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主 编〇李旭副主编〇祝美

精读28篇

考研英语

/题源外刊精选精讲精析/



中国政法大学出版社

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考研英语

/题源外刊精选精讲精析/

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上面化学大东亚语中 穆

Preface 前 言,

各位同学,大家好,我是李旭老师。很多同学都曾问我: "老师我不知道怎么复习考研英语阅读,怎样快速提高阅读水平。"临考几个月之前,也有同学会问我: "老师,我真题做完了,接下来应该干些什么呢?"针对考研英语阅读这个在考研英语中占分比重最大的部分,大家要做两个方面的努力,一是大量做题,二是持续阅读。做题方面,大家不仅要做真题,还要通过做模拟题来把自己在真题中所习得的考试方法、套路、单词、短语等加以巩固以便灵活地将其运用于考场之上。而阅读方面,当然离不开"不求甚解"的大量泛读以及"锱铢必较"的精读。

事实上,在考研英语阅读复习过程中,很多同学都有一个直观的体会,那就是做过的真题,等过一段时间再做时,仍旧是错错错!不会选的还是不会选,上次做错的题还是会做错,如此,做的题倒是不少,但是效果却很差。问题就在于很多人往往只是为做题而做题,没有认真去梳理文章,所以真题不光是拿来做的,还需要我们沉下心来去精读文章,把每一句话搞懂并吃透。

可以拿来精练、精读的真题却总是有限的,而要想攻克考研英语阅读这个难关,没有量的积累,又哪来质的飞跃。所以在考研英语阅读复习的过程中,大家不可避免地要通过额外阅读与真题同源的报刊和做模拟题来巩固提升阅读能力。

我们知道,考研英语阅读所选取的文章,其内容一般都是当年1月到9月左右所发生的事情。以2018年考研为例,文章基本上是选自2017年1月份到9月份的内容。9月15日大纲公布后,在此之前的文章全部有可能被选入考研英语真题里。可市面上很多阅读模拟题质量都存在很大问题,其文章选材往往过旧,有些文章讲克林顿时期美国的政策,有些则讲乔治布什时期美国的政策,这些没有时效性的文章对考研预测来说毫无意义,而且大多模拟题的命题套路不规范,与考研真题命题思路大相径庭。

针对这样的问题,老师仔细研读了过去将近一年时间里西方这些主流期刊,主要有几乎每年都会从中出题的 The Economist (《经济学人》)、Harvard Business Review (《哈佛商业评论》)、Scientific American (《科

学美国人》)等。老师从这些文章里面给同学们选出了最新、最有可能考到的一些话题,专门给大家编写了一本《精读 28 篇:考研英语题源外刊精选精讲精析》,这本书里面的文章全都是最新的。(例如不久前,美国总统特朗普宣布美国要退出《巴黎协定》,这种热议话题被考中的可能性太大了。因为文章首先与环保有关;其次跟当前美国的一些政策有关;最后美国很多的主流媒体评论家多是以消极的方式去评论当前特朗普政府的政策如何不妥,并给出一定的解决方案。)最最重要的是,老师根据自己多年对考研命题规律的理解,给同学们准备了考题,同学们在做题过程中可以看到,考题严格按照考研真题的命题方式编写。正确答案大多用了同义替换、同义转述的方法;而一个错误选项的错法都跟考研真题完全一致,包括无中生有、推理过度、常识判断以及偷换概念等。所以这本书既可以用来当作模拟题来练习,也可以当作精读文章来学习。之所以这么做,是因为各位同学单纯地去读原文几乎没有意义,以大多数人的功底,并不能摸清考研文章的选题套路,不能很快明白中文含义,不了解考研常考的词汇,更不知道其究竟会怎样命题。

而在原文的另外一部分里,大家可以看到分阶词汇,也就是在考场里面同学们可能会用到的词汇,以及针对原文的翻译。另外,老师还在书中为同学们准备了考场攻略,就是为了教会同学们,在真实考试过程中,如果读不懂句子应该怎么办。

总之,无论你是处于考研复习的哪个阶段,本书都可以拿来使用,因为里面有最贴近真实题源的最新文章,又有与真题命题思路相一致的配套练习。同时,为了方便同学们使用,特将这 28 篇文章及配套习题汇编成正文册和练习册。同学们在使用这本书时,不妨先自己做题,然后再去精读文章。希望老师根据多年的考研教学经验,以最新的考研题源期刊为依托而编写的这本书能助各位考生一臂之力。

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ntroduction 精选篇章设计说明

考研真题

精读28篇

选材:与真题同源精准把握考研脉搏

Para. 2

来自2016.05.22 华盛顿邮报 (Washington Post)

②Americans are willing to tolerate time-consuming security procedures in return for increased safety. ③The crash of EgyptAir Flight 804, which terrorists may have downed over the Mediterranean Sea, provides another tragic reminder of why. ④But demanding too much of air travellers or providing too little security in return undermines public support for the process. ⑤And it should: Wasted time is a drag on Americans' economic and private lives, not to mention infuriating.

Para. 2

选自2017.01.17 科学美国人 (Scientific American)

③Not only would this agenda be disastrous for climate, it would actually undermine Trump's ability to achieve his own primary goals. ④First, climate change is not like other issues that can be postponed from one year to the next. ⑤The U.S. and world are already behind; speed is of the essence, because climate change and its impacts are coming sooner and with greater ferocity than anticipated: 2016 was the hottest year on record by a large margin, and 2015 and 2014 set the previous records.

分**阶词汇** 单词选取紧扣大纲

- 1. anticipate v. 预期,期望
- 2. screener n. 扫描员
- 3. overpack v. 过度打包
- 4. carry-on bag 手提行李
- 5. fee n. 费用
- 6. dispute v. 反对,辩驳

- 1. agenda n. 议程; 日常工作事项
- 2. undermine v. 逐渐削弱; 损害
- 3. postpone v. 使·····延期
- 4. essence n. 本质, 实质
- 5. ferocity n. 凶暴, 残暴
- 6. anticipate v. 预期,期望

考场攻略 直空再现阅读技工

① 句中":"冒号表解释说明,冒号后面的内容是对前面 one big reason 的具体解释。② 句中出现了 But 一词,转折后的内容往往重要性更高;其中的"by+doing"的结构表示方式方法;"...to finance PreCheck enrollment or to cut costs..."构成了"A or B"的结构,在这种情况下 A 或 B 只需看懂其中一个即可。

① 旬中出现"—",破折号后面的内容是对前面的句子的具体解释; ⑧ 旬中的reviewed, cross-checked, ran, approved, sent, informed 构成一系列先后顺序的动作,描述机器人的操作; the firm's claims bot 作为 A. I. Jim 的同位语; ⑨ 旬中 Lemonade's chief claims officer 也作为 The real-life Jim (Hageman) 的同位语。

考研直题

精读28篇

试题 命题思路完全一致

30. The author's attitude toward choosing Mauna Kea as the TMT site is one of [A] severe criticism [B] passive acceptance		30. 关于将莫纳克亚山作址,作者的态度是	作为三十米望远镜选 。	
		[A] 强烈批评 [B] 被动接受		
				[C] slight hesitancy
[D] full approval	4. The author's attit would do is	ude towards what Trump	4. 作者对特朗普的计划的态度是	
Specification and the con-	[A] supportive.	Appelo 1-24	[A] 支持的。	
TE Jack of 61 Say	[B] critical.		[B] 批判的。	
[C] uncertain.		17.00	[C] 不确定的。	
pac Mary Almoya	[D] tolerant.	All A	[D] 容忍的。	

试题解析 解题思路分毫不差

心答案 C

《分析 本题是主旨大意题。文章第一段提出了因为安检程序的增加,美国人需要更早去机场,而且出现了越来越长的安检队伍;第二段指出美国人愿意忍受长时间的等待的原因;第三段指出了乘客在机场漫长等待的原因;第四段指出了造成安检排队过长的原因;第五段提出了一种建议解决方案——预检程序;第六段指出这一方案没有实施的原因——收费过高;第七段作者指出人员调配到预检中而令正常队伍变长是不合理的。由以上七段的段落大意我们不难看出全文都围绕着美国安检排队过长,造成时间浪费的话题展开,对应了 C 选项 Getting Stuck in Security Lines(堵在安检队伍中),故 C 选项为正确选项。

▲干扰选项 A 选项无中生有,原文没有提到更少的扫描会带来更多的安全这一信息。

中国国家

№答案 B

◇ 干扰选项 A 选项 supportive (支持的)表示积极态度,与文意不符; C 选项 uncertain (不确定的)态度模糊不清,而作者表现出了比较明显的反对态度; D 选项 tolerant (容忍的)也与作者态度不相符。



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题型分析

Part

广大改革主要生理解文章主旨聚义的能力。

語説を定方向的

- What would be the best thire for the text?
- 2. Which of the following would be the subject of the text?
- 1. By coung the book The Lignag Form, the author intents to 167 1/10
 - 4. Which of the following is the best little for the text?
 - 5. Which of the following is the text ministry about?
- Which of the Total for a registration and Newton to this property of the control of the Control
- What is the misser or the neity see a secret was a few along the west and a random of a few and a
- 8 Which of the following weeks to the following the following and the following the following weeks the following weeks to be a followed by the following weeks the following the following weeks the followin
- I in this text, the author mainly discusses only main in semental straight analysis, it
- 10. Which of the following wants beside Sealest and sealest and to do with the
 - 11. Which of the following is the best title of the text?

考研英语阅读理解的解题思路

- 1. 以自然段为单位,阅读原文,读一段解一题。
- 2. 精确审题,标记出题干的考查范围、涉及对象。
- 3. 返回原文,再次精读,比对选项,得出答案。
- 4. 如果遇到生词或理解障碍,则通过连词、特殊标点及上下文之间的逻辑关系等"躲"开难点。
- 5. 实在无法确定选项时,可先不做任何选择,等通读原文后再做决定(遵循"先易后难"原则)。
 - 6. 最后,利用正确答案和错误答案各自的特征选出正确答案。

第一章 主旨大意题

考点规律 主旨大意题考查考生理解文章主旨要义的能力。

真题问法

- 1. What would be the best title for the text?
- 2. Which of the following would be the subject of the text?
- 3. By citing the book *The Tipping Point*, the author intends to ...
- 4. Which of the following is the best title for the text?
- 5. Which of the following is the text mainly about?
- 6. Which of the following would be the best title of the text?
- 7. What is the subject of the text?
- 8. Which of the following would be the best title for the text?
- 9. In this text, the author mainly discusses
- 10. Which of the following would be the best title for the text?
- 11. Which of the following is the best title of the text?

- 12. Which of the following may be the best title of the text?
- 13. Which of the following would be the best title of the text?
- 14. Which of the following would be the best title for the text?
- 15. Which of the following is the best title for the text?

解题技巧

- 2. 概括文章中心可以将各个自然段的段意连成一个完整的意思,这个意思即文章的中心。
- 3. 对于给文章选择最佳标题的主旨题,应采用"逆向思维法":以备选选项为题目去构思一篇文章,然后看构思的文章是否符合原文的内容和结构。注意:给文章选标题时不需要吸引读者,只要求完全概括原文,拒绝标题党,拒绝文艺范。
- 4. 尤其要注意 BPES (background 背景、problem 问题、explanation 分析、solution 解决方案)文章,其中心往往不在第一部分(背景),而是出现在第二部分(问题)。如果看见首段为记叙文体的文章,则其主旨往往在后面说明议论的部分。
 - 5. 错误选项往往是用局部信息(段意)代替全文中心或是扩大范围。

第二章 态度方向题

真题问法

1. Which of the following would Shaw and Newman most probab	oly agree on?
2. The author's attitude towards standard-setters is one of	· 112-12-14-15-14-160
3. We learn from Paragraph 1 that Gilbert's appointment has	
A Tommosini records Gilbert as an artist who is	

5. Regarding Gilbert's role in revitalizing the Philharmonic, the author feels .

精读 28 篇

6. When McGee announced his departure, his manner can best be described as being
7. According to Paragraph 4, the message conveyed by celebrity magazines is
8. The author suggests in the last paragraph that the effect of peer pressure is
9. Albert Szent-Györgyi would most likely agree that In world add line and M
10. John Donahue's attitude towards the public-sector system is one of
11. The author's attitude towards what Brendon Lynch said in his blog is one of
12. According to Paragraph 3, being unemployed makes one feel
13. To which of the following would the author most probably agree?
14. The author believes that the new awards are
15. According to Paragraph 1, what is the author's attitude toward the AAAS's report?
16. The author implies in Paragraph 5 that professors are
17. The author's attitude toward California's argument is one of
18. The author believes that Rebekah Brooks's defence
19. The author holds that the current collective doctrine shows
20. The author holds that George Osborne's preference
21. In the last paragraph, the author shows his appreciation of
22. The author views Milton Friedman's statement about CSR with
23. The author's attitude toward choosing Mauna Kea as the TMT site is one of
24. The author's attitude toward the court's ruling is

解题技巧

- 1. 考研英语阅读理解中的态度方向题往往具有"多元化"的特点,很少出现极端的态度表达。
- 2. 要注意题干是考查宏观态度还是考查微观态度。解题时一定要标记出题干中态度题 考查的范围,即态度发出者和态度承受者,切不可"跟着感觉走",即考生自己对于原文 的主观态度。
- 3. 除了要注意常规的表达态度方向的动词、形容词、副词之外,还要特别注意语气词 在态度方向题中的作用。
- 4. 不要把自己的态度揉入其中,还要区分作者的态度和其引用的"专家"的态度是否完全一致。(注意:如果作者态度和"专家"态度不一致,则为常考点。)
 - 5. 态度题中,表示否定、质疑等消极方向的词成为正确选项的可能性较高。

常考词汇

积极方向词

acclaim n. /v. 赞同;称赞 appreciative adj. 感激的;欣赏的 compensatory adj. 赔偿的,补偿的 enthusiastic adj. 热心的;热情的 influential adj. 有权势的;有影响的 profound adj. 深刻的,意义深远的 satisfaction n. 满意,满足 soothing adj. 慰藉的;镇静的 talented adj. 有才能的;有天赋的 tolerance n. 宽容,容忍 消极方向词

arrogant adj. 傲慢的,自大的 ambiguous adj. 模棱两 biased adj. 有偏见的 contemptuous adj. 轻花 conservative adj. 保守的;守旧的 criticism n. 批评,批评 critical adj. 批评的;挑剔的;决定性的 disapproval n. 不赞成 doubtful adj. 可疑的;怀疑的 enraged adj. 激怒的 guilty adj. 有罪的;内疚的 harmful adj. 有害的 impulsive adj. 冲动的;任性的 indulgence n. 沉溺,放

questionable adj. 可疑的,可置疑的 skepticism n. 怀疑态度; 怀疑主义

insulted adj. 受辱的, 辱骂的

unworthy adj. 不值得的, 无价值的 undesirable adj. 不受欢迎的; 不合意的

中性词

cautious *adj*. 谨慎的 curiosity *n*. 好奇, 好奇心 objectiveness *n*. 客观, 客观性 appreciation n. 欣赏,鉴赏;感谢 confident adj. 自信的;有信心的 desirable adj. 令人满意的;值得拥有的 frank adj. 坦白的,直率的,真诚的 modest adj. 谦虚的;适度的 respectable adj. 体面的,可观的;可敬的 supportive adj. 支持的 sympathy n. 同情,同情心;同感,赞同 tolerant adj. 宽容的,容忍的 understanding n. 认识,了解;谅解

ambiguous *adj*. 模棱两可的,含糊不清的 contemptuous *adj*. 轻视的; 轻蔑的 criticism *n*. 批评,批评主义 disapproval *n*. 不赞成 enraged *adj*. 激怒的 harmful *adj*. 有害的 indulgence *n*. 沉溺,放纵 misleading *adj*. 令人误解的; 引入歧途的

suspicion n. 猜疑, 怀疑 uneasy adj. 心神不安的; 不稳定的; 不舒服的

self-centered adj. 以自我为中心的,自私的

cautiousness *n*. 谨慎,小心 indifference *n*. 不重视; 无兴趣; 漠不关心 puzzled *adj*. 困惑的; 迷惑的

第三章 词汇理解题

考点规律 词汇理解题考查考生根据上下文推测生词词义的能力。

真题问法 hand alleged and alleged

1. The word "about-face" (Para. 3) most probably means
2. The author thinks the banks were "on the wrong planet" in that they
3. The word "poached" (Paragraph 4) most probably means
4. Consumers may create "earned" media when they are
5. According to Paragraph 2, sold media feature .
6. The phrase "reneging on" (Para. 1) is closest in meaning to
7. The word "indictment" (Para. 2) is closest in meaning to
8. It can be inferred from Paragraph 5 that the Alien and Sedition Acts
9. The phrase "to sign on" (Para. 2) most probably means
10. The guild-like ownership structure is considered "restrictive" partly because it
11. The phrase "flagged up" (Para. 2) is the closest in meaning to
12. The phrase "impinging on" (Line 2, Para. 2) is closest in meaning to
13. The expression "more lenient" (Line 2, Para. 4) is closest in meaning to
14. The word "expedited" (Line 4, Para. 5) is closet in meaning to

解题技巧

- 1. 如果针对词汇进行直接命题,一般不是考查学生是否掌握了单词的含义,而是考查学生是否能利用上下文推测词义。
- 2. 返回原文找出原词,寻找特殊标点、定语从句、举例处、定义处、并列论据处等同义替换关系。
 - 3. 判断出词义后要将选项代回原文,检查原句是否能让上下文通顺。
- 4. 答案往往不出现于生词所在的句子中,而是出现在距离这个句子最近的上一句或下 一句中。
 - 5. 干扰选项往往脱离原文语境,只取生词的字面含义或第一释义。

第四章 指代题

考点规律 指代题考查考生理解某个词或短语与上下文之间指代关系或句子之间逻辑关系的能力。

- 1. The underlined phrase "these people" in Paragraph 4 refers to the ones who _____
- 2. "The industry" (Para. 3) refers to _____.

解题技巧

- 1. 返回原文,找到该词或短语出现的位置。
- 2. 沿着该词或短语向前寻找名词、名词性的短语或从句。
- 3. 将找到的内容代回该词所在的句子中, 看意思是否通顺。
- 4. 如果意思通顺,则比对选项,得出正确答案。
- 5. 有时某个词指代的可能是前文的某个整句, 而不是某个名词。

第五章 事实细节题

考点规律事实细节题考查考生理解文中具体信息的能力。

真题问法

- 1. Newspaper reviews in England before World War II were characterized by ______.
- 2. Business-method patents have recently aroused concern because of ______.
- 3. We learn from the last two paragraphs that business-method patents of the last two paragraphs are the last two paragraphs that business-method patents of the last two paragraphs are the last two

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4. What the researchers have observed recently shows that
5. What is the essential element in the dynamics of social influence?
6. Bankers complained that they were forced to
7. According to the author, the rule changes of the FASB may result in
8. The author believes that the devoted concertgoers
9. According to the text, which of the following is true of recordings?
10. According to Paragraph 2, senior executives' quitting may be spurred by
11. Jennifer Senior suggests in her article that raising a child can bring
12. According to the first paragraph, peer pressure often emerges as
13. Rosenberg holds that public-health advocates should
14. In the author's view, Rosenberg's book fails to
15. By entering into the 2002 agreement, Entergy intended to
16. According to Paragraph 4, Entergy seems to have problems with its
17. In the author's view, the Vermont case will test
18. According to the first paragraph, the process of discovery is characterized by its
19. Paragraph 3 shows that a discovery claim becomes credible after it
20. It can be learned from the first paragraph that
21. Which of the following is true of Paragraph 2?
22. It can be learned from Paragraph 4 that the income in the state sector is
23. Priestly criticizes her assistant for her
24. According to Cline, mass-market labels urge consumers to
25. It is suggested in Paragraph 1 that "behavioural" ads help advertisers to
26. Which of the following is true according to Paragraph 6?
27. Our vision of the future used to be inspired by
28. Which of the following is true according to Paragraph 5?
29. Three provisions of Arizona's plan were overturned because they
30. On which of the following did the Justices agree, according to Paragraph 4?
31. The White House claims that its power of enforcement
32. What can be learned from the last paragraph?
33. George Osborne's scheme was intended to
34. What prompted the chancellor to develop his scheme?