



卓越考博英语应试教材

刘华 / 主编

梁莉娟 / 副主编

第2版

# 考博英语

## 阅读精编

- 以全国名校最新真题考核情况为依据
- 分类详解各种题材的命题思路和特点
- 重点强化不同体裁的解题方法和技巧
- 科学引导考生顺利攻克名校考博阅读



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卓越考博英语应试教材

# 考博英语阅读精编

第2版

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# 前 言

阅读理解在各校考博英语中占有相当大的分值，阅读理解部分的考试无论在题量还是在速度方面实际上都越来越提高了难度要求。本书是参照一些名校博士生入学英语考试大纲以及历年真题精心编著的。本书分四个部分，涵盖国内名校考博的阅读题型（多项选择题、句子改写题、简单题），介绍各个学校命题规律及相应的技巧，并提供了大量真题及高质模拟题的强化训练。

本书紧密围绕考试大纲，突出了以下特点：

1. 题型分析与解题策略直击要害，简洁实用。介绍了细节事实题、词汇题、句子理解题、指代题、例证题、推理题、态度题、主旨题的解题方法。

2. 内容新颖，题材丰富，风格多样。在实战演练中，本书介绍了信息技术类、教育改革类、经济管理类、环境人口类、司法犯罪类、科学进步类、历史文化类、生物技术类、医疗卫生类、农业地理类、社会生活类等专题的阅读技巧，并进行相关专题的强化训练。

3. 答案与详解言简意赅，一针见血。本书解析的目的是让考生知其然又知其所以然，因此本书除给出正确答案之外，还根据需要指出正确的理由。而对一些干扰项，则重点解释其错在何处。

4. 题目难易适中，适合练兵。本书强化模拟试题由易到难，可以使读者准确地了解自己的英语水平，同时发现自己的进步，增强信心，攻克难关，最终在阅读理解测试题型上取得好成绩。

因编者水平有限，错误之处在所难免，欢迎广大读者批评指正。

# 丛 书 序

这是一套由专业英语培训机构环球卓越策划并联手资深考博英语辅导专家为众多考博考生量身定做的应试辅导用书，经精心修订后全新上市！

在潜心研究全国名校考博英语真题的基础上，结合广大考博人员对英语的实际掌握程度和成人学习英语的特点，我们组织考博辅导界多位名师联手编写了这套“卓越考博英语应试教材”。本丛书包括《考博英语综合精讲》、《考博英语词汇精析》、《考博英语阅读精编》、《考博英语写译精练》和《考博英语名校真题与全真模拟》5个分册。从基础到综合再到实战演练，让考博人员在有限的时间里快速准确地把握住每一个进度，可谓是一套众考生必备的应试辅导书。

## 一、讲师执笔，实用性强

参与本丛书策划与编写的老师均为京城及上海、广州等地著名的考博英语辅导专家，丛书内容是他们多年辅导经验的提炼和结晶，实用性非常强，是众多考博英语辅导机构重推的辅导用书。

## 二、紧扣真题，直击考试

本丛书紧扣全国名校最近几年的考博英语真题，各部分考点分析透彻，重点突出，难度循序渐进，详略得当，让考生准确把握考试的重点、难点及命题趋势。

## 三、体系明晰，精讲精练

在编写本丛书的过程中，编者充分考虑到考生的英语水平层次不齐这一现状，在全面总结的基础上编写了《考博英语综合精讲》和《考博英语名校真题与全真模拟》，同时又分项精编了《考博英语词汇精析》、《考博英语阅读精编》、《考博英语写译精练》。全套书体系明确，精讲精练，让广大考生结合自身英语知识水平，合理选择辅导用书并高效使用，在有限的时间内能够全面复习，重点把握，强化训练，轻松应对考试。

## 四、超值服务，更助考生一臂之力

本丛书的每本分册均赠送最新超值网络课程，由北京环球卓越 [www.geedu.com](http://www.geedu.com) 提供专业的服务和强大的技术支持。具体为：

1. 《考博英语词汇精析》附赠内容为：环球卓越“考博核心词汇强化辅导”（16学时，价值200元）的网络视频课程。
2. 《考博英语阅读精编》附赠内容为：环球卓越“考博阅读强化辅导”（8学时，价值100元）的网络视频课程。
3. 《考博英语综合精讲》附赠内容为：环球卓越“考博综合强化辅导”（8学时，价值100元）的网络视频课程。



4. 《考博英语写译精练》附赠内容为：环球卓越“考博翻译写作强化辅导”（8 学时，价值 100 元）的网络视频课程。

5. 《考博英语名校真题与全真模拟》附赠内容为：环球卓越“考博冲刺辅导”（8 学时，价值 100 元）的网络视频课程。

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本书脉络清晰，内容饱满，针对性强，通俗易懂。相信广大考生在认真复习本书时，会有如临辅导班现场的切身感受；同时也真诚希望本书能大大提高众考生的应试能力和实际水平，助您在考场上轻松驰骋，快乐过关！

因编者水平有限，错误之处在所难免，欢迎广大读者批评指正。

最后，感谢北京环球卓越为本书提供的专业服务和技术支持。愿他们精益求精，为社会提供更多更好更专的工作和服务！

编 者

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# 第一部分

# 总 论



## 一、考试概述

博士入学考试是一种水平考试，由各高校自主命题，因此到目前为止，没有出版过任何统一的大纲，各高校也不以任何一种研究生教材为主要命题依据。纵览各高校的博士入学考试大纲，我们发现以下共性：

1. 词汇量要求大都在 8000~10000；
2. 采取主客观题相结合的方式。客观题测试词语用法、语法结构、完形填空、阅读理解，有的学校测试听力；主观题型有翻译、书面表达。
3. 试卷均为 100 分制。

就阅读部分来看，各高校考查的文章主要来自于英美主要报刊杂志或原版书籍，题材主要涉及政治、经济、社会、文化、科普等领域的一般性知识，体裁有叙事、议论、描述、应用文等。阅读部分的考试题型主要分成以下几种：

1. 多项选择题型阅读理解，即一篇文章配有数量不等的、针对文章内容设问的选择题。这是各高校的主流考题，所占分值比重较大。
2. 选择正确句子填充文章，即一篇文章留有数量不等的空白，要求考生从提供的备选句子中选择符合文章语义的句子填入文章空白处。这是少数高校考博英语试卷中的特有题型（比如中科院），所占分值比重不大。
3. 改写句子，即一篇文章中有 5 个划线句子，要求考生在正确理解后用自己的话改写划线句子。这种阅读题型在北京大学考博英语中比较常见，所占分值比重不大。
4. 简答题，即一篇文章后面设置数量不等的简答题，要求考生根据文章内容用简短的语言回答问题。这种阅读题型是个别高校（比如对外经济贸易大学）的备选题型，所占分值比重不大。

## 二、阅读测试目的

无论是哪种题型，考博英语阅读测试要求考生：

1. 掌握中心思想和主旨大意，理清文章的发展脉络；分辨具体细节；
2. 理解整体结构以及单句之间、段落之间的关系；
3. 领会作者的观点和意图，判断作者的态度；
4. 进行相关的判断和推理。

为什么会把这些要求作为阅读部分的考查目的呢？原因在于一个人的阅读能力的高低主要取决于对所给信息的接受程度。因此，如何准确地领会、识别和分析相关信息就显得至关重要。浅层次的阅读仅仅停留在字面，深层次的阅读则要考虑怎样发现和捕捉字里行间潜在的信息。只有做到抛开字面、挖掘深意、领略作者真正的态度和寓意，才能证明考生在博士层次上具备了通过阅读获取相关信息的能力，这才是阅读测试的真正目的。

## 三、对考试的宏观认识

因为阅读测试是用文章来测试考生的语言水平，所以考生对阅读测试部分应有以下几个方面的认识：

1. 对文字的认识。文字是构成篇章的基础，考生必须先解决“识字”问题，只有积累相



当的词汇量，才能打好正确理解文章的基础。

2. 对句子的认识。只有正确理解句子的含义、理解句与句的关系，才能把握重点信息的精确含义，这样才不会与作者的观点发生理解上的偏差。

3. 对篇章的认识。考博英语阅读部分强调对文章的宏观性的语篇层次的理解，不仅要考生定位文章的主要信息，而且要不局限于对单词和句子的字面意思的理解，还考查考生对上下文的中心词以及段落话题的理解。只有理解这些宏观信息，才能理解文章的整体行文思路及多义词的意思，从而提高效率，忽略无效信息。考博英语的宏观题居多，比如推理题、作者观点题。这些题的正确答案都跟文章的中心和段落的话题有直接或间接的关系。读者光有最基本的词汇和语法知识还不够，还需要在文章的特殊语境下解读这些信息，在语篇层次上把握这些信息的内在联系，并根据这些来分析文章的中心。考博阅读的试题具有宏观性，这一点通过查找题干和选项中反复出现的信息可以看出。

4. 对应试的认识。不要盲目做题，一味追求习题量。要学会总结和反思，对失误的原因要细心分析，留意自己常常出错的题型，确定自己捕捉信息能力所欠缺的层面，留意那些带普遍性的问题，只有发现和把握规律，才能做到举一反三。

#### 四、阅读测试的两大禁忌

为了掌握阅读测试这一分值比重较大的题型，做到速度和精确度并重，考生在真正进入强化练习之前应该首先了解做题时要避免的问题：

1. 忌主次不分，通篇阅读。考博英语阅读测试的文章大都在 500 字以上，而答题时间有限，如果通篇阅读，就会忽略主要信息，导致做题时间不够，且答题精确度不高；
2. 忌用知识答题。有的考生（尤其是理工科）认为自己在某一领域里是专家，做题时不自觉地从自己的角度审视问题，抛开原文。殊不知作者的立场可能与其相去甚远。

上面第 2 点非常重要，这是很多考生的通病。熟悉文章的题材在某种程度上固然能稳定考生的心态，但是必须把握好“度”的问题。阅读理解并非考查一个人的学识有多少，而是考查考生“解码”能力的高低。例如：

Over the years, astronomers (宇宙学家) have come up with several theories which attempt to explain how the Earth ended up with the mysterious Moon as neighbor. One hypothesis (假设), for instance, called a “daughter theory”, claims that the Moon was once part of the Earth but separated from it, like a giant dewdrop, some five million years ago, when the planet was still molten. The “sister theory” suggests that the moon was formed in the same cloud of pre-planetary matter with the Earth. The so-called “boyfriend theory” claims that the Moon was an independently- formed planet, captured by the Earth’s gravity. But all these theories are unsatisfactory because they seem incapable of the Moon’s size, its orbital characteristics and, most importantly, its chemical make-up. The Moon is very large comparison to the size of the planet it orbits (the Earth). Its density, about three times that of water, is much less than that of any of the planets. Its chemical composition, revealed by the samples from the Apollo and Luna missions, is considerably different from that of the Earth.

Astronomers have recently developed a model which seems to explain all these



mysteries (神秘): the so-called “single impact” hypothesis. Their computer simulation shows the Moon could have been formed as a result of a single, giant collision between a large body (somewhat bigger than Mars) and the early Earth. According to this theory, both the Earth and the planet-sized giant rock had already solidified and differentiated into a metallic core surrounded by a mineral coat (mostly silicate 硅酸盐). Following the collision, which occurred about four and a half billion years ago at the huge velocity of five kilometers per second, the shattered giant rock then spread out in Space. Its iron core separated from the silicate coat and, about four hours after the initial encounter, fell down onto the Earth’s surface. At the same time, the rest of the scattered fragments from the collision went to Earth orbit. About twenty-four hours later, this matter became a closely gathered group by gravitational attraction and formed the Moon. Our satellite was thus born as the result of a game of cosmic snooker!

According to the selection, some scientists seem to believe that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. they have finally solved one of the most curious astronomical puzzles
- B. The Moon is a natural satellite of the Earth
- C. The spacemen would land on the Moon
- D. The Moon revolves around the Earth

很多考生脱离原文, 选择 B、C、D 其中的某个答案, 因为这些都是其背景知识中很容易搜索到的。而文章尽管在讲 moon、earth, 核心信息却在谈论科学家和某些 hypothesis (假设) 的关系。由文章第 1、2 段的首句可知, 本题答案为 A。

牢记: 阅读理解不是考查一个人有多精深广博的知识量, 而是考查对现有文章信息的理解程度和方式, 因此阅读理解的答案均来自于原文, 这是解题必须牢记的原则。

再看一个例子:

No woman can be too rich or too thin. This saying often attributed to the late Duchess (公爵夫人) of Windsor embodies much of the odd spirit of our times. Being thin is deemed as such a virtue.

The problem with such a view is that some people actually attempt to live by it. I myself have fantasies of slipping into narrow designer clothes. Consequently, I have been on a diet for the better- or worse-part of my life. Being rich wouldn’t be bad either, but that won’t happen unless an unknown relative dies suddenly in some distant land, leaving me millions of dollars.

According to the passage, being thin \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. is considered as beauty
- B. grows out of health concerns
- C. needs exercises and balanced diet
- D. is pure vainglory (虚荣)

部分考生根据自己的背景知识或已有的价值观, 选择不同的答案“瘦被看成是美丽”或“瘦需要锻炼会均衡的饮食”等, 这些答案都不是在原文出现的。从第 1 段的末句和第 2 段的首句之间的逻辑关系可以看出, 作者对瘦持有否定观点, 认为“将瘦看成一项美德”的观点有问题——由第 2 段的例子可以看出, 很多人都是为了虚荣而节食。因此本题答案选择 D。

## 五、突破阅读测试的两关

可以说，要突破阅读理解考试，必须突破阅读关和解题关。考生要在规定的时间内完成大量的阅读和解题任务，没有较快的阅读速度和合理的答题方式是不行的。那么，怎么突破这两大关呢？

1. 提高阅读速度。考生应该养成良好的阅读习惯，扫除有声朗读、指读（用手指指着单词的读书方法）、来回反复、遇生词即查等不良阅读习惯。培养读大意（skimming）和找信息（scanning）的阅读习惯。实验证明，这样的阅读速度一般比正常速度快一倍，同时还能有针对性地搜索自己想要的信息，从而舍去不需要的篇幅和不相关信息。

请看下面这篇文章：

Most publishing is now “electronic” in the sense that books, magazines, and newspapers are prepared on computers, and exist as computer files before they are printed on paper. Often there are advantages to giving readers access to the electronic versions of publications as well as— even instead of—the printed versions.（主题段详读）

Print publications have lots of advantages. Paper is pleasant to handle, easy to read, and very portable: you can read it almost anywhere（主题句详读）. On the other hand, print has its weaknesses. Paper is expensive, and articles are often cut to fit the space available. Printing and distributing paper is expensive and takes time. Printed materials are expensive to store and almost impossible to search. Electronic publishing offers solutions to all these problems.（扩展句略读）

Suppose a publisher makes the electronic copy of a newspaper or magazine available from the Net, perhaps on the Internet’s World Wide Web.（主题句详读）*No paper is used and disc space is cheap, so Internet publishing costs very little. Articles don’t have to be cut (though there is of course a limit to the amount people are willing to read on line. Internet publishing is fast, and readers can access material as soon as it becomes available: within minutes, instead of the next day, next week or next month. Internet publishing goes beyond geographical boundaries: the humblest local paper can be read everywhere from New York to London to Delhi to Tokyo. Delivery costs are low because there are no newsagents to pay, and no postal charges: readers pick up the bills for their on-line sessions. Also, computer-based publications are simple to store (on disc) and every word can be searched electronically.*（并列解释句略读）

At the moment, newspapers and magazines, TV and radio stations, news agencies and book publishers are making content freely available on the Web because they are competing for “mindshare”. Perhaps they want to find out if they can attract and hold an audience on line, or perhaps they’re afraid of missing out because “everyone else is doing it”. But don’t count on things staying that way. Publishers are not in business to lose money.（总结段详读）

通过以上段落分析，如果能把握住文章脉络和行文规律，真正需要详读的地方不及原文的 1/3。同时我们也能看出，以下这些地方需要详读：

- 1) 主题句
- 2) 转折后



3) 例子所证明的观点

4) 态度句

而下面的地方要略读:

1) 解释句(尤其是并列处)

2) 例子、引言、做同位语的冠词

3) 转折前

练习: 请标出下面这篇文章的详读处。

The World Health Organization (WHO) is in trouble. Its leader is accused of failing to lead, and as the organization drifts, other bodies, particularly the World Bank, are setting the global health agenda. Western governments want the WHO to set realistic targets and focus its energy on tackling major killers such as childhood diseases and tobacco.

The WHO clearly needs to set priorities. Its total budget of \$0.9 billion—around 10p for each man, woman and child in the world—cannot solve all the world's health problems. Yet its senior management does not seem willing to narrow the organization's focus. Instead it is trying to be all things to all people and losing dependability.

Unfortunately, the argument for priority-setting is being seriously undermined by the US, one of the chief advocators of change. The US is trying to reduce its contribution to the WHO's regular budget from a quarter of the total to a fifth. That would leave the organization \$20 million short this year, on top of the substantial debts the US already owes.

The WHO may need priorities, but it certainly doesn't need budget cuts. Thanks to the US's failure to pay its bills, many of the poorer nations see priority-setting as merely a cover for cost-cutting that would hit their health programs hard.

The WHO would not serve poorer countries any worse if it sharpened its focus. It would probably serve them better. In any case, a sharper focus should not mean that less money is needed. When the US demands cuts, it simply fuels disputes between the richer and poorer countries and gives the WHO's senior management more time to postpone.

The American action is not confined to the WHO. It wants eventually to cut its contributions to the Food and Agriculture Organization and the International Labor Organization too. But it knows that dissatisfaction with the WHO and its leadership has made the organization vulnerable. If it wins against the WHO, the rest will lose out in their turn.

America's share of the budget is already a concession. Each nation's contribution to the UN agencies is calculated according to its wealth, and by that measure the US should be paying about 28 percent of the WHO budget. But over the past three decades the US has gradually reduced what it pays the organization. The US should not ask for further cuts. Until it pays its full share of money, it will hold back the organization's much needed reforms.



The world needs the WHO. The World Bank may have a bigger budget, but it sees improved health as just one part of economic and social development. The WHO remains the only organization committed to health for all, regardless of wealth.

**【答案】**

需要详读的地方:

- 1) The World Health Organization (WHO) is in trouble. (后面解释什么 trouble)
- 2) The WHO clearly needs to set priorities. Instead it is trying to be all things to all people and losing dependability. (双重转折后)
- 3) Unfortunately, the argument for priority-setting is being seriously undermined by the US, one of the chief advocators of change. (转到美国的问题上)
- 4) The WHO may need priorities, but it certainly doesn't need budget cuts.
- 5) The American action is not confined to the WHO.
- 6) America's share of the budget is already a concession. The US should not ask for further cuts. (态度句)
- 7) The world needs the WHO. (态度句)

2. 培养科学解题方式。无论采用哪种做题顺序(先读文章再做题、先看题目再看文章、边读文章边做题),熟悉考试的题型都是至关重要的。从某种意义上讲,考查阅读理解能力有相当一部分是在考查对试题题目的理解。对题型的研究,对提高答对率无疑是有帮助的。

下面就按考试的题型来讲解,并辅以相应难度的习题进行强化练习。



## 第二部分

# 考试题型详解与精练

other, their demands have been met. charged but that they be given good recommendations and perhaps other benefits. All too computer criminals sometimes escape punishment, demanding not only that they not be Unlike other lawbreakers who must leave the country, commit suicide, or go to jail, the trial rapped off (被……盗去) the company that was being robbed. asked to punch were for dishonest transaction. In another case, dishonest employees of overtime to punch extra cards. Investigation revealed that the extra cards she was being For example, a certain kidnaper (绑架者) questioned complained of having to sit) been caught may have been the victims of uncommonly bad luck. systematic inspections or other security procedures. The computer criminals who have note how many of the crimes we do know about were detected by accident, not by Of course, we have no statistics on crimes that go undetected. But it's disturbing to unpunished but with a glowing recommendation from his former employers. computer is doing. But even if the crime is detected, the criminal may walk away not only It's easy for computer crimes to go undetected if no one checks up on what the at it have managed to get away without punishment. substantial rewards. Even worse, a number of people who have done this and been caught



阅读题型可分为

1. 主旨大意题 (main idea)
2. 判断推理题 (inference and supposition)
3. 观点态度题 (attitude)
4. 逻辑关系题 (logical relationship between words, sentences and paragraphs)
5. 猜词题 (meaning of words)

## 第一节 主旨大意题

常见主旨大意题的提问方式有:

1. The main idea of this section is \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The best title for this passage might be \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The main idea of this article is \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Which of the following best states the theme of the passage?
5. The last paragraph is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.

如何抓住文章或段落的主旨大意呢?

1) 最重要的手段还是精读文章的首、末段和每段的首句。例如:

More and more, the operations of our businesses, governments, and financial institutions are controlled by information that exists only inside computer memories. Anyone clever enough to modify this information for his own purposes can reap substantial rewards. Even worse, a number of people who have done this and been caught at it have managed to get away without punishment.

It's easy for computer crimes to go undetected if no one checks up on what the computer is doing. But even if the crime is detected, the criminal may walk away not only unpunished but with a glowing recommendation from his former employers.

Of course, we have no statistics on crimes that go undetected. But it's disturbing to note how many of the crimes we do know about were detected by accident, not by systematic inspections or other security procedures. The computer criminals who have been caught may have been the victims of uncommonly bad luck.

For example, a certain keypunch (键盘打孔) operator complained of having to stay overtime to punch extra cards. Investigation revealed that the extra cards she was being asked to punch were for dishonest transaction. In another case, dissatisfied employees of the thief tipped off (向……透露) the company that was being robbed.

Unlike other lawbreakers, who must leave the country, commit suicide, or go to jail, computer criminals sometimes escape punishment, demanding not only that they not be charged but that they be given good recommendations and perhaps other benefits. All too often, their demands have been met.



Why? Because company executives are afraid of the bad publicity that would result if the public found out that their computer had been misused. They hesitate at the thought of a criminal boasting in open court of how he juggled (耍弄) the most confidential records right under the noses of the company's executives, accountants, and security staff. And so another computer criminal departs with just the recommendations he needs to continue his crimes elsewhere.

The passage is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. why computer crimes are difficult to detect by systematic inspections
- B. why computer criminals are often able to escape punishment
- C. how computer criminals manage to get good recommendations from their former employers
- D. why computer crimes can't be eliminated

【答案】B. 主旨题。在文章第1段最后一句、第2段最后一句都反复提到计算机犯罪分子不受惩罚，文章第6段又分析了这种现象的种种原因。故全文核心内容谈的是计算机犯罪分子作案后不受惩罚，这正是B项的内容。

2) 首段、末段没有明确的主题句时，全篇重复的中心词，或者每一段重复的主题词即为中心大意。例如：

The differences in living standards around the world are vast. In 1993, the average American had an income of about \$25,000. In the same year, the average Mexican earned \$7,000, and the average Nigerian earned \$1,500. Not surprisingly, this large variation in average income is reflected in various measures of the quality of life. Changes in living standards over time are also large. In the United States, incomes have historically grown about 2 percent per year (after adjusting for changes in the cost of living). At this rate, average income doubles every 35 years. In some countries, economic growth has been even more rapid. In Japan, for instance, average income has doubled in the past 20 years, and in South Korea it has doubled in the past 10 years.

What explains these large differences in living standards among countries and over time? The answer is surprisingly simple. Almost all variation in living standards is attributable to differences in countries' productivity—that is, the amount of goods and services produced from each hour of a worker's time. In nations where workers can produce a large quantity of goods and services per unit of time, most people enjoy a high standard of living; in nations where workers are less productive, most people must endure a more meager existence. Similarly, the growth rate of a nation's productivity determines the growth rate of its average income.

The fundamental relationship between productivity and living standards is simple, but its implications are far-reaching. If productivity is the primary determinant of living standards, other explanations must be of secondary importance. For example, people might think that labor unions or minimum-wage laws contributed to the rise in living standards