

620

H319.4  
W37F

考研英语辅导教材丛书

# 考研英语强化训练

主编 王星  
编著 冯采 张英

新时代出版社

·北京·

## 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

考研英语阅读强化训练/王星主编;冯采,张英编著.  
北京:新时代出版社,2002.10  
(考研英语辅导教材丛书)  
ISBN 7-5042-0762-4

I. 考... II. ①王...②冯...③张... III. 英语—  
阅读教学—研究生—入学考试—自学参考资料  
IV. H319.4

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2002)第 39892 号

**新 时 代 出 版 社 出 版 发 行**

(北京市海淀区紫竹院南路 23 号)

(邮政编码 100044)

总发行所:印刷厂印刷

新华书店经售

\*

开本 850×1168 1/32 印张 9 235 千字

2002 年 10 月第 1 版 2002 年 10 月北京第 1 次印刷

印数:1—5000 册 定价:13.00 元

---

(本书如有印装错误,我社负责调换)

## 前 言

2003 年研究生入学考试大纲规定,阅读理解部分主要“考查考生理解具体信息、掌握文章大意、猜测生词词义并进行推断等能力。考查考生根据所读材料理解作者的意图、观点或态度的能力”。阅读速度要求每分钟 60 个单词。阅读的题材包括政治、经济、文化、历史、地理、人物、生活、科技、教育、交通、自然等。具体体裁基本上为议论文、说明文、记叙文、应用文等。根据大纲规定,考生应具备以下能力:

1. 理解文章的主旨、大意;
2. 明确文中的具体细节;
3. 根据上下文判断生词和短语的意义;
4. 明了上下文的逻辑关系;
5. 根据原文进行归纳、判断、推理和引申;
6. 领会作者的观点和态度。

阅读理解实际上是对语言学习的一种综合性的考查。它要求考生在一定的时间内完成一定字数文章的阅读,同时还要准确回答一定数量的相关问题。这就要求考生除了要有一定的词汇和句法等语言基础外,还要具备一定的阅读技巧,从而提高阅读速度。下面介绍一种比较科学的快速阅读技巧。

先阅读文章的起始段落。如果第一段比较长,可先阅读第一、二行或最后一、二行。作者通常会在第一段告诉读者这篇文章是关于什么的,写这篇文章的原因、目的。一般情况下,读者会在第一段中得到时间、地点、人物、主要事件等概括性的信息。掌握这些非常有助于对全篇的理解,并能提高阅读文章其余部分的速度。当然也有的作者只是在第一段中引起读者的注意。

#### IV

紧接着阅读文章的最后一段。如果此段过长,可只阅读第一、二行或最后一、二行。作者通常会在最后一段告诉读者他认为该篇文章中最重要的事情,并重复他的主要观点,对全篇作一个总结。读者可通过这一段加强对全篇的理解。

快速查读全文。如有人名、地名、数据和日期等,应放慢速度;如有许多事实,应注意它们的逻辑关系。

阅读时注意单词、词组的群体意义;不要把注意力放在个体单词或词组上。否则既浪费时间,又不能加强对全文的理解,有时甚至会影响对全文的理解。

在阅读过程中,随时自问:“这一段是什么意思?”“作者说的是什么?”“它们的逻辑关系是什么?”等等。

寻找段落的主题句。它会告诉读者该段的大意和内容。主题句通常是段落的第一句,也有时是段落的最后一句,或位于段落的中部。有些段落没有主题句,在这种情况下,该段落通常是情感的表达,而不是信息的提供。

在阅读时要注意,通常每一个段落都有一定的目的,或解释、或说明、或比较、或提供、或劝说等等。了解其目的有助于对该文章的理解。

努力寻找关键词或词组有助于理解全文。例如:“有三个原因……”,应很快找出每一个原因。

在阅读过程中注意所得信息之间的相互关系。这样,有利于理解该文章的主题思想。

除了一定的阅读技巧外,在做阅读练习时还应具备一定的答题技巧。

首先应当完全明白题干的的要求是什么。它要求的是事实、具体信息(日期、时间、人名、地名等),还是推理、判断、归纳、引申等等。寻找事实和具体信息的答案比较容易,只需回到文章中用查读法便可完成。需要推理判断得出答案的则需要真正理解文章,根据上下文,找出相关的单词、短语、句子或段落,进行判断分析,得出结论。

在解答问题时,一定要根据原文的上下文,在适当的情况下联系自己已有的知识进行推测、判断、归纳等。切不可单凭自己的想象和自己认为正确的已知事实和已有的知识,脱离原文进行判断,否则很容易出错。

按照大纲规定,阅读理解分为 A、B 两部分。阅读 A 共四篇文章,每篇文章有五道题,每道题有四个选项。要求考生从这四个选项中选出一个最佳答案。阅读 B 是英译汉部分。要求考生阅读一篇 400 词左右的文章,并将其中长约 150 词的画线部分译成中文。本书只涉及阅读 A 部分。

本书分为三部分。第一部分是从四个不同的角度分别练习阅读理解。第二部分是综合性的练习。第三部分是参考答案的提示。全书共收集了约 100 篇文章。这些文章尽可能地涵盖多种题材,多种体裁,使考生能够适应各种文章的写作特点与方式,从而对文章理解得更透彻,对问题回答得更准确,阅读的速度更快。

编 者

2002 年 7 月

# 目 录

第一部分 专项练习 .....	1
一、单词理解 .....	1
二、掌握事实 .....	14
三、推断引申 .....	28
四、主旨大意 .....	45
第二部分 综合练习 .....	61
第三部分 参考答案及提示 .....	215

## 第一部分 专项练习

这里每一个专项都有两篇例文,五到六篇专项练习文章。例文的答案及说明紧接其后,练习用文章的答案及说明放在该项练习的后面。

### 一、单词理解

在阅读过程中,不可避免地会遇到一些不认识或不熟悉的单词。在这种情况下,很多人的做法是停下来翻开词典,把单词查清楚,再接着往下读。这并不是很科学的方法。阅读的过程也是一个思考的过程,它需要连续性。如果数次停下来查词典,定会打断思路影响对文章的全面理解。往往读者在没有完成阅读全文之前就想当然地选定词典中对某一个单词的某一个解释,这种选择常常是不恰当的。这种不恰当的选择会影响对文章理解的准确性。这是阅读中间停下来查词典的另一个弱点。

那么,阅读过程中遇到生词或不熟悉单词怎么办?主要的办法有两个。一个是从单词的结构上判断,一个是从其意义上判断。结构判断比较简单,主要是一些前缀、后缀、词根等,意义上的判断主要是根据上下文,这个比较复杂。这里只简单介绍一些根据上下文判断词义的方法,以帮助读者提高对单词的感觉。

在介绍方法之前要说明一点,单词理解中的单词不仅仅是生词,还包括不熟悉的词和在阅读中不能确定词义的词。

第一是要注意上下文对某个单词的暗示。当遇到上面这些单词时,要注意阅读这些词前面和后面的单词和句子。常常这些单词会在文章的其他地方以另外的单词或词组或句子的形式出现,

或者会在文章的其他地方以解释的方式使读者明白词义。

第二是要对文章的主题有所了解,例如文章是有关哪一方面的、讨论的是哪一类的事情。这样可知道文中有些单词的范围,判断就比较容易。

第三是要明确单词不是孤立存在的,它常常同其他的单词或词组连在一起,或同义、或反义,根据上下文可做出明确的判断。

切记:不要一遇到生词就停止阅读,要培养自己根据上下文判断词义的习惯。

请看下面的例子:

### Sample 1

Not too long ago, if you bought a bottle of cola you paid a few cents deposit on the bottle, and the only way to redeem that extra cost was to return the empty bottle to the store. Bottles were still expensive enough to make it worth the cola-bottler's trouble to keep collecting the empties, sterilizing them, and refilling them over and over again.

But then the glass makers learned how to mold bottles of cheap glass that cost a cola-bottler less than it cost to pay for collecting and reusing the old-style bottles. So the "one-way, no-deposit, no return" bottles came into use. They were never free; the price of the cola went up a trifle to cover their cost to the cola-bottler. But the cola-drinkers gladly paid the bit extra to be saved that old chore of saving and returning empty bottles.

One result was that the profit-motivated cola-bottler made more money. Another result was that the laziness-motivated cola-drinker was put to less bother. But a third result was that the world's landscape now glitters—and not prettily—with an incredible number of thrown-away bottles. Would you believe trillions? In the United States alone, in a single year, soda and beer



drinkers casually, carelessly toss away twenty -- eight billion non -- returnable bottles, and this has been going on for years.

1. The word motivated means \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. hungry
  - b. guided by reasons
  - c. bewildered by details
  - d. purposeless
2. Cover can mean lid. In this context it means \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. to pay for
  - c. to keep warm
  - b. to smother
  - d. to lower
3. Redeem means to buy back. Which form of redeem listed below means not able to be bought back?
  - a. Unredeemed.
  - c. Unredeemable.
  - b. Redemption.
  - d. Redeemer.
4. What is the word for the process that makes reused bottles germ -- free?
  - a. Refilling.
  - c. Infecting.
  - b. Redeeming.
  - d. Sterilizing.

1. 答案:(b)。

根据上下文,无论是可乐的装瓶者,还是可乐的饮用者,都受某种原因的驱使,希望使用新瓶子。可乐的装瓶者是受利益的驱使,可乐的饮用者是受懒惰的驱使。

选项(c)、(d)不符合文中一次性可乐瓶出现的背景。

2. 答案:(a)。

文中可见,Cover 与“花费”有关,有“支付”的意思。

选项(b)、(c)与“花费”无关。

选项(d):与上下文的含义不符。文中说由于一次性可乐瓶的使用,可乐的实际价格是上涨了而不是下降了。

3. 答案:(c)。

前缀 un- 是“不”的意思,后缀 -able 是“能够”。所以整个单

词的意思是“不可返还的”。

选项(b):没有表示“能够”的后缀 - able。单词的本意是“未返还的”,与上下文不符。

4. 答案:(d)。

文中说,可乐装瓶者曾经要不断地收集空瓶子,进行消毒,然后重新装入饮料。那么在重新装入新鲜饮料前,要彻底地清洗它们,sterilizing(给……消毒)就是说明的这个过程。

## Sample 2

In the 1890s, a new kind of bicycle went on sale in stores all over America. It was the safety bicycle, different from the old high - wheeler. Both front and back wheels were the same size, and the rubber tires were pumped full of air.

Anybody could ride a safety bicycle, and everybody seemed to want one. This was the beginning of the great bicycle craze of the Gay Nineties. More than 500 factories were turning out bicycles, and a million of them were in use. In 1895 the New York Tribune said that the bicycle was more important to humanity than the victories and defeats of Napoleon.

The craze reached its peak in 1896, and it was over in 1900. But while it lasted, songs were written about bicycles; special bicycle magazines were read; and the sports pages of newspapers gave more space to bicycle racing than to baseball.

It is not surprising that bicycles became popular. At the time, travel by horse was slow, and travel by train was inconvenient. With a bicycle, people could ride out to the country or even visit another town.

1. The word craze means \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. mistake      b. fad      c. trick      d. hoax

2. Peak can mean the top of a mountain. Here it means \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. end                                      b. lowest level  
c. beginning                                d. highest point
3. Inconvenient is made up of the prefix in- and convenient.  
It means \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. nearby                                    b. not popular  
c. not easy to use                        d. comfortable
4. Which word among the following means every three years?  
a. Oncer.    b. Twice.    c. Triennial.    d. Forbear.

1. 答案:(b)。

根据上下文,每个人都能安全地骑车,所以每个人就都希望有一辆。这就形成了买车的高潮。拥有一辆自行车成为当时的风尚。Craze 在这里有“风尚 fad”的涵义。

2. 答案:(d)。

根据上下文,到 1896 年,拥有一辆自行车的风尚达到了顶峰。所以应该是最高点。

3. 答案:(c)。

根据上下文,自行车很方便,可以去乡下,甚至可以去其他的城镇。火车与它相比则不那么方便了。

4. 答案:(c)。

只有选项(c)带有前缀“三”的意思。

## Exercise 1

Wise and wily as we like to think we are, we don't always know just what is good for us. We make "improvements" on our surroundings that turn out not to be improvements at all. We kill off a "nuisance" creature only to find that it was the one thing that protected us from a far worse nuisance.

In South Africa recently the human beings decided to wipe out the local hippopotamuses. They thought them nothing but ugly beasts that cluttered up their rivers, so they began to shoot them.

The result—— unexpected and awful——is that South Africans are beginning to fall ill of a foul disease called blood flukes. It makes a person weak and the body breaks out in sores — and it can be fatal. The disease is a health hazard now in much of South Africa, and all because the hippos were being exterminated. Too late, the people realized that the hippos, when they wallow in the river, keep the silt on the river bottoms stirred up so that it is continuously flushed downstream. Without the hippos, the river bottoms were quickly covered with a deposit of slimy silt, and that is the breeding ground of the water snails which carry the parasite that causes blood flukes.

1. The word wily means \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. clever
  - b. stupid
  - c. experienced
  - d. brave
2. Foul can mean against the rules. In this context it means \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. mild
  - b. unpleasant
  - c. contagious
  - d. strange
3. A fatal disease is one which can cause death. Which form of fatal would apply to a person who had died from such a disease?
  - a. Fate.
  - b. Fatalistic.
  - c. Fatally.
  - d. Fatality.
4. Which of the following tells you that hippos roll around in the mud?
  - a. Wallow.
  - b. Breed.
  - c. Stir.
  - d. Carry.

## Exercise 2

There are some million – dust particles in every breath we take. Whether outside or in our houses, we live in a sea of dust. Mineral dust from the soil comes in through open doors and windows or seeps through cracks. Ordinary house dust is also formed by the slow de-terioration of many different materials, such as bits of hair, wool,

cotton, or skin scales, and the presence of bacteria, spores, pollen and soot. Dust sifts into every room, working its way into mattresses and upholstered furniture and even invading closed drawers, and every house-keeper is aware of how quickly dust coats a newly waxed surface.

But the housekeeper is not alone. As the Apollo astronauts traveled about the moon, one of their most troublesome problems was dust. Neil Armstrong thought it resembled powdered graphite—like scrapings from your lead pencil—while Edgar Mitchell and Alan Shepard, on Apollo 14, complained about the way the lunar dust adhered to their suits almost up to their knees. Charles Conrad, on the Apollo 12 mission, stated, “And the dust! Dust got into everything. You walked in a pair of little dust clouds kicked up around your feet.” The advent of space technology increased the desire and need for more scientific data about dust.

1. The word deterioration means \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. accumulation.
  - b. decay
  - c. annex
  - d. disappearance
2. Coats usually refer to warm clothing. In this context it means \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. spoils
  - b. avoids
  - c. flies from
  - d. covers
3. Advent comes from the prefix ad – and the root vent, which means to come, Advent means \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. departure
  - b. glorification
  - c. arrival
  - d. destruction
4. The word that is a synonym for adhere is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. stuck
  - b. form
  - c. get out
  - d. avoid

### Exercise 3

After the Civil War, a few people——most of them from the Northeast——were able to acquire vast fortunes through their business dealings. Their tactics were often unscrupulous; therefore, they became known as robber barons. Most had an insatiable money lust masked by an air of Puritan piety. John D. Rockefeller even taught regular Bible classes, confident that his financial success was a reward from God.

Many church leaders apparently agreed with Rockefeller, for their sermons went to great lengths to defend the barons' growing industries as sound Christian institutions. No wonder, when J. P. Morgan could be counted on for half a million dollars to erect the Cathedral of St. John the Divine in New York City. Not all such capital, however, was sanctified on the altar. The barons knew how to spend as well as make dollars. Or if they did not, their children did. There often were lavish dinner parties at Delmonico's where, to astonish the guests, oyster cocktails were seeded with black pearls, or every lady might discover wrapped in her napkin a golden bracelet bearing her host's initials. One baron's son saw fit to enhance his smile by having his teeth set with diamonds.

1. The word lust means \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. gleam
  - b. religion
  - c. success
  - d. strong desire
2. Sound can mean noise. In this context it means \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. open
  - b. dependable
  - c. ruthless
  - d. poor
3. Unscrupulous comes from a root that means honest. Your knowledge of prefixes tells you that unscrupulous means \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. almost honest
  - b. too honest

- c. dishonest                      d. more honest
4. Find the word that tells you that dinners at Delmonico's were lavish.
- a. cheap                              b. poor
- c. rich                                d. extravagant

## Exercise 4

By 1825, Lowell, Massachusetts, had become the manufacturing center of the young American nation. Most of the workers in the mills were teenage girls who left their family farms for the promise of better lives as "factory girls". For a few years, at least, the promise of the good life for the factory girls lived up to every expectation.

The young women were housed in comfortable, clean dormitories. They were watched over by pleasant order women who acted as substitute mothers and catered to their needs with sympathy and understanding. The factory girls were wellfed, and they received the best medical attention available. Their education——both secular and religious——was advanced by visiting lecturers, teachers, and ministers.

The girls, for all this, worked eleven hours a day, six days a week, with a half hour off for lunch. Their pay was about three dollars a week. It was more than they would have earned had they remained on the farm. Men doing the same work in the same factory, however, were paid twice as much. Nevertheless, the factory job was considered important. It was worthy of sincere respect, and more glamorous than working on a farm.

1. The word secular means \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. not religious                      c. boring  
b. sacred                              d. not serious

2. Center can mean middle. In this context it means \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. outskirts
  - c. deserted area
  - b. newcomer
  - d. principal place
3. Both manufacturing and factory come from the root fact, which means make. Choose the word below which uses the same root and means made up, or false.
  - a. fraction
  - b. fact
  - c. factitious
  - d. factual
4. Find the word from the following that is similar in meaning with catered to.
  - a. watched
  - b. provided for
  - c. understood
  - d. received

## Exercise 5

A typical American city now displays——like a fair — sized hill or minor mountain——its heap of discarded automobile hulks. The effect upon the public of these heaps has been profound, curious, and out of all proportion to reality. “Shocking!” is a common reaction. But why, in the face of such stupendous problems as those of sewage and garbage, should people be so concerned about some piles of metal? Old automobiles neither emit an odor, nor are they noisy, nor do they spread disease. To comprehend the depths of this bewildering reaction, we must delve into some psychological recesses. The subject of junk in general must be continued.

Like most of the related terms, junk is vague in meaning; but size, not kind, is of the essence. Paper wrappers, for example, along with scattered newspapers, go into the garbage. But waste paper in bulk and newspapers in bundles——no less than monstrosities like old locomotives and battered airplanes——are important elements in junk. Junk implies possible re — use; but just as it cannot



be altogether distinguished from garbage, so also it is only vaguely differentiated from trash and rubbish.

1. The word delve means \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a. throw away                      b. package  
 c. dig deeply                        d. crumble
2. Recesses can mean periods set aside for play. In this context it means \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a. pictures      b. heaps      c. depths      d. symptoms
3. Emit is made up of the prefix e- and the root mit, which means send. Emit means \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a. toss toward                      b. hike through  
 c. run from                          d. give off
4. Find the word or phrase that is similar in meaning with stupendous.  
 a. amazingly large                  b. spread  
 c. very profound                      d. common

### 答案及说明

#### Exercise 1

1. 答案:(a)。

从第一句的后半句可猜出 wily 的意思。只有选项(a)符合原句的逻辑:即便我们认为自己很聪明、很狡猾,也总是不清楚究竟什么对我们有益。

2. 答案:(b)。

根据后面的一句话:这种病会使人全身疼痛、虚弱。所以是痛苦的。

3. 答案:(d)。

这里主要强调的是死于这种病的人。

4. 答案:(a)。