



2010 NETEM

宫东风教授考研英语

考研

英语

阅读基础过关

宫东风英语教学团队

■ 认知段落构建模式，把握阅读基本方向  
剖析命题潜在规则，轻松应对考试难点  
■ 凸显阅读重要地位，实现“得阅读者  
得天下”



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## 前言

“得阅读者得天下”对于每一位备考 2010 年考研英语的考生而言也许是最能引发心灵触动的一句至理名言。考研阅读的四选一题型占据考研英语总分的 40%。考研阅读四选一题型共包含 4 篇文章,每篇文章含有 5 个问题,4 篇文章共 20 道题,每题 2 分,总计 40 分。显而易见,考研英语成败的关键首先在于阅读。考研阅读很自然地成为百万考研学子关注的焦点、复习的起点、努力的重点和向往的顶点。

作为一名考生首先要搞清楚:考什么?怎么考?怎么办?作为一名考生首先要牢记的是:知重点、懂重点、记重点、练重点、背重点。然而这“两个首先”的依据只有一个,即中华人民共和国教育部制订的《全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语考试大纲(非英语专业)》。本书的编写目的是为了帮助广大考生解决考研英语阅读的根本问题,为广大考生 2010 年攻克考研英语阅读铺平道路;本书的编写依据恰恰是教育部的考试大纲。固然,每年教育部的大纲有所变化,但多年以来考研英语阅读的基本要求(即对阅读基本功的要求)是相对稳定的。

针对全国考研学子的实际水平,根据考研英语阅读的具体要求和特点,以及国内外经常采用的提高阅读能力的语言学方法,我们将本书分为三个单元,由浅入深地进行讲解和分析。这种编排和讲解方法同时也是考虑到在校和在职考生的复习时间宝贵且有限。

本书的第一单元从阅读的段落开始讲解和分解。众所周知,篇章是由段落构成的,段落是篇章最重要最基本的单位。对段落的良好理解是为篇章的理解奠定坚实的基础。常言道:“基础不牢,地动山摇”。第一单元尤其着重讲解和分析从四级过渡到考研水平的基本阅读段落,使考生在复习考研英语的初始就有一条清晰的思路,能及时发现自己的差距并以合适的方法迎头赶上。

本书的第二单元着重从阅读题型的角度认识考研英语阅读。考研英语阅读归根到底是一种考题,答对了题才给分,因此搞清考研英语的出题方法与技巧是至关重要的。本单元结合近年考研经典真题深入剖析考研阅读出题的基本规律和方法,使考生不仅具有一种阅读能力,更重要的是具有一种良好的题感,能够心领神会地判断哪些是迷惑选项,选出正确答案,即培养具备一种“雾里看花”,透过现象看本质的解答阅读题的能力。

本书第三单元是为检验检测前两个单元所掌握的知识 and 技能而编写的,更是为广大考生熟悉考研阅读常见的文体和主题文章而编写。本单元的阅读文章与题目与考研近年真题已无

两样,难度也不逊色。考生要发扬特别能战斗的精神来攻克第三个单元的 10 篇练习文章,并且加以背诵。

特别需要说明的是:语言学习不同于其它学科,英语需要不断地重复,考研英语也不例外。本书各单元的题目不反复理解 10 来遍就悟不出阅读的真谛;如果不反复分析和朗读阅读原文 N 遍,阅读速度就不会有质的提高和飞跃。俗话说:“熟能生巧(Practice makes perfect.)”。东西不在于多,而在于精。

本书是备考 2010 年考研英语阅读高分的基础。如果考生能够在复习理解本书知识点的基础之上,把近 10 年(2000~2009 年)的考研真题在考研辅导老师的帮助下融会贯通,就可以满怀信心地迎接 2010 年的研究生英语入学考试。

此书是我们教学团队在全国考研辅导第一线的学术成果,希望此书能够为每一位考生扫清考研阅读的心理障碍,以饱满的激情和百倍的勇气去复习备考。由于我们时间和水平有限,希望读者朋友提出批评指点,我们将不胜感激。最后让我们下定决心去共同拼搏。常言道:没有比人更高的山,没有比脚更长的路,山高人为峰,思想有多远,我们就能走多远。预祝所有勤奋的考生 2010 年考研英语成功,金榜题名!

本书作者

2009 年 3 月于北京

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# Unit 1

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## 从四级过渡到考研水平的基本阅读段落

### 1. 段落的基本结构

#### Sample 1

Influenced by the view of some twentieth-century feminists that women's position within the family is one of the central factors determining women's social position, some historians have underestimated the significance of the woman suffrage movement. These historians contend that nineteenth-century suffrageism was less radical and, hence, less important than, for example, the moral reform movement or domestic feminism—two nineteenth-century movements in which women struggled for more power and autonomy within the family. True, by emphasizing these struggles, such historians have broadened the conventional view of nineteenth-century feminism, but they do a historical disservice to suffragism. Nineteenth-century feminists and antifeminists alike perceived the suffragist's demand for enfranchisement as the most radical element in women's protest, in part because suffragists were demanding power that was not based on the institution of the family, women's traditional sphere. When evaluating nineteenth-century feminism as a social force, contemporary historians should consider the perceptions of actual participants in the historical events.

1. The author asserts that the historians discussed in the text have \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] influenced feminist theorists who concentrate on the family
  - [B] honored the perceptions of the women who participated in the woman suffrage movement
  - [C] treated feminism as a social force rather than as an intellectual tradition
  - [D] expanded the traditional notion of the 19th-century feminism



2. The author of the text suggests that which of the following was true of nineteenth-century feminists?
- [A] Those who participated in the moral reform movement were motivated primarily by a desire to reconcile their private lives with their public positions.
- [B] Those who advocated domestic feminism, although less visible than the suffragists, were in some ways the more radical of the two groups.
- [C] Those who participated in the woman suffrage movement sought social roles for women that were not defined by women's familial roles.
- [D] Those who advocated domestic feminism regarded the gaining of more autonomy within the family as a step toward more participation in public life.
3. The author implies that which of the following is true of the historians discussed in the text?
- [A] They argue that nineteenth-century feminism was not as significant a social force as twentieth-century feminism has been.
- [B] They rely too greatly on the perceptions of the actual participants in the events they study.
- [C] Their assessment of the relative success of nineteenth-century domestic feminism does not adequately take into account the effects of antifeminism rhetoric.
- [D] Their assessment of the importance of nineteenth-century suffragettism differs considerably from that of nineteenth-century feminists.

### [答案与考点解析]

1. 【答案】D

【考点解析】细节信息题型。本题的答案信息点在第三句(第7~9行)。该句明确表达:历史学家扩大了19世纪女权主义的传统观点(such historians have broadened the conventional view of nineteenth-century feminism)。显而易见,选项D应该是本题的正确答案。一些考生由于缺乏对于英文表达中时态的注重和理解,未能借助题干和选项中的动词的完成时形式迅速地把本题的答案信息点确定在第三句(第7~9行),以致于失去破解题的方向。

2. 【答案】C

【考点解析】细节信息题型。本题的答案信息点在倒数第二句的后半部分。该句后半部分明确表达:“争取妇女选举权的人所要求的权力并不是建立在妇女传统活动范围家庭制度的基础上的(suffragists were demanding power that was not based on the institution of the family, women's traditional sphere)”。可见,本题的正确答案应该是C。一些考生由于没有借助于题干中的核心词语“nineteenth-century feminists”来寻找答案信息点,故未能迅速地将本题的答案信息点确定在倒数第二句(只有本句出现了“nineteenth-century feminists”);一些考生由于不重视句中的“因果关系”,以致于导致解题思路上的困惑,未能抓住实质的重要核心信息;一些考生虽然抓住了重要核心信息,却由于缺乏阅读考试中所必备的语句间转换生成的基本能力,而无法识别出正确选项。

## 3. 【答案】D

【考点解析】综合信息推导题型。本题的答案信息在第一、二句和倒数第二句的前半句。第一句明确表达：“一些历史学家低估了女权主义运动的重要性(some historians have underestimated the significance of the woman suffrage movement)”；第二句明确表达：“这些历史学家认为 19 世纪女权主义不像道德改革运动和家庭女权主义一样激进和重要(These historians contend that nineteenth-century suffrageism was less radical and, hence, less important than, the moral reform movement or domestic feminism)”；倒数第二句的前半句明确表达：“19 世纪女权主义者认为参加争取妇女选举运动者的要求是妇女抗议中最激进的因素(nineteenth-century perceived the suffragist's demand for enfranchisement as the most radical element in women's protest)”。综上所述，本题的正确选项应该是 D。一些考生由于缺乏审题的能力，未能认识到题干中的“implies(暗指，暗示)”一词表明该题是一道根据表面信息内容进行引申推导的题型；一些考生由于缺乏对于全文中心主旨句(例如本文第一句)的重视，以致于失去破解本题的核心思路即围绕讨论“妇女选举权的重要性(the significance of the woman suffrage movement)”；一些考生由于缺乏对上下句之间语意关系的重视，以致于未能抓住和体会到上下句之间所存在的对立对比的语意关系，故失去了破解本题的正确方法和思路。这是一道比较难的题目，望考生加以重视和研究。

## [参考译文]

一些 20 世纪的女权主义者认为妇女在家庭中的地位是决定妇女社会地位的主要因素之一。受到这种观点的影响，一些历史学家低估了妇女争取选举权运动的意义。他们声称，比起 19 世纪两个在家庭中争取更大权力和自主权的妇女运动——道德改革运动或家庭女权运动来，19 世纪的争取妇女选举权运动不太激进，因此也不太重要。的确，这些历史学家通过强调这些斗争扩大了关于 19 世纪女权运动的传统视野，但是对于妇女争取选举权运动来说，却是帮了倒忙。19 世纪的女权主义者和反女权主义者同样把参加争取妇女选举权运动的人的要求看作是妇女抗议中最激进的因素，部分原因是争取妇女选举权者所要求的权力并不是建立在妇女传统活动范围家庭制度的基础上的。当代历史学家评价作为一种社会力量的 19 世纪女权运动时，应该考虑该历史事件中实际参与者的看法。

## Sample 2

Great comic art is never otherworldly, it does not seek to mystify us, and it does not deny ambiguity by branding as evil whatever differs from good. Great comic artists assume that truth may bear all lights, and thus they seek to accentuate contradictions in social action, not gloss over or transcend them by appeals to extra-social symbols of divine ends, cosmic purpose, or laws of nature. The moment of transcendence in great comic art is a social moment, born out of the conviction that we are human, even though we try to be gods. The comic community to which artists address themselves is a community of reasoning, loving, joyful, compassionate beings, who are willing to assume the human risks of acting rationally. Without invoking gods or demons, great comic art arouses courage in reason, courage which grows out of trust in what human beings can do as humans.

1. The text suggests that great comic art can be characterized as optimistic about the ability of humans to \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] rid themselves of pride  
[B] transcend the human condition  
[C] differentiate clearly between good and evil  
[D] conduct and behave rationally
2. It can be inferred from the text that the author admires great comic artists primarily for their \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] ability to understand the frequently subtle differences between good and evil  
[B] ability to reconcile the contradictions in human behavior  
[C] ability to distinguish between rational and irrational behavior  
[D] insistence on confronting the truth about the human conditions
3. Which of the following is the most accurate description of the organization of the text?  
[A] A sequence of observations leading to a prediction.  
[B] A list of inferences drawn from facts stated at the beginning of the text.  
[C] A series of assertions related to one general subject.  
[D] A statement of the major idea, followed by specific examples.

### [答案与考点解析]

#### 1. 【答案】D

【考点解析】细节信息归纳题型。本题的答案信息点在第四句。该句明确表达：艺术家所致力于的喜剧 (comic) 社会是一个由有理性 (reasoning)、有爱心、充满欢乐和同情心的人

(beings)所构成的社会;这种人(beings)乐于承担人类理性行为的风险(who are willing to assume the human risks of acting rationally)。可见,本题的正确选项应该是 D,因为该选项的含义与原文所表达的意思相吻合。一些考生由于缺乏审题的能力,未能借助题干中的“the ability of humans(人类的能力)”所提供的解题线索将本题的答案信息点迅速定位在第四句,因为该句中最集中地描述了人类的多方面能力,例如“reasoning, loving, joyful, compassionate beings, who are willing to assume the human risks of acting rationally”。

2. 【答案】D

【考点解析】细节信息题型。本题的答案信息在第二句。本句一开始便明确表达:伟大的喜剧艺术家认为真理(truth)可以包容全部事实。可见本题的正确选项应该是 D,因为该选项紧扣第二句中的核心信息内容:“真理(truth)”。一些考生由于缺乏审题能力,所以未能借助于题干中的核心词语“great comic artists(伟大的喜剧艺术家)”将本题的答案信息点迅速准确地确定在第二句;一些考生由于缺乏归纳和总结原文核心思想的能力,故无法准确判定正确选项。

3. 【答案】C

【考点解析】叙述结构题型。本题的答案信息点在第一句和第二句至尾句。原文第一句简明扼要地给“伟大的喜剧艺术(great comic art)”下了定义,这也是全文的主题(general subject);原文第二句至尾句从不同的侧面围绕着第一句中的定义发出一连串维护性的“断言”(assertions)。由此可见,本题的正确选项应该是 C。一些考生由于缺乏对于原文句子间语意关系的理解和认识,以致于失去破解此题的思路。这是一道较难的题目,望考生加以重视和研究。

[参考译文]

伟大的喜剧艺术从来不是超世俗的。它不寻求迷惑我们。它不通过把凡是跟善不同的东西打上恶的标记,来否认模棱两可的存在。伟大的喜剧艺术家认为真理可以包容全部事实,因此他们追求强调社会行动中的矛盾,而不是通过求助于神的目的、宇宙的意志或自然法则这些超社会的信条来掩盖或超越这些矛盾。在伟大的喜剧艺术中,超越的时刻是一种社会时刻;这种时刻产生于这种信念:我们是人,即使我们想成为神。艺术家所致力于的喜剧社会是一个由有理性、有爱心、充满欢乐和同情心的人所构成的社会。这种人乐于承担人类理性行为的风险。伟大的喜剧艺术不乞灵于神仙或精灵就能唤起理性的勇气,这种勇气产生于相信人是能够像人那样行动的。



### Sample 3

The common belief of some linguists that each language is a perfect vehicle for the thoughts of the nation speaking it is in some ways the exact counterpart of the conviction of the Manchester school of economics that supply and demand will regulate everything for the best. Just as economists were blind to the numerous cases in which the law of supply and demand left actual wants unsatisfied, so also many linguists are deaf to those instances in which the very nature of a language calls forth misunderstandings in everyday conversation, and in which, consequently, a word has to be modified or defined in order to present the idea intended by the speaker. "He took his stick—no, not John's, but his own." No language is perfect, and if we admit this truth, we must also admit that it is not unreasonable to investigate the relative merits of different languages or of different details in languages.

1. The primary purpose of the text is to \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] analyze an interesting feature of the English language  
[B] refute a belief held by some linguists  
[C] show that economic theory is relevant to linguistic study  
[D] illustrate the confusion that can result from the improper use of language
2. In presenting the argument, the author does all of the following EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] give an example  
[B] draw a conclusion  
[C] make a generalization  
[D] present a paradox
3. Which of the following contributes to the misunderstanding described by the author in line 8?  
[A] It is unclear whom the speaker of the sentence is addressing.  
[B] It is unclear to whom the word "his" refers the first time it is used.  
[C] It is unclear to whom the word "his" refers the second time it is used  
[D] It is unclear to whom "He" refer.

#### [答案与考点解析]

##### 1. 【答案】B

【考点解析】中心主旨题型。本题的答案信息点在第一、二句。第一句具体而明确地阐明了一些语言学家所坚持的普遍想法 (the common belief of some linguists); 第二句明确对此表态加以否定: "许多语言学家对种种实例置若罔闻 (many linguists are deaf to those

instances. . .)”。显而易见,本题的正确选项应该是 B。一些考生由于缺乏解答中心主旨题型的能力,以致于无法确定本题的答案信息点;一些考生由于缺乏控制理解句子之间语意关系的能力,从而抓不住原文的中心主旨思想;一些考生由于缺乏对于英语词语在表达方面的深度和广度的认知能力,以致于无法归纳推断出中心主旨。这是一道较难的题目,望考生加以重视和研究。

## 2. 【答案】D

【考点解析】细节信息分析题型。本题的答案信息在倒数第二句、倒数第一句,以及第一句。本文倒数第二句给出了一个“例子”(give an example);倒数第一句作出一个“结论”(draw a conclusion);第一句进行一般性概况(make a generalization)。可见,本题的正确选项应该是 D,因为本文没有作出自相矛盾的荒谬说法(make a paradox)。一些考生由于只停留于对原文的字面含义的理解上,缺乏对原文的语言表述进行进一步的归纳总结和理解,故无法确定本题的正确选项。

## 3. 【答案】B

【考点解析】细节信息理解题型。本题的答案信息点在倒数第二句。本句明确表明:“他拿走了他的手杖——不,不是约翰的手杖,而是他自己的手杖(He took his stick—no, not John's, but his own)”。显而易见,由于句中第一个“his”指代不清,造成了误解,这才引发了句中破折号后面部分的进一步解释和说明,这些解释和说明是针对句中第一个“his”的。可见,本题的正确选项应该是 B。一些考生由于缺乏破解此类题型的知识和能力,因而无法迅速而准确地寻找出本题的正确选项。

## [参考译文]

一些语言学家的共同信念是每一种语言都是传达讲该语言民族的思想的完美工具。这种信念在某种程度上同曼彻斯特经济学学派的信念是极其相似的。该学派的信息是:供应与需求会把一切调节到最佳状态。正如经济学家对于供求法则使实际需求得不到满足的许多事例视而不见一样,许多语言学家对于在日常谈话中由于语言的性质而引起的误解,以及由此为了传达说话人的本意而不得不对言词进行修饰或限定的种种实例,置若罔闻。“他拿走了他的手杖——不,不是约翰的手杖,而是他自己的手杖”。没有一种语言是完美的;如果承认这个真理,那么也必须承认:调查研究不同语言之间或者各种语言的不同细节之间的相对优点是完全有道理的。

## Sample 4

Even as the number of females processed through juvenile courts climbs steadily, an implicit consensus remains among scholars in criminal justice that male adolescents define the delinquency problem in the United States. We suggest two reasons why this view persists. First, female adolescents are accused primarily of victimless crimes, such as truancy, that do not involve clear-cut damage to persons or property. If committed by adults, these actions are not even considered prosecutable; if committed by juvenile males, they have traditionally been looked on leniently by the courts. Thus, ironically, the plight of female delinquents receives little scrutiny because they are accused of committing relatively minor offenses. Second, the courts have long justified so-called preventive intervention into the lives of young females viewed as antisocial with the rationale that women are especially vulnerable. Traditional stereotypes of women as the weaker and more dependent sex have led to earlier intervention and longer periods of misdirected supervision for female delinquents than for males.

1. Which of the following statements best expresses the irony pointed out by the authors in lines 7 - 8 of the text?  
[A] Female delinquents tend to commit victimless crimes more frequently than their male counterparts.  
[B] The predicament of male delinquents receives more attention than that of females because males are accused of more serious crimes.  
[C] Adults are frequently punished less severely than adolescents for committing more serious crimes.  
[D] The juvenile justice system cannot correct its biases because it does not even recognize them.
2. It can be inferred from the text that the authors believe traditional stereotypes of women to be \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] frequently challenged  
[B] persistently inexplicable  
[C] potentially harmful  
[D] rapidly changing
3. The text suggests that scholars in criminal justice could be criticized for which of the following?  
[A] Underestimating the seriousness of juvenile crime.  
[B] Rationalizing the distinction made between juveniles and adults in the legal system.  
[C] Concerning themselves too little with the prevention of juvenile delinquency.

[D] Focusing on those whose crimes have involved damage to persons or property.

### [答案与考点解析]

#### 1. 【答案】B

【考点解析】逆向推导题型。本题的答案信息点在第五句(第7~9行)。本句的含义是:“女性青少年犯的困境几乎没有得到仔细的研究(the plight of female delinquents receives little scrutiny)”,其引申含义是:“男性青少年犯的困境得到了较多的关注”。可见本题的正确选项应该是B。一些考生虽然能够完全理解本句的字面含义,却由于缺乏本题所需要的逆向推导能力,未能准确而迅速地推导出本题的正确选项B。

#### 2. 【答案】C

【考点解析】细节信息推导题型。本题的答案信息点在全文的尾句。该句明确显示:“传统的固有模式(traditional stereotypes)”导致了“较长时期对于女性青少年犯的不正确的指导(longer periods of misdirected supervision for female delinquents)”。可见其中的“misdirected supervision(不正确的指导)”可引申推导(infer)为选项C中的“potentially harmful(可能有害的)”。一些考生由于缺乏对于并列平行结构中后面成分(例如本文尾句中的“and longer periods of misdirected supervision...” )的重视和认识,故未能抓住本题的确切答案信息点;一些考生虽然抓住了确切的答案信息点,却由于缺乏破解问题所需要的“信息推导”能力,以致于使自己的解题思路受阻,无法迅速选定正确答案C。

#### 3. 【答案】D

【考点解析】综合信息推导题型。本题的答案信息点在第五句(第7~9行)。本句阐明:由于女性青少年犯被控犯有“相对较轻的过失(relatively minor offenses)”,即第三句话中所说的“对人员或财产不造成明显损害的无受害者的犯罪(... victimless crimes that do not involve clear-cut damage to persons or property)”,故女性青少年犯的困境未引起刑事司法界学者们(scholars in criminal justice)的重视和研究。从本句话的信息内容出发,依据“男女平等”的社会准则,我们可以进行综合信息推导并得出以下结论:文中所描述的刑事司法界学者目前对于女性青少年犯所持有的态度是不妥的,是理应受到“批评(criticized)”的。可见,本题的正确选项是D。一些考生由于缺乏对于题干信息的正确理解,固而未能准确地把本题的答案信息点确定在第五句(第7~9行);一些考生由于缺乏破解本题所需要的综合信息推导能力,未能将上下句中出现的“victimless crimes that do not involve clear-cut damage to persons or property”与“relatively minor offenses”进行连贯的理解和分析,故失去了解题思路,未能抓住破解此题的核心信息。

### [参考译文]

即使在青少年法庭被起诉的女性人数持续上升,在刑事司法界的学者中仍然存在一种不言自明的一致意见:男性青少年是美国青少年犯罪问题的主体。我们提出两个理由来说明这种观点的存在。首先,女性青少年被控告的犯罪主要是无受害者的,诸如逃避责任之类,这种犯罪并不对人员或财产造成明显的损害。如果这些行为出自成人,甚至不被认为是可以起诉



的;如果这些行为出自男性青少年,按照惯例,一直被法院宽大处理。这样,有讽刺意义的是,女性青少年犯的困境几乎没有受到仔细的研究因为她们被控犯有较小的过失。其次,法庭长期以来一直利用妇女特别容易受到伤害这一基本原理,对被认定是反社会的青年女性的生活进行所谓预防性的干预提供法律根据。把妇女看作弱者和更具依赖性的性别的传统固有模式导致对女性青少年犯比对男性青少年犯更早的干预以及更长的错误指导的监督。