


全国硕士研究生入学考试英语专项辅导丛书



# 考研英语

## 阅读理解高分宝典

战术和战略准备的完美结合

13个考研英语阅读高分绝招

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历年真题解题分析与技巧应用



全国硕士研究生入学考试英语专项辅导丛书

# 考研英语阅读理解 高分宝典

王建华 编著



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## 丛书序

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好多人说自己学了一年又一年，最不见提高的就是英语。这只能说明他们的学习方法有问题，因为英语是一种水平测试，只要方法正确，多一修功夫，肯定就增加一修分数。

——北京大学硕士 王运红  
摘自《考研战略战术》

今日的中国，大学本科生屈指可数的时代已一去不复返。据统计，1994年全国仅有11.2万人报考研究生，在接下来的几年里，报考人数扶摇直上，到2002年，这个数字达到近80万人。据有关部门预测，今后几年，考研热将继续升温，竞争将更加激烈。

之所以摘抄上面王运红同学的这段话，因为这段话充分表明了我們编写这套英语专项辅导丛书的最初目的——提供一个行之有效的学习方法和思路，让广大的考研者尽量不走弯路。

正如王运红同学所说，考研的英语考试是一种水平测试，其目的是希望将来的研究生能够独立顺畅地阅读和翻译相关专业的英文资料。每一种考试形式，比如阅读理解、写作、听力、翻译等，都是有他们的侧重点的，它们不同程度地体现着听、读、写三方面的内容。

面对不同的题型，就决定了我们要复习不同的复习重点、采用不同的复习方法。我们这套书就是出于考虑不同的题型，将英语复习分成了听力、词汇、阅读、写作、知识运用五个方面。在每本书中，结合不同的题型，有侧重点地介绍相关的词汇、语法、句法知识。更重要的是，本套丛书的编者都是考研辅导的一线知名老师，他们不单是了解考研试题，他们更了解考研的学生。可以说，本套丛书的任何一本都是一个独立的系统，都能提供给读者在某一个题型的完备的复习方案。这时，辅导书应该不仅仅是习题集，更应该是一个复习计划书，或是一本方法指导书。如果读者在使用本套丛书的过程中能够意识到这一点，并且有效地应用这一点，这将会使读者能够发现考研的英语复习其实并不难，要说难，也只是没有掌握有效的方法，考研才变得如此难。最后，祝正在备战考研的同学们，心想事成！

本套书是由王赢先生执行策划的，同时也得到了很多考研界知名老师的帮助和肯定，在此，向他们一并表示衷心的感谢。

时代教育  
考研图书专题策划组

## 编者的话

近年来，考研出现了不断升温的趋势，同时学习英语也出现了前所未有的热潮。研究生英语测试经过不断的改革越来越能够反映出应试者的英语水平。多年的英语教学及应试辅导经验告诉我：英语阅读能力是反映考生英语综合能力的重要因素。英语阅读题在整个考研英语测试中占有很重要的比重，因此，考生的阅读理解能力的高低是决定在研究生英语考试中能否取得高分的决定因素。相当一部分考生认为：只要词汇量大，能够逐句读懂英语阅读材料，就可以考高分，这是认识上的误区。真正的应试高手是掌握应试技巧，充分把握了考题的出题规律从而能够在短时间内有选择地读完大量的阅读材料者。他们的阅读是有目的的阅读，是“有所读、有所不读”的阅读方法。

考研阅读的考题和文章之间有强烈的顺序对仗性，正是基于这些特点，我在这本书中总结出 13 大阅读应试绝招，这些绝招的得来是基于对往年考题的深入分析，抽取出的规律、总结出的方法，只要考生能掌握这些方法，就能提高自己的阅读效率，从而充满信心，勇往直前，一定能够达到胜利的彼岸。只要你掌握这些方法，你也一定能快速、高效地阅读。

这本考研阅读书具有以下几个特点：

**针对性强** 这本书的整个内容安排是根据广大考生实际需要而编排的。开始是一篇阅读文章的阅读过程分析。给考生一个全新的感觉，使考生认识到阅读的考题和文章之间的对应关系相当强烈。同时使考生发现阅读的方法性相当重要。接下来是对方法和技巧的讲解，里面既有例子又有方法，给考生以解决问题的重要法宝和工具。第三部分是对方法应用的讲解。第四部分是模拟练习。第五部分是真题题解分析。这五个部分是环环相扣，扣扣生辉。

**实用性强** 13 个绝招是解决问题的关键，不管使用者英语水平高还是低，只要掌握了这 13 个绝招，然后再基于大量的练习，都可以在原有的水平指上有飞跃式的提高。模拟练习的材料相对较难，这对于提高考生的句子理解相当有帮助，但是前面的方法应用讲解中材料相对比较简单，这对于考生快速掌握方法比较有效。

**技巧性强** 整本书的着眼点在提高考生的应试能力，所以前面的技巧部分相当重要，有一些绝招的答案特点通过对往年考题的分析已经明确指出，这使得一些水平较差的考生即使文章没有彻底读明白，也有可能做对题。但所有的方法都给出了考题的题干特点，指出解题思路，明确了答案特征。这些对考生掌握这本书来说相当重要。

**兼容性强** 这是一本适合考研学生需要的有针对性的书，里面的一些方法和技巧也适合其它英语考试的阅读题解，所以对志在提高英语阅读能力和解题技能的考生来说，也是一本必备的图书。

本书由王建华担任主编，参加编写的还有张敏、刘启升、王瑞、白玉宽等同志。由于编写时间紧，编者水平所限，书中的疏漏和失误在所难免，敬请广大读者批评指正。

编者

2003 年 3 月

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## 第一部分：实例分析 (2001 年真题)

考研真题的题目往往和前面的文章之间存在一种按顺序排列的对仗关系，也就是说，一个题目对应一个段落。通常来讲，每篇后面的第一个题的答案所在的位置对应的是第一段，最后一个题答案所在的位置对应的是最后一段，很少出现最后一个题的答案对应在第一段找到的情况，所以做题应该掌握先分析考题再阅读文章的方法。在本章将要介绍的内容中，读者可以分析出这一特点。

如果一篇文章后面的考题没有主旨题而全部是细节题，则我们可以通过先分析考题和选项然后再读文章的方法，所得的最终结果可能是所有的题目都做完了，但考生对于全文的主要意思却还不很清楚，这就是做阅读理解考题的最高境界。本书讲授的内容，其主要目的是培养读者这样一种应试思路，使之成为一种习惯，帮助读者能够准确、高效地完成考研英语中这一分值最高的部分——阅读理解。

下面我们先以 2001 考研真题为例进行分析，帮助读者能够尽快跟上本书的思路。

### Passage 1

Specialisation can be seen as a response to the problem of an increasing accumulation of scientific knowledge. By splitting up the subject matter into smaller units, one man could continue to handle the information and use it as the basis for further research. But specialisation was only one of a series of related developments in science affecting the process of communication. Another was the growing professionalisation of scientific activity.

54. The direct reason for specialisation is \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] the development in communication
- [B] the growth of professionalisation
- [C] the expansion of scientific knowledge
- [D] the splitting up of academic societies

这个题的答案出处有规律：首段首句。

答案：C

No clear-cut distinction can be drawn between professionals and amateurs in science: exceptions can be found to any rule. Nevertheless, the word 'amateur' does carry a connotation that the person concerned is not fully integrated into the scientific community and, in particular, may not fully share its values. The growth of specialisation in the nineteenth century, with its consequent requirement of a longer, more complex training, implied greater problems for amateur participation in science. The trend was naturally most obvious in those areas of science based especially on a mathematical or laboratory training, and can be illustrated in terms of the development of geology in the United Kingdom.

A comparison of British geological publications over the last century and a half reveals not simply an increasing emphasis on the primacy of research, but also a changing definition of what constitutes an acceptable research paper. Thus, in the nineteenth century, local geological studies represented worthwhile research in their own right; but, in the twentieth century, local studies have increasingly become acceptable to professionals only if they incorporate, and reflect on, the wider geological picture. Amateurs, on the other hand, have continued to pursue local

51. The growth of specialisation in the 19th century might be more clearly seen in sciences such as \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] sociology and chemistry
- [B] physics and psychology
- [C] sociology and psychology
- [D] physics and chemistry

这个题的答案需要文中的复制关系来确定: the trend...those...based on.

答案: D

52. We can infer from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] there is little distinction between specialisation and professionalisation
- [B] amateurs can compete with professionals in some areas of science
- [C] professionals tend to welcome amateurs into the scientific community
- [D] amateurs have national academic societies but no local ones

这个推断题的答案确定: 用推断中的近义替换方法。

答案: A



studies in the old way. The overall result has been to make entrance to professional geological journals harder for amateurs, a result that has been reinforced by the widespread introduction of refereeing, first by national journals in the nineteenth century and then by several local geological journals in the twentieth century. As a logical consequence of this development, separate journals have now appeared aimed mainly towards either professional or amateur readership. A rather similar process of differentiation has led to professional geologists coming together nationally within one or two specific societies, whereas the amateurs have tended either to remain in local societies or to come together nationally in a different way.

Although the process of professionalisation and specialisation was already well under way in British geology during the nineteenth century, its full consequences were thus delayed until the twentieth century. In science generally, however, the nineteenth century must be reckoned as the crucial period for this change in the structure of science.

53. The author writes of the development of geology to demonstrate \_\_\_\_\_.

[A] the process of specialisation and professionalisation

[B] the hardship of amateurs in scientific study

[C] the change of policies in scientific publications

[D] the discrimination of professionals against amateurs

这个题依靠类比关系确定, 答案是 A.

## Passage 2

A great deal of attention is being paid today to the so-called digital divide — the division of the world into the info(information) rich and the info poor. And that divide does exist today. My wife and I lectured about this looming danger twenty years ago. What was less visible then, however, were the new, positive

55. Digital divide is something \_\_\_\_\_.

[A] getting worse because of the Internet

[B] the rich countries are responsible for

[C] the world must guard against

[D] considered positive today

这个题依靠转折关系确定。

答案是 C。

<p>forces that work against the digital divide.</p> <p>There are reasons to be optimistic.</p> <p>There are technological reasons to hope the digital divide will narrow. As the Internet becomes more and more commercialized, it is in the interest of business to universalize access — after all, the more people online, the more potential customers there are. More and more governments, afraid their countries will be left behind, want to spread Internet access. Within the next decade or two, one to two billion people on the planet will be netted together. As a result, I now believe the digital divide will narrow rather than widen in the years ahead. And that is very good news because the Internet may well be the most powerful tool for combating world poverty that we've ever had.</p> <p>Of course, the use of the Internet isn't the only way to defeat poverty. And the Internet is not the only tool we have. But it has enormous potential.</p>	<p>56. Governments attach importance to the Internet because it _____.</p> <p>[A] offers economic potentials</p> <p>[B] can bring foreign funds</p> <p>[C] can soon wipe out world poverty</p> <p>[D] connects people all over the world</p> <p>这个题依靠转折关系确定, 答案是 A.</p>
<p>To take advantage of this tool, some impoverished countries will have to get over their outdated anti-colonial prejudices with respect to foreign investment. Countries that still think foreign investment is an invasion of their sovereignty might well study the history of infrastructure (the basic structural foundations of a society) in the United States. When the United States built its industrial infrastructure, it didn't have the capital to do so. And that is why America's Second Wave infrastructure — including roads, harbors, highways, ports and so on</p>	<p>57. The writer mentioned the case of the United States to justify the policy of _____.</p> <p>[A] providing financial support overseas</p> <p>[B] preventing foreign capital's control</p> <p>[C] building industrial infrastructure</p> <p>[D] accepting foreign investment</p> <p>这个题是依靠例证方法确定, 答案是 D.</p>

— were built with foreign investment. The English, the Germans, the Dutch and the French were investing in Britain's former colony. They financed them. Immigrant Americans built them. Guess who owns them now? The Americans. I believe the same thing would be true in places like Brazil or anywhere else for that matter. The more foreign capital you have helping you build your Third Wave infrastructure, which today is an electronic infrastructure, the better off you're going to be. That doesn't mean lying down and becoming fooled, or letting foreign corporations run uncontrolled. But it does means recognizing how important they can be in building the energy and telecom infrastructures needed to take full advantage of the Internet.

58. It seems that now a country's economy depends much on \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] how well-developed it is electronically
- [B] whether it is prejudiced against immigrants
- [C] whether it adopts America's industrial pattern
- [D] how much control it has over foreign corporations

这个题是文中转折方法确定，答案是 A.

### Passage 3

Why do so many Americans distrust what they read in their newspapers? The American Society of Newspaper Editors is trying to answer this painful question. The organization is deep into a long self-analysis known as the journalism credibility project.

Sad to say, this project has turned out to be mostly low-level findings about factual errors and spelling and grammar mistakes, combined with lots of heads scratching puzzlement about what in the world those readers really want.

59 What is the passage mainly about?

- [A] needs of the readers all over the world
- [B] causes of the public disappointment about newspapers
- [C] origins of the declining newspaper industry
- [D] aims of a journalism credibility project

这个题是首段首句原则方法。

答案是 B

60. The results of the journalism credibility project turned out to be \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] quite trustworthy
- [B] somewhat contradictory
- [C] very illuminating
- [D] rather superficial

这个题是典型的转折对比方法的应用，say to say 相当于 however, yet 或 but，答案 D.

But the sources of distrust go way deeper. Most journalists learn to see the world through a set of standard templates (patterns) into which they plug each day's events. In other words, there is a conventional story line in the newsroom culture that provides a backbone and a ready-made narrative structure for otherwise confusing news.

There exists a social and cultural disconnect between journalists and their readers, which helps explain why the "standard templates" of the newsroom seem alien to many readers. In a recent survey, questionnaires were sent to reporters in five middle-size cities around the country, plus one large metropolitan area. Then residents in these communities were phoned at random and asked the same questions.

Replies show that compared with other Americans, journalists are more likely to live in upscale neighborhoods, have maids, own Mercedeses, and trade stocks, and they're less likely to go to church, do volunteer work, or put down roots in a community.

Reporters tend to be part of a broadly defined social and cultural elite, so their work tends to reflect the conventional values of this elite. The astonishing distrust of the news media isn't rooted in inaccuracy or poor reporter's skills but in the daily clash of world views between reporters and their readers.

This is an explosive situation for any industry, particularly a declining one. Here is a troubled business that keeps hiring employees whose attitudes vastly annoy

61. The basic problem of journalists as pointed out by the writer lies in their \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] working attitude
- [B] conventional lifestyle
- [C] world outlook
- [D] educational background

文中的关键词汇 show 表明这个句子是一个例子的角色和作用, 它表明了作者所处的环境决定了他的视野和对世界的看法。所以答案应该是 C。

the customers. Then it sponsors lots of symposiums and a credibility project dedicated to wondering why customers are annoyed and fleeing in large numbers. But it never seems to get around to noticing the cultural and class biases that so many former buyers are complaining about. If it did, it would open up its diversity program, now focused narrowly on race and gender, and look for reporters who differ broadly by outlook, values, education, and class.

62. Despite its efforts, the newspaper industry still cannot satisfy the readers owing to its \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] failure to realize its real problem
- [B] tendency to hire annoying reporters
- [C] likeliness to do inaccurate reporting
- [D] prejudice in matters of race and gender

这个题是一个典型的近义替换题。所以答案应该选 A。

### Passage 4

The world is going through the biggest wave of mergers and acquisitions ever witnessed. The process sweeps from hyperactive America to Europe and reaches the emerging countries with unsurpassed might. Many in these countries are looking at this process and worrying: "Won't the wave of business concentration turn into an uncontrollable anti-competitive force?"

There's no question that the big are getting bigger and more powerful. Multinational corporations accounted for less than 20% of international trade in 1982. Today the figure is more than 25% and growing rapidly. International affiliates account for a fast-growing segment of production in economies that open up and welcome foreign investment. In Argentina, for instance, after the reforms of the early 1990s, multinationals went from 43% to almost 70% of the industrial production of

63. What is the typical trend of businesses today?

- [A] to take in more foreign funds
- [B] to invest more abroad
- [C] to combine and become bigger
- [D] to trade with more countries

这是一个典型的首段首句关键词替换的考题，答案是 C。

the 200 largest firms. This phenomenon has created serious concerns over the role of smaller economic firms, of national businessmen and over the ultimate stability of the world economy.

I believe that the most important forces behind the massive M&A wave are the same that underlie the globalization process: falling transportation and communication costs, lower trade and investment barriers and enlarged markets that require enlarged operations capable of meeting customers' demands. All these are beneficial, not detrimental, to consumers. As productivity grows, the world's wealth increases.

Examples of benefits or costs of the current concentration wave are scanty. Yet it is hard to imagine that the merger of a few oil firms today could re-create the same threats to competition that were feared nearly a century ago in the U.S., when the Standard Oil trust was broken up. The mergers of telecom companies, such as World Com, hardly seem to bring higher prices for consumers or a reduction in the pace of technical progress. On the contrary, the price of communications is coming down fast. In cars, too, concentration is increasing — witness Daimler and Chrysler, Renault and Nissan — but it does not appear that consumers are being hurt.

Yet the fact remains that the merger movement must be watched. A few weeks ago, Alan Greenspan warned against the megamergers in the banking industry. Who is going to supervise, regulate and operate as lender of last resort with the gigantic banks that are being created? Won't

64. According to the author, one of the driving forces behind M&A wave is \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] the greater customer demands
- [B] a surplus supply for the market
- [C] a growing productivity
- [D] the increase of the world's wealth

答案是 A.

65. From paragraph 4 we can infer that \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] the increasing concentration is certain to hurt consumers
- [B] WorldCom serves as a good example of both benefits and costs
- [C] the costs of the globalization process are enormous
- [D] the Standard Oil trust might have threatened competition

这是一个关键词替换的考题，答案是 C.

66. Toward the new business wave, the writer's attitude can be said to be \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] optimistic
- [B] objective
- [C] pessimistic
- [D] biased

这是一个典型的态度判断题，一篇文章

multinationals shift production from one place to another when a nation gets too strict about infringements to fair competition? And should one country take upon itself the role of "defending competition" on issues that affect many other nations, as in the U.S. vs. Microsoft case?

如果连续用疑问句，则作者的态度是客观的、公正的。所以答案是 B。

## Passage 5

When I decided to quit my full time employment it never occurred to me that I might become a part of a new international trend. A lateral move that hurt my pride and blocked my professional progress prompted me to abandon my relatively high profile career although, in the manner of a disgraced government minister, I covered my exit by claiming "I wanted to spend more time with my family".

Curiously, some two-and-a-half years and two novels later, my experiment in what the Americans term "downshifting" has turned my tired excuse into an absolute reality. I have been transformed from a passionate advocate of the philosophy of "have it all", preached by Linda Kelsey for the past seven years in the pages of She-magazine, into a woman who is happy to settle for a bit of everything.

I have discovered, as perhaps Kelsey will after her much-publicized resignation

67. Which of the following is true according to paragraph 1?

[A] Full-time employment is a new international trend.

[B] The writer was compelled by circumstances to leave her job.

[C] "A lateral move" means stepping out of full-time employment.

[D] The writer was only too eager to spend more time with her family.

这是一个正误判断题，根据文中的句子来判断哪一个选项的表达跟文中的句子语义一致，则这个选项就是答案。所以答案：B。

68. The writer's experiment shows that downshifting \_\_\_\_\_.

[A] enables her to realize her dream

[B] helps her mold a new philosophy of life

[C] prompts her to abandon her high social status

[D] leads her to accept the doctrine of She-magazine

69. "Juggling one's life" probably means living a life characterized by \_\_\_\_\_.



from the editorship—of—She after a build-up of stress, that abandoning the doctrine of “juggling your life”, and making the alternative move into “downshifting” brings with it far greater rewards than financial success and social status. Nothing could persuade me to return to the kind of life Kelsey used to advocate and I once enjoyed: 12-hour working days, pressured deadlines, the fearful strain of office politics and the limitations of being a parent on “quality time”.

In America, the move away from juggling to a simpler, less materialistic lifestyle is a well-established trend. Downshifting — also known in America as “voluntary simplicity” — has, ironically, even bred a new area of what might be termed anti-consumerism. There are a number of best-selling downshifting self help books for people who want to simplify their lives; there are newsletters, such as The Tightwad Gazette, that give hundreds of thousands of Americans useful tips on anything from recycling their cling-film to making their own soap; there are even support groups for those who want to achieve the mid '90s equivalent of dropping out.

While in America the trend started as a reaction to the economic decline—after the mass redundancies caused by downsizing in the late '80s — and is still linked to the politics of thrift, in Britain, at least among the middle-class downshifters of my acquaintance, we have different reasons for seeking to simplify our lives.

For the women of my generation who were urged to keep juggling through the

[A] non-materialistic lifestyle

[B] a bit of everything

[C] extreme stress

[D] anti-consumerism

这是一个词汇题，一个短语词汇题，对于这个题的答案确定要依靠它后面的解释成分来界定。所以答案是 C。

70. According to the passage, downshifting emerged in the U.S. as a result of \_\_\_\_\_.

[A] the quick pace of modern life

[B] man's adventurous spirit

[C] man's search for mythical experiences

[D] the economic situation

这个题是一个典型的转折对比传义考题，文中的一个转折词 while 起到了传递答案的作用，所以这个题的答案应该是 D。

'80s, downshifting in the mid '90s is not so much a search for the mythical good life — growing your own organic vegetables, and risking turning into one — as a personal recognition of your limitations.