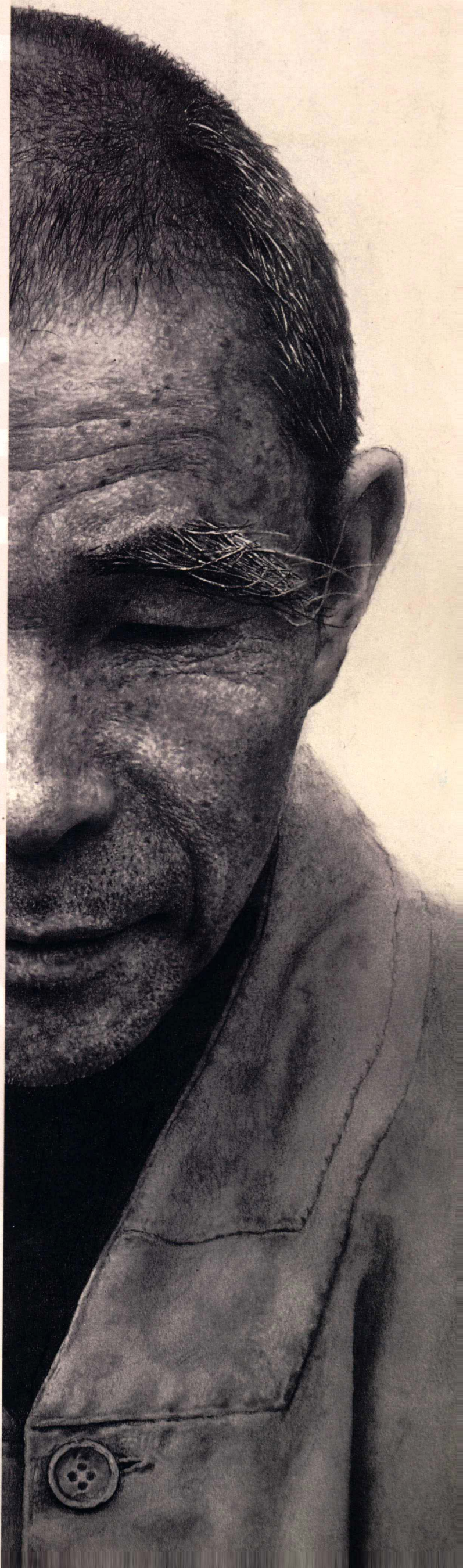


中国美术院校教材  
Textbook for Art  
Schools in China

# 应金飞

素描肖像

中国美术学院出版社





考研权威精品英语系列

# 2007 年硕士研究生入学考试 考研英语阅读 120 篇精编

(中高级版)

组 编 黑博士考研信息工作室

主 审 北京航空航天大学 李养龙

主 编 孙 瑜 (著名考研英语研究专家)

肖 克 (北京外国语大学命题专家)

编 者 王亚琴 李 阳

北京师范大学外国语学院 邱培仁

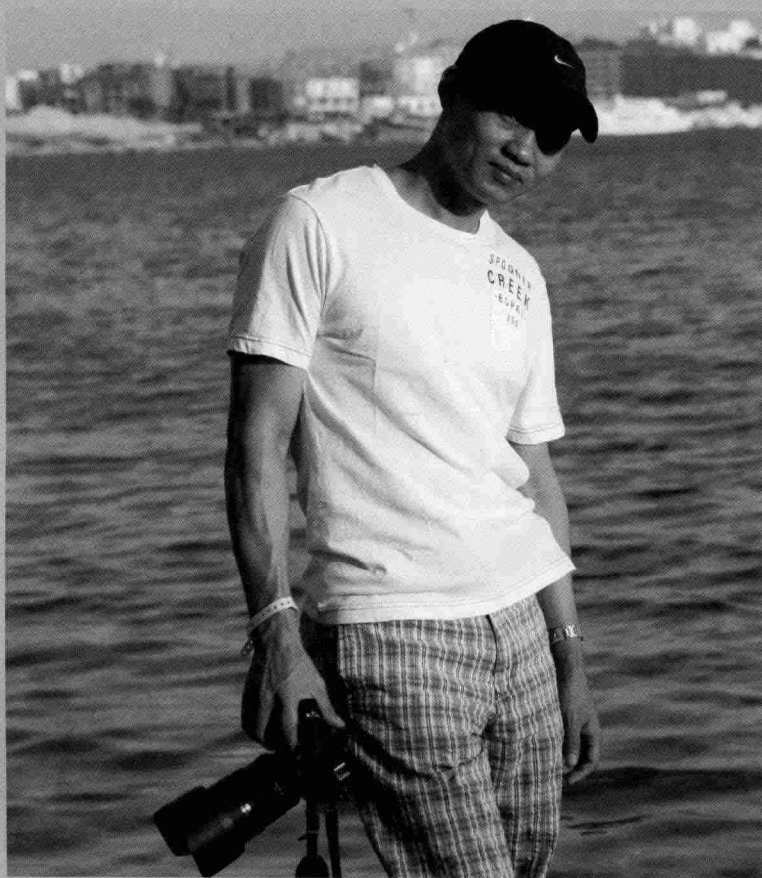
北京大学外国语学院 符志刚

清华大学外国语学院 管鸣歧

上海交通大学外国语学院 周淑莲

人民日报出版社

· 北 京 ·



应金飞，1967年生于浙江仙居。

2002年中国美术学院版画系研究生毕业，现执教于中国美术学院版画系。

作品曾获：第三届全国青年美术展览优秀作品奖、第十一届全国版画展银奖、第八届全国三版展银奖、浙江省美展金奖、浙江版画年会展一等奖、全国高等艺术院校版画教学与创作年会学院奖、浙江版画展银奖、吴作人国际美术基金会素描奖学金、第九届全国美展。

出版有《应金飞素描—学院派画家作品集》、《素描的高度》、《速写的高度》、《素描肖像—中国美术学院优秀作品集》等。

责任编辑：徐新红  
装帧设计：钱塘  
责任校对：石同兴  
责任出版：葛炜光

#### 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

素描肖像 / 应金飞编著. —杭州：中国美术学院出版社，2009.6  
中国美术学院教材  
ISBN 978-7-81083-848-1

I. 素… II. 应… III. 肖像画—素描—技法(美术)—高等学校—教材 IV. J214

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2009)第080018号

中国美术学院教材

## 应金飞/素描肖像

应金飞 编著

出品人：傅新生

出版发行：中国美术学院出版社

地址：杭州市南山路218号 / 邮编：310002

网址：www.caapress.com

经销：全国新华书店

版：杭州海洋电脑制版印刷有限公司

刷：浙江兴发印务有限公司

版次：2009年6月第1版

印次：2009年6月第1次印刷

印张：12

开本：787mm×1092mm 1/8

字数：10千

图数：96幅

印数：0001-3000

ISBN 978-7-81083-848-1

定价：50.00元

# 作者简介



肖克：北京外国语大学考研辅导专家，考研命题研究专家，北京地区阅卷组骨干成员，考研新生代实力派领军人物之一，北京大型考研班英语骨干和课题组带头人。主要代表作有：黑博士《考研英语阅读 220 篇精编》（人民日报出版社）、《考研英语阅读 120 篇精编》（人民日报出版社）、《考研英语词汇家族式巧记速记》（西安交通大学出版社）、《考研英语阅读 240 篇精编》（人民日报出版社）、《考研英语高分作文 20 天突破》（人民日报出版社）等。

肖克老师考研英语特色教学法与卓越成就：

**（一）四位一体法：**其肖氏宏观语篇分析法（阅读理解）、词汇风暴联想记忆法（词汇）、选项逻辑猜题法（解题技巧）、写作人性化模板法（作文），这四位一体法已经过连续五年考研实践的强有力证明，被考生誉为“实战派的高分宝剑”。

**（二）考前点题和命题预测：**近三年（2003 年、2004 年、2005 年）被新浪、腾讯、网易等大型网站多次隆重邀请精心制作考前点题和命题预测，为网络点击率最高的考研英语大师，其预测作文题与 06 年考研题惊人相似，被誉为“网络点题明星”。

**（三）经验丰富和广受赞誉：**其对考研英语教学和辅导的多年实践经验，对近三年命题规律的精准把握，令广大考研学子受益匪浅，深受全国考生的推崇和赞誉。在全国三十多个大中城市（北京、上海、南京、杭州、西安、武汉等地）授课辅导，志在打造中国学生超级阅读思路，主张掌握出题人命题思路，对考试命题理解独具匠心，对考生弱点、困境有深刻研究。

**（四）骄人实绩和显著效果：**最近五年培训学员累计达 20 多万人，培训学员人数全国排名前三位。讲课风格独树一帜，如交响乐般和谐，发音不是美国人胜似美国人，授课内容高效实用，针对性预测性强，信息浓缩凝练，现场气氛热烈，笑声回荡，掌声如潮，被学生誉为“提高分数最快的专家之一”，不少高分考生评价说：“跟着肖老师，英语容易得高分”。



# 命题规律透视：近15年考研英语阅读 的命题特点分析及命题方向预测

## ● 阅读理解 A 部分近 15 年命题的特点、题材、题型分析

### 一、命题的题材焦点

总结近 15 年的研究生入学试题阅读理解题的题材，不难归纳出以下几大类题材：社会热点、政治问题、经济、新科技与网络、文化、医疗保健、教育、人物、人生哲理的感悟等，分析历年试题的命题趋势，这几大类题材的分布状况详情请见下表。

### 二、题材分布状况统计分析

题材	经济	科技、网络	文化	医疗保健	人生哲理的感悟	人物	社会热点、政治问题	教育	数量(篇)
06	Passage 2	Passage 3	Passage 4				Passage 1		4
05		Passage 3	Passage 4				Passage 1,2		4
04	Passage 3	Passage 1	Passage 2					Passage 4	4
03	Passage 3	Passage 1		Passage 4			Passage 2		4
02	Passage 3	Passage 2	Passage 1	Passage 4					4
01	Passage 4	Passage 1,2			Passage 5		Passage 3		5
00	Passage 1		Passage 3		Passage 5		Passage 2,4		5
99	Passage 2	Passage 4	Passage 5				Passage 1	Passage 3	5
98		Passage 2,5	Passage 3				Passage 1,4		5
97	Passage 5		Passage 2	Passage 1,3		Passage 4			5
96	Passage 3		Passage 5		Passage 1		Passage 2	Passage 4	5
95	Passage 1	Passage 3,5			Passage 2			Passage 4	5
94	Passage 1	Passage 2		Passage 4	Passage 5			Passage 3	5
93		Passage 3	Passage 1				Passage 2		3
92		Passage 2	Passage 3				Passage 1		3

### 三、命题的题量分析

1. 从上面的表格可以看出，1992、1993 这两年的阅读文章是 3 篇，阅读题的数量从 1994 到

2001年都稳定在5篇,到2002年,由于增加了听力测试,因此阅读量由原来的5篇减到4篇。

2. 历年试题中阅读理解文章的篇幅基本保持在每篇文章400~450字左右。题材内容广泛,涉及到生活的各个方面。根据阅读理解的命题最新统计分析,介绍经济发展类的文章一共是11篇;科技类的共有15篇;文化类的一共11篇;医疗保健类的共5篇;人生哲理及感悟类的6篇;人物介绍类的1篇;社会热点话题和政治问题类的13篇;教育类的5篇。本书的编写正是基于以上这些命题内容统计并以其为核心基础的,后面精编密集强化的120篇文章均有很强的预测性和针对性,有些文章来自权威题库,有些文章是最新时文,文章题材包括经济发展类,科技类,文化、教育及人生哲理与感悟类,人物介绍类,社会热点话题和政治问题类及医学、生物类等等。另外,阅读的B部分的选材均取自于名家之手,因其是新大纲新题型,所以重点训练该部分是关键,其解题方法与技巧须高度重视。阅读的C部分的翻译选材方面也充分考虑了命题的规律和特点,主要是基于15年来的命题内容统计并以其为核心基础,题材均有一定的难度,并体现了大量的翻译技巧。

#### 四、2007年命题的题材以及题量的预测

由此可以预测,2007年阅读题的题材不会有多大的变化,文章会涉及到经济、文化、教育及与生活密切相关的热点文章,如全球抗击禽流感、欧元的流通、国际交流、世贸组织、反对恐怖主义、经济萧条、医药保健、国际金融、海湾战争、SARS等。在复习备考时应当多看各种题材的文章,特别是新闻报道,以便及时了解国际形势,如果熟悉了不同题材的文章特别是与此相关的词汇和这个领域的专业知识,考试时遇到同类文章就可以应对自如了。在题量上2007年的阅读题也不会有太大的变化,基本上是Part A保持4篇,另外还有一篇Part B(有四种备考题型)和一篇Part C翻译。

#### 五、阅读材料的命题来源分析

从历年试题命制的情况看,阅读材料主要是有关西方国家尤其是美、英、澳、加和日本等国广泛关注的社会话题。从大的方面来看,文章类型大致可以归纳为四个方面:社会生活、科普、商业经济和文化教育。

其中,社会生活和文化教育类的文章主要来源于Newsweek(新闻周刊),Times(时代周刊),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.US news.com(美国新闻在线)。

科普类文章主要来源:National Geographic(国家地理杂志),Scientific American(科学美国人),Science(科学杂志),New Scientists(新科学家),Discovery(探索杂志),Nature(自然)。

商业经济类文章主要来源于:Business Week(商业周刊),The Economist(经济学家杂志)和Wall Street Journal(华尔街杂志)。

除了上述来源,还有其他渠道:如Telegraph(英国电信日报),Independent(独立日报)和International Herald Tribune(国际先驱论坛)等。

考生在做模拟试题和仿真试题的同时,可以通过网络及其他渠道及时阅读上面提到的权威性杂志上的有关文章,以便及时了解各国最新的社会生活、科普、商业经济和文化教育领域内的新动态,捕捉考试题中阅读文章的讯息和命题脉络。我们知道,机遇是垂青有所准备的头脑

的,只要考生充分做好了阅读方面摄入量的积累以及坚持大量的阅读强化训练(300~400篇文章),那么就可以提高阅读速度和做题的准确率,在阅读理解部分的得分就可做到稳操胜券了。

## 六、阅读 A 部分文章的体裁分析

从历年的试题看,被选取的文章的体裁绝大多数(约90~95%)为议论性的、评论性的、报道性的和分析论证性的文章。很少有纯抒发情感性的,纯故事叙述性和风景描写类的文学篇章。这同在攻读硕士学位研究生期间将面对的大量概括性强、以抽象思维为主的阅读材料是相吻合的。简而言之,阅读命题的体裁大致可分为两类:议论文和说明文,常常以议论文为主(90%),说明文为辅(5~10%)。

议论文往往是考试命题的热点和重点,同时也是考生阅读的难点和失分的薄弱环节,是做题时最令他们感到头痛的地方。从改卷评卷的情况看,议论文最大的障碍是对论点的准确辨析。一般来说,议论文的论点在文章中的呈现有下面几种方式:

### 1. 直接给出观点,然后摆出事实论据进行推理论证;

#### Example

In recent years, railroads have been combining with each other, merging into super systems, causing heightened concerns about monopoly. As recently as 1995, the top four railroads accounted for under 70 percent of the total ton - miles moved by rails. Next year, after a series of mergers is completed, just four railroads will control well over 90 percent of all the freight moved by major rail carriers.

Supporters of the new supersystems argue that these mergers will allow for substantial cost reductions and better coordinated service. Any threat of monopoly, the 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.

The vast consolidation within the rail industry means that most shippers are served by only one rail company. Railroads typically charge such "captive" shippers 20 to 30 percent more than they do when another railroad is competing for the business. Shippers who feel they are being overcharged have the right to appeal to the federal government's Surface Transportation Board for rate relief, but the process is expensive, time consuming, and will work only in truly extreme cases.

Railroads justify rate discrimination against captive shippers on the grounds that in the long run it reduces everyone's cost. If railroads charged all customers the same average rate, they argue, shippers who have the option of switching to trucks or other forms of transportation would do so, leaving remaining customers to shoulder the cost of keeping up the line. It's theory to which many economists subscribe, but in practice it often leaves railroads in the position of determining which companies will flourish and which will fail. "Do we really want railroads to be the arbiters of who wins and who loses in the marketplace?" asks Martin Bercovici, a Washington lawyer who frequently represents shipper.

Many captive shippers also worry they will soon be hit with a round of huge rate increase. The



railroad industry as a whole, despite its brightening fortuning 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 年 text 3)

在这篇文章中, 作者开门见山地提出论点: In recent years, railroads have been combining with each other, merging into super systems, causing heightened concerns about monopoly. 紧接着围绕这一论点从正反两方面展开论述。这种“开宗明义”式地呈现论点的文章结构形式在议论文中是最常见的, 考生只要抓住论点, 分辨清楚论点和论据的关系, 那么就可以抓住本篇文章的“灵魂”性的东西, 即文章的本质了, 而阅读题的题目设计也往往是围绕论点进行的, 只要做到这一点, 做题的准确率就会大大提高。

## 2. 先给出各种事实依据, 最后总结观点;

### Example

It is said that in England death is pressing, in Canada inevitable and in California optional. Small wonder. Americans' life expectancy has nearly doubled over the past century. Failing hips can be replaced, clinical depression controlled, cataracts removed in a 30-minute surgical procedure. Such advances offer the aging population a quality of life that was unimaginable when I entered medicine 50 years ago. But not even a great health-care system can cure death—and our failure to confront that reality now threatens this greatness of ours.

Death is normal; we are genetically programmed to disintegrate and perish, even under ideal conditions. We all understand that at some level, yet as medical consumers we treat death as a problem to be solved. Shielded by third -part payers from the cost of our care, we demand everything that can possibly be done for us, even if it's useless. The most obvious example is late -stage cancer care. Physicians—frustrated by their inability to cure the disease and fearing loss of hope in the patient—too often offer aggressive treatment far beyond what is scientifically justified.

In 1950, the U. S. spent \$ 12.7 billion on health care. In 2002, the cost will be \$ 1540 billion. Anyone can see this trend is unsustainable. Yet few seem willing to try to reverse it. Some scholars conclude that a government with finite resources should simply stop paying for medical care that sustains life beyond a certain age—say 83 or so. Former Colorado governor Richard Lamm has been quoted as saying that the old and infirm “have a duty to die and get out of the way”, so that younger, healthier people can realize their potential.

I would not go that far. Energetic people now routinely work through their 60s and beyond, and remain dazzlingly productive. At 78, Viacom chairman Sumner Redstone jokingly claims to be 53. Supreme Court Justice Sandra Day O'Connor is in her 70s, and former surgeon general C. Everett Koop chairs an Internet start-up in his 80s. These leaders are living proof that prevention works and that we can manage the health problems that come naturally with age. As a mere 68-year-old, I wish



to age as productively as they have.

Yet there are limits to what a society can spend in this pursuit. Ask a physician, I know the most costly and dramatic measures may be ineffective and painful. I also know that people in Japan and Sweden, countries that spend far less on medical care, have achieved longer, healthier lives than we have. As a nation, we may be overfunding the quest for unlikely cures while underfunding research on humbler therapies that could improve people's lives. (2003年 text 4)

在这篇文章中，作者给出了各个国家以及美国在不同时代有关医疗费用的分布状况，最后在文章末尾得出结论：As a nation, we may be overfunding the quest for unlikely cures while underfunding research on humbler therapies that could improve people's lives。先大量呈现事实和论据，在充分展示各种观点的基础上，最后提出作者自己的观点，这种“水到渠成”式的呈现论点的方式在议论文写作中很常见，考生要熟悉这种写作方法，在阅读此类文章时就可以快速捕捉到论点，也就抓住了本篇文章的精髓了，那么做阅读题也就不在话下了。

### 3. 事实和观点交叉出现，观点蕴涵其中，在字里行间达到阐明观点的目的；

#### Example

A history of long and effortless success can be a dreadful handicap, but, if properly handled, it may become a driving force. When the United States entered just such a glowing period after the end of the Second World War, it had a market eight times larger than any competitor, giving its industries unparalleled economies of scale. Its scientists were the world's best, its workers the most skilled. America and Americans were prosperous beyond the dreams of the Europeans and Asians whose economies the war had destroyed.

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 invented and which sat at the heart of the new computer age, was going to be the next casualty.

All of this caused a crisis of confidence. Americans stopped taking prosperity for granted. They began to believe that their way of doing business was failing, and that their incomes would therefore shortly begin to fall as well. The mid-1980s brought one inquiry after another into the causes of America's industrial decline. Their sometimes sensational findings were filled with warnings about the growing competition from overseas.

How things have changed! In 1995 the United States can look back on five years of solid growth while Japan has been struggling. Few Americans attribute this solely to such obvious causes as a devalued dollar or the turning of the business cycle. Self-doubt has yielded to blind pride. "American industry has changed its structure, has gone on a diet, has learnt to be more quick-witted," according to Richard Cavanaugh, executive dean of Harvard's Kennedy School of Gov-

eminent. "It makes me proud to be an American just to see how our businesses are improving their productivity," says Stephen Moore of the Cato Institute, a think-tank in Washington, DC. And William Sahlman of the Harvard Business School believes that people will look back on this period as "a golden age of business management in the United States." (2000 年 text 1)

在这篇文章中, 主题句既不在首段, 也不在末段, 这就需要考生综合各段内容, 通过分析和归纳自己判断出主题句。从全文看, 文章叙述美国经济从繁荣到衰败再到繁荣的过程, 而且特别强调竞争给美国带来 90 年代的经济复苏, 所以这就是文章的主旨。这类议论文相对来说难度较大, 要求考生具备较强的分析问题和归纳问题的综合能力。这也是作为未来的研究人才必须具备的能力。我们知道, 能力来源于实践, 考生要经过大量的阅读实践, 多读类似体裁的文章, 能力也就自然培养出来了。

#### 4. 先给出反面观点, 然后通过各种事实反证它的错误;

这一类是难点, 最容易让考生摸不着头脑。因为文章中给出的错误观点往往在人们的头脑中根深蒂固, 所以考生往往会顺着这个错误观点读下去, 由于忽略了文章中关键的转折句, 所以最后彻底读乱了, 当然做题时也会错误百出。

#### Example (2000年text 5)

If ambition is to be well regarded, the rewards of ambition—wealth, distinction, control over one's destiny—must be deemed worthy of the sacrifices made on ambition's behalf. If the tradition of ambition is to have vitality, it must be widely shared; and it especially must be highly regarded by people who are themselves admired, the educated not least among them. In an odd way, however, it is the educated who have claimed to have given up on ambition as an ideal. What is odd is that they have perhaps most benefited from ambition – if not always their own then that of their parents and grandparents. There is a heavy note of hypocrisy in this, a case of closing the barn door after the horses have escaped – with the educated themselves riding on them.

.....

The attacks on ambition are many and come from various angles; its public defenders are few and unimpressive, where they are not extremely unattractive. As a result, the support for ambition as a healthy impulse, a quality to be admired and fixed in the mind of the young, is probably lower than it has ever been in the United States. This does not mean that ambition is at an end, that people no longer feel its stirrings and promptings, but only that, no longer openly honored, it is less openly professed. Consequences follow from this, of course, some of which are that ambition is driven underground, or made sly. Such, then, is the way things stand: on the left angry critics, on the right stupid supporters, and in the middle, as usual, the majority of earnest people trying to get on in life.

在这篇文章中, 作者给出了一系列关于“雄心”的反论, 然后在字里行间蕴涵了一种正面观点: 尽管人们对“雄心”存在偏见, 但正当的“雄心”是人们应该追求的, 人们对它的态度应该是积极和热情的。

另外, 有些文章是讽喻式, 满篇反话, 可是考生读不出来, 这就造成自己的答案与正确答案背道而驰。在阅读这类文章时, 一定要着重注意表示转折关系和对比关系的短语和表达, 如: however, but, in fact, yet, though, actually, on the other hand 等, 转折后的内容常常是作者真正表达的内容。对比类的表达常用: unlike, different from, until, not so much as 等词语引导,



考的是对比双方的属性。因此,考生要着重把握作者转折后的观点和对比的观点,分辨哪一个观点是正面观点,哪一个是用来衬托正面观点的。对于文章和题干中出现的将两种人或两种观点进行对比时,考生要准确把握每一种的特点,避免被张冠李戴的选项所迷惑。

因此,只有正确把握文章结构,找到关键词句,找准论点,结合论据论证,才能准确、直接地理解出题者的意图,选出正确答案。

## ● 考研阅读获取高分的核心技巧与方法

### 一、阅读题测试的方向和题目设计的内容(重要考查点)

除了了解文章的题材和体裁,更重要的是要牢牢把握住阅读命题测试的方向和题目设计的内容,即阅读题的考查点在什么地方,如何正确把握?事实上,历年试题中所有的阅读题题干设计基本上都可以归结为两大类:

#### 1. Global questions (关于主旨推断题)

#### 2. Local questions (关于细节推断题)

下面我们以图表的形式直观地看一下近15年这两大类题目的分布状况:

	Global questions (主旨题)	Local questions (细节或局部题)
06	25、30、35 (3题)	21、22、23、24、26、27、28、29、31、32、33、34、36、37、38、39、40 (17题)
05	22、32、39 (3题)	23、24、25、27、28、31、33、34、36、37、40 (11题)
04	52、55、60 (3题)	41、42、44、46、47、53、54 (7题)
03	53、58、60 (3题)	41、42、43、44、45、46、47、48、49、50、51、52、54、55、56、57、59 (17题)
02	43、45、48、50、54、55、57、60 (8题)	41、42、44、46、47、49、51、52、53、56、58、59 (12题)
01	52、58、59、66、70 (5题)	51、53、54、55、56、57、60、61、62、63、64、65、67、68、69 (15题)
00	53、57、58、59、62、65、67 (7题)	51、52、54、55、56、60、61、64、66、63、68、69、70 (13题)
99	54、56、60、62、64、68、70 (7题)	51、52、53、55、57、58、59、61、63、65、66、67、69 (13题)
98	54、55、58、61、62、67、70 (7题)	51、52、53、56、57、59、60、63、64、65、66、68、69 (13题)
97	55、60、62、66、69 (5题)	51、52、53、54、56、57、58、59、61、63、64、65、67、68、70 (15题)
96	56、61、62、66、67、70 (6题)	51、52、53、54、55、57、58、59、60、63、64、65、68、69 (14题)
95	54、60、66、67、68、70 (6题)	51、52、53、55、56、57、58、59、61、62、63、64、65、69 (14题)
94	53、54、58、67、69、61、70 (7题)	51、52、55、56、57、59、60、62、63、64、65、66、68 (13题)
93	34、38、40、45 (4题)	31、32、33、35、36、37、39、41、42、43、44 (11题)
92	37、44、45 (3题)	31、32、33、34、35、36、38、39、40、41、42、43 (12题)

从上面的表格可以看出,主旨推断题的比例基本保持在 20%—30%,细节推断题的比例在 70%—80%,这是最近十多年来阅读理解命题的一条重要规律,提醒考生高度重视!

## 二、阅读理解题题干的类型

### 1. 主旨题的题型大致包括:

#### 1) 文章的中心或主题是什么?

即:

(1) The passage is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.

(2) What is the main point the author makes in the passage?

(3) Which of the following best reflects the main idea of the passage?

(4) What is the main topic for this passage?

(5) The proper subject of this article is \_\_\_\_\_.

#### 2) 文章最好的题目是什么?

即: The best title for this passage might be \_\_\_\_\_.

#### 3) 作者的写作意图是什么?

即: The passage was written to explain \_\_\_\_\_.

#### 4) 作者的态度是怎样的?

即: The attitude of the author is \_\_\_\_\_.

### 2. 细节推断题的题型大致包括:

#### 1) 某些关键性句子的潜在含义或言外之意是什么?

即: What is the meaning of the sentence "... "in the first paragraph ?

#### 2) 某些段落的意思是什么?

即:

(1) From the first (second, third, etc.) paragraph, we learn that \_\_\_\_\_.

(2) From the last (first, second, etc.) the conclusion can be drawn that \_\_\_\_\_.

(3) We learn from the first (last, etc.) that \_\_\_\_\_.

#### 3) 词义猜测;

即: The word "demographers" (Line 1, Paragraph 7) most probably means \_\_\_\_\_.

#### 4) 引用的某些事例的作用是什么?

即: The purpose of the example "... "in this passage is \_\_\_\_\_.

#### 5) 由已知的信息可以推测出什么信息?

即:

(1) From the passage we learn (infer) that \_\_\_\_\_.

(2) What can be inferred from the passage?

(3) What the author tries to suggest may be interpreted as \_\_\_\_\_.

一般来说,主旨题的难度要比细节推断题的难度大,只有当考生充分理解了文章之后才能判断正确,对于细节推断题来说,难度相对来说要小,只有理解了相关的段落或句子,就能判断正确,但是在文章中对于与此题相关的信息务必要找准确。



### 三、答题核心技巧

#### 1. 正确理解题干是做题的关键

不管对于哪一种类型的题目，要把握住一个原则，必须充分理解作者的写作意图和思路，而不要附加自己的主观臆断，否则在理解上容易出现偏差，做题的正确率不高。另外，审题也很重要，正确理解题干是做题的关键，在设置选项时，往往有几个看起来很接近的干扰选项，只有当你正确理解了题干和每个选项的准确含义后，才能着手做题。

下面，我们以简单的阅读材料，以题干设计中出现频率最高的四种问题为例，来分析如何审题和解答这类题目。

#### 1) 如果用 *because* 提问，如何回答？

##### Example 1

In 1965 there was little stealing during the darkness, and fewer than 100 people were caught by the police. In 1977, nearly 400 people were sent to the police but far more disappeared into the darkness of the night. The number of policemen at hand was far from enough and they were wisely stopped from using their guns against the mobs that were far more than them and that included armed men.

Question: In 1977 many mobs managed to escape the police because\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the police could not see them in the darkness
- B. many of them carried guns
- C. there were not enough policemen to catch them all
- D. they were hidden inside big building

一旦用 *because* 来提问，那么选择的“原因”必须是直接原因和根本原因。在这道题的四个选项中，B 和 D 是明显的干扰选项，它们与原文不符或它们提供的信息在文章中未涉及，首先应排除掉；而在 A 和 C 的选项中，对于 A 项，可以进行反向推理，即：既然有 400 个暴徒被送进了警察局，那么警察怎么能看不见他们呢？所以 A 的表述就不合理。最后再验证一下 C 项：根据原文：but far more disappeared into the darkness of the night. The number of policemen at hand was far from enough ... 由此可见，C 才是问题的直接原因和根本原因。

##### Example 2

...The example of Cubatao shows that international companies are not acting in a responsible way either. A number of the factories in the town are owned by large companies from France, Italy, and the U.S.. They are doing things in Brazil that they would not be able to do at home. If they caused the same amount of pollution at home, they would be severely punished or even put out of business.

Question: Some foreign companies like to set up their plant in Brazil because they\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. think Brazil is suitable for them to invest in
- B. will not be severely punished if they cause pollution in Brazil
- C. can make much money and they do not have to pay Brazilian workers much
- D. can act in an irresponsible way in Brazil where there are no pollution laws

很明显, C 项是干扰选项, D 的表达与原文不符, A 项的表达太泛, 是次要原因, 不是直接原因和根本原因, 而 B 项是直接原因和根本原因。因此, 在做这类题目时, 一定要选择直接原因和根本原因, 而避免次要原因和无关痛痒的原因。

## 2) 如何做推理类的题, 即: *From "...", we can infer that* \_\_\_\_\_

### Example 1

... We always seem to find something funny and amusing in incidents caused by people's forgetfulness or absent-mindedness. Stories about absent-minded professors have been told for years, and we never get tired of hearing new ones. Unfortunately, however, absent-mindedness is not always funny. There are times when "tricks" of our memory can cause us great trouble.

Question: From the sentence "we never get tired of hearing new ones" we can infer that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. we enjoy hearing new stories about absent-mindedness of professors
- B. we don't want to know anything more about absent-mindedness of professors
- C. we will never get tired of listening to new stories about absent-mindedness
- D. absent-mindedness happens not only to professors but to many other people

对于这类题目, 在选择时一定不能选文章中的原话, 因为这样, 你选出的答案与 "infer" 不符, 那么肯定是错误的。有的考生往往会首先选择文章中的原话, 认为这是绝对正确的, 可是对于这类题, 却正是错误所在。这道题的正确选项为: D。

### Example 2

The speed which an animal lives is determined by measuring the rate at which it uses oxygen. A chicken, for example, uses one-half cubic centimeter of oxygen every hour for each gram it weighs. The tiny shrew-mouse uses four cubic centimeters of oxygen every hour for each gram it weighs. Because it uses oxygen eight times as fast, it is said that the shrew-mouse is living eight times as fast as the chicken. The smallest of the warm-blooded animals, the humming bird, lives a hundred times as fast as an elephant. There is a limit to how small a warm-blooded animal can be. A mammal or bird that weighed only two and a half grams would starve to death.

Question: Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

- A. There is no limit as to how large a warm-blooded animal can be.
- B. The humming bird lives faster than any other warm-blooded animal.
- C. Small animals have less skin for their body weight than large ones.
- D. The humming bird is the smallest of the warm-blooded animals.

由于 D 项的内容与原文相符, 有的考生就会毫不犹豫地选择 D 项, 这是错误的, 因为他未能体现出题干中的 "infer" 的含义。本题的正确答案是 B。

一般来说, 在推理或推测类的试题中, 干扰选项有下面的特点: ①只是原文的简单复述, 而非推断出来的结论, 把直接表达当成间接推理; ②看似从原文推断出来的结论, 然而实际上与原文不符, 例如把原文的原因变成了选项中的结果, 把原文的手段变成了选项中的目的; ③根据常识判断是正确的, 然而不是在文章事实或上下文逻辑基础上推理而得出的观点, 与原文



信息不符，因此，考生要注意不能根据自己的主观想法或生活经验去推理，因为命题者考查的是考生去揣摩作者意图的能力；④虽然以文章提供的事实或内在逻辑为推理依据，但推理过头，概括过度；⑤有部分选项的内容纯属编造。

正确项往往具有以下的特点：①不是文中明确说明的内容，因为即使符合原文，没有引申推理就不是正确选项；②如果四个选项全能凭常识判断，其中含义深刻的是正确选项；或惟一不是常识项的是正确选项。

根据推理引申试题的特点，考生在解答时要注意以下两点：首先，考生在浏览全文时，一要留意那些似乎话中有话的间接表达句。它们往往采用说半句、打比喻、反过来讲的方式，留有让考生自己作结论或推理的余地。二要留意含义深刻或结构复杂的句子。考生对作者表达的意思不能一下子看透，它们都是命题点所在。

### 3) 如何选择文章最好的题目

#### Example 1

Calgary, a tourist center in Canada, is said to be a city with best smells. The secret lies in two things: strict laws and good official workers. About 50 people work in a special way. They walk about the city, smelling everywhere. Hardly any smell escapes their noses, for their noses are much better than machines. Once every two weeks, the smellers reported to the government. If a factory is reported to be bad-smelled, it has no choice but to close unless it makes its smell nice in a week's time.

Question: The best title for this passage is \_\_\_\_\_.

A. Special Workers

☒ B. A Good-Smelling City

C. A Tourist Center

D. Strict Laws

A 和 D 的选项太偏，C 的选项过大，只有 B 的选项准确。在做选择文章题目这类题时，一定要遵循：准、全、精的原则。

#### Example 2

... When coffee arrives at an instant coffee factory, it has already been roasted and ground. In the factory through several processes we get strong "coffee liquor". To make instant coffee powder, the coffee liquor is poured through large cylindrical driers at a temperature of 250. Granulated coffee is made by freeze-drying. The process is a secret one and is passed from one family of makers to the next ...

Question: The best title for this passage is \_\_\_\_\_.

A. Instant Coffee

B. Coffee Powder

C. Coffee Factories

D. Coffee Products

由于全文都在讲咖啡，所以中心词是 Coffee，只有 A 项是关于 Coffee 的，因此 A 为正确答案。

因此，做这类题时，一定要注意：你所选择的“题目”必须与原文内容相符，即准确；还要能全面概括文章涉及到的所有主要信息，即：全面；最后，你的选择还要精练、幽默和风趣，因为“题目”要有吸引力，能引起读者阅读的兴趣。

#### 4) 如何做好正误判断题

此类试题多根据文章的一段或数段提问,考查考生在现实生活中的阅读技能,即快速、准确寻找所需信息的能力。这种题目因为覆盖面较广,搜索定位时间较长,因而难度较大,容易给考生带来心理压力。因此考生遇到此类题型时,首先要调整心理状态,细致冷静地返回到文章中去寻找答案。

其解题三步骤如下:首先,读懂题干和四个选项的内容,提炼和记忆它们的主要意思;其次,带着问题去阅读文章,扫描和搜寻信息点,与题目不相关的句子和语段很快掠过,相关信息语言区域则要放慢速度,细致地对照原文和选项提供的信息;最后,“对号入座”,找到解题范围后,立刻排除明显的干扰项,然后“逐个突破”,对余下的选项进行筛选,使选项的范围越来越小,判断的准确率越来越高。

正误判断题有两种题型:一正三误和三正一误,即要求考生找出四个选项中惟一正确的一个和要求考生判断哪一个选项与文章不符。

这中间应该特别提到的是后者,又称**排除型**。其特点是题干中常常含有否定意义词汇 except, not(mentioned / true), least 等,要求考生辨认哪些细节文章中未提及。解此类题也遵循上面的三个步骤。在对号入座时,可以将原文中提到的内容划线,表示是排除的内容;无法对号的即是答案。

#### Example (2000 年 text 4)

...While often praised by foreigners for its emphasis on the basics, Japanese education tends to stress test taking and mechanical learning over creativity and self-expression. “those things that do not show up in the test scores—personality, ability, courage or humanity—are completely ignored,” says Toshiki kaifu, chairman of the liberal Democratic Party’s education committee. “frustration against this kind of thing leads kids to drop out and run wild.” Last year Japan experienced 2,125 incidents of school violence, including 929 assaults on teachers. Amid the outcry, many conservative leaders are seeking a return to the prewar emphasis on moral education. Last year Mitsue Setoyama, who was then education minister, raised eyebrows when he argued that liberal reforms introduced by the American occupation authorities after World War II had weakened the “Japanese morality of respect for parents.”

...

Which of the following is TRUE according to the author?

- A. Japanese education is praised for helping the young climb the social ladder.
- B. Japanese education is characterized by mechanical learning as well as creativity.
- C. More stress should be placed on the cultivation of creativity.
- D. Dropping out leads to frustration against test taking.

题意为:根据作者的观点,下面哪一个论述是正确的?选项 A 的意思是:日本教育由于帮助年轻人爬上社会阶梯而受到赞赏;选项 B 的意思是:日本教育的特色是机械学习和富有创造性的学习兼而有之;选项 C 的意思是:更多的重点应该放在开拓学生的创造性上;选项 D 的意思是:辍学导致测试受挫。根据文章第三段前三句话,虽然日本的教育因强调基础知识而经常受到外国人的赞扬,但是它往往强调考试和机械学习,而不重视创造性和自我表现。“在



考分中得不到体现的那些东西—个性、能力、勇气或人性—完全被忽视”，执政的自民党教育委员会主席 Toshiki Kaifu 说，“对这类事情灰心丧气，致使孩子辍学、放荡不羁。”由此可见，C 与原文相符，故为正确答案。

所以，做这类题时，排除法是非常有效的方法，排除与原文不吻合的选项，保留与原文一致的选项。

## 2. 正确理解词义非常重要

从 2006 年和 2005 年的试题来看，文章中出现了很多生僻的单词，这给阅读理解带来了一定的难度，但是只要掌握合理的阅读技巧，即使这些词是生词，也不影响你的阅读理解，这个阅读技巧就是猜测词义，一般来说，在一个生单词的前后或左右都有关于这个单词的解释，有时候是用定语从句，有时候是举例说明，有时是同义词或近义词替换，总之，只要细心观察，都能正确理解这些词的含义。

下面着重讲一下如何猜测词义，提高阅读技巧。

### 1. 先判断某些词有没有进行精确猜测的必要；

如: We had little food with us, only a few biscuits and some chocolate.

此句中假设 biscuits 生词，那么我们无法说出它的意思是什么，但能够知道它与 food 这一词同属于一类，不知道其精确意义也不会影响对基本句意的理解。

### 2. 强化词汇分析技能，扩大词缀范围，突出词根作用，根据构词法作出判断。要记住像 in-, re-, dis-, -al, -ism, -ment 等常用的前后缀；

### 3. 根据文中对某一生词的直接或间接解释来弄清该词的含义；

如 The olfactory organ is the nose. 假定此句中 olfactory 为生词，我们可根据 organ 的意思及 nose 推知其含义“嗅觉的”。

### 4. 根据定语从句猜测词义；

e.g. Some computer scientists are developing artificial-intelligence machines that they say will think like people. 根据定语从句，可猜测 artificial-intelligence 之意为“人工智能”。

### 5. 根据举例猜测词义；

恰当的举例能够提供猜测生词的重要线索。e.g. The consequences of epochal events such as wars and great scientific discoveries are not confined to a small geographical area as they were in the past.

句子中“战争”和“重大科学发现”是生词的实例，通过它们我们可以猜出 epochal 的大致词义是“重要的”。

### 6. 根据句子的同义、反义、同等、同位关系作出判断，如 The boy works very hard, and his sister is also diligent, 该句中的 also 使我们知道 diligent 应该与 work hard 同义。

### 7. 根据因果关系猜测词义；

一定的原因导致一定的结果，原因和结果之间自有逻辑上的联系。因此，原因不清楚可以根据结果部分来推断，结果部分语义不明则可根据原因部分来分析。

### 8. 根据同义词的替代关系猜测词义。