篇。

2. 历年试题中阅读理解文章的篇幅基本保持在每篇文章 400~450 字左右。题材内容广泛,涉及到生活的各个方面。根据阅读理解的命题最新统计分析,介绍经济发展类的文章一共是 10 篇;科技类的共有 12 篇;文化类的一共 9 篇;医疗保健类的共 5 篇;人生哲理及感悟类的 5 篇;人物介绍类的 1 篇;社会热点话题和政治问题类的 11 篇;教育类的 5 篇。本书的编写正是基于以上这个命题内容统计并以其为核心基础的,后面精选密集强化的 80 多篇文章均有很强的预测性和针对性,有些文章来自权威题库,有些文章是最新时文,其中经济发展类的文章共有 8 篇;科技类的文章共有 17 篇;文化、教育及人生哲理与感悟类文章共有 17 篇;人物介绍类的 2 篇;社会热点话题和政治问题类及医学、生物类共有 8 篇,等等。另外,在阅读的 B 部分的翻译选材方面也充分考虑了命题的规律和特点,主要是基于 13 年来的命题内容统计并以其为核心基础,题材均有一定的难度,并体现了大量的翻译技巧。

四、2005 年命题的题材以及题量的预测

由此可以预测,2005 年阅读题的题材不会有多大的变化,文章会涉及到经济、文化、教育及与生活密切相关的热点文章,如欧元的流通、国际交流、世贸组织、反对恐怖主义、经济萧条、医药保健、国际金融、海湾战争、全球抗击 SARS 等。在复习备考时应当多看各种题材的文章,特别是新闻报道,以便及时了解国际形势,如果熟悉了不同题材的文章特别是与此相关的词汇和这个领域的专业知识,考试时遇到同类文章就可以应对自如了。在题量上 2005 年的阅读题也不会有太大的变化,基本上保持 4 篇,另外还有一篇翻译。

五、阅读材料的命题来源分析

从历年试题命制的情况看,阅读材料主要是有关西方国家尤其是美、英、澳、加和日本等国广泛关注的社会话题。从大的方面来看,文章类型大致可以归纳为四个方面:社会生活、科普、商业经济和文化教育。

其中,社会生活和文化教育类的文章主要来源于 Newsweek(新闻周刊), Times(时代周刊), The Washington Post(华盛顿邮报), USA Today(今日美国), The Times(泰晤士报), The Guardian(卫报)和 WWW. US news. com(美国新闻在线)。

科普类文章主要来源: National Geographic(国家地理杂志), Scientific American(科学美国人), Science(科学杂志), New Scientists(新科学家), Discovery(探索杂志), Nature(自然)。

商业经济类文章主要来源于: Business Week(商业周刊), The Economist(经济学家杂志)和 Wall Street Journal(华尔街杂志)。

除了上述来源,还有其他渠道:如 Telegraph(英国电信日报), Independent(独立日报)和 International Herald Tribune(国际先驱论坛)等。

考生在做模拟试题和仿真试题的同时,可以通过网络及其他渠道及时阅读上面提到的权威性杂志上的有关文章,以便及时了解各国最新的社会生活、科普、商业经济和文化教育领域内的新动态,捕捉考试题中阅读文章的讯息和命题脉络。我们知道,机遇是垂青有所准备的头脑的,只要考生充分做好了阅读方面摄入量的积累以及坚持大量的阅读强化训练(300~400 篇文章),那么就可以提高阅读速度和做题的准确率,在阅读理解部分的得分就可做到稳操胜券了。

六、阅读 A 部分文章的体裁分析

从历年的试题看，被选取的文章的体裁绝大多数（约90~95%）为议论性的、评论性的、报道性的和分析论证性的文章。很少有纯抒发情感性的，纯故事叙述性和风景描写类的文学篇章。这同在攻读硕士学位研究生期间将面对的大量概括性强、以抽象思维为主的阅读材料是相吻合的。简而言之，阅读命题的体裁大致可分为两类：议论文和说明文，常常以议论文为主（90%），说明文为辅（5~10%）。

议论文往往是考试命题的热点和重点，同时也是考生阅读的难点和失分的薄弱环节，做题时最令他们感到头痛的地方。从改卷评卷的情况看，议论文最大的障碍是对论点的准确辨析。一般来说，议论文的论点在文章中的呈现有下面几种方式：

1. 直接给出观点，然后摆出事实论据进行推理论证；

Example

In recent years, railroads have been combining with each other, merging into supersystems, causing heightened concerns about monopoly. As recently as 1995, the top four railroads accounted for under 70 percent of the total ton – miles moved by rails. Next year, after a series of mergers is completed, just four railroads will control well over 90 percent of all the freight moved by major rail carriers.

Supporters of the new supersystems argue that these mergers will allow for substantial cost reductions and better coordinated service. Any threat of monopoly, the argue, is removed by fierce competition from trucks. But many shippers complain that for heavy bulk commodities traveling long distances, such as coal, chemicals, and grain, trucking is too costly and the railroads therefore have them by the throat.

The vast consolidation within the rail industry means that most shippers are served by only one rail company. Railroads typically charge such “captive” shippers 20 to 30 percent more than they do when another railroad is competing for the business. Shippers who feel they are being overcharged have the right to appeal to the federal government’s Surface Transportation Board for rate relief, but the process is expensive, time consuming, and will work only in truly extreme cases.

Railroads justify rate discrimination against captive shippers on the grounds that in the long run it reduces everyone’s cost. If railroads charged all customers the same average rate, they argue, shippers who have the option of switching to trucks or other forms of transportation would do so, leaving remaining customers to shoulder the cost of keeping up the line. It’s theory to which many economists subscribe, but in practice it often leaves railroads in the position of determining which companies will flourish and which will rail. “Do we really want railroads to be the arbiters of who wins and who loses in the marketplace?” asks Martin Bercovici, a Washington lawyer who frequently represents shipper.

Many captive shippers also worry they will soon be hit with a round of huge rate increase. The railroad industry as a whole, despite its brightening fortuning fortunes, still does not earn enough to cover the cost of the capital it must invest to keep up with its surging traffic. Yet railroads continue to

borrow billions to acquire one another, with Wall Street cheering them on. Consider the \$ 10.2 billion bid by Norfolk Southern and CSX to acquire Conrail this year. Conrail's net railway operating income in 1996 was just \$ 427 million, less than half of the carrying costs of the transaction. Who's going to pay for the rest of the bill? Many captive shippers fear that they will, as Norfolk Southern and CSX increase their grip on the market. (2003年 text 3)

在这篇文章中,作者开门见山地提出论点: In recent years, railroads have been combining with each other, merging into super systems, causing heightened concerns about monopoly。紧接着围绕这一论点从正反两方面展开论述。这种“开宗明义”式地呈现论点的文章结构形式在议论文中是最常见的,考生只要抓住论点,分辨清楚论点和论据的关系,那么就可以抓住本篇文章的“灵魂”性的东西,即文章的本质了,而阅读题的题目设计也往往是围绕论点进行的,只要作到这一点,做题的准确率就会大大提高。

2. 先给出各种事实依据,最后总结观点;

Example

It is said that in England death is pressing, in Canada inevitable and in California optional. Small wonder. Americans' life expectancy has nearly doubled over the past century. Failing hips can be replaced, clinical depression controlled, cataracts removed in a 30-minute surgical procedure. Such advances offer the aging population a quality of life that was unimaginable when I entered medicine 50 years ago. But not even a great health-care system can cure death—and our failure to confront that reality now threatens this greatness of ours.

Death is normal; we are genetically programmed to disintegrate and perish, even under ideal conditions. We all understand that at some level, yet as medical consumers we treat death as a problem to be solved. Shielded by third-part payers from the cost of our care, we demand everything that can possibly be done for us, even if it's useless. The most obvious example is late-stage cancer care. Physicians—frustrated by their inability to cure the disease and fearing loss of hope in the patient—too often offer aggressive treatment far beyond what is scientifically justified.

In 1950, the U. S. spent \$ 12.7 billion on health care. In 2002, the cost will be \$ 1540 billion. Anyone can see this trend is unsustainable. Yet few seem willing to try to reverse it. Some scholars conclude that a government with finite resources should simply stop paying for medical care that sustains life beyond a certain age—say 83 or so. Former Colorado governor Richard Lamm has been quoted as saying that the old and infirm “have a duty to die and get out of the way”, so that younger, healthier people can realize their potential.

I would not go that far. Energetic people now routinely work through their 60s and beyond, and remain dazzlingly productive. At 78, Viacom chairman Sumner Redstone jokingly claims to be 53. Supreme Court Justice Sandra Day O'Connor is in her 70s, and former surgeon general C. Everett Koop chairs an Internet start-up in his 80s. These leaders are living proof that prevention works and that we can manage the health problems that come naturally with age. As a mere 68-year-old, I wish to age as productively as they have.

Yet there are limits to what a society can spend in this pursuit. Ask a physician, I know the most

costly and dramatic measures may be ineffective and painful. I also know that people in Japan and Sweden, countries that spend far less on medical care, have achieved longer, healthier lives than we have. As a nation, we may be overfunding the quest for unlikely cures while underfunding research on humbler therapies that could improve people's lives. (2003年 text 4)

在这篇文章中，作者给出了各个国家以及美国在不同时代有关医疗费用的分布状况，最后在文章末尾得出结论：As a nation, we may be overfunding the quest for unlikely cures while underfunding research on humbler therapies that could improve people's lives. 这种先大量呈现事实和论据，在充分展示各种观点的基础上，最后提出作者自己的观点，这种“水到渠成”式的呈现论点的方式在议论文写作中很常见，考生要熟悉这种写作方法，在阅读此类文章时就可以快速捕捉到论点，也就抓住了本篇文章的精髓了，那么做阅读题也就不在话下了。

3. 事实和观点交叉出现，观点蕴涵其中，在字里行间达到阐明观点的目的；

Example

A history of long and effortless success can be a dreadful handicap, but, if properly handled, it may become a driving force. When the United States entered just such a glowing period after the end of the Second World War, it had a market eight times larger than any competitor, giving its industries unparalleled economies of scale. Its scientists were the world's best, its workers the most skilled. America and Americans were prosperous beyond the dreams of the Europeans and Asians whose economies the war had destroyed.

It was inevitable that this primacy should have narrowed as other countries grew richer. Just as inevitably, the retreat from predominance proved painful. By the mid-1980s Americans had found themselves at a loss over their fading industrial competitiveness. Some huge American industries, such as consumer electronics, had shrunk or vanished in the face of foreign competition. By 1987 there was only one American television maker left, Zenith. (Now there is none: Zenith was bought by South Korea's LG Electronics in July.) Foreign-made cars and textiles were sweeping into the domestic market. America's machine-tool industry was on the ropes. For a while it looked as though the making of semiconductors, which America had invented and which sat at the heart of the new computer age, was going to be the next casualty.

All of this caused a crisis of confidence. Americans stopped taking prosperity for granted. They began to believe that their way of doing business was failing, and that their incomes would therefore shortly begin to fall as well. The mid-1980s brought one inquiry after another into the causes of America's industrial decline. Their sometimes sensational findings were filled with warnings about the growing competition from overseas.

How things have changed! In 1995 the United States can look back on five years of solid growth while Japan has been struggling. Few Americans attribute this solely to such obvious causes as a devalued dollar or the turning of the business cycle. Self-doubt has yielded to blind pride. "American industry has changed its structure, has gone on a diet, has learnt to be more quick-witted," according to Richard Cavanaugh, executive dean of Harvard's Kennedy School of Government. "It makes me proud to be an American just to see how our businesses are improving their productivity," says Stephen Moore of the Cato Institute, a think-tank in Washington, D. C. And

William Sahlman of the Harvard Business School believes that people will look back on this period as “a golden age of business management in the United States.” (2000 年 text 1)

在这篇文章中，主题句既不在首段，也不在末段，这就需要考生综合各段内容，通过分析和归纳自己判断出主题句。从全文看，文章叙述美国经济从繁荣到衰败再到繁荣的过程，而且特别强调竞争给美国带来 90 年代的经济复苏，所以这就是文章的主旨。这类议论文相对来说难度较大，要求考生具备较强的分析问题和归纳问题的综合能力。这也是作为未来的研究人才必须具备的能力。我们知道，能力来源于实践，考生要经过大量的阅读实践，多读类似体裁的文章，能力也就自然培养出来了。

4. 先给出反面观点，然后通过各种事实反证它的错误；

这一类是难点，最容易让考生摸不着头脑。因为文章中给出的错误观点往往在人们的头脑中根深蒂固，所以考生往往会顺着这个错误观点读下去，由于忽略了文章中关键的转折句，所以最后彻底读乱了，当然做题时也会错误百出。

Example (2000 年 text 5)

If ambition is to be well regarded, the rewards of ambition—wealth, distinction, control over one's destiny—must be deemed worthy of the sacrifices made on ambition's behalf. If the tradition of ambition is to have vitality, it must be widely shared; and it especially must be highly regarded by people who are themselves admired, the educated not least among them. In an odd way, however, it is the educated who have claimed to have given up on ambition as an ideal. What is odd is that they have perhaps most benefited from ambition – if not always their own then that of their parents and grandparents. There is a heavy note of hypocrisy in this, a case of closing the barn door after the horses have escaped – with the educated themselves riding on them.

.....

The attacks on ambition are many and come from various angles; its public defenders are few and unimpressive, where they are not extremely unattractive. As a result, the support for ambition as a healthy impulse, a quality to be admired and fixed in the mind of the young, is probably lower than it has ever been in the United States. This does not mean that ambition is at an end, that people no longer feel its stirrings and promptings, but only that, no longer openly honored, it is less openly professed. Consequences follow from this, of course, some of which are that ambition is driven underground, or made sly. Such, then, is the way things stand: on the left angry critics, on the right stupid supporters, and in the middle, as usual, the majority of earnest people trying to get on in life.

在这篇文章中，作者给出了一系列关于“雄心”的反论，然后在字里行间蕴涵了一种正面观点：尽管人们对“雄心”存在偏见，但正当的“雄心”是人们应该追求的，人们对它的态度应该是积极和热情的。

另外，有些文章是讽喻式，满篇反话，可是考生读不出来，这就造成自己的答案与正确答案背道而驰。在阅读这类文章时，一定要着重注意表示转折关系和对比关系的短语和表达，如：however, but, in fact, yet, though, actually, on the other hand 等，转折后的内容常常是作者真正表达的内容。对比类的表达常用；unlike, different from, until, not so much as 等词语引导，考的是对比双方的属性。因此，考生要着重把握作者转折后的观点和对比的观点，分辨哪一个观点是正面观点，哪一个是用来衬托正面观点的。对于文章和题干中出现的将两种人或两种观

点进行对比时，考生要准确把握每一种的特点，避免被张冠李戴的选项所迷惑。

因此，只有正确把握文章结构，找到关键词句，找准论点，结合论据论证，才能准确、直接地理解出题者的意图，选出正确答案。

● 考研阅读获取高分的核心技巧与方法

一、阅读题测试的方向和题目设计的内容（重要考查点）

除了了解文章的题材和体裁，更重要的是要牢牢把握住阅读命题测试的方向和题目设计的内容，即阅读题的考查点在什么地方，如何正确把握？事实上，历年试题中所有的阅读题题干设计基本上都可以归结为两大类：

1. **Global questions**（关于主旨推断题）
2. **Local questions**（关于细节推断题）

下面我们以图表的形式直观地看一下近 13 年这两大类题目的分布状况：

	Global questions (主旨题)	Local questions (细节或局部题)
04	52、55、60 (3 题)	41、42、44、46、47、53、54 (7 题)
03	53、58、60 (3 题)	41、42、43、44、45、46、47、48、49、50、51、52、54、55、56、57、59 (17 题)
02	43、45、48、50、54、55、57、60 (8 题)	41、42、44、46、47、49、51、52、53、56、58、89 (12 题)
01	52、58、59、66、70 (5 题)	51、53、54、55、56、57、60、61、62、63、64、65、67、68、69 (15 题)
00	53、57、58、59、62、65、67 (7 题)	51、52、54、55、56、60、61、64、66、63、68、69、70 (13 题)
99	54、56、60、62、64、68、70 (7 题)	51、52、53、55、57、58、59、61、63、65、66、67、69 (13 题)
98	54、55、58、61、62、67、70 (7 题)	51、52、53、56、57、59、60、63、64、65、66、68、69 (13 题)
97	55、60、62、66、69 (5 题)	51、52、53、54、56、57、58、59、63、61、64、65、67、68、70 (15 题)
96	56、61、62、66、67、70 (6 题)	51、52、53、54、55、57、58、59、60、63、64、65、68、69 (14 题)
95	54、60、66、67、68、70、 (6 题)	51、52、53、55、56、57、58、59、61、62、63、64、65、69 (14 题)
94	53、54、58、67、69、61、70 (7 题)	51、52、55、56、57、59、60、62、63、64、65、66、68 (13 题)
93	34、38、40、45 (4 题)	31、32、33、35、36、37、39、41、42、43、44、 (11 题)
92	37、44、45、 (3 题)	31、32、33、34、35、36、38、39、40、41、42、43、 (12 题)

从上面的表格可以看出，主旨推断题的比例基本保持在 20%—30%，细节推断题的比例在 70%—80%，这是最近十多年来阅读理解命题的一条重要规律，提醒考生高度重视！

二、阅读理解题题干的类型

1. 主旨题的题型大致包括：

1) 文章的中心或主题是什么?

即:

(1) The passage is mainly about _____.

(2) What is the main point the author makes in the passage?

(3) Which of the following best reflects the main idea of the passage?

(4) What is the main topic for this passage?

(5) The proper subject of this article is _____.

2) 文章最好的题目是什么?

即: The best title for this passage might be _____.

3) 作者的写作意图是什么?

即: The passage was written to explain _____.

4) 作者的态度是怎样的?

即: The attitude of the author is _____.

2. 细节推断题的题型大致包括:

1) 某些关键性句子的潜在含义或言外之意是什么?

即: What is the meaning of the sentence "...”in the first paragraph?

2) 某些段落的意思是什么?

即:

(1) From the first (second, third, etc.) paragraph, we learn that _____.

(2) From the last (first, second, etc.) the conclusion can be drawn that _____.

(3) We learn from the first (last, etc.) that _____.

3) 词义猜测;

即: The word "demographers" (Line 1, Paragraph 7) most probably means _____.

4) 引用的某些事例的作用是什么?

即: The purpose of the example "...”in this passage is _____.

5) 由已知的信息可以推测出什么信息?

即: (1) From the passage we learn (infer) that _____.

(2) What can be inferred from the passage?

(3) What the author tries to suggest may be interpreted as _____.

一般来说,主旨题的难度要比细节推断题的难度大,只有当考生充分理解了文章之后才能判断正确,对于细节推断题来说,难度相对来说要小,只有理解了相关的段落或句子,就能判断正确,但是在文章中对于与此题相关的信息务必要找准确。

三、答题核心技巧

1. 正确理解题干是做题的关键

不管对于哪一种类型的题目,要把握住一个原则,必须充分理解作者的写作意图和思路,而不要附加自己的主观臆断,否则在理解上容易出现偏差,做题的正确率不高。另外,审题也很重要,正确理解题干是做题的关键,在设置选项时,往往有几个看起来很接近的干扰选项,只有当你正确理解了题干和每个选项的准确含义后,才能着手做题。

下面,我们以简单的阅读材料,以题干设计中出现频率最高的四种问题为例,来分析如何