2005年

考研英语地型全突破地

白 洁 韩满玲 赵伟华 编著





四 中国人民大学出版社

2005 年考研英语新增题型全突破

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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

2005年考研英语新增题型全突破/白洁,韩满玲,赵伟华编著北京:中国人民大学出版社,2004

ISBN 7-300-05912-0/H·459

- I . 2···
- Ⅱ.①白…②韩…③赵…
- Ⅲ. 英语-研究生-入学考试-自学参考资料
- IV . H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2004)第 090138 号

2005 年考研英语新增题型全突破

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出版发行 中国人民大学出版社

社 址 北京中关村大街 31 号 **电** 话 010-62511242(总编室)

邮政编码 100080 010-62511239(出版部)

010-82501766(邮购部)
010-62515195(发行公司)

010-62514148(门市部) 010-62515275(盗版举报)

址 http://www.crup.com.cn

http://www.1kao.net(中国1考网)

经 销 新华书店

X

印 刷 北京鑫鑫印务有限公司

开 本 787×1092 毫米 1/16

版 次 2004年8月第1版

印 张 13.5

印 次 2004年8月第1次印刷

字 数 305 000

价 18.00 元

定

前言

《2005年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语考试大纲》作了相当大的、出人意料的调整。广大考生应该如何根据新大纲调整自己的复习计划?如何应对新增加的题型?本书正是急考生之所急,应考生之所需赶编的。全书分为三部分。

第一部分 阅读理解新题型指导与练习。书中将阅读部分的新旧题型进行了对比分析,指出了新增题型的难度、测试重点,并以大纲样题为例进行了深入、详细的分析讲解,从而指导考生如何把握新题型的命题思路,归纳、总结答题方法和技巧,帮助考生在较短的时间内快速熟悉新题型、攻破新题型。书中还提供了 25 篇练习供考生实际操练。

第二部分 应用文写作范例。本部分从社交书信、事务书信、私人信函、通知、便 笺等七个方面,分门别类系统地介绍了邀请信、推荐信、介绍信、证明信、贺信、感谢 信、商榷信、道歉信、申请信、答复申请、求职信、拒聘信、询问信、复询信、投诉信、答复赔偿信等多达 16 种各类常见书信的写作格式、主要内容、基本用语,并提供了正式和非正式不同语域的范例,目的是不仅帮助考生尽快掌握书信格式,按式套用,而且使考生掌握书信语言特点、书信文体及惯常写作方法,以便成功应对考试。有的信件篇幅较长,为的是给考生提供更多的具体表达选择、考生可根据实际需要进行取舍。

第三部分 新增词汇讲解。本部分把大纲新增加的 460 个左右的词汇按词类进行重新整合,分为三部分,即动词、形容词、名词。根据高等教育出版社出版的《大学英语教学大纲》,给出了全部词义和词组,对动词和形容词还给出了例句,以便于考生确切理解和掌握词义的用法。本部分的独到之处在于给考生提供了一套记忆词汇的好方法,即通过归类联想、近义联想、拼写联想、词根联想、活用联想等词汇链形式,使考生学会拓展记忆、发散记忆、串联记忆、以生忆熟、以熟记生,最终达到事半功倍的学习效果。

书的最后还列出了新大纲中新增列的词缀和缩略语。

"考生拥有此书在手,应对新题型不发愁"是本书的编写宗旨。参加该书编写的老师均是多年跟踪考研变化的富有教学经验的专业人员。编写期间我们得到了张锦芯教授的大力支持和悉心指导,孙晓程、马丽、赵金基、唐影协助编写了其中部分内容,人大出版社的马胜利、李天英、谢晓春、丁雯雯同志对本书的策划和出版做了大量工作,在此我们一并表示诚挚的感谢。

衷心预祝广大考生成功考取理想的学校和专业!

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第一部分 阅读理解新题型指导与练习

一、阅读理解新题型考纲分析

根据《2005年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语考试大纲》修订部分的要求,试卷共分三部分:第一部分是英语知识运用,20 小题,共10 分;第二部分是阅读理解,分为三节,A节是传统题型,为四篇阅读文章,20 小题,共40 分,B节为新增阅读题型,为一篇阅读文章,5 小题,共10 分,C节是英译汉,5 小题,共10 分,为传统题型,即从一篇文章中摘选5个句子进行翻译的题型;第三部分是写作,分为两节,A节是新增题型,为应用文写作,1 小题,满分10 分,B节为传统的短文写作题型,1 小题,满分20 分。

阅读理解新增题型的考查点在于:考查考生理解文章的总体结构以及单句之间、段落之间的关系,对诸如连贯性、一致性等语段特征以及文章结构和写作思路的理解和掌握。本部分的内容是一篇总长度为500~600词的文章,其中有5段空白,文章后有6~7段文字,要求考生根据文章内容从这6~7段文字中选择能分别放进文章中5个空白处的5个选择答案。

这一新题型的增设,加大了阅读量,因为传统阅读理解中的文章长度一般为 400 字左右,而新题型中虽然只有一篇文章,但其总字数可达到 500~600 词,这无疑增加了阅读的总量,并对阅读理解提出了更高层次的要求,即不仅要有阅读速度,要对所读文章的主旨要义、具体信息要有所了解,尤其重要的是要掌握作者的写作意图、观点,区分出论点和论据,并且能够把握文章的写作结构和脉络层次,只有了解了这一切,才能比较准确地确定应该选择哪个选项。另外,此题中可供选择的文字有 6~7 段,也使问题答案和原文空缺处产生了差额选择,加大了选出正确答案的干扰性和难度。

不过,只要了解了这种新题型所考查的要点,在阅读文章时有意识地加强对文章写作思路和结构组织安排的理解,掌握英语文章常见的几种写作结构,对迅速增强此类新题型的应对能力还是非常有帮助的。

二、考纲阅读理解新题型样文分析与详解

下面我们以大纲中所附的样文为例,一起来分析一下此类阅读理解新题型的解答方法与技巧。

样文:

Part B

Directions:

In the following article, some sentences have been removed. For Questions $41 \sim 45$, choose the most suitable one from the list $A \sim G$ to fit into each of the numbered blank. There are two extra choices, which do not fit in any of the gaps. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

Example:

Long before Man lived on the Earth, there were fishes, reptiles, birds, insects, and some mammals. Although some of these animals were ancestors of kinds living today, others are now extinct, that is, they have no descendants alive now. 41)

Very occasionally the rocks show impression of skin, so that, apart from color, we can build up a reasonably accurate picture of an animal that died millions of years ago. The kind of rock in which the remains are found tells us much about the nature of the original land, often of the plants that grew on it, and even of its climate.

- Nearly all of the fossils that we know were preserved in rocks formed by water action, and most of these are of animals that lived in or near water. Thus it follows that there must be many kinds of mammals, birds, and insects of which we know nothing.
- There were also crab-like creatures, whose bodies were covered with a horny substance. The body segments each had two pairs of legs, one pair for walking on the sandy bottom, the other for swimming. The head was a kind of shield with a pair of compound eyes, often with thousands of lenses. They were usually an inch or two long but some were 2 feet.
- They have a shell composed of many chambers, each representing a temporary home of the animal. As the young grew larger it grew a new chamber and sealed off the previous one. Thousands of these can be seen in the rocks on the Dorset Coast.

About 75 million years ago the Age of Reptiles was over and most of the groups died out. The mammals quickly developed, and we can trace the evolution of many familiar animals such as the elephant and horse. Many of the later mammals, though now extinct, were known to primitive man and were featured by him in cave paintings and on bone carvings.

- [A] The shellfish have a long history in the rock and many different kinds are known.
- [B] Nevertheless, we know a great deal about many of them because their bones and shells have been preserved in the rocks as fossils. From them we can tell their size and shape,

how they walked, the kind of food they ate.

- [C] The first animals with true backbones were the fishes, first known in the rocks of 375 million years ago. About 300 million years ago the amphibians, the animals able to live both on land and in water, appeared. They were giant, sometimes 8 feet long, and many of them lived in the swampy pools in which our coal seam, or layer, or formed. The amphibians gave rise to the reptiles and for nearly 150 million years these were the principal forms of life on land, in the sea, and in the air.
- [D] The best index fossils tend to be marine creatures. These animals evolved rapidly and spread over large areas of the world.
- [E] The earliest animals whose remains have been found were all very simple kinds and lived in the sea. Later forms are more complex, and among these are the sea-lilies, relations of the star-fishes, which had long arms and were attached by a long stalk to the sea bed, or to rocks.
- [F] When an animal dies, the body, its bones, or shell, may often be carried away by streams into lakes or the sea and there get covered up by mud. If the animal lived in the sea its body would probably sink and be covered with mud. More and more mud would fall upon it until the bones or shell become embedded and preserved.
- [G] Many factors can influence how fossils are preserved in rocks. Remains of an organism may be replaced by minerals, dissolved by an acidic solution to leave only their impression, or simply reduced to a more stable form.

本文文章部分总字数为 342 字,而备选答案总字数为 327 词,即所有的给出信息总阅读量高达 669 词。相当于传统阅读题型的一篇半或将近两篇文章的阅读量,因此,新题型要求我们要有较好的阅读方法和一定的阅读理解能力。

英语中的阅读方法有许多种,包括:(意群式阅读、研究式阅读、浏览式阅读、查阅式阅读和似跃式阅读等等。在做阅读新题型的阅读理解和寻找相关的答案时,应该综合利用各种阅读方法。

开始阅读时,我们应该先采用浏览式阅读对全文主旨和要点句子进行一下了解,而不能拿到文章就采取意群式阅读从头读到尾,边读边做题,这样会有抓不住文章总体结构、失于片面,从而影响对正确答案的确定。

本样文第一段第一句指出:在人类出现很早以前,地球上就出现了鱼类、爬虫类、 鸟类和一些哺乳动物。虽然这些动物中有一些是现今活着的各种动物的祖先,但是另一 些动物现在已经灭绝了,即他们现在已经没有活着的后代了。

而第二段首句指出:偶尔我们可以根据石头里所表现出来的印记合理地推断出几百 万年前灭绝了的某种动物的准确图形,尽管不能确定其颜色。

第三段中已知信息是: 几乎我们所知道的所有化石都是由于水的作用而被保存在了石头中,而且大多都是生活在水里或水边的动物。因此,肯定存在过许多我们一无所知的哺乳动物、鸟类和昆虫类。

第四段中提供的信息是:还有像螃蟹一样的动物,其身体覆盖着一层角质层物质。

接下来此段详细介绍了这类动物的外貌特征。

第五段缺少段首句,但是在本段的已知信息第二句中有比较明显的提示线索:在这些动物中,鹦鹉螺化石非常有趣而又很重要。它们身体上有个由许多腔室构成的硬壳,每个腔室都代表着这个动物的临时住所。

文章最后一段指出,大约七千五百万年前,爬行动物时代结束了,其中大部分物种都灭绝了。而哺乳动物迅速发展起来,我们可以追寻出许多大家熟悉的动物如大象和马的进化过程。后来的许多哺乳动物,虽然现在已经灭绝了,还是被原始的人类所了解,并被画在了壁画中或被雕刻在了骨头上。

通过这样浏览全文要点信息,我们知道本文介绍了如何通过化石了解动物的进化过程。因此,在做题找答案时,我们可以根据上下文内容线索和写作结构线索,判断每个问题的正确选项。

第 41 题是第一段的段尾部分,前边的信息介绍了许多动物灭绝了,而第二段的信息指出,我们可以根据石头来了解推理出灭绝了的动物的图形。因此,中间可以作为正确答案的内容应该是可以衔接这两个信息的选项,即将灭绝的动物和化石联系在一起的内容。通过阅读所给的七个备选答案,我们发现答案 B 的内容是: 然而,我们非常了解其中的许多动物,因为它们的骨骼和硬壳被保留在了所谓化石的石头中。由化石中我们可以了解这些动物的大小、形状,它们是怎样行走的,它们以何种食物为生。由此可见,此答案起到了衔接第一段和第二段的作用。所以,本题的正确答案是 B。

第 42 题是第三段的段首部分,应该是既能与第二段的内容有一定的连贯性,又能与第三段中的重点提示信息相关联的选项。第三段中要点提示线索指出,几乎我们所知道的所有化石都是由于水的作用而被保存在了石头中,而且大多都是生活在水里或水边的动物。因此,我们应该选择的正确答案是 F,当一个动物死去后,其身体、骨头或外壳通常可能会被溪流冲进湖泊或大海,在那里被淤泥覆盖起来。要是这种动物生活在海里,它的身体可能会沉到海底被淤泥盖住。淤泥一层层地堆积直至其骨头或外壳嵌进石头并被保存了下来。

第 43 题是第四段的段首部分,其下文重点提到了某种像螃蟹一样的动物,其身体覆盖着一层角质层物质,并详细介绍了这类动物的外貌特征。因此,此段开设部分应该介绍某种海洋中的早期生物。通读剩下的五个答案,我们发现答案 E 比较符合上下文的内容。因此,本题的正确答案应是 E,人们发现的最早的动物遗骸都是些非常简单的物种,而且都生活在海洋里。后来的物种比较复杂,其中包括海百合,它们是海星的亲戚,海星有长长的触手,可以通过其长柄吸附在海底或石头上。

第 44 题是第五段的段首部分,应该是此段的主题句,因为下文指出:在这些动物中, 鹦鹉螺化石非常有趣而又很重要。它们身体上有个由许多腔室构成的硬壳,每个腔室都 代表着这个动物的临时住所。在此句中,单词 shell 起到了举足轻重的承上启下的作用。 因此,本题的正确答案应是 A,有壳的水生动物在化石中的历史很久了,而且已知的有许 多不同的种类。

第 45 题是一个自然段。根据上下文内容提示以及文章第一句,我们知道,此段内容应该既能够承接有壳的水生动物,又能够引出下文爬行动物时代结束这样的内容,因

此,所选答案应该是介绍这两种动物之间的生物过渡群种。即本题的正确答案应选 C,最早的有脊椎类动物是鱼类,已知的最早的鱼类是在三亿七千五百万年前的化石中。大约三亿年前,既能生活在水里又能生活在陆地上的两栖动物出现了。它们形态巨大,有时可达八英尺之长,大多生活在沼泽塘里,而煤层也是在这里形成的。由两栖动物又产生了爬行动物,在将近一亿五千万年间,这些就是生活在陆地上、海洋里以及天空中的主要生命形式。

问题中所给的两个答案 D 和 G 的内容, 虽然与文章总体内容有某些相关性, 但是与所给的问题的上下文内容无关, 因此, D 和 G 是干扰项。

所以,本文的正确答案如下:

41.B 42.F 43.E 44.A 45.C

由此可见,在处理阅读新题型时,最重要的是要抓住文章主题,了解文章写作结构,要对文章的每一节、每一段给予足够的关注,清楚地掌握文章发展的脉络、层次以及句子与句子之间、段落与段落之间的逻辑关系,注重文章各个段落和句子之间在内容上的衔接和连贯关系,然后再做题找答案,这样会准确率相对来说高一些。

三、阅读理解新题型出题思路与应试技巧

- 1. 通过仔细分析考试大纲阅读理解新题型的样文,我们发现此类题型的出题思路是:
- (1) 问题多数出现在文章的段落首尾处,可以是一句话,也可以是几句话,但是都是围绕着一个主题大意的。
- (2) 有时问题可以是一个自然段的内容,要求考生根据文章全文的内容和写作思路,将所给的段落准确地选择到其适合的位置,此时的考查点主要在文章段落之间的连贯一致性和承上启下性等方面。
- (3) 文章篇幅较长,一般应为 5~8 个段落,而且全文会比较强调统一主题和语篇 能力。
- (4) 若想做好此类问题,考生必须把注意力从较低的语言基础知识即词汇和语法的 层次提高到句子、段落和篇章这些较高层次的语言学习上来。
- (5) 此类新题型更加突出了阅读与写作之间的密切关系,因为在英语文章的写作过程中有其表达上的语言规律和篇章结构上的层次安排,所以,如果在进行英文写作时可以做到主题突出、段落层次鲜明、语言自然流畅、衔接手法多样、文字连贯,在做此类阅读新题型时必然有所裨益。
- 2. 对待此类阅读新题型,考生切记不能急于求成,而是要踏踏实实地稳步前进。 我们可以采用以下阅读理解"三部曲":
- (1) 利用 3~5 分钟,用浏览式阅读法阅读全文要点词句,包括首尾段、首尾句以及独立成段的句子和文章中带转折词的句子等,目的是掌握文章要点和主旨,了解文章各个段落之间的逻辑关系;
 - (2) 利用 10~15 分钟,用研究式阅读法阅读文章中与各个问题相关的上下文,通过

文章内容线索、写作线索、逻辑线索找出每个问题的答案,做题时可以采用代人排除法;

- (3) 利用 3~5 分钟,将所有问题的选择答案与全文内容加以联系,通读全文有关重要信息,检查文章从内容上是否语义连贯合理、紧扣主题,语篇结构上是否通顺连贯、具有一致性、合乎逻辑,写作思路是否清晰明了、格式以及用语是否恰当贴切。如果所选的答案可以满足上述标准,则表明各个问题的答案基本正确。
- 3. 要想准确迅速地做出此类新题型的答案,我们必须要对英文写作的一些思路和 手法了然于心。下面,我们以几篇文章为样文,帮助大家了解并学习英语文章的篇章结构中常见的安排思路和写作方法。
- (1)提出观点或主题,然后通过举例、引用、列数字等说明或论证的手段来详细展开主题的文章安排线索。因此,在做题时,我们需要学会抓住主题或论点,然后根据所掌握的主题或论点,选择相应的实例或引用的话语。反之亦然,即某些问题的答案需要我们根据所给的实例、引用的话语或数字,来总结归纳出与之相关的主题要点,从而选择相对应的论点或主题句子。

例文一:

Do you see the glass as half full rather than half empty? Do you keep your eyes upon the doughthat, not upon the hollow? 41)

psychologist Craig A. Anderson of Rice University in Houston, "it would be like inoculating them against these mental ills."

"Your abilities count," explains psychologist Michael F. Scheier, "but the belief that you can succeed affects whether or not you will." In part, that's because optimists and pessimists deal with the same challenges and disappointments in very different ways.

Take, for example, your job. In a major study, psychologist Seligman and his colleague Schulman surveyed sales representatives at the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. They found that the positive-thinkers among longtime representatives sold 37 percent more insurance than did the negative-thinker. Of newly hired representatives, optimists sold 20 percent more.

(43)

How did they do it? The secret to an optimist's success, according to Seligman, is in his "explanatory style." When things go wrong the pessimist tends to blame himself. "I'm no good at this," he says, "I always fail." The optimist looks for loopholes. He blames the weather, the phone connection, even the other person. That customer was in a bad mood, he thinks. When things go right, the optimist takes credit while the pessimist sees success as a lluke.

Craig Anderson had a group of students phone strangers and ask them to donate blood to the Red Cross. When they failed on the first call or two, pessimists said, "I can't do this." Optimists told themselves, "I need to try a different approach."

Negative or positive, it was a self-fulfilling prophecy. "If people feel hopeless," says Anderson, "they don't bother to acquire the skills they need to succeed."

A sense of control, according to Anderson, is the litmus test for success. The optimist feels in control of his own life. If things are going badly, he acts quickly, looking for solutions, forming a new plan of action, and reaching out for advice. The pessimist feels like fate's plaything and moves slowly. He doesn't seek advice, since he assumes nothing can be done.

- women with advanced breast cancer. For the women who were generally optimistic, there was a longer disease-free interval, the best predicator of survival. In a pilot study of women in the early stages of breast cancer, Dr. Levey found the disease recurred sooner among the pessimists.
- In a long-term study, researchers examined the health histories of a group of Harvard graduates, all of whom were in the top half of their class and in fine physical condition. Yet some were positive thinkers, and some negative. Twenty years later, there were more middle-age diseases—hypertension, diabetes, heart ailments—among the pessimists than the optimists.
- [A] Suddenly these clichés are scientific questions, as researchers scrutinize the power of positive thinking.
- [B] Most people are a mix of optimism and pessimism, but are inclined in one direction or the other. It is a pattern of thinking learned "at your mother's knee", says Seligman. It grows out of thousands of cautions or encouragements, negative statements or positive ones. Too many "don'ts" and warnings of danger can make a child feel incompetent, fearful—and pessimistic.
- [C] Impressed, the company hired 100 people who had failed the standard industry test but had scored high on optimism. These people, who might never have been hired, sold 10-percent more insurance than did the average representative.
 - [D] Optimism won't cure the incurable, but it may prevent illness.
- [E] Positive thinking leads to positive action, and reaction. What you expect from the world, the evidence suggests, is what you're likely to get.
- [F] Optimists may think they are better than the facts would justify and sometimes that's what keeps them alive.
- [G] A fast-growing body of research—104 studies so far, involving some 15,000 people—is proving that optimism can help you to be happier, healthier and more successful; pessimism leads, by contrast, to hopelessness, sickness and failure, and is linked to depression, loneliness and painful shyness.

解答此篇文章的有关问题时,我们应该先利用浏览式阅读法将全文通读一遍,文章介绍了乐观主义和悲观主义两种心态对人们的生活、工作和身心健康等方面的影响。而在通读的过程中,我们发现作者的主要写作思路是:在各个段落和部分中多次采用提出主题或观点之后,通过举例、引用和列数字等手法来证明主题或论点的篇章结构。因此,我们可以根据各个问题所在的上下文内容,判断应该选择哪些相关的主题论点类选项,还是应该选择相关的具体实例和引用等论据类的选项。

第 41 题的上文内容是两句通俗易懂的常见问题:一个盛有半杯东西的玻璃杯,你是只看到它是半空的呢,还是看到它是半满的?一个炸面圈,你是只盯着那圈面包呢,还是只盯着那个空洞?显而易见,作者是想通过两个日常生活中常见的问题提出主题,即有关乐观和悲观心态的讨论。因此,本题的正确答案应选 A,这些老生常谈的问题,在研究人员考察积极思维的作用时,却突然间具有了科学意义。

第 42 题所在的下文内容指出,休斯顿市莱斯大学的心理学家安德森说:"如果我们能够教会人们以更积极的方式去思考,那就如同给他们注射了预防这些心理疾病的疫苗。"此句中"这些心理疾病"起到了重要的提示作用,因此,正确答案中应该突出各种各样的心理问题或心理疾病,所以,我们应该选择 G,有关研究日益增多,迄今为止已有 104 项,涉及大约15,000 人。研究结果表明,乐观能使人更快乐、更健康、更成功。相反,悲观则导致失望、疾病和失败,并与沮丧、孤独和令人痛苦的怯弱等心理问题有关。

第43题的上文中作者详细列举了一个人们的工作表现实例。介绍了大都会人寿保险公司的工龄较长的销售人员中乐观的人比悲观的人推销额高37%,而新雇用的推销人员中,乐观者也比悲观者多推销了20%。因此,本题所涉及的内容应该与此相关,即正确答案的内容应该是继续介绍推销保险的。所以,本题答案应选C,该公司对调查结果非常重视,他们雇用了100名虽未通过标准化企业招工测试,但是在乐观测试上得分很高的人。这些本来不会有人雇用的人,却比一般销售人员多推销出去10%。

第 44 题的下文是个特例,作者介绍了匹兹堡癌症研究所的里维博士对患晚期乳腺癌的妇女的研究,结果发现如果患者的心态总的来说比较乐观的话,其发病间隔期就比较长,而这是存活的最好征兆。在对早期乳腺癌患者的小规模试验性研究中,里维博士发现情绪悲观的病人疾病复发较快。因此,本题应该是与乐观情绪和悲观情绪对人们的健康、疾病有所影响有关的选项,而且应该是一个概况性、提出主题观点的句子。所以,本题的正确答案应选 F,乐观的人可能会认为他们比事实所能证明的还要好,而有时正是这种信念才使得他们得以存活下来。

第 45 题所选答案句子是段首句,而其下文也是一个实例,介绍了在一项长期研究中,研究人员跟踪观察了一组哈佛大学毕业生的健康史。所有这些人都是班上的好学生,并且健康状况良好。他们中有的人是积极思维的人,有的人是消极思维的人。20 年后,悲观主义者中患有中年人常见病的人要比乐观主义者多,这些疾病有高血压、糖尿病和心脏病。因此,本题的正确答案应是 D,乐观态度不会治疗不治之症,但却有可能预防疾病。

问题中所给的两个答案 B 和 E 的内容, 虽然与文章总体内容有某些相关性, 但是

与所给的问题的上下文内容无关,因此, B和 E 是干扰项。

(2) 文章写作结构是以某种顺序展开的。如:利用时间顺序、空间顺序或重要性大小等顺序使文章条理清楚、层次分明,帮助读者抓住文章整体写作思路和各个句子、段落之间的关系,掌握全文上下文内容线索等。

HI

例文二:

During the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, almost nothing was written about the contributions of women during the colonial period and the early history of the newly formed United States. Lacking the right to vote and absent from the seals of power, women were not considered an important force in history. 41)

was taken of these contributions. During these centuries, women remained invisible in history books.

42) ______ B ____ These writers, like most of their male counterparts, w... amateur historians. Their writings were celebratory in nature, and they were uncritical in their selection and use of sources.

During the nineteenth century, however, certain feminists showed a keen sense of history by keeping records of activities in which women were engaged. National, regional, and local women's organizations compiled accounts of their doings. Personal correspondence, newspaper clippings, and souvenirs were saved and stored. These sources form the core of the two greatest collections of women's history in the United States, one at the Elizabeth and Arthur Schlesinger Library at Radcliffe College, and the other the Sophia Smith Collection at Smith College. 43)

- To demonstrate that women were making significant contributions to American life, female authors singled out women leaders and wrote biographies, or else important women produced their autobiographies. Most of these leaders were involved in public life as reformers, activists working for women's right to vote, or authors, and were not representative at all of the great mass of ordinary women. 45)
- [A] Several votes have been taken in "The House" to see whether the members would be willing to allow women to become members, but the answer has always been "No". There have been three refusals of this kind since 1967.
- [B] Throughout the nineteenth century this lack of visibility continued, despite the efforts of female authors writing about women.
 - [C] Such sources have provided valuable materials for later generations of historians.
- [D] The lives of ordinary people continued, generally, to be untold in the American histories being published.
- [E] Despite the gathering of more information about ordinary women during the nineteenth century, most of the writing about women conformed to the "great women" theory of

history, just as much of mainstream American history concentrated on "great men."

[F] A study of the descriptions of females who are in public or professional positions provides examples of the actual values put on females in society. The following are illustrations collected from magazines and newspapers. The women described are not women who won the lottery, but are women who have positions entailing a good deal of training and expertise.

[G] Anne Bradstreet wrote some significant poetry in the seventeenth century, Mercy Otis Warren produced the best contemporary history of the American Revolution, and Abigail Adams penned important letters showing she exercised great political influence over her husband, John, the second President of the United States.

参考答案: 41.G 42.B 43.C 44.E 45.D

門浏览式阅读法阅读一下文章的首尾段和各个段落的首尾句,我们发现本文的重点 是围绕着美国历史上对妇女的重要作用的记录与描述来写的,而文章的写作结构和 思路则是依据时间顺序和事物发展的先后顺序来组织安排的。因此,许多问题的正确答 案应该围绕这一主题来选择,而在考虑上下文线索时,可以适当参照文章的写作结构。

第41题的上文指出,在十七、十八世纪,有关妇女在殖民时期和美国早期的贡献的文字记录几乎一无所有。由于妇女没有选举权和政治权利,她们在历史上一直都不被人重视。根据这些内容,我们可以推断出本题所选的答案的内容应该介绍几个有关妇女起到重要作用的实例。因此,本题的正确答案是 G,安妮·布来得斯特里特在十七世纪写下了一些重要的诗歌,莫思·奥蒂斯·华伦写出了最好的当代美国革命史,而艾比格尔·亚当写了好多重要的信件,这些信件内容表明了她对其丈夫约翰——美国第二任总统所起到的巨大政治影响。

第 42 题所在的位置是第二段的段首部分,因此,应该是一个能够起到承上启下作用的句子。第一段最后一部分指出,在这几百年间,历史书上一点都找不到对妇女们的记录和描述。而本题的下文指出,这些作者,就像大多数男作家一样,都是些业余历史学家。她们的作品风格真实乐观,其选文和资料来源的使用不加批判。因此,本题的正确答案应是 B,在十九世纪近百年间,尽管有女作家在尽力创作有关妇女的作品,但是她们在历史上还是默默无闻。

第 43 题在第三段的段尾部分,应该是个做总结归纳的句子。此题的上文指出,不过,在十九世纪,有些女士还是表现出了敏锐的历史洞察力,她们记录了许多妇女参与的活动。国家、地区和当地的妇女组织编写了她们的活动记录,私人信件、剪报和一些纪念品也被保留和收藏下来。这些资料物品主要收藏在美国的一个图书馆和一个收藏馆里。因此,本题的正确答案应选 C, 这些资料物品对后来的历史学家进行历史研究提供了极其有价值的帮助。

第 44 题是针对文章段首部分出的,应该是个能引出下文的主题性句子。其下文指出,为了证明妇女对美国生活做出了重大贡献,女作家们挑选出一些杰出女性,创作了她们的传记,还有一些重要的女性自己写了自传。这些杰出女性大多是积极参与公共社会活动的改革者,为争取妇女选举权的活动分子或是一些作家,并不能代表大多数普通

妇女。因此,本题的正确答案应是 E, 尽管在十九世纪人们收集了一些有关普通妇女的 资料,但是大多数有关妇女的书面资料都仅仅局限于历史上伟人论,就像美国历史记载的主流多数是围绕着那些"伟大男人"一样,大多数记载妇女的材料也都是围绕着"杰出女人"的。

第 45 题是最后一段的段尾句,应该与其上文的内容有一定的衔接。而其上文是,这些杰出女性大多是积极参与公共社会活动的改革者,为争取妇女选举权的活动分子或是一些作家,并不能代表大多数普通妇女。因此,本题正确答案的内容应该以讲述普通妇女为主,即本题的正确答案应是 D,总的来说,在美国出版了的记录史上,普通人的生活仍然是从未被披露过。

问题中所给的两个答案 A 和 F 的内容,虽然都涉及了一些有关妇女的问题,但是与本文的主题内容没有关系,而且尤其重要的是这两个答案与各个问题的上下文内容毫不相关,因此, A 和 F 是两个干扰项。

- (3) 注意文章中句子和句子之间、段落和段落之间的逻辑关系和起承转合的标志词语和线索提示语。英语中常见的表示逻辑关系以及起承转合的标志词语和线索提示语可以归结为以下几种:
 - 1. 表示转折关系的: but, yet, however, nonetheless, nevertheless...
- 2. 表示递进关系的: moreover, furthermore, besides, also, what's more, in addition...
- 3. 表示并列关系的: and, or, as well as, not only...but also..., either...or..., neither ...nor...
- 4. 表示因果关系的: thus, so, therefore, accordingly, consequently, as a result, because, for, since, as, for this reason...
- 5. 表示比较、对比和对照关系的: likewise, similarly, while, whereas, by contrast, in contrast with, on the contrary, more...than..., better...than..., not so much...as..., on the other hand...
- 6. 表示举例关系的: for example, for instance, like, such as, namely, a case in point, take...for example, consider..., take...
- 7. 表示让步关系的: though, although, now that, since that, even if, even though, however, whatever, whenever, whichever, whoever...
- 8. 表示强调关系的: in fact, indeed, actually, as a matter of fact, naturally, in particular...
- 9. 表示条件关系的: if, unless, if only, only if, in that case, on condition that, as long as, so long as, provided that, providing that, then...
 - 10. 表示目的关系的: so that, in order that, lest that...

例文三:

In October 1982, a 25-year-old woman finished the New York City Marathon. No big