

考研第一方案丛书



北文学校教学研究委员会 编



2008 年考研英语

三轮阅读

128 篇

ENGLISH FOR MA/MS CANDIDATES

- ➔ 第一轮
题材阅读：熟悉题材、吃透词汇
- ➔ 第二轮
题型阅读：洞悉规律、把握方向
- 第三轮
套题训练：掌握技巧、应对变幻

学苑出版社



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北文
考研

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ENGLISH FOR MA/MS CANDIDATES

主 编：王长喜

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吴耀武

学苑出版社

一天只用一小时
60天成功阅读

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一天「只用」一小时

← 阅读过关不用愁

考研英语试题中；哪部分占的分值最大？——阅读理解！60分！

考研英语试题中，哪部分最难？——阅读理解！

阅读理解真有那么难吗？其实也不难！关键在于你怎么复习。跟随我们精心编写的《2008年考研英语三轮阅读128篇》学习计划安排复习吧，本书将阅读复习安排为三个阶段，每轮各有侧重，55天时间，每天大约利用一小时，你就不用再愁阅读关！

在编写上，本书突出了以下几个特点：

一、三轮编排，合理科学

“知己知彼，百战不殆。”克服考研英语阅读这一难关，首先要做到知己知彼。三轮的编排能让你在知己的过程中知彼：

1. 第一轮“题材阅读通练”：本轮首先从阅读 Part A、Part B、Part C 三部分所选的文章类型出发，让大家全方位、多角度熟悉各类阅读题材，为进一步研究题型打好基础；同时通过这一轮的练习，大家可以了解自己在阅读理解中的困难，是词汇量不足，理解难句不过关，还是对通篇结构把握有困难，此所谓“知己”。

2. 第二轮“题型分类演练”：把握自己的不足之处以后，我们还要做到“知彼”。本轮分别对三部分题型的命题规律进行总结，大家在练习过程中可以了解各题型的命题规律和考点出处，同时掌握一定的解题技巧，此所谓“知彼”。

3. 第三轮“题解技巧训练”：“知己知彼”以后，就有了基本功的沉淀，但是还需要实战经验的积累才能轻松上考场，本轮正是以此为目的而设计。该轮模拟真题的出题思路、选材风格、试题比例等，共准备了5套模拟试题，大家通过一定量的强化训练，既巩固之前之所学，也可提前适应考试。

二、选材精心，设题标准

本书处处体现一个“精”字，每一篇文章都经过精心挑选。全书的128篇文章主要选自考研命题最常选材的几大英美报刊，包括 The Economist, Time, Newsweek, Newscientist, The Observer 等等，其体裁、题材、主题、长度都贴近真题；试题难度或等同于真题，或稍高于真题，真正做到精心选文、精心裁减、精心设题。

三、内容安排，详略得当

根据各轮的不同宗旨，同时也考虑到大家的实际需要，我们在本书不同的部分分别突出

了对文章的结构、难点、长句、试题、词汇等方面的详解、详译。

1. 每篇文章都标明了建议阅读时间，方便考生控制阅读速度；每篇或每单元之后都附有“做题效果分析栏”，大家可以随时通过数据分析了解自己的不足，更有针对性地学习。

2. 每篇文章均给出了详细的“结构分析”，从写作角度出发分析作者的行文思路，帮助大家理解作者的行文方式与写作目的的基础上深刻理解原文。

3. 每篇文章均摘取 10 个核心词汇，60 个单词汇总为一张词汇卡片，穿插在全书中，便于大家巩固记忆。

4. 第一轮的题目阅读通练部分每篇文章都给出了精确的全文翻译，有助于理解原文。

5. 第一轮每篇文章的“难句过关”从句法角度进行了清晰的结构剖析。解析中使用的一些标记符号如下：主语用**黑正体**标注，谓语用**黑斜体**标注，宾语和表语下划波浪线，定语用（圆括号）括起来，定语从句的先行词下标着重号，状语用[方括号]括起来。另外，在宾语补足语下划双直线，同位语用{大括号}括起来。

6. 第二轮题型分类演练部分引入了连线解析，一目了然地揭示考点出处。

四、立足考试，高于考试

本书的主要目的是让考生熟悉考试、熟悉题型，针对自身不足重点突破，强化训练，从而提高应试技能。但我们最终的目的是帮助考生练好英语基本功，提高英语阅读能力。因此我们在选材时遵循了“持平就高”的原则，即一部分文章难度、长度与真题一致，另有一部分文章长度、难度都稍高于真题。难度较高的文章，我们都对其难点词汇（即超纲词）进行了注释，并给出了超纲词汇表，方便考生进一步增加词汇量，我们相信：起点高，所达到的高度必然高！

让我们行动起来，每天利用一小时，顺利通过阅读关！

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第一轮 题材阅读通练

1

全方位、多角度 熟悉考研阅读题材，夯实基础

考研英语阅读文章题材一般可以划分为四大类：社会生活类（包括历史、家庭、人口、交通、体育、环境能源问题及其他社会现象及社会热门话题）、科学技术类（包括大气、地质、海洋、遗传、语言、空间、医学、计算机等）、商业经济类（包括公司商业活动、公司市场表现、经济现象、企业并购、金融、国家经济等）和文化教育类（包括教育体制、教育现象、文化现象、艺术等）。

本轮包括了以上四大题材、三部分题型共 50 篇阅读文章。这些题材的文章多来自于 The Economist, Newsweek, Time, Newscientist, the Observer 等考研英语题源报刊。除本轮提供的文章外，大家还可以在在第一轮复习阶段尽量多从题源报刊上选取一些时文阅读，以便扩大知识面，了解英语国家社会各个方面新动向、新热点，并掌握阅读这类文章的正确方法。

Study Plan

学习时间	学习目标	学习内容	页码
第1天	熟悉Part A社会生活类文章	Text 1~Text 2	3~7
第2天		Text 3~Text 4	7~12
第3天		Text 5~Text 6	12~17
第4天		Text 7~Text 8	17~22
第5天		Text 9~Text 10	22~26
第6天	熟悉Part B社会生活类文章	Text 1~Text 2	27~31
第7天	熟悉Part C社会生活类文章	Text 1~Text 2	31~36
第8天	熟悉Part A科学技术类文章	Text 1~Text 2	37~42
第9天		Text 3~Text 4	42~46
第10天		Text 5~Text 6	46~51
第11天		Text 7~Text 8	51~56
第12天		Text 9~Text 10	56~61
第13天	熟悉Part B科学技术类文章	Text 1~Text 3	61~69
第14天	熟悉Part C科学技术类文章	Text 1~Text 2	70~74
第15天		Text 3~Text 4	74~78
第16天		Text 5 ~ Text 7	78~84
第17天	熟悉Part A商业经济类文章	Text 1~Text 2	85~90
第18天		Text 3~Text 4	90~94
第19天		Text 5~Text 6	95~99
第20天	熟悉Part B商业经济类文章	Text 1~Text 2	99~104
第21天	熟悉Part C商业经济类文章	Text	104~106
第22天	熟悉Part A文化教育类文章	Text 1~Text 2	107~111
第23天		Text 3~Text 5	111~119
第24天	熟悉Part B文化教育类文章	Text 1~Text 2	120~125

第一章 社会生活类

Part A

Directions: Read the following texts. Answer the questions below each text by choosing [A], [B], [C] or [D].

Text 1

字数: 439 words; 建议阅读时间: 12.5 分钟

The Manchurian Candidate, Frank Sinatra, unable to fathom (了解, 明白) the depth and extent of the evil that had been done to the mind of a man programmed to become a killer cries, "Hell, hell!" People may say the same thing after last week's school shooting of a six-year-old girl by a six-year-old boy. On Tuesday the boy brought a pistol to an elementary¹ school in Mount Morris Township, near Flint, Mich., and shot a classmate, Kayla Rolland, to death. ① He is too young to be charged with anything, but the county prosecutor² has charged the man who left the loaded gun lying around with involuntary manslaughter (过失杀人罪), contributing to the delinquency (罪过, 不法行为) of a minor and gross neglect³ each of which has a wider application. ② The story may be too unusual for the drawing of larger lessons, but one reason it is so troubling is that it touches the worst of America's social ills, including the shaping of a boy who became a loaded gun himself.

Who killed Kayla Rolland? A six-year-old classmate did it. On Tuesday morning, he went to the Theo J. Buell Elementary School carrying both a concealed⁴ Davis 32 semiautomatic handgun, advertised as "the original⁵ pocket pistol", and a knife. Another kid reported the knife to a teacher and it was taken away. The boy held on to the gun shortly before 10 a. m. . Chris Boaz, a seven-year-old boy, witnessed⁶ the following scene. The children were changing classrooms, from a small reading group to a computer training class. This is contrary⁷ to the police report that the crime occurred inside a classroom. The kids were on the first level heading to the second when the boy pulled out his pistol. Kayla was walking ahead of him up the school stairs. He called out, "I don't like you." She had her back to him, then turned and asked as a challenge⁸, "So?" ③ The boy, who had first pointed the gun at another classmate, swung around and fired a single bullet that entered Kayla's right arm and traveled through her vital organs. Boaz says he saw blood on both sides of Kayla's stomach. She grabbed her stomach then her neck, gasping for air.

The shooter ran to the bathroom to hide and tossed the gun into the trash, Kayla was treated by paramedics⁹ at the school and was taken to Hurley Medical Center where she was pronounced dead at 10:29 a. m. . Immediate after the shooting, the principal made all students stay in classrooms, and locked classroom doors in the school. The boy, who did not attempt¹⁰ to run away, was taken to the principal's office where he was questioned.

- From the way in which the author narrates the case, we can conclude that he arranges the materials in
 [A] a spatial order. [B] a chronological order.
 [C] a serial order. [D] an argumentative order.
- In the first paragraph, the author is mainly concerned with
 [A] showing that children are not free from crimes.
 [B] indicating that society should draw lessons from the case.
 [C] implying that handguns can be fatal.
 [D] informing us that better weapons will lead to more victims.
- In the last paragraph of this passage, the author uses the word "paramedic" to mean a
 [A] surgeon who has operations. [B] physician who majored in stomach diseases.
 [C] medical worker who treats minor illnesses. [D] dentist who helps his patients with their teeth.
- Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?
 [A] The boy shooter can not be sentenced to jail.
 [B] The shooting disclosed one of the worst evils of the U. S. society.
 [C] If Kayla had not turned and challenged the boy, she might not have been shot.

[D] The police report described exactly what had happened.

5. The best title for this passage is

[A] Child Killer.

[B] The Catastrophe of Handguns.

[C] The Education in Primary Schools.

[D] Child Delinquency.

做题效果分析

实际做题时间	分	秒	得分	错误类型	主旨题	推理题	细节题	观点题	语义题
			5×2分						



结构分析

本篇是一篇新闻通讯报道。文章首先发表作者对该事件引发的思考,而后第二段和第三段中详细描述了事情的经过,从而引起读者的思考和共鸣。全文理解的难点在第一段的几个句子。



难句过关(释义对应的序号见全文翻译)

① He is too young [to be charged with anything], but **the county prosecutor has charged** the man (who left the loaded gun lying around) **with involuntary manslaughter, contributing to the delinquency of a minor and gross neglect** (each of which has a wider application).

【解析】并列复合句。本句的结构较复杂, but 连接两个并列分句, 每个分句中都含有一个“charge ... with ...”结构。第二个分句中, charge 的宾语 the man 后跟了“who left the loaded gun lying around”定语从句。同时 with 后跟了三个宾语: involuntary manslaughter, contributing ... 和 gross neglect。接下来的“each of which”是修饰这三个宾语的定语从句。

② The story **may be too unusual** [for the drawing of larger lessons], but **one reason** (it is so troubling) **is that it touches the worst of America's social ills, including the shaping of a boy (who became a loaded gun himself).**

【解析】本句是一个并列复合句。but 连接两个有转折关系的并列句, 后一个分句是一个复合句, 含有一个 that 引导的表语从句, 该从句中还含有一个 who 引导的定语从句, 其先行词为 boy; “it is so troubling”是省略了连接词 that 的定语从句修饰主语 one reason。

③ The boy, (who had first pointed the gun at another classmate), **swung around and fired** a single bullet (that entered Kayla's right arm and traveled through her vital organs).

【解析】本句是一个含有定语从句的复合句。who 引导的定语从句修饰主语 The boy, that 引导的定语从句修饰宾语 bullet。



全文翻译

富兰克·辛那特拉, 这位曼彻鲁的候选人, 无论如何也不能理解, 邪恶要有怎样的魔力才能将一个普通人变成杀人凶手啊! 他大呼道“罪恶啊, 罪恶”。上个星期发生在学校的枪击事件也会让人们发出同样的感慨, 一位六岁的小男孩枪杀了一位同龄的小女孩。星期二, 小男孩携带一把手枪来到了密歇根州的福林特附近的蒙特莫里斯镇的一所小学里, 并用它杀死了他的一位同学卡夫拉·罗兰德。①他因为不到刑事责任年龄而无法被起诉, 但是该县的公诉人已经以三项罪名控告随意乱放那把上了膛的肇事枪支的人: 过失杀人、促使未成年人犯罪和重大疏忽, 任何一项罪名的适用范围都很广。②对于吸取更大的教训而言, 该事件似乎太非同寻常, 但是此事之所以这么令人担忧是由于他触及到美国社会的顽症, 包括使一个小男孩自己变成了一把上膛的手枪。

究竟是谁杀死了卡夫拉·罗兰德? 是一个六岁的同班同学干的。星期二的早上, 他来到了布尔小学, 随身藏着一把手枪和一把小刀。手枪是一把大卫斯 32 式半自动手枪, 它被广告商标榜为“新型的口袋手枪”。一个七岁的小男孩发现了小刀并报告了老师, 小刀被没收了。但在将近上午十点时, 小男孩握紧了手枪。一个七岁的小男孩克里斯·波艾兹亲眼目睹了以下的一幕。学生们正在从一个小的阅读小组教室挪到计算机培训室, 这和警察所称的枪击事件发生在一间教室内完全相反。当小男孩将枪拔出来的时候, 孩子们正在从一楼走向二楼的教室。卡夫拉走在他的前面, 朝楼上走去, 他大喊: “我不喜欢你”。她本来是背对着他的, 这时她转过身来, 挑衅地回敬道: “那又怎么样?” ③这位小男孩, 将原先指向别的手枪旋转一圈, 并打出了一发子弹, 子弹打到了女孩的右胳膊并穿过了她的致命的部位。

波艾兹说:他看到了卡夫拉的肚子两边的血喷涌而出,她一边急促地呼吸,一边痛苦地捂住了她的肚子和脖子。

开枪者跑到了洗手间藏了起来,把枪丢到了垃圾堆里,学校的医务人员对卡夫拉进行了简单的救治并马上把她送到了赫利医疗中心,10:29分,她被宣布死亡。枪击事件后不久,校长让所有的学生呆在教室里,并且锁上了学校里所有的教室门。那位并没有企图逃走的小男孩被带到校长的办公室接受审讯。



答案与解析

1. 【解析】选[B]。推理判断题。统观全文,作者根据事件发生的先后顺序讲述了一起校园杀人案,组织材料主要是以时间为顺序,所以[B]“按时间先后顺序”是正确选项。
2. 【解析】选[B]。推理判断题。作者在第一段中简单叙述了与校园枪击案有关的背景和情况,并指出了其社会影响,不难看出作者的目的是让社会认真反思,吸取教训。其他三个选项都过于表面化,没能表达出作者的意图。
3. 【解析】选[C]。语义理解题。根据上下文,Kayla 在学校经过“paramedics”的治疗后,又被送入大医院。可以判断出 paramedics 指的是“处理小病的护理人员”,故选[C]。
4. 【解析】选[D]。事实细节题。由于小男孩还太小,不能判罪,所以不选[A];[B]与第一段最后一句相符;第二段中描述说,小男孩最初将枪口对准别人,所以也不选[C]。文中提到警察报告与目击者的描述在开枪地点上并不一致,故选[D]。
5. 【解析】选[A]。主旨大意题。本文主要叙述了在一个小学发生的小学生枪击杀人案,选项[A]最能概括这一内容,故为本题答案。[B]太过具体;[C]、[D]又过于笼统,因此都不适合做文章的标题。

Text 2

字数:527 words;建议阅读时间:15 分钟

① There was a time when camping was considered to be a poor way of spending a holiday: OK for boy scouts(童子军) and hard-up students, but hardly the thing for sophisticated¹, comfort-loving adults. The adults have at last discovered that the boy scouts have really been on to a good thing all these years. If you go camping, it no longer means that you will be bitten to death by mosquitoes; have to drink brackish(有盐味的) coffee; live on corned beef; suffocate(使窒息) or freeze in a sleeping-bag; hump(圆形的隆起物) gargantuan(庞大的) weights on your back. Camping has become the great pursuit² of motorists the world over. All the discomforts associated with it have been miraculously whisked(蹙蹙地迅速移动) away. For a modest outlay(费用), you can have a comfortable, insulated³ tent. For a not-so-modest outlay, you can have an elaborate⁴ affair which resembles⁵ a portable bungalow(带走廊的平房), complete with three bedrooms, a living-room, a kitchen and a porch. The portable furniture is light and comfortable; the gas stove brews excellent coffee or grills a tender⁶ steak; the refrigerator keeps the beer and ice-cream cold; and as for a good night's rest, well, you literally sleep on air. What more could you want?

No wonder the great rush is on. You see, camping has so much to offer. You enjoy absolute freedom. You have none of the headaches of advance hotel booking or driving round and round a city at midnight looking for a room. There are no cold hotel breakfasts, no surly staff to tip. For a ludicrously(滑稽地,可笑地) small sum, you can enjoy comforts which few hotels could provide. Modern camping sites are well equipped with hot and cold running water and even shops and dance floors! Low-cost holidays make camping an attractive proposition. But above all, you enjoy tremendous⁷ mobility. If you don't like a place, or if it is too crowded, you can simply get up and go. Conversely, you can stay as long as you like. You are the boss.

And then there's the sheer fun of it — especially if you have a family. ② Moping around a stuffy hotel room wondering what they are going to give you for dinner is a tedious⁸ business. By comparison, it's so exciting to arrive at a campsite, put up your tent and start getting a meal ready. You are active all the time and you are always close to nature. Imagine yourself beside some clear stream with mountains in the background. Night is falling, everything is peaceful — except for the delightful sound of chops sizzling(滋滋的响) in the pan! Camping provides you with a real change from everyday living. You get up earlier, go to bed earlier, develop a hearty appetite. You have enormous⁹ opportunity to meet people of various nationalities and to share your pleasures with them. People are so friendly when they are relaxed. How remote the strained¹⁰ world of hotels seems when you are camping! How cold and unfriendly the formal greetings that are exchanged each day between the residents! For a few precious weeks in the year, you really adopt a completely different way of life. And that's the essence of true recreation and real enjoyment.

- The tone of this passage is
[A] informative. [B] instructive. [C] provocative. [D] persuasive.
- According to the passage, which of the following can not be a reason for the popularity of camping?
[A] Because people can enjoy freedom out of it.
[B] Because improvements have been made on camping outfits.
[C] Because the activity itself has its own appeal.
[D] Because boy scouts and hard-up students often go camping.
- "Not-so-modest outlay" is closest in meaning to
[A] a large sum of expense. [B] a small sum of money.
[C] a nominal sum of expense. [D] a lump sum of outcome.
- What is the best title for this passage?
[A] Camping Is the Ideal Way of Spending a Holiday [B] Camping Has a Lot of Advantages
[C] Camping Provides You with a Real Change from Everyday Living
[D] Different Ideas about Camping
- Why does the author not mention any inconveniences in camping such as rain, cold and no amenities in the real beauty spots?
[A] To guide people to camping. [B] To allure people to camping.
[C] To convince people of going to camping. [D] The author ignores these.

做题效果分析

实际做题时间	得分	得分	错误类型	主旨题	推理题	细节题	观点题	语义题
	分	分						
	秒	分	5×2分					



结构分析

本文属于一篇议论文,文章结构似是松散,但细看全文三段,就会发现他们都紧紧围绕一个主题,那就是去野营您可以有许多的收获,享受那么多的舒适、自由和快乐。文章的第一段通过以前和现在野营条件的对照说明人们观念变化的原因是现在野营设施的齐全舒适;第二段,作者通过人们争相去野营的现状指出人们在野营中享受到无尽的自由,而第三段作者陈述野营的纯乐趣性,三段紧紧围绕一个主题,那也是作者的最终目的,劝告人们去野营吧!



难句过关(释义对应的序号见全文翻译)

- ① There was a time (when camping was considered to be a poor way of spending a holiday; OK for boy scouts and hard-up students, but hardly the thing for sophisticated, comfort-loving adults).

【解析】复合句。在本句中,主句结构不是很难,是 there be 句型结构,难点在表语的修饰成分,也就是 when 引导的定语从句。camping 是该从句中的主语,was considered 为谓语,a poor way 作表语。冒号后面的成分作补语;是对 a poor way 的更详细的解释。

- ② Moping around a stuffy hotel room wondering what they are going to give you for dinner is a tedious business.

【解析】该句的主语特别长,是 is 前面所有的部分,而这个主语有一个动名词“moping...”组成,后面的 wondering 短语是前面动作的伴随的状态,因此解释为“当你穿行于拥挤的旅馆房间的时候,想象着他们会为你提供什么样的午餐...”。what 引导一个宾语从句充当 wondering 的宾语。



全文翻译

①人们曾一度认为野营是一种非常乏味的度假方式;这种方式对那些童子军和手头有点紧的学生来说还算不错,但对于那些久经世故又喜欢舒适的大人们来说却太过艰辛了。然而,成年人最终发现,那些童子军们这些年来一直在经历一件对他们很有益的事情。去野营,不再意味着要被蚊子叮个半死;不得不喝着咸味的咖啡;靠腌牛肉度日;躺在那夏天令人窒息而冬天会把人冻死的睡袋里;背上要拖着沉重的行李包。野营已经受到世界上众多乘汽车旅行的人的青睐。所有能和野营联系起来的不快都已经被奇迹般地一扫而光了。如果费用不多,你可以买一个又舒适又防寒的帐篷;如果能支付得起更多一点的费用,您可以拥有一个精巧的像一个便携式小平房的物件,它包括了三间卧室、

一间起居室、一个厨房和一个走廊。这种便携式家具既轻便又舒适,燃气灶为您煮好清香的咖啡或为您烧烤脆嫩的牛排;冰箱里冷藏着啤酒和冰激凌;说到能否睡一个好觉的问题,说实在的,您简直就像睡在云中一样舒适。您还能再奢求什么呢?

难怪人们纷纷涌去野营呢?瞧瞧,野营能给予我们这么多!您会享有绝对的自由。您不必为预定一个高档旅馆而头疼,也不必为了找一个车位,在深夜将车在市区开来开去。您不必担心会有冰凉的旅馆早餐,也无需给态度粗鲁的侍者支付小费。只需要花费让您都发笑的一点钱,您就能够享受任何旅馆都无法提供的舒适。现代的宿营地设备齐全,可为您提供冷热水,甚至商店和舞场。低消费使得野营成为极富吸引力的度假新主张。但最重要的是,你能享有极大的灵活性。如果您不喜欢某个地方,或者是它太拥挤了,您可以起身就走;相反,您也可以愿待多久就待多久,因为你有权决定一切。

其次,野营绝对能使人愉快,尤其是当你全家都去野营时。②在闷热的旅店房间里没精打采地走来走去,想象着他们又会为您提供什么样的午餐是件极乏味的事情。与之相比,到达一个宿营地,支起您的帐篷,然后开始张罗一顿丰盛的饭菜会是多么的令人兴奋啊!您总会充满活力,又与自然离的那么近。想象一下,将自己置身于一条清冽的小泉旁,周山环绕。当夜幕降临时,万籁俱寂——惟有您锅中煎肉的欢快的嘶嘶声!野营为您的日常生活提供了彻底改变的机会。早睡早起,您会拥有好的食欲。您会有极大的机会遇到不同国籍的人,并与他们分享你的快乐。人们在放松的状态中会非常的友好。您在野营时就会体会到那做作的旅馆世界对您而言是多么遥远!那日常的相互之间的正式问候是多么的冷漠和无情啊!用一年中宝贵的几个星期,彻底地采用一种截然不同的生活方式,那才是消遣的本质和真正的享受。

答案与解析

1. 【解析】选[D]。观点态度题。纵观全文,作者列举了野营所能带给人的自由享受和大量乐趣所在,使人阅读后感到野营确实是很好的度假方式,因此全文是很有说服力的,故选[D]。[A] informative“提供资讯的”;[B] instructive“传达知识或信息的;有教育意义的”;[C] provocative“使人生气的,煽动的”。
2. 【解析】选[D]。事实细节题。文中第一段就讲到了野营装备的改进,此条为选项[B];第二段中着重讲了野营所体会到的自由的乐趣,故已包含选项[A];而全文作者都用一种积极的口吻讲述野营的魅力,自然选项[C]也包括在内。而选项[D]是野营还没有流行前就已存在的事实,并非野营现在流行的原因,所以选[D]。
3. 【解析】选[A]。语义理解题。本题中,考生可能不知道 outlay 的意思,但先看一下四个选项,有三个与“费用”有关,结合出题人思路及上下文意思,可判断 outlay 应为“费用”之意;modest 是一个多义词,本意为“朴实的、谦逊的”,其另外一个意思是“数量或范围上适度的或有限的”,not-so-modest 作为一个复合形容词,意思应该是“不是很节省的,一大笔钱的”,所以应选[A]。另外,也可根据上下文判断词义,含有“not-so-modest outlay”短语的句子与其上一句“For a modest outlay, you can have a comfortable, insulated tent.”形成对照,根据 tent 和 elaborate affair 之间的差别对照,也可判断该短语的意思。
4. 【解析】选[A]。主旨大意题。文章的标题应反映文章的主旨。而文章的主旨一般明确体现在首段或末段,或总结各段主要意思便可知。本篇开篇就提到将“野营”作为度假方式。总结各段意思可判断[A]做标题最合适。选项[B]、[C]和[D]都过于具体化,只是文章局部信息。
5. 【解析】选[B]。推理判断题。作者在整篇文章中只谈人们野营的积极方面,不难看出作者的目的是让人们认识野营的好处,以使人们改变对野营的成见,更好的寻求生活的乐趣。其他三个选项都过于表面化,没能表达出作者的意图。选项[A]、[D]很明显不符合题意;而作者并没有尽力去说服人们接受他的想法,因此[C]项也不符合题意。

Text 3

字数:389 words;建议阅读时间:11 分钟

①For the first time in the scientific community, there is total agreement that the activity of humans is at least partly responsible¹ for the rise of global temperature — specifically the emission of greenhouse gases like carbon dioxide, which is released² by the burning of wood, coal and petroleum products. Reducing harmful emissions(散发,发射) is just one area in which the United Nations Intergovernmental Panel is decidedly optimistic³. For one thing, in the short term it might not prove that difficult. ②Efficiency improvements alone could cut energy needs by as much as 30 percent at virtually⁴ no extra cost and, in developed countries, emission reductions of up to 60 percent “are technically feasible⁵”. In the longer term, harmful emissions⁶ will be reduced as the world changes over to cheaper, less environmentally damaging energy sources.

So, if it is economically and technically feasible to reduce harmful emissions, why is almost nothing being done? There are two main reasons. The first stems from the uncertainty about how hot the planet is going to get. The current estimate⁷ is extremely broad — between 0.8 and 3.5 degrees Celsius by 2100. If the former prediction is accurate⁸, it may be that we can adapt to it without difficulty. If, on the other hand, the latter is closer to reality, a complete rethink of the world's energy supplies is already long overdue(延误的, 期待已久的).

This leads directly to the second problem — the time scale involved. ③It is difficult to get people to act when predictions⁹ may take between 50 and 100 years to materialize. ④For politicians, who face elections every half decade or so, preventative action against a future threat — the magnitude of which is still very uncertain — carries heavy political risks.

Even if politicians in the developed world were to be forced into action, what of the developing world, which is economically dependent on fossil¹⁰ fuels? Should it reduce emissions, and suffer the consequences, because of mistakes made by the developed world? One suggestion is that developing countries be given allowances above the current emission standards. This would enable them to meet their industrialized needs and ultimately help them to finance environmentally sound technologies. This would seem the only realistic way of getting agreement from developing countries — a vital requirement because, if preventative action is going to work, you really do have to have everyone on board.

- In the longer span of the future, what is most important in reducing harmful emissions?
 - Efficiency improvements.
 - New energy sources.
 - New technologies.
 - Burning less of wood, coal and petroleum.
- What is people's attitude towards worldwide temperature rise?
 - They are very optimistic and therefore haven't done anything about it.
 - They are very anxious and have begun to reduce harmful emissions.
 - They are uncertain and therefore take a wait-and-see attitude.
 - They don't think the earth will be too hot to live on, hence they take a passive attitude.
- What will be the result of harmful emission reductions for the developing countries?
 - They will be able to avoid the mistakes made by the developed countries in harmful emission.
 - Their economy will collapse.
 - They will be forced to meet a certain emission standard to protect the environment.
 - They will have to develop new technologies so that the environment will not be threatened.
- The sentence "... if preventative action is going to work you really do have to have everyone on board" means
 - everyone should be responsible for worldwide temperature rise.
 - everyone should be alert in preventing the earth from becoming hotter.
 - people should take the initiative to preserve the fossil fuels.
 - people should work together as a team to reduce harmful emission.
- According to the passage, which of the following statements is a major factor that blocks the preventive action?
 - The developing world is unwilling to take preventive action.
 - People think the developed world should take more responsibility.
 - People do not consider the preventive action an urgent task.
 - Harmful emissions are hard to reduce in the developing countries.

做题效果分析

实际做题时间	分秒	得分	错误类型	主旨题	推理题	细节题	观点题	语义题
			5 × 2 分					



结构分析

本篇是议论文,文章采用的是“提出问题——分析原因——解决问题”的结构。第一段中作者对现状进行了分析,人们都了解温室效应的存在,也有一些可行的方案;第二段的第一句承上启下提出了问题,为什么人们不采取任何措施呢?在第二段和第三段中,作者详细分析了引起这个问题的多方面的原因;第四段作者提出解决问题的关键:先帮助发展中国家发展经济,然后才能解决环保问题。



难句过关(释义对应的序号见全文翻译)

- ① [For the first time in the scientific community], there **is total agreement** { that the activity of humans is at least partly responsible for the rise of global temperature — specifically the emission of greenhouse gases like **carbon dioxide**, (which is released by the burning of wood, coal and petroleum products.) }
- 【解析】多重复合句。本句的难点在于后面的表语, that 引导的整个句子是 agreement 的同位语。在这个同位语从句中, specifically 后面的句子是一个补充说明前面的句子的成分, 而 which 又引导了一个定语从句, 修饰 carbon dioxide。句子结构一层套一层, 需要耐心去分析。
- ② **Efficiency improvements** (alone) **could cut energy needs by as much as 30 percent at virtually no extra cost** and, [in developed countries, **emission reductions** (of up to 60 percent) **are technically feasible**].
- 【解析】并列句。本句中 and 连接两个并列分句, 两个分句都是简单句。只要看清楚了 and 的功能, 整个句子的分析就不是很难了。
- ③ **It is difficult** to get people to act [when **predictions may take between 50 to 100 years to materialize**.]
- 【解析】It 是形式主语, “to get...” 不定式结构是真正的主语。本句的难点在于 when 引导的时间状语从句中, between 这个介词引导的部分做的是 take 的宾语。
- ④ [For **politician**, (who face elections every half decade or so)], **preventative action** (against a **future threat** — (the magnitude of which is still very uncertain) — **carries heavy political risks**).
- 【解析】本句中包含了两个从句, 一个是由 who 引导的定语从句, 修饰 politician; 第二个从句是由两个破折号隔开的这个句子, 整个句子的引导词是 which, 指代 the future threat。所以句子主干就是 preventative action carries risks。



全文翻译

①有史以来第一次在科学界形成了共识, 即人类的活动对全球气温升高至少应该担负部分责任——特别是引起温室效应的气体如二氧化碳的释放, 这种气体往往是由木材、煤和石油产品的燃烧而释放出来。能够减少有害气体的排放仅仅是联合国政府间环保小组感到非常乐观的一个领域。最起码, 短期内, 它的实施证明不会有很大的困难。②仅靠提高效率一项就能节约 30% 的能源, 而事实上无需有额外的花销, 而对于发达国家而言, 降低 60% 的排放量在技术上是可行的。而从长远来看, 随着世界各国逐步采用既便宜又更为环保的能源, 有害气体的排放量也会随之减少的。

那么, 如果在经济和技术方面减少有害气体的排放都是可行的, 为什么人们几乎不采取任何行动呢? 主要原因有两点: 第一点源于我们对地球气候变暖幅度的不确定性。现行的估计是非常粗略的——到 2100 年估计会升高 0.8~3.5 摄氏度。如果前一种估计是正确的, 那么我们很容易就可以适应这个温度。但如果后者更接近实际情形的话, 那我们早应该对全球能源供应形势重新认真地考虑一番了。

这直接导致了第二个问题——相应的时间跨度问题。③在仍需要 50 到 100 年的时间才能将预言变成现实的情形下, 人们是很难付诸实际行动的。④对于那些每隔五年左右就要面临大选的政治家们, 对未来的威胁采取防御性的措施会承担极大的政治风险, 尤其是当这种威胁的程度大小尚无定论的时候。

即便是发达国家的政治家们被迫采取措施, 那发展中国家又怎么办呢? 他们在经济上还依赖矿物类原料。他们需要因为发达国家所犯的过错, 而减少排放量, 而去承担这种后果吗? 一种建议便是为发展中国家制定较为宽松的排放标准。这样就使他们能够适应其工业化的需求, 最终使他们有经济能力采用环保技术, 这也是能与发展中国家就环保问题达成协议的惟一现实的办法——而这是我们达到目的必然要求, 因为要想使环保预防性措施起作用, 就需要每个人都参与进来。



答案与解析

1. 【解析】选[B]。事实细节题。第一段最后一句中, in the longer term 与题干中 in the longer span 意思一致, 可判断答题依据应在该句, 该句称, 改用更经济和危害更少的燃料是减少废气排放的根本, 所以选[B]。选项[A]、[C]、[D]都与暂时减少有害物质的排放相关, 所以错。
2. 【解析】选[C]。事实细节题。第二段称, 目前对气候变暖的估计没有一个准确的说法, 并且时间跨度也比较长, 温室效应的不确定性使人们并不过于担心, 因而采取了走着瞧的态度。符合这一意思的只有[C]。

3. 【解析】选[B]。推理判断题。从本文最后两段可以看出,发展中国家经济上严重依赖矿物类燃料,如果得不到发达国家的经济援助,它们采用新技术减少排放的成本太高,经济上将无法承受,所以选[B]。
4. 【解析】选[D]。语义理解题。本句主要是说,要想在世界上推行减少废气排放政策,需要每个人都参与进来,关键是要理解 have everyone on board 的意思。选项[D]符合题意。
5. 【解析】选[C]。事实细节题。本文介绍了减少废气排放的障碍,气候变暖幅度的不确定性和时间跨度太长导致人们不把这看作是一个迫切需要解决的问题,人们并未感到紧迫感,所以选[C]。文章只说在发展中国家中推行减少废气排放政策,若排放标准一样,则实施上会有问题,并没说发展中国家是否愿意,[A]错;文中并未说发达国家应负更大的责任,选项[B]错;文章只针对发展中国家减少废气排放的问题做了分析,并提出了建议,并未明确说减少废气排放是否很难,可排除[D]。

Text 4

字数:437 words; 建议阅读时间:12.5 分钟

A couple of months ago, Blanca Nubia Chamorro, aged 12, found a ball in her village in southern Nicaragua. As she was playing, it blew up. Blanca now lies in hospital without her left arm and right hand.

Years after all fighting has stopped, landmines continue to cripple¹ people in countries that have savage wars, including Nicaragua, Cambodia and Mozambique. Afghanistan, where new fighting is now awaited, may still be the most heavily mined area in the world. Moreover, the vile (令人讨厌的) contraptions (一种机械装置, 小机件) continue to be planted by governments or rebels in some 25 countries. According to the International Campaign to Ban Landmines (ICBL), mines claim² well over 15,000 victims a year in about 90 countries. At least matters are not as bad as they were. ①As they got together in Nicaragua on September 18th, the parties to the 1997 Ottawa convention which bans the use, production, stockpiling (贮存), sale and purchase of landmines had cause for congratulation. The ICBL was able to report that 185 square meters (46,000 acres) of mined territory was cleared last year; the number of producers has shrunk³ from 55 to 14 over the past few years; trade seems to have come to a halt; stockpiles are shrinking, with 27m mines destroyed⁴; the number of new victims, while still high, is declining⁵. There are now 120 full members of the convention, with another 21 on the way.

Yet 240m landmines are still thought to be stockpiled in about 100 countries. The Ottawa convention requires⁶ members to clean up their arsenals (军火库) within four years, but nearly 20 countries have not even started to do so. More to the point, most of the world's landmines are held by countries that have declined to sign the treaty. Russia and America, two determined non-joiners, have stockpiles estimated at 65m and 11m respectively. ②Theoretically, the Ottawa convention is legally binding, but identifying the culprits (肇事者, 罪犯), let alone enforcing⁷ the law, is not easy. Many members have not yet provided clear information about their landmines, an obligation under the convention. Monitoring⁸ what is happening to the mines is difficult and time-consuming and is not part of the convention: most of the work is carried out by the ICBL's 115 researchers. And even when countries are found guilty⁹, bringing them back into line depends on peer pressure, since no clear penalty system has been devised¹⁰.

Another troubling point is that the convention binds only governments. Yet landmines are a weapon of choice for rebels. The Nicaraguan meeting acknowledged that insurgents (叛乱分子) too should give them up. But it will take much more than peer pressure to get them to do so.

- The author's purpose in writing the first paragraph is
 - to make it more interesting so that the readers may be attracted.
 - to show the readers the tragedy that landmines produce.
 - to tell the reader a story vividly.
 - to introduce something about landmines to the readers.
- According to the passage, which of the following statements about landmines is NOT true?
 - Even today, landmines still bring injury to people.
 - Nicaragua, Cambodia and Mozambique are still the most heavily mined areas in the world.
 - In some 25 countries, governments or rebels still use landmines.
 - Mines kill over 15,000 persons a year in about 90 countries.