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2017

命题人 考研英语 阅读理解基础过关60篇

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全文
翻译



西安交通大学出版社
XI'AN JIAOTONG UNIVERSITY PRESS



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本书专属：

Where there is a will, there is a way.



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一分耕耘 一分收获

对于广大考研学子来说,英语无疑是一个极大的困扰,也是导致许多考生考研失利的重要原因。在多年的考研英语辅导过程中,我们发现大部分考生是在考前七八个月复习英语的,有的甚至准备了足足一年多的时间。但即使这样,成绩公布出来后,许多考生的分数依然不容乐观。

考研英语的题型包括完形填空(10分)、阅读理解(40分)、新题型(10分)、翻译(英语一10分、英语二15分)和写作(小作文10分,英语一大作文20分、英语二大作文15分)。要想在考研英语中取得高分,这几个方面都不可或缺。根据我们多年的辅导经验,针对广大考生的实际备考情况,我们建议大家做好以下四个方面的准备。

踏踏实实背诵单词。“不积跬步,无以至千里”,单词对于考研英语来说,无异于一砖一瓦,没有砖瓦的累积,万丈高楼便无法拔地而起。关于单词的背诵,我们建议考生依据考查频率,由高到低记忆,一定要把大纲词汇背得滚瓜烂熟。这里要特别强调的是,在背诵单词时,要格外注意衍生词汇。比如在背诵 capable 一词时,要联想到 capability, ability, capacity, incapable, incapability 等。在考场中,我们往往会碰到单词似曾相识,却不知其意的情形,这就是衍生词汇掌握不牢的缘故。

目前有很多单词书推荐词根记忆、构词法记忆等各种单词记忆方法,在这里我们不建议考生用这种方法背诵单词。在平时,这些方法对识记单词也许管用,但是到了考场上,这些方法却不见得有多大用处。因为考场上时间有限,考生心情又紧张,经过大量阅读,哪还有心情去把单词拆解开来。攻克单词关,只有一个办法:多背!熟能生巧,背的多了,看见单词,自然而然就知道它的含义,就像条件反射一样。只有这样,我们才能在考场上节约时间,把有限的时间放在解题上,而不是单词识别上。

认认真真做完历年真题。真题是最好的复习资料,没有任何辅导书或模拟试题,能够在权威性上超越历年真题。有些考生不知道怎么去复习考研英语,真题就用最直接的方式告诉大家,考研英语考什么、怎么考以及题的难易程度。另外,命题老师的命题思维、倾向、喜好等也都反应在历年真题里。因此,一定要把历年真题吃透,融会贯通。在做真题时,不能简单地核对完答案就了事,而要仔细揣摩为什么这个选项是正确的,错误选项错在哪里,除了这个知识点外,还有哪些知识点可以考查,如此等等。如果考生能够做到这一点,定能使真题的价值最大化。

一周一篇写作练习。作文包括小作文和大作文两个部分,小作文的格式往往是既定的,考生个人发挥的空间不大,表现在考场上就是大家的遣词、句型、作文结构都差不多,分数也相差不大。而大作文的发挥空间却大很多,考生的作文得分差距也往往出现在这里。关于大作文的练习,我们建议大家一周一篇,保持手感,写完后,反复检查有无问题,能否再出彩点,比如用些复杂的句型、精彩的词汇。

也可以把写好的文章,交给老师或同学修改。大作文的练习,贵在精而不在多,经过长期练习,考生就能形成自己的写作风格。

持续不断加强阅读理解。对于考研英语来说,得阅读者得天下。阅读理解部分(包括新题型),占据了50分的分值,其重要性不言而喻。要顺利攻克阅读理解,除了掌握解题技巧以外,扩大阅读量也非常重要。我们统计了过去十多年来的阅读理解真题来源,发现80%的真题来源于《经济学人》、《时代周刊》、《新闻周刊》和《美国新闻与世界报道》,其余的来源于《赫芬顿邮报》、《卫报》、《哈佛商业评论》、《华盛顿邮报》、《纽约时报》、《科学》和《自然》等西方权威报刊。因此,我们建议考生在复习过程中抽出一定的时间,快速阅读一下这些报刊上的文章。注意是快速阅读,而不是仔细阅读,不要纠结于细节问题。这样不仅可以培养语感,还可以了解西方的思维习惯与文化,为在考场上顺利阅读文章打下基础。

翻译试题占据了10分的分值,它的作答建立在词汇与阅读的基础之上,在此不再详述。

为帮助广大考生高效备考,金榜图书组织一线考研英语辅导专家精心编写了“考研英语命题人系列精品图书”:《命题人考研英语词汇》、《命题人考研英语语法18讲》、《命题人考研英语入门测评3套卷》(英语一)、《命题人考研英语入门测评3套卷》(英语二)、《命题人真题真练》(考研英语历年真题基础篇)、《命题人历年真题解析及复习思路·试卷版》(英语一)、《命题人历年真题解析及复习思路·试卷版》(英语二)、《命题人考研英语阅读理解11讲》(英语一)、《命题人考研英语阅读理解11讲》(英语二)、《命题人新万能作文》(英语一)、《命题人新万能作文》(英语二)、《考研英语美文你早该这么读》(晨读)和《考研英语时文你早该这么读》(夜读)。相信这套丛书定能助大家在考研战场上笑傲江湖!

我们坚信,一分耕耘,一分收获。今日的努力付出定能换来明日的成功收获。

最后,祝广大考生金榜题名!

编者

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第一章 你该懂的考试要点

第1节 了解大纲最新要求

一、大纲要求

最新《全国硕士研究生入学统一考试大纲》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理解主旨要义和具体信息；
- ②理解文中的概念性含义，进行有关的判断、推理和引申；
- ③根据上下文推测生词的词义，理解文章的总体结构以及上下文之间的关系；
- ④理解作者的意图、观点，区分论点和论据。

二、文章来源

在我们整理查找历年真题阅读理解文章来源时，发现历年考研英语阅读理解文章来源选择是有规律的。考研文章绝大多数来自英美国家的报刊杂志，以面向大众的大众社科类和科普类刊物为主。倘若我们找到了这个规律，那么我们的广大考生在平时复习时，在选择阅读的材料上就有了目的性，相对来说，我们广大的考生也会事半功倍的。我们通过分析近10年的文章来源，从而将文章来源规律整理出如下：

1. 经济类文章主要来源：*The Economist*（经济学家），*Business Week*（商业周刊），*Wall Street Journal*（华尔街杂志）；

2. 科学技术类文章主要来源：*Nature*（自然），*Discovery*（探索），*Science*（科学），*National Geographic*（国家地理），*Scientific American*（科学美国人），*New Scientists*（新科学家）；

3. 社会生活以及文化类文章主要来源：*Newsweek*（新闻周刊），*Times*（时代周刊），*U. S News and World Report*（美国新闻与世界报道），*The Washington Post*（华盛顿邮报），*USA Today*（今日美国），*The Times*（泰晤士报），*The Guardian*（卫报），和 *www.usnews.com*（美国新闻在线）；

4. 其他来源：*Independent*（独立日报），*International Herald Tribune*（国际先驱论坛），*Telegraph*（英国电信日报）；

经过上面的整理，我们不难发现倘若我们准备的时间充分，我们完全有可能在考研前、在平时复习的过程中就把当年考试的文章事先阅读过，那样自然就能取得一个很好的成绩了。根据近5年的文章来源，我们发现，80%以上的文章来自于 *The Economist*（经济学家），*Newsweek*（新闻周刊），*Times*（时代周刊）以及 *U. S News and World Report*（美国新闻与世界报道）四本杂志。因此，可以再次将我们复习的范围缩小，平时我们可以多阅读一些相关资料，对部分文章进行精读，这将是考研阅读最好的课后训练。

第2节 掌握4大行文方式

每个作者都有自己的写作目的。为了达到目的，他们往往会采用不同的方式来表达他们的意思，而读者一旦掌握了这些特点，就能对文章内容和结构做出预测，增强对作者意图的理解和对内容的记忆。考试的短文中最常见的行文方式主要有以下这些：

行文方式 I 信息传播型

这种表达方式事实多、细节详细(包括人物、地点、时间、情景、特点等),阅读时要尽量记忆各条信息,可以根据内容进行分析,提纲挈领地记住短文的中心思想,也可以运用想象力设想所介绍的事物或情景的各个方面。

请阅读下面这篇短文(1998年试题),列出其中谈到的派别及各自的观点。

Science has long had an uneasy relationship with other aspects of culture. Think of Galileo's 17th-century trial for his rebelling belief before the Catholic Church or poet William Blake's harsh remarks against the mechanistic worldview of Isaac Newton. The schism between science and the humanities has, if anything, deepened in this century.

Until recently, the scientific community was so powerful that it could afford to ignore its critics—but no longer. As funding for science has declined, scientists have attacked “anti-science” in several books, notably *Higher Superstition*, by Paul R. Gross, a biologist at the University of Virginia, and *Norman Levitt*, a mathematician at Rutgers University; and *The Demon-Haunted World*, by Carl Sagan of Cornell University.

Defenders of science have also voiced their concerns at meetings such as “The Flight from Science and Reason,” held in New York City in 1995, and “Science in the Age of (Mis)information,” which assembled last June near Buffalo.

Anti-science clearly means different things to different people. Gross and Levitt find fault primarily with sociologists, philosophers and other academics who have questioned science's objectivity. Sagan is more concerned with those who believe in ghosts, creationism and other phenomena that contradict the scientific worldview.

A survey of news stories in 1996 reveals that the anti-science tag has been attached to many other groups as well, from authorities who advocated the elimination of the last remaining stocks of smallpox virus to Republicans who advocated decreased funding for basic research.

Few would dispute that the term applies to the *Unabomber*, whose manifesto, published in 1995, scorns science and longs for return to a pre-technological utopia. But surely that does not mean environmentalists concerned about uncontrolled industrial growth are anti-science, as an essay in *US News & World Report* last May seemed to suggest.

The environmentalists, inevitably, respond to such critics. The true enemies of science, argues Paul Ehrlich of Stanford University, a pioneer of environmental studies, are those who question the evidence supporting global warming, the depletion of the ozone layer and other consequences of industrial growth.

Indeed, some observers fear that the anti-science epithet is in danger of becoming meaningless. “The term ‘anti-science’ can lump together too many, quite different things,” notes Harvard University philosopher Gerald Holton in his 1993 work *Science and Anti-Science*. “They have in common only one thing that they tend to annoy or threaten those who regard themselves as more enlightened.”

1. The word “schism” (Paragraph 1) in the context probably means _____.

- [A] confrontation. [B] dissatisfaction.
[C] separation. [D] contempt.

2. In this text, Paragraph 2 and Paragraph 3 are written to _____.

- [A] discuss the cause of the decline of science's power.
[B] show the author's sympathy with scientists.
[C] explain the way in which science develops.
[D] exemplify the division of science and the humanities.

3. Which of the following is true according to the text?

- [A] Environmentalists were blamed for anti-science in an essay.
 [B] Politicians are not subject to the labeling of anti-science.
 [C] The “more enlightened” tend to tag others as anti-science.
 [D] Tagging environmentalists as “anti-science” is justifiable.

4. The author's attitude toward the issue of “science vs. anti-science” is _____.

- [A] impartial. [B] subjective. [C] biased. [D] puzzling.

答案

C D A A

分析

这篇短文属信息传播型,涉及史实、人物和事实。文章所用的中心词是 science 和 anti-science,主题为:科学与反科学可谓两军对垒,但“科学家们”对其所反对的 anti-science 阵营并没有明确界定,凡是惹怒或威胁到他们的人都被视为“反科学”。

在前三段里,作者首先指出,科学与人文学科的分歧由来已久,伽利略受天主教的审判,牛顿遭到诗人 William Blake 的严厉抨击,可以说明这一点。而这个世纪(即 20 世纪),二者之间的分歧日渐加深,在第二段和第三段,作者举例说明科学与人文学科的对立。科学家们著书抨击“反科学”,并在学术会议上对“反科学”深表担忧。

那么,科学家们所反对的具体是什么呢?他们在 anti-science 这个词的界定上有共识吗?作者在第四段第一句给了我们答案:他们对 anti-science 的理解显然各有不同。紧接着,作者又把我们带回到第二段中所提到的那三位科学家:Paul R. Gross, Norman Levitt 和 Carl Sagan。但这次是要说明他们的不同。Gross 和 Levitt 所反对的主要是质疑科学客观性的社会学家、哲学家及其他科研人员,而 Sagan 则更加关注那些相信鬼怪、神造说以及其他违背科学世界观的人们。

除第四段中谈到的两类“反科学”的人士之外,“反科学”的标签也贴给了其他很多不同的群体,甚至包括:那些支持对遗留的最后一批天花病毒予以清除的人士,那些支持削减基础研究经费的共和党人,那些鄙视科学、渴望回归到科技时代以前的乌托邦的人,还有对工业发展毫无节制表示担忧的环境保护论者,而这最后一组人认为,科学的真正敌人是对提供的全球变暖、臭氧层变薄以及工业发展带来的其他后果的证据表示质疑的那些人。

至此,文章给我们的印象或许是:科学家们所反对的、所抨击的对象面太广而且不太恰当(比如对环境保护论者的指责)。而这正是作者要表达的意思:正如一些人所担心的,“反科学”这一称谓有可能变得毫无意义,它将太多、很不相同的东西混为一谈。最后,作者引用 Holton 的一句话来概括全文的中心思想。

行文方式 2 分析论说型

作者采用这种方式表达自己的某种观点,并进行说理分析。这类文章中常能见到 I believe, as I see it, I Prefer, I am sure 等短语。阅读时要特别注重作者的观点是什么,提出了哪些理由。请阅读一篇短文(2001 年试题),注意作者的观点和理由。

The world is going through the biggest wave of mergers and acquisitions ever witnessed. The process sweeps from hyperactive America to Europe and reaches the emerging countries with unsurpassed might. Many in these countries are looking at this process and worrying: “Won't the wave of business concentration turn into an uncontrollable anti-competitive force?”

There's no question that the big are getting bigger and more powerful. Multinational corporations accounted for less than 20% of international trade in 1982. Today the figure is more than 25% and growing rapidly. International affiliates account for a fast-growing segment of production in economies

that open up and welcome foreign investment. In Argentina, for instance, after the reforms of the early 1990s, multinationals went from 43% to almost 70% of the industrial production of the 200 largest firms. This phenomenon has created serious concerns over the role of smaller economic firms, of national businessmen and over the ultimate stability of the world economy.

I believe that the most important forces behind the massive M&A wave are the same that underlie the globalization process: falling transportation and communication costs, lower trade and investment barriers and enlarged markets that require enlarged operations capable of meeting customers' demands. All these are beneficial, not detrimental, to consumers. As productivity grows, the world's wealth increases.

Examples of benefits or costs of the current concentration wave are scanty. Yet it is hard to imagine that the merger of a few oil firms today could re-create the same threats to competition that were feared nearly a century ago in the U. S., when the Standard Oil trust was broken up. The mergers of telecom companies, such as World Com, hardly seem to bring higher prices for consumers or a reduction in the pace of technical progress. On the contrary, the price of communications is coming down fast. In cars, too, concentration is increasing — witness Daimler and Chrysler, Renault and Nissan — but it does not appear that consumers are being hurt.

Yet the fact remains that the merger movement must be watched. A few weeks ago, Alan Greenspan warned against the megamergers in the banking industry. Who is going to supervise, regulate and operate as lender of last resort with the gigantic banks that are being created? Won't multinationals shift production from one place to another when a nation gets too strict about infringements to fair competition? And should one country take upon itself the role of "defending competition" on issues that affect many other nations, as in the U. S. vs. Microsoft case?

1. What is the typical trend of businesses today? _____.
 [A] To take in more foreign funds. [B] To invest more abroad.
 [C] To combine and become bigger. [D] To trade with more countries.
2. According to the author, one of the driving forces behind M&A wave is _____.
 [A] the greater customer demands [B] a surplus supply for the market
 [C] a growing productivity [D] the increase of the world's wealth
3. From paragraph 4 we can infer that _____.
 [A] the increasing concentration is certain to hurt consumers
 [B] WorldCom serves as a good example of both benefits and costs
 [C] the costs of the globalization process are enormous
 [D] the Standard Oil trust might have threatened competition
4. Toward the new business wave, the writer's attitude can be said to be _____.
 [A] optimistic [B] objective [C] pessimistic [D] biased



C A D B



这篇短文属分析论说型,有论点有论据,第三段开头的 I believe 短语表示作者将提出自己的观点。从总体结构上讲,文章可以分为三个部分。

作者在文章开头先交代了背景:世界正经历着历史上最大规模的兼并和收购浪潮,跨国公司在国际贸易和生产方面所占比例大幅上升,这一浪潮使人们担心较小的公司和国有企业家们的作用,也担

心世界经济的稳定。文章的论点由两部分组成。

(1) 兼并重组会给消费者带来益处(第三段)。作者是这样论证的:巨大的兼并和收购浪潮的最重要的推动力与全球化进程潜在的因素一样(即:运输和通信费用的下降,贸易和投资壁垒的降低,扩大的市场所要求的能满足消费者需求的扩大运作),这些因素对消费者有利而不是有害。在第四段,作者举例说明几个石油公司的兼并不太可能对竞争产生威胁,在电信和轿车行业,兼并似乎没有伤害消费者。

(2) 人们必须警惕这股兼并潮流(最后一段第一句)。作者以提问的方式具体说明哪些问题需要警惕:对兼并后的庞大银行体系进行的监督、管理和经营;跨国公司会不会为躲避已对不正当竞争给予的严厉惩罚而将生产从一处转到另一处;一个国家是否可以在涉及许多国家的问题上扮演“捍卫竞争”的角色,如美国对微软的案例。

在论证过程中,作者对自己的论点提供的论据,有事实,有例证,有数字。

行文方式 3 事实证明型

这类文章往往有个结论,或放在开头,或放在结尾,余者为数据、科学观察这类文章往往有个结论,或放在开头,或放在结尾,余者为数据、科学观察、实验结果和引用权威等事实。它和分析论说型的不同在于这种文章没有个人观点,因此就不会有上面那些短语。阅读时先要抓住结论,然后再细心理解每项证据,可以假设自己并不信服结论,看作者如何说服读者。现在阅读一篇短文(1998年试题),分析这篇文章的特点,找出它的结论和每项证据。

Emerging from the 1980 census is the picture of a nation developing more and more regional competition, as population growth in the Northeast and Midwest reaches a near standstill.

This development — and its strong implications for US politics and economy in years ahead — has enthroned the South as America's most densely populated region for the first time in the history of the nation's head counting.

Altogether, the US population rose in the 1970s by 23.2 million people — numerically the third-largest growth ever recorded in a single decade. Even so, that gain adds up to only 11.4 percent, lowest in American annual records except for the Depression years.

Americans have been migrating south and west in larger numbers since World War II, and the pattern still prevails.

Three sun-belt states — Florida, Texas and California — together had nearly 10 million more people in 1980 than a decade earlier. Among large cities, San Diego moved from 14th to 8th and San Antonio from 15th to 10th — with Cleveland and Washington DC dropping out of the top 10.

Not all that shift can be attributed to the movement out of the snow belt, census officials say. Nonstop waves of immigrants played a role, too — and so did bigger crops of babies as yesterday's "baby boom" generation reached its child-bearing years.

Moreover, demographers see the continuing shift south and west as joined by a related but newer phenomenon: More and more, Americans apparently are looking not just for places with more jobs but with fewer people, too. Some instances —

- Regionally, the Rocky Mountain states reported the most rapid growth rate — 37.1 percent since 1970 in a vast area with only 5 percent of the US population.

- Among states, Nevada and Arizona grew fastest of all: 63.5 and 53.1 percent respectively. Except for Florida and Texas, the top 10 in rate of growth is composed of Western states with 7.5 million people — about 9 per square mile.

The flight from over-crowdedness affects the migration from snow belt to more bearable climates.

Nowhere do 1980 census statistics dramatize more the American search for spacious living than in the Far West. There, California added 3.7 million to its population in the 1970s, more than any other

state.

In that decade, however, large numbers also migrated from California, mostly to other parts of the West. Often they choose — and still are choosing — somewhat colder climates such as Oregon, Idaho and Alaska in order to escape smog, crime and other plagues of urbanization in the Golden State.

As a result, California's growth rate dropped during the 1970s, to 18.5 percent — little more than two-thirds the 1960s' growth figure and considerably below that of other Western states.

1. Discerned from the perplexing picture of population growth the 1980 census provided, America in 1970s _____.
 [A] enjoyed the lowest net growth of population in history
 [B] witnessed a southwestern shift of population
 [C] underwent an unparalleled period of population growth
 [D] brought to a standstill its pattern of migration since World War II
2. The census distinguished itself from previous studies on population movement in that _____.
 [A] it stresses the climatic influence on population distribution
 [B] it highlights the contribution of continuous waves of immigrants
 [C] it reveals the Americans' new pursuit of spacious living
 [D] it elaborates the delayed effects of yesterday's "baby boom"
3. We can see from the available statistics that _____.
 [A] California was once the most thinly populated area in the whole US
 [B] the top 10 states in growth rate of population were all located in the West
 [C] cities with better climates benefited unanimously from migration
 [D] Arizona ranked second of all states in its growth rate of population
4. The word "demographers" (line 1, paragraph 7) most probably means _____.
 [A] people in favor of the trend of democracy
 [B] advocates of migration between states
 [C] scientists engaged in the study of population
 [D] conservatives clinging to old patterns of life



B C D C



本章主要介绍了美国 1980 年人口普查所反映的人口增长、分布和迁移特点及其原因。第一至五段:给出人口普查的结果,包括净增长数量、总人口增长率及人口的分布特点;南部成为人口最稠密的地区。第六至十一段:分析人口向南部和西部迁移的原因,特别是新出现的因素:人们开始寻求更广阔的生活空间。

第一题考核的知识点是:具体细节题。文章第三段指出:“20 世纪 70 年代,美国人口总共增长了 2 320 万——从数字上看,这是有历史记载以来 10 年期间内人口增长的第三高”,A 选项中 lowest 和 C 选项中 unparalleled 都与文意不符。文章第四段谈到人口普查显示出“第二次世界大战以来,美国人不断移居西部和南部,现在这种趋势依然存在”。由此得出 B 选项是正确答案,而 D 选项与该段内容正好相反。

第二题考核的知识点是:具体细节题。第七段指出:“人口学家发现,向南部和西部地区的不断迁移还伴随着一种相关却又较新的现象:越来越多的美国人显然不再仅仅寻找有更多工作机会的地方,也在寻找人口稀少的地方”。第九段也指出:“没有哪次调查比 1980 年美国人口普查更能突出显示出美

国人迁往最西部是为了寻找更广阔的生存空间”。综合这两处,C选项正是这次人口普查显示出来的新特点。A、B、和D选项都在第六段有所提及,但作者并未强调它们是新特点,也未作详尽地阐述。

第三题考核的知识点是:综合细节题。第七段指出,在所有州中,内华达州和亚利桑那州人口增长速度最快,分别为63.5%和53.1%,因而亚利桑那州排在第二位。D选项为正确答案。

文章分别在第五段、第九段、第十段和最后一段提到加州,但是都没有涉及人口是否稀少的问题,因此A选项不正确。B选项与第七段“除了佛罗里达州(位于东部和南部)和得克萨斯州(位于中部)以外,人口增长率最高的十个州都在美国西部”不符。第十段提到,人们选择气候较冷的地区,为的是躲开“黄金州”(加利福尼亚)的烟雾等问题,可见C选项与文意不符。技巧:细节题中,定位非常重要。考生应该学会通过大写字母、时间、人名、地名等迅速定位。如本题四个选项都谈到了州或城市,而文中是从第七段开始介绍各州和城市的。因而我们应该从第七段开始定位。

第四题考核的知识点是:词义题。第七段首句出现的“demographers”与第六段首句出现的 census officials(人口普查官员)相呼应。而且该词上下文的内容都与人口有关,从而可知C选项是正确含义,其他三个选项都没有提到中心词“人口”,因此干扰性很小。同时,也可以运用构词法的知识,“demo”=“people”,“graph”=“write”,er指人,因而猜出它指“记录人口方面数据的人”。

行文方式4 问题解答型

这种类型不言自明,作者用问题吸引读者的兴趣和注意力,同时也清楚地说明自己的意图。这种方式对读者有很多有利之处。他让读者一眼就看到主题,不必另行猜测;问答式的行为看起来直截了当,可以节省阅读时间。当然,作者有时会混合使用这些方式,使情况变得复杂,但考试的短文长度有限,不可能变化多端,大多数情况下,一段中说明一个问题总以某种方式为主。

请结合“问题解答型”文章的特点阅读这篇短文(2001年试题),把握文章脉络,抓住主题。

Why do so many Americans distrust what they read in their newspapers? The American Society of Newspaper Editors is trying to answer this painful question. The organization is deep into a long self-analysis known as the journalism credibility project.

Sad to say, this project has turned out to be mostly low-level findings about factual errors and spelling and grammar mistakes, combined with lots of head-scratching puzzlement about what in the world those readers really want.

But the sources of distrust go way deeper. Most journalists learn to see the world through a set of standard templates (patterns) into which they plug each day's events. In other words, there is a conventional story line in the newsroom culture that provides a backbone and a ready-made narrative structure for otherwise confusing news.

There exists a social and cultural disconnect between journalists and their readers, which helps explain why the standard templates of the newsroom seem alien to many readers. In a recent survey, questionnaires were sent to reporters in five middle size cities around the country, plus one large metropolitan area. Then residents in these communities were phoned at random and asked the same questions.

Replies show that compared with other Americans, journalists are more likely to live in upscale neighborhoods, have maids, own Mercedeses, and trade stocks, and they're less likely to go to church, do volunteer work, or put down roots in a community.

Reporters tend to be part of a broadly defined social and cultural elite, so their work tends to reflect the conventional values of this elite. The astonishing distrust of the news media isn't rooted in inaccuracy or poor reportorial skills but in the daily clash of world views between reporters and their readers.

This is an explosive situation for any industry, particularly a declining one. Here is a troubled business that keeps hiring employees whose attitudes vastly annoy the customers. Then it sponsors lots of symposiums and a credibility project dedicated to wondering why customers are annoyed and fleeing in

large numbers. But it never seems to get around to noticing the cultural and class biases that so many former buyers are complaining about. If it did, it would open up its diversity program, now focused narrowly on race and gender, and look for reporters who differ broadly by outlook, values, education, and class.

1. What is the passage mainly about? _____.
 [A] Needs of the readers all over the world.
 [B] Causes of the public disappointment about newspapers.
 [C] Origins of the declining newspaper industry.
 [D] Aims of a journalism credibility project.
2. The results of the journalism credibility project turned out to be _____.
 [A] quite trustworthy [B] somewhat contradictory
 [C] very illuminating [D] rather superficial
3. The basic problem of journalists as pointed out by the writer lies in their _____.
 [A] working attitude [B] conventional lifestyle
 [C] world outlook [D] educational background
4. Despite its efforts, the newspaper industry still cannot satisfy the readers owing to its _____.
 [A] failure to realize its real problem
 [B] tendency to hire annoying reporters
 [C] likeliness to do inaccurate reporting
 [D] prejudice in matters of race and gender



B D C A



这篇文章的第一句便吸引了读者的注意力,引起了读者的兴趣,使其即刻明白文章的主题:公众对报纸不信任的各种原因。作者首先指出,American Society of Newspaper Editors 在从事新闻信度调查项目,努力研究分析公众对报纸不信任的各种原因,但调查结果却很肤浅,多为报道失真或拼写、语法有错等问题。至于读者究竟想要什么还是不得而知。从第三段开始,尤其是第一句 But the sources of distrust go way deeper.,作者挖掘深层次原因,指出对新闻媒体不信任不是源于报道失误或者报道技巧的拙劣,而在于报道者与读者的世界观天天都在发生冲突。这些报道者的生活方式和价值观是社会精英所享有的,其报道自然会反映这一阶层的传统价值观而不是普通人的价值观。因此,新闻记者最根本的问题在于他们的“世界观”。在最后一段,作者提出建议:花工夫去注意曾经购买报纸的许多人都抱怨文化的阶层和偏见问题;不要仅考虑种族和性别的多样性,还应雇佣那些在 worldview、价值观、受教育程度和阶层等方面迥然不同的记者。

第二章 你该懂的应试技巧

第1节 掌握“路标”词和句子

路标词 1: 继续前进

“路标”词和句子根据它们的功能可以分为好几类:最常见的有一类表示“继续前进”,即继续看下去。如:and, more, moreover, more than that, further more, also, likewise, equally important, another, first, second, in addition to... 等等。这类“路标”起的是列举同类事物或表示递进意思的作用。

路标词 2: 因果关系

诸如 thus, so, and so, therefore, consequently, accordingly, as a result 等的词或词组不但指示你继续看下去,而且还告诉你上下文存在着因果关系,或者接下来的可能是作者要告诉你的重要内容,因此,阅读时要特别警惕这些“路标”。

路标词 3: 快近尾声

还有一种“继续前进”的“路标”词更是明确,它们不但指示你继续看下去,而且暗示你“快近尾声”。它们是 as a result, finally, concluding, hence, in conclusion, to sum up 等。

路标词 4: 注意转弯

与此相对的另一类词和词组是“注意转弯”的标志,最常见的有 but, yet, while, whereas, nevertheless, otherwise, although, though, despite, instead, in spite of, not, on the contrary, however, rather, in contrast, 等等。这些词或词组标志着前后两个句子、段落或意思间的转折或对比的关系,看到它们,读者就应准备好迎接一个思路大转弯,或者说,应当开始考虑同前面相反的事或观点,这样才能预测作者的思想而不致迷惑。

路标词 5: 空间位置

除了上述两大类“路标”词和短语外,还有一些表示空间位置的词和短语(如: near, far, beside, next to, above, on the side of, across, behind 等等)。

路标词 6: 关键词和词组

除了这些表示阅读理解“方向”的或文章意思过渡的“路标”词和词组以外,英语中还有一个很重要的手段能起同样的作用,那就是关键词和词组。作者通过反复使用它们,使句与句、段与段之间的关系更清楚地得到交代,提供了要点之间的“桥梁”,给读者指明了阅读的“路子”,因此考生对此也应有足够的重视。

总之,阅读测试题的目的是考查考生是否具备从文章中获取信息的能力。所以,高效的阅读意味着将注意力放在信息上,而非语言问题上。这种信息不仅仅是利用低层次阅读手段可以直接从文章获得的字面信息,更重要的是包括学生利用高层次阅读手段,通过思维加工得到的信息:判断、归纳、推论等。同时,测试中的阅读还有别于一般获取信息的阅读,它更是一种定向理解,即要求考生在阅读文章后能快速、正确地回答命题者所设计的阅读理解题。换言之,要善于判断、把握命题者的意图,了解其

出题时处理文章的角度和主观倾向;要善于站在命题者的角度去分析、研究阅读理解题型,掌握不同题型的特点及答题要求;同时,要善于判断与问题有关的信息,阅读时要多加注意,而其他信息则可迅速掠过。

第2节 正确选项设置的6大规律

设置规律1 “主旨是解”

考研英语正确选项的第一原则就是“主旨是解”,应用于全部宏观题和许多微观题,仅根据这条原则,就可以得到很大一部分题目的正确答案。主旨是作者企图通过文章传达给你的思想。每一篇考研文章,都有非常明确的主旨,或说明作者态度,或说明一种现象,或说明一个事物等,一般可以用一句话概括。纵观所有宏观题的正确选项,全部都是和该文章主旨有密切关系,而且都是符合主旨含义的,其重要特征就是选项中出现了主旨句中的单词。凡是与文章主旨无关的,顾左右而言他的,与主旨八竿子打不着的,甚至与主旨相悖的,绝对是错误选项。

与主旨是解相对应的,就是“例子非解”,这非常有迷惑性。举个例子,文章为了说明一个现象,举例说了另一个例子。题目中问,通过这篇文章,我们可以推断出什么。如果答案的内容是例子的内容,不管你认为它有多么的正确,都是错误的选项。这一点非常有用,因为主旨句一般是概括抽象,而且不容易找,而例子都是具体的直观的,而且就在文章中很明显。所以一旦看到选项中出现了例子中的名词,或再说例子中的事情,都要高度戒备,这非常可能是错误选项。

设置规律2 “抽象概括是解”

考研英语正确选项的另外一个重要原则是:“抽象概括是解”“具体细节非解”。有些题目非常明显,四个选项都和主旨相关,有三个很具体的清晰地说出了一个有头有尾的情景或观点,有一个非常含糊抽象,糊涂深奥,不表达明确的含义,这个抽象概括的就是正确答案。大家可以参照《考研英语阅读理解11讲》,里面有很多这样的例子,书中都会有具体相关的解释。这里需要提醒大家的是,只要是非常具体的、精细的、有众多限制性的名词形容词的,往往都是错误的选项,这条在考试中也非常好用,对照着题目看看就能明白。

设置规律3 “but 后是解”

大家看考研文章,经常会出现这种情况,前面说了一个大众常识的现象,但突然有一个 but,话锋一转,开始说作者自己的观点。这个 but(有的时候是 however 等表示转折的词),非常关键。它直接提示了作者的态度,作者的观点,也就是主旨。根据“主旨是解”原则, but 后面说的内容,往往就是解。当选项中有有一个可以定位在 but 后面,其余三个不能,那这一个,往往就是解。

设置规律4 “积极向上是解”

很适用与选题目的题。如果选项表达的思想太悲观,太消极,基本上都是错误选项。而积极向上的,有希望的,阳光的选项,才是解。

设置规律5 “关键字是解”

适用于标题题。标题一般都没几个单词,其中一定要出现关键字。所谓关键字就是主旨相关的词,多是主旨句的主语,宾语等名词。当选不出来时,可以用这一条辅助选择。

最后强调一下,对于细节题,最重要的,是回文中找。如果实在排除不了,可用以上的原则辅助判断。以上的原则也可以检验你自己选出的选项的正确程度,如果你发现你选出的选项有明显的照抄原文现象,就要再三思了。