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英语阅读理解 范例与应试指导

主编 郭庆民

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前 言

通过六年多的考研辅导和考研书籍的编写,我们认识到:考生缺少一套行之有效的考研应试方法。

现已出版的考研书籍强调掌握语言知识,是静态的,忽视了动态地掌握方法的重要性。毋庸置疑,一定的语言知识是应试的基础,但是,只注重知识、而不注重方法很难让考生在应试中举一反三。

帮助考生掌握应试阅读理解部分的方法是本书的目的,本书具有以下特点:

一. 强调方法的动态训练

本书采用讲解与练习相结合的方式,讲解力求简明扼要,要点之后的练习从量和质上尽量做到:选例有代表性、有解释力度;练习量充足,不仅使考生充分体会讲解内容,而且能学以致用。

二. 不强调语言知识,而强调掌握实际应试方法和知识运用

考生不要以记忆本书的知识为目的,而应该集中精力掌握本书推荐的方法,在理解所讲解内容的基础上,讲一步总结更多的道理和方法。只有有了属于自己、适应于自己的一套方法,应试才能成功。

三. 强调本书各部分的融会贯通

因为不强调知识性,所以,考生不必频繁地复习已读过的内容,应该在尽量短的时间内通读此书,全面掌握本书所推荐的方法,将各部分融会贯通。具体地讲,掌握了第一部分的方法后,考生在阅读其他部分时务必要结合方法阅读。

四. 在强调方法的基础上,扩大考生的词汇量并培养其翻译技能

为强调方法的训练,本书特意对文章的语言点和知识难点进行了注释。但是,考生在第一遍阅读此书时,我们希望注解和译文仅提供一个参考作用,而不希望考生花时间记忆。如果考生想从注解中记忆词汇或体会一下长句和难句的翻译方法,请务必在读完本书第一遍或掌握了方法以后进行。在我们看来,足够的词汇量是应试阅读理解部分的基础,而且,应试翻译部分和考生的阅读能力有直接的关系。

五. 宏观分析与具体分析相结合

本书特设“综合分析”和“分析”两部分,帮助考生不仅学会宏观地把握文章,而且学会每个题的具体解题思路,为了体现我们所推荐的方法的实用性,我们主要从历年考题中选出文章、段落、句子、题作为讲解的例子。

六. 重视对历年考题的分析与讲解

本书力争从应试方法和语言方面将历年考题讲透。因为,就阅读理解来看,近几年考题从文章的体裁、题材、命题的角度和指导思想上,具有很大程度的一致

性。因此,通过解除语言障碍,考生可以更好地体会并掌握应试方法。

七. 方法讲解与模拟训练相结合

本书的第三部分精选了 50 篇模拟试题并附有题解。选文注意从题材、体裁、命题等方面尽量贴近历年考题。命题强调深度理解,文章知识涉及经济、文化、政治、教育、时事、科普等方面,让考生在掌握方法的同时,也获得知识积累。从近几年的考题选文来看,足够的知识面对应试阅读理解部分极其重要。

以上几方面体现了我们对近年考题阅读理解部分命题的理解和对考生所面临的主要问题的认识。

经过一年的实践证明,《1998 年考研英语阅读理解技巧与应试训练》一书对年考生应试起了较大的指导作用,受到了好评。今年我们对它做了重大修改和刷新,改名为《英语阅读理解范例与应试指导》。相信修改后的新版本将给考生提供更大的帮助。我们热诚期待考生对本书的编写方针和内容提出更多中肯的意见和建议,使本书更加日臻完善。

郭新民

1998.3

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第一部分 应试技能讲解与训练

一 培养正确的阅读技能

1999 年考研大纲对阅读部分从阅读速度和文章体裁、题材方面作出了如下规定:

考生应能够综合运用英语语言知识和阅读技能来理解英语书面材料。能以每分钟 60 词的速度阅读各种题材(社会生活、人物传记、科普、史地、政治、经济等)和体裁(议论文、记叙文、应用文等)的文字材料。

1. 掌握所读材料的主旨和大意;
2. 了解用以阐述主旨的事实与有关细节;
3. 根据上下文判断大纲附录 2《词汇表》以外的某些词汇和短语的意义;
4. 既理解单句的意义,也理解上下文之间的逻辑关系;
5. 根据所读材料进行一定的判断、推理和引申;
6. 领会作者的观点和态度;
7. 正确理解英语原文并用汉语表达原文所述内容。

近几年来阅读理解部分实际选择的的文章包括议论文、说明文和少部分应用文(如:1997 年考题第一篇和第四篇文章可以说是新闻述评,多数新闻评述具有议论文的特点),而且,在这三种类型中,议论文占据绝大多数。众所周知,这些种类体裁的文章(包括新闻述评)有一个共同的特点,即:用一系列的推理步骤或事实说明一个中心议题。它们往往具有以下这样一种结构或遵循这样一个说理过程:

1. 提出问题
2. 论述问题
3. 结论问题

当然,这只是说这类文章最典型的写法,并不意味着它们都是千篇一律地遵循这种模式,如:有些文章也许不直接提出问题,而仅仅在文后阐明结论;有些文章如果结论已自明的话,便不再重述结论;有些结论比提出问题部分表达得更明确或更引申一步;有些则利用引述别人的看法或评价结束讨论(尤其是新闻体文章);等等。但是,无论是哪种结构,大部分或者是遵循以上提到的这种说理方式或者仅是这种模式的变体。换言之,任何文章(尤指议论文或说明文,以下同)都旨在说明某个问题(事物)或观点。作者或者把这个要说明的议题言在先(提出问题),或者言在后(得出结论),或同时言在先并照应在后(提出问题与结论相照应)。而为了说明这个议题,作者要遵循一定的步骤将支持它的论据贯于其中,否则,其观点就会落于空泛,缺乏说服力。

贯穿大纲提到的六个(注:第七方面主要是对翻译能力的要求)方面能力的要求是:考生把握文章推理过程的能力。只有这样,考生才能较准确地掌握文章的主旨,把握某个局部在上下

文中的关系、作者的观点与态度,从而据此进行判断、推理和引申。另外,从近年所实际出的问题类型同样可以看出:做到这一点很关键。因此,笔者认为,考生要切实提高大纲中提到的六个方面的能力,在阅读过程中及时把握住文章的推理过程至关重要。

因此,笔者建议考生必须采用正确的阅读方式:**边读边有意识地把握文章的结构、作者的推理过程,并在此基础上考察具体细节,进行判断和引申。**相反,只靠读懂文章的大意或孤立地对照、检查某个局部则无法确保做对文章所附问题。

为了说明以上阅读方式的重要性,让我们先用 1997 年考题的一篇文章做个小实验,所举例子仅在于说明道理,考生务必不要有任何误解。

请考生只读黑体标出部分,然后直接做题:

A report consistently brought back by visitors to the US is how friendly, courteous, and helpful most Americans were to them. To be fair, this observation is also frequently made of Canada and Canadians, and should best be considered North American. There are, of course, exceptions. Small-minded officials, rude waiters, and ill-mannered taxi drivers are hardly unknown in the US. **Yet it is an observation made so frequently that it deserves comment.**

For a long period of time and in many parts of the country, a traveler was a welcome break in an otherwise dull existence. Dullness and loneliness were common problems of the families who generally lived distant from one another. Strangers and travelers were welcome sources of diversion, and brought news of the outside world.

The harsh realities of the frontier also shaped this tradition of hospitality. Someone traveling alone, if hungry, injured, or ill, often had nowhere except to the nearest cabin or settlement. It was not a matter of choice for the traveler or merely a charitable impulse on the part of the settlers. It reflected the harshness of daily life if you didn't take in the stranger and take care of him, there was no one else who would. And someday, remember, you might be in the same situation.

Today there are many charitable organizations which specialize in helping the weary traveler. **Yet, the old tradition of hospitality to strangers is still very strong in the US, especially in the smaller cities and towns away from the busy tourist trails.** "I was just traveling through, got talking with this American, and pretty soon he invited me home for dinner -- amazing." Such observations reported by visitors to the US are not uncommon, but are not always understood properly. The casual friendliness of many Americans should be interpreted neither as superficial nor as artificial, but as the result of a historically developed cultural tradition.

As is true of any developed society, in American a complex set of cultural signals, assumptions, and conventions underlies all social interrelationships. And, of course, speaking a language does not necessarily mean that someone understands social and cultural patterns. Visitors who fail to "translate" cultural meanings properly often draw wrong conclusions. For example, when an American uses the word "friends", the cultural implications of the word may be quite different from those it has in the visitor's language and culture. It takes more than a brief encounter on a bus to distinguish between courteous convention and individual interest. Yet, being friendly is a virtue that many Americans value highly and expect from both neighbors and

strangers.

55. In the eyes of visitors from the outside world, -----.
- A. rude taxi drivers are rarely seen in the US
 - B. small-minded officials deserve a serious comment
 - C. Canadians are not so friendly as their neighbors
 - D. most Americans are ready to offer help
56. It could be inferred from the last paragraph that -----.
- A. culture exercises an influence over social interrelationship
 - B. courteous convention and individual interest are interrelated
 - C. various virtues manifest themselves exclusively among friends
 - D. social interrelationships equal the complex set of cultural conventions
57. Families in frontier settlements used to entertain strangers -----.
- A. to improve their hard life
 - B. in view of their long-distance travel
 - C. to add some flavor to their own daily life
 - D. out of a charitable impulse
58. The tradition of hospitality to strangers -----.
- A. tends to be superficial and artificial
 - B. is generally well kept in the United States
 - C. is always understood properly
 - D. has something to do with the busy tourist trails

(答案:55.D 56.A 57.C 58.B)

你做对了几个？你知道为什么仅读这几个句子就能做对题吗？请往下阅读寻找答案。

为了更清楚地说明以上建议的意思，让我们来看几个例子

【例 1】

The old idea that talented children "burn themselves out" in the early years, and therefore, are subjected to failure and, at worst, mental illness is unfounded. As a matter of fact, the outstanding thing that happens to bright kids is that **they are very likely to grow into bright adults.**

To find this out, 1 500 gifted persons were followed up to their thirty-fifty year with these results:

On adult intelligence tests, they scored as high as they had as children. They were, as a group, in good health, physically and mentally. 84 per cent of their group were married and seemed content with their lives.

About 70 per cent had **graduated from college,** though only 30 per cent had graduated with

honors. A few had even dropped out, but nearly half of these had returned to graduate.

Of the men 80 per cent were in one of the **professions** or in business management or semiprofessional jobs. The women who had remained single had office, business, or professional occupations.

The group had **published** 90 books and 1,500 articles in scientific, scholarly, and literary magazines and had collected more than 100 patents.

In a material way they did not do badly either. Average income was considerably higher among the gifted people, especially the men, than for the country as a whole, despite their comparative youth.

In fact, far from being strange, **most of the gifted were turning their early promise into practical reality.** (90 年考题)

【综合分析】 将阅读的注意力放在黑体标出的文字上, 这篇文章的推理过程就变得极为清晰。在第一段, 作者先否定了一种有关天才儿童的错误观念并紧接着明确地提出了自己的观点: ... they (= bright kids) are very likely to grow into brightadults. 第二段的 To find this out 几个词告诉读者: 文章以下将提供论据论证所提出的命题。在以下的几小段中, 作者分别从大部分天才儿童长大后的智力、大学学习、就业、学术成就、收入等状况论证了文章的中心命题。

在最后一段, 作者以更有力的措辞重申了自己的观点: In fact, far from being strange, most of the gifted were turning their early promise into practical reality.

了解了这一推理过程之后, 再来做一下文后的三个问题, 考生是否觉得清晰并有把握多了呢?

23. The old idea that talented children "burn themselves out" in the early years is -----.
- A. true in all senses
 - B. refuted by the author
 - C. medically proven
 - D. a belief of the author
24. The survey of bright children was made to -----.
- A. find out what had happened to talented children when they became adults
 - B. prove that talented children "burn themselves out" in the early years
 - C. discover the percentage of those mentally ill among the gifted
 - D. prove that talented children never burn themselves out
25. Intelligence tests showed that -----.
- A. bright children were unlikely to be mentally healthy
 - B. between childhood and adulthood there was a considerable loss of intelligence
 - C. talented children were most likely to become gifted adults
 - D. when talented children grow into adults, they made low scores

(答案: 23. B 24. A 25. C)

【注释】 题号为原考研考题题号。黑体及下划线为作者所加。本书下文同。

【分析】 第23题提问的是作者对所提到的错误观念的态度,作者认为它缺乏根据(is unfounded)。

第24题提问的是跟踪调查的目的,这当然是为了证明文章的中心命题,注意该题D项中never一词的意思太绝对化,而文章是说:大部分儿童成长为天才成年人。

第25题提问的是调查的发现,这和作者的观点是一致的,只要比较一下选择项C与原文中表述作者观点的两个句子的措辞就一目了然了。

【例2】

Exceptional children are different in some significant way from others of the same age. **For these children to develop to their full adult potential, their education must be adapted to those differences.**

Although we focus on the needs of exceptional children, **we find ourselves describing their environment as well.** While the leading actor on the stage captures our attention, we are aware of the importance of the supporting players and the scenery of the play itself. Both the family and the society in which exceptional children live are often the key to their growth and development. And it is in the public schools that we find the full expression of society's understanding -- the knowledge, hopes, and fears that are passed on to the next generation.

Education in any society is a mirror of that society. In that mirror we can see the strengths, the weaknesses, the hopes, the prejudices, and the central value of the culture itself. The great interest in exceptional children shown in public education over the past three decades indicates the strong feeling in our society that all citizens, whatever their special conditions, deserve the opportunity to fully develop their capabilities.

"All men are created equal." We've heard it many times, **but it still has important meaning for education in a democratic society.** Although the phrase was used by this country's founders to denote equality before the law, it has also been interpreted to mean equality of opportunity. That concept implies educational opportunity for all children -- the right of each child to receive help in learning to the limits of his or her capacity, whether that capacity be small or great. Recent court decisions have confirmed the right of all children -- disabled or not -- to an appropriate education, and have ordered that public schools take the necessary steps to provide that education. **In response, schools are modifying their programs, adapting instruction to children who are exceptional, to those who cannot profit substantially from regular programs.**

(94年考题)

【综合分析】 本文第一段先提出文章所要阐明的观点,第二段谈的是环境在特殊儿童的成长过程中所起的重要作用,第三段谈的是某个社会中的教育(观)是那个社会的价值观的反映;最后一段强调了民主社会中任何人平等受教育的重要性,直至得出结论:调整现行教育方案,使之更适应特殊儿童的发展。

与这个说理过程相对应,文后的四个问题也是针对这个思路提问的。第59题提问的是环境在特殊儿童成长过程中的重要作用,第60题提问的是社会对特殊儿童教育所持的态度,第61题提问的是本文的中心议题,第62题是针对法律保护人人平等受教育的权利这方面的内

容而提问的。

59. In paragraph 2, the author cites the example of the leading actor on the stage to show that -----.

- A. the growth of exceptional children has much to do with their family and the society
- B. exceptional children are more influenced by their families and society
- C. exceptional children are the key interest of the family and society
- D. the needs of the society weigh heavier than the needs of the exceptional children

【分析】 选择项 A 为正确答案。该选择项意为：特殊儿童的成长与他们的家庭及社会（即：其环境）有很大的关系（have much to do with 意为：与... 紧密相关，与... 关系很大）。众所周知，无论在文章中还是在谈话中，举例是为了更生动更具体地说明某个方面的问题。文章中第二段所举的这个主演与其他配角演员及场景的相互关系的例子旨在说明其前一句和后一句共同阐明的道理。尤其是后一句对这一道理的表述更加明确（“社会”当然包括学校这一环境在内）。其实，这也是全文旨在说明的问题，即：环境在实现平等教育和帮助任何一个儿童最大限度地成长与发展中的重要作用。

B 表达的意思（较之正常儿童，特殊儿童所受家庭的影响更大）文章未提及。

C 意为：家庭及社会的主要兴趣在特殊儿童身上。这一点不仅与作者的看法相矛盾，而且从事实上来看也是荒唐的。

D 意为：社会的需要比特殊儿童的需要重要得多。这有些莫名其妙。

60. The reason that the exceptional children receive so much concern in education is that -----.

- A. they are expected to be leaders of the society
- B. they might become a burden of the society
- C. they should fully develop their potentials
- D. disabled children deserves special consideration

【分析】 C 为正确答案。该选项意为：他们应充分发挥自己的潜能。对这一选项的支持主要陈述在文章第三段第三句。其实，在第一段的提出问题句（该段第二句）和最后一段的总结中（尤其是该段第三句），都强调了这一主题，即：教育方案应适应于特殊儿童的成长，使之充分发挥自己的能力。

A 表达的意义与文章所要说明的议题——教育面前人人平等——相差太远，而且，该文中所说的 exceptional children 是指残疾儿童（handicapped/retarded children）。

B 意为：他们可能成为社会的负担，这一选择项与作者要说明的问题极不相符。

D 意为：残疾儿童需要特殊的待遇，这表面上看似乎有道理，但文章强调的是所有的孩子平等受教育的机会，并不是主张应将某些儿童人为地与其他正常儿童分割开来，享受另一种教育。

61. This passage mainly deals with -----.

- A. the differences of children in their learning capabilities
- B. the definition of exceptional children in modern society
- C. the special educational programs for exceptional children

D. the necessity of adapting education to exceptional children

【分析】 选择项 D 为正确答案。调整目前的教学方案及方法使之更有利于特殊儿童的成长或发展正是该文主要阐明的观点。这一观点明确表述在第一段的提出问题句(该段第二句)与文章最后一段的总结句(主要是该段第四句及第六句)。

A 不对。本文未列举儿童的学习能力存在哪些差别。

B 不对。本文未告诉我们什么样的儿童被称作特殊儿童。

C 不对。作者虽然谈的是使教学计划和方法更适合于特殊儿童的成长的重要性(或必要性),但并未谈论任何具体的教学计划或项目,因此,C 项也是不正确的。

62. From the passage we learn that the educational concern
for exceptional children -----.

A. is now enjoying legal support

B. disagrees with the tradition of the country

C. was clearly stated by the country's founders

D. will exert great influence over court decisions

【分析】 选择项 A 是正确答案。该选择项意为:已获得法律的支持(或:已享受法律的保护)。这是第四段主要阐述的问题,支持这一选择的原文主要是文章最后一段第五句。句中 confirm 意为:认可,批准,使...生效。

B 意为:与该国(从文中看指美国)的传统不一致(或:相背离;disagree 意为:与...不一致,而不是作“不同意”讲)。这当然是不对的,更何况文章业已指出:该国自创始起就明确地宣布了人人平等这一民主思想。

C 也是不对的,从文章来看,国家的创始者只明确了人人平等这一思想并将这一思想解释为法律面前人人平等,它又引申为机会的平等但这并不意味着他们已明确地表达了对特殊儿童的教育的关怀。

D 意为:对法庭的裁决起很大影响,这似乎是文章未提到的,相反,法律上的规定将会对未来改进特殊儿童的教育产生深刻的影响。

由此可见,要提高阅读理解的能力(无论是阅读细节的能力也好还是推理、引申的能力也好,还是了解作者的态度也好)并提高做题的命中率,运用以上所推荐的阅读方法是很必要的。然而,在此笔者也想强调:我们不是要求考生读完文章以后再思考并找出它的推理过程,而是要求考生边读边有意识地去把握它,下面,我们就来谈一谈如何把握。

二 把握文章的推理过程

第一节 了解文章的重要信息

(一) 要把握文章的推理过程, 了解其说服力, 考生必须首先学会把握文章的主旨与主题。一般来讲, 陈述文章的中心议题及结论的句子叫主旨句 (thesis sentence); 陈述推理过程中的每个主要方面的核心句子叫主题句 (topic sentence)。

1. 就其出现的位置来讲, 主旨句往往出现在文章的第一段 (提出问题, 即: hypothesis) 或 (和) 最后一段 (结论, 即: conclusion), 如: 本部分第一章中所举的 1990 年考题的例子就是这样, 同一章中所举的 1994 年考题的例子亦然 (参见第一章对这两个例子的分析)。再如:

【例 3】

Discoveries in science and technology are thought by “untaught minds” to come in blinding flashes or as the result of dramatic accidents. Sir Alexander Fleming did not, as legend would have it, look at the mold (霉) on a piece of cheese and get the idea for penicillin there and then. He experimented with antibacterial substances for nine years before he made his discovery. **Inventions and innovations almost always come out of laborious trial and error.** Innovation is like soccer; even the best players miss the goal and have their shots blocked much more frequently than they score.

The point is that the players who score most are the ones who take the most shots at the goal—and so it goes with innovation in any field of activity. **The prime difference between innovators and others is one of approach.** Everybody gets ideas, but innovators work consciously on theirs, and they follow them through until they prove practicable or otherwise. What ordinary people see as fanciful abstractions, professional innovators see as solid possibilities.

“Creative thinking may mean simply the realization that there’s no particular virtue in doing things the way they have always been done,” wrote Rudolph Flesch, a language authority. This accounts for our reaction to seemingly simple innovations like plastic bags and suitcases on wheels that make life more convenient: “How come nobody thought of that before?”

The creative approach begins with the proposition that nothing is as it appears. Innovators will not accept that there is only one way to do anything. Faced with getting from A to B, the average person will automatically set out on the best-known and apparently simplest route. The innovator will search for alternate courses, which may prove easier in the long run and are bound to be more interesting and challenging even if they lead to dead ends.

Highly creative individuals really do march to a different drummer. (94 年考题)

【综合分析】 本文第一段用实例驳斥了一种错误的观点, 在第二段, 作者从正面清楚地表达了自己的观点, 最后一段用一个比喻生动地总结了全文旨在说明的观点: 有创造力的人与常人的

主要区别在于他们对待事物的方法(或态度)上。在这篇文章中,这两句话准确地传达了作者的观点——文章的主旨

67. What does the author probably mean by “untaught mind” in the first paragraph?

- A. A person ignorant of the hard work involved in experimentation.
- B. A citizen of a society that restricts personal creativity.
- C. A person who has had no education.
- D. An individual who often comes up with new ideas by accident.

【分析】 选择项 A 为正确答案。原文中 untaught mind 在此是借代用法。根据文章第一段第一句,和随后所举的弗莱明的例子以及第四句作者的正面陈述,作者的看法是:任何一项发明和革新来自于反复的尝试与失败。不了解其中艰辛的人却认为发明创造来自于头脑的一闪念或纯属巧合,untaught mind 此处即指这些人。

B 意为:社会上限制个人创造力的人,这与本文表达的内容无关。

C 意为:未受过教育的人,untaught 虽然有这方面的含义,但此处在上下文中却不指这种人,另外,不了解发明创造中的艰辛的人未必没有受过教育。这再次提醒考生,在做阅读理解中的推测词义的题时,必须要根据上下文所涉及的内容来进行,而不能仅依靠其“字典义”。

D 意为:经常由于巧合而偶然提出新思路的人,如上所述,untaught mind 是指不了解创造发明中的艰辛而对此有错误看法的人(见文章第一句),而不是指具有新的思想(或思路)的人。

68. According to the author, what distinguishes innovators from non-innovators?

- A. The variety of ideas they have.
- B. The intelligence they possess.
- C. The way they deal with problem.
- D. The way they present their findings.

【分析】 选择项 C 是正确答案。C 意为:他们对待问题的方式(或他们处理问题的方法)。这是文章的主要议题,是作者要说明的问题,这个中心问题陈述在文章第二段第二句:善于发明创造的人与其他人的最大的不同在于方法上的不同(此句中 one 指 difference)。文章以下的部分主要这一命题,直至最后一段用一个比喻再次说明了这两种人之间的不同之处。

A 意为:他们拥有的各种各样的思想,这与文章的整体思路不一致。首先,拥有思想的数量与能否有实际的发明创造无关,其二,本文着重指出的是:对待同一事物,有创造力的人与普通人所处的出发点不同。

B 意为:善于发明创造的人与其他人智力条件不同。根据以上的分析,这一点更是不得要领。

D 意为:善于发明创造的人表述自己的发现的方式独具一格。这也是不切主题的。

69. The author quotes Rudolph Flesch in Paragraph 3 because -----.

- A. Rudolph Flesch is the best expert in the study of human creativity
- B. the quotation strengthens the assertion that creative individuals look for new ways of doing things
- C. the reader is familiar with Rudolph Flesch's point of view

D. the quotation adds a new idea to the information previously presented

【分析】 选择项 B 为正确答案。作者引用 Flesch 所说的话显然是为了支持自己的观点：有创造力的人经常探索做事的新途径，正如第三段中 Flesch 自己所说：创造性思维往往起源于创造者的一种认识：传统的做事方式没有什么特别值得称道的。

A 是不正确的，因为，仅仅指出 Flesch 是研究人类创造力方面的专家无助于说明作者的观点的正确。

C 也不正确，因为仅由于读者了解 Flesch 的观点而引用他的话也显然不是这一引语的目的。

D 也不对。Flesch 的话与作者前述的主题思想是相吻合的，并没有添加新的思想或意思。

在此，我们想再次指出，无论举例也好，还是引用他人的话或发现，作者真正的用意应该是很明确的，即：用以支持自己的观点或文章旨在说明的道理，因此，把握文章的主旨和思路是正确做题的保障。

70. The phrase "march to a different drummer" (the last line of the passage) suggests that highly creative individuals are -----.

A. diligent in pursuing their goals

B. reluctant to follow common ways of doing things

C. devoted to the progress of science

D. concerned about the advance of society

【分析】 选择项 B 是正确答案。B 意为：不满足于常人做事的方式。即：不愿意随波逐流。章的最后一段用比喻的方式再一次总结了作者的观点：有创造力的人与常人做事的方法不同。文章原句中 drummer 意为：鼓手，to 意为：和着，伴着；march to a different drummer 原意为：伴着不同的鼓手敲出的鼓点节奏行进，意思是：（与常人）走的道理（指遵循的思路）不同。

A 意为：不懈地追求自己的目标。指其毅力可嘉，传达的意思的侧重点不对。

C 意为：致力于科学的进步。与文章的中心思想不符。

D 意为：关心社会的发展。也与文章主要阐述的主要内容不一致。

从这四个的分析很明显可以看出了解文章主旨的重要性。

2. 有时，作者为了更明确自己的观点，也许会先列举他人的观点。

【例 4】

Some people believe that international sport creates goodwill between the nations and that if countries play games together they will learn to live together. Others say that the opposite is true; that international contests encourage false national pride and lead to misunderstanding and hatred. There is probably some truth in both arguments, but in recent years the Olympic Games have done little to support the view that sports encourages international brotherhood. Not only was there the tragic incident involving the murder of athlete, but the Games were also ruined by lesser incidents caused principally by minor national contests.

... But in the present organization of the Olympics there is far too much that encourages aggressive patriotism. (92 年考题)

【综合分析】 文章第一段列举了两种人的观点,而作者紧接着提出了自己的看法(but... brotherhood.)。文章最后一句是全文的结论。抓不住这个推理,文后所附问题就会很“难”做。考生请看文后所附的其中两个题:

41. According to the author, recent Olympic Games have -----.

- A. created goodwill between the nations
- B. bred only false national pride
- C. barely showed any international friendship
- D. led to more and more misunderstanding and hatred

【分析】 选择项 C 是正确答案。稍微对比一下选择项 C 和第一段第三句后半句的措辞,考生就会发现二者表达的意思之间是极其吻合的。对比而言,选择项 B 和 D 则与第二句表达的观点是一致的。

45. What conclusion can be drawn from the passage?

- A. The organization of the Olympic Games must be improved.
- B. Athletes should compete as individuals in the Olympic Games.
- C. Sport should be played competitively rather than for the love of the game.
- D. International contests are liable for misunderstanding between nations.

【分析】 选择项 A 为正确答案。A 表达的意思与文章最后一句是相一致的。文章的最后一句是全文的结论。在这里,作者虽然没有提出如何解决奥运会目前存在的问题,但却指出了造成问题的原因:目前奥林匹克运动会的组织方式。因此,不难得出结论:要解决问题,应该从奥林匹克运动会的组织形式入手。

3. 有时,作者先举出一个实例,尔后,再阐述这个实例说明的问题。

【例 5】

One hundred and thirteen million Americans have at least one bank-issued credit card. They give their owners automatic credit in stores, restaurants, and hotels, at home, across the country, and even abroad, and they make many banking services available as well. More and more of those credit cards can be read automatically, making it possible to withdraw or deposit money in scattered locations, whether or not the local branch bank is open. For many of us the “cashless society” is not on the horizon—it’s already here.

While computer offer these conveniences to consumers, they have many advantages for sellers too. Electronic cash registers can do much more than simply ring up sales. They can keep a wide range of records, including who sold what, when, and to whom. This information allows businessmen to keep track of their list of goods by showing which items are being sold and how