



# 硕士学位 考试英语阅读在线

刘 艳 主编

Comprehension

根据新大纲精心挑选  
名师名家的悉心点拨  
典型题解析解题技巧  
强化训练与备考测试

新 时 代 出 版 社

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英语考试阅读在线系列  
Comprehension On Line

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# 前 言

本书主要面向准备参加在职研究生申请硕士学位英语考试的人员,旨在介绍该考试中阅读理解部分的技巧方法,提供多方面的阅读素材,从而帮助考生提高阅读理解的能力和水平,特别是阅读理解的应试能力。

书中简要地介绍了申请硕士学位英语考试的考试概况,介绍了关于主题、细节题、作者的观点、中心思想等问题的阅读技巧,还给出了实战性的 24 套模拟题,每篇模拟题之后加了注释、例句分析和阅读方法指导,读者可以根据书中所提供的方法进行练习,提高阅读水平。本书共分三个部分:第一部分,阅读理解技巧与方法部分;第二部分,阅读实践部分;第三部分,答案及注释部分。

该书是《英语考试阅读在线》系列丛书中的一册,该套丛书的共同特点是:

时效性强:书中所选取的内容均为最新的文章,并随时进行更新。我们期望该套丛书能够与读者之间建立起真正的桥梁,与读者的成长同步,为读者对知识的需求而时时在线,随时准备与读者进行有益的探讨和交流!

针对性好:所选的文章和题目的难度至少等于或略高于相应英语考试阅读理解部分的文章和试题的难度。

题材广泛:涉及科普、经济、社会生活、教育、人文等各个方面。

注释详尽:对文章的阅读理解做了详尽的注释。注释中不仅指出了试题的类型,而且阐明了解题思路。

难句分析:对原文中的部分难句进行了句法分析并给出了汉语译文。

本书的主要对象是申请硕士学位英语考生,同时也适用于所

#### IV

有大学英语学习者和爱好者,以及参加其他各类外语考试(如EPT、TOEFL、研究生入学考试等)的考生,有助于提高他们的阅读水平和阅读速度,并可以同时开阔同学们的视野及知识面。

全书由刘艳主编,丁妍、张伟、乔旭、高永、王华、刘建斌、赵伟明、杜涛、吴琪、周静静、宁强、舒雯等同志参与了本书的编写和审读工作。由于作者水平有限,修订时间仓促,书中难免有疏忽和错误之处,敬请广大读者指正。

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## 内 容 简 介

本文对阅读理解答题要领和阅读技巧作了详细的说明,并结合历年在职研究生申请硕士学位英语考试考题进行了分析和指导。针对该考试的命题方式提供了大量的模拟题,在每篇模拟题之后附有难点注释、例句分析和阅读方法指导,以帮助读者进一步掌握阅读技巧和方法、扩大词汇量。

本书是一本功能较强的综合性教学参考书,可供各类院校学生使用,增进阅读技巧、提高阅读水平,本书的技巧适合于各类英语考试的阅读,其中的例句分析可帮助广大英语爱好者提高英语阅读欣赏能力和扩大词汇量。

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# 第一部分 技巧与方法

## 在职研究生申请硕士学位考试英语 阅读理解历年考题及分析

在职研究生申请硕士学位是以在职人员的身份,部分时间在职工作,部分时间在校学习的研究生学历教育的一种类型。一个在职人员可以按国家统一规定的时间与要求报考正式研究生,最后可获得研究生学历及硕士学位,即取得研究生毕业证书和硕士学位证书。

从全国英语四、六级统一考试到硕士生英语入学考试,以及托福考试、WSK(EPT)考试等,都将测试考生的阅读能力放在首位,本考试也是如此。阅读训练重在速度和理解,而速度又是让很多人头疼不已的事情。阅读理解部分包括6篇短文,每篇约300词,再加上篇后5个问题的文字,估计总阅读量在2 500~3 000词汇之间。以下将对如何加快阅读速度、学会阅读文章和处理问题的方法进行指导,并就历年考题提出一些建议。

首先,不管是哪篇模拟题或哪年的真题,有关英语阅读理解题提出的问题都有相似的地方。从问题所涵盖的信息量看,有些问题覆盖面大,如“中心意思”类的题;有些问题涉及到文章的某一段,甚至只是某一句话,但必然会涉及的几个问题是:文章的中心、作者的观点、细节题、发生的背景等等。下面结合历年考题就如何回答这些问题作详细的分析。

### 一、文章的中心,即文章的结构

文章的主旨是文章的灵魂,代表作者传达给读者的思想、观点或向读者说明的问题。主旨有时以命题和结论相结合的形式出现,有时以命题或结论的方式出现(二者仅有一)。像段落主题一样,主旨可以出现在首段,也可能出现在最后一段,也可能同时出现在首、末段。同样,某些措辞也可以帮助考生找出文章的主旨。结论可以是重述提出问题部分的观点,也可以揭示问题存在的深层原因,或指出问题可能产生的后果,或提出解决问题的建议。



中心思想是作者在文章中要表达的贯穿全文的核心。作者在文章中努力通过各种 Supporting Details 来阐明中心议题。因此,把握文章中心思想对于全文理解具有重要意义。找主题往往需要通读全文后才能做出判断。理解文章主旨大意,阅读时要注意体现中心思想的句子在文章中的位置不尽相同,但阅读时,文章的开头、结尾及段落的段首句和段尾句特别重要,因为它们往往可能包含文章的中心议题。这类题常见的命题方式有:

- (1) What is the main idea (subject) of this passage ?
- (2) What does this passage mainly (primarily) concerned ?
- (3) The main theme of this passage is \_\_\_\_\_ .
- (4) The main point of the passage is \_\_\_\_\_ .
- (5) Which of the following is the best title for the passage ?
- (6) The title that best expresses the theme of the passage is \_\_\_\_\_ .
- (7) On which of the following subject would the passage most likely be found in a textbook ?
- (8) The purpose of the writer in writing this passage \_\_\_\_\_ .
- (9) Which of the following best describes the passage as a whole ?

我们应该相信,每一篇英文 Passage 都有一个论述的核心问题。至于作者用来阐述这个核心的方法则是变化多样的。在这里我们讲的是怎样从文章的结构入手,阅读时文章的结构对核心问题的把握举足轻重。每一个文章都有主题句,主题句实际上也是为了弄清楚段落的主次问题。主次就是我们所讲的结构,主题内容通过以下的各种方式展开,如依靠一些具体的事例、数据、比方、言辞等内容,而这些内容正好就是那些在阅读材料中起辅助作用的句子,也就是文章“次”的部分。了解这一点对于段落的整体把握很有帮助,同时也可以大大地提高阅读速度。例如:

1) Learning disabilities are very common. They affect perhaps 10 percent of all children. Four times as many boys as girls have learning disabilities.

Since about 1970, new research has helped brain scientists understand these problems better. Scientists now know there are many different kinds of learning disabilities and that they are caused by many different things. There is no longer any question that all learning disabilities result from differences in the way the brain is organized.

You cannot look at a child and tell if he or she has a learning disability. There is no outward sign of the disorder. So some researchers began looking at the brain

itself to learn what might be wrong.

In one study, researchers examined the brain of a learning-disabled person, who had died in an accident. They found two unusual things. One involved cells in the left side of the brain, which control language. These cells normally are white. In the learning disabled person, however, these cells were gray. The researchers also found that many of the nerve cells were not in a line the way they should have been. The nerve cells were mixed together.

The study was carried out under the guidance of Norman Geschwind, an early expert on learning disabilities. Doctor Geschwind proposed that learning disabilities resulted mainly from problems in the left side of the brain. He believed this side of the brain failed to develop normally. probably, he said, nerve cells there did not connect as they should. So the brain was like an electrical device in which the wires were crossed.

Other researchers did not examine brain tissue. Instead, they measured the brain's electrical activity and made a map of the electrical signals.

Frank Duffy experimented with this technique at Children's Hospital Medical Center in Boston. Doctor Duffy found large differences in the brain activity of normal children and those with reading problems. The differences appeared throughout the brain. Doctor Duffy said his research is evidence that reading disabilities involve damage to a wide area of the brain, not just the left side.

55. According to the passage we can conclude that further researches should be made \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. to investigate possible influences on brain development and organization
- B. to study, how children learn to read and write, and use numbers
- C. to help learning disabled children to develop their intelligence
- D. to explore how the left side of the brain functions in language learning

这是一篇典型的科技小品文,对儿童的残障问题进行了研究。首先提出问题,指出儿童的残障比例,接着通过试验分析,指出问题所在。

由文中的结构,首先提出问题“*Learning disabilities are very common*”,然后分析问题,表明问题所在。那么,该文所要解决的问题就在于怎样解决问题。选 C。

2) Nuclear power's danger to health, safety, and even life itself can be summed up in one word: radiation.

文章的大意是核放射对人体的影响,第36题问的是关于主题方面的问题。

36. According to the passage, the danger of nuclear power lies in \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. nuclear mystery                      B. radiation detection  
C. radiation level                      D. nuclear radiation

由文章第1句的叙述,选B。

3) Revenge is one of those things that everyone enjoys. People don't like to talk about it, though. Just the same, there is nothing more satisfying or more rewarding than revenge. The purpose is not to harm your victims but to let them know that you are upset about something that they are doing to you. Careful plotting can provide you with relief from bothersome coworkers, gossiping friends or nagging family member.

Coworkers who make comments about the fact that you are always fifteen minutes late for work can be taken care of very simply. All you have to do is get up extra one day. Before the sun comes up, drive to each coworker's house. Reach under the hood of your coworker's car and disconnect the center wire that leads to the distributor cap, the car will be unharmed, but it will not start, and your friends at work will all be late for work on the same day. If you're lucky, your boss might notice that you are the only one there and will give you a raise.

Gossiping friends at school are also perfect targets for a simple act of revenge. A way to trap either male or female friends is to leave phony messages on their lockers. If the friend that you want to get is male, leave a message that a certain girl would like him to stop by her house later that day. With any luck her boyfriend will be there. The girl won't know what's going on, and the victim will be so embarrassed that he probably won't leave his home for a month.

When Mom and Dad and your sisters and brothers really begin to annoy you, harmless revenge may be just the way it make them quiet down for a while. The dinner table is a likely place. Just before the meal begins, throw a handful of raisins into the food. Wait about five minutes and, after everyone has begun to eat, cover your mouth with your hand and begin it make odd noises. When they ask you what the matter is, point to a raisin and yell. "Bugs!" They'll dump their food in the disposal, jump into the car, and head for McDonald's. That night you'll have your first quiet, peaceful meal in a long time.

A well-planned revenge does not have it hurt anyone. The object is simply it let other people know that they are beginning to bother you.

55. The main topic of the passage is how to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. avoid nagging family members
- B. silence gossiping friends
- C. make a harmless revenge
- D. deal with bothersome coworkers

这是一篇很有趣的文章,在我们看来是恶作剧的行为,而作者认为是一种方法。

从文章的结构看,第1段写报复是不想别人做自己不想做的事情,并不是找趣儿,或伤害别人。第2段讲怎样报复朋友,所做的一切都是为了让朋友迟到。第3、4段写怎样报复。最后一段做出结论,对应第1段的主题。答案选C。

4) What, besides children, connects mothers around the world and across the seas of time? It's chicken soup, one prominent American food expert says.

From Russian villages to Africa and Asia, chicken soup has been the remedy for those weak in body and spirit. Mothers passed their knowledge on to ancient writers of Greece, China and Rome, and even 12th century philosopher and physician Moses Maimonides extolled(赞美)its virtues.

Among the ancients, Aristotle thought poultry should stand in higher estimation than four legged animals because the air is less dense than the earth. Chickens got another boost(吹捧)in the Book of Genesis, where it is written that birds and fish were created on the fifth day, a day before four legged animals.

But according to Mimi Sheraton, who has spent much of the past three years exploring the world of chicken soup, much of the reason for chicken's real or imagined curative(治愈的)powers comes from its color.

Her new book, "The Whole World Loves Chicken Soup", looks at the beloved and mysterious brew, with dozens of recipes from around the world. Throughout the ages, she said, "there has been a lot of feeling that white colored foods are easier to eat for the weak women and the ill."

In addition, "soups, or anything for that matter eaten with a spoon" are considered "comfort foods," Sheraton said.

"I love soup and love making soup and as I was collecting recipes I began to

see this as an international dish...It has a universal mystique as something curative, a strength builder," Sheraton said from her New York home.

Her book treats the oldest remedy as if it was brand new.

The National Broiler Council, the trade group representing the chicken industry, reported that 51 percent of the people it surveyed said they bought chicken because it was healthier, 50 percent said it was versatile, 41 per cent said it was economical and 46 percent said it was low in fat.

Which of the following can be the best title of the passage?

- A. Prominent American Foods
- B. History of the Chicken Soup
- C. Chicken Soup Recipes
- D. Chicken Soup, a Universal Cure all

文章的结构很明确,首先提出问题,并举例说明了鸡汤曾经在人们心目中的印象。第4段的“But”转移到另一个观点,通过各种论据,提出了一个新的观点。最后一段是事实,正确答案为B。

## 二、细节的把握,怎样剔除复杂的事例和观点

细节性问题是关于 Supporting Details 类的问题,通过 Skimming 找出主题后,应进一步掌握阐述和发展主题的主要事实,或按要求找出特定细节。在回答此类问题时,应采用 Scanning,因为这些具体内容是用来说明、论证或分析文章中心的。这类题目常以“wh-”形式来提问,如 who, what, when, where, why 及 how 等形式。这些问题的表达常不采用文章中的原话提问,而是使用同义词等,因此,在选择答案前应首先看准题干,即看清问题所问;然后,在查读时注意寻找与题目相关的关键词语;最后,在充分理解原文、原题的基础上确定正确答案。

当然,这类细节性问题所涉及的面是很广的。有的涉及数字计算,如问时间、距离、次数、数量等,认真计算后方可选定正确答案;有的涉及正误判断,要先看选项,根据选项提供的线索,寻视文中相应部分,最后在选项中选出肯定答案;还有的询问事实、原因、结果、目的等。总之,做细节题切忌通过自己对某类知识的主观了解和认识做出想象判断,一定要紧扣文章内容,不可随心所欲。

细节类问题的命题方式有以下几种:

- (1) Which of the following is NOT true according to the information in the

passage?

- (2) Which of the following is mentioned in the passage?
- (3) What is the example of ... as described in the passage?
- (4) The author mentions all of the following except...
- (5) The reason for...is...
- (6) The author states that...
- (7) According to the passage, when (where, why, how, who, etc. ) ...

考生应该做的是掌握阅读的节奏:以快和慢两种速度交替而成的节奏,而加快或放慢速度要依据文章本身的结构。尽量摆脱个别词和句的羁绊,走向以段落为单位的“整体”阅读观。

众所周知,在一个句子中,组成句子的每个词的分量不同——也许某个词起着关键作用;在同一段中,每个句子的分量也不一样——整个段落的大部分句子也许只是旨在说明一个句子所阐明的道理;在一篇文章中,段落与段落之间的相对分量也有所不同——某个段落阐明文章旨在说明的问题,其他段落提供论据用以支持主旨。这些关键的词、句、段正是代表文章重要信息的地方,抓住了它们,就抓住了文章的核心;抓住了它们,就知道了什么地方应该加快阅读速度,什么地方应该放慢速度——掌握了阅读的节奏。加快阅读速度的关键是掌握阅读正确的节奏:在重要的地方放慢速度,在次要的地方加快速度,甚至暂时略而不读,待提问相关细节时再认真研读。例如:

1) At very high levels, radiation can kill an animal or human being outright by killing masses of cell in vital organs. But even the lowest levels can do serious damage. There is no level of radiation that is completely safe. If the radiation does not hit anything important, the damage may not be significant. This is the case when only a few cells are hit, and if they are killed outright. Your body will replace the dead cells with healthy ones. But if the few cells are only damaged, and if they reproduce themselves, you may be in trouble. They reproduce themselves in a deformed way. They can grow into cancer. Sometimes this does not show up for many years.

37. Radiation can cause serious consequences even at the lowest level \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. when it kills few cells
- B. if it damages few cells
- C. though the damaged cells can repair themselves
- D. unless the damaged cells can reproduce themselves

这是一道细节题,关键句在第6句“当你的身体可以将坏死的细胞替换成健康的细胞时,是没有什么危险的,而当一些细胞被侵害或者开始繁殖时,你就有麻烦了。”选B。

2) American fire departments are some of the world's fastest and best equipped. They have to be. The United States has twice Japan's population, and 40 times as many fires. It spends far less on preventing fires than on fighting them. American fire - safety lessons are aimed almost entirely at children, who die in disproportionately large numbers in fires but who, contrary to popular myth, start very few of them.

Experts say the fatal error is an attitude that fires are not really anyone's fault. That is not so in other countries, where both public education and the law treat fires as either a personal failing or a crime. Japan has many wood houses; of the estimated 48 fires in world history that burned more than 10,000 buildings, Japan has had 27. Penalties for fire by negligence can be as high as life imprisonment.

In the United States, most education dollars are spent in elementary schools. But the lessons are aimed at too limited an audience; just 9 percent of all fire deaths are caused by children playing with matches.

43. It can be inferred from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. fire safety lessons should be aimed at American adults
- B. American children have not received enough education of fire safety lessons
- C. Japan is better equipped with fire facilities than the United States
- D. America's large population accounts for high fire frequency

细节题。“American fire - safety lessons are aimed almost entirely at children”, 对此作者认为是不对的,并在后段说明由儿童引起的火灾只占9%。选A。

3) Do you forget to turn off the lights and heaters when you go out of a room? In 2040 it will not matter. They will turn themselves off and on again when you return. You will choose the temperatures for each room. The lighting and the humidity. A sensor will detect the presence of a human (and, with luck, ignore the dog!) and turn the systems on and when the humans leave it will turn them off again.

41. The author intends to tell us that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. in 2040 we will live without the lights and heaters

- B. in 2040 we will use much more lights and heaters
- C. in 2040 there will be no switches of lights and heaters
- D. in 2040 lights and heaters will be on and off automatically

细节题。关键语句是“*They will turn themselves off and on again when you return*”, “*when you return*”在这里是指根据主人的需要自动开关, 从后面的“*A sensor will detect the presence of a human*”也可知道选 D。

4) Total consumption in real terms rose by close on 11% during 1964, and per capita personal consumption by under 7%, as in 1963. (1) The undesirable trend towards a rapid rise in consumption, evident in previous years, remained unaltered. Since at current prices consumption rose by 16% and disposable income by 13%, there was evidently a fall in the rate of saving in the private sector of the economy. (2) Once again consumption patterns indicated a swift advance in the standard of living. Expenditure on food declined in significance, although consumption of fruit increased. Spending on furniture and household equipment, health, education and recreation continued to increase. The greatest proof of altered living standards was the rapid expansion of expenditure on transport (including private cars) and personal services of all kinds, which occurred during 1964. (3) The progressive wealth of large sectors of the public was demonstrated by the changing composition of durable goods purchased. Saturation point was rapidly being approached for items such as the first household radio, gas cookers, and electric refrigerators, whereas increasing purchases of automobiles and television sets were registered.

56. The author thinks that the trend towards a rapid rise in consumption was “undesirable” because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. people saved less
- B. people were wealthy
- C. people consumed less
- D. expenditures on luxuries increased

本段短文指出了三种消费趋向。第 56 题实际上提问的是对第一方面消费趋向的分析。因此, 答案应该是 A。

57. Expenditure increased on all the following consumption EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. food    B. automobiles    C. education    D. entertainment

第 57 题提问的是对第二方面的消费趋向的分析, 可以很容易地查阅到,



答案应该是 A。

5) A proven method for effective textbook reading is the SQ3R method developed by Francis Robinson. The first step is to survey (the S step) the chapter by reading the title, introduction, section headings, summary, and by studying any graphs, tables, illustrations or charts. The purpose of this step is to get an overview of the chapter so that you will know before you read what it will be about. In the second step (the Q step), for each section you ask yourself questions such as "What do I already know about this topic?" and "What do I want to know?" In this step you also take the section heading and turn it into a question. This step gives you a purpose for reading the section. The third step (the first of the 3R's) is to read to find the answer to your questions. Then at the end of each section, before going on to the next section, you recite (the second of the 3R's) the answers to the questions that you formed in the question step. When you recite you should say the information you want to learn out loud in your own words. The fifth step is done after you have completed steps 2, 3 and 4 for each section. You review (the last of the 3R's) the entire chapter. The review is done much as the survey was in the first step. As you review, hold a mental conversation with yourself as you recite the information you selected as important to learn. The mental conversation could take the form of asking and answering the questions formed from the headings or reading the summary, which lists the main ideas in the chapter, and trying to fill in the details for each main idea.

1. The SQ3R method consists of \_\_\_\_\_ steps.  
A. three      B. four      C. five      D. seven
2. According to the passage, the first step helps the readers \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. read the first several paragraphs  
B. scan the whole chapter  
C. study the graphs  
D. get the theme of the chapter
3. Which of the following is the fourth step?  
A. To question yourself.  
B. To read for information.  
C. To utter your answers.  
D. To draw a conclusion.