


 考博英语辅导丛书

阅读理解

主编 吴艾玲 董 静

 南京大学出版社

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前 言

目前,国家需要高级人才,需要国际性人才。如何能称得上这两种人才呢?各行各业有各自的规定,但是有一点越来越成为事实,那就是必须具备博士学位。

博士生入学英语考试目前国家没有进行统考,将来会不会像硕士生那样进行统考不可料定。由于博士生入学英语考试连省统考都没有统一的模式,从客观上来讲造成了各个高校或研究所在博士生入学英语考试出题形式和水准方面都参差不齐。有的学校要求比较高,考试内容也较难、较深。有些学校的要求相当于硕士生入学水平,还有的学校只有五六级。

无论考试的形式差异有多大,但是有一项是共同的,即阅读理解。所以在考前进行一定量的阅读是非常必要的,而且去找一些有针对性的书籍进行训练更是考前或考试获胜不可缺少的环节。目前,全国专门为博士备考者撰写的书不多,江苏省更是空白。这次由南京大学出版社为广大考生组织编写的非英语专业博士生英语考试辅导丛书对广大博士考生来说无疑是件幸事。本人曾经当过考博英语辅导班的老师,对全国,特别是江苏省大多数院校的考博英语试题做过较为深刻的研究,相信该书所编的难易程度够得上博士水平。尽管如此,为了避免过于主观,该书选用了省外十几所重点大学历年的非英语专业博士生英语入学考试卷里的阅读文章,当然,有的地方做了改动。在此感谢吴永麟教授编著的《全国重点院校博士生入学考试英语全真试题集注》。为了使考生在做练习时能循序渐进,书中的文章是按照文章的长短排序的,准确地说,是按字数从少到多的顺序进行排列的。

由于时间限制,书中难免有这样或那样的错误,敬请读者原谅。

吴艾玲

2008年2月于东南大学

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第一部分 理 论 篇

一、阅读理解的重要性

阅读是人们获取信息、进行交流的重要途径之一。在当今信息万变的时代,我国专业技术人员必须在第一时间掌握第一手资料,这就要求他们必须具备较强的英语阅读能力。阅读能力包括速度和理解两个方面,也就是说能迅速准确地从资料中获取最大量的有用信息。

在各类语言测试中,无论是全国性的还是地方性的,都要对考生进行阅读能力的测试,并在分值上往往比例很大。可以说,英语考试成绩的好坏取决于阅读理解部分成绩的多少,所以考生在考试前进行大量的阅读,特别是做一些针对性的阅读理解题是很有必要的。

二、影响阅读理解的因素

(一) 语言因素

1. 词汇量不够。由于博士生入学英语考试尚未实行全国统考,国家也没有出台相应的考试大纲,所以一个准博士需要掌握多少词汇,没有一个统一、标准的说法。在此,笔者提供一些数据供考生参考:理解性单词 9 000 以上,词组 2 000 以上,复用性单词 4 000 以上,常用词组 800 以上。这些词汇量有多少学生能够真正做到呢?

另外,任何一次英语考试都会有超纲单词和词组的出现。按规定,超纲的词、词组是应该给出中文意思的,可是在现实当中,除了全国统考在这方面做得好一些之外,其他的考试就很难说了。

所以,对于考生而言,词汇量掌握得越大越好,词组掌握得越多越好,词性掌握得越丰富越好。

2. 语法规则不够熟悉。词汇是房子的砖瓦,语法则房子的框架。它们相辅相成、缺一不可。虽然有时对于一个简单的句子只要看上一两个单词就知道意思了,但对于较长、较复杂的句子,如果不进行语法分析是不可能理解的,所以掌握英语语法也是至关重要的。

下面让我们选择一些英语典型的长、难句与汉语进行对比、分析。知道了英汉两种语言在语法结构上的区别会使考生考试时化难为易:

(1) 句子过长,导致读到后头忘了前头

例 1 In last week's Tribune, there was an interesting letter from Mr. J. Stewart Cook, in which he suggested that the best way of avoiding the danger of a "scientific hierarchy" would be to see to it that every member of the general public was, as far as possible, scientifically educated. At the same time, scientists should be brought out of their isolation and encouraged to take a greater part in politics and administration. (74 个单词)

(2) 句中标点符号过多,导致思维不连贯

例 1 But there is a sphere of action in which society, as distinguished from the

individual, has, if any, only an indirect interest, comprehending all that portion of a person's life and conduct which affects only himself, or if it also affects others, only with their free, voluntary, and undeceived consent and participation.

(3) 句内基本结构分离

“主谓宾”基本结构是英汉两种语言共有的,但是英语的“主谓宾”顺序经常被分离,这就与我们汉语阅读逻辑产生了冲突,从而给英语阅读带来困难。

① 主语与谓语之间隔离

英语里的主语和谓语之间常常插入其他成分,并用两个逗号隔开。

例 1 Mr. Bush's twins, Jenna and Barbara, now 22 and in their final year of college, are described as over-indulged with no interest in the presidency in *The Perfect Wife: The Life and Choices of Laura Bush* by Ann Gerhard, a Washington Post journalist.

布什的双胞胎女儿詹娜和芭芭拉目前 22 岁,今年是她们在校的最后一年。华盛顿邮报记者 Ann Gerhard 在其作品《完美的妻子:劳拉·布什的生活与选择》中描绘说,她们太惯了,对总统职位不感兴趣。(插有同位语)

例 2 The Volkswagen, shaped like a Beetle, quirky and idiosyncratic, made inroads into the lives of people who wanted a car that was sturdy, popular, and different.

形似甲壳虫、造型怪异、富有个性化的“大众”牌轿车突然闯进那些需要耐用、时尚、与众不同车型的人的生活里。(插有分词短语)

例 3 Then I realized my mother, with her third-grade education, was a financial genius.

此时我发现妈妈,虽然只读过三年书,却是个财务天才。(插有介词短语)

例 4 Pollution is a problem because man, in an increasingly populated and industrialized world, is upsetting the environment in which he lives.

污染已成为问题,因为在如今这个人口越来越多、工业化愈益加重的世界上,人类却在污染自己居住的环境。(插有地点状语)

例 5 One of the greatest mysteries in biology—how the monarch butterfly travels thousands of kilometers on its yearly migration—has just been solved.

帝王蝶每年如何进行千里迢迢的迁移,这个困扰生物界多年的谜终于在近期被解开了。(插有同位语从句)

例 6 More than one thousand patent examiners, all of whom are people with technical training, work in the Patent Office.

专利局里有一千多名工作人员,他们都接受过技术训练。(插有定语从句)

例 7 Every human being, no matter what he is doing, gives off body heat.

每个人无论在做什么,身体都在散热。(插有让步状语从句)

② 谓语与宾语之间的分离

③ 修饰成分与被修饰成分隔离

修饰名词的后置定语理应紧跟在被修饰词后面,但是有的时候为了内部结构的平衡,会

把两个成分分开。

例 1 There's a label on the handle with my name and address on it.

手柄上有个标签,标签上有我的名字和地址。

此句中的 with my name and address on it 是修饰 handle 的。换句话说,这句话可以翻译成“手柄上有个写着我名字和地址的标签”。由于用 with 引导的定语短语比用 on 引导状语短语要长,英语就会采用倒装方法。

例 2 An order has come from Berlin that no language but German may be taught in the schools of Alsace and Lorraine.

从柏林传来一道命令,阿尔萨斯和洛林两省的各级学校,除了德语不得教其他任何语言。

由于 that 引导的同位语从句比谓语长,句子结构不平衡,所以把同位语从句调到句尾。

例 3 Professor Lloyd said he had heard rumors in the early 1970s of a mummified lion being found in Egypt.

Lloyd 教授说,他曾在 20 世纪 70 年代就听传说在埃及有人发现了一具狮子木乃伊。

作定语的 of a mummified lion being found in Egypt 比作状语的 in the early 1970s 长,所以两者对调。

从以上对英汉两种语言在句子内部结构上典型的差异所做的简单分析,我们可以看出,只要抓住“主谓宾”基本结构,英语的句子还是不难理解的。

(二) 非语言因素

1. 题材不熟悉。我们常常听到从事理工科的人士这样说,“专业英语好懂”,这就说明,对题材熟悉的程度直接影响到对英语文章理解的程度。有的英语本科生在非文科的英语考试中都考不过理工科本科生,这也是说明知识面对阅读理解的重要性。所以,从某个角度来说,多会几个同学科的单词不如多懂几门学科的单词。建议考生平时留意不同题材的文章,拓宽自己的知识面。

2. 没有养成良好的阅读习惯。这点反映在做阅读理解时不是太慢,来不及看完;就是太快,囫囵吞枣,不知作者所云。所以,平时训练要在时间上加以注意。一定把第一篇的结果与第二篇的结果进行对比,这次与上次进行对比,看看自己是否有了进步。

3. 心理状态不好。有两种不好的心理状态:一种是习惯性的,一种是暂时性的。所谓“习惯性”的,就是天生好紧张,无论考什么。“暂时性”的是指在考其他试不紧张,就是考英语会紧张。这是由于自知英语水平不高或准备得不充分导致的。前者属于生理现象,后者归属为心理现象。生理现象我们可能无能为力,但心理现象全在于我们自己。所以在考试前一定要做好充分的准备。

三、了解出题者的出题原则和方式

(一) 了解六种提问形式

由于阅读理解考查考生六个方面的阅读能力,所以考生有必要熟悉这六种提问形式:

1. 中心思想题

What is the main idea of this passage?

The passage centers around/revolves around...

The chief idea of this passage is...

What is the most suitable title for this passage?

What is probably the title of this passage?

2. 细节题(大量的无固定形式)

Which of the following statements is true according to the passage?

What is NOT true according to the passage?

All of the following are true EXCEPT...

3. 判断或推理题

What can we infer from this passage?

Which statement of the following can be inferred from this passage?

Where does this passage most probably appear?

What does the next/previous paragraph most likely talk about if there is one?

4. 逻辑关系题

The underlined word in Paragraph Two refers to...

What does "it/this/that" refer to?

5. 解释词义题

The underlined word in the third line/paragraph is closest in meaning to...

What does the underlined word "... " mean according to its context?

Which statement of the following is closest to the meaning of the word "... "?

The word... can best be replaced by...

What is the antonym/synonym of... ?

6. 作者观点态度题

What is the author's opinion of this passage?

What is the attitude of the author towards... ?

Which of the following can represent the attitude of the author?

(二) 了解选材——题材和体裁的范围

虽然出题者在出题的时候不可能方方面面考虑得非常周到,但他/她还是会注意取不同题材和体裁文章的。

1. 题材广泛。包括社会、文化、科普常识、史地、日常生活知识、人物传记等。当然,所涉及背景知识一般都能为考生所能理解。

2. 体裁多样。包括叙事、议论、描述、说明、应用文等。

四、理解文章类型有助于更好地把握文章的脉络和主题

(一) 文章基本上分为叙事文、描述文、说明文、议论文和应用文(由于应用文在考试当中毕竟很少,在以下的论说中将被省去)

“叙事文”主要以时间为红线来叙说一个故事,这种文体比较好看懂,只是需要弄清楚什

么时间发生了什么,或什么人在什么时间做什么就行了。对于“描述文”除了描述人物、风景等之外,还需要掌握它的空间逻辑顺序。“说明文”是说明一件事所做的顺序。“议论文”的目的是反驳某种观点,提出自己的观点。当然,在考试中有时文章的界线不太清晰。

叙事文

I had scarcely passed my twelfth birthday when I entered the inhospitable regions of examinations, through which for the next seven years I was destined to journey. These examinations were a great trial to me. The subjects which were dearest to the examiners were almost invariably those I fancied least. I would have liked to have been examined in history, poetry and writing essays. The examiners, on the other hand, were partial to Latin and mathematics. And their will prevailed. Moreover, the questions which they asked on both these subjects were almost invariably those to which I was unable to suggest a satisfactory answer. I should have liked to be asked to say what I knew. They always tried to ask what I did not know. When I would have willingly displayed my knowledge, they sought to expose my ignorance. This sort of treatment had only one result: I did not do well in examinations.

This was especially true of my Entrance Examination to Harrow. The headmaster, Dr. Welldon, however, took a broad-minded view of my Latin prose; he showed discernment (insight) in judging my general ability. This was the more remarkable, because I was found unable to answer a single question in the Latin paper. I wrote my name at the top of the page. I wrote down the number of the question “I”. After much reflection I put a bracket round it thus “(I)”. But thereafter I could not think of anything connected with it that was either relevant or true. Incidentally there arrived from nowhere in particular a blot and several smudges. I gazed for two whole hours at this sad spectacle and then merciful ushers collected my piece of foolscap with all the others and carried it up to the Headmaster’s table. It was from these slender indications of scholarship that Dr. Welldon drew the conclusion that I was worthy to pass into Harrow. It is very much to his credit. It showed that he was a man capable of looking beneath the surface of things: a man not dependent upon paper manifestations. I have always had the greatest regard for him.

描述文

The Gulf Stream, which runs like a friendly blue river across the cold green Atlantic Ocean, is one of the mightiest powers in the world. By comparison, the Mississippi and the mighty Amazon are but small rivers. Two million tons of coal burned every minute would not equal the heat that the Stream gives forth in its Atlantic crossing. Without the Stream’s warmth England’s pleasant green countryside would be as cold as Labrador, which is no farther north than England. If this “river of blue” were cooled as much as 15 degrees, England, Scandinavia, northern France and Germany would probably become a region for the Eskimos.

The general course of the blue river has never been known to change. From Florida north the Stream follows the curve of the coast but stays well away from the shore. When

the warm waters meet the icy Labrador currents, the Stream loses some speed and heat, but even with icebergs at its margin it stays warm enough for tropical sea life.

As the Stream nears Europe it divides north and south. The northern drift mixed with the Arctic Ocean. The southern drift comes again into the path of Africa's hot trade winds, and the waters hurry back to the Gulf of Mexico, gathering again their store of heat. The complete course of the Stream, therefore, is like a tremendous 12 000-mile whirlpool.

Scientists think that it takes three years for the Stream to make a complete trip. Their belief is based on the courses of bottles that have been thrown into the Stream to drift. These bottles contain papers, printed in many languages, requesting the finders to note the places and dates of finding and mail them back. Government experts on ocean currents have records of thousands of these "bottle papers."

Other oceans have such currents. In the North Pacific, for example, the Japanese Current makes the climate of coastal Alaska and America's west coast mild. Science is still not satisfied with what it knows about these currents. But for most of us it is enough to know that the Gulf Stream and similar currents give warmth to countries that would otherwise be very cold indeed.

说明文

Large companies need a way to reach the savings of the public at large. The same problem, on a smaller scale, faces practically every company trying to develop new products and create new jobs. There can be little prospect of raising the sort of sums needed from friends and people we know, and while banks may agree to provide short-term finance, they are generally unwilling to provide money: on a permanent basis for long-term projects. So companies turn to the public, inviting people to lend them money, or take a share in the business in exchange for a share in future profits. This they do by issuing stocks and shares in the business through The Stock Exchange. By doing so they can put into circulation the savings of individuals and institutions, both at home and overseas.

When the saver needs his money back, he does not have to go to the company with whom he originally placed it. Instead, he sells his shares through a stockbroker, to some other saver who is seeking to invest his money.

Many of the services needed both by industry and by each of us are provided by the Government or by local authorities. Without hospitals, roads, electricity, telephones, railways, this country could not function. All these require continuous spending on new equipment and new development if they are to serve us properly, requiring more money than is raised through taxes alone. The Government, local authorities, and nationalized industries therefore frequently need to borrow money to finance major capital spending, and they, too, come to The Stock Exchange.

There is hardly a man or woman in this country whose job or whose standard of living does not depend on the ability of his or her employers to raise money to finance new

development. In one way or another, this new money must come from the savings of the country. The Stock Exchange exists to provide a channel through which these savings can reach those who need finance.

议论文

Is happiness proportional to income—to the money a person has? Is a man with two rooms and loaves of bread happier than a man with only one of each? Clearly poverty and destitution (that is, having no room and no bread) do produce unhappiness. Obviously, men need money to buy the necessities of life.

But this presents another question. How many rooms and how many loaves of bread (and thus how much money) does a man need? Most people in the Western world can satisfy a minimal requirement for the necessities of life, but they still desire to increase their incomes to buy more and more material possessions and status symbols. Why?

The answer may be that as things are today, if a man is not rich, admiration and respect are not given him by other people. Accordingly this may be the chief reason why people wish to be richer and richer, as the actual goods or possessions play a secondary part to the envy or admiration that this wealth brings them. This veneration from other people may be a greater source of happiness than the money or possessions themselves.

This has not, however, always been true. In aristocratic ages men were admired for their birth and breeding. In other ages men would not have been respected if they had not proved their artistic excellence or learning. In India, for example, poor and saintly men are respected, and in China, the old and wise. In such circles many men are, as long as they have enough to live on, indifferent to money. They value more and are happier with the respect they merit for other reasons.

The modern desire for wealth is not inherent in human nature, and varies with social values. If, by law, we all had exactly the same income, we should have to find some other way of being superior to our peers, as most of our craving for material possessions would cease. Thus a general increase of wealth gives no competitive advantage to an individual and therefore brings him no competitive happiness.

(二) 了解常见的段落展开手段

段落展开手段看似是写作问题,但是笔者认为其实也是阅读方法。为什么这样说呢?因为如果我们能看出作者的写作蓝图,就一定能更好地理解文章的意思。所以,建议考生在分析文章时,可以采用写作技巧,确切地说,就是“段落展开手段”。回答具体问题时,往往通过写作手段能更准确地把相关信息找到。

定义法

So far as I know, Miss Hannah Arend was the first person to define the essential difference between work and labor. To be happy, a man must feel, firstly, free and, secondly, important. He cannot be really happy if he is compelled by society to do what he does not enjoy doing, or if what he enjoys doing is ignored by society as of no value or importance. In a society where slavery in the strict sense has been abolished, the sign that

what a man does is of social value is that he is paid money to do it, but a laborer today can rightly be called a wage slave. A man is a laborer if the job society offers him is of no interest to himself but he is compelled to take it by the necessity of earning a living and supporting his family.

The antithesis(对立面)to labor is play. When we play a game, we enjoy what we are doing, otherwise we should not play it, but it is a purely private activity; society could not care less whether we play it or not.

Between labor and play stands work. A man is a worker if he is personally interested in the job which society pays him to do; what from the point of view of society is necessary labor is from his own point of view voluntary play. Whether a job is to be classified as labor or work depends, not on the job itself, but on the tastes of the individual who undertakes it. The difference does not, for example, coincide with the difference between a manual and a mental job; a gardener or cobbler may be a worker, a bank clerk, a laborer. Which a man is can be seen from his attitude toward leisure. To a worker, leisure means simply the hours he needs to relax and rest in order to work efficiently. He is therefore more likely to take too little leisure than too much workers die of coronaries(冠心病)and forget their wives' birthdays. To the laborer, on the other hand, leisure means freedom from compulsion, so that it is natural for him to imagine the fewer hours he has to spend laboring, and the more hours he is free to play, the better.

对比法

In an earlier age, there was a great distinction in the public mind between science and engineering. Whereas a scientist was thought of as an intellectual, motivated by a desire for knowledge and order, the engineer was thought of as a busy, practical person, involved in producing something for which the public was willing to pay. The scientist might discover the laws of nature, but the engineer would be the one to explain them for use and profit. Historically, however, the distinction has not been valid. In every century, noted theoretical scholars were deeply involved in the practical application of their own work. For example, in the 17th century Christian Holligents, a Dutch astronomer, mathematician and physicist who developed theories on centrifugal force and wave motion, also developed the first accurate timepiece. In the 18th century, the British mathematician and philosopher, Sir Isaac Newton was credited not only with advancing theories of mechanics and objects, but also with inventing the reflecting telescope, a direct application of his theory. I propose that the popular detachment of science from engineering has not provided us with the useful model for comparison and perhaps not even a historically correct one.

分类法

(1) It seems that the life of a television reporter is fantastically admired by many people. But this is only one side of the coin. First, he never goes deeply into any one subject—he may be expert at mastering a brief in a short time and “getting up” a subject, but a week later he is on to the next subject, and a week later still he is on to the subject

after that. He seldom grasps with a full-scale investigation any one thing. He has to be able to forget he was working on a few weeks before, otherwise his mind would become messed up.

Second, a reporter does not have anything lasting to show for what he does—there is no shelf of books, no studio full of paintings. He pours his life into something which flickers in shadows across a screen and is gone forever. I have seen people in many television jobs turn at the end of watching one of their own programs and say something like: “Well, that’s all, those days/weeks/months of work. Travel and worry sunk without trace.” As a way of life it comes to seem like blowing bubbles—entertaining to do, and the bubbles numerous and pretty to look at, and all different, but all disappearing into thin air.

Third, the pace of the life is too fast. Not only is it destructive of one’s private life, one does not even have time to give proper consideration to the things one is professionally concerned with—not enough time to think, not enough time to read, not enough time to write one’s commentary, prepare one’s interviews and so on. When one disengages from it and allows one’s perceptions, thinking, reading and the rest to proceed at their natural pace one gets an altogether run familiar sense of solidity and well-being.

Fourth, the reporter is at the mercy of events. A revolution breaks out in Cuba so he is off here on the next plane. Somebody shoots President Reagan so he drops everything he is doing and flies to Washington. He is like a puppet pulled by strings—the strings of the world’s affairs. He is not motivated from within. He does not decide for himself what he would like to do, where he would like to go, what he would like to work on. He is activated from without, and his whole life becomes a kind of reflex action, a series of high-pressure responses to external stimuli. He has ceased to exist as an independent personality.

(2) There were two widely divergent influences on the early development of statistical methods. Statistics had a mother who was dedicated to keeping orderly records of governmental units (state and statistics come from the same Latin root, status) and a gentlemanly gambling father who relied on mathematics to increase his skill at playing the odds in games of chance. The influence of the mother on the offspring, statistics, is represented by counting, measuring, describing, tabulating, ordering, and the taking of censuses—all of which led to modern descriptive statistics. From the influence of the father came modern inferential statistics, which is based directly on theories of probability.

Descriptive statistics involves tabulating, depicting, and describing collections of data. These data may be quantitative, such as measures of height, intelligence, or grade level—variables that are characterized by an underlying continuum—or the data may represent qualitative variables, such as sex, college major, or personality type. Large masses of data must generally undergo a process of summarization or reduction before they are comprehensible. Descriptive statistics is a tool for describing or summarizing or

reducing to comprehensible form the properties of an otherwise unwieldy mass of data. Inferential statistics is a formalized body of methods for solving another class of problems that present great difficulties for the unaided human mind. This general class of problems characteristically involves attempts to make predictions using a sample of observations. For example, a school headmaster wishes to determine the proportion of children in a large school system who come to school without breakfast, have been vaccinated for flu, or whatever. Having a little knowledge of statistics, the headmaster would know that it is unnecessary and inefficient to question each child; the proportion for the entire district could be estimated fairly accurately from a sample of as few as 100 children. Thus, the purpose of inferential statistics is to predict or estimate characteristics of a population from a knowledge of the characteristics of only a sample of the population.

因果法

Recent studies on the male-female wage gap predict that even though entry-salaries for males and females in the same occupation are nearly equal, because women's market skills have improved vastly, the chances of the overall gap closing in the foreseeable future are minimal. This is due to several factors that are likely to change very slowly, if at all. An important reason is that women are concentrated in occupations—service and clerical—that pay less than traditional male jobs. It is possible that more women than men in their twenties are hesitant to commit themselves to a year-round, lifetime career or job for many reasons. There is lingering attitude on both the part of women and their employers that women are not cut out for certain jobs. Not only does this attitude channel women into lower-paying work, but it also serves to keep them from top management positions.

Another significant factor in the widening wage gap between men and women entering the work force, even in comparable jobs, is that women often drop out at critical points in their careers to have a family. Women still have the primary responsibility for child-rearing; even if they continue to work, they often forgo overtime and promotions that would conflict with home responsibilities. The ages of 25 to 35 have been shown repeatedly to be the period when working consistently and hard is vital to advancement and job security. These are precisely the years when women are likely to have children and begin to slide away from men in earning power. Consequently, a woman's income is more likely to be seen as secondary to her husband's.

(三) 显形文章与隐形文章

所谓的“显形文章”，指的是文章的发展结构很容易看出来，全文的主题思想往往放在句首，每段的段落思想也可以在该段的第一句话里找到。“隐形文章”指的是，当你读完全文之后仍然找不到一个能概括全文的句子。只有通过自己的理解，用自己的话才能叙述出来。每次考试中总会有隐形文章。

显形文章的结构通常包括三个部分：导言、正文和结束语。

1. 导言(Introduction)是文章的开头部分。作用是点明主题，并规定围绕主题展开文章的方式，并开启下文。

2. 正文(Body,也称 Development)是文章的主体。它按照导言的规定,对主题进行阐述。正文通常包括若干段落,每个段落围绕一个中心思想(Main idea 或 Controlling idea),从一个方面阐述主题。段落中通常有表达中心思想的主题句(Topic Sentence)和围绕主题进行阐述的辅助句(Supporting Sentences)。有的段落还有结尾语,对主题进行重述,以示强调或总结。

3. 结束语(Conclusion)是文章的收尾部分。并非每篇文章都有结束语,但好的结束语能起到照应开头和正文,使文章首尾呼应。例如:

导言:点明主题,开启下文

段落 1:主题句

次主题 1

例证 1

例证 2

次主题 2

例证 1

例证 2

段落 2:主题句

次主题 1

例证 1

例证 2

次主题 2

例证 1

例证 2

结束语:照应开头和正文,进行总结

五、阅读方法介绍

(一)一般性阅读方法

1. 快速浏览。如果是显形文章,我们可以只看位于段首的主题句,以及段尾的总结句,然后把它们拼在一起,形成一种压缩文章。碰到生词时不要停顿,要善于通过上下文猜测词义。对于隐形文章,即文章的主题不是以主题句形式出现的,则必须注意句与句之间的关系、句子内部各个成分之间的关系,说白了就是拎出主-谓-宾基本结构。同时暂时放弃修饰成分,以免过多的次要信息干扰主要信息。

2. 跳读法,又称略读法。所谓跳读法,就是指眼光从一组意群跳到另一组意群,进行识读。“意群”就是由一个或几个单词组合的、具有完整意思的单位。这种阅读过程需要眼球按“凝视——跳跃——凝视”的程序连续进行,不断运动。“意群”,以阅读技巧术语而言,可以理解为“主视区”。“主视区”的范围越大,阅读速度就越快。当然,用余光控制“次视区”也是不可忽视的。

3. 查找法。查找法就是不需要把文章的全部内容看一遍,或弄通,因为有的时候,我们只需对某个信息进行再确认,这时就需要阅读者能快速地在文章中确定信息可能出现的位

置,然后再把其前后两句看看,看是否与该句有关。

4. 细读法。顾名思义就是把每个句子都仔细阅读,同时把句与句之间的逻辑关系理顺。做到读完文章之后对于其中心思想和细节都能心中有数。

(二) 考试阅读技巧介绍

1. 先用快速浏览的方法把全文过一遍,了解大意,然后试着回答问题。如果发现在第一遍没有看懂的地方,可以通过查找的方式把可能的原句找出来,然后再进行细读。

2. 先看题目,对着题目找原句,不求全篇文章看懂。

3. 先细读全文,只读一遍,但力求看懂文章的全部,做到在答题时有问必答。采用这种方法意味着不能反复回读了,否则考试时间不够。

当然,这三种方法没有孰好孰坏,完全依据个人不同的智商和阅读习惯而定。