

# TOPWAY

## 2011考研英语

上海交通大学

● 钦寅 主编

# 同源阅读120篇

含新题型



附考研大纲词汇表5500词  
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# 考研英语 同源阅读120篇

含新题型

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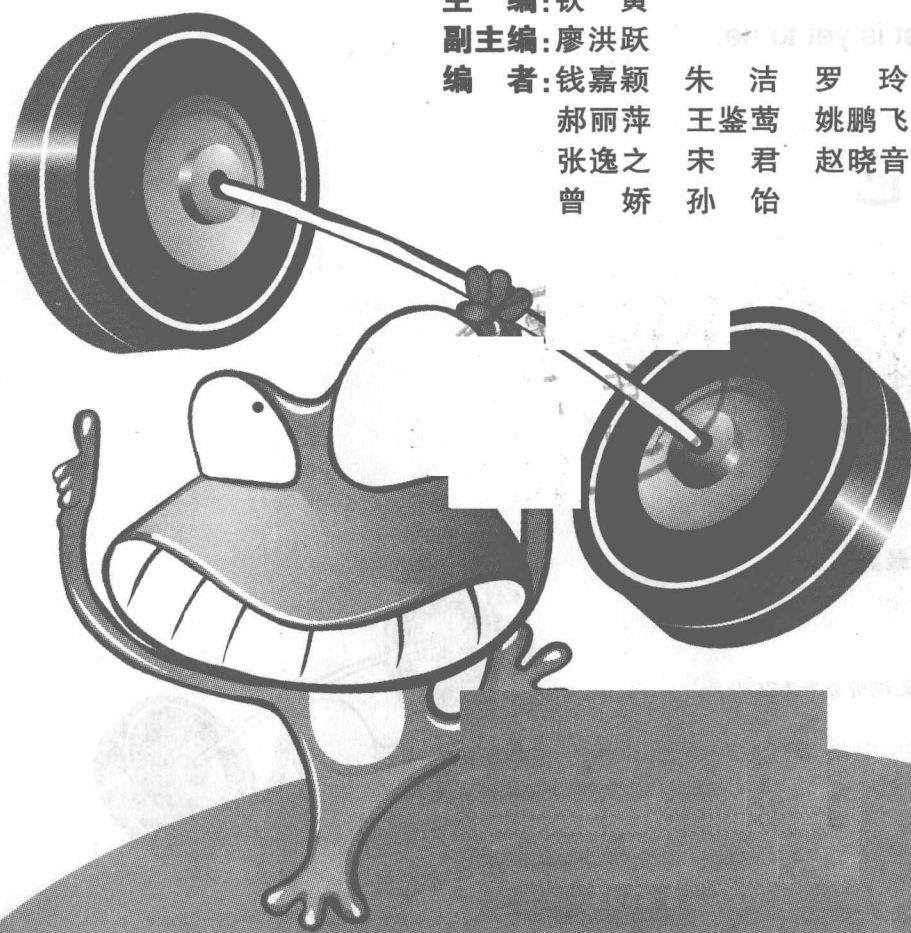
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# 前言

近年来,在考研英语命题者、研究者和考生中都流传着这样一句话——得阅读者得天下!不错,在考研英语试题中,除了英语知识运用和写作之外就是阅读题,阅读所占分值之大可想而知。

可惜,市面上考研阅读辅导书虽多,用得顺手的却不多!绝大多数“题源”或“同源”类图书,只提供阅读文章,没有任何题目,考生无法进行有效训练。另一些考研阅读辅导书,只有传统的四选一阅读题型,没有新题型和翻译题,实战感不强。这样的书能给考生多大帮助呢?

由华研专家精心编写的《考研英语同源阅读 120 篇》,旨在为考研学子提供一本仿真度高、实战感强、编排贴心的考研阅读辅导书。本书具有以下特色:

## 文章同源

读文章,就要读与真题最接近的!考研历年阅读真题涉及的题材主要有:社会生活、文化教育、商业经济、科普信息和社会法律,而这些题材均可从 *The Economist*, *The New York Times*, *Newsweek*, *U.S. News & World Report*, *Time* 等主流英语报刊中获得,同时这些报刊也是考研阅读真题文章的主要来源。本书的 120 篇文章均与考研真题来源一致,主题一致,考生通过阅读这些文章,就能熟悉这类文章的结构和语言风格,进行最有效的操练。

## 大纲同行

要攻克阅读,必须先过词汇关!本书附考研大纲词汇表 5500 词,让考生在训练阅读时与大纲同行。单词按字母序编排,提供音标和精简释义,便于考生在阅读过程中随时快速查词。对于真题中考过的单词,本书标明考查频率,考生在考试前可以有重点地进行冲刺复习。

## 题型全面

不但要读懂文章,还要会做题!本书共有 20 个单元,每个单元有 6 篇阅读:4 篇 Part A 传统阅读题,1 篇 Part B 新题型和 1 篇 Part C 英译汉。题型包括传统的四选一阅读、4 种备选新题型和英译汉共 6 种,非常全面。这些题目的阅读量、难度、考法等均与真题十分切合,通过大量逼真的实战演练,考生可以提高自己的应试水平。

## 因题设解

不但要答对题目,还要学到真本领!本书的解析非常详尽,根据不同的题型和考生可能遇到的不同障碍,分别给予独特的解题思路和方法。使用本书进行阅读训练,犹如一位良师或从旁指导,或为考生清扫障碍,让考生不断进步,不断提高。

**词汇补充**——生词、熟词生义和陌生的短语搭配,是影响英语阅读的最大因素。本书 Part A 部分的 4 篇阅读设有“词与词组”,罗列出文章中的生词、熟词生义和重要的短语搭配,并提供相应的音标、词性和释义,为考生清扫阅读障碍。考生在阅读或重温的时候,不必再花时间一一查阅词典。



**难句分析**——考研真题中,长难句往往是答题的关键依据,是考生正确答题的拦路虎。

本书针对 Part A 部分设置了“难句分析”,用加粗的方式标识句子的主干,同时通过“解析”分析复杂的修饰成分和从句,帮助考生理清句式结构。

Part C 的“英译汉”中,也用加粗的方式标识句子的主干,并在“理解难点”中对句型结构进行分析。通过深入的学习,考生会掌握长难句的分析方法,在考试中更加得心应手。

**解题思路**——本书针对考研阅读不同的题型,专门研究了相应的解题思路。

Part A 部分,“解析”阐述解题的分析过程,同时剖析错误选项、命题陷阱,揭示命题规律。

Part B 部分包括 4 种题型。针对每种题型的不同特点,本书分别设置了精彩的解析模式:对于语段填空(7 选 5)和信息匹配题,采用“文章浏览”、“选项预览”和“答案与解析”的模式;对于段落排序题,采用“选项预览”和“答案与解析”的模式;对于标题匹配题,采用“文章浏览”和“答案与解析”的模式。各具特色的解析模式合理而高效,能让考生学会解答 4 种不同题型的技巧。

对于 Part C 的“英译汉”题型,本书根据考生的实际困难,模拟英译汉的真实过程,设置了“理解难点”和“表达难点”的解析模式,对同类句型的理解和表达方法进行归纳总结,让考生不仅学会解答一道题,也学会解答一类题。

**全文翻译、划线点译**——本书所有的文章都配有优美译文,帮助考生进行仔细研读、彻底理解。

Part A 部分每篇文章的字数约 400 词,但只有四五句话是该篇阅读 5 道题的解题关键。大海捞针地寻求答案,不仅考试时间不够用,而且一旦抓错关键句,就会造成理解误差,答题丢分。本书在“答案与解析”部分会教考生依据题干关键词定位,同时,在译文中给解题关键句加上了下划线,标明其对应的题号,帮助考生迅速剔除无关信息,沙里淘金,萃取答题精华。

对于 Part B 部分,本书均在全文翻译中对正确选项的内容加下划线,方便考生查找相应内容。

编者

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Part

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**第一部分**  
**阅读理解实战技巧**



## 一、大纲要求

最新《全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语考试大纲》对考生的阅读技能有如下要求:

考生应能读懂选自各类书籍和报刊的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%),还应能读懂与本人学习或工作有关的文献资料、技术说明和产品介绍等。对所读材料,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上下文之间的关系;
- ⑦ 理解作者的意图、观点或态度;
- ⑧ 区分论点和论据。

## 二、考试内容与试卷结构

阅读理解部分由A、B、C三节组成,考查考生理解书面英语的能力。共30小题,每小题2分,共60分。

**A节(20小题):**主要考查考生理解主旨要义、具体信息、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等能力。要求考生根据所提供的4篇(总长度约为1600词)文章的内容,从每题所给出的4个选项中选出最佳答案。考生在答题卡1上作答。

**B节(5小题):**主要考查考生对诸如连贯性、一致性、逻辑性等语段特征以及文章结构的理解。本部分有3种备选题型。每次考试从这3种备选题型中选择一种进行考查。考生在答题卡1上作答。

**备选题型有:**

① 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。

② 在一篇长度约500~600词的文章中,各段落的原有顺序已被打乱。要求考生根据文章的内容和结构将所列段落(7~8个)重新排序,其中有2~3个段落在文章中的位置已给出。

③ 在一篇长度为500词的文章的前或后有6~7段文字或6~7个概括句或小标题。这些文字或标题分别是对文章中某一部分的概括、阐述或举例。要求考生根据文章内容,从这6~7个选项中选出最恰当的5段文字或5个标题填入文章的空白处。

**C节(5小题):**主要考查考生准确理解概念或结构较复杂的英语文字材料的能力。要求考生阅读一篇约400词的文章,并将其中5个划线部分(约150词)译成汉语,要求译文准确、完整、通顺。考生在答题卡2上作答。

# 第

# 一章

## 阅读理解A节(传统阅读题)

### 第①节 命题概况

#### 一、考试内容及形式

4篇文章,共约为1600词。每篇文章的字数一般为370~470词。

题型为多项选择题(四选一);20道题,每题2分,共占40分。在答题卡1上作答,机器阅卷。

测试要点:理解主旨要义、具体信息、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等。

#### 二、题材

文章题材主要涉及西方国家的社会话题和热点问题,尤其是美、英、加等国。如商业经济、社会生活、科普信息、文化教育等。其中,社会生活类文章在命题中出现的频率最高。

#### 三、体裁及其特点

历年真题中阅读文章绝大多数是议论性质的文章,偶有说明性质的文章,很少有纯粹的抒情、叙事、描写性质的文章,这就需要考生要特别清楚议论文和说明文的特点,从而更好地掌握文章结构,理清阐述脉络,把握命题倾向,轻轻松松答题。

议论文特点有:

- ① 写作目的是陈述观点或表明态度(支持、反对等);
- ② 论证方式多样,但是围绕一个中心;
- ③ 论据丰富,如举例子、列数据、引用名言等;
- ④ 每个段落也是一个小论文,有中心,有论据,关系紧密。

说明文特点有:

- ① 事实为主、观点为辅;
- ② 重客观事实,轻主观观点;
- ③ 事实细节题较多,观点态度题较少。

#### 四、来源

##### 6大来源及其网址:

*The Economist*《经济学人》[www.economist.com](http://www.economist.com);

*Time*《时代》[www.time.com](http://www.time.com);

*U.S. News & World Report*《美国新闻与世界报道》[www.usnews.com](http://www.usnews.com);

*Newsweek*《新闻周刊》[www.newsweek.com](http://www.newsweek.com);

*Scientific American*《科学美国人》[www.scientificamerican.com](http://www.scientificamerican.com);

*The New York Times*《纽约时报》[www.nytimes.com](http://www.nytimes.com)。

##### 其他来源:

*The McKinsey Quarterly*《麦肯锡季刊》;



*The Washington Post* 《华盛顿邮报》;  
*Business Week* 《商业周刊》;  
*Science* 《科学》;  
*New Scientist* 《新科学家》;  
*The Times* 《泰晤士报》;  
*Discovery* 《探索频道》;  
*Harvard Business Review* 《哈佛商业评论》等。

## 第2节 3 大快速定位技巧

考研阅读的考题除主旨题,通常还会就某个细节提问。准确快速地定位原文可以事半功倍,节省宝贵的考场时间。有的考题会指明具体的段落,此时直接定位原文相应段落,进行答题;对于没有指明具体段落的考题,我们可以采用以下技巧进行定位:

### 定位技巧 1: 专有名词、数词等定位

专有名词包括人名、地名、机构名等,通常会大写。大写的单词和数字通常更容易查找到,如果题干或选项中有这些相关信息,可以优先考虑将其作为定位信号词。

【例 1】

Q: 23. Which of the following would Shaw and Newman most probably agree on?

- A. It is writers' duty to fulfill journalistic goals.
- B. It is contemptible for writers to be journalists.
- C. Writers are likely to be tempted into journalism.
- D. Not all writers are capable of journalistic writing.

【原文】

We are even farther removed from the unfocused newspaper reviews published in England between the turn of the 20th century and the eve of World War II, at a time when newsprint was dirt-cheap and stylish arts criticism was considered an ornament to the publications in which it appeared. In those far-off days, it was taken for granted that the critics of major papers would write in detail and at length about the events they covered. There was a serious business, and even those reviewers who wore their learning lightly, like **George Bernard Shaw and Ernest Newman**, could be trusted to know what they were about. These men believed in journalism as a calling, and were proud to be published in the daily press. "So few authors have brains enough or literary gift enough to keep their own end up in journalism," **Newman** wrote, "that I am tempted to define 'journalism' as 'a term of contempt applied by writers who are not read to writers who are'." [2010 Text 1]

【定位】题干中的专有名词 Shaw 和 Newman 在上文后半部分提到,由此可定位原文进行仔细阅读。 [答案: D]

【例 2】

Q: 32. We can infer from Dr. Myers and Dr. Worm's paper that

- A. the stock of large predators in some old fisheries has reduced by 90%.
- B. there are only half as many fisheries as there were 15 years ago.
- C. the catch sizes in new fisheries are only 20% of the original amount.
- D. the number of large predators dropped faster in new fisheries than in the old.

【原文】

That the seas are being overfished has been known for years. What researchers such as Ransom Myers and Boris Worm have shown is just how fast things are changing. They have looked at half a century of data from fisheries around the world. Their methods do not attempt to estimate the actual biomass (the amount of living biological matter) of fish species in particular parts of the ocean, but rather changes in that biomass over time. According to their latest paper published in *Nature*, the biomass of large predators (animals that kill and eat



other animals) in a new fishery is reduced on average by 80% within 15 years of the start of exploitation. In some long-fished areas, it has halved again since then. [2006 Text 3]

【定位】这篇文章有关一项实验结果,有多处都提到了研究者 Ransom Myers 和 Boris Worm,因此本题很难利用题干中的人名 Dr. Myers 和 Dr. Worm 直接定位。但三个选项都出现了数字,其中 B 项中的 15 years 和 C 项中的 20%都能在上文的倒数第二句中找到(原文出现的是 80%,正好与 C 项的 20%互补)。由此可将本题定位在该句附近。 [答案:A]

## 定位技巧 2:特殊标点符号定位

一些标点符号与篇章结构或句间关系有密切联系,常常成为考点。常考的标点及其功能包括:

破折号:对前面的内容进行解释或说明、补充,常考细节性问题;

引号:表示引用、强调或讽刺,常考细节、语义或态度性问题;

冒号:对前面的内容进行解释,常考细节性问题;

括号:表示解释,常考细节性问题。

在预读文章时,如果碰到这些特殊的标点符号,可以先作记号。遇到题干的关键词出现在特殊标点符号所在的段落或句子时,应优先阅读特殊标点符号处,答案可能就在那里。

【例 3】

Q: 29. According to the townsfolk, the RSC deserves no subsidy because

- A. ticket prices can be raised to cover the spending.
- B. the company is financially ill-managed.
- C. the behavior of the actors is not socially acceptable.
- D. the theatre attendance is on the rise.

【原文】

Anyway, the townsfolk can't understand why the Royal Shakespeare Company needs a subsidy. (The theatre has broken attendance records for three years in a row. Last year its 1,431 seats were 94 per cent occupied all year long and this year they'll do better.) The reason, of course, is that costs have rocketed and ticket prices have stayed low. [2006 Text 2]

【定位】上文中的 townsfolk, Royal Shakespeare Company 和 subsidy 与题干中的相关词对应,为本题答案所在。文中的括号为特殊标点符号,对第一句的疑问进行解释,因此,本题答案应锁定在括号内的内容。 [答案:D]

## 定位技巧 3:顺序性原则定位

阅读理解的 5 道试题通常会按照文章的段落顺序来命题。词句理解题和段落大意题还给出了具体的段落信息。因此,我们可依照顺序性原则,借助前后题的已知解题段落来定位。

【例 4】

Q: 27. Which of the following is true of the Bilski case?

- A. Its ruling complies with the court decisions.
- B. It involves a very big business transaction.
- C. It has been dismissed by the Federal Circuit.
- D. It may change the legal practices in the U.S.

Q: 28. The word "about-face" (Line 1, Para. 3) most probably means

【原文】

Over the past decade, thousands of patents have been granted for what are called business methods... Now the nation's top patent court appears completely ready to scale back on business-method patents, which have been controversial ever since they were first authorized 10 years ago. In a move that has intellectual-property lawyers abuzz, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit said it would use a particular case to conduct a broad review of business-method patents. *In re Bilski*, as the case is known, is "a very big deal," says Dennis D. Crouch of the University of Missouri School of Law. It "has the potential to eliminate an entire



class of patents.”

Curbs on business-method claims would be a dramatic about-face, because it was the Federal Circuit itself that introduced such patents with its 1998 decision in the so-called State Street Bank case, approving a patent on a way of pooling mutual-fund assets...

[2010 Text 2]

【定位】27 题可根据专有名词 Bilski 定位,但 Bilski case 在后文也有出现。下一题(28 题)已给出了具体的定位信息:第三段第一句。由此可将 27 题的原文信息锁定在第一、二段,进行查找比对。

[答案:D]

## 第③节 5 大解题技巧

### 解题技巧 1:利用逻辑关系信号词

细节题常常考查某种逻辑关系,最常见的有因果关系、比较关系和举例关系。每种逻辑关系都会有其特有的信号词,利用信号词可以更快地找准答案。各种逻辑关系的信号词有:

因果关系:because, for, as, since, as a result of, so that, therefore, thus, hence, consequently, attribute... to...等;

比较关系:but, however, on the contrary, by contrast, rather than, as... as, like, similar, parallel 等;

举例关系:for example, for instance, like, such as, that is 等。

【例 1】

Q: 22. Brain researchers have discovered that the formation of new habits can be

A. predicted.

B. regulated.

C. traced.

D. guided.

【原文】

So it seems paradoxical to talk about habits in the same context as creativity and innovation. **But** brain researchers have discovered that when we consciously develop new habits, we create parallel paths, and even entirely new brain cells, that can jump our trains of thought onto new, innovative tracks.

**Rather than** dismissing ourselves as unchangeable creatures of habit, we can instead direct our own change by consciously developing new habits. In fact, the more new things we try—the more we step outside our comfort zone—the more inherently creative we become, both in the workplace and in our personal lives.

[2009 Text 1]

【解析】根据题干中的 Brain researchers 和 new habits 可定位到上文。第一段的 But 和第二段开头的 Rather than 都是语义突出的逻辑信号词,其后都出现了题干关键词 new habits。答案就在 Rather than 之后的句子中:we can instead direct our own change by...。D 项的 guide 与原文的 direct 同义,故为答案。

[答案:D]

【例 2】

Q: 28. People nowadays can no longer achieve IQ scores as high as vos Savant's because

A. the scores are obtained through different computational procedures.

B. creativity rather than analytical skills is emphasized now.

C. vos Savant's case is an extreme one that will not repeat.

D. the defining characteristic of IQ tests has changed.

【原文】

The defining term of intelligence in humans still seems to be the IQ score, even though IQ tests are not given as often as they used to be. The test comes primarily in two forms: the Stanford-Binet Intelligence Scale and the Wechsler Intelligence Scales (both come in adult and children's version). Generally costing several hundred dollars, they are usually given only by psychologists, although variations of them populate bookstores and the World Wide Web. Superhigh scores like vos Savant's are no longer possible, **because** scoring is now based on a statistical population distribution among age peers, rather than simply dividing the mental age by the chronological age and multiplying by 100. Other standardized tests, such as the Scholastic Assessment Test (SAT) and the Graduate Record Exam (GRE), capture the main aspects of IQ tests.

[2007 Text 2]

【解析】根据题干信号词 IQ scores as high as vos Savant 可定位考点至上文第四句。该句出现原因信号词 because, 其后所说的原因为“现在的评分体系是根据同年龄人中统计的总体分布情况进行评分的,而不是简单地智力年

龄除以生理年龄再乘 100”，也就是说，评分体系（方法）有所变化，因此 A 项（分数的计算程序或方法不同）符合题意。而 D 项是说 IQ 的界定标准发生了变化，与文章所说的评分体系不一致，故错误。 [答案：A]

## 解题技巧 2：紧扣文章主题进行选择

文章主题是一篇文章的中心思想。考研英语多为议论文，引用、例证等论据都为论点或主题服务。因此我们在选择答案时，对于一些模棱两可的选项，可以考虑是否与主题相关：与主题相关的是正确答案；与主题无关的是干扰项。

【例 3】

Q: 24. Why are Arnold Schwarzenegger and Garth Brooks mentioned in Paragraph 5?

- A. To prove their popularity around the world.
- B. To reveal the public's fear of immigrants.
- C. To give examples of successful immigrants.
- D. To show the powerful influence of American culture.

【原文】

Rodriguez notes that children in remote villages around the world are fans of superstars like Arnold Schwarzenegger and Garth Brooks, yet “some Americans fear that immigrants living within the United States remain somehow immune to the nation's assimilative power.” [2006 Text 1]

【解析】文章的主题是移民与文化融合，作者的举例必定为主题服务。A、C 两项与文章主旨无关，可先排除；文章没有提到美国公众对移民存在恐惧心理，故 B 项也不对。只有 D 项涉及文章的主题：文化影响力，故选 D 项。 [答案：D]

【例 4】

Q: 36. The statement “It never rains but it pours” is used to introduce

- A. the fierce business competition.
- B. the feeble boss-board relations.
- C. the threat from news reports.
- D. the severity of data leakage.

【原文】

It never rains but it pours. Just as bosses and boards have finally sorted out their worst accounting and compliance troubles, and improved their feeble corporation governance, a new problem threatens to earn them—especially in America—the sort of nasty headlines that inevitably lead to heads rolling in the executive suite: data insecurity. Left, until now, to odd, low-level IT staff to put right, and seen as a concern only of data-rich industries such as banking, telecoms and air travel, information protection is now high on the boss's agenda in businesses of every variety. [2007 Text 4]

【解析】根据话题引言 (introduction) 的特点可知考点在上文第二句，即在紧跟 It never rains but it pours 的句子中。本题主要从下文揭示的主题——老板和董事们的最大威胁是数据风险 (data insecurity)，与之相对应的只有 D 项 the severity of data leakage (数据泄漏的严重性)。 [答案：D]

## 解题技巧 3：利用褒贬词判断观点态度

观点态度词在阅读理解中考查的比例非常高。不管问题是问作者的观点态度，还是问文中人物的观点态度，分清选项中的褒义词、贬义词和中性词，对答题都有很大帮助。

褒义词：supportive (支持的)，support (支持)，favor (支持)，consent (同意)，optimistic (乐观的)，approval (赞成)，satisfaction (满意)，rewarding (有益的)，positive (赞成的)，enthusiastic (热情的)，unbiased (无偏见的)，concerned (关切的) 等。

中性词：impartial (公平的)，indifferent (不关心的，中立的)，indifference (不关心)，objective (客观的)，objectiveness (客观)，detached (公平的)，neutral (中立的)，impassive (无感情的)，ambivalent (矛盾的，模棱两可的)，apathetic (无动于衷的) 等。

贬义词：skeptical (怀疑的)，skepticism (怀疑)，biased (有偏见的)，indignant (愤怒的)，apprehensive (忧虑的)，disapproval (不赞成)，contempt (轻视，不尊重)，pessimistic (悲观的)，puzzling (迷惑的)，opposition (反对)，suspicion (怀疑)，suspicious (怀疑的)，sympathy (同情)，sympathetic (同情的)，intolerable (无法忍受的)，subjective (主观的)，negative (反对的)，partial (偏袒的) 等。





【例5】

Q: 52. What is many captive shippers' attitude towards the consolidation in the rail industry?

- A. Indifferent. B. Supportive. C. Indignant. D. Apprehensive.

【原文】

Many captive shippers also **worry** they will soon be hit with a round of huge rate increases. The railroad industry as a whole, despite its brightening fortunes, still does not earn enough to cover the cost of the capital it must invest to keep up with its surging traffic. Yet railroads continue to borrow billions to acquire one another, with Wall Street cheering them on. Consider the \$10.2 billion bid by Norfolk Southern and CSX to acquire Conrail this year. Conrail's net railway operating income in 1996 was just \$427 million, less than half of the carrying costs of the transaction. Who's going to pay for the rest of the bill? Many captive shippers fear that they will, as Norfolk Southern and CSX increase their grip on the market. [2003 Text 3]

【解析】本题如果认识选项中的四个单词,应该不难解答。A项“冷漠的”,B项“支持的”,C项“愤怒的”,D项“焦虑的,担心的”。上文首句(Many captive shippers also worry they will soon be hit with a round of huge rate increases)中的 worry 表明,托运商的心理状况应该是担心的,焦虑的(apprehensive),而不是气愤的(indignant)。

[答案:D]

### 解题技巧4: 正确选项同义替换或总结归纳, 错误选项原文干扰

考研阅读理解的正确选项不会采用和原文一模一样的表达,通常会对原文进行概括归纳或同义替换,错误选项往往利用原文字句进行干扰,张冠李戴。同义转换最常见的方式有两种:一是关键词词性间的转换(如原文使用 popular, 选项使用 popularity);二是用另外的单词或词组来替代关键词(如原文使用 postpone, 选项使用 delay)。

【例6】

Q: 37. We may infer from the second paragraph that

- A. DNA technology has been widely applied to history research.  
B. in its early days the U.S. was confronted with delicate situations.  
C. historians deliberately made up some stories of Jefferson's life.  
D. political compromises are easily found throughout the U.S. history.

【原文】

That's a far different image from the cherry-tree-chopping George most people remember from their history books. But recently, many historians have begun to focus on the roles slavery played in the lives of the founding generation. They have been spurred in part by DNA evidence made available in 1998, which almost certainly proved Thomas Jefferson had fathered at least one child with his slave Sally Hemings. And only over the past 30 years have scholars examined history from the bottom up. Works of several historians reveal the moral compromises made by the nation's early leaders and **the fragile nature of the country's infancy**. More significantly, they argue that many of the Founding Fathers knew slavery was wrong—and yet most did little to fight it. [2008 Text 4]

【解析】B项是原文 the fragile nature of the country's infancy 的同义表达,故正确。A项所说的DNA技术偏离主旨,且 widely applied 无从推断,不必考虑;C项中的“历史学家杜撰出托马斯·杰斐逊的一段历史”与原文不符(原文是说历史学家在揭露,而非杜撰)。D项利用原词 compromises 干扰,注意 political compromises 与原文中的 moral compromises 不同,而且文章没有提到整个(throughout)美国历史,故D项错误。

[答案:B]

【例7】

Q: 23. According to Paragraph 4, the stress women confront tends to be

- A. domestic and temporary. B. irregular and violent.  
C. durable and frequent. D. trivial and random.

【原文】

Dr. Yehuda notes another difference between the sexes. “I think that the kinds of things that women are exposed to tend to be in more of a **chronic or repeated** nature. Men go to war and are exposed to combat stress. Men are exposed to more acts of random physical violence. The kinds of interpersonal violence that