大学生热门考试 必备用书馆配经典系列

一考研英语大纲配套阅读理解 30天30篇

▶ 全国考研英语大纲配套教材专家委员会

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考研英语阅读理解

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Directions: Read the following text. Answer the questions below the text by choosing A, B, C or D. Mark your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

Forget expats. Western companies doing business in Asia are now looking to locals to fill the most important jobs in the region. Behind the switch, experts say, are several factors, including a leveled playing ground in which Western companies must approach newly empowered Asia companies and consumers as equals and clients — not just manufacturing partners.

Companies now want executives who can secure deals with local businesses and governments without the aid of a translator, and who understand that sitting through a three-hour dinner banquet is often a key part of the negotiating process in Asia, experts say. "It's a strategic necessity to be integrated into the culture. Otherwise the time to learn all of it takes forever." said Arie Y. Lewin, a professor of strategy and international business at Duke University's Fuqua School of Business.

To help companies to fill Asia-based executive roles, at least two search firms — Spencer Stuart and Korn/Ferry International — say they have begun classifying executives in four broad categories: Asia natives steeped in local culture but educated in the U.S. or Europe; the foreigner who has lived and worked in Asia for a long time; a person of Asian descent who was born or raised in a Western country but has little exposure to Asia; and the local Asian executive who has no western experience.

For companies seeking local expertise, both firms said the first category is by far the most sought-after. But Mr. Johnson said those candidates are difficult to find and retain, and they can command salaries of \$750,000 to \$1 million — on par with, and sometimes more than their expat counterparts.

Bob Damon, president of recruiter Korn/Ferry International's North American operations, said the current talent pool for executive roles is so limited that most top Asia executives simply rotate from one Western company to another. Foreigners with no Asian experience, on the other

1. Western companies doing business in Asia have changed their recruiting strategy because of

hand, need not to apply, recruiters said. Spencer Stuart's Johnston said he occasionally receives inquiries from Western middle managers, proclaiming that they are finally ready to make a career move to the region. He advises them that "there is nothing about their experience that is

For fast food company Yum Brands Inc., CEO David Novak calls his

Asia-bred regional head and executive team" our single biggest competitive advantage". Thanks to Yum's China leaders, Mr. Novak says, KFC began serving rice porridge and soy milk or breakfast, and Pizza Hut now offers an afternoon tea menu - both of which have been big hits among local

[A] a passion for Asian market expansion.

[B] an urge to reduce operational costs.

[C] a desire to secure their leading positions.

[D] an environment of fair competition.

2. It is indicated in Paragraphs 2 and 3 that the most desired quality of executives is

[A] communicative competence.

B expertise in local cultures.

[C] basic negotiating skills.

interesting or relevant to Asia."

customers.

[D] wide experience in culture.

3. The phrase "on par with (Paragraph 4) most probably means

[A] coming to.

[B] equal to.

[C] amounting to.

[D] close to.

4. The example of Yum Brands Inc. is intended to show

[A] the fulfillment of its executive roles.

[B] the success of regional fast food.

[C] the cultural expertise of its executives.

[D] the popularity of its served food.

5. Which of the following is the text mainly about?

[A] Superiorities of local executives.

- [B] Understanding customer needs.
- [C] Integration into the local culture.
- [D] Recommendations from search firms.

【参考答案】

1. D; 2. B; 3. B; 4. C; 5. A

【篇章导读】

全文的中心议题是"亚洲外籍高管所剩无几(Asia's Endangered Species:The Expat)"。本文属于典型的"问题 — 解决"的写作思路。

贯穿全文的关键词为"亚洲高管(Asian CEOs)""公司(companies)" "文化专长(cultural expertise)"等。

- 第1段讲述了在亚洲经营的西方公司寻求当地高管。
- 第2段阐释文化专长的重要性。
- 第3段讲述了两家猎头公司对高管的分类。
- 第4段讲述了精通当地文化的高管难以找寻和维持。
- 第5段讲述了这类高管在人才库中稀缺。
- 第6段使用具体成功的范例说明文化知识的重要性。

【思路解析】

- 1. [D]。题干问:"在亚洲经营的西方公司已经改变了其猎才策略,原因是什么?"出处可定位在第1段。根据文章,"西方公司改变了用人策略"(第1段:the switch)。其原因便是"公平的竞争环境"(第1段:a leveled playing ground),"以平等的生意伙伴和委托人身份,与新近崛起的亚洲公司和消费者打交道"(第1段:as equals and clients)。据此,选项[D]正确。选项[A]和[C]显然脱离了本文的内容。而选项[B]中的"成本"似乎与原文第4段中高管的酬金有关,但不符合文章的中心议题,也不符合题干的要求。
- 2. [B]。题干问:"第 2、3 段表明,最受青睐的高管素质是什么?"出处定位在第 2、3 段。在这两个段落中,作者反复讨论的是高管需要"文化专长"这一关键概念(第 2 段: integrated into the culture;第 3 段: steeped in local



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culture)。对亚洲文化的熟谙是一个重要的概念。故此,选项[B]最佳。选项 [A]和[C]似乎与原文"谈判过程"(第2段:negotiating process)相关,但文中着重强调的是"文化专长"。选项[D]虽然也表达出了"文化"这一概念,但原文侧重于"精通亚洲的当地文化"(第3段:steeped in local culture),而非 [D]中的"广泛"(wide)。

- 3. [B]。题干问:"与第 4 段中"on par with"意义最接近的是什么?"定位在第 4 段。出处的语句谈论的重点是:专业人才所需的薪水。从语句之间的一致性和连贯性看,"他们的薪水高达 75 万至 100 万美元,与外籍专业技术人士……或更高"。此外,"par"与"-para-"相关(例如在"parallel"中),含义是"相似和类似"。因此,选项[B]最佳。选项[A]和[C]虽与数字相关,但原文是两个数字之间的对照,而非数字的总和。选项[D]不如[B]精准。
- 4. [C]。题干问:"作者提到百胜餐饮集团的例子,旨在说明什么?"定位在第6段。从全文看,该段从另外一个角度对高管的文化底蕴的作用进行了评价,而百胜集团这一实例正是说明了这一观点。因此,选项[C]正确。选项[B]和[D]也许符合该实例本身的情况,但是题干问的不是细节信息,而是观点。选项[A]似乎与文章相关,但脱离了本文的宏观线索,即"高管的文化专长"。
- 5. [A]。题干问:"本文的主旨是什么?"从各段的文眼来看,第1段谈论在亚洲经营的西方公司改变了聘用高管的策略。第2段具体阐释了对高管对当地文化认知的要求。第3、4段谈论了既有管理经验又有亚洲文化底蕴的高管难以找到。而最后两段谈论了这一类型高管的价值、作用和优势。综合这些信息,选项[A]最佳。选项[B]以偏概全,它只涉及原文最后一段的细节信息,即顾客的口味。同样的道理,选项[D]只涉及文章第3、4段的信息。选项[B]中"integration(融入)"脱离了文章,原文侧重对当地文化的"精通"(expertise, steeped)。

【参考译文】

找高管别再考虑外籍人士了。目前,在亚洲经营的西方公司希望由当地 人担任该地区要职。专家称,该转变背后有若干因素。其中包括公平的竞争 环境。西方公司须以平等的生意伙伴和委托人身份,与新近崛起的亚洲公司 和消费者打交道,而不能只把其当作制造伙伴。

专家说,目前,公司需要高管在不借助翻译的情况下就能从当地企业和政

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府手中拉到生意,而且需要高管了解,在亚洲,一场三个小时的晚宴通常是谈判过程的关键环节。杜克大学福库商学院战略和国际商务教授 Arie Y.Lewin说:"融入当地文化是战略需要。否则,单靠后天学习永远没法彻底熟悉这种文化。"

为帮助公司填补其亚洲区高管职位,至少有史宾莎和光辉国际这两家猎头公司表示,他们开始将高管划分为四类:精通当地文化但在欧美接受教育的亚洲本地人;长期在亚洲工作和生活的外国人;在西方国家出生和生长的但对亚洲知之甚少的亚裔人士;没有西方阅历的亚洲当地高管。

两家公司均表示,对于寻求本地专业人才的公司来说,第一种类型最吃香。但约翰逊先生说,很难找到和留住这样的人才,他们的薪水高达 75 万至 100 万美元,与外籍专业技术人士持平或更高。

猎头公司光辉国际北美业务部总裁 Bob Damon 说,目前高管人才库非常有限,因而大多数顶级亚洲高管可以在西方公司之间轻易跳槽。猎头公司称,另一方面,没有亚洲阅历的外籍人士没有必要申请亚洲高管职位。史宾莎的 Johnston 先生说,他偶尔会收到西方中层经理人的询问,称自己已下决心到亚洲谋求职业的发展。他给的忠告是,"他们的阅历对亚洲的职位没有意义,不适合在亚洲发展。"

快餐公司百胜餐饮集团首席执行官 David Novak 将公司在亚洲培养起来的区域负责人和经理团队称作"我们独一无二的最大竞争优势"。Norak 先生说,多亏百盛公司中国区的高管,肯德基已经开始在中国供应像米粥和豆浆这样的早餐,而必胜客也开始供应下午茶,这两项举措特别受当地顾客欢迎。

第**2** 天

考研英语阅读理解 备考试题

Directions: Read the following text. Answer the questions below the text by choosing A, B, C or D. Mark your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

In a messy studio apartment on the outskirts of Verona, Romeo sits down at his desk and picks up his pen. His best friend Benvolio has been at him again. Time is running out for marriage. Benvolio has said, and there's only one cure for his latest heartbreak. Online dating.

Meanwhile, across town, Juliet has just logged in. Through her 20s she swore, especially to her mother, that marriage was an honor she dreamed not of, but with tenure now a lock at the university, her Facebook news feed overwhelmed with friends' photos of weddings and babies, and her remaining Netflix options grown chidingly thin, she has begun to long for a partner.

The numbers suggest that Romeo and Juliet are doing the right thing. In the United States—let's assume that they're in Verona, N.Y. — roughly 100 million people are single, and about 40 million people have tried online dating. In 2013, a Pew Research study found that 59 percent of Americans agree with the statement; "Online dating is a good way to meet people."

But does an increase in options, and an increased ability to navigate those options, actually increase the likelihood of finding love? What impact does the online-consumer model — a virtual warehouse of potential partners, stocked according to an algorithm designed to suit your stated tastes — have on forming a committed relationship?

Romeo and Juliet wouldn't find each other today. Shakespeare's star-crossed lovers met at a masquerade, which meant a party's limited options and almost no information about each other, except the touch of Romeo's hand and the heated flirtation of their words. But today's Romeo and Juliet have a shopper's catalogue of choices and set their search parameters to find exclusively what they're looking for. And given the centuries-old feud between the Montagues and Capulets, they are not looking for each other. Perhaps Romeo, like most of Montagues, is short; perhaps Juliet, like most of Capulets, is a bit stout. In person, they find many types of people attractive. But with online dating, given the option to

rule out the short and the stout, they do.

Which raises another question: Does a more bounded context, with fewer choices and less sense of control, help us with what the theologian William F. May calls "an openness to the unbidden?" And, even more complicated, do the greatest love affairs come from finding what we're looking for, or from finding what we don't know to look for — from the alchemy that flares when the unbidden happens to find us?

- 1. Benvolio's advice to Romeo is mentioned in the text
 - [A] to show the impact of online dating.
 - [B] to introduce the topic of online dating.
 - [C] to explore a great familiar mystery.
 - [D] to revive a classical romantic story.
- 2. We learn from Paragraph 2 that Juliet comes to look for love because
 - [A] she prefers to choose her partner on her own.
 - [B] she encounters a problem in her profession.
 - [C] she intends to continue relations with Romeo.
 - [D] she is influenced by whatsurrounds her online.
- 3. Paragraph 5 suggests that Romeo and Juliet today
 - [A] withhold information from each other.
 - [B] may reinforce their intimate relationships.
 - [C] could hardly find each other a suitable partner.
 - [D] usually turn down the offer of increased options.
- 4. It can be inferred from the last paragraph that the greatest love affairs feature
 - [A] uncertainties and complexities.
 - [B] casualness and deceptiveness.
 - [C] openness and aggressiveness.
 - [D] romanticism and genuineness.
- 5. Which of the following would be the best title for the text?
 - [A] Will Romeo and Juliet Fall in Love Today?
 - [B] Online Dating: a Trend is Emerging.
 - [C] Would Romeo and Juliet be Matched Online?
 - [D] Dating: the Best Way to Find Love.

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【参考答案】

1. B; 2. D; 3. C; 4. A; 5. C

【篇章导读】

作者看似重温莎士比亚笔下有关罗密欧和朱丽叶的经典爱情,实则探讨当下网络交友是否真正能够产生爱情的议题。贯穿全文的关键概念词汇为"罗密欧和朱丽叶(Romeo and Juliet)""网络交友(online dating)""找寻(finding)"等。

- 第1段讲述今天的 Romeo 会在网上交友。
- 第2段讲述今天的Juliet也会在网上交友。
- 第3段讲述网上交友是正确的做法。
- 第4段讲述网上交友找到真爱的可行性。
- 第5段讲述今天的 Romeo 和 Juliet 不会找到对方。
- 第6段讲述网络交友是否可以找到真爱。

【思路解析】

- 1. [B]。题干问:"本文中提到了 Benvolio 给 Romeo 的建议,目的是什么?"出处定位在第 1 段,该段谈到了 Benvolio 给 Romeo 的建议:"走出失恋的痛苦,网络交友"。从全文来看,本文中心谈论的是网络交友做法的合理性(第 3 段的中心议题),以及这种做法是否可以找到真爱的话题。言外之意便是:今天的 Romeo 和 Juliet 能在网上配上吗?鉴于此,选项[B]正确。选项[A]的错误在于"impact"一词,[A]虽然涉及第 3 段的内容,但偏离了本文的主旨。选项[C]和[D]本身符合常识,与文章第 1、2 段相关,但是不符合全文的写作宏线。
- 2. [D]。题干问:"我们从第2段获悉,Juliet 最终开始寻找爱情,原因是什么?"出处在第2段,本题需要概括段落字里行间的含义。根据文章,虽然Juliet 曾发誓不谈婚嫁问题,但是现在,"她有了大学的铁饭碗"(第2段:tenure),"网络上充斥着朋友们的结婚照和宝宝照"(第2段:overwhelmed with photos),"于是她渴望有个伴侣"(第2段:to long for a partner)。从第

- 3 段看, 网络交友颇具影响力, 这也暗示今天 Juliet 可能受到的影响。综合这些因素, 选项[D] 最佳。选项[A] 与原文内容无关。选项[B] 表述了与原文几乎相反的内容, 原文说"她在大学有了铁饭碗"(第2段: tenure, university)。选项[C]错误, 原文是某种假设, 今天的 Romeo 和 Juliet 正在网络上寻找爱情, 而不是去继续以前(莎士比亚笔下)的爱情。
- 3. [C]。题干问:"第 5 段暗示,今天的 Romeo 和 Juliet……?"定位在第 5 段,需要对该段的主要信息进行概括。段落重点句是:今天的 Romeo 和 Juliet 是断然不会找到对方的。莎翁笔下的这对情侣没有太多选择(第 5 段:limited options),而今天的 Romeo 和 Juliet 拥有购物者般的选择清单(第 5 段:catalogue of choices)。而且,考虑到家族世仇以及彼此的吸引力,所得到的结论便是选项[C]的含义—— 认为对方不合适。选项[A]的"withhold"(隐藏)是原文未涉及的信息。选项[B]正好表述了与原文相反的判断。选项[D]错误,原文虽然提到了他们面对许多选择(第 5 段:catalogue of choices),而且也会排除与自己有"世仇"或"不满足身高或体态"方面的选择,但是段落主要谈论的是"这对莎翁笔下的伴侣今天不太可能会成为伴侣"。而且"usually"一词的修饰也过于绝对。换言之,[D]不如[C]恰当。
- 4. [A]。题干问:"可以从最后一段得出的推论是,最伟大的爱情,其特点是什么?"出处定位在第6段,该段是作者对于网络交友与真爱的评论。根据文章,"选择余地更少、自我主宰力更低的受限背景是否有助于我们实现'达观对待无常事'的境界"(第6段:fewer choices),莎翁笔下的 Romeo 和 Juliet 是否属于此类?或者问题会更加的"复杂"(第6段:complicated),"伟大的爱情到底来自于找到我们想找的,还是来自于找到我们想不到的",言外之意是:今天的 Romeo 和 Juliet 显然不会成为伴侣;那么那些通过网络交友成为伴侣的人,是否可以演绎伟大的爱情呢?作者在字里行间流露的观点便是选项[A]的含义。选项[B]明显脱离了原文的内容。选项[C]中的"openness"和选项[D]中的"romanticism"虽与原文个别词项有关,但不如[A]具有概括力。
- 5. [C]。题干问:"下面哪项可能是本文最佳的标题?"文章第 1、2、3 段 通过今天 Romeo 和 Juliet 在网上交友的片段,导出了网络交友的话题文章的第 4、5 段主要谈论的是,Romeo 和 Juliet 如果在今天的网络世界中,可能不会找到对方。文章最后给出了启发性的话语:Romeo 和 Juliet 的伟大爱情,也许不是寻找的结果,那么网络上能够找到伟大的爱情吗?综合这些信息,选项[C]最佳。选项[A]脱离了文章关于"网络交友"的概念,选项[B]只涉及

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文章第3、4段的内容,选项[D]虽然有交友的字眼,但脱离了文章有关"网络""Romeo 和 Juliet"等关键词概念。

【参考译文】

在维罗纳郊外一间凌乱的公寓里, Romeo 在桌前坐下, 拿起了笔。他的 朋友 Benvolio 又一次对他说话。赶快结婚吧, 时间不多了。Benvolio 说, 要想走出刚刚失恋的痛苦, 只有一个法子。网上交友。

与此同时,在城市的另外一边,Juliet 刚刚登录。20 岁后的 10 年间,她曾发誓——尤其向其母亲发誓——婚姻是一种荣幸,并非她的梦想。但现在,她有了大学的铁饭碗,脸谱个人账户的推送消息充斥着朋友们的结婚照和宝宝照,Netflix上没看过的照片少得可怜,于是她渴望有个伴侣。

数据说明 Romeo 和 Juliet 的做法是正确的。在美国 — 姑且假设他们生活在维罗纳 — 单身族约有 1 亿,而且尝试过网上交友的约有 4,000 万。2013 年,皮尤研究中心的报告发现,59% 的美国人同意这一说法:"网上交友是认识新人的好办法。"

但是,被选者的增加以及浏览被选者的快捷程度的提高,是否真的提高了找到真爱的可能性呢? 网络消费者模式 —— 一个储备潜在伴侣的虚拟仓库,根据一种可以满足个人品位的算法而建立起来 —— 到底对亲密关系的形成有着什么样的影响呢?

今天的 Romeo 和 Juliet 是断然不会找到对方的。莎翁笔下这对命运多好的情侣是在化装舞会上相遇的。这意味着当事人的选择余地有限,对彼此的了解几乎为零,除了 Romeo 的抚摸和二人热烈的情话之外。但是,今天 Romeo 和 Juliet 却拥有购物者般的选择清单,还可以设置搜索参数,只找到他们想要找的人。考虑到 Montague 和 Capulet 两大家族之间的世仇,两人是决计不会找到对方的。也许罗密欧和大多数 Montague 家族的人一样个头太矮;也许 Juliet 和大多数 Capulet 家族的人一样微胖。当面交往时,他们觉得许多类型的人都有吸引力。但对于网络交友,既然可排除个头矮和身体胖的人,他们肯定就会这么做。

这就带来另一个问题:选择余地更少、自我主宰力更低的受限背景是否有助于我们实现神学家 William F. May 所说的"达观对待无常事"的境界?或者更为复杂的问题是,伟大的爱情到底来自于找到我们想找的,还是来自于找到我们想不到的——就像意外惊喜降临到我们身上的那种魔法。

第3天

考研英语阅读理解 备考试题

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