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硕士研究生入学考试

英语阅读通记 200 篇

王长喜 主编



学苑出版社

名家精品

考研英语 阅读通记 200 篇

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万里西行急，乘风御太空

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，已在向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子，可还是放心不下考研英语试卷上那块最大的心病——阅读。只好旧调重弹，重新整理数年来的思索和积累，汇集成这本《考研阅读通记 200 篇》。

之所以称之为“通记”，自然是想通过这一本书能把与阅读理解有关的种种问题完全囊括，诸如词汇量、长难句、答题的方法与技巧和翻译等问题。因为如果只解决其中的一两个问题，难免会捉肘见襟、顾此失彼，甚至隔靴止痒。只有把这些问题全部综合起来、联系起来，才能使阅读的问题得到彻底的解决，也才能使理解与记忆达到最高的效率和最佳的效果。

为了让考生更好地理解 and 利用此书，我们着重和大家探讨以下三个方面的问题：

一、巧妇难为无米之炊

《大纲》中说：阅读理解部分主要测试考生“综合运用英语语言知识和阅读技能来理解英语书面材料”的能力。这里的“语言知识”指的是语音、词汇和语法，即所谓语言的“三要素”；语言的基本技能则是指运用语言知识进行语言活动（听、说、读、写）的能力。语言技能（包括阅读技能），归根到底就是语言知识的熟练应用。所以，具备不具备语言的技能，首先要看是否具备了语言的基本知识。如果没有掌握足够的词汇和语法知识，就不要去谈论什么阅读能力！正所谓“巧妇难为无米之炊”。这是一个十分浅显的道理。而词汇和语法，特别是让每一位考生都头疼的词汇问题，最佳的解决方案当属在阅读理解中通过边读边记的方法解决，毋庸赘述！

当然，这并不意味着有了足够的词汇量和必备的语法知识，就自然而然地具备了阅读技能。阅读是人类语言思维能力达到高级阶段的产物，它包含着丰富的文化内涵，体现着一个民族运用自己的语言进行思维的模式和逻辑次序。换句话说，语言包含着两个代码系统，一个是语言代码系统，一个是文化代码系统。在学习一门外语时，必须同时掌握这两个代码系统，才能深入领会说话人（作者）所要表达的真实思想和确切含意。这当然是一件“冰冻三尺非一日之寒”的事情，但也只有通过阅读才能解决。

二、不入虎穴焉得虎子

大概是源于人的投机取巧的本性，也由于“圣贤”之人们的说教，今天的考生们伸手就要什

么“技巧”。技巧有没有？有！熟能生巧。不入虎穴焉得虎子！你大概听过你的老师告诉你：你要想学会说，那你就“说”！道理一样：你要想学会读，那你就读吧！读，就有了一切。读，就不怕没有词汇，不怕没有语法，不怕没有那个“文化代码”，也不怕没有阅读的“技能”。好比农民种田一样：只要他种田，就不怕没有米吃，就不怕来年没有种子来播种，就不怕身上没有干活儿的力气。种多了自然会悟出许多窍门儿，收成也越来越好。

三、工欲善其事，必先利其器

是也。何为阅读理解之“器”？我们认为，阅读理解能力的提高除了要具备良好的基本功外，最有价值的就是掌握阅读理解的命题规律。说具体一些就是搞清阅读理解试题有哪些类型、每一种类型的特征是什么、容易从什么地方挖题、正确选项有什么特点、干扰项又有什么特点。这就是阅读理解试题的解题技巧，也是提高阅读理解应试能力真正的“利器”。



2004年2月于北京

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知己知彼,百战不殆

—— 阅读理解命题规律与解题技巧透析

一、 阅读理解命题原则

根据全国硕士研究生入学考试大纲规定,阅读理解部分在命题方面有以下原则:

(一) 阅读理解部分主要测试考生“综合运用英语语言知识和阅读技能来理解英语书面材料”的能力,要求考生:能读懂不同类型的文字材料(生词量不超过所读材料总词汇量的3%),包括信函、书刊和杂志上的文章,还应能读懂与本人学习或工作有关的文献、技术说明和产品介绍等。

(二) 根据所读材料,考生应能理解具体信息、掌握文章大意、猜测生词词义并进行推断等能力。

(三) 要求考生根据所提供的四篇文章(总长度约为1600词,共计20题,40分),从每题所给出的4个选项中选出最佳答案。

(四) 所涉及的题材包括:社会生活(包括文化、历史、家庭、教育、人口、交通、环境能源及其他社会现象)、科普(包括大气、地质、海洋、遗传、语言、空间、医学、计算机等)、经济、体育、人物传记等。体裁主要为:说明文(与学习或工作有关的文献、技术说明和产品介绍)、议论文(书刊和杂志上的时文)、应用文(信函)。

(五) 试题的基本类型:

考研英语试题在考查内容上大致可分为五种类型:1)主旨大意题;2)事实细节题;3)语义理解题;4)观点态度题和5)推理判断题。按出现频率由高到低分别是:事实细节题、推理判断题、语义理解题、主旨大意题和观点态度题。

(六) 试题的形式一般只有两种:问答型和完成句子型。

二、 阅读理解命题规律及答题技巧

如上所述,研究阅读理解的命题规律,就是要研究命题人的命题思路,研究命题人在设计某种类型题时采用的是什么样的形式、从什么地方“开刀”、题干和正确选项与原文出处又是什么样的对应关系。试题在原文中的出处就是我们所指的阅读理解的考点。考点与某种题型(主旨大意题、事实细节题、观点态度题、语义理解题及推理判断题等)往往是相对应的。如果考生掌握了这些对应的规律,就能在第一遍快速阅读短文时,敏锐地捕捉到考点,并能预测可能会出现题型。反过来,在看到一道试题的题干时,就能判断它是哪种类型题,考点应该出自何处。阅读时,考生应该在这些可能会出题的考点上轻轻划上记号,等看完短文开始做题时,针对题干中的关键词,迅速找到做记号的地方,再仔细分析、查找,确定答案。这样就能节省不少时间,避免通读全文和做题的盲目性。

在做阅读理解题时要把握的一个最重要原则是:题干 + 正确选项 = 原文中的某一句或两句。其含义是:试题的题干和选项必然要与原文中某一个部分(一个或两个句子、一个段落等)相对应。在我们弄清试题是针对文中的哪一部分出题时,应该注意分析题干与选项是如何与原文中的信息一一对应的,使用了哪些同义词语替换了原文中的信息词。只有当题干与选项中的信息点与原文中的信息点一一对号入座时,才能肯定答案是正确的。对不上号的,就不是正确选项。有的考生反映说:“考研题出得太恶劣了,我读懂了原文可就是没能做对题,这简直就是故意坑人。”问题其实就出在这里:文章可能是真读懂了,但没能把握试题与原文的对应关系。

下面我们来分别评述各类题型的命题特点与解题思路。

(一) 主旨大意题

A. 主旨大意题的种类及题干表现形式

从考查的对象上划分,主旨大意题可分为两种:

1. 篇章主旨:针对全文的主题进行提问。主题句出现在首段的居多,其次是末段或为几段主题的综合。
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,也可能不在此(几)句,需要从上下文中寻找或总结。

从考查的内容上划分,还可分为主题类(内容)(考查文章或段落的主旨大意)、目的类(考查文章或段落的写作目的)和标题类(要求考生选出文章的最佳标题)三种。

主旨大意题经常用 main idea, main point, key point, main topic, mainly discuss, mainly explain, mainly about; purpose; best title 等词语来表达。比如:

- (1) What is the main idea of the passage?
- (2) What is the key/main point of the passage?
- (3) The passage is mainly about _____.
- (4) The passage is mainly concerned about _____.
- (5) The passage mainly discusses _____.
- (6) This passage was written to explain _____.
- (7) The passage mainly deals with _____.
- (8) What conclusion can be drawn from the passage?
- (9) Which sentence best summarizes the article?
- (10) The purpose of this passage is _____.
- (11) The passage is intended to _____.
- (12) In this passage the author tries to _____.
- (13) Which of the following could be the best title for the passage?
- (14) The best title for the text may be _____.

B. 主旨大意题的常见考点

1. 段首、段尾句常考

段首、段尾句一般表达了文章的中心思想,或者就是该段的主题句,对全文或全段起着提纲挈领的作用。

2. 语义转折处常考

尤其是段首的语义转折,其后面往往是作者真实的写作目的或基本观点,即文章的中心思想所在。

3. 因果句常考

因果句通常可以表现出作者的意图、观点甚至全文的主题,因此成为考点。

C. 主旨大意题干扰项与正确选项的特点

1. 干扰项特点:

- a. 局部信息:涉及文章的某一细节,犯了以偏概全的错误。
- b. 涉及某一自然段的大意,而非整篇文章的中心思想,犯了归纳不够的错误。
- c. 选项概括范围太宽,其内容超出文章阐述的部分,犯了归纳过头的错误。这类干扰项常常在提问文章标题的题目中出现。
- d. 与文章内容毫不相干,或与文章内容相悖。

2. 正确选项的特点:

- a. 含有抽象名词和概括性词语的选项往往是正确答案。一般来说,句子中含有 approach, concept, chance, opportunity, various, both, general, many, difficult(y), way, necessary, necessity, importance 等词的是正确答案。
- b. 答案往往在内容相近的选项中。

c. 较全面、有针对性地表达文章中心思想的选项一般是答案项。

C. 主旨大意题答题技巧例解

这类题型主要测试考生对文章某一段或全篇大意的把握。做这类题时,首先要找到主题句。但考研题中很少直接考主题句,主题句的作用在于帮助我们正确理解文章,然后经过分析、推理得出正确答案。

1. 时间紧迫的情况下,只读首尾段,答案很可能就在这些段落中。例如:

Bill Gates, the billionaire Microsoft chairman without a single earned university degree, is by his success raising new doubts about the worth of the business world's favorite academic title: the MBA (Master of Business Administration). ...

Q: What is the passage mainly about?

[A] Why there is an increased enrolment in MBA programs.

[B] The necessity of reforming MBA programs in business schools.

[C] Doubts about the worth of holding an MBA degree.

[D] A debate held recently on university campuses.

答案是[C]。文章的第一段(上文)第一句作者就点明了本文的主题是对 MBA 价值的怀疑,即答案[C]。

2. 注意文中出现频率高的单词。这些关键词在文中多次出现,常常是表达主题思想的主要措辞。例如:

Early in the age of *affluence* (富裕) that followed World War II, an American retailing analyst named Victor Lebow proclaimed, "Our enormously productive economy... demands that we make consumption our way of life, that we convert the buying and use of goods into rituals, that we seek our spiritual satisfaction, our ego satisfaction, in consumption... We need things consumed, burned up, worn out, replaced and discarded at an ever increasing rate."

Americans have responded to Lebow's call, and much of the world has followed. Consumption has become a central pillar of life in industrial lands and is even embedded in social values. Opinion surveys in the world's two largest economies—Japan and the United States—show consumerist definitions of success becoming ever more prevalent.

Overconsumption by the world's fortune is an environmental problem unmatched in severity by anything but perhaps population growth. Their surging exploitation of resources threatens to exhaust or unalterably spoil forests, soils, water, air and climate.

Ironically, high consumption may be a mixed blessing in human terms, too. The time-honored values of integrity of character, good work, friendship, family and community have often been sacrificed in the rush to riches.

Thus many in the industrial lands have a sense that their world of plenty is somehow hollow—that, misled by a consumerist culture, they have been fruitlessly attempting to satisfy what are essentially social, psychological and spiritual needs with material things. Of course, the opposite of overconsumption—poverty—is no solution to either environmental or human problems. It is infinitely worse for people and bad for the natural world too. *Dispossessed* (被剥夺得一无所有的) peasants slash-and-burn their way into the rain forests of Latin America, and hungry nomads turn their herds out onto fragile African grassland, reducing it to desert.

If environmental destruction results when people have either too little or too much, we are left to wonder how much is enough. What level of consumption can the earth support? When does having more cease to add noticeably to human satisfaction?

Q: It can be inferred from the passage that _____.

[A] human spiritual needs should match material affluence

[B] there is never an end to satisfying people's material needs

[C] whether high consumption should be encouraged is still an issue

[D] how to keep consumption at a reasonable level remains a problem

答案是[D]。这是一道需经过推理的主旨大意题(当然也可以归为推理判断题)。浏览全文我们会发现,一些词连续多次出现,如“consumption”, “consume”, “consumerist”, “overconsumption”。由此可知,文章大意与“consumption”有关。[A]、[B]均未提及,可以排除;[C]虽然提及“consumption”,但文中没有说是否鼓励高消费仍然是一个问题;文

章最后一段说 If environmental destruction results when people have either too little or too much, we are left to wonder how much is enough. What level of consumption can the earth support? When does having more cease to add noticeably to human satisfaction? 大意是:如果人们拥有太多或太少都会使环境遭到破坏,那么到底拥有多少才是足够的呢?地球能支撑什么样的消费水平?拥有多少才能满足人们的需要呢?可见作者是在说怎样维持合理的消费水平仍然是一个问题,这正是本文的主题,因此正确答案为[D]。

3. 从选项内容判断答案。一般来说,那些概括全文,含义深刻,说明道理的选项是答案。例如:

The attention-getting property of commercials can be seen by observing one-to-two-year-old children who happen to be playing around a television set. They may totally ignore the programming. However, when a commercial comes on, their attention is immediately drawn to it because of its dramatic sound quality.

Q: In the passage, the author is trying to tell us _____.

- [A] how TV ads vary vocal sounds to attract attention
- [B] how the loudness of TV ads is overcome
- [C] how advertisers control the sound properties of TV ads
- [D] how the attention-getting properties of sounds are made use of TV ads

答案是[D]。[A]为具体细节,不对;[B]、[C]与文章主题不相关。文章通篇讲的是电视台为提高收视率而播放高音量的广告,[D]正是对全文的全面概括,是文章给读者传递的主要思想。

(二) 事实细节题

A. 事实细节题的特点、种类及题干表现形式

事实细节题在阅读理解题中占很大比重,而且也较简单,是容易拿分的部分。针对文章事实和有关细节提问的类型有一个特点,即:所提问题一般可以在文章中直接或间接找到答案。但正确选项不可能与阅读材料的原句一模一样,而是用不同的词语或句型表达相同的意思。命题人在改变语句的形式时惯用的方式有四种,即:简化语言,正话反说,反话正说和关键词替换。具体来说,事实细节题包括:

1. 直接事实细节题

指利用词性变换,同义、近义词替换等手段考查对原文细节信息的正确理解的试题,如原文肯定的表达换成否定的;正面与反面表达的转换;原因与结果的转换;条件与目的的转换等。

2. 间接事实细节题

指隐含的事实细节题,考查对文章展示的细节的综合概括能力,要求考生不仅读懂关键词的意思,还能体味言外之意。

3. 排除式结构

找出原文提及或未提及的内容,一一排除,对号入座。排除式结构的形式是从四个选项选择一个正确或不正确、提及或未提及的信息,还可进一步划分为三误一正题和三正一误两种。

4. 例证题

指考查对列举与举例关系的理解的试题。

事实细节题通常用 what, which, why, who, when, how, how many, because, cause, reason, result, mention, not mention, true, not true 等词语表达。如:

(1) According to the passage, who (what/ where/ which/ when/ why/ how/ etc.)...?

(2) Where in the passage does the author discuss...?

(3) The study shows that _____.

(4) From the first three paragraphs, we learn that _____.

(5) ... is revealed in the fact that... .

(6) The author argues... because _____.

(7) According to the passage, _____.

(8) As a result of ..., ... in that _____.

(9) The real cause of ... is that _____.

(10) The direct/main reason for ... is that _____.

(11) ... resulted in _____.

(12) Which of the following is incorrect/ not mentioned/not included?

(13) Which of the following statements is true/false according to the text?

(14) All of the following are (not) true/are (not) mentioned except _____.

(15) The author mentions all of the items listed below except _____.

(16) The writer wants to prove with example of ... that _____.

(17) The example of ... is used to _____.

(18) The writer mentions the case of ... to justify _____.

(19) The author uses the phrase/expression "..." to illustrate _____.

(20) What does the example of ... show/illustrate?

B. 事实细节题的常见考点

1. 列举处常考

列举处指有并列词出现的部分。要求考生从列举的内容中,选出符合题目要求的答案。列举可以采用数字排序,也可以采用排比句的方式。

2. 举例子与打比方的地方常考

文章中作者为了论证自己的观点,常常采用举例子或者打比方的方式来证明。考生应充分重视和理解这些例子和比喻。

3. (指示)代词常考

代词常常指代上下文中的某些人物、事件,常用来考查考生是否真正理解上下文之间的语义和逻辑关系。

4. 表转折、递进、因果等关系的副词和连词处常考

这些副词和连词对理解文章前后的内容和关系起着重要作用,如:thus, therefore, however, moreover等,在看到它们时就应该注意前后的句子。

5. 引言处常考

作者为了使自己的观点更有说服力,常常引用某些名人的名言或者权威人士的论断来加重语气,引起读者注意。

6. 特殊标点处常考

特殊标点符号通常是对其前后内容的进一步解释或说明,如:破折号,括号,冒号,引号等。

C. 事实细节题干扰项与正确选项的特点

1. 干扰项特点:

a. 照抄部分原文信息;

b. 含有原文中没有的内容;

c. 与原文相矛盾的内容;

d. 张冠李戴的内容(把A的特征加在B上);

e. 偷梁换柱的内容:与原文内容一半相同一半不同,即选项仍用文章中的句法结构和大部分词汇,但换了几个关键词造成意思上的改变。

f. 与原句内容相似但过于绝对化。

2. 正确选项的特点:

a. 事实细节题中,一般照抄原文的不是正确答案,而同义替换的是正确选项。

b. 排除式题型:问选项中哪一个正确(包括在内)或错误(不包括在内)的题。一般来说,含有一些概括性太强的词(如:only, everything, all, none, must, never, always, too, so, alone, everyone, entirely, absolute, mainly, any, have to, no, very, completely, hardly, the most等)的选项都是错误的。而含有不肯定词:some, sometimes, certain, someone,

more... than, (not) as... as, less 等的选项往往正确。

c. 这类题的答案往往在两个意义相近或相反的选项中。

D. 事实细节题的答题技巧例解

解答此类题时,考生需要先抓住问题中的关键词,然后迅速回到文章中找到这一细节,再把细节所在段落仔细阅读一遍,与所给选项核对、分析、判断,得出正确答案。

1. 若针对特殊标点符号(破折号、引号、冒号)、举例子、名人名言出题,只需阅读符号、例子、名言前后的内容,然后与选项核对。例如:

The new research has profound implications for the environmental summit in Rio. Among other things, the findings demonstrate that dramatic climate change is nothing new for planet Earth. The *benign* (宜人的) global environment that has existed over the past 10,000 years—during which agriculture, writing, cities and most other features of civilization appeared—is a mere bright spot in a much larger pattern of widely varying climate over the ages. In fact the pattern of climate change in the past reveals that Earth's climate will almost certainly go through dramatic changes in the future—even without the influence of human activity.

Q: Evidence of past climatic changes indicates that _____.

- [A] human activities have accelerated changes of Earth's environment
- [B] Earth's environment will remain mild despite human interference
- [C] Earth's climate is bound to change significantly in the future
- [D] Earth's climate is unlikely to undergo substantial changes in the future

答案是[C]。题干是说以往的气候变化表明了什麼,四个选项都与人类活动有关,迅速回到文中最后一段(上文)破折号后面—even without the influence of human activity, 意即即使没有人类活动的影响,表明气候变化与人类活动联系不大;破折号前 Earth's climate will almost certainly go through dramatic changes in the future, 意即未来全球气候肯定会剧烈变化。综合破折号前后得出未来全球气候将会剧烈变化。

2. 在出现一些关键词,如 however, but, moreover, therefore, thus 时,要特别注意句子前后意义的转折、递进、因果等关系。例如:

Not too many decades ago it seemed that "obvious" both to the general public and to sociologists that modern society has changes people's natural relations, loosened their responsibilities to kin and neighbors, and substituted in their place superficial relationships with passing acquaintances. However, in recent years a growing body of research has revealed that the "obvious" is not true.

It seems that if you are a city resident, you typically know a smaller proportion of your neighbors than you do if you are a resident at a smaller community. But, for the most part this fact has few significant consequences. It does not necessarily follow that if you know few of your neighbors you will know no one else.

Q: Which of the following statements best describes the organization of the first paragraph?

- [A] Two contrasting views are presented.
- [B] An argument is examined and possible solutions given.
- [C] Research results concerning the quality of urban life are presented in order of time.
- [D] A detailed description of the difference between urban and small-town life is given.

答案是[A]。题目问哪一个选项恰当地描述了第一段(上文)的组织结构。阅读第一段发现,前一部分讲过去人们认为现代社会割裂了人与人之间的自然联系,后面讲最新的研究表明这个论断并不正确。However 引导的是并列成分,因而答案要兼顾两个观点。[A] 为提供了两种相对比的观点;[B] 为提出了一种观点及解决方案;[C] 只提到一个观点;[D] 有迷惑性,说关于城市与城镇生活不同之处的详细描述,但问题问的是组织结构,显然[A] 两种互相对比的观点为正确答案。

3. 事实细节题的答案一般是同义替换项或者同义转换项。例如:

Yet Rosa could not find any evidence that it works. To provide such proof, TT therapists would have to sit down for inde-

pendent testing—something they haven't been eager to do, even though James Randi has offered more than \$ 1 million to anyone who can demonstrate the existence of a human energy field. (He's had one taker so far. She failed.) A skeptic might conclude that TT practitioners are afraid to lay their beliefs on the line. But who could turn down an innocent fourth-grader? Says Emily: "I think they didn't take me very seriously because I'm a kid."

Q: The purpose of Emily Rosa's experiment was _____.

- [A] to see why TT could work the way it did
- [B] to find out how TT cured patients' illnesses
- [C] to test whether she could sense the human energy field
- [D] to test whether a human energy field really existed

答案是[D]。文中第二句话的后半部分清楚地说明了实验的目的 who can demonstrate the existence of a human energy field, 选项[D]正是这句话的同义转述,意即测试人体能量场是否真正存在。[A]、[B]原文未提及;[C]测试她是否能感知能量场。

4. 选项中表达意义较具体,或肤浅表达了字面意思的,一般不是答案项,而概括性的、抽象的、含义深刻的是答案。

5. 选项中有绝对语气词的一般不是答案。这些语气词有: must, never, the most, all, merely, only, have to, any, no, completely, none, hardly 等。选项中有不十分肯定的语气词一般是答案。这些词有: could, may, often, should, usually, might, most, more or less, likely, possible 等。

6. (尤其在议论文中)那些符合一般常识、意义深刻有哲理,属于普遍现象的选项往往是答案。

(三) 语义理解题

A. 语义理解题的种类及题干表现形式

语义理解题主要考查:

1. 文章中替代词所指代的内容;
2. 引用的话语在上下文中的意思;
3. 超纲生词或词组在文中的意义;
4. 多义词在上下文中的特定意义。

提问时,一般标明第几段第几行,某词某句意思是什么。

这类题型的提示词或词组一般用 is, mean, refer to, tell us, , to be closest in meaning to, can be replaced by, by saying... , means... 等等。比如:

- (1) Which of the following best defines the word "..."? (Line/sentence... paragraph)?
- (2) What is the possible meaning of the word "..."? (Line/sentence... paragraph)?
- (3) Which is the probable definition of the word "..."? (Line/sentence... paragraph)?
- (4) The italicized word in Line... , Paragraph... means _____.
- (5) Which of the following is nearest(closest) in meaning to "..."? (Line/sentence... paragraph)?
- (6) By "...", the author means _____.
- (7) The word (phrase) "... probably means _____.
- (8) The word (phrase) "... is closest in meaning to _____.
- (9) In Line..., the word "... most probably means _____.
- (10) In Line..., the word "... could best be replaced by _____.
- (11) From the passage, we can infer that the word "... is _____.
- (11) In Line..., the word "this/that/these/those/it/them" stands for _____.
- (12) The expression/word... stands for _____.

B. 语义理解题的常见考点

1. 含有指示代词的句中,常有考查的词汇和短语。在具体环境中,具有指代上下文语义功能的词汇和短语,尤其是名词。
2. 一词多义的常见词及词组易考。在阅读中,考生要根据语境判断,准确理解该词在文中的含义。
3. 对比或列举处常考。从对比和列举中可以判断、猜测出某个单词的含义。
4. 复杂句。因为复杂句结构复杂,句子成分多,指代关系繁多,是考查考生理解的有效手段。

C. 语义理解题干扰项与正确选项的特点

1. 干扰项特点:

- a. 与所考查的词汇形似;
- b. 含有该词常规含义;
- c. 与该词意义无关/相反;
- d. 对句子的释义太宽/太窄。

2. 正确选项的特点:

- a. 与所考词汇词形相近的往往是错误的。
- b. 如果考查的是熟词,要考虑其在特定上下文中的意义,尤其注意含有该词常规含义的选项一般是错误选项。
- c. 考查句意的题,选项中含有绝对词的往往错误,而使用不肯定语气词、或意义解释深刻的常常是正确选项。

D. 语义理解题答题技巧例解

对于这类题,考生首先应在文中找到其具体位置,并阅读前后内容,根据上下文正确理解其意义。另外考生可用构词法猜测词义。如果上述方法均不行,可用排除法,根据词性、褒贬色彩等逐一排除,找出正确答案。

1. 按字面意思理解,或表面意思相近,一般不是答案。例如:

Right now, the option that conventional computers and software are fundamentally incapable of matching the processes that take place in the brain remains controversial. But if it proves true, then the efforts of Conrad and his fellow AI rebels could turn out to be the only game in town.

Q: Which of the following is closest in meaning to the phrase "the only game in town"?

- [A] The only approach to build an artificially intelligent computer.
- [B] The only way for them to win a prize in artificial intelligence research.
- [C] The only area worth studying in computer science.
- [D] The only game they would like to play in town.

答案是[A]。[B]中的“win a prize”文中未出现;[C]中的“area”与研究目的无关;[D]是对题目中短语的字面意思理解。全文介绍的是人工智能研究中的种种误区,最后指出一种研究方法,说它是 the only game in town,意即如果成功,它将成为这一领域中惟一的研究方法,故[A]为正确答案。

2. 利用解释、举例、被修饰的成分来判断意义。例如: With Mars the scientific stakes are arguably higher than they have ever been. The issue of whether life ever existed on the planet, and whether it persists to this day, has been highlighted by mounting evidence that the Red Planet had abundant stables, liquid water and by the continuing controversy over suggestions that bacterial fossils rode to Earth on a *meteorite* (陨石) from Mars. A more conclusive answer about life on Mars, past or present, would gibe(嘲笑) researchers invaluable data about the range of conditions under which a planet can generate the complex chemistry that leads to life. If it could be established that life arose independently on Mars and Earth, the finding would provide the first concrete clues in one deepest mysteries in all of science: the prevalence of life in the universe.

Q: By saying "With Mars the scientific stakes are arguably higher than they have ever been" (Line 1, Para. 4.), the author means that _____.

- [A] with Mars the risks involved are much greater than any previous space ventures
- [B] in the case of Mars, the rewards of scientific exploration can be very high

[C] in the case of Mars, much more research funds are needed than ever before

[D] with Mars, scientists argue, the fundamental interests of science are at issue

答案是[B]。在 With Mars the scientific stakes are arguably higher than they have ever been 之后,作者对其进行了进一步解释,即在这个星球上是否存在生命,以及是否延续至今等都在说明科学探险的价值。原文没有提到“risk”,故[A]错;[C]对“stakes”理解有误,是强调其重要性,而不是资金;[D]对“arguably”理解有误,它修饰的是“higher”,不是科学家对此争论。

3. 被考查词组前后的句子,很可能是对这个词组的进一步解释。例如:

We must recognize that environmental health issues do not stop at city limits, county lines, state or even federal boundaries. We can no longer afford to be tunnel-visioned in our approach. We must visualize issues from every perspective to make the objective decisions. We must express our views clearly to prevent media distortion and public confusion.

Q: The word “tunnel-visioned” most probably means “_____”.

[A] narrow-minded

[B] blind to the facts

[C] short-sighted

[D] able to see only one aspect

答案是[D]。文中 We can no longer afford to be tunnel-visioned in our approach 意思是“在我们的前进中我们再也不...”,后面一句 We must visualize issues from every perspective to make the objective decisions 做出了解释,即我们必须从各个方面看待问题并做出客观的决定。因此我们可以判断出前面是我们再也不能不从各个方面看待问题,即只从一个方面看问题,正确答案是[D] (able to see only one aspect)。

4. 选项含义与被考单词在含义上肤浅相近的一般不是答案。

5. 选项内容全面的、概括性强的一般是答案项。

(四) 推理判断题

A. 推理判断题的特点、种类及题干表现形式

这类题具有较大的难度,要求考生在理解原文的基础上,根据文章中所阐述的事实细节和上下文的暗示与线索进行综合分析,然后做出推断、引申或得出合情合理的结论。因此,考生须细读全文,不仅要掌握文章的表层意义;还要理解深层的内涵;不仅要掌握言明的观点和倾向,还要获取字里行间的信息。切忌无根无据地随意猜想。这种题型可以针对全文进行提问,也可以只针对一个段落或一句话进行推理。

推理判断题一般分为三类:

1. 局部推断(推断句子或段落的内容):表面文字信息和线索是推断的前提和依据,所以增强对能反映作者观点立场的线索的敏感性十分重要。

2. 全面推断:推测文章主题或内容以及文章上文或下文可能出现的内容。

3. 推测文章来源:问何种题材,体裁;文章可能选自何种专著等。

常用的关键提问词有 infer, imply, suggest, conclude, show, appear, support, assume, know, learn, draw conclusion from 等。比如:

(1) The passage is intended to _____.

(2) The passage implies that _____.

(3) The writer implies that _____.

(4) It can be inferred from the passage/text that _____.

(5) It can be concluded from the passage that _____.

(6) We can conclude (infer, see) from the article that _____.

(7) The author suggests that _____.

(8) An inference which may be made from the article is _____.

(9) From the last paragraph we know that _____.

(10) The next paragraph would most probably deal with _____.

- (11) The paragraph preceding(following) this one may discuss _____.
- (12) In the paragraph following this one, we may expect the author to discuss _____.
- (13) The passage appears to be _____.

B. 推理判断题的常见考点

1. 对篇首、篇尾、段落中的主题句概括归纳,从而得出综合性推论。
2. 围绕文章若干段落推理、判断段落间的关系。
3. 支持主题思想的细节部分常被用来对一定内容进行推理、判断。
4. 文章或段落的开头或结尾总结处。
5. 语义转折处。

C. 推理判断题干扰项与正确选项的特点

1. 干扰项特点:

- a. 以假乱真, 编造信息: 不是在文章事实或上下文(句)逻辑基础上进行推理而得出的观点;
- b. 混淆本末, 主次不分: 虽然以文章提供的事实或内在逻辑为基础进行推理, 但推理过头, 概括过度。
- c. 直接、间接不分: 文章中明确表达当成推理出来的;
- d. 因果颠倒: 原文的原因变成了选项中的结果, 或反之;
- e. 手段与目的颠倒: 原文的手段变成了选项中的目的, 或反之。

2. 正确选项的特点:

- a. 一般含义不肯定(或主观)的, 或有新义的, 或不合理的是答案。如含有 can, some, more or less, usually, relatively, not necessarily, suggest, be likely to, possible, dubious, expect, ignore, suspect, overlook, like, dislike, new, most, often, discuss, believe, could, may, should, might, whether or 等词的选项是正确选项。
- b. 如果四个选项全能凭常识判断, 其中含义深刻的是解; 或四个选项中惟一个不是常识项的是问题的解。
- c. 应该注意选项中是文中说明的, 即使符合原文, 也不是正确选项。

D. 推理判断题答题技巧例解

这种题主要测试考生对作者没有直接说出来的隐含内容能否正确理解并得出正确结论, 或对作者前面已叙述的内容或下文将要叙述的内容进行正确的推理。考生需根据内容、逻辑关系, 有理有据地推断出正确答案。

1. 要求对某段内容做出推理、判断, 那么就只看要求作答的那一部分。例如:

The other side of a state legal apparatus is a state military apparatus. While the one protects the individual from violence, the other sacrifices the individual to violence in the interests of the state. In war the state affirms supreme power over the individuals within its own borders. War is not simply a trial by combat to settle disputers between states; it is the moment when the state makes its most powerful demands upon its people for their commitment, allegiance, and supreme sacrifice. Times of war test a community's deepest religious and ethical commitments.

Q: What can we learn from the last paragraph?

- [A] Governments tend to abuse their supreme power in times of war.
- [B] In times of war governments may extend their power across national borders.
- [C] In times of war governments impose high religious and ethical standards on their people.
- [D] Governments may sacrifice individuals in the interests of the state in times of war.

答案是[D]。根据题干要求, 我们在最后一段(上文)中寻找答案。[A]说在战争期间政府会滥用权力, 与原文意义相反; [B]说战争期间政府在边界扩张它们的权力, 是对原文第三句话的误解; [C]说战争期间政府对人们有更高的宗教和道德要求, 是对最后一句话的误解; [D]说战争期间为了国家利益政府会要求人们做出牺牲, 是综合第二句和第四句话后半部得出的正确结论。

2. 答案选项是文中词句表达形式的转换。例如:

What might driving on an automated highway be like? The answer depends on what kind of system is ultimately adopted. Two distinct types are on the drawing board. The first is a special-purpose lane system, in which certain lanes are reserved for