

2017



长喜英语 · 考研英语 阅读理解直击考点 88 篇

历年考点精析 + 强化训练 40 篇 + 重点预测 48 篇

王长喜 主编

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副主编 马 冬 / 付建利



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早春二月，阳关道上熙熙攘攘。莘莘学子背负行囊，汇聚成浩浩荡荡的考研大军，他们已经朝着新的目标急急进发了。我能为广大考生做些什么？本想添几部新作，探索一下未曾走过的路，可还是放心不下考研英语试卷上那块最大的心病——阅读理解。只好旧调重弹，重新整理数年来的思索和经验，汇集成此书。本书在内容编排和选材上力求做到以下几点：

1. 高效指导，倾囊相授

本书的“直击考点部分”以视频授课的新颖方式呈现，串讲了在历年阅读理解真题中所出现的高频考点，并给出了相应备考方案。常见考点和做题方法均以真题为例，这些复习思路和技巧点拨积聚了我与另外两位老师多年的教学经验，是实用、高效的备考锦囊。

2. 清晰有序，难度适宜

全书分“直击考点部分”、“强化训练40篇”和“重点预测48篇”三部分。“直击考点部分”将历年考试中的题型、考点和对应技巧立体呈现出来；“强化训练40篇”的难度相当于研究生入学考试真题，可作为考生备考练习的素材；“重点预测48篇”的难度略高于“强化训练40篇”，可作为模拟题进行考前冲刺训练。

3. 直击考点，简明扼要

本书简要凝练地讲解了历年真题中阅读理解所涉及的考点，高效引导答题，常见考点和做题方法均在【考点】和【快速解题】中得以提炼。每道预测题目的设置均有“法”可依。

4. 题源选材，预测精准

本书“强化训练40篇”和“重点预测48篇”的选材与历年考研真题的选材同源，大多取自国外知名英语报刊、杂志、书籍等，如*The Economist*、*News Week*、*U.S. News & World Report*、*Time*、*Scientific American*、*The New York Times*、*Business Weekly*、*Commentary*、*McKinsey Quarterly*以及*The Guardian*、*The Scientist*、*New Scientist*、*Nature*、*Business Week*、*The Wall Street Journal*、*Harvard Business Review*、*Intellectual Life in America: A History*、*Discovery*、*Harvard Magazine*、*American School Board Journal*等。另外本书的选材均源自2015年下半年后的最新素材，题材涉及社会生活、文化教育、政治法律、科普自然、地理历史、文学艺术等多个领域，这与历年真题的选材规律保持了高度一致。这两部分的设题均严格参照考点的出现频次、分布规律及难易程度而命制。

5. 图式讲解，一目了然

本书对内容结构的剖析和长难句的语法讲解都尽量以框图或表格方式呈现，易于考生识记。

题源解构

主题	007 电影拍摄地的介绍	题材	社会文化
来源	<i>The Huffington Post</i> 《赫芬顿邮报》	词数	457
题目	<i>When in the Kasbah of Tangiers, Stay in the 007 Crew's Hotel of Choice</i> (2015.11)《游至丹吉尔，007 剧组下榻的饭店是个不错的选择》		

行文脉络

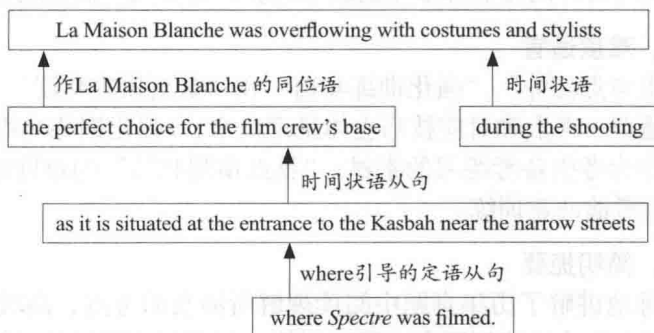
这是一篇关于007系列电影《幽灵党》的拍摄地点丹吉尔中的一座酒店的介绍。作者将当时电影的拍摄情况与酒店的真实面貌交汇描述，使这个原本不起眼的酒店成为旅行者下榻的不二之选。

007的“酒店”	引出悬念，为下文描述做铺垫	第1~2段	介绍007电影《幽灵党》的部分情节，并指出剧中的酒店实际是不存在的
	进一步描述主题	第3~5段	介绍007剧组工作人员拍摄的真实酒店，并描述了酒店的美丽和历史意义
	借他人之口总结全文	第6~7段	通过酒店老板和工作人员之口再次强调酒店的魅力所在，并指出电影拍摄对于双方而言是双赢的

难句剖析

La Maison Blanche was overflowing with costumes and stylists during the shoot, the perfect choice for the film crew's base as it is situated at the entrance to the Kasbah near the narrow streets where *Spectre* was filmed.

主干句



6. 在线学习，同步高效

本书配有“名师微课”、“词汇精讲”和“在线测评”三类二维码，通过手机扫码或电脑登录均可进入在线学习系统。“名师微课”可让考生随时视听到付建利老师讲解的如何高效备考阅读理解的视频。“词汇精讲”和“在线测评”则会根据考生识记词汇的情况和做题正确率将单词和试题自动分类为“黑/灰/白词”，“黑/白题”。

“黑词/题”指考生没有掌握该单词的释义或试题的知识点；

“灰词”指考生部分掌握该单词的释义；

“白词/题”指考生全部掌握该单词的释义或试题的知识点。

如此分类后考生可以重点关注“黑词/题”和“灰词”，从而能使备考有的放矢、提高效率。

7. 名师执笔，权威品质

本书由我、付建利和马冬三位老师共同编写，我们将多年授课的经验和书中内容紧密结合，以期达到切中考试命题规律、准确把握考试大纲、助广大考生一臂之力之目的。

付梓在即，仍恐疏漏，诚望读者和专家批评指正。

王长喜

2016年3月于北京

手机 APP 版使用流程



长喜英语 APP
下载专用码

软件准备

安卓手机用户在应用宝中下载“长喜英语”APP 或通过扫“长喜 100”二维码下载；注册并登录之后就可以在线学习啦！提示：苹果手机下载时请选用 Safari 浏览器。

扫码看视频讲解

扫码观看名师视频解析，全面梳理备考重难点。

扫码背单词

扫码背词，系统根据每位考生的识记情况自动为考生分类为“黑词”、“灰词”和“白词”，考生可重点识记“黑词”和“灰词”，减轻记忆负担。

扫码在线测评

扫码在线测评，当场确定得分、正确答案及详细解析。系统会根据每位考生的做题情况为其自动分类为“黑题”和“白题”。动态错题本让考生复习更高效。

PC 版使用流程

进入 www.changxi.org，注册或用手机 APP 版用户名、密码登录后拖拽下拉条到“课程名称”处，输入本书书名，搜索获取本书，点击“开始学习”，这样大家就可以学习啦！

“开始学习” → “学习资源” → “链接”

观看名师视频解析，全面梳理重难点。

“开始学习” → “词汇学习”

点击“开始学习”下的“词汇学习”，系统根据每位考生的识记词汇量自动为考生分类为“黑词”，“灰词”和“白词”。考生可重点识记“黑词”和“灰词”，减轻记忆负担。

“开始学习” → “文章学习” → “课后练习”

在线测评，当场确定得分、正确答案及详细解析。系统会根据每位考生的做题情况为其自动分类为“黑题”和“白题”。动态错题本让考生复习更高效。

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第一章 直击考点



直击考点部分

第一章 直击 Part A 考点

一、主旨大意题



名师微课

主旨大意题考查考生对一篇文章中心思想的理解，难度不算太高，但其解答的正确与否相当关键，直接影响考生对本篇文章其他试题的解答。主旨大意题题干中经常出现的关键词有 main idea/topic, main/key point, mainly discuss/explain/about, purpose, best title 等。

(一) 考点类型

主旨大意题的考查形式主要有以下四种：

▶▶ 1. 篇章主旨

针对整篇文章的主题进行提问。一般主题句出现在首段的居多，其次是末段，有时甚至需要结合不同段落的主题进行综合概括。

【真题回现】

第1段：All around the world, lawyers generate more hostility than the members of any other profession – with the possible exception of journalism. But there are few places where clients have more grounds for complaint than America.

第2段：During the decade before the economic crisis, spending on legal services in America grew twice as fast as inflation. The best lawyers made skyscrapers-full of money, tempting ever more students to pile into law schools. But most law graduates never get a big-firm job. Many of them instead become the kind of nuisance-lawsuit filer that makes the tort system a costly nightmare.

第3段：There are many reasons for this. One is the excessive costs of a legal education. There is just one path for a lawyer in most American states: a four-year undergraduate degree in some unrelated subject, then a three-year law degree at one of 200 law schools authorized by the American Bar Association and an expensive preparation for the bar exam. This leaves today's average law-school graduate with \$100,000 of debt on top of undergraduate debts. Law-school debt means that many cannot afford to go into government or non-profit work, and that they have to work fearsomely hard.

第4段：Reforming the system would help both lawyers and their customers. Sensible ideas have been around for a long time, but the state-level bodies that govern the profession have been too conservative to implement them. One idea is to allow people to study law as an undergraduate degree. Another is to let students sit for the bar after only two years of law school. If the bar exam is truly a stern enough test for a would-be lawyer, those who can sit it earlier should be allowed to do so. Students who do not need the extra training could cut their debt mountain by a third.

第5段：The other reason why costs are so high is the restrictive guild-like ownership structure of the business. Except in the District of Columbia, non-lawyers may not own any share of a law firm. This keeps fees high and innovation slow. There is pressure for change from within the profession, but opponents of change among the regulators insist that keeping outsiders out of a law firm isolates lawyers from the pressure to make money rather than serve clients ethically.

第 6 段 : In fact, allowing non-lawyers to own shares in law firms would reduce costs and improve services to customers, by encouraging law firms to use technology and to employ professional managers to focus on improving firms' efficiency. After all, other countries, such as Australia and Britain, have started liberalizing their legal professions. America should follow.

In this text, the author mainly discusses _____.

- [A] flawed ownership of America's law firms and its causes
- [B] the factors that help make a successful lawyer in America
- [C] a problem in America's legal profession and solutions to it
- [D] the role of undergraduate studies in America's legal education

解析 本题是考查篇章主旨的主旨大意题, 应根据文章中几个段落的主题进行综合概括。该文章属于问题评述型文章, 首段和第 2 段作者指出法律界存在的问题; 第 3~5 段分析了原因: 法律专业的学习花费过高, 其行会的限制性所有权结构使得非律师者不能持有律师事务所的股份, 导致费用高、创新缓慢; 第 6 段针对这些问题提出了解决方法。因此, 文章采用了提出问题——分析问题——解决问题的结构, [C] 是对本文大意的最好概括, 故为答案。[A] 属于以偏概全, 第 5~6 段提到的律师业行会的限制性所有权结构的缺陷仅为原因之一, 不能概括大意, 故排除; [B] 和 [D] 属于无中生有, 原文未提及, 故均可排除。

►► 2. 段落主旨

针对某一段或几段的主题提问。主题句可能是段落的首句、末句, 也可能需要从其他上下文中寻找或总结。

【真题回现】

第 1 段 : It used to be so straightforward. A team of researchers working together in the laboratory would submit the results of their research to a journal. A journal editor would then remove the authors' names and affiliations from the paper and send it to their peers for review. Depending on the comments received, the editor would accept the paper for publication or decline it. Copyright rested with the journal publisher, and researchers seeking knowledge of the results would have to subscribe to the journal.

In the first paragraph, the author discusses _____.

- [A] the background information of journal editing
- [B] the publication routine of laboratory reports
- [C] the relations of authors with journal publishers
- [D] the traditional process of journal publication

解析 本题是考查段落主旨的主旨大意题。首段中 used to be 和几个句子均含有的 would 等词都表明该段说的是过去的情况。首句指出过去学术成果出版的特点——直接、简单; 第 2~4 句介绍了过去学术成果出版的三个步骤; 第 5 句指出这种出版方式让出版商享有版权。因此首段主要讲述的就是过去学术成果出版的流程, 故答案为 [D]。[A] 属于以偏概全, “期刊编辑的背景信息”只是局部信息, 不能说是首段讨论的主题; [B] 忽略了关键的时间限定词“过去的”, 与首段主题不对等; [C] 也属于以偏概全, “作者与期刊出版商之间的关系”只是局部信息, 不是首段讨论的主题, 故均可排除。

►► 3. 文章标题

题目要求为文章选择合适的标题。选择文章标题也是对文章主题的判断, 因为标题能直接反映出文章的主题。需要注意的是, 文章的标题常以名词词组的形式来表达。

【真题回现】

第 1 段 : When Liam McGee departed as president of Bank of America in August, his explanation was surprisingly straight up. Rather than cloaking his exit in the usual vague excuses, he came right out and

said he was leaving “to pursue my goal of running a company.” Broadcasting his ambition was “very much my decision,” McGee says. Within two weeks, he was talking for the first time with the board of Hartford Financial Services Group, which named him CEO and chairman on September 29.

第2段: McGee says leaving without a position lined up gave him time to reflect on what kind of company he wanted to run. It also sent a clear message to the outside world about his aspirations. And McGee isn't alone. In recent weeks the No.2 executives at Avon and American Express quit with the explanation that they were looking for a CEO post. As boards scrutinize succession plans in response to shareholder pressure, executives who don't get the nod also may wish to move on. A turbulent business environment also has senior managers cautious of letting vague pronouncements cloud their reputations.

第3段: As the first signs of recovery begin to take hold, deputy chiefs may be more willing to make the jump without a net. In the third quarter, CEO turnover was down 23% from a year ago as nervous boards stuck with the leaders they had, according to Liberum Research. As the economy picks up, opportunities will abound for aspiring leaders.

第4段: The decision to quit a senior position to look for a better one is unconventional. For years executives and headhunters have adhered to the rule that the most attractive CEO candidates are the ones who must be poached. Says Korn/Ferry senior partner Dennis Carey, “I can't think of a single search I've done where a board has not instructed me to look at sitting CEOs first.”

第5段: Those who jumped without a job haven't always landed in top positions quickly. Ellen Marram quit as chief of Tropicana a decade ago, saying she wanted to be a CEO. It was a year before she became head of a tiny Internet-based commodities exchange. Robert Willumstad left Citigroup in 2005 with ambitions to be a CEO. He finally took that post at a major financial institution three years later.

第6段: Many recruiters say the old disgrace is fading for top performers. The financial crisis has made it more acceptable to be between jobs or to leave a bad one. “The traditional rule was it's safer to stay where you are, but that's been fundamentally inverted,” says one headhunter. “The people who've been hurt the worst are those who've stayed too long.”

Which of the following is the best title for the text?

[A] CEOs: Where to Go?

[B] CEOs: All the Way Up?

[C] Top Managers Jump Without a Net

[D] The Only Way Out for Top Performers

解析 本题是考查文章标题的主旨大意题。文章前三段讲述最近高层管理者跳槽的情况很普遍,而且是在没有找到下家的情况下就贸然跳槽;第4~5段转而论述辞去高级职位而去寻找更好的工作并不是常规做法,并且分析了这种做法的弊端;第6段又回到目前的情况,强化文章观点:没有找到下家就跳槽并不丢人。由此可知,[C]是文章的最佳标题。[A]和[B]是利用文章中反复出现的CEO所设置的干扰项,CEO只是高层管理者跳槽的目标,而不是其现在的职位,因此不是主题词;[D]说法过于绝对,且不足以概括全文。

►► 4. 文章/段落的写作目的

考查文章或段落的写作目的。任何文章都有一定的写作目的,如果文章的主题是客观地存在于文章中,那文章的写作目的则很可能会带有作者明显的主观色彩。判断写作目的时一定要清楚作者对文章主题(所涉及的人或事物)的态度。此类题的题干表现形式多为 What's the author's purpose in writing this passage? 需要指出的是,近几年考研试题中没有再出现过此类直接考查目的的主旨大意题。

【真题回现】

第1段: Taste is such a subjective matter that we don't usually conduct preference tests for food.

The most you can say about anyone's preference, is that it's one person's opinion. But because the two big cola companies – Coca-Cola and Pepsi Cola are marketed so aggressively, we've wondered how big a role taste preference actually plays in brand loyalty. We set up a taste test that challenged people who identified themselves as either Coca-Cola or Pepsi fans: Find your brand in a blind tasting.

...

末段: While both groups did better than chance would predict, nearly half the participants in each group made the wrong choice two or more times. Two people got all four samples wrong. Overall, half the participants did about as well on the last round of tasting as on the first, so fatigue, or taste burnout, was not a factor. Our preference test results suggest that only a few Pepsi participants and Coke fans may really be able to tell their favorite brand by taste and price.

The author's main purpose in writing this article is to ____.

- [A] argue that taste testing is an important marketing strategy
- [B] emphasize that taste and price are closely related to each other
- [C] recommend that blind tasting be introduced in the quality control of colas
- [D] show that taste preference is highly subjective

解析 本题是考查文章写作目的的主旨大意题。文章开头提出,人们对味道的感觉是一个很主观的事情,并引出组织味觉测试来确定不看标签是否能猜对品牌(如可口可乐和百事可乐)。结论表明只有很少的百事可乐或可口可乐的爱好者能真正通过味道和价格辨别出他们喜爱的品牌,从而与文章开头提出的观点保持一致。由此可知,作者写这篇文章的观点在于表明味觉很主观,个体差异性大,故答案为[D]。[A]论证味觉测试是一个很重要的营销手段,[B]强调味道与价格的关系,[C]建议可乐质检的时候采用蒙瓶试饮,这三项在文章中均未提及。

(二) 解题技巧

主旨大意题主要有以下三条解题技巧:

►► 1. 关注各段首句

因为西方人习惯开门见山地表达自己要说明的主要对象或论述的主要观点,然后广泛引用材料去论述,因此一般而言,首段的首句构成文章的中心,而各段的首句构成各段落的中心。

【真题回现】

第1段: Of all the changes that have taken place in English-language newspapers during the past quarter-century, perhaps the most far-reaching has been the inexorable decline in the scope and seriousness of their arts coverage.

第2段: It is difficult to the point of impossibility for the average reader under the age of forty to imagine a time when high-quality arts criticism could be found in most big-city newspapers. Yet a considerable number of the most significant collections of criticism published in the 20th century consisted in large part of newspaper reviews. To read such books today is to marvel at the fact that their learned contents were once deemed suitable for publication in general-circulation dailies.

第3段: We are even farther removed from the unfocused newspaper reviews published in England between the turn of the 20th century and the eve of World War II, at a time when newsprint was dirt-cheap and stylish arts criticism was considered an ornament to the publications in which it appeared. In those far-off days, it was taken for granted that the critics of major papers would write in detail and at length about the events they covered. Theirs was a serious business, and even those reviewers who wore their learning lightly, like George Bernard Shaw and Ernest Newman, could be trusted to know what they were about. These men believed in journalism as a calling, and were proud to be published in the daily press. "So few authors have brains enough or literary gift enough to keep their own end up in journalism," Newman wrote, "that I am

tempted to define 'journalism' as 'a term of contempt applied by writers who are not read to writers who are'."

第4段: Unfortunately, these critics are virtually forgotten. Neville Cardus, who wrote for the *Manchester Guardian* from 1917 until shortly before his death in 1975, is now known solely as a writer of essays on the game of cricket. During his lifetime, though, he was also one of England's foremost classical-music critics, a stylist so widely admired that his *Autobiography* (1947) became a best-seller. He was knighted in 1967, the first music critic to be so honored. Yet only one of his books is now in print, and his vast body of writings on music is unknown save for specialists.

第5段: Is there any chance that Cardus's criticism will enjoy a revival? The prospect seems remote. Journalistic tastes had changed long before his death, and postmodern readers have little use for the richly upholstered Vicwardian prose in which he specialized. Moreover, the amateur tradition in music criticism has been in headlong retreat.

What would be the best title for the text?

[A] Newspapers of the Good Old Days

[B] The Lost Horizon in Newspapers

[C] Mournful Decline of Journalism

[D] Prominent Critics in Memory

解析 本题是考查文章标题的主旨大意题。本文开头即提出主题: 报纸中的艺术报道在规模和严肃性上都呈下降趋势; 第2~3段回顾艺术评论曾经在报纸中的辉煌地位; 第4~5段以著名音乐评论家内维尔·卡达斯为例, 说明很多艺术评论家都已被人们遗忘, 而且他们复兴的前景也很渺茫。由此可见, 本文整体说的是报纸上的艺术评论已经淡出人们的视野。[B] “报纸中消失的视野”是对本文的准确概括, 故为答案。[A] “过去美好日子的报纸”和[D] “记忆中那些著名的评论家”都属于以偏概全, 不能概括文章主旨; [C] “令人惋惜的新闻工作的衰退”涵盖的范围过大, 原文只是讲述了艺术评论在报纸中的地位的衰退, 而新闻工作涵盖的面更广, 属过度推断。

►► 2. 关注首段末句

有些作者习惯先列出一些传统的观点或先对一些具体现象进行说明, 然后提出与之不同的观点或在结尾进行总结, 再在接下来的段落中作进一步论述。对于这类文章, 可分三种情况推测: 作者如果没有提出不同的观点, 则最后的总结句为文章的中心; 一旦提出不同的或完全对立的观点, 又在后文中加以论述, 则作者提出的新观点为文章的中心; 如果新老观点均是对同一个结果的论述, 那么该论述的结论为文章的中心。

【真题回现】

第1段: While still catching up to men in some spheres of modern life, women appear to be way ahead in at least one undesirable category. "Women are particularly susceptible to developing depression and anxiety disorders in response to stress compared to men," according to Dr. Yehuda, chief psychiatrist at New York's Veteran's Administration Hospital.

第2段: Studies of both animals and humans have shown that sex hormones somehow affect the stress response, causing females under stress to produce more of the trigger chemicals than do males under the same conditions. In several of the studies, when stressed-out female rats had their ovaries (the female reproductive organs) removed, their chemical responses became equal to those of the males.

第3段: Adding to a woman's increased dose of stress chemicals are her increased "opportunities" for stress. "It's not necessarily that women don't cope as well. It's just that they have so much more to cope with," says Dr. Yehuda. "Their capacity for tolerating stress may even be greater than men's," she observes, "it's just that they're dealing with so many more things that they become worn out from it more visibly and sooner."

第4段: Dr. Yehuda notes another difference between the sexes. "I think that the kinds of things that women are exposed to tend to be in more of a chronic or repeated nature. Men go to war and are exposed to

combat stress. Men are exposed to more acts of random physical violence. The kinds of interpersonal violence that women are exposed to tend to be in domestic situations, by, unfortunately, parents or other family members, and they tend not to be one-shot deals. The wear-and-tear that comes from these longer relationships can be quite devastating.”

第5段: Adeline Alvarez married at 18 and gave birth to a son, but was determined to finish college. “I struggled a lot to get the college degree. I was living in so much frustration that that was my escape, to go to school, and get ahead and do better.” Later, her marriage ended and she became a single mother. “It’s the hardest thing to take care of a teenager, have a job, pay the rent, pay the car payment, and pay the debt. I lived from paycheck to paycheck.”

第6段: Not everyone experiences the kinds of severe chronic stresses Alvarez describes. But most women today are coping with a lot of obligations, with few breaks, and feeling the strain. Alvarez’s experience demonstrates the importance of finding ways to diffuse stress before it threatens your health and your ability to function.

Which of the following would be the best title for the text?

- [A] Strain of Stress: No Way Out?
- [B] Responses to Stress: Gender Difference
- [C] Stress Analysis: What Chemicals Say
- [D] Gender Inequality: Women Under Stress

解析 文章首段通过两性比较引出末句的主题: 在面对压力时, 女性比男性更容易产生抑郁和焦虑; 接下来的各段论述了性别的差异使女性在压力面前与男性有着不同的表现及特点; 最后两段论述了女性承受巨大压力的现状。作者在该文章中自始至终没有提出与首段末句所指观点不同的观点, 故最后的总结句“……大多数的女性承担着许多责任, 休息时间很少, 压力很大”为文章的中心, 故答案为[D]。三个干扰项都涉及了文章的关键词之一: stress。[A]过于宽泛, 只涉及压力的副作用, 没涉及另一关键词women, 且作者在文章末尾强调了缓解压力的意义, no way out与作者的观点不一致; [B]停留在两性对压力的反应的差异上, 没有强调女性所面临的压力的特点; [C]中谈到的有关“化学物质”的内容只在第2段提到, 不足以概括全文。

▶▶ 3. 定位中心词

当不能直接找出文章的主题句时, 通常作者叙述较多或强调较多的某一事物或某一观点即为文章的中心。在题目做答时, 采用中心词定位法, 排除不含中心词内容的选项, 对比有中心词内容的选项, 选择与中心词联系最紧密的选项。

【真题再现】

第1段: During the past generation, the American middle-class family that once could count on hard work and fair play to keep itself financially secure has been transformed by economic risk and new realities. Now a pink slip, a bad diagnosis, or a disappearing spouse can reduce a family from solidly middle class to newly poor in a few months.

第2段: In just one generation, millions of mothers have gone to work, transforming basic family economics. Scholars, policymakers, and critics of all stripes have debated the social implications of these changes, but few have looked at the side effect: family risk has risen as well. Today’s families have budgeted to the limits of their new two-paycheck status. As a result, they have lost the parachute they once had in times of financial setback – a back-up earner (usually Mom) who could go into the workforce if the primary earner got laid off or fell sick. This “added-worker effect” could support the safety net offered by unemployment insurance or disability insurance to help families weather bad times. But today, a disruption to family fortunes can no longer be made up with extra income from an otherwise-stay-at-home partner.