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考研英语阅读

新增题型

专项训练

茅风华 主编

研究生入学考试英语命题研究组 组编

NATIONAL ENTRANCE TEST OF ENGLISH FOR MA/MS CANDIDATES

最新
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NETEM

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前　言

2005 年考研英语考试将进行相当突兀的改革。其主要变化有：

1. 在统考中取消听力测试，将听力的考核调整到复试阶段进行。

2. 阅读理解增加了 10 分值新题型：选择搭配题。

3. 写作部分增加了一篇 10 分值的应用性短文，题材包括书信、便笺、备忘录等。Part B 部分的作文也由原来的 200 词以上降为 160—200 词。

4. 修改大纲词汇表。原大纲词汇表中删去约 200，原在正表中列出的部分国家、州名和常见缩写等词汇移至附录，增加近 500 新词，并去掉了所有单词的中文释义。

这种突然的变化与近年来大学教学与考试改革的走向不尽一致，对长期备考的同学们相当不利。使情况更糟的是，应该在每年 6 月前公布的考试大纲一直拖到 2004 年 8 月 10 日才正式公布，这事实上又缩减了同学们 2 个月的备战时间。

大纲公布后，准备参加年底考试的同学们纷纷来电来函请求帮助，参加考研班的同学们更是直接要求我们提供相应的针对性培训，尤其是对第 2 点阅读理解新题型的训练，因为该题型对国内考生而言是相当陌生的，仅在"全国英语等级考试（第五级）"(PETS5)中有过相像的题型。但 PETS5 中的题型是以补全短文中的部分句子为主，也就是说，补入的内容是句子的一个部分，而不是完整的一个或几个句子。所以这种陌生的题型对同学们而言颇具难度，根据我们在考研班上的测试结果分析，正确率不到 50%，即使是基础比较好的同学也无法得满分。

为此，我们应广大考生的要求编写了这本《考研阅读新增题型专项训练》，这本书是专门为考研考生准备的，如果不准备参加考研，可以放下本书，不需要再读了。而对于准备考研的考生，本书是非读不可，因为本书正如其书名所说，是针对考研这种最新题型编撰的专项训练。应付考试时，题型的重要性不需要再多说了，目前的考试相当程度上不是考考生在该学科的知识水平和学习能力，而是看考生对该类题型的熟悉程度和应试技巧。

以此为目的，我们认真推敲了考研新大纲的有关要求、研读了大纲样题，同时广泛搜集国内外英语考试中的类似题型，尤其是搜集了大量国外考试中的相同题型，并根据考研阅读题的选材和命题特点精挑细捡，总结出考研试题中可能出现的 50 篇文章及试题，供广大考生突击应试使用。本书主要内容与特点有：

一、科学实用。本书在第一部分就详述了考研阅读 B 节句子填空题型（又称选择搭配题）的特点以及解题规律，通过揭示英语文章的思维特点、叙述模式、逻辑关系、层次结构、粘连手段等，为解句子填空题打下比较扎实的语言基础；随后针对考研样题中的句子填空题，分析该类题型的特点，介绍解题思路与技巧；最后择要介绍了解读长难句的基本功，尤其是在孤立的条件下解读选项的技巧，以能在较短的时间内较好地把握备选句子的成分、结构和大意，从而能将句子放在合适的地方。

二、层次分明。在介绍方法与技巧的同时，本书提供了大量练习供考生操练。书中的 50 篇练习题按文章的难易程度分成基础(10 篇)、中级（20 篇）与高级（20 篇）三部分，以便考生循

序渐进进行系统的强化训练与复习。

三、内容广泛。本书中文章是从国外报刊、杂志、书籍、考题中摘选的，内容丰富、时效性强、涉及面宽、语言规范且有一定难度。以便考生在提高能力的同时开阔视野，从而取得好成绩。所选文章体裁齐全，包括叙事文、描写文、说明文和议论文，以提高考生对各种体裁文章的分析、解决问题的能力。

四、解析详尽。本书对每题不仅给出答案，而且对答案做了深入剖析，这样有利于考生掌握答题的角度和方法、技巧，巩固在第一部分的学习。此外，本书提供了每篇文章的全文翻译和干扰选项的翻译，这样有利于考生从中掌握分析长难句结构的方法和翻译技巧，同时以验证、加深对篇章的理解，提高语言的综合理解能力。

最后值得一提的是，本书编者都是多年来一直从事考研阅读教学的老师，经验丰富，效果卓著！书中还收入了相当多的国内外考试"同路人"身体力行的宝贵应考经验。我们一直认为，"人无幽显，道在则尊"；"学无先后，达者为师"。作为教师，在和考生沟通交流的过程当中我们也收获颇丰。学英语犹如弹钢琴，精通乐理而不练琴，弹不出动听的音乐。我们的学员在经过大小考试的洗礼后总结出的经验体会是一笔无价的财富。

正确的方法的确可以加快我们的学习步伐。然而，探求学习的方法如果不是建立在刻苦努力的基础上，而是孤立而为，只是在方法上绕圈子，恰恰会成为英语学习中最最忌讳的事。要知道，印在纸上的智慧是别人的，印在脑中的智慧才是自己的。希望本书的使用者能认真读文章、认真做题，尤其认真地理解解析、揣摩译文，这样才能提高阅读理解英文文章的能力，提高英语应试能力，取得好成绩，才能达到本书的编写目的。

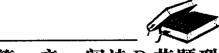由于编者水平有限、成书仓促，书中错误与缺点在所难免，望读者不吝赐教，以备修订校正。

编　者

2004 年 11 月

Content 目录

第一章　阅读 B 节题型特点与解题思路

第一节　命题特点与解题关键

《2005年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语考试大纲（非英语专业）》对阅读部分的要求是：

考生应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。材料，考生应能：

1) 理解主旨要义；

2) 理解文中的具体信息；

3) 理解文中的概念性含义；

4) 进行有关的判断、推理和引申；

5) 根据上下文推测生词的词义；

6) 理解文章的总体结构以及单句之间、段落之间的关系；

7) 理解作者的意图、观点或态度；

8) 区分论点和论据。

其中关于第二部分阅读理解 B 节的描述是：

B节（5题10分）：主要考查考生对诸如连贯性、一致性等语段特征以及文章结构的理解。本部分的内容是一篇总长度为 500~600 词的文章，其中有 5 段空白，文章后有 6~7 段文字，要求考生根据文章内容从这 6~7 段文字中选择能分别放进文章中 5 个空白处的 5 段。

由此，可以看出考研英语阅读理解B节的题型是一种以句子为单位的完形填空，也叫做句子填空题。这种题型对国内考生而言是比较陌生的，仅在"全国英语等级考试（第五级）"(PETS5) 中有过相像的题型。但PETS5中的题型是以补全短文中的部分句子为主，也就是说，补入的内容是一个句子的部分，而不是完整的一个或几个句子。但这种题型在国外考试中却不少见，许多在国外学习过的同学都说见过这种题型，并且我们也搜集到许多这种题型的样题和例题，经研究发现，与考研英语阅读B节的命题特点完全一致！

根据参加过类似考试的同学反映以及国外一些测试学的研究报告分析，此题型具有一定难度，大多数考生答题效果不理想。对于那些不熟悉此类题型的考生尤其如此。因此考生要注意答题技巧，并反复多次进行该题型的练习。

此项试题主要测试考生把握语篇结构和句际关系的能力，即对文章整体意义的理解以及对逻辑结构的分析判断能力。要提高这部分的答题效果需要特别注意文章各段落组织结构的安排：一篇文章一般以段落为单位，每段各有一个主导思想用主题句说明；同一段落内其他各句都是围绕主题句而展开的扩展句。主题句与扩展句、扩展句与扩展句之间都按一定的规律安排；要达到合理安排，各段都应有清楚明晰的逻辑顺序，过渡要自然、连贯、一致。要花一点儿时间仔细查看文章中的有关部分。

由此可见，要做好这一部分的题目，考生首先需要能迅速地抓住全文的中心思想、了解文章

的演释推理模式,并且还要对英语段落的组织结构有一个较为全面的了解。也就是说要从语篇层次对文章有比较全面的把握,才能做出正确的判断。

这种题型的出现,反映考研阅读命题的变化规律:从"词句篇"向"篇句词"转变,说白了就是重视考查考生在语篇层次上理解文章的能力。

所谓在语篇层次上理解和寻找答案,通俗地理解,就是考生不能只看某一段某一句,不能再死抱着什么"只要攻克长难句,考研阅读尽在手"的旧观念,在句子填空题中,选项是一个个完整的句子,甚至是完整的段落,如果不弄清文章的脉络,即使能读懂每一句话也无法解题。必须看两段以上及其全文,建立好段落与段落间、句子与句子之间的联系,居高临下而不是一叶障目,才能寻找出答案。

当然这并不是说长难句不重要了,理解长难句是理解文章的基础,但仅具基础是不够了,这说明了研究生入学英语考试中考查考生阅读理解能力要求的逐年提高、做题难度的逐年加大,这与考研竞争越来越激烈、选拔优秀考生的门槛越来越高相一致。

综上所述,解句子填空题,关键在于掌握文章的中心思想和篇章结构,本书下面将花大篇幅介绍英语尤其是考研英语试题中文章中心思想与篇章结构的特点和掌握方法。

第二节 中心思想与篇章结构

重要说明:本部分内容涉及英语语言学方面的大量知识,其深度和广度已经超出了非英语专业考研学生应掌握的英语知识范围。如果在使用过程中同学发现有些不太好理解或者感觉到吃力,可以暂时放过。对自己要求比较高的同学可以先大致记下那些不太容易理解的内容,在后面的训练中体会,然后再回过头来重新学习,一定会有不同的感受。

一、把握文章中心思想

中心思想是一篇文章的主旨和大意,找到中心思想是阅读理解的关键。要抓住文章的中心思想,重要的一步就是找文章的主题句和段落主题句,这是文章最重要的信息。因为一旦脑子中有了文章的中心,就能看清部分(细节)和整体(中心思想)的关系,看出文章的脉络,就会越读越明白。

一篇没什么毛病的英文文章,其中心思想常常是以文章主题句或段落主题句的形式出现,这与许多中文文章中心思想隐藏在字里行间的情况不一样。有中心思想句并出现在文章开始(显著的位置)的,英语文章的比例要比汉语文章高得多。前者达到90.9%左右,而后者是12.5%左右。大多数汉语的评论性文章或杂文,甚至根本没有中心思想句。

首先我们看一个比较典型的例子:

1999年考研阅读 Passage 2:

In the first year or so of Web business, most of the action has revolved around efforts to tap the consumer market. More recently, as the Web proved to be more than a fashion, companies have started to buy and sell products and services with one another. Such business-to-business sales make sense because business people typically know what product they're looking for.

Nonetheless, many companies still hesitate to use the Web because of doubts about its reliability. "Businesses need to feel they can trust the pathway between them and the supplier," says senior analyst Blane Erwin of Forrester Research. Some companies are limiting the risk by conducting online transac-

tions only with established business partners who are given access to the company's private intranet.

Another major shift in the model for Internet commerce concerns the technology available for marketing. Until recently, Internet marketing activities have focused on strategies to "pull" customers into sites. In the past year, however, software companies have developed tools that allow companies to "push" information directly out to consumers, transmitting marketing messages directly to targeted customers. Most notably, the Pointcast Network uses a screen saver to deliver a continually updated stream of news and advertisements to subscribers' computer monitors. Subscribers can customize the information they want to receive and proceed directly to a company's Web site. Companies such as Virtual Vineyards are already starting to use similar technologies to push messages to customers about special sales, product offerings, or other events. But push technology has earned the contempt of many Web users. Online culture thinks highly of the notion that the information flowing onto the screen comes there by specific request. Once commercial promotion begins to fill the screen uninvited, the distinction between the Web and television fades. That's a prospect that horrifies Net purists.

But it is hardly inevitable that companies on the Web will need to resort to push strategies to make money. The examples of Virtual Vineyards, Amazon.com, and other pioneers show that a Web site selling the right kind of products with the right mix of interactivity, hospitality, and security will attract online customers. And the cost of computing power continues to free fall, which is a good sign for any enterprise setting up shop in silicon. People looking back 5 or 10 years from now may well wonder why so few companies took the online plunge.

注意文中划线的第四句话，它们就是四个自然段的首句，每一句都是本段的主题句，而第一段的第一句又是全文的主题句。这四句话的译文是：

1．大约在网上交易的第一年当中，大部分业务活动都是围绕着努力开发消费者市场来进行的。

2．不过，由于怀疑网络的可靠性许多公司仍对网络的使用犹豫不决。

3．网络商业模式的另一个重大变化体现在营销策略上。

4．网上公司并不是非得依靠"推销"策略方能挣钱。

这篇文章相当典型地说明了，中心思想通常在文章中用一两句话（主题句）表达出来。主题句会出现在文章的开头处、结尾处，或是中间，有时既在开头出现，又在结尾处的总结或结论中重复出现。在考研阅读理解中，绝大部分文章主题句都是在文章的开头出现。另外，作者在文章的主体部分，通常会从几个方面、分成几个段落来论证中心思想，而每一个段落通常围绕一个中心来展开，那么这个段落的中心会用段落主题句表达出来，其位置通常会在段首、段尾或段中。所以从各段的主题句也可以总结出全文的中心思想。

二、把握文章叙述模式

学者贾雪睿等曾指出："英语说服性语篇的发展中，说话人的思路直线运动，开篇直接切题，即所谓'开门见山'，或'起笔多突兀'。而结尾是对主张或要点的概括。"也就是说，英语语篇模式是属于演绎型，把话题、观点和态度从一开始就引入文章，然后用事实给予说明。

考研文章正是西方人所定的典型文章，自然也反映了这种特点。著名语言学家Hoey曾经指出，英语语篇有三种模式：1）问题解决型；2）一般特殊型；3）匹配比较型。而根据我们对历年考研试题的观察，可以将其细分为大致六种模式：

事物说明型：提出要说明的事物——说明该事物的各个方面——指出该事物的影响——预测其发展趋势。

事物比较型: 提出要比较的事物——指出一事物的优缺点——指出另一事物的优缺点——平衡两事物或偏向一事物。

事物评论型: 提出某事物——指出其优点长处——指出其缺点短处。

阐述观点型: 提出观点——阐述坚持其重要性——分析抛弃其危害性。

批驳观点型: 提出要批驳的观点——介绍坚持这种观点的理由——批驳这种观点——提出自己的看法。

问题解决型: 提出问题或现象——分析造成的原因——分析产生的影响——提出解决的办法。

可以看出，就正文部分，无论是解释原因、分析影响、阐述事物重要性、分析事物危害性，还是列举优点、缺点，批驳观点，提出看法，都是以一般具体结构（一般特殊型）展开的。一般具体结构（General—Particular Pattern）的特点是首先提出要说明的观点，然后给予具体的细节予以说明，按重要性递减或重要性递增的方法直线推进。这也就是演绎式语篇模式。如：

[1] There are a number of causes for the phenomenon.

First, …

Second, …

Finally, …

[2] How to …?

First, …

Second, …

Third, …

[3] There are obvious advantages to … .

For one thing, …

For another, …

Despite the advantages, there are also some disadvantages.

For example, …

[4] The phenomenon may affect us physically, emotionally and psychologically.

Physically, …

Emotionally, …

Psychologically, …

[5] … offer us many opportunities/benefits.

First, …

Second, …

Finally, …

The challenges are obvious.

For example, …

三、把握段落主题

前面讲文章主题句时，我们曾举出了统计数据,证明英语文章出现主题句的比例高达90%以上，但实际我们在做考研阅读理解题A节时却发现比例小于这个数字（在完形中倒是100%地体现首句即主题句的原则），其原因很简单：1、命题者的刻意挑选；2、文章原有的标题或小标题被故意删去。而B节的试题情况应该好一点，否则就成了对考生存心刁难了。但无论如何，我们都应有所准备，其方法就是提炼段落主题。

对于每一个段落，英语写作都非常强调段落主题句（the topic sentence）。任何一本英语写作

理论书凡谈到段落，都言及主题句。都认为，一个好的段落必须表达一个完整的思想。而完整的思想往往是通过主题句来组织的。主题句表示段落的中心思想，段内其他的句子是对它思想的发展。著名语言学家 Brooks 曾指出：

A well-conceived and well-constructed paragraph is a unit, and often this unity is indicated by a key sentence that is called the topic sentence. The topic sentence states the central thought, which the rest of the paragraph develops. We can think of the topic sentences as a kind of backbone, a spine, which supports the body of the paragraph and around which the rest of the structure is formed.

可以说，在英语的说明文、议论文这类体裁中，主题句+辅助语的英语段落可以占到整个英语段落的 60%~70% 以上。

1．段首

一样的道理，段落主题出现在段首的情况最多。如 2004 年 Text 1 的最后一段：

Even those who aren't hunting for jobs may find search agents worthwhile. Some use them to keep a close watch on the demand for their line of work or gather information on compensation to arm themselves when negotiating for a raise. Although happily employed, Redmon maintains his agent at CareerBuilder. "You always keep your eyes open," he says. Working with a personal search agent means having another set of eyes looking out for you.

再如同年 Text 3 的最后一段：

Many folks see silver linings to this slowdown. Potential home buyers would cheer for lower interest rates. Employers wouldn't mind a little fewer bubbles in the job market. Many consumers seem to have been influenced by stock-market swings, which investors now view as a necessary ingredient to a sustained boom. Diners might see an upside, too. Getting a table at Manhattan's hot new Alain Ducasse restaurant used to be impossible. Not anymore. For that, Greenspan & Co. may still be worth toasting.

这段第一句话并不好理解，但清楚它是全段主题后，就可以通过后面几句话的叙述理解这句话的意思，从而做对这道语义题。

2．段末

其次是段落的末句，例如：2003 年 Passage One 中的第四段：

Straifford president George Friedman says he sees the online world as a kind of mutually reinforcing tool for both information collection and distribution, a spymaster's dream. Last week his firm was busy vacuuming up data bits from the far corners of the world and predicting a crisis in Ukraine." As soon as that report runs, we'll suddenly get 500 new internet sign-ups from Ukraine," says Friedman, a former political science professor. "And we'll hear back from some of them." Open-source spying does have its risks, of course, since it can be difficult to tell good information from bad. That 's where Straitford earns its keep.

又如：2002 年 Passage One 中第三段：

If you are part of the group which you are addressing, you will be in a position to know the experiences and problems which are common to all of you and it'll be appropriate for you to make a passing remark about the inedible canteen food or the chairman's notorious bad taste in ties. With other audiences you mustn't attempt to cut in with humor as they will resent an outsider making disparaging remarks about their canteen or their chairman. You will be on safer ground if you stick to scapegoats like the Post Office or the telephone system.

3．段中

主题句出现在段落中央的很少见，如果出现往往是在一个强烈的转换之后。

四、把握段落内句子关系

英语段落一般以主题句开头，然后分几个方面对这一主题句进行阐述和发展。一层一层下来，段落的每一个句子既是它前面的句子在语义上的继续，又是对主题句的进一步的发展。每一个句子的内容都应当和主题句有关。与主题句思想无关的不应在段落内。但它们又不应只是对主题句思想的简单重复，不应对讨论过的内容回过头来重复讨论。段落的最后一句不仅是对主题句的照应，而且又引出后面一段的意思。整个段落是按逻辑推理严密组织起来的。

"段落中的意思以有秩序的顺序形式清晰地互相联系。在展开意思的过程中，段落的每一个句子都顺其自然地从每一个前面的句子中产生出来。……一种在原先所说的东西的基础上向深入和高峰的方向发展的感觉。"

它有下面几种主要的段落结构模式。

1．并列型

并列型指段落内的句子处于平等并立的地位，互不相属，而是组合起来共同说明主题。除主题句（有的还有总结句）外，其他句子的相互位置的改变并不影响整个段落的意义。并列型段落一般用于举例和分类。这种类型的段落最为常见，俯拾皆是。

如 2004 年 Text 2 的最后一段：

The humiliation continues. At university graduation ceremonies, the ABCs proudly get their awards first; by the time they reach the Zysmans most people are literally having a ZZZ. Shortlists for job interviews, election ballot papers, lists of conference speakers and attendees: all tend to be drawn up alphabetically, and their recipients lose interest as they plough through them.

段首句是主题句，指出"这种不公正的对待还在继续。"然后用两个事例加以说明。

再如 2004 年 Text 4 的第五段：

Ralph Waldo Emerson and other Transcendentalist philosophers thought schooling and rigorous book learning put unnatural restraints on children: "We are shut up in schools and college recitation rooms for 10 or 15 years and come out at last with a bellyful of words and do not know a thing." Mark Twain's *Huckleberry Finn* exemplified American anti-intellectualism. Its hero avoids being civilized —— going to school and learning to read — so he can preserve his innate goodness.

这段举了两个例子说明上一段的论题"美国在历史上就是轻思辨的"，这两个例子分别是美国历史上的两个文化名人 Emerson 和 Mark Twain，至于这两个人先说谁，后说谁对论证并无影响。

再如 2000 年 passage 1 试题的第二段：

It was inevitable that this primacy should have narrowed as other countries grew richer. Just as inevitably, the retreat from predominance proved painful. By the mid-1980s Americans had found themselves at a loss over their fading industrial competitiveness. Some huge American industries, such as consumer electronics, had shrunk or vanished in the face of foreign competition. By 1987 there was only one American television maker left, Zenith. (Now there is none: Zenith was bought by South Korea's LG Electronics in July.) Foreign-made cars and textiles were sweeping into the domestic market. America's machine-tool industry was on the ropes. For a while it looked as though the making of semiconductors, which America had which sat at the heart of the new computer age, was going to be the next casualty.

本段由两个部分组成，第一和第二句为主题句，指出"美国在经济领域中的主导地位随着其他国家的兴起日渐削弱"，后面几个句子举例具体说明美国受到的冲突，在层次上属于并列关系，分述不同时期，不同领域的变化情况。

再如2000年passage 2的第二段：

There is another way to commit evolutionary suicide: stay alive, but have fewer children. Few people are as fertile as in the past. Except in some religious communities, very few women has 15 children. Nowadays the number of births, like the age of death, has become average. Most of us have roughly the same number of offspring. Again, differences between people and the opportunity for natural selection to take advantage of it have diminished. India shows what is happening. The country offers wealth for a few in the great cities and poverty for the remaining tribal peoples. The grand mediocrity of today — everyone being the same in survival and number of offspring — means that natural selection has lost 80% of its power in upper-middle-class India compared to the tribes.

段首第一句是主题句，句中的"evolutionary suicide"含义抽象，具有高度概括性，因此需要用"stay alive, but have fewer children"加以解释。随后4个句子通过举例说明上述定义，第6句作出结论。这是一种典型的"总—分—总"的论证模式。

再看1999年passage 1的最后一段：

Now the tide appears to be turning. As personal injury claims continue as before, some courts are beginning to side with defendants, especially in cases where a warning label probably wouldn't have changed anything. In May, Julie Nimmons, president of Schutt Sports in Illinois, successfully fought a lawsuit involving a football player who was paralyzed in a game while wearing a Schutt helmet. "We're really sorry he has become paralyzed, but helmets aren't designed to prevent those kinds of injuries," says Nimmons. They jury agreed that the nature of the game, not the helmet, was the reason for the athlete's injury. At the same time, the American Law Institute — a group of judges, lawyers, and academics whose recommendations carry substantial weight — issued new guidelines for tort law stating that companies need not warn customers of obvious dangers or bombard them with a lengthy list of possible ones. "Important information can get buried in a sea of trivialities," says a law professor at Cornell Law School who helped draft the new guidelines. If the moderate end of the legal community has its way, the information on products might actually be provided for the benefit of customers and not as protection against legal liability.

本段第一句为主题句，指出"现在情况发生了变化（在该类诉讼中，消费者处在越来越不利的地位）"，随后通过"In May"和"At the same time"两个表达时间的逻辑短语，引出两个实例加以说明。最后一句作为结论句指出"如果法律界这种中庸的裁决大行其道的话，那么产品标签提供的信息可能只是用来替顾客着想，而不能作为一种防卫依据向产品制造商追究法律责任。"这又是很典型的"总—分—总"的论证模式。

2. 转折型

转折型是指段内句与句之间存在着意义的转折。一般用于意义的对比、对照。这种结构的段落在考研试题中也非常常见。

如2004年Text 1的第二段：

With thousands of career-related sites on the Internet, finding promising openings can be time-consuming and inefficient. Search agents reduce the need for repeated visits to the databases. But although a search agent worked for Redmon, career experts see drawbacks. Narrowing your criteria,

for example, may work against you: "Every time you answer a question you eliminate a possibility." says one expert.

前两句话说明"搜索代理"有助于高效找工作，然后用一个But转折引导出这种"搜索代理"的不利之处，形成一种意义上的转折，并引导出一个新的话题：不利之处。

再如2004年Text 4的第六段：

Intellect, according to Hofstadter, is different from native intelligence, a quality we reluctantly admire. Intellect is the critical, creative, and contemplative side of the mind. Intelligence seeks to grasp, manipulate, re-order, and adjust, while intellect examines, ponders, wonders, theorizes, criticizes and imagines.

该段通过对比对照的方法说明intellect与intelligence的定义区别，文中没有明显的对比或转折关联词，是一处比较隐蔽的例子。

再如2003年passage 3的第二段：

Supporters of the new super systems argue that these mergers will allow for substantial cost reductions and better coordinated service. Any threat of monopoly, they argue, is removed by fierce competition from trucks. But many shippers complain that for heavy bulk commodities traveling long distances, such as coal, chemicals, and grain, trucking is too costly and the railroads therefore have them by the throat.

该段叙述了对铁路公司兼并现象的两种态度，前两句是支持者的态度，然后用一个BUT引出反对者的态度，在意义上形成对比。

再如1999年passage 2的第二段：

Another major shift in the model for Internet commerce concerns the technology available for marketing. Until recently, Internet marketing activities have focused on strategies to "pull" customers into sites. In the past year, however, software companies have developed tools that allow companies to "push" information directly out to consumers, transmitting marketing messages directly to targeted customers. Most notably, the Pointcast Network uses a screen saver to deliver a continually updated stream of news and advertisements to subscribers' computer monitors. Subscribers can customize the information they want to receive and proceed directly to a company's Web site. Companies such as Virtual Vineyards are already starting to use similar technologies to push messages to customers about special sales, product offerings, or other events. But push technology has earned the contempt of many Web users. Online culture thinks highly of the notion that the information flowing onto the screen comes there by specific request. Once commercial promotion begins to fill the screen uninvited, the distinction between the Web and television fades. That's a prospect that horrifies Net purists.

其第一句为主题句，指出"互联网商务模式"的另一个转变涉及到营销战略的转变，然后通过"until recently"和"in the past year"的时间对比关系引导出"pull strategies"和"push strategies"的对比关系，并对后者举例说明，通过这种对比关系深化主题含义，使读者对新战略有更清晰、更客观的认识。

3. 层递型

层递型段落内的句子相互顺序也是固定的，不能轻易改动。所不同的是段内的句子是按语意的轻重，认识的深浅作由轻到重、由浅入深的排列。常用于说理分析。

如2004年Text 2的第二段：

It has long been known that a taxi firm called AAAA cars has a big advantage over Zodiac cars

when customers *thumb through their phone directories. Less well known is the advantage that Adam Abbott has in life over Zoë Zysman. English names are fairly evenly spread between the halves of the alphabet. Yet a suspiciously large number of top people have surnames beginning with letters between A and K.*

该段从公司名的字母排序差异引出人名字母排序造成的差异，话题一步步地深入。

再如 2004 年 Text 4 的第三段：

But they could and should be. Encouraging kids to reject the life of the mind leaves them vulnerable to exploitation and control. Without the ability to think critically, to defend their ideas and understand the ideas of others, they cannot fully participate in our democracy. Continuing along this path, says writer Earl Shorris, "We will become a second-rate country. We will have a less civil society."

首句是主题句，指出"学校应该发挥这样（提倡思辨）的作用"，然后用假设的情况来反证这一主题。假设就是一层层推进：学生容易被利用—放弃思考—无法继续民主政治—国家沦为二流。其次序不可改变。

4. 顺序型

顺序型指段落内的各个句子是按事物发展过程由先而后顺序排列，不可随便改动句子相互次序。顺序型段落一般用于叙述的时间和操作的程序。由于在考研试题中这类文章相对较少，这种段落也不太常见。

如 2004 年 Text 1 的第一段：

Hunting for a job late last year, lawyer Gant Redmon stumbled across CareerBuilder, a job database on the Internet. He searched it with no success but was attracted by the site's "personal search agent". It's an interactive feature that lets visitors key in job criteria such as location, title, and salary, then E-mails them when a matching position is posted in the database. Redmon chose the keywords legal, intellectual property, and Washington, D.C. Three weeks later, he got his first notification of an opening. "I struck gold," says Redmon, who E-mailed his resume to the employer and won a position as in-house counsel for a company.

这段内容介绍了律师 Redmon 通过"网上搜索代理"找到工作的过程，就是按事情发展的先后次序叙述的。

五、把握语篇粘连手段

英语非常讲究内容的统一性，也很讲究段落的连贯性（coherence），讲究段落内几层意思的彼此相互关联，句与句之间的语义衔接自然，这样读者能自然地由上文过渡到下文。我们用形象性的比喻，可把段落连贯看成是一个语义链。段内的句子是其中的一节链，一节必须扣住一节，才能形成连贯。而要做到这一点，每一个句子都要包含一些和上一句相似或有关的东西，才能借此扣住连接起来。而如果两句内根本没有相同的东西，就如同两节链因没有可以互相扣住的地方，而断开了。用图来表示篇章的语义链就是（s=句子）：

AB(sl) — BC(s2) — CD(s3) — DE(s4) — EF(s5) — FG(s6) — GH(s7) — N

要形成这样的语义链，达到段落篇章的连贯。英文中除了运用语义轻重、时空顺序、因果逻辑、分类比较等语义发展结构外，还非常注重连接词衔接、词汇纽带、语法照应等语言粘连手段的外显衔接：

1. 连接词衔接

常见的连接词有：

表举例的

for example, for instance, as a case in point, in the case of, as an illustration, such as, like, that is, say, as, take as an example

表比较的

similarly, likewise, in the same way, in the same manner, the same...as, like, both, equally important, in the meantime, meanwhile, compared with

表对照的

on the contrary, on the other hand, by contrast, unlike, whereas, rather than, conversely, instead, the opposite is true, in contrast, in comparison

表转折的

although, though, nevertheless, however, but, admittedly, it is true...but, in spite of, even though, yet, rather, while/although, in spite of, despite

表原因的

because, as, since, for, owing to, due to, as a result of, on account of

表结果的

thus, so, hence, consequently, therefore, accordingly, for this reason, as a consequence, therefore, generally speaking, as a result, accordingly,

表强调的

chiefly, especially, indeed, in fact, certainly, particularly, to be sure, actually, above all, most important, worse, as a matter of fact, no doubt

表顺承的

and, also, furthermore, likewise, in addition (to), moreover, first, second, third 等。

表递进的

first, second, in the first place, in the second place, next, also, besides, furthermore, moreover, in addition, what is more, for one thing, for another, not only..., but also

表结论的

in conclusion, in short, on the whole, finally, lastly, to sum up, to conclude, in any event, in brief, in summary, in a word

表时间的

earlier, previous, formerly, before, after, as, until, meanwhile, later, afterwards, next

表空间的

above, across, beyond, in front of, next to, opposite, under, below, nearby, close to

表复指的

he, she, they, it, this, that, these, those, so, as

使用这些过渡词表现出来的逻辑关系，可以大大增加文章的连贯性。如：

Another reason why we distrust thinking is that it seems unnatural. Human beings are a social species, **but** thinking is an activity that requires solitude. **Consequently**, we worry about people who like to think. It disturbs us to meet a person who deliberately chooses to sit alone and think **instead of** going to a party or a soccer match. We suspect that such a person needs counseling.

这几个过渡词把段内的几层意思连接了起来。