王长喜网络教学讲授课本

新编2002版

硕士研究生入学考试英语

标准阅读280篇

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硕士研究生入学考试

英语标准阅读 280 篇

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王长喜网络英语远程教学
硕士研究生入学考试"网上课堂"授课计划

一、**主讲** 王长喜

二、**教材** 《王长喜考研英语系列丛书》

三、**时间** 2001 年 3 月 1 日——2001 年 12 月 31 日

四、**网站** 中国考试网站 http://www.sinoexam.com.cn

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2.总体应试策略	8.特殊答题技巧
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十、课程表：

月份\内容\周	第一周	第二周	第三周	第四周
三月	**2001 年考研英语试卷评析**①试题突出特点②考题重点、难点③今后考试命题走向	①考试大纲总体要求a.词汇　b.语法c.阅读　d.完形e.翻译　f.写作②三轮复习a.第一轮重知识和能力b.第二轮重练习和技巧c.第三轮重总结和提高	**考试成功心理学**①早做准备，合理规划②破釜沉舟，志在必得③山穷水尽，不留遗憾④柳暗花明，困难不存	**首轮复习重点**①记单词②抓考点③全面熟悉题型④打好全面基础
四月	**词汇(一)**黑白记忆法词根、词缀记忆法全息记忆法	**语法考查重点(一)**①动词的时态与语态a.时态的内涵b.时态与语态的结合c.非限定性动词的语态②虚拟语气a.各种特殊虚拟语气b.常见虚拟语气句型c.欲望动词后接从句中的虚拟语气	**词汇(二)**词汇试题命题规律：①常用词组②词汇的搭配常考③意思相近的词或同范畴的词常考④近义词常考⑤派生词常考	**语法考查重点(二)**①非限定性动词a.非限定性动词的时态b.非限定性动词及其逻辑主语②句子结构a.完整性b.一致性
五月	**阅读理解(一)**①考研文章的长度，内容与来源②阅读理解题的类型和重点、难点a.主旨大意题b.作者论点和倾向题c.文中重要事实和细节题d.动词、名词和生词的理解题e.逻辑推理题	**完形填空(一)**完形填空的考查重点①词汇②词汇③搭配④语篇衔接	**翻译(一)**英译汉试题的特点①句子长，结构复杂，内容抽象②英美的思维习惯、表达方式和语序③划线部分依赖上、下文④试题中一词多义现象明显	**写作(一)**①考研作文的命题范围②写作试题的类型a.提纲式作文b.规定情景式作文c.图表式作文

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七月	**考研首轮复习总结和水平自测** 发现进步与不足 测出差距，找出路	**最新考试大纲变化分析和应试对策** ①变化特点 ②新增或调整项目的复习 ③大纲变化对命题走向的影响	**第二轮复习的重点和特点** ①抓住重点，集中火力 ②专项练习，各个击破 ③研究技巧，举一反三	**词汇(四)** 词汇试题答题技巧 ①解释参照法 ②因果参照法 ③转折参照法 ④对比和比较参照法 ⑤语意环境参照法
八月	**语法(四)** 语法试题答题技巧 ①参照词汇答题方法 ②关注时间状语和介词短语 ③弄清主动和被动，巧答非谓语动词题 ④理清句子主干，结构题不难	**完形填空(二)** 完形填空答题技巧 ①通读全文，掌握大意 ①利用同现、复现 ④抓篇章连接手段 ⑤利用解释和定义	**阅读理解(三)** 阅读理解命题规律 ①段首尾常考 ②转折处常考 ③强对比处常考 ④列举处常考 ⑤举例处常考 ⑥引文常考	**翻译(二)** 翻译的一般答题步骤 ①结构分析 ②直接翻译 ③理顺流语表达
九月	**写作(三)** 常用写作技巧 ①开门见山，确保不跑题 ②使用顺序词，确保层次分明 ③使用规范的英语句子 a.句子要完整 b.句子要连贯 c.句子要简炼 ④注意句际段际衔接	**阅读理解(四)** 阅读解题技巧 ①读问题和选项，推测文章内容 ②读文章和段落首尾预测问题类型	**翻译(三)** 英译汉技巧 ①词义选择与引申 ①转换词性 ③含蓄否定的汉译	**写作(四)** 写作技巧 ①熟悉和掌握常用句型 ②掌握三种类型文章的写作要领 a.提纲或作文写作要领 b.规定情景式写作要领 c.图表式作文写作要领

内容 周 月份	第一周	第二周	第三周	第四周
十月	**阅读理解各种题型的相应答题技巧** ①主旨题,直来直去 ②细节题,按图索骥 ③观点态度题,察言观色 ④逻辑题,全面客观 ⑤词汇题,左顾右盼	**翻译(四)** 英译汉答题技巧 ①分译法 ②调整语序 ③转词为句 ④调整整体结构	**写作(五)** 特殊写作模式技巧 ——十二句作文法 ①开门见山点出论题 ①一、二、三、四理出层次 ③启、承、转、合定理 ④模式熟记,百变不惊	**阅读理解(六)** 特殊答题技巧 ①文章和段落首尾隐藏着答案 ②长句选项是案 ③和文章句子相同的选项不是答案 ④相对的表达是答案 ⑤绝对的选项不是答案 ⑥表达变化的选项是答案 ⑦常见的意思不是答案
十一月	**第二轮复习总结与自测**	**第三轮复习策略** ①查缺补漏,穷追不舍 ②大量练习,总结提高 ③有的放矢,一锤定音 ④综合练习,常抓不懈	**冲刺阶段的词汇巩固与练习**	**冲刺阶段语法知识练习**
十二月	**冲刺阶段完形填空练习**	**冲刺阶段阅读理解提高**	**冲刺阶段写作的背与练**	**本周及考前** ①考前预测,临阵磨枪 ②网上考试,全真模拟 ③真情互动,网上答疑

他山之石　可以攻玉
（代序）

古人云:集万人之见可以决计。

我们则曰:读百篇之书可以知解。

集多年教学、辅导、命题经验于一体精心编撰的《**标准阅读280篇**》为硕士研究生入学考试的考生量身打造。你的潜心阅读和练习,再加上我们的"**网络远程授课及答疑**"相信你定会功到垂成,马到成功。

编辑本书,有如下考虑:

一、题量匹配,学以致用:在确定单元题量方面务求与研究生入学考试题量相当。所选英语阅读文章280篇,分为56个单元,每单元包括文章5篇,单元题量与研究生入学考试题量是相匹配的。为确保克敌致胜,做到稳扎稳打、步步为营,每篇文章后面都设计了四道阅读理解习题。这些题目以较深入的阅读理解内容为主,主要包括**主旨大意题、隐含意义推理题、明示细节题、篇章思路判断题、观点态度题以及综合引申结论题**。文题俱备,自然会学以致用,稳操胜券。

二、难度适宜,力求实效:在确立一定难度水平上着意阅读效果。文章和习题的难度相当于或者略高于研究生入学考试真题。阅读学习应以一定难度水准为起点效果才能显著,已成为不争之实,专家一致认为,如果学习材料能够比现有水平高上一点,收获最大。因为这样既有利于提高挑战意识和进取精神,又能潜移默化地提高语言水平。在选择文章时,既考虑到读者的兴趣因素,又强调读者的阅读水平提高。读者可把前140篇文章作为学习的材料,后140篇作为练习的素材。通过本书这番训练,阅读理解水平定会提高。

三、切近命题,探囊取物:在选编文章内容方面想方设法贴近考试。精彩文章不仅能够提高整体英语水平,而且还能促进对闻所未闻的新鲜事物和思想的了解。其关键在于所选

编文章内容注重切近命题,以使读者探囊取物。

四、广摄优猎,荟萃精华:在选编文章体裁、题材方面尽最大可能给读者更大空间。研究生入学考试文章体裁范围广泛,涉及文章类型主要以议论文和说明文为主;文章题材则贴近大纲要求,包括社会科学、自然科学各个领域的知识。具体内容包括社会、教育、心理学、经济、管理、金融、物理、生化、工程、计算机、医学、农业、哲学、文学、语言、新闻等诸多方面。广泛的阅读能够提高阅读理解部分的成绩,也可以巩固和提高词汇水平,达到一石双鸟的目的。

五、清晰有序,精要到位:在编排结构形式上给读者提供充分便利。全书分两部分各140篇文章,第一部分提供了词汇表、文章大意以及答案分析。其优点是读者既可迅速把握文章大概内容,又可对文章中具体难点有一个准确理解。词汇表的词汇是大纲要求重点掌握的,既可帮助提高阅读速度,又可巩固词汇记忆。第二部分词汇没有列表,而是以基本词汇为依据对部分困难词汇进行了简单汉语解释。此外,本书最后提供全书练习题答案速查表,旨在方便读者查阅,节省时间,提高效率。

编撰此书,所虑多多,角度多变,但万变不离其宗,主要目的是提高读者的应试水平和阅读理解能力,不辜负同学们的期望和对知识追求的挚诚,我相信《标准阅读280篇》将是你攀越研究生大门的舷梯,步入理想境地的捷径。如果你确实慎始图终了,那么肯定学有所成。

编者
2001年2月于北京

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PART ONE
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Unit 1

Passage 1

Zoos are among mankind's oldest institutions, dating back at least 4,500 years, and probably more. Across the world they have brought together and displayed live wild animals for people to look at and over the years hundreds of millions have. Any institution with so long a history and so universally attended must reach something in people deeper than idle curiosity. Since it is fashionable to speak of roots today, it might be suggested that zoos allow us to stay in touch with our most primitive roots in a primeval world where human survival depended on knowing the shapes and habits of wild animals. So important were wild creatures to our distant ancestors that they were the most frequent subjects of paintings on cave walls, formed the basis for virtually all early religions, and were in numerous instances worshipped as gods.

Now our survival is threatened more by what we ourselves have worked, and by the stresses of living among these creations, than it is by wild animals to whom we relegate less and less living space with each passing year. In this world the need for good zoological gardens is urgent. The exponential growth of human population and the ever-increasing sprawl of cities does more than rob land from wildlife: it pushes the animals farther away from city dwellers. People live in brick, concrete, and glass environments where they lose all touch with wilderness; children grow up who have never tired to catch a frog, never seen a hawk soar or a deer step daintily into a forest clearing —— let alone watched a herd of elephants amble across the river or a pride of lions stalk prey.

People who have the time and money can take an occasional trip to the remaining wilderness and find, in places where wild animals still live, the renewal of spirit that comes from prolonged visits to wild country. For millions of others who are unable to leave the cities or can't afford to, good zoos laid out among plants and trees can bring what conservationist Ian Player calls "a taste of wilderness". Perhaps more important in the long run, zoos can help give deprived people an awareness that we share the world with many other animals and should have a decent regard for their worth and right to live. If zoos did no more than accomplish these two ends, they would serve a noble purpose.

As it happens, however, today's zoos can do far more. They can become breeding centers for those wild species whose continued existence has become precarious. The term "captive breeding" has been used to describe this new role of zoos, and this book describes the effort —— the most important task that zoos have yet undertaken.

1. In the second sentence of the first paragraph, "hundreds of millions" refers to the great number of _____.

   [A] mankind's various institutions   [B] zoos across the world

[C] live wild animals displayed　　　　　　　[D] people who have visited zoos

2. According to the author which might be the LEAST threatening one to humanity's survival now?

　[A] Wild animals.　　　　　　　　　　　　[B] Limited space.

　[C] Population growth.　　　　　　　　　　[D] City expansion.

3. In this passage, the author believes that zoos _____ .

　[A] enable people to experience the feeling of being in the nature

　[B] bring poor people a sense of comfort with the sight of animals

　[C] make people cherish their life more by knowing animals' fate better

　[D] serve noble people from less than two aspects in the long run

4. This passage might be taken out of a _____ .

　[A] review of a book.　　　　　　　　　　　[B] preface to a book.

　[C] lecture on a book.　　　　　　　　　　　[D] advertisement of a book.

Passage 2

The video game poses a world —— a much simpler world than our own, wherein success is very clearly defined and, for a time, clearly attainable. Through practice, a player can control this world for a while. He can escape from the anxieties of real life into a place where his own actions always count, where he can be a hero. When the game is over, he hasn't lost or been beaten. Is a surfer beaten when he flies from a wave?

Most video games call for some semblance of hand-eye coordination, and some hospitals are now using them in rehabilitation programs for brain-damaged patients. It has been found that some patients who were otherwise thought to be unreachable have been "brought out" through their use. Moreover experimental research is now being conducted regarding the feasibility of video games as a test for drunken driving. Intoxicants act to slow reaction time and impair coordination —— and nowhere is this kind of impairment more measurable than on the video game play field. Some day a poor showing at "Six-Pack Man" may cost you your license.

Video games for the microcomputer are not restricted to mere "twitch" games, however. Strategy games are at last as popular, and among these are the so-called "fantasy role-playing" adventures. These games allow the player to construct a whole new personality, choosing strengths and weaknesses from a list of possible character traits.

Nowadays, more and more adolescents are crowded in electronic game houses for whole days to experience what they perceive to be excitement. In the due course, they train their abilities in confronting with new situations, and what's more, they learn how to communicate with their targeted rivals, in a novel and friendly way. But there is such a large amount of criticism concerning the electronic games that they are generally seen as a vile ways of discovering hostility and belligerence. And the managers of such businesses are severely criticized by the schools and parents alike. On the other hand, this business seem never fading, but instead it becomes a success in many places, even it is strictly controlled by certain policies.

One might choose, for instance, a character who is extremely dexterous and swift, but these positive traits must be traded off against others, such as strength and endurance. Players have a tendency to become extremely attached to their characters. My preference runs toward brawn as opposed to brain, which probably reflects some compromise between reality and my own desires. I'm also attached to extrasensory powers, which are likewise denied to me in the real world.

1. According to the article, the video game player can _____ .

　[A] be successful in his life if success is clearly defined　　　[B] control the world of our own for a time

　[C] forget about the uneasiness of real life for a while　　　　[D] never lose the game when he plays a hero

2. "Six-Pack Man" is probably a video game that can _____.

[A] test for drunken driving.

[B] cost you a lot of money.

[C] be a danger to public morals.

[D] help conduct experimental research.

3. We can safely infer from the article that video games can NOT improve people's _____.

[A] extrasensory powers

[B] personalities or characters

[C] physical power and forbearance

[D] hand-eye coordination

4. The author's general attitude toward video games is that _____.

[A] video games create a world which reflect our real life.

[B] most video games are helpful rather than harmful to people.

[C] more research should be done regarding the benefits of video games.

[D] video games mirror a balance between reality and our own wishes.

Passage 3

While hackers with motives make headlines, they represent less than 20% of all network security breaches. More common are instances of authorized users accidentally winding up where they should not be and inadvertently deleting or changing data. However, the Internet introduces another concern: some Internet surfers are bound to go where they have no business and, in so doing, threaten to wipe out data to which they should not have access.

Before picking a firewall, companies need to adopt security policies. A security policy states who or what is allowed to connect to whom or what. You can group all users by department or classification. The better firewall products let you drag and drop groups in a graphical user interface (GUI) environment to define network security easily.

Two methods are most often used together to establish an Internet firewall. They are application and circuit gateways, as well as packet filtering. With application and circuit gateways, all packets are addressed to a user-level application on a gateway that relays packets between two points. With most application gateways, additional packet-filter machines are required to control and screen traffic between the gateway and the networks. A typical configuration includes two routers with a bastion host that serves as the application gateway sitting between them.

A drawback to application and circuit gateways is that they slow network performance. This is because each packet must be copied and processed at least twice by all the communication layers. Packet-filter gateways, which act as routers between two nets, are less secure than application gateways but more efficient. They are transparent to many protocols and applications, and they require no changes in client applications, no specific application management or installation, and no extra hardware.

Using a single, unified packet-filter engine, all net traffic is processed and then forwarded or blocked from a single point of control. However, most packet filters are stateless, understand only low-level protocols, and are difficult to configure and verify. In addition, they lack audit mechanisms. Some packet filters are implemented inside routers, limiting computing power and filtering capabilities. Others are implemented as software packages that filter the packets in application-layer processes, an inefficient approach that requires multiple data copies, expensive delays and context switches, and delivers lower throughput.

So what's a network administrator to do? Some vendors are developing firewalls that overcome many of these problems and combine the advantages of application gateways and packet filtering. These efficient, protocol-independent, secure firewall engines are capable of application-level security, user authentication, unified support, and handling of all protocols, auditing and altering. They are transparent to users and to system set-

up, and include a GUI for simple and flexible system management and configuration.

1. The most suitable title for this passage is"_____".

[A] Hackers and Our Defense

[B] Internet Surfers' Guide

[C] Firewall: A Measure of Network Security

[D] Information Technology

2. According to what you have read, the author's probable preference will be _____.

[A] waiting for the coming of better firewall products

[B] finding a combination of both application gateway and packet filtering approach

[C] meeting demands of every type with better products

[D] implementing one better approach in the adoption of a firewall solution

3. In choosing a firewall product, what is implied as the main concern of the author?

[A] Management.   [B] Transparency.

[C] Independence.   [D] Efficiency.

4. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage concerning the networks using application and circuit gateways?

[A] Secure and speedy.   [B] Secure but slow.

[C] Insecure and slow.   [D] Insecure but speedy.

Passage 4

Species interdependence in nature confers many benefits on the species involved, but it can also become a point of weakness when one species involved in the relationship is affected by a catastrophe. Thus, flowering plant species dependent on insect pollination, as opposed to self-pollination or wind pollination, could be endangered when the population of insect-pollinators is depleted by the use of pesticides.

The 20th century witnessed a great surge in the awareness of natural environment and the conservation of it. There is a great movement called"Return to Nature". The products in supermarkets, grocery stores, and shopping centered are almost unanimously labeled as green products or else as"environment-friendly". Is the situation really so serious that we must get rid of the pollution all at once. Some people question the validity of the survival of the fittest, others go into great research to prove their points. But according to some recent experiments, it seems that there is some good reasons for us to rethink about the interdependency between different species on the Earth.

In the forests of New Brunswick, for example, various pesticides have been sprayed in the past 25 years in efforts to control the spruce budworm, an economically significant pest. Scientists have now investigated the effects of the spraying of Matacil, one of the anti-budworm agents that is least toxic to insect-pollinators. They studied Matacil's effects on insect mortality in a wide variety of wild insect species and on plant fecundity, expressed as the percentage of the total flowers on an individual plant that actually developed fruit and bore seeds. They found that the most pronounced mortality after the spraying of Matacil occurred among the smaller bees and one family of flies, insects that were all important pollinators of numerous species of plants growing beneath the tree canopy of forests. The fecundity of plants in one common indigenous species, the red-osier dogwood, was significantly reduced in the sprayed areas as compared to that of plants in control plots where Matacil was not sprayed. This species is highly dependent on the insect-pollinators most vulnerable to Matacil. The creeping dogwood, a species similar to the red-osier dogwood, but which is pollinated by large bees, such as bumblebees, showed no significant decline in fecundity. Since large bees are not affected by the spraying of

Matacil, these results and weight to the argument that spraying where the pollinators are sensitive to the pesticide used decreases plant fecundity.

The question of whether the decrease in plant fecundity caused by the spraying of pesticides actually causes a decline in the overall population of flowering plant species still remains unanswered. Plant species dependent solely on seeds for survival or dispersal are obviously more vulnerable to any decrease in plant fecundity that occurs, whatever its cause. If, on the other hand, vegetative growth and dispersal are available as alternative reproductive strategies for a species, then decreases in plant fecundity may be of little consequence. The fecundity effects described here are likely to have the most profound impact on plant species with all four of the following characteristics: a short life span, a narrow geographic range, an incapacity for vegetative propagation, and a dependence on a small number of insect-pollinator species. Perhaps we should give special attention to the conservation of such plant species since they lack key factors in their defenses against the environmental disruption caused by pesticide use.

1. Which of the following best summarizes the main point of the passage?

[A] Species interdependence is a weakness for plants, but is good for insects.

[B] The control of budworms had dire consequences on the red-osier dogwood.

[C] Pesticides may threat plant species dependent on insects for pollination.

[D] Pesticides reduces the fecundity of a species, but not its population.

2. A flowering plant whose fecundity has declined due to pesticide may NOT experience a population decline if the species can do which of the following?

[A] Reproduce itself by means of shoots and runners.

[B] Survive to the end of the growing season.

[C] Respond to the fecundity decline by producing more flowers.

[D] Attract large insects as pollinators.

3. The author implies that the instance of creeping dogwood supports the conclusion about pesticide use because _____ .

[A] the creeping dogwood is a species unlike other plants

[B] the creeping dogwood is pollinated by many insects

[C] the creeping dogwood grows mainly in regions without pesticide

[D] the creeping dogwood is similar but its pollinators are insensitive to pesticides

4. In the last paragraph, what may the author mean with the phrase, "vegetative growth"?

[A] Another kind of growth without pollination.

[B] The growing of plants like some vegetables.

[C] The kind of growth like plants in cold climates.

[D] The fecundity of plants in regions where no pesticides are used.

Passage 5

It would do a great deal of good if we started using the term 'guide' or 'advisor' instead of 'teacher' for those who try to help people learn foreign languages. It would emphasize that what learners need is individual attention. It would also remind everybody that the responsibility for learning is basically the student's. What the student need is somebody who can do two things: (1) show her or him how to learn a foreign language; (2) answer questions about that language. Those questions must be thought of by the student. If students do not find questions to ask — it is a sign that either they are not really interested enough to do the thinking for themselves that is critical, or they do not know how to.

The spirit that language learners need before anything else is curiosity. If they do not have that, they are wasting their time. This means, in turn, that their guide do not need training in linguistics or educational theory, or in pedagogy, but in any techniques of stimulating interest, keeping students entertained. If students need to have their interest stimulated, something is very wrong. (One of the main reasons for the emphasis on the skills of teaching is doubtless that teachers are faced with the ridiculous task of finding things to do with groups of students who it is pretended all need exactly the same instruction.)

Of course, language class is sort of different other courses in schools. Language courses do not always focus on certain field of study, instead, it involves almost everything. We often hear people say,"Language is a tool, like what computer does in calculating, language serves us only as a medium to communicate." After all, language is like that, but language teaching is quite different from that commonsensical thinking. As with every discipline, it has a truth in itself that deserves the attention of language teachers and learners alike. The traditional teaching method, the so-called"translation-grammar" method seems out of date in this ever-increasing pace of life. Many new teaching approaches and theories sprung into our schools, and sometimes they prove to be quite successful with this or that kind of students.

What a language guide does need, though, is a thorough and practical knowledge of how the language works, a conscious knowledge that she or he can articulate in a way the ordinary native speakers can not. Students should be able to sense that their guides have a genuine interest in the language, and that they have found out about it by thinking for themselves, not by mere uncritical memorizing of textbooks or lectures. It is through such critical awareness and interest that guides can develop the ability to explain any given aspect of the language in varied ways so as to suit the particular needs and mode of thought of any individual student.

1. In what way is 'guide' or 'advisor' different from 'teacher' when it comes to language teaching?

[A] A genuine interest.　　　　　　　[B] Stimulation of interests.

[C] Conscious awareness.　　　　　　[D] Individual attention.

2. What qualities does the author emphasize for English learners as well as teachers?

[A] A genuine interest in the language, and thinking by themselves.

[B] A practical knowledge as well as a conscious knowledge.

[C] Curiosity and entertainment.

[D] Independent thinking and critical awareness.

3. Which of the following is probably the best title of this passage?

[A] A Learner-teacher Approach.

[B] The Common Interests of Teachers and Students.

[C] Entertainment and Learning.

[D] Advisor and Guide.

4. According to the passage, which of the following opinions does the author support?

[A] Students learns by reciting stories or articles in teaching materials.

[B] Teachers must have their students' full attention.

[C] Students ask questions based on their own thinking.

[D] Teachers treat all students alike as to what to learn.