

在职攻读硕士学位
入学考试全国联考

(第二版)

英语应试教程

阅读 分册

何福胜 主编
王敬慧 王红利 罗成惠 编著

清华大学出版社

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内 容 简 介

本书是《在职攻读硕士学位入学考试全国联考英语应试教程》中的一本。它严格依据《在职攻读硕士学位入学考试全国联考英语考试大纲》编写,将阅读应试技巧与针对该入学考试的阅读训练有机结合。全书共分五部分:阅读概述、备考练习、备考练习答案详解、模拟阅读试题、模拟阅读试题答案和解析,循序渐进地引导学生在短期内熟悉考试模式,适应考试状态,从而在考试中知己知彼应对有策。

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根据 2002 年国务院学位委员会办公室颁布的《在职攻读硕士学位入学考试全国联考英语考试大纲》的要求,从 2002 年起全国在职攻读硕士学位入学外语考试将不分学位种类。考试按照统一的考试大纲,实行统一命题、统一考试、统一阅卷,择优录取。考试的内容共有 7 个部分:听力、词汇、语法、阅读理解、完形填空、英译汉和英语写作。为了帮助广大考生在较短的时间恢复和提高英语水平,系统地备考,并顺利通过考试,我们特编写了包括《词汇分册》、《语法分册》、《阅读分册》、《完形填空》、《翻译分册》、《写作分册》、《听力分册》和《模拟试题》8 个分册的《在职攻读硕士学位入学考试全国联考英语应试教程》(第二版)。

本书是《在职攻读硕士学位入学考试全国联考英语应试教程》的《阅读分册》(第二版)。根据考试大纲的要求,本书重点帮助考生掌握以下四种英语阅读能力:1) 掌握所读材料的主旨和大意;2) 了解说明主旨和大意的事实和细节;3) 既能够理解字面意思,也能够根据所读的材料进行一定的判断和推论;4) 不但要理解个别句子的意思,而且还要理解上下文的逻辑关系。

编者根据考生的接受能力,由总体到部分,由浅入深,将阅读技巧与实战训练相结合。全书共分为五个部分:第一部分向考生系统介绍阅读能力的提高方法,答题技巧以及考试时应注意的问题;第二部分,按照考试常出现的内容分类,将 40 篇文章分成 8 个单元,帮助考生进行阅读练习,文章后面列出的问题从主旨题、细节题、词汇题、判断题等方面来训练考生的各项能力,主要目的是让考生了解出题方式,掌握适当的解题方法和技巧;第三部分是答案注释,以便考生在独立学习的情况下,也能迅速解惑;第四部分为模拟阅读试题,以便于考生的考前热身;第五部分为模拟阅读试题的答案和解析。

在编写本套教程过程中,编者注意了以下几个方面的问题:

1. 严格按照考试大纲的要求, 确定本套书的难度, 以及题材的选择。词汇严格控制在考试大纲的词汇表内。对于出现的个别难词和超纲词, 一般给出英语或汉语注释。各方面的要求尽可能与考试大纲相一致。

2. 选用材料力求带有一定的特点。注意了选材的广泛性以及内容的新颖性。突出了备考的针对性和实用性。

3. 除了向考生提供了针对性强的系统应对方式和技巧外, 本套教程还重点强调了各部分基础知识的讲解和运用, 并提供了大量的实例和练习内容。而对各种练习的详细解析则能在很大程度上提高考生英语理解能力和应试水平。

4. 强调了语言的规范性以及内容的共核性。充分考虑了在职攻读硕士学位人员的实际英语水平现状, 涉及了词汇、语法及练习的通用性及可模仿性, 尽可能使答案和范文通俗易懂, 以便于记忆和模仿。

本书在编写过程中得到了清华大学研究生院、清华大学继续教育学院、清华大学外语系以及其他一些院校和有关单位的部分人士和教师的大力支持和帮助, 特此表示衷心的感谢。

由于编者水平有限, 时间仓促, 不妥之处在所难免, 衷心希望广大读者批评指正。

编 者

2003 年 4 月于清华园



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第一部分

阅读概述

第一章 阅读基本方法介绍

一、略读法



(一) 简介

略读是指为获得大意或者总体印象而进行阅读。略读作为一种快速阅读技巧对我们来说并不陌生。这就像我们看报纸时，由于一份报纸有数十大张，实在不可能一字不漏地读，只能用最快的速度找出主题，略掉一些无关紧要的细节或与主题不甚相干的部分，只知道大概内容即可。这种方法要求我们不要把眼睛盯在具体的每个单词上而是要看篇章中的主题句或者是从篇章的结构着手，利用自己的推理能力，对文章的信息进行分析，从而归纳总结出主题。略读的关键是“略”。我们的注意力应该集中在大意，而不是细节上。略读不同于仔细阅读，善于略读的人会有选择地阅读，完全跳过一些句子、段落甚至是整页的内容。

请看下面一篇文章：

Three passions, simple but overwhelmingly strong, have governed my life: the longing for love, the search for knowledge, and unbearable pity for the suffering of mankind. These passions, like great winds, have blown me here and there.

I have sought love, first because it brings ecstasy so great that I would often have sacrificed all the rest of life for a few hours of this joy. I have sought it, next, because it relieves loneliness that terrible loneliness in which one shivering consciousness looks over the rim of the world into the cold unfathomable lifeless abyss(深渊). I have sought it, finally, because in the union of love I have seen, in a mystic miniature, the vision of the heaven that saints and poets have imagined. This is what I sought, and though it might seem too good for human life, this is what at last I have found.

With equal passion I have sought knowledge. I have wished to understand the hearts of men. I have wished to know why the stars shine. And I have tried to apprehend the Pythagorean(毕达哥拉斯的) power by which number holds sway above the flux.

Love and knowledge, so far as they were possible, led upward toward the heavens. But always pity brought me back to earth. Echoes of cries of pain reverberate(回荡)in my heart. Children in famine, victims tortured by oppressors, helpless old people a hated burden to their sons, and the whole world of loneliness, poverty, and pain make a mockery of what human life should be. I long to alleviate the evil, but I cannot, and I too suffer.

This has been my life, I have found it worth living, and would gladly live it again if the chance were offered me.

如果使用略读法, 我们只要注意到下面几个句子:

Three passions, ... , have governed my life: (1)the longing for love, (2)the search for knowledge, and(3) unbearable pity for the suffering of mankind.

I have sought love(1), ...

With equal passion I have sought knowledge(2).

Love and knowledge, so far as they were possible, led upward toward the heavens. But always pity (3)brought me back to earth.

This has been my life, I have found it worth living, and would gladly live it again if the chance were offered me.

文章的主要内容和框架就清晰地显露出来了。由此可见略读时, 应特别注意文章的开始段、结束段、文章中每段的段首句和结尾句, 因为它们往往是对文章内容的概括, 涵盖文章大意的关键。

(二) 练习

请使用略读法总结下列段落大意:

1. After a deadly and financially desperate few months, the airline industry is seeing glimmers of a slow recovery. Hemorrhaging(流失) money from near-empty planes, airlines laid off 80,000 workers and grounded about 20% of their flights.

To fill seats, airlines have slashed fares, and passengers are gradually responding. American CEO Donald Carty recently told employees he saw "encouraging signs," such as increased ticket bookings in December and early January.

American and Northwest airlines are recalling hundreds of laid-off reservations agents, although that's partly because calls from jittery or confused passengers are taking longer than before.

The Air Transport Association, the major airlines' trade group, says passenger traffic over

the holiday period that started last week will be down 18% from a year ago. That's slightly better than Thanksgiving, when traffic was down about 20%.

The main idea of this passage is that _____.

2. The Earth's temperature in the year 2001 is expected to be the second highest since global records began 140 years ago, the UN weather agency said. The World Meteorological Organization said the warming temperatures led to an increase in the severity and frequency of storms and droughts and other unusual weather conditions. "Temperatures are getting hotter, and they are getting hotter faster now than at any time in the past," said Michel Jarraud, the organization's deputy secretary-general. Nine of the 10 warmest years in the last four decades have occurred since 1990, and temperatures are rising three times faster than in the early 1900s, he said.

This year's global average surface temperature was expected to be 57.96 Fahrenheit, the World Meteorological Organization said. The record, set in 1998, was 58.24 Fahrenheit.

The main idea of this passage is that _____.

二、意群阅读法



(一) 简介

词是语句的基本组成单位，意群是语句的基本构成单元。单个词并无多大意义，只有组合起来，在上下文关系中形成特殊的意群，才能获得特殊的、确定的意义。根据这一点，整体阅读的关键就是要把握文章中每个语句的意群。当我们在阅读文章的时候，一定要把目光集中在意群的中心，目光不应当在每个词上都做停留，而应当把目光放在中心词上，从一个意群中心词到另一个意群中心词，这样的意群整体扫描才是提高阅读速度的关键。

例如：要阅读 "Three passions, simple but overwhelmingly strong, have governed my life: the longing for love, the search for knowledge, and unbearable pity for the suffering of mankind" 这个句子。如果一个一个词来读这个句子，视线就要在每个词上都要停留一次，影响阅读速度，而且你还要把这些词按照语法意义重组，才能理解。而如果以意群为单位，即："Three passions, /simple but overwhelmingly strong, /have governed my life: /the longing for love, /the search for knowledge, / and unbearable pity for the suffering of mankind"，视线是在每个词组上停留，停留次数减少，意义比较连贯。即使你的视线在

词组上停留的时间要比在一个单词上停留的时间稍微长一些, 但因为意义容易理解, 总体时间还是要比前者短, 而且阅读质量也提高了。

(二) 练习

请用意群阅读法阅读下面文章并给出标题:

Responsible for Learning. Students take charge of their own learning and are self-regulated. They define learning goals and problems that are meaningful to them; understand how specific activities relate to those goals; and, using standards of excellence, evaluate how well they have achieved the goals. Successful, engaged learners also have explicit measures and criteria for assessing their work as well as benchmark activities, products, or events for checking their progress toward achieving their goals.

Energized by Learning. Engaged learners find excitement and pleasure in learning. They possess a lifelong passion for solving problems and understanding ideas or concepts. To such students, learning is intrinsically motivating.

Strategic. Engaged learners continually develop and refine learning and problem-solving strategies. This capacity for learning how to learn includes constructing effective mental models of knowledge and resources, even though the models may be based on complex and changing information. Engaged learners can apply and transfer knowledge in order to solve problems creatively and they can make connections at different levels.

Collaborative. Engaged learners understand that learning is social. They are able to see themselves and ideas as others see them, can articulate their ideas to others, have empathy for others, and are fair-minded in dealing with contradictory or conflicting views. They have the ability to identify the strengths and intelligences of themselves and others.

The best title of the passage is _____.

- A. What is an Engaged Learning?
- B. Students should Study hard
- C. Ways of Learning
- D. Importance of Learning

三、信号词辨认法



(一) 简介

在阅读文章时, 信号词的作用很大, 因为那些能够发出信号的词汇, 预示着读者将要读到的内容与上下文存在什么样的关系或具有什么逻辑意思。文章的句子不是无序地

排列，而是按照一定关系，有目的地组织起来的。注意信号词就能更清楚地理顺该句与上下文的逻辑关系及作者的思路，从而提高阅读理解的效率和准确率。

例如，在下面段落中：

In that mill, I learned the **process of making paper**. **First**, the logs are put in the shredder. **Then**, they are cut into small chips and mixed with water and acid. **Next**, they are heated and crushed to a heavy pulp to be cleaned. It is also chemically bleached to whiten it. **After this**, it is passed through rollers to flatten it. **Then**, sheets of wet paper are produced. **Finally**, the water is removed from the sheets which are pressed, dried and refined until the finished paper is produced.

作者通过表示先后顺序的信号词：first, then, next, after this, then 和 finally，清晰地描述出造纸的过程。

再例如：

When the television was invented in 1923, parents had no idea of the harmful effects this celebrated invention would one day have on children. **Because of** the tremendous amount of time children spend watching TV, they become passive observers. Since children spend more time in front of the TV and less time on a good book, their reading abilities have also suffered. **As a result**, television has a negative effect on children's learning ability and creativity. **Another** harmful effect of television is caused by the excessive violence in many popular programs. **Consequently**, youngsters imitate the aggressive behavior they see on TV. **For all these reasons**, television has developed from the miracle it once was into the monster it is today.

通过一系列表示原因的信号词，作者说明 television has developed from the miracle it once was into the monster it is today.

信号词可以归纳为下面几种：

1) 表示递进的信号词：

after all, also, again, and then, as well as, further more, in addition, in other words, moreover, to repeat

2) 预示有相同或类似内容的信号词：

and, also, moreover, further, likewise, in addition, besides, similarly

3) 预示有不同或相反内容出现的信号词：

but, however, on the contrary, to the opposite, otherwise

4) 表示因果关系的信号词：

as, for, because, as a result, consequently, thus, so, therefore, for this reason, so that,

thereby

5) 表示总结性内容的信号词:

in short, in a word, in brief, briefly, in conclusion, as a result, to sum up, by and large, to conclude

6) 表示先后关系顺序的信号词:

before, after, another, first, next, then, last, finally, afterwards, later on, since then, eventually

7) 表示解释、举例说明关系的信号词:

for example, for instance, such as, to illustrate, in other words, that is to say, such as, the same as

8) 表示目的的信号词:

in order to, in order that, so that, for the purpose that

9) 表示强调的信号词:

Most of all, doubtless, surely, certainly, above all

(二) 练习: 请在下列文章中标记出所有表示句与句、段与段之间逻辑关系的信号词。

The rules for acquiring substantial wealth are few, simple, and proven. For most Americans, becoming rich is actually a matter of choice.

The first rule of becoming rich is to have a reasonable income base. Few people who have only subsistence-level income can expect to be rich because they must devote themselves entirely to survival, which means they can't save and their wealth can't grow. But most Americans have reasonable income actually by birth.

The second rule is to take the power of compound interest seriously and do so very early in life. An obvious reason many Americans end up their careers with modest means is that they resisted the opportunities to live modestly along the way.

The third rule is to save a lot and do it consistently and, from an early age. Many Americans have simply been unwilling to quit the good life along the way. They were unwilling to resist expensive cars and cigarettes.

The fourth rule is to avoid "irresistible" temptations. We are not saying that all people must lead a pure and joyless life. We mean only to point out that the great majority of those 4% of Americans who have \$1 million in net worth achieved it in part by controlling their pleasure—for example, by buying less-expensive cars so they could build up their savings.

四、猜测词义法



(一) 简介

在阅读文章的过程中, 考生面临最大的问题是遇到不认识的单词或短语, 或者认识的单词在文章中有了新的意义。如果这些词或短语不影响对文章主要内容的理解, 考生便可以将它们略过, 继续阅读。如果了解这些词语的意思对正确理解文章很重要, 考生就必须根据上下文的联系, 对它们的意义进行猜测, 使之不影响对整篇文章的阅读理解。

通常, 猜测词义可采用以下几种方法:

1. 利用上下文进一步的叙述, 猜测词义

例如: He is successful as a businessman because of his **dynamic** personality. He seems to have unlimited energy.

第二句中的 to have unlimited energy...(有用不完的劲)就是对 dynamic 词义的解释。这样, 从上下文可猜出该词与 vigorous 是同义词。

2. 根据同义、反义关系确定词义

阅读中, 特别是要注意表示反意的信号词: in contrast, on the other hand, rather than, however, yet, although, while, unlike, but, whereas, as opposed to 等。

例如: My sister Marie is an **optimist**, while her boyfriend is one who is always gloomy and expects the worst to happen.

从 While 的转折关系可知 optimist 意思是 “one who expects the best”, 即乐观的。

3. 利用标点符号

例如: A gorilla always makes me think of the word aloof—not friendly, of distance from others. 破折号后的内容是 aloof 一词 “不友好, 冷漠” 的释意。

4. 利用构词法猜测词义

例如: They overestimate the interviewee's ability and asked him many difficult questions. over 在 overestimate 一词中是前缀, 意思是 “过分——”。因此, overestimate 的词义可猜测为 “过高估计”。

英语的构词方法主要有多种, 比如:

1) 派生法 (derivation)

前缀 + 词根 + 后缀

in + cred + ible = incredible

不 信 形容词后缀 不可信的

2) 合成法 (compound)

ice + box = icebox (冰箱)

3) 缩略法 (abbreviation)

advertisement = ad. (广告)

4) 拼缀法 (blending)

smoke + fog = smog (烟雾)

其中派生法最为重要。如果考生熟悉单词常见的词根, 前缀, 后缀, 判断单词的意义和记忆单词就相对容易一些。

以下是一些常考词汇的词根:

ambula = walk	例词: ambulance 救护车	ambulant 流动的
ann = year	例词: anniversary 周年纪念	annual 每年的
audi = hearing	例词: audience 听众	audible 听得见的
auto = self	例词: automation 自动化	autobiography 自传
bio = life	例词: biology 生物学	biography 传记
capit = head	例词: capital 首都	decapitate 斩首
ced, cess = go; move	例词: unprecedented 史无前例的 process 进展	
chron = time	例词: chronology 年表, 年代学 synchronal 同步的, 同时发生的	
cide = kill; cut	例词: suicide 自杀 bactericide 杀菌剂	insecticide 杀虫剂
confid = trust	例词: confidential 机密的	
cred = trust; belief	例词: credit 信用; 信任	credulous 轻信的
cur = run; move	例词: current 潮流, 旅行	incursion 入侵, 进入
dic/dict = say; speak	例词: indicate 指示, 暗示	dictate 口授 diction 措词
duce/duct = lead; take	例词: introduce 介绍	conduct 指导
equ = same; equal	例词: equality 平等	equator 赤道
fact = make; do	例词: manufacture 制造	factory 工厂
fer = carry; bring	例词: ferry 轮渡	transfer 搬运, 转移
frag = break	例词: fragile 易碎的	ragment 碎片
gen = produce	例词: generate 产生	genetics 遗传学
gress = go; walk	例词: progress 进步	congress 会议
ject = throw	例词: eject 喷射; 逐出	reject 拒绝
mit/miss = send	例词: emit 放射	vomit 呕吐
port = carry	例词: porter 脚夫 export 出口	passport 护照
pose = put; place	例词: propose 建议	dispose 处理

simil = like	例词: similarity 共性 similar 类似的	simile 明喻
spec(t) = see; look at	例词: inspect 视察 retrospect 回顾	expect 盼望
tain = hold	例词: maintain 维持	attain 获得
tract = draw	例词: tractor 拽引机, 拖拉机 distract 分散	attract 吸引
vent = come	例词: advent 来到, 出现 contravention 违反, 抵触	convention 会议
vert/vers = turn	例词: convert 转移 subvert 推翻, 颠覆	version 译本
vid/vis = see	例词: vision 视力, 视觉	invisible 看不见的
volv = roll	例词: revolution 革命	evolve 进化, 演化

(二) 练习: 根据词根知识, 猜测词义

根据词根猜测词义的方法, 翻译下列单词:

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| (1) ambulant | (11) benefactor |
| (2) audiphone | (12) interfere |
| (3) biocide | (13) fracture |
| (4) capitation | (14) genesis |
| (5) access | (15) aggressive |
| (6) chronic | (16) inject |
| (7) confide | (17) transmission |
| (8) incredible | (18) expose |
| (9) excursion | (19) abstain |
| (10) equivalence | (20) visibility |

第一章练习答案

一、略读法



1. American airline industry is seeing a recovery.
2. The Earth's temperature is becoming higher and higher.

二、意群阅读法



A

三、信号词辨认法



The rules for acquiring substantial wealth are few, simple, and proven. For most Americans, becoming rich is actually a matter of choice.

The first rule of becoming rich is to have a reasonable income base. Few people who have only subsistence-level income can expect to be rich **because** they must devote themselves entirely to survival, which means they can't save and their wealth can't grow. **But** most Americans have reasonable income actually by birth.

The second rule is to take the power of compound interest seriously and do so very early in life. An obvious reason many Americans end up their careers with modest means is that they resisted the opportunities to live modestly along the way.

The third rule is to save a lot and do it consistently and, from an early age. Many Americans have simply been unwilling to quit the good life along the way. They were unwilling to resist expensive cars and cigarettes.

The fourth rule is to avoid "irresistible" temptations. We are not saying that all people must lead a pure and joyless life. We mean only to point out that the great majority of those 4% of Americans who have \$1 million in net worth achieved it in part by controlling their pleasure—for example, by buying less-expensive cars so they could build up their savings.

四、猜测词义法



- | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| (1) ambulant 流动的 | (2) audiphone 助听器 | (3) biocide 杀虫剂 |
| (4) capitation 人头税; 按人收费 | | (5) access 通路 |
| (6) chronic 慢性的 | (7) confide 吐露(秘密) | (8) incredible 难以置信的 |
| (9) excursion 远足 | (10) equivalence 对应物 | (11) benefactor 恩人, 施恩者 |
| (12) interfere 干预 | (13) fracture 骨折 | (14) genesis 起源, 创始 |
| (15) aggressive 侵略的 | (16) inject 注射 | (17) transmission 播送, 传送 |
| (18) expose 使暴露, 揭发 | (19) abstain 放弃, 戒, 禁 | (20) visibility 能见度 |