



2015考研英语 命题人高分策略

阅读理解 强化特训

全国考研英语命题研究中心 编著

命题阅卷专家 联袂倾力打造

■ 命题专家联袂打造

一线专家教授倾力合作，作者阵容强大，内容权威

本书由来自北京大学，清华大学和中国人民大学的命题研究专家以及一线辅导名师共同编写而成

■ 详解技法总结规律

详细讲解阅读理解解题技法，全面展现题型特点、难点

本书全面讲解考研英语阅读理解解题技法和应试策略，详解命题规律，诠释高频考点、热点、难点，帮助考生有针对性地复习，从而提升应试能力

■ 全面实战科学预测

注重实际操作演练、全程预测、系统预测

本书在每章、节后都编写了足量的自测习题，并给出全文翻译、答案和分析。考生可以利用本书进行考前模拟实战演练，检验自己的复习成果，及时进行查漏补缺

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内 容 提 要

本书详细阐述了攻克考研英语阅读理解的四大秘籍, 深入介绍了 Part A 部分的五种题型与五大应试策略、Part B 部分的三种题型与三大应试策略。有助于考生对考研英语所要求掌握的阅读理解知识的消化和吸收, 通过实践来掌握解题方法, 熟悉命题规律和出题动态。

本书由来自北京大学、清华大学和中国人民大学的命题研究专家, 以及一线辅导教师共同编写而成, 本书为考生提供一个练兵的平台, 让考生逐渐熟悉自己面对考试具有怎样的优势和劣势, 以及如何快速提高应试水平。

本书适用于参加研究生入学考试英语科目考试的广大考生。

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前言

全国硕士研究生入学统一考试是国家选拔硕士研究生的主要途径。从测量学角度来说,全国硕士研究生入学统一考试应是“常模参照”考试,即选拔性考试。命题工作需坚持既有利于为国家选拔高层次的专门人才,又有利于高等学校教学的原则,强调在考查知识的基础上,重点考查考生的分析问题和解决问题的能力,并且要采用科学的办法,保持考试水平的稳定性。为了更帮助考生顺利通过英语科目的考试,我们根据国家教育部制订的《考试大纲》,结合多年参加阅卷工作的教师以及考研辅导班的一线辅导教师的实践经验,在分析近几年考题中的考点、难点、重点及命题套路的基础上,编写了这本《2015 考研英语命题人高分策略:阅读理解强化特训》。

对于参加硕士研究生入学考试的考生来说,阅读理解部分几乎直接决定考试成败,也是历年考试的难点。阅读理解(A)部分主要考查考生理解具体信息、掌握文章大意、猜测生词词义并进行推断等能力。本书对阅读理解(A)部分的基本考情、阅读理解的特点及常规题型、解题步骤与备考策略都进行了详细的分析,最后给出了范例精讲与测试训练,让考生能进行充分的训练。阅读理解(B)部分为新增加部分,是2005年《大纲》修订后英语试卷中出现的新题型。本书对这种新题型的特点,解题思路,特别是解题方法进行了具体讲解,指导考生迅速而又正确地把握新题型的特点,在答题方面也能使考生遵循一定的规律去科学地寻找答案。我们精选的练习材料,让考生能够看懂正确答案的来龙去脉,从实践中掌握答题方法的精髓,从而提高得分能力。本书的编写特点如下。

一、命题组原成员亲自执笔,内容系统、权威

本书作者长期从事考研英语命题、阅卷与辅导工作,对考研英语的考点非常熟悉。作者拥有相当丰富的辅导和教学工作经验,深谙命题规律和出题的动态,从而使本书具有极高的权威性。本书的出版凝结着参与编写的专家学者多年教学、命题和阅卷的经验。

二、精辟阐明解题思路,全面展现题型特点,可操作性强

在编写过程中,作者特别注意知识的系统性。在每章、节后都编写了足量的自测习题,并都给出全文翻译、答案和分析。考生可通过做这些自测习题,达到自测的目的,巩固复习成果。充分的实战练习,不仅能帮助考生熟悉考试的内容,而且能帮助考生摸准考试的规律,做到触类旁通。

三、归纳总结重点,疑点和难点,把握命题规律

书中全面吸收了同类图书的优点,结合作者丰富的辅导经验,博采众长,推陈出新,使书中

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第一章 攻克考研英语阅读理解“秘籍”之一——知己知彼，百战不殆

第一节 揭秘考研英语阅读理解真题统计数据，直击 Part A 五种题型

◆ 看一看对考研英语阅读理解 Part A 是如何考核的

Part A 阅读理解部分由 4 篇大约 400 词的短文构成。每篇短文后面附有 5 个问题，共 20 小题，总计 40 分。每篇短文由 3 到 5 个不等段落组成。短文中所用词汇一般没有超纲词汇。内容方面涉及科学技术、经济管理、教育文化、社会生活、环境生态、政治历史、医学保健、宗教信仰和新闻艺术等。因此考生正确认清文章的体裁和特点有助于考生正确把握文章结构，理清作者写作的行文脉络。结合议论文和说明文的特点则有利于考生正确选择答案。

2009~2014 年考研英语阅读理解 Part A 真题统计数据

年份	主旨大意题	词汇语义题	推理判断题	事实细节题	观点态度题
2014	2	1	1	14	2
2013	2	2	5	9	2
2012	1	1	5	11	2
2011	2	1	5	10	2
2010	2	2	2	12	2
2009	1	1	3	14	1

◆ 真题统计数据 + 实例分析，轻松释疑 Part A 五大题型

举例：

2012 年阅读 A	题目	题型归类
	第 31 题	事实细节题
	第 32 题	推理判断题
	第 33 题	事实细节题
	第 34 题	推理判断题
	第 35 题	主旨大意题

【原文】

In the idealized version of how science is done, facts about the world are waiting to be observed and collected by objective researchers who use the scientific method to carry out their work. But in the everyday practice of science, discovery frequently follows an ambiguous and complicated route. We aim to be objective, but we cannot escape the context of our unique life experiences. Prior knowledge and interest influence what we experience, what we think our experiences mean, and the subsequent actions we take. Opportunities for misinterpretation, error, and self-deception abound.

Consequently, discovery claims should be thought of as protoscience. Similar to newly staked mining claims, they are full of potential. But it takes collective scrutiny and acceptance to transform a discovery claim into a mature discovery. This is the credibility process, through which the individual researcher's me, here, now becomes the community's anyone, anywhere, anytime. Objective knowledge is the goal, not the starting point.

Once a discovery claim becomes public, the discoverer receives intellectual credit. But, unlike with mining claims, the community takes control of what happens next. Within the complex social structure of the scientific community, researchers make discoveries; editors and reviewers act as gatekeepers by controlling the publication process; other scientists use the new finding to suit their own purposes; and finally, the public (including other scientists) receives the new discovery and possibly accompanying technology. As a discovery claim works its way through the community, the interaction and confrontation between shared and competing beliefs about the science and the technology involved transforms an individual's discovery claim into the community's credible discovery.

Two paradoxes exist throughout this credibility process. First, scientific work tends to focus on some aspect of prevailing knowledge that is viewed as incomplete or incorrect. Little reward accompanies duplication and confirmation of what is already known and believed. The goal is new-search, not re-search. Not surprisingly, newly published discovery claims and credible discoveries that appear to be important and convincing will always be open to challenge and potential modification or refutation by future researchers. Second, novelty itself frequently provokes disbelief. Nobel Laureate and physiologist Albert Szent-Gyorgyi once described discovery as "seeing what everybody has seen and thinking what nobody has thought." But thinking what nobody else has thought and telling others what they have missed may not change their views. Sometimes years are required for truly novel discovery claims to be accepted and appreciated.

In the end, credibility "happens" to a discovery claim—a process that corresponds to what philosopher Annette Baier has described as the commons of the mind. "We reason together, challenge, revise, and complete each other's reasoning and each other's conceptions of reason."

【题目】

31. According to the first paragraph, the process of discovery is characterized by its _____.
A. uncertainty and complexity

-  练一练

Directions: Read the following texts. Answer the questions after each text by choosing A, B, C or D.

In economics, demand implies something slightly different from the common meaning of the term. The layman, for example, often used the term to mean the amount that is demanded of an item. Thus, if the price were to decrease and individuals wanted more of the item, it is commonly said that demand increases. To an economist, demand is a relationship between a series of prices and a series of corresponding quantities that are demanded at these prices. If one reads the previous sentences carefully, it should become apparent that there is a distinction between the quantity demanded and demand. This distinction is often a point of confusion and we all should be aware of and

understand the difference between these two items. We repeat, therefore, that demand is a relationship between price and quantities demanded, and therefore suggests the effect of one (e. g., price) on the other (e. g. quantity demanded). Therefore, knowledge of the demand for a product enables one to predict how much more of a product will be purchased if price decreases. But the increase in quantity demanded does not mean demand has increased, since the relationship between price and quantity (i. e., the demand for the product) has not changed. Demand shifts when there is a change in income, expectations, tastes, etc., such that a different quantity of the product is demanded at the same price.

In almost all cases, a consumer wants more of an item if the price decreases. This relationship between price and quantity demanded is so strong that it is referred to as the “law of demand”. This “law” can be explained by the income and substitution effects. The income effect occurs because price increases reduce the purchasing power of the individual and, thus, the quantity demanded of goods must decrease. The substitution effect reflects the consumer’s desire to get the “best buy”. Accordingly, if the price of product A increases, the individual will tend to substitute another product and purchase less of goods A. The negative correlation between price and quantity demanded is also explained by the law of diminishing marginal utility. According to this law, the additional utility the consumer gains from consuming a product decreases as successively more units of the product are consumed. Because the additional units yield less utility or satisfaction, the consumer is willing to purchase more only if the price of the product decreases.

Economists distinguish between individual and market demand. As the term implies, individual demand concerns the individual consumer and illustrate the quantities that individuals demand at different prices. Market demand includes the demand of all individuals for a particular goods and is found by summing the quantities demanded by all individuals at the various prices.

The other side of the price system is supply. As in the case of demand, supply is a relationship between a series of prices and the associated quantities supplied. It is assumed that as price increases the individual or firm will supply greater quantities of a product. There is a positive correlation between quantity supplied and product price.

Economists also distinguish between a change in supply and quantity supplied. The distinction is similar to the one made with respect to demand. Also, as in the case of demand, economists distinguish between individual firm supply and market supply, which is the summation of individual supply.

Taken together, supply and demand yield equilibrium of price and quantity. Equilibrium is a state of stability, with balanced forces in which prices and quantity will remain constant. Moreover, there are forces in the market that will act to establish equilibrium if changes in demand or supply create disequilibrium. For example, if prices are above equilibrium, the quantity supplied exceeds quantity demanded and surpluses occur that have a downward pressure on prices. These pressures will persist until equilibrium is established. If prices are below equilibrium, the product will become scarce and there will be an upward pressure on price.

1. According to the passage, demand _____.

- A. increases as price decreases
B. can be predicted if there is a change in price
C. remains constant at the same price
D. is influenced by changes in the consumer's income and tastes
2. According to the passage, the law of diminishing marginal utility _____.
A. is explained by income and substitution effects
B. explains why the additional units yield less utility
C. shows that the additional units yield less satisfaction
D. reflects the consumer's desire to get the cheapest buy
3. The word "equilibrium" (Line1 Para. 6) most probably means _____.
A. stability B. balance C. summation D. consistency
4. What can you infer from the passage?
A. Price decreases as more products are supplied.
B. There is a positive correlation between supply and demand.
C. There is an upward pressure on price if more products are demanded.
D. Both quantity demanded and quantity supplied are dependent on product prices.
5. The purpose of this passage is to illustrate _____.
A. the two sides of price system
B. the relationship between demand and supply
C. the relationship between price and quantity
D. the distinction between demand and quantity demanded

【长难句分析】

1. If one reads the previous sentences carefully, it should become apparent that there is a distinction between the quantity demanded and demand.

【分析】句中的“If”是一个假设,后面句子用虚拟语气,即“should do”。“that”引导了一个主语从句,“it”是形式主语,真正的主语为后面的从句表述的内容,即“there is a distinction between the quantity demanded and demand”。

2. As the term implies, individual demand concerns the individual consumer and illustrate the quantities that individuals demand at different prices.

【分析】“As”作连词,表示“如,正像……”。“and”是一个并列连词,两个谓语的主语均为“individual demand”。“that”引导了一个定语从句,“the quantities”作“demand”的宾语。

3. Also, as in the case of demand, economists distinguish between individual firm supply and market supply, which is the summation of individual supply.

【分析】“as in the case of”意为“像……那样,如……那样”,句子后面的内容与“demand”有相似的地方。“which”也是引导了一个定语从句,修饰的是“market supply”。

【译文与详解】

经济学中的需求和普遍意义上说的有些不同。例如,外行人经常用该词来指对某种物品的需求量。所以,如果价格下降,个人就想买更多这种物品,这就是常说的需求增加了。对于经济学家而言,需求是指一系列价格和一系列相应数量的关系,该数量是在该价格下的需求。若仔细揣摩这前一句话,需求量和需求之间的区别就一目了然了。该区别也常是一个混淆点,我们应清醒地认识到这两个词之间的差别。因而,再强调一下,需求是价格与需求量之间的关系,它表明的是一个(如,价格)对另一个(如,需求量)的影响。所以,产品需求的规律可用来预测如果价格下降会有多少产品被购买。但是,需求量的增加并不意味着需求增加了,因为价格和需求量之间的关系并未改变。当收入、期望、判断力等发生改变时,需求才会变动,此时,相同价格下产品的需求量就会不同。

在多数情况下,如果价格下降,消费者就想多买这种物品。价格和需求量之间的关系很强烈,即所谓的需求律。该“定律”可以用收入和替代效应来解释。收入效应的发生是因为价格升降降低了个人的交易能力,故而物品的需求量定然下降。替代效应反映的是消费者“购买最合算商品”的欲望。于是,如果产品 A 的价格上升,人们倾向于用另一件产品来替代,相对购买产品 A 的数量就少了。价格和需求量的负相关性可以用边际效用递减定律来解释。根据该定律,消费者每消费一件产品获得的额外效用会随着再消费时降低。因为额外产品产生的效用和满意度较低,只有该产品的价格降低,消费者才愿意购买更多的产品。

经济学家区分了个人需求和市场需求。正如该词暗示的那样,个人需求关注的是个人消费者,其说明的是在不同价格下个人的需求数量。市场需求包括了所有个人对某特定物品的需求,是所有个人需求量在不同价格下的加和。

价格体系的另一面是供给。像需求那样,供给是一系列价格和相应的供给量之间的关系。假

1. 【分析】D。事实细节题。根据第一段的最后一句“Demand shifts when there is a change in income, expectations, tastes, etc., such that a different quantity of the product is demanded at the same price.”可知,需求是由收入、期望和判断力等决定的。故正确答案为 D。

2. 【分析】C。事实细节题。根据第二段的末尾“According to this law, ... less utility or satisfaction...”可知,“the law of diminishing marginal utility”的内容包括“the additional units yield less utility or satisfaction”,即选项 C 是正确答案。而它是用来解释“the additional utility the consumer gains from consuming a product decreases...”的。

3. 【分析】B。词汇语义题。根据最后一段中的“Equilibrium is a state of stability, with balanced forces in which prices and quantity will remain constant.”可推断出,“Equilibrium”是“平衡”的意思。故正确答案为 B。

4. 【分析】C。推理判断题。选项 A 的错误在于缺少条件“当需求不变时”;选项 B 中“supply”和“demand”并未明确的关系;选项 D 中需求量和供给量与价格是有关联的,这在最后一段中有体现。选项 C 为正确答案,可以由最后一句话推知。

5. 【分析】A。主旨大意题。本文先后阐述了需求和供给,即价格体系的两个重要方面。选项 A 是一个全面的概括,为正确答案。而其余选项则是片面的。