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考研英语 (阅读Part B) 新题型突破

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庆学先 主编

- 语句排序题
- 段落排序题
- 段落拓展题
- 段落概括题
- 专项训练 + 综合练习 + 图表分析



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新题型突破

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P 前言

preface

为了帮助广大考生攻克考研英语阅读的重难点,备考 07 年的英语入学考试,笔者在第一时间拿到并认真分析考研新大纲后,结合自己多年的英语教学和考研辅导经验,编写了此书。

2007 年考研英语新大纲较去年没有变化。但是从大纲的文字表述中,可以看出阅读 Part B 的题型更加确定。考生一般对阅读 Part A 的题型比较熟悉,对 Part B 却有些茫然,复习时也感到无从下手。笔者认为复习准备 Part B 的关键是加强对篇章结构的理解,即在做题时应该紧扣文章的主题,把握文章的展开方式。这些在本书中的名师支招、段落分析中都有详述。

本书的部分练习曾以小读本的形式随《考研英语 5 套卷》出版,受到广大考生的欢迎。在此基础上,笔者对已有的练习做适当的调整和修改,并且增加大量新的练习。这些练习与真题在题材和难度上相当,非常适合在考前作强化训练之用。相信考生在认真做好此书中的题目后,定能掌握命题人命制此类题目的真实意图以及 Part B 的解题技巧。

最后,预祝各位考生 2007 年考研成功。

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第一章

语句排序题

命题规律

大纲要求 语句排序题要求考生阅读一篇含 500—600 个单词的文章,其中有 5 段空白,文章后有 6—7 段文字。考生在阅读完文章后,需要根据文章内容从这 6—7 段文字中选择 5 段,然后分别把它们放进文章的空白处。

题型特点

语句排序题分为题干和选项两个部分。题干是文章的主体,体现了文章的固有框架,并且预留了 5 个空白处。选项是备选的文字,其中有 5 段文字应被填入题干的空白处。从 2007 年的考研大纲样题和 2006 年的实考真题来看,语句排序题具有下列几个特点:

- ① 语句排序题的文章一般将近 600 个单词。
- ② 备选的文字 6—7 段,2006 年实考真题为 7 段,因此有人也把这种题型叫作 7 选 5。
- ③ 备选文字每段可能是一个句子,或两三个句子,也有可能是完整的段落。
- ④ 语句排序题的空白处不会是整篇文章的第一句,也不会是最后一句,这样做的目的是为了便于考生把握文章的主题,并且据此分析文章的结构。
- ⑤ 空白处的位置可能在段首、段落中间或段末,也可能是备选文字单独组成一个段落。
- ⑥ 非等额选项,即备选的 6—7 段文字中肯定会有一段被排除掉,不能填入题干的空白处。

解题技巧

考生需要认真搞清楚主干内容和结构上的关系和布局,从而分辨出选项部分从结构和内容上看是属于文章的哪个部分,并可以与空白处的上下文有

机地衔接起来。一般情况下不可能有特别明显的词汇、句子等语言方面的提示,也并不要求考生过分关注某一具体的细节;而是要着眼于全文,在理解全文内容、文章结构、逻辑关系(如时间、地点、因果关系、从属关系等)的基础上方能做出正确选择。

- ① **确定文章的主题。** 语句排序题所选的文章一般条理清晰,都有显性的主题句。主题句一般是在文章的开头部分,尤其是第一句里。当然,有时作者会在引入主题之前进行一番铺垫。
如果文章确实没有主题句,那就应该仔细阅读文章的首尾两段,根据作者所表达的大致思路判断文章的主题。
- ② **分析文章的展开层次。** 阅读文章的现有段落,确定作者是按照什么样的思路进行说明或阐述。语句排序题选用的文章一般是说明文或议论文,结构较为严谨,因此考生应该确定文章的开头(引入主题部分)、文章的中间(阐述主题部分)和文章的结尾(总结主题部分)。
- ③ **分析留有空白处的段落或空白处的前后段落。** 阅读留有空白处的段落或空白处的前后段落,确定这一段落或这一部分涉及什么内容。
- ④ **分析选项中的备选语句。** 阅读选项中的备选语句,确定备选语句涉及什么内容,或表达什么思想。在关键的词语下面划线,或用中文写出大意。遇到不认识的单词不要紧张,如果这个单词超出了考研词汇的范围,而且确实很重要,那么后面肯定会有说明性的文字。
- ⑤ **在分析题干和选项时,重点分析语句的衔接手段,尤其需要关注语句中的代词、名词、连接词、数字、复数名词等。**
- ⑥ **确定备选语句在题干中的位置,检查所选语句与题干的现有语句在语义上是否衔接。** 对于排除的备选语句,应该弄清楚是否有足够的理由加以排除。

真题分析

2006 年考研英语 B 节真题

Directions:

In the following text, some sentences have been removed. For Questions 41-45, choose the most suitable one from the list A-G to fit into each of

numbered blanks. There are two extra choices, which do not fit in any of the blanks. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

On the north bank of the Ohio River sits Evansville, Ind., home of David Williams, 52, and of a riverboat casino where gambling games are played. During several years of gambling in that casino, Williams, a state auditor earning \$35,000 a year, lost approximately \$175,000. He had never gambled before the casino sent him a coupon for \$20 worth of gambling.

He visited the casino, lost the \$20 and left. On his second visit he lost \$800. The casino issued to him, as a good customer, a "Fun Card", which when used in the casino earns points for meals and drinks, and enables the casino to track the user's gambling activities. For Williams, these activities became what he calls "electronic heroin".

(41) _____. In 1997 he lost \$21,000 to one slot machine in two days. In March 1997 he lost \$72,186. He sometimes played two slot machines at a time, all night, until the boat docked at 5 a. m., then went back aboard when the casino opened at 9 a. m. Now he is suing the casino, charging that it should have refused his patronage because it knew he was addicted. It did know he had a problem.

In March 1998, a friend of Williams's got him involuntarily confined to a treatment center for addictions, and wrote to inform the casino of Williams's gambling problem. The casino included a photo of Williams among those of banned gamblers, and wrote to him a "cease admissions" letter. Noting the "medical/psychological" nature of problem gambling behaviors, the letter said that before being readmitted to the casino he would have to present medical/psychological information demonstrating that patronizing the casino would pose no threat to his safety have to his safety or well-being.

(42) _____.

The *Wall Street Journal* reports that the casino has 24 signs warning: "Enjoy the fun... and always bet with your head, not over it." Every

entrance ticket lists a toll-free number for counseling from the Indiana Department of Mental Health. Nevertheless, Williams's suit charges that the casino, knowing he was "helplessly addicted to gambling", intentionally worked to "lure" him to "engage in conduct against his will" well.

(43) _____.

The fourth edition of *the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* says "pathological gambling" involves persistent, recurring and uncontrollable pursuit less of money than of the thrill of taking risks in quest of a windfall.

(44) _____. Pushed by science, or what claims to be science, society is reclassifying what once were considered character flaws or moral failings as personality disorders akin to physical disabilities.

(45) _____.

Forty-four states have lotteries, 29 have casinos, and most of these states are to varying degrees dependent on—you might say addicted to—revenues from wagering. And since the first Internet gambling site was created in 1995, competition for gamblers' dollars has become intense. The Oct. 28 issue of *Newsweek* reported that 2 million gamblers patronize 1,800 virtual casinos every week. With \$3.5 billion being lost on Internet wagers this year, gambling has passed pornography as the Web's most profitable business.

[A] Although no such evidence was presented, the casino's marketing department continued to pepper him with mailings. And he entered the casino and used his Fun Card without being detected.

[B] It is unclear what luring was required, given his compulsive behavior. And in what sense was his will operative?

[C] By the time he had lost \$5,000 he said to himself that if he could get back to even, he would quit. One night he won \$5,500, but he did not quit.

- [D] Gambling has been a common feature of American life forever, but for a long time it was broadly considered a sin, or a social disease. Now it is a social policy: the most important and aggressive promoter of gambling in America is the government.
- [E] David Williams's suit should trouble this gambling nation. But don't bet on it.
- [F] It is worrisome that society is medicalizing more and more behavioral problems, often defining as addictions what earlier, sterner generations explained as weakness of will.
- [G] The anonymous, lonely, undistracted nature of online gambling is especially conducive to compulsive behavior. But even if the government knew how to move against Internet gambling, what would be its grounds for doing so?

精析精解

41. C 作者根据时间顺序,在文章的前三段中介绍了 David Williams 赌博上瘾的过程。此人迷上赌博以后,输钱越来越多,且到了不能自拔的程度。只有 C 段的内容与此有关,故应选择 C。
42. A 上一段讲到赌场得知 David Williams 的情况,下令禁止他再次进入赌场,除非他能提供相关的材料,证明他光顾赌场不会危及他的安全或健康。而在下一段,文章提到赌场针对 David Williams 这样的赌客所采取的措施。随后文章又介绍了 Williams 的指控:赌场明知他赌博上瘾却故意引诱他赌博。而 A 段所说明的情况正好佐证 Williams 的指控:赌场继续向他邮寄信件,邀请他前去赌场,而且也没有禁止他进入赌场。故应选择 A。
43. B 此题较为简单,因为上一段使用了 lure 一词,而选项 B 再次使用了这一词。上下文的衔接关系是非常明显的。故应选择 B。
44. F 从空格后的句子可以得知,人们对过去所谓的 character flaws or moral failings 有了新的认识,今天依据科学会视之为 physical disabilities。不管是哪个,其实都和选项 F 中的 behavioral problems 意思是一

致的。

45. D 下一段介绍赌博风行美国,44 个州卖彩票,29 个州设赌场。而上一段却说现代科学认为赌博成瘾是种疾病。因此,正确的选项应该可以衔接上下文。D 显然是正确的答案。

段落分析

本文通过 David Williams 的个案,说明有些人之所以嗜赌成瘾,是因为他们的行为是一种“病态的赌博”。他们并不在意是否赢取一笔横财,而是为了追求赢钱的种种刺激。这种行为过去被视为是性格缺陷或道德缺失,现在却被认为是一种疾病。作者认为赌博的风行与政府的社会政策有着密切的关系。

| | | |
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| 第一段 | 介绍 David Williams 的基本情况和他迷上赌博的开端。 | On the north bank of the Ohio River sits Evansville, Ind., home of David Williams, 52, and of a riverboat casino where gambling games are played. During several years of gambling in that casino, Williams, a state auditor earning \$35,000 a year, lost approximately \$175,000. He had never gambled before the casino sent him a coupon for \$20 worth of gambling. |
| 第二段 | 介绍 David 赌博上瘾的过程。 | He visited the casino, lost the \$20 and left. On his second visit he lost \$800. The casino issued to him, as a good customer, a “Fun Card”, which when used in the casino earns points for meals and drinks, and enables the casino to track the user's gambling activities. For Williams, these activities became what he calls “electronic heroin”. |

| | | |
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| 第三段 | 说明 David 赌博上瘾的程度, 以及他起诉赌场的理由。 | [C] <u>By the time he had lost \$ 5,000 he said to himself that if he could get back to even, he would quit. One night he won \$ 5,500, but he did not quit.</u> In 1997 he lost \$ 21,000 to one slot machine in two days. In March 1997 he lost \$ 72,186. He sometimes played two slot machines at a time, all night, until the boat docked at 5 a. m. , then went back aboard when the casino opened at 9 a. m. Now he is suing the casino, charging that it should have refused his patronage because it knew he was addicted. It did know he had a problem. |
| 第四段 | 继续说明 David 起诉赌场的理由。 | In March 1998, a friend of Williams's got him involuntarily confined to a treatment center for addictions, and wrote to inform the casino of Williams's gambling problem. The casino included a photo of Williams among those of banned gamblers, and wrote to him a "cease admissions" letter. Noting the "medical/psychological" nature of problem gambling behaviors, the letter said that before being readmitted to the casino he would have to present medical/psychological information demonstrating that patronizing the casino would pose no threat to his safety have to his safety or well-being. |
| 第五段 | 继续说明 David 起诉赌场的理由。 | [A] <u>Although no such evidence was presented, the casino's marketing department continued to pepper him with mailings. And he entered the casino and used his Fun Card without being detected.</u> |

| | | |
|-----|---------------------------|---|
| 第六段 | 补充说明 David 起诉赌场的理由。 | The <i>Wall Street Journal</i> reports that the casino has 24 signs warning: "Enjoy the fun... and always bet with your head, not over it." Every entrance ticket lists a toll-free number for counseling from the Indiana Department of Mental Health. Nevertheless, Williams's suit charges that the casino, knowing he was "helplessly addicted to gambling", intentionally worked to "lure" him to "engage in conduct against his will" well. |
| 第七段 | 启承转合, 探讨赌博上瘾的原因。 | [B] <u>It is unclear what luring was required, given his compulsive behavior. And in what sense was his will operative?</u> |
| 第八段 | 科学界对赌博上瘾的研究。 | The fourth edition of the <i>Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders</i> says "pathological gambling" involves persistent, recurring and uncontrollable pursuit less of money than of the thrill of taking risks in quest of a windfall. |
| 第九段 | 借助科学研究的成果, 人们对赌博上瘾有了新的认识。 | [F] <u>It is worrisome that society is medicalizing more and more behavioral problems, often defining as addictions what earlier, sterner generations explained as weakness of will.</u> Pushed by science, or what claims to be science, society is reclassifying what once were considered character flaws or moral failings as personality disorders akin to physical disabilities. |

| | | |
|------|------------------------|--|
| 第十段 | 美国政府对赌博之风应当负有不可推卸的责任。 | [D] Gambling has been a common feature of American life forever, but for a long time it was broadly considered a sin, or a social disease. Now it is a social policy; the most important and aggressive promoter of gambling in America is the government. |
| 第十一段 | 介绍赌博在美国的风行程度,以说明政府的责任。 | Forty-four states have lotteries, 29 have casinos, and most of these states are to varying degrees dependent on—you might say addicted to—revenues from wagering. And since the first Internet gambling site was created in 1995, competition for gamblers' dollars has become intense. The Oct. 28 issue of <i>Newsweek</i> reported that 2 million gamblers patronize 1,800 virtual casinos every week. With \$3.5 billion being lost on Internet wagers this year, gambling has passed pornography as the Web's most profitable business. |

名师支招

继05年之后,06年考研的Part B仍然出的是语句排序题。估计出题人认为语句排序题推出的时间最久,较其他的排序题更为考生熟悉。建议考生在准备考研的阅读理解时,注意把握文章的主题和结构。如上一篇显然是议论文,作者通过David Williams的个案,批评美国政府对赌博之风推波助澜。如果抓住了这一主题,就可以轻易作出正确的判断。

参考译文

俄亥俄河的北岸是印第安那州的Evansville城,这里是52岁的大卫·威廉的家乡,也是一家水上赌场的所在地。威廉是一个年薪35000美元的州审计员,几年之内他在这家赌场输掉了大约175000美元。在这家赌场送他一张价值20美元的赠券之前,威廉从未光顾过赌场。

他去了赌场,输了20美元,然后就离开了。他第二次去的时候输了800美元。因为他是一名好顾客,赌场发给他一张娱乐卡,这张卡在赌场使用可以赢得点数,并换取免费餐和饮料,而且也能让赌场跟踪使用者的赌博活动。对威廉来说,这些活动成了电子海洛因。

等他输掉了5000美元时,他对自己说,只要把本钱扳回来他就罢手。有一个晚上,他赢了5500美元,但他没有罢手。1997年,他两天之内在一台投币机上输了21000美元。1997年3月,他输了72186美元。有时,他通宵一次玩两台投币机,直到赌场早晨5点打烊,然后在早9点赌场开张后再回去赌。他现在起诉赌场,指控赌场本该拒绝他的光顾,因为赌场知道他已上瘾。赌场确实知道他已经有问题了。

1998年3月,威廉的一个朋友把他强行带到一家治疗中心戒赌,并写信告知赌场,威廉的赌瘾问题。赌场将威廉的照片纳入禁赌人员名单,并给他发去一封“禁止进入赌场”的信。考虑到问题赌博行为的“医疗和心理”特点,信中说明,在他重新被允许进赌场之前,他必须提交医疗和心理材料,证明光顾赌场不会威胁到他的安全或健康。

尽管没能提供这类材料,赌场的营销部门仍然不断给他发信,而他进入赌场使用娱乐卡也没被发现。

《华尔街日报》报道说,赌场有24处标志,告诫(赌客):“享受娱乐……理智参赌,切莫过头。”每张门票都印有一个免费电话号码,以便寻求印第安那州精神健康部的咨询。然而,威廉的诉状却指控说,赌场明知他“染上赌瘾不能自拔”,却故意“引诱他进行违背自己意愿的活动”。

考虑到他的强迫性行为,还不清楚需要什么样的引诱。在多大意义上,他的意志可以起作用?

《精神疾病诊断和统计手册(DSM-IV)》的第四版说:“病态赌博”指的是固执的、反复的、难以自制的为了追求意外之财,而冒险所带来的兴奋,并不是为了追求钱本身。

令人担心的是,社会正把越来越多的行为问题当病治,把早先性格坚强的几代人称之为意志薄弱的行为定义为瘾。受到科学或自称为科学的影响,社会正把曾被看作是某种性格缺陷或道德缺失重新归类,认为这是近似于身体疾病的性格疾病。

赌博已经是美国人生活的普遍特征,但很长时间来,它被笼统地看作为一种罪恶或社会疾病。现在,这成了一项社会政策:在美国,赌博最重要、最起劲的推动者是政府。

44 个州发行彩票,29 个州设有赌场,这些州中的大多数州在不同程度上都依靠——你可以说是上瘾——赌博的收入。自从 1995 年创立了第一个互联网赌博网址以来,争夺赌徒钞票的竞争愈发变得激烈。据 10 月 28 日出版的《新闻周刊》报道,每周有两百万的赌徒光顾 1800 个虚拟赌场。随着 35 亿美元在今年的网络赌博中转手,赌博已经超过色情业,成了网络最有利可图的行业。

2005 年考研阅读 B 节真题

Directions:

In the following article, some sentences have been removed. For Questions 41-45, choose the most suitable one from the list A-G to fit into each of the numbered blank. There are two extra choices, which do not fit in any of the gaps. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

Canada's premiers (the leaders of provincial governments), if they have any breath left after complaining about Ottawa at their late July annual meeting, might spare a moment to do something, to reduce health-care costs.

They're all groaning about soaring health budgets, the fastest-growing component of which are pharmaceutical costs.

41.

What to do? Both the Romanow commission and the Kirby committee on health care—to say nothing of reports from other experts recommended the creation of a national drug agency. Instead of each province having its own list of approved drugs, bureaucracy, procedures and limited bargaining power, all would pool resources, work with Ottawa, and create a national institution.

42.