

English for MA/MS Candidates

2006年考研英语

# 阅读通记120篇

# 主长喜主编

■ 精读一篇胜过泛读十篇 敷衍百题不如钻研一题

- 本书是一本多功能阅读资料,旨在通过系统的标准化阅读理解题型训练,使考生在提高阅读技能和答题技巧的同时,结合语境,熟练掌握阅读高频词汇和必要的超纲词汇。本书尤其适合于词汇量不足、阅读功底相对薄弱的考生。
- 考研试题的文章主要选自十一种英美报刊,其中75%的文章出自五大报刊,本 书的文章即主要出自这五大报刊。



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# 2006年考研英语

# 阅读通记 120篇

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# 我的"考研经"

代 序

#### 発り引》封面上的 喜(分 王に今届学り的一个重要県の、語言は一种

调查数据显示,在百余万的考研大军中,百分之七十五以上的考生把百分之五十以上的时间和精力花费在英语课的复习上,百分之五十以上的考生因英语考试成绩不合格而退出竞争。这种"悲壮"的结局令人惊叹!从初中算起,到大学毕业,英语学了整整十年,可英语考试的成绩为什么就上不去呢?单就词汇而言,新大纲规定的词汇也只有5610个,十年内,平均每天掌握不到2个单词。考生为什么还要叫苦记不住单词呢?

方法决定成败。本人在考研英语辅导这个圈子里已经"泡"了十多年,从面授辅导到网络及远程教学,从考研阅卷到编写辅导材料,总结这十几年的所见、所闻,胸中有颇多感受。有几点忠告,不能不给大家提出来。

#### 🔷 让浮躁的心"沉"下去,才能让考试成绩"浮"上来

考研的录取人数在逐年增加,而竞争却从未减弱,因为报考人数一直在以更大的比例增长着。05年考研网上报名的人数竟然高达一百七十多万,好在最后结果是实报人数共有一百三十多万。很难估计06年的考研人数将会达到什么数字。面对如此激烈的竞争,考生往往感到前途未卜、输赢难定。于是,紧张、急躁、懊悔、失望、厌烦、痛恨,各种杂乱心情交织而来,处于非常浮躁的状态,严重影响着复习的效果。在我看来,考生之所以产生这样的情绪,主要是把考研看得太重了,甚至把它看作是自己人生的终结目标。这当然是不对的。再说,着急并不能解决问题,急功近利的思想对问题的解决有害无益。

有的考生对辅导班抱有很高的期望,指望辅导老师能给他们以"灵丹妙药"、"九阴真经",甚至能把考题和答案都告诉他们。但这是不可能的,所以考生在听完课后多半对老师很失望。听课是有用的,作用主要在于听老师指导正确的复习方法和做题思路。过多的听课则会成为一种时间的浪费,因为有大量的工作需要考生亲自动手去做。有时候,听三个小时课,来来回回花五、六个小时的时间,还不如你静下心来认认真真看一个小时的书。考试终归是要考你的真实能力。只有静下心来,审时度势,对自己准确定位,找到自己的真实差距,才能找到正确的解决途径,合理安排复习计划,有的放矢、有条不紊地进行考前准备。

## 

对考生来说,"器"就是你手头的复习资料。毫无疑问,复习资料的选择非常重要,因为不好的复习资料只能浪费你的时间。我相信,适合的才是最好的!你所选择的资料在内容上必须符合你的需求,能够解决你的实际问题。精心设计的书,首先应该考虑它是写给哪些人读的。拿我的书来说(也许你会说我这是老"王"卖瓜,自卖自夸。就当是吧。),虽然所有的书都要实现最终的达标,但《三轮复习90天过关》、《阅读通记120篇》、《阅读、完形、写作实用词汇》和《12句作文法》主要针对那些基础稍差的同学;《综合指导》、《标准阅读180篇》、《考研词汇串联记忆》是为程度中等偏上的同学设计的;《阅读理解实考词汇黑

白记忆》、《考研词汇分级分频记忆》等词汇书则考虑到不同考生的不同记忆习惯,供考生根 据自己的偏好去选择,可用于各种层次的考生。一般情况下,你不可能同时选择两本阅读、词 汇或综合参考书,那么你所选择的图书必须适合你的程度和兴趣偏好。

### 三 无须起五更睡半夜,只要每天一点点

这是我写在《三轮复习》封面上的一句话,也是外语学习的一个重要理念。语言是一种 技能,技能的关键在于熟练。外语学习不同于理论研究,并不需要有多么深入的钻研,关键是要把 知识点搞熟。这样就需要通过大量的重复使知识点达到熟练记忆的程度。重复乃记忆之母。只要所 学到的材料能够目复一日地反复出现,无论多"笨"的人都能把所要记忆的东西记住。所以,在复 习英语时,并不要求在同一个知识点上花费过多的时间,而是要反复地多看几遍,强化记忆。不论 基础好坏, 重要的是每天必须坚持, 不可以耽搁。有的同学说: 我不每天复习; 我三天复习一次, 但每次复习三天的内容, 行不行?这样做效果就会大打折扣!事实上, 如果你复习过的内容在较长 时间内不再重复接触, 你记住的东西可能还不够你忘。方法决定成败。做好计划, 按部就班, 稳步 推进复习内容,才能收到好的效果。 点忠告,不能不给大家提出来。

#### 四 巧妇难为无米之炊

这是一个不能不提醒大家的问题。尽管语言学家对语言学习有各种各样的观点,但词汇 量总是一个硬道理。巧妇难为无米之炊。没有足够的词汇量,阅读时满篇生词,写作时词 不上心,再多的"技巧"又有什么用?所以在复习过程中,特别是前一个阶段,一定要把 词汇复习放在重要的位置上,为后一阶段的复习打好基础。 1、输高堆定。于是、紧张、急躁、慢肺、失望、疾病、

## 程顯的状态。严重影响着复习的效果。在我看来,考年之前 冬克 影高 ,穴克 人不

许多同学、老师和辅导书都过于强调"应试技巧",其实学习、考试就是"熟能生 巧",而最重要的是要有好的功底。实际能力上去了,题怎么出并无所谓。对于应试而言, 我的观点是: 练习是能力提高的主要途径。所以考生一定要多做题。新的试题形式主要侧重 于读、写能力, 所以考生务必要多读、多写, 通过不断地做题, 强化知识点, 强化答题 ·种时间的浪费。因为有大量的工作需要考生亲自劝手去做。有<u>时候。听三个小时</u>票

### 花五、六个小时的时间,还不如你静下心来认认真真看一个小山中乡的祁 五 大

在此, 我还想特别强调一点: 只有充满信心的人, 才能取得最后的成功。有的同学不 踏踏实实静下来复习,把很多精力花费在打听考试信息上,东问问,西探探,想知道考试 有什么新动向。这些同学之所以特别关心考试信息,其实是缺乏信心的一种表现。心中没 底,便产生投机的心理。事实上,大的改革和变动几年才有一次。得到的那些东传西传的 信息未必真有什么用。照着既定的思路认真复习下去,你每进步一点,就离成功更近一点。

最后,感谢你打开我的这本书,无论你选择它与否,我都十分满足,因为在你拿起它的 时候,你已经给予了我足够的信任。并可以到过来,然间却发明对关明初知,未需怕却各种原 拿我的书来说(也许你会说我这是老"王"类瓜、自奏自夸。就当是吧。), 虽然所有的

读主80篇》。《冬研词汇串联记忆》是为程度中等偏上的同学设计的。《阅读母解

但《三轮复习90天建关》、《阅读通记120篇》、《阅记。完形、

2005年1月干北京 写作或用调定》和《12 句作文法》主要针材那些基础稍差的同学。《综合指》》。《标准阅

# 编写说明

本书之所以称为"通记",是想通过这一本书来囊括阅读理解有关的各种问题,诸如词汇量、长难句、文章结构的把握、答题的方法与技巧、翻译等,使其成为一本多功能的阅读书。因为,如果只解决其中的一两个问题,难免会捉肘见襟、顾此失彼,甚至隔靴挠痒。只有把这些问题全部综合起来、联系起来,才能使阅读的问题得到彻底的解决,也才能使理解与记忆达到最高的效率和最佳的效果。

本书共分为二十个单元、每单元包括阅读理解的Part A、Part B、Part C三部分共六篇文章,所涵盖内容及其特点如下:

#### 1 系统地总结了三部分题型的命题规律与解答技巧

本书开篇的"阅读理解各部分命题规律与解题技巧透析"系统地总结了Part A (多项选择题)、Part B(选择搭配题)及Part C(英译汉)三部分试题的命题规律与解题技巧,让考生首先把握住命题人的出题思路,以便在做题过程中灵活运用。

#### ②"结构分析"对原文的理解起到引航作用 --- 6 find

考研英语大纲就阅读理解对考生提出的第六项技能要求是"(考生应能)理解文章的整体结构以及单句之间、段落之间的关系"。新增加的阅读理解 Part B部分(选择搭配题)直奔这一要求而来。本书中的"结构分析"专为考生应对这一题型而设计,分析了文章的行文格式、体裁、题材、主题、段落组织安排等,引导考生由"面"到"点"理解文章。

#### 3 2800 个考研核心词汇贯穿 120 篇文章

"核心词汇学与记"一栏以文章之中出现的词汇为主线,链接了2800多个考研核心词汇,并对每个核心词给出相应的考点搭配或范例,使考生在训练阅读理解的同时,熟悉掌握核心词汇的词义、用法,真正达到"通记"之目的。

#### 4"全文翻译"强化对原文的理解

本书的120 篇文章篇篇均配有准确、精练的"全文翻译",目的是帮助考生透彻理解原文,并进一步掌握翻译技巧,有兴趣、有能力的考生可以将其作为对照材料用于翻译练习。

#### **5** 长难句解析层次分明,直击考点

Part A部分的"长难句过关"中的长难句来自于考点,服务于解题,使考生在更好地理解原文的同时,进一步熟悉考点出处、掌握命题规律,达到一箭双雕之目的。本部分采用分层分析法重点分析句子结构,对于语法基础薄弱的考生大有裨益,具体分析方法为:主语用黑正体,谓语用黑斜体,宾语和表语下划波浪线,定语用(圆括号),状语用[中括号],补语用双下划线,同位语用{大括号}、定语从句的先行词用点状下划线,例如:[Since you are a success], (my) students perceive that as a reason (not to care much about getting a good education).

#### 6 解析中贯穿考点与技巧

选择题的解析中综合运用理论部分中讲解到的技巧,不仅指出答案的选择依据,还一一分析了干扰项的干扰所在;英译汉明确指出考点,同时运用理论中讲到的词、句的各种译法给出答案,以便让考生逐渐掌握各种翻译技巧,并在实践中得以应用。

从学习《考研阅读通记120篇》做起,"让浮躁的心沉下去",让考试成绩"浮"上来!

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#### 知此知彼,百战不殆

#### 阅读理解各部分命题规律与解题技巧透析

最新的考试中将阅读理解分为 A、B、C 三节,主要考查考生理解书面英语的能力。 A 节即 Part A 部分,为多项选择题, 共 4 篇文章, 总长度约 1600 词, 共计 20 题, 40 分; B节即 Part B部分, 为选择搭配题, 1 篇文章, 约, 500~600 词, 5 题, 10 分; C 节即 Part C 部分,为英译汉,1 篇文章,约 400 词,5 处划线部分,10 分。下面我们分节具体介绍各类题型。由 Azad

#### 第一节 阅读理解 Part A

#### 一、阅读理解 Part A 的考查内容

根据《全国硕士研究生人学考试英语考试大纲》的规定,阅读理解 Part A 部分主要测试考生"综合运用英语语言知识和 阅读技能来理解英语书面材料"的能力,要求考生能读懂不同类型的文字材料(生词量不超过所读材料总词汇量的3%),包 括信函、书刊和杂志上的文章,还应能读懂与本人学习或工作有关的文献、技术说明和产品介绍等。具体的阅读能力要求 (9) Which sentence host summarizes the acticle 如下: (10) The purpose of this passage

(11) The passage is intended to

- ■理解主旨要义;
- ■理解文中的具体信息;
- ■理解文中的概念性含义;
- ■进行有关的判断、推理和引申;
- ■根据上、下文推测生词的词义;
- ■理解文章的总体结构以及单句之间、段落之间的关系; 段首,段尾句常考:戊年。奠四二一般表述了至家的中心思思。永清新见。近
- 理解作者的意图、观点和态度;
- ■区分论点和论据。

#### 二、阅读理解 Part A 题材与试题类型

(一)短文的选材

通过研究近十年阅读理解 Part A 短文所涉及的选材,我们发现该部分所涉及的题材主要包括:社会生活(包括文化、历 史、家庭、教育、人口、交通、环境能源及其他社会现象)、科普(包括大气、地质、海洋、遗传、语言、空间、医学、计算机等)、经 济、体育、人物传记等。体裁主要为:说明文(与学习或工作有关的文献、技术说明和产品介绍)、论说文(书刊和杂志上的时 文)和应用文(信函等)。 选项概括范围太宽。 法占管证法 支靠网还 访邓分、建了中编证头的德国。

**语义特新**处常者:尤其显彰。正正义反对。云言而行主是惟名真实的3

因果何常等: 因果何通商中日太观语作者担抗商 极点甚至介灵物主

#### (二)试题类型

阅读理解 Part A 试题在考查内容上大致可分为五种类型:1)主旨大意题;2)事实细节题;3)语义理解题;4)观点态度题 和 5)推理判断题。按出现频率由高到低排列,分别是:事实细节题(20 道题中约占 9-11 道)、推理判断题(4-6 道)、主旨 

#### 三、阅读理解 Part A 命题规律与答题技巧

研究命题规律,就是要研究命题人的命题思路,研究命题人在设计某种类型题时采用的是什么样的形式。从什么地方 "开刀"、题干和正确选项与原文出处又是什么样的对应关系。试题在原文中的出处就是我们所指的阅读理解的考点。考 点与某种题型(主旨大意题、事实细节题、观点态度题、语义理解题及推理判断题等)往往是相对应的。如果考生掌握了这 些对应的规律,就能在第一遍快速阅读短文时,敏锐地捕捉到考点,并能预测可能会出现的题型。反过来,在看到一道试题 的题干时,就能判断它是哪种类型题,考点应该出自何处。阅读时,考生应该在这些可能会出题的考点上轻轻划上记号,等 看完短文开始做题时,针对题干中的关键词,迅速找到做记号的地方,再仔细分析、查找,确定答案。这样就能节省不少时 Bill Crates, the billionaire Microsoft chairman without a single counce army live death Billionaire Microsoft chairman without a single counced army live death Billionaire

阅读理解 Part A 试题在做题时要把握的一个最重要原则是:题干土正确选项=原文中的某一句或两句。其含义是:试 题的题干和选项必然要与原文中某一个部分(一个或两个句子、一个段落等)相对应。在我们弄清试题是针对文中的哪一 个部分出题时,应该注意分析题干与选项是如何与原文中的信息。可可对应的,使用了哪些同义词语替换了原文中的信息 词。只有当题干与选项中的信息点与原文中的信息点一句对号人座时,才能肯定答案是正确的。对不上号的,就不是正确 选项。有的考生反映说:"考研题出得太恶劣了,我读懂了原文可就是没能做对题,这简直就是故意坑人。"问题其实就出在 这里:文章可能是真读懂了,但没能把握试题与原文的对应关系。

下面我们来分别评述各类题型的命题特点与解题思路。

#### (一)主旨大意题

1. 主旨大意题的种类及题干表现形式

从考查的对象上划分,主旨大意题可分为两种:

- 篇章主旨:针对全文的主题进行提问。主题句出现在首段的居多,其次是末段或为几段主题的综合。
- 段落主旨:针对某一段或几段的主题提问。主题句可能是段落的首句、末句,也可能不在此(几)句,需要从上下文中 寻找或总结。

从考查的内容上划分,还可分为主题类(内容)(考查文章或段落的主旨大意)、目的类(考查文章或段落的写作目的)和 标题类(要求考生选出文章的最佳标题)三种。

主旨大意题经常用 main idea, main point, key point, main topic, mainly discuss, mainly explain, is mainly about;

purpose; best title 等词语来表达。比如: (1) What is the main idea of the passage? (2) What is the key/main point of the passage? 新野菜品 市一區 (3) The passage is mainly about (4) The passage is mainly concerned about (5) The passage mainly discusses 阅读理解PartA的考查内。 (7) The passage mainly deals with 本语而上 ) 体持文字特殊的类质类质类的表面的 电影响 法特别的 新疆海峡 建筑 的 读 化 电电子 (1) 计 1 中央 电子 (1) 中央 (1) 中央 电子 (1) 中央 (9) Which sentence best summarizes the article? (10) The purpose of this passage is \_\_\_\_\_. (11) The passage is intended to **多型解文中的具体信息**。 (12) In this passage the author tries to (13) Which of the following could be the best title for the passage? 需进行军关的判断 推理和引电, (14) The best title for the text may be \_\_\_\_

#### 2. 主旨大意题的命题规律

■段首、段尾句常考:段首、段尾句一般表达了文章的中心思想,或者就是该段的主题句,对全文或全段起着提纲挈领 的作用。

- 圖 语义转折处常考:尤其是段首的语义转折,其后面往往是作者真实的写作目的或基本观点,即文章的中心思想所在。
- 因果句常考:因果句通常可以表现出作者的意图、观点甚至全文的主题,因此成为考点。

# 通过研究拉力生飼持理解PartA型文所涉及的选材。我们发现该部分所涉及的人对,这种类型,是不是一个,现实所涉及的选材。我们发现该部分所涉及的人类的。

1)干扰项特点:

史、紫蓝、教育、人口、交通、年星性源及自由社会观象)、科普(包括无笔、地 局部信息:涉及文章的某一细节,犯了以偏概全的错误。

- 涉及某一自然段的大意,而非整篇文章的中心思想,犯了归纳不够的错误。
- 选项概括范围太宽,其内容超出文章阐述的部分,犯了归纳过头的错误。这类干扰项常常在提问文章标题的题目中 出现。

2)正确选项的特点:

含有抽象名词和概括性词语的选项往往是正确答案。一般来说,句子中含有 approach, concept, chance, opportunity, various, both, general, many, difficult(y), way, necessary, necessity, importance 等词的是正确答案。

这类题的答案往往在内容相近的选项中。中某事数量大型命法形。强度型命的人身介充重要显然。特殊现命实现

公主官大意题答题技巧例解《用具并登门等题》制度服务及强弹更关语。图设立点束,现在附上证,现在大量主题的种类已点

这类题型主要测试考生对文章某一段或全篇大意的把握。做这类题时,首先要找到主题句。但考研题中很少直接考 主题句,主题句的作用在于帮助我们正确理解文章,然后经过分析、推理得出正确答案。

Bill Gates, the billionaire Microsoft chairman without a single earned university degree, is by his success raising new doubts about the worth of the business world's favorite academic title; the MBA (Master of Business Administration). . . .

#### O: What is the passage mainly about? 阿拉伯氏 是是有一个,我们在这个人的一个人的一个是一个人的人。

- [A] Why there is an increased enrolment in MBA programs.
- [B] The necessity of reforming MBA programs in business schools.
- [C] Doubts about the worth of holding a MBA degree.
  - [D]A debate held recently on university campuses.

答案是[C]。文章的第一段(上文)第一句作者就点明了本文的主题是对 MBA 价值的怀疑,即答案[C]。 计算量 图

北分重也即即鄉歐



2) 注意文中出现频率高的单词。这些关键词在文中多次出现,常常是表达主题的主要措辞。例如:

Early in the age of affluence that followed World War II, an American retailing analyst named Victor Lebow proclaimed, "Our enormously productive economy... demands that we make consumption our way of life, that we convert the buying and use of goods into rituals, that we seek our spiritual satisfaction, our ego satisfaction, in consumption.... We need things consumed, burned up, worn out, replaced and discarded at an ever increasing rate."

Americans have responded to Lebow's call, and much of the world has followed. Consumption has become a central pillar of life in industrial lands and is even embedded in social values. Opinion surveys in the world's two largest economies — Japan and the United States — show consumerist definitions of success becoming ever more prevalent.

Overconsumption by the world's fortunate is an environmental problem unmatched in severity by anything but perhaps population growth. Their surging exploitation of resources threatens to exhaust or unalterably spoil forests, soils, water, air and climate.

Ironically, high consumption may be a mixed blessing in human terms, too. The time-honored values of integrity of character, good work, friendship, family and community have often been sacrificed in the rush to riches.

Thus many in the industrial lands have a sense that their world of plenty is somehow hollow—that, misled by a consumerist culture, they have been fruitlessly attempting to satisfy what are essentially social, psychological and spiritual needs with material things.

Of course, the opposite of overconsumption — poverty — is no solution to either environmental or human problems. It is infinitely worse for people and bad for the natural world too. Dispossessed peasants slash-and-burn their way into the rain forests of Latin America, and hungry nomads turn their herds out onto fragile African grassland, reducing it to desert.

If environmental destruction results when people have either too little or too much, we are left to wonder how much is enough. What level of consumption can the earth support? When does having more cease to add noticeably to human satisfaction?

#### O: It can be inferred from the passage that

- [A]human spiritual needs should match material affluence
- [B] there is never an end to satisfying people's material needs
- [C] whether high consumption should be encouraged is still an issue
  - [D]how to keep consumption at a reasonable level remains a problem

答案是[D]。这是一道需经过推理的主旨大意题(当然也可以归为推理判断题)。浏览全文我们会发现,一些词连续多次出现,如"consumption","consume","consumerist","overconsumption"。由此可知,文章大意与"consumption"有关。[A]、[B]均未提及,可以排除;[C]虽然提及"consumption",但文中没有说是否鼓励高消费仍然是一个问题;文章最后一段说 If environmental destruction results when people have either too little or too much,we are left to wonder how much is enough. What level of consumption can the earth support? When does having more cease to add noticeably to human satisfaction? 大意是:如果人们拥有太多或太少都会使环境遭到破坏,那么到底拥有多少才是足够的呢?地球能支撑什么样的消费水平?拥有多少才能满足人们的需要呢?可见作者是在说怎样维持合理的消费水平仍然是一个问题,这正是本文的主题,因此正确答案为[D]。

3)从选项内容判断答案。一般来说,那些概括全文,含义深刻,说明道理的选项是答案。 (二)事实细节题

#### 1. 事实细节题的特点、种类及题干表现形式

事实细节题在阅读理解题中占很大比重,而且也较简单,是拿分的部分。针对文章事实和有关细节提问的题型有一个特点,即:所提问题一般可以在文章中直接或间接找到答案。但正确选项不可能与阅读材料的原句一模一样,而是用不同的词语或句型表达相同的意思。命题人在改变语句的形式时惯用的方式有四种,即:简化语言,正话反说,反话正说和关键词替换。具体来说,事实细节题包括:

顺间接事实细节题:指隐含的事实细节题,考查对文章展示的细节的综合概括能力,要求考生不仅读懂关键词的意思,还能体味言外之意。

排除式结构:找出原文提及或未提及的内容,—一排除,对号人座。排除式结构的形式是从四个选项种选择一个正确或不正确、提及或未提及的信息,还可进一步划分为三误一正题和三正一误题两种。

■ 例证题:指考查对列举与举例关系的理解的试题。

事实细节题通常用 what, which, why, who, when, how, how many, because, cause, reason, result, mention, not mention, true, not true 等词语表达。如:

(1) According to the passage, who (what/ where/ which/ when/ why/ how/ etc.)...?

(2) The study shows that	
(3) From the first three paragraphs, we learn that	
(4)is revealed in the fact that	
(5) The author argues because	
(6) According to the passage,	
(7) As a result of, in that	
(8) The real cause of is that	
(9) The direct/main/reason for is that by to such by showing any	
(40) recressited in resulted in results a substitution of the substitution	Overconsumption by the w
(11) Which of the following is incorrect/not mentioned/not included? In to more address.	population growth. Then senging of
(12) Which of the following statements is true/false according to the text?	air and dimate.
(13) All of the following are (not) true/are (not) mentioned except id baxim	- Fronically, high consumption
(14) The author mentions all of the items listed below excepts decreased being passed	character- good work. idendship.
(15) The writer wants to prove with example of the Ithatian mode and read sense a social but	Thus many in the industric la
(16) The example of one is used to villating of one used we will be on gally more viscolumn	signed they have been f
(17) The writer mentions the case of to justify	needs with material things
(18) The author uses the phrase/expression "" to illustrate anyong. nonquent as	Of course, the opposite of ave
(19) What does the example of show/illustrate? (1,001 black length) and not be like	It is infinitely worse for people and
(20) The author gives the two examples in Para 2 to show it work in the short of vigned I	rain torests of Until Americas and
2. 事实细节题的命题规律	eri.
doun 列举处常考:列举处指有并列词出现的部分。要求考生从列举的内容中,选出符合	题目要求的答案。列举可以采用
数字排序,也可以采用排比句的方式。om gnived sook ned W through the earl and noise	is enough. What level of consump
■举例子与打比方的地方常考:文章中作者为了论证自己的观点,常常采用举例子或	<b>战者打比方的方式来证明。考生应</b>
充分重视和理解这些例子和比喻。	O, it can be inferred from th
■(指示)代词常考:代词常常指代上下文中的某些人物、事件,常用来考查考生是否	真正理解上下文之间的语义和逻
up satisfying people's material needs	
■表示转折、递进、因果等关系的副词和连词处常考:这些副词和连词对理解文章前	前后的内容和关系起着重要作用,
如:thus, therefore, however, moreover 等,在看到它们时就应该注意前后的句子。	D how to keep consumpt
引言处常考:作者为了使自己的观点更有说服力,常常引用某些名人的名言或者	权威人士的论断来加重语气,引起
ne"、"consumerist"、"o.e.e.consumprion"、并是可能是是是是是一种的。	KHR . Il "consumption " consum
特殊标点处常考:特殊标点符号通常是对其前后内容的进一步解释或说明,如:破	折号、括号、冒号、引号等。8 [A]
3. 事实细节题于扰项与正确选项的特点microfinal for reality our reality of a sign of the single of the	of Henvironmental destruction re-
n can the earth support? When does having more conscioudd norice: la support? When does naving	enough. What level or consumption
的 新 <b>黑照抄部分原文信息</b> ; 的 減量 显 上 型 之 前 通	faction? 人意思: 如果人们即自己
回文■含有原文中没有的内容;□ 下为然 医骨膜合 結業 钟 医 经 市 为 首 5 [5 下 ] 发 运 3 河	
■与原文相矛盾的内容;	
■ 张冠李戴的内容(把 A 的特征加在 B 上); 前世游, 展览 医含 医全部 殊學事 的 泡	3) 人选项构络判断答案 版
■偷梁换柱的内容:与原文内容一半相同一半不同,即选项仍用文章中的句法结构和	和大部分词汇,但换了几个关键词
造成意思上的改变。	1、中心中心,并不够的特点。但不及此一只
与原句内容相似但过于绝对化。文以 《 常 照 《 章 录 . 单 . 5 是 . 5	二州党辅为越在横径即州区中占
国下2)正确选项的特点:原语解对 每期是消厄不距离前击员 保育性效益国为基立中	特点,明,所握问题一般可以在立章
事实细节题中,一般照抄原文的不是正确答案,而同义替换的是正确选项。	
■排除式题型:问选项中哪一个正确(包括在内)或错误(不包括在内)的题。一般来	说,含有一些概括性太强的词(如:
only, everything, all, none, must, never, always, too, so, alone, everyone, entirely,	absolute, mainly, any, have to,
no, very, completely, hardly, the most 等)的选项都是错误的。而含有不肯定词:som	e, sometimes, certain, someone,
more than, (not) as as, less 等的选项往往正确。 as a state of	
■这类题的答案往往在两个意义相近或相反的选项中。	还能休味高外之资。
4, 事实细节题的答题技巧例解 2、 4、 2 图制、重人是专业调制 2、 容内的交差 6 2	
解答此类题时,考生需要先抓住问题中的关键词,然后迅速回到文章中找到这一细节	

The new research has profound implications for the environmental summit in Rio. Among other things, the findings

---1)若针对特殊标点符号(破折号、引号、冒号)、举例子、名人名言出题,只需阅读符号、例子、名言前后的内容,然后与选

遍,与所给选项核对、分析、判断,得出正确答案。

项核对。例如:



demonstrate that dramatic climate change is nothing new for planet Earth. The benign global environment that has existed over the past 10,000 years — during which agriculture, writing, cities and most other features of civilization appeared — is a mere bright spot in a much large pattern of widely varying climate over the ages. In fact the pattern of climate change in the past reveals that Earth's climate will almost certainly go through dramatic changes in the future — even without the influence of human activity.

- Q: Evidence of past climatic changes indicates that
  - [A] human activities have accelerated changes of Earth's environment
  - [B]Earth's environment will remain mild despite human interference
  - [C]Earth's climate is bound to change significantly in the future
  - [D]Earth's climate is unlikely to undergo substantial changes in the future

答案是[C]。题干是说以往的气候变化表明了什么,四个选项都与人类活动有关,迅速回到文中最后一段(上文)破折号后面 — even without the influence of human activity, 意即即使没有人类活动的影响,表明气候变化与人类活动联系不大;破折号前 Earth's climate will almost certainly go through dramatic changes in the future, 意即未来全球气候肯定会剧烈变化。综合破折号前后得出未来全球气候将会剧烈变化。

2)在出现一些关键词,如 however,but,moreover,therefore,thus 时,要特别注意句子前后意义的转折\递进、因果等关系。例如:

Not too many decades ago it seemed that "obvious" both to the general public and to sociologists that modern society has changes people's natural relations, loosened their responsibilities to kin (亲戚) and neighbors, and substituted in their place superficial relationships with passing acquaintances. However, in recent years a growing body of research has reveals that the "obvious" is not true.

It seems that if you are a city resident, you typically know a smaller proportion of your neighbors than you do if you are a resident at a smaller community. But, for the most part this fact has few significant consequences. It does not necessarily follow that if you know few of your neighbors you will know no one else.

- Q: Which of the following statements best describes the organization of the first paragraph?
  - [A]Two contrasting views are presented.
  - [B]An argument is examined and possible solutions given
  - [C] Research results concerning the quality of urban life are presented in order of time.
  - [D]A detailed description of the difference between urban and small-town life is given.

答案是[A]。题目问哪一个选项恰当地描述了第一段(上文)的组织结构。[A]提供了两种相对比的观点。阅读第一段发现,前一部分讲过去人们认为现代社会割裂了人与人之间的自然联系,后面讲最新的研究表明这个论断并不正确。 However 引导的是并列成分,因而答案要兼顾两个观点。[B]只提到了一个观点及解决方案;[C]只提到一个观点;[D]有迷惑性,说关于城市与城镇生活不同之处的详细描述,但问题问的是组织结构,显然[A]两种互相对比的观点为正确答案。

3)事实细节题的答案一般是同义替换项或者同义转换项。例如:

Yet Rosa could not find any evidence that it works. To provide such proof, TT therapists would have to sit down for independent testing—something they haven't been eager to do, even though James Randi has offered more than \$1 million to anyone who can demonstrate the existence of a human energy field. (He's had one taker so far. She failed.) A skeptic might conclude that TT practitioners are afraid to lay their beliefs on the line. But who could turn down an innocent fourth-grader? Says Emily: "I think they didn't take me very seriously because I'm a kid."

- - [A] to see why TT could work the way it did
  - Right now, the onno thank are statement one agreement and soloring asserting the control of the
- / [C]to test whether she could sense the human energy field that there is a more many and in the public section and the could sense the human energy field that there is a more many and it is a first that the could sense the human energy field that there is a more many and the could sense the human energy field that there is a more many and the could sense the human energy field that there is a more many and the could sense the human energy field that the could sense the could sense
  - [D]to test whether a human energy field really existed

答案是[D]。文中第二句话的后半部分清楚地说明了实验的目的 who can demonstrate the existence of a human energy field, 选项[D]正是这句话的同义转述, 意即测试人体能量场是否真正存在。[A]、[B]原文未提及;[C]中 sense"感知"与 existence 出入较大。

- 4) 洗项中表达意义较具体,或肤浅表达了字面意思的,一般不是答案项,而概括性的、抽象的、含义深刻的是答案。
- 5)选项中有绝对语气词的一般不是答案。这些语气词有: must, never, the most, all, merely, only, have to, any, no, completely, none, hardly 等。选项中有不十分肯定的语气词一般是答案。这些词有: could, may, often, should, usually, might, most, more or less, likely, possible 等。
  - 6)(尤其在议论文中)那些符合一般常识、意义深刻有哲理,属于普遍现象的选项往往是答案。
- (三)语义理解题
- 1. 语义理解题的种类及题干表现形式

语义理解题主要考查: 文章中替代词所指代的内容; 引用的话语在上下文中的意思; 超纲生词或词组在文中的意义; 多义词在上下文中的特定意义。 提问时,一般标明第几段第几行,某词某句意思是什么。这类题型的提示词或词组一般用 is, mean, refer to, tell us, (1) Which of the following best defines the word "..."? (2) What is the possible meaning of the word"..." (Line/sentence ... paragraph)? (3) Which is the probable definition of the word" ? ne sengade ledenoche age to (4) The italicized word in Line ..., Paragraph ... means (5) Which of the following is nearest (closest) in meaning to "..."? - 21/21/08 assume to some the add world we make the following is nearest (closest) in meaning to "..."? - 21/21/08 assume to some the following is nearest (closest) in meaning to "..."? (6) By" \*\*\*\*\*, the author means on the add or segment of all and the global of characteristics of the Barth's characteristi (7) The word(phrase) "..." probably means (9) In Line..., the word"..."most probably means Not too many decades ago it seemed that "obvious", both to flyd best be replaced by both to flyd bash with a flyd bash and the flyd bash a has changes people's natural relations. In sened their responsibilities thow with that the word flat more than the passage, we can infer that the word flat responsibilities the responsibilities the word flat the place superficial relationships with passer, acquainteror stands for an acquainteror acquaintero (13) The expression/word . . . stands for It seems that if you are a city resident, you typically know a smaller proportion of your nesture and multiple of the seems that if you are a city resident, you typically know a smaller proportion of your nesture and multiple of the seems that if you are a city resident, you typically know a smaller proportion of your nesture and the seems that if you are a city resident, you typically know a smaller proportion of your nesture and the seems that if you are a city resident, you typically know a smaller proportion of your nesture and the seems that if you are a city resident, you typically know a smaller proportion of your nesture and the seems that if you are a city resident, you typically know a smaller proportion of your nesture and the seems that if you are a city resident, you typically know a smaller proportion of your nesture and the seems that if you are a city resident, you typically know a smaller proportion of your nesture and the seems that if you are a city resident, you are a city resident, you typically know a smaller proportion of your nesture and you are a city resident. 含有指示代词的句中,常有考查的词汇和短语:在具体环境中,具有指代上下文语义功能的词汇和短语,尤其是名 词。 ■一词多义的常见词及词组易考:在阅读中,考生要根据语境判断,准确理解该词在实中的含义。oliol edi lo deidW : 0 ■对比或列举处常考:从对比和列举中可以判断、猜测出某个单词的含义。bolicocord one await and some the contraction of the area of the contraction of the contract ■复杂句:因为复杂句结构复杂,句子成分多,指代关系繁多。是考查考生理解的有效手段。如aza zi Jaaming a A [8] 3. 语义理解题干扰项与正确选项的特点 code in order of a presented in order presented in order content in a present of the prese 1)干扰项特点: [7號|与所考查的词汇形似]。四个典號[A]。內容與推的(文土)與一位了述描述從自由海介一趣句自體。[A]是紫馨 段发现。前三维分排过去人们认为更信性会刺裂了人与人之间的自然联系。信而讲展示的研究;义含贼常同窗青含证 硕 However 引导的是并列成分、因而各等要表现两个观点。[8]只提到了一个观点及解决方案; 对人关无义意问该问言 逐熟性,说关于城市与城镇生活不同之世的详细描述,但问题问的是组织结构,显然[A]四观常太/宽太义释的子问权,[8]。 2)正确选项的特点: Yet Rosa could not find any evidence that it works. To provide such pro dishert the find any evidence that it works. To provide such pro dishert the find any evidence that it works. ·mm 如果考查的是熟词、要考虑其在特定上下文中的意义。尤其注意含有该词常规含义的选项一般是错误选项。bnegobni A 多查句意的题,选项中含有绝对词的往往错误,而使用不肯定语气词或意义解释深刻的常常是正确选项。Ovas of not skeptic might conclude that TF practitioners are afraid to lay their beliefs on the line. But w 解解的对数题答题我们的 对于这类题,考生首先应在文中找到其具体位置,并阅读前后内容,根据上下文正确理解其意义。另外考生可用构词 A to see why TT could work the way it did 1) 按字面意思理解,或表面意思相近,一般不是答案。例如:

法猜测词义。如果上述方法均不行,可用排除法,根据词性、褒贬色彩等逐一排除,找出正确答案。但如此10 9000000 301150

Right now, the option that conventional computers and software are fundamentally incapable of matching the processes that take place in the brain remains controversial. But if it proves true, then the efforts of Conrad and his fellow AI D to test whether a human energy field really existed rebels could turn out to be the only game in town.

#### Q: Which of the following is closest in meaning to the phrase "the only game in town"? 中 二章中文 是自己亲亲

- [A] The only approach to build an artificially intelligent computer. 为例明道, 主身又同的话间发展到[0] 即成, bloif ve
  - [B] The only way for them to win a prize in artificial intelligence research.

  - [D] The only game they would like to play in town in: 怀国产品更近、家常是不知一的国产品协会补付证据代表

答案是[A]。[B]中的"win a prize"文中未出现;[C]中的"area"与研究目的无关;[D]是对题目中短语的字面意思理 解。全文介绍的是人工智能研究中的种种误区,最后指出一种研究方法,说它是 the only game in town,意即如果成功,它 将成为这一领域中惟一的研究方法,[A]为正确答案。普王周、虹背心接紧关意。以常虹、合善些亚(中文分发杂其头)(à

2)利用解释、举例、被修饰的成分来判断意义。例如:

With Mars the scientific stakes are arguably higher than they have ever been. The issue of whether life ever existed

9. What can we leave from the law paragraphy



on the planet, and whether it persists to this day, has been highlighted by mounting evidence that the Red Planet had abundant stables, liquid water and by the continuing controversy over suggestions that bacterial fossils rode to Earth on a meteorite (陨石) from Mars. A more conclusive answer about life on Mars, past or present, would gibe researchers invaluable data about the range of conditions under which a planet can generate the complex chemistry that leads to life. If it could be established that life arose independently on Mars and Earth, the finding would provide the first concrete clues in one deepest mysteries in all of science; the prevalence of life in the universe.

Q: By saying "With Mars the scientific stakes are arguably higher than they have ever been", the author means that

答案是[B]。在 With Mars the scientific stakes are arguably higher than they have ever been 之后,作者对其进行了进 一步解释,即在这个星球上是否存在生命,以及是否延续至今等都在说明科学探险的价值。[A]没有联系下文,只将 stake 理解为"risk";[C]对"stakes" 理解有误, stake 是强调其重要性,而不是指资金;[D]对"arguably"理解有误,它修饰的是 "higher",不是科学家对此争论。

We must recognize that environmental health issues do not stop at city limits, county lines, state or even federal boundaries. We can no longer afford to be tunnel-visioned in our approach. We must visualize issues from every perspective to make the objective decisions. We must express our views clearly to prevent media distortion and public confusion.

Q:	The word "tunnel-visioned	"most probably means	1. C. C. B. C. C. B. C.	一是原义的	11年9日	
	A narrow-minded	B blind to the facts				

答案是[D]。文中 We can no longer afford to be tunnel-visioned in our approach 意思是,在我们的前进中我们再也不 能…,后面一句 We must visualize issues from every perspective to make the objective decisions 做出了解释,即我们必须从 各个方面看待问题并做出客观的决定。因此我们可以判断出前面是我们再也不能不从各个方面看待问题。即只从一个方 面看问题,正确答案是[D] able to see only one aspect. It is interested a specific of the other sacrifices the other sacrification of the other sacri

odi A)选项含义与被考单词在含义上肤浅相近的一般不是答案。mis to i zi ji W is a sed nizo in midtiw zhabiyibni odi isv

noment when the state make it area concrinity for all the property and a state of the state of sacrifice. Times of war test a born tond 's deepest religious and ethical communicates. (四)推理判断题

#### 1. 推理判断题的特点、种类及题干表现形式

这类题具有较大的难度,要求考生在理解原文的基础上,根据文章中所阐述的事实细节和上下文的暗示与线索进行综 合分析,然后做出推断、引申或得出合情合理的结论。因此,考生须细读全文,不仅要掌握文章的表层意义,还要理解深层 的内涵:不仅要掌握言明的观点和倾向,还要获取字里行间的信息。切忌无根无据地随意猜想。这种题型可以针对全文进 行提问,也可以只针对一个段落或一句话进行推理。standing alamatic sation also be a section of a continuous and a co

琳少**推理判断题计般分为三类。**原则资源资质 人名 案务算制引 医工工以三量量 的复数人物工业进进 其间的最多的

圆圈翼局部推断(推断句子或段落的内容):表面文字信息和线索是推断的前提和依据,所以增强对能反映作者观点立场的 **线索的敏感性中分重要。**译名常显,曾称于索尔人生态交通现验区交担了专时限单包结。(4.)增到创于单一冒强也量,寒寒愈 计辅导出的正确结正。

■全面推断:推测文章主题或内容以及文章上文或下文可能出现的内容。

常用的关键提问词有 infer, imply, suggest, conclude, show, appear, support, assume, know, learn, draw conclusion dopted. Two distinct to the control of the bird is a special our research of the first is a special our research of the first is a special our research of the first in the first is a special our research of the first in the f

reserved for automated valueles. The second is nomiced traffic system. Today I tometer

(1) The pa	assage is	intend	ed to
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(2) The passage implies that orom one are the beautiful or a land system with the more repetitive of the passage implies that the system of the passage implies that the passage implies the passage implies that the passage implies that the passage implies that the passage implies that the passage implies the pa

(4) It can be inferred from the passage/text that id become have been all the passage and all more than 100 to 100

(5) It can be concluded from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_\_. beside the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.

without the term (6) We can conclude(infer, see) from the article that \_\_\_\_\_

(8) An inference which may be made from the article is

(9) From the last paragraph we know that \_\_\_\_\_.

(10) The next paragraph would most probably deal with \_\_\_\_\_.

(11) The paragraph preceding (following) this one may discuss an experience of the second of the sec

Bin the case of Mars, the rewards of scientific exploration can be very high

<sup>[</sup>C]in the case of Mars, much more research funds are needed than ever before

<sup>[</sup>D] with Mars, scientists argue, the fundamental interests of science are at issue

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(12) In the paragraph following this one, we may expect the author to discuss
(13) The passage appears to be
2. 推理判断題的命题規律 (2. 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
型对篇首、篇尾、段落中的主题句概括归纳,从而得出综合性推论。 **** *******************************
四四個围绕文章若干段落,推理、判断段落间的关系。 Undition and an armabase of series and had about the
■支持主题思想的细节部分常被用来对一定内容进行推理\判断。
hall 關文章或段落的开头或结尾总结处。 I add made radgio delong a ron colons actioness on cold thirt egricus (社)
■ 语义转折处。
3. 推理判断题干扰项与正确选项的特点(not page and not page along as bodowni sking the disk. A).
1) 干扰项特点: the rewards at scientific exploration can be very bick.
以假乱真,編造信息:不是在文章事实或上下文(句)逻辑基础上进行推理而得出的观点; ** 15 M 10 5 8 5 5 6 ft mil 3]
■混淆本末,主次不分:虽然以文章提供的事实或内在逻辑为基础进行推理,但推理过头,概括过度。严量
順直接、间接不分:将文章中的明确表达当成推理出来的内容; was zold zold bloom zold ztuM didW 浙 【图】显示容。
少相。因果颠倒:原文的原因变成了选项中的结果。或反之; 《全年》 是是以是 " 一种首语是上程是个数的图 被减少
量的顺手段与目的颠倒:原文的手段变成了选项中的目的,或反之。是严重是为为 自称型 "zoxkga" 恢 Od: "wait" 是 测图
2) 正确选项的特点: 高市 如本家 學術显示 Crongin
■一般含义不肯定(或主观)的,或有新义的,或不合理的是答案。如含有 can, some, more or less, usually, relative
ly, not necessarily, suggest, be likely to, possible, dubious, expect, ignore, suspect, overlook, like, dislike, new, most
often, discuss, believe, could, may, should, might, whether 等词的选项是正确选项。officing of may ow . Some believe
如果四个选项全能凭常识判断,其中含义深刻的是解;或四个选项中惟一一个不是常识项的是答案。如10月10日10日10日10日10日10日10日10日10日10日10日10日10日1
■应该注意选项中若是原文的明确表达,即使符合原文,也不是正确选项。dadag bom bogoiste-formus browned :
4. 推理判断题答题技巧例解 stack and to the facts bedding worrent A]
这种题主要测试考生对作者没有直接说出来的隐含内容能否正确理解并得出正确结论,或对作者前面已叙述的内容
或下文将要叙述的内容进行正确的推理。考生需根据内容、逻辑关系,有理有据地推断出正确答案。
1) 要求对某段内容做出推理、判断,那么就只看要求作答的那一部分。例如: soussi stillsusiv kulm sw like in it. as
The other side of a state legal apparatus is a state military apparatus. While the one protects the individual from vio
lence, the other sacrifices the individual to violence in the interests of the state. In war the state affirms supreme power of
ver the individuals within its own borders. War is not simply a trial by combat to settle disputes between states; it is th
moment when the state makes its most powerful demands upon its people for their commitment, allegiance, and suprem
sacrifice. Times of war test a community's deepest religious and ethical commitments.
O: What can we learn from the last paragraph?
[A]Governments tend to abuse their supreme power in times of war.
[B]In times of war governments may extend their power across national borders.
[C]In times of war governments impose high religious and ethical standards on their people.
[D]Governments may sacrifice individuals in the interests of the state in times of war.
答案是「D]。根据题干要求,我们在最后一段(上文)中寻找答案。[A]说在战争期间政府会滥用权力,与原文意义相
反:[B]说战争期间政府在边界扩张它们的权力,是对原文第三句话的误解:[C]说战争期间政府对人们有更高的宗教和道
德要求,是对最后一句话的误解;[D]说战争期间为了国家利益政府会要求人们做出牺牲,是综合第二句和第四句话后半音
分推导出的正确结论。
2)答案选项是文中词句表达形式的转换。例如: 《芳芳》中国自己的 图
2)合来见项定义中间内农区形式的特殊。例如: What wight driving on an automated highway be like? The answer depends on what kind of system is ultimately a

What might driving on an automated highway be like? The answer depends on what kind of sys dopted. Two distinct types are on the drawing board. The first is a special-purpose lane system, in which certain lane is reserved for automated vehicles. The second is a mixed traffic system; fully automated vehicles would share the road with partially automated or manual driven cars. A special-purpose lane system would require more extensive physical modifications to existing highways, but it promises the greatest gains in freeway capacity.

Q: We learn from the first paragraph that two systems of automated highways

[A] are being planned

[B] are being modified

[C] are now in wide use

[D] are under construction

答案是[A]。文中第一段(上文)第三句话的字面意思是两种系统正在制图的过程中,意即[A]"(自动车道的两种系 统)正在计划建设中"。[B]、[C]、[D]明显与原文不符。解答此题的关键是在文中能找到与选项意思一致的句子。

3)合乎常理、意义深刻的一般是答案。例如:

Taking charge of yourself involves putting to rest some very prevalent myths. At the top of the list is the notion that intelligence is measured by your ability to solve complex problems; to read, write and compute at certain levels; and to re-

31更分潜选几中的褒之同。2000年2021

THE X HOLD : DOSITE . SEE THE



solve abstract equations quickly. This vision of intelligence asserts formal education and bookish excellence as the true measures of self-fulfillment. It encourages a kind of intellectual prejudice that has brought with it some discouraging results. We have come to believe that someone who has more educational merit badges, who is very good at some form of school discipline is "intelligent." Yet mental hospitals are filled with patients who have all of the properly lettered certificates. A truer indicator of intelligence is an effective, happy life lived each present moment of every day.

- Q: It is implied in the passage that holding a university degree
  - A may result in one's inability to solve complex real-life problems
  - [B] does not indicate one's ability to write properly worded documents
  - [C] may make one mentally sick and physically weak
  - [D]does not mean that one is highly intelligent

答案是[D]。比较四个选项,发现只有[D]符合一般常识。[A]说拥有大学学历会导致一个人无力解决现实生活中的 复杂问题。[B]是对原文 letter certificates 的误解,它指的是大学学历,而非写作能力;[C]说会使一个人身心疲惫。对比之 下,[D]既符合常理,也符合原文。

- 4)措辞过于绝对,一般不是答案。
- 5)在处理与主旨大意有关的问题时,或处理与文章首尾有关的推理判断题时,特别要读懂首尾句,再快速阅读其他部 分。
  - 6)结论过于绝对化、结论概括过度、结论过于片面的不是答案。

#### (五) 观点态度题

#### 1. 观点态度题的种类及题干表现形式

作者的观点或态度题主要考查考生能否正确理解作者的写作意图、所持的观点及阐述文章主题时的语气或对他所论 述的对象的态度。回答这类问题,考生务必细心地注意作者在描述事实和表达观点时所使用的词汇。作者往往要用一些 带有个人感情色彩或褒贬之分的词汇来表明自己的态度。要正确判断作者的观点,必须把上下文联系起来看,文章中所述 的内容并非都代表了作者的观点。从从来来来的方面,可以可以来来来来。

这类题目用的关键提问词或词组有 attitude, opinion, deem, show, according to the author, in the author's eye, disagree, feel, idea, impression 等等。比如:

(1) The passage shows that the author i	S	1. 2111		Man 18 V	图 显象音

- (2) The author's attitude towards ... seems to be \_\_\_\_\_,
- (3) According to the author,
- (4) In the author's opinion/In the author's eyes/In the writer's opinion, ...
- (5) The author thinks/believes/suggests/deems that \_\_\_\_\_.
- (6) How does the author feel about
- (7) The author is most critical of \_\_\_\_\_.

  (8) What is the author's opinion/idea about ...?
- (10) The author's attitude towards ... might be summarized as one of \_\_\_\_\_.
- (11) The tone of the passage can best be described as/is \_\_\_\_\_.
- (12) What is the tone/mood of the passage?
- (13) Which of the following can best describe the attitude of the author towards...?

#### 2. 观点态度题的命题规律

■涉及文章思想处常考:文章的中心思想、组织脉络与作者的观点和态度密切相关,要理解作者的观点,需要通读全 文,分析作者的思路,把握文章脉络,而后才能正确揣摩出作者的思想和态度。

■作者提出观点处常考:议论文中作者思路一般是先提出观点,而后给予论证和支持,最后得出与观点相一致的结论。 因此理解了作者的意图和态度,就把握了作者的基本态度和中心思想。

■语义转折和对比处常考:语义转折和对比处往往是作者提出自己观点的地方,是表明其基本思想,反映其观点和态 度的关键所在。

■复杂句和特殊句型或句式处常考:复杂句一般暗含作者的态度和观点,特殊句型或句式提示读者注意所说内容的重 要性,该内容一般与作者观点和态度有密切联系。

#### 3. 观点态度题题干扰项与正确选项的特点

- 1)干扰项特点:
- ■张冠李戴:别人的观点与作者的观点相混,两个事物相混;
- ■此类题型中的中性词(如 indifferent, ambivalent, neutral, humor, disinterested, impassive)—般均为干扰项。由 于近几年文章都是反映与社会联系紧密、多为人们所担心的现象,故作者对这些社会现象持批评或支持态度的较多。
  - 2)正确选项的特点:

- 。态度推理判断题,需注意行文中有无一定感情色彩的词。这种题的答案一般多为褒义词。
- 圆如问对行文中提到的人们的观点态度,答案多为肯定或否定,绝对不会是中性。
- 四如文章开头提出一种现象,加以论述,作者的观点多为支持。如开始是问句,答案往往是肯定的。
- 意尤其注意行文中出现的 claimed as, suppose, perceive as, considered as, ranked as 等词,这些词往往与作者的观点态度相反。

#### 4. 观点态度题答题技巧例解

这类题型测试考生在阅读完文章后,能否正确理解文章语气和作者态度、观点。回答这类题目,不仅要理解全文大意,而且要抓住表达作者态度、观点、意图的关键词,方可得出答案。

1)对于综合判断情感态度的问题,需分析段落大意,分析文章风格,理解文章中心思想。例如:

The MBA, a 20th-century product, always has borne the mark of lowly commerce and greed on the tree-lined campuses ruled by purer disciplines such as philosophy and literature.

## Q: According to Paragraph 2, the author's attitude towards business on campuses dominated by purer disciplines seems to be

[A]scornful [B]appreciative [C]envious [D]realistic

答案是[A]。文章第二段(上文)意即,在充满书卷气的绿树成荫的校园里,MBA的商业气息与贪婪显得不那么浓重了。文章谈论的是对 MBA价值的怀疑,因此不可能是[B] appreciative,[C]envious;而作者在第二段的描述带有浓厚的个人感情色彩,因此也不是[D] realistic;最终得出作者的态度是不屑一顾的,[A]是正确答案。

2)在分析作者的观点态度时,要善于抓住阐述作者思想的句子,从中挖掘信息做出正确的判断。例如: 學學學 為學 (11)

Under these circumstances, the question of what future there is for the arts of reading is a real one. Ahead of us lie technical, psychic, and social transformations probably much more dramatic than those brought about by Gutenberg, the German inventor in printing. The Gutenberg revolution, as we now know it, took a long time; its effects are still being debated. The information revolution will touch every fact of composition, publication, distribution, and reading. No one in the book industry can say with any confidence what will happen to the book as we've known it.

#### Q: About the future of the arts of reading the author feels about the future of the arts of reading the author feels about the future of the arts of reading the author feels about the future of the arts of reading the author feels about the future of the arts of reading the author feels about the future of the arts of reading the author feels about the future of the arts of reading the author feels about the future of the arts of reading the author feels about the future of the arts of reading the author feels are also about the future of the arts of reading the author feels are also about the future of the arts of reading the author feels are also about the future of the arts of reading the author feels are also about the future of the arts of reading the author feels are also about the future of the arts of reading the author feels are also are also are also also are al

A]upset [B]uncertain [C]alarmed [D]pessimistic

答案是[B]。文章前面一直在说美国人的文化程度,尤其是中产阶级的阅读能力令人担忧。文章最后一段(上文)最后一句 No one in the book industry can say with any confidence what will happen to the book as we've known it. 表达了作者的 feeling,意即没有人对未来书籍会发生什么变化抱有信心,也就是[B] uncertain 不确定。

3)要分清选项中的褒义词、中性词和贬义词,以此对照文章,分析作者的语气和态度。

褒义词有: positive, supporting, admiring, optimistic, praising, humorous, enthusiastic, pleasant, polite, interesting, sober, approving 等;

中性词有:indifferent, neutral, impersonal, subjective, impassive, ambivalent, objective, informative, impartial, apathetic 等;

贬义词有: disgusted, critical, depressed, disappointed, ironic, sarcastic, cynical, sentimental, negative, suspicious, tolerant, worried 等。

#### 第二节 阅读理解 Part B (选择搭配题)

#### 一、选择搭配题的考查内容与题型特征

考研英语大纲就阅读理解对考生提出了八项技能要求,其中第六项是,"(考生应能)理解文章的整体结构以及单句之间、段落之间的关系"。对于这项要求,在历年的阅读理解试题中,不能说没有体现。但由于命题形式的局限性,更多地注重了对"单句之间的关系"的理解,而对于"整体结构"以及"段落之间的关系"的考查还十分有限。新的"选择搭配"题型可以说是直奔这一要求而来,把考查的对象直接指向考生对"整体结构"和"段落之间的关系"以及对诸如连贯性、一致性等语段特征等的理解,使考查内容由"点"直接上升到"面",使试题对阅读理解的全面考查趋于完善。

根据大纲的要求,该题型分为两个部分:主干部分和选项部分。主干部分的原文约500到600词,其中有5段空白处一一空白处的位置可能在段首、段落中间、段末,但不会是文章的第一句,一般情况下也不会是最后一句。选项部分为6或7段文字,每段可能是一个句子,可能是两三个短句,也有可能是完整的段落。其中5段分属于主干部分的空白处。要求考生依据自己对文章的理解从选项中选择5段文字放回到文章中相应的5段空白处。

值得我们特别注意的是,文中挖出的是5个空,而给出的选项却是6个或7个,这就增加了选择的难度,因为选项越多,越容易分散考生的注意力。

#### 二、选择搭配题的命题分析