

继考研新大纲后最新推出——



2005

硕士研究生入学考试

英语大纲阅读 新增部分



专项突破

2005 考 研 人 手 一 本

百分之百按大纲样题设计

题技巧 + 详尽解析 + 全文翻译

英语思维方式，满足考生最新要求



考研命题研究组

英语大纲阅读新增部分

30 篇专项突破

考研命题研究组

前 言

根据《2005 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语考试大纲(非英语专业)》的要求,2005 年考研英语阅读理解部分增加了 B 节选择题搭配,阅读理解在试卷中的比重也相应增加,总分为 60 分,成为考研英语试卷中的重中之重,可以说,在研究生入学英语科目的考试中,“得阅读者得天下”。

为了帮助广大考生成功应对阅读理解新增题型,在本书中考研命题研究组的专家们以大纲样题为例进行了详细的分析、讲解,指出了新增题型的难度、测试重点、命题思路,归纳、总结了答题方法和技巧,从而帮助、指导考生在短时间内快速熟悉并攻破这一新增题型。

一册在手,考验阅读新增题型不用愁!

考研命题研究组

2004 年 9 月

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第一部分 大纲解析

2005 年大纲对阅读新增题型的说明如下:

B 节 (5 题): 主要考查考生对诸如连贯性、一致性等语段特征以及文章结构的理解。本部分的内容是一篇总长度为 500~600 词的文章, 其中有 5 段空白, 文章后有 6~7 段文字, 要求考生根据文章内容从这 6~7 段文字中选择能分别放进文章中 5 个空白处的 5 段。考生在答题卡 1 上作答。

部分	节	为考生提供的信息	指导语言	测试要点	题型	题目数量	计分	答题卡种类
II 阅读理解	B	1 篇文章	英语	理解文章结构	选择题搭配	5	10	答题卡 1 (机器阅卷)

从上述大纲对新增题型的描述和要求可以看出, 这一题型是一种要求对文章总体结构和逻辑脉络有较高把握程度的考查题型, 比阅读理解中的主题题型考查得更具体, 而从实质上说, 其实就是阅读和完形填空题的变种。与传统的四选一型阅读题相比, 选择搭配题更强调对整篇文章的全局理解, 不同选项之间有较强的关联性, 某一项选配错误可能会导致接二连三错误甚至全盘皆错。阅读选择搭配估计平均耗时应在 20 分钟以上。该题型的增加在一定程度上提升了考研英语阅读理解部分的总体难度。

第二部分 大纲样题分析与详解

大纲样题:

Part B:

Directions:

In the following article, some sentences have been removed. For Question 41 - 45, choose the most suitable one from the list A - G to fit into each of the numbered blank. There are two extra choices, which do not fit in any of the gaps. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

Long before Man lived on the Earth, there were fishes, reptiles, birds, insects, and some mammals. Although some of these animals were ancestors of kinds living today, others are now extinct, that is, they have no descendants alive now. 41) _____.

Very occasionally the rocks show impression of skin, so that, apart from color, we can build up a reasonably accurate picture of an animal that died millions of years ago. The kind of rock in which the remains are found tells us much about the nature of the original land, often of the plants that grew on it, and even of its climate.

42) _____. Nearly all of the fossils that we know were preserved in rocks formed by water action, and most of these are of animals that lived in or near water. Thus it follows that there must be many kinds of mammals, birds, and insects of which we know nothing.

43) _____. There were also crab-like creatures, whose bodies were covered with a horny substance. The body segments each had two pairs of legs, one pair for walking on the sandy bottom, the other for swimming. The head was a kind of shield with a pair of compound eyes, often with thousands of lenses. They were usually an inch or two long but some were 2 feet.

44) _____. Of these, the ammonites are very interesting and important. They have a shell composed of many chambers, each representing a temporary home of the animal. As the young grew larger it grew a new chamber and sealed off the previous one. Thousands of these can be seen in the rocks on the Dorset Coast.

About 75 million years ago the Age of Reptiles was over and most of the groups died out. The mammals quickly developed, and we can trace the evolution of many familiar animals such as the elephant and horse. Many of the later mammals, though now extinct, were known to primitive man and were featured by him in cave paintings and on bone carvings.

A] The shellfish have a long history in the rock and many different kinds are known.

B] Nevertheless, we know a great deal about many of them because their bones and shells have been preserved in the rocks as fossils. From then we can tell their size and shape, how they walked, the kind of food they ate.

C] The first animals with true backbones were the fishes, first known in the rocks of 375 million years ago. About 300 million years ago the amphibians, the animals able to live both on land and in water, appeared. They were giant, sometimes 8 feet long, and many of them lived in the swampy pools in which our coal seam, or layer, or formed. The amphibians gave rise to the reptiles and for nearly 150 million years these were the principal forms of life on land, in the sea, and in the air.

D] The best index fossils tend to be marine creatures. These animals evolved rapidly and spread over large seas of the world.

E] The earliest animals whose remains have been found were all very simple kinds and lived in the sea. Later forms are more complex, and among these are the sea - lilies, relations of the starfishes, which had long arms and were attached by a long stalk to the sea bed, or to rocks.

F] When an animal dies, the body, its bones, or shell, may often be carried away by streams into lakes or the sea and there get covered up by mud. If the animal lived in the sea its body would probably sink and be covered with mud. More and more mud would fall upon it until the bones or shell become embedded and preserved.

G] Many factors can influence how fossils are preserved in rocks. Remains of an organism may be replaced by minerals, dissolved by an acidic solution to leave only their impression, or simply reduced to a more stable form.

答案: 41. B 42. F 43. E 44. A 45. C

41. 正确答案是 B。考查归纳总结的能力。此空白处应该为主旨句, 即本文的主题和中心。文章的第一段中出现的空白处, 最有可能的就是让补充主旨句。在做出选择之前, 必须通读全文至少一遍, 并动用自己的归纳总结的能力, 尽可能选出最能够涵盖全文内容的选项。在读文章的过程中, 要学会抓关键词, 比如, 第二段

中有: rock, skin, accurate picture, climate... 主要讲动植物在岩石上留下的印记能够让人了解它们的模样甚至所处的气候。第四、五、六段虽不完整,但是也能抓一些关键词: fossil, kinds, horny substance, two pairs of legs, shield with a pair of compound eyes, an inch or two long, shell... 大致是说通过化石,可以知道一些动植物的具体模样,比如第五段就对某一生物进行了具体描述,有几条腿,几只眼等等。由此可见,最能够体现全文内容的只有 B。

42. 正确答案是 F。本题要求选出含有本段中心句的选项。做本题须从本段的剩余部分着手。这里,作者说到了“几乎我们所发现的化石都藏在由流水运动所形成的石块中,而且这些成为化石的生物不是水生生物就是生活在水边……”那么再回头观察上下文,第一二段以及第四段都没提及水流的问题,作者肯定不会平白无故地如此行文,因此可以初步断定,空白处的内容应该跟水有关。答案中有 D、E、F 三项涉及到水或者海的问题,但是 D 着重强调那些形成“index fossil”的动物,这在本文找不到任何相关信息。E 主要讲海中发现的化石的不同形态,重点在化石。而 F 讲的是生物的尸体是如何在水流的作用下,最终形成化石,由此可见 F 是正确答案。

43. 正确答案是: E。本题要求选择中心句。同样从该段的剩余部分着手。这里作者主要描述了一些蟹类生物的具体特征,通过描述来看,这类生物体的结构已经进化得相对比较复杂了。由此可以初步判断本段可能是讲通过化石可以判断生物的形态这方面内容的。选项中有 C、E 两项涉及该内容。由于两项内容近似,有可能一时无法马上做出选择,那么可以先放一放,将后面会做的先做了,有可能在做后面的题的时候,就可以帮助完成本题。

44. 正确答案是: A。本题要求选择中心句。根据剩余部分,我们可以知道作者在描述一些带有“壳儿”的海洋生物(通过 Dorset Coast,可以判断是在讲海洋生物)那么在所剩的选项中只有 A 最合适。

45. 正确答案是 C。本题是选择一个段落,必须从全文的整体结构着手。首先要仔细观察其前后两段各自的内容是什么,空白处的内容肯定与这两段中的至少一段有密切联系。其前一段说到“通过化石可发现贝类动物的一些特征”,其后一段说到“爬行动物的衰减和哺乳动物的强盛”,从“贝类”这样的低等动物再到“爬行动物、哺乳动物”这类高等动物,它们之间会有什么样的联系呢,那么这就是做 45 题的依据,根据这一思路,再在剩下的 C、E、G 三个答案中来判断:首先排除 G,它在讲影响化石形成的因素,这不是本文的主旨;那么在 C、E 两项中, E 也在讲结构简单的海洋生物,内容跟第四段近似,起不到连接五和七段的作用,只有 C,它既说到了“鱼类是最先有脊柱的动物”又说到“之后出现的两栖动物”这正好起到了在“低等动物”和“高等动物”之间的联系作用,因此答案是 C。那么上面第 43 题的答案自然就是 E 了。

第三部分 题型分析与解题指南

一、题型分析

从题型要求和考纲所给示例中我们不难看出，这类试题具有以下几个特征：一是，所选择的文章，逻辑性强，结构紧密；二是要求补充的句子往往较长，理解起来有一定的难度；三是，要求补充的句子通常位于段首或段末，在文章中发挥承上启下的作用。

补全短文题旨在考查应试者把握文章结构、掌握作者思路的能力，分析判断能力和阅读理解能力。这种题型对考生的阅读能力要求很高，同时也注重对基础知识如句法和词汇知识的考查。一般来说，考生要很好地应付这类试题，有复习中必须注重以下能力的培养：一是，泛读能力，能通过“跳跃式”的快速阅读领会文章的主旨，分清文章的在致结构和脉络；二是，对长难句的理解和分析能力，能在较短时间内较好地把握备选句子的分、结构和在意，从而能将该句子放在合适的地方。

考生要能够从宏观的角度把握文章的内容和结构，在具体段落中搞清文章的前后逻辑关系，从语篇的角度搞清楚文章的脉络，吃透文章的意思，运用常见的语篇衔接手段和知识补全语句。由于文章较长，而时间有限，不可能逐字逐句地琢磨细读，这就需要考生在短时间内对文章的主旨、结构以及内容有较为准确的把握。空白处的上下文尤其值得注意，对内容的连贯性和结构的整体性的考虑是作出正确选择的关键。文章的全文和段落都会各有要点。主题句集中阐述本段的意思，其余段落对主题句加以引申说明或加以论证，具体注意事项如下：

(1) 可以先快速地通读全文，对文章的梗概和作者的思路有一个了解，关键是阅读首段或各段首末句迅速确定文章的主要内容、核心概念和作者态度等信息。

(2) 句子和句子之间的衔接最直接地影响作出的选择。虽然句子是相对独立地表意单位，但各个句子之间并不是孤立的，上下文赋予了句子在整个文章中的完整含义。此句和其它句子之间的关系在字里行间会有各种提示线索：

- (a) 指代关系：it, this, that, those, these, here, he, she
- (b) 因果关系：as a result, therefore, hence, consequently, thus
- (c) 承接关系：then, in addition, besides, in other words, moreover, in fact
- (d) 转折关系：however, though, but, in spite of, despite

- (e) 列举关系: for example, for instance
 - (f) 类比关系: by comparison, likewise, compared to
 - (g) 排比关系: 通过句型和词语的重复体现出来
- (3) 要从全文整体衡量, 看看放在文中是否达到整体的顺畅连贯。

二、解题指南

(一) 通读全篇, 掌握大意。

这也是做任何填空题的第一步。在开始快速阅读文章之前, 文章有标题的, 考生要留意短文所给的标题, 以初步了解该短文的题材和类型。在一篇 500 - 600 字的文章里, 留有五处空白不会给读者了解文章大意造成太大的麻烦, 所以考生完全可以通过快速阅读一至两遍来从整体上感知全文的脉络, 掌握文章大意。在阅读时, 考生要特别注意“语义链”, 即篇章的连贯性。一般空白句前后都会出现一些较为明显的连接词, 关键词和代词, 这些衔接手段都是下面答题步骤的重要暗示。

(二) 前后照应, 定位答案。

考生答题时要注意两个原则: 前后照应, 先易后难。

关于前后照应, 上面提到英语文章的连贯性要靠一些衔接手段即连接词, 关键词和代词等的使用。根据上一步骤通读全文的结果, 先找到出题者给我们的重要提示, 分析它们的照应对象, 然后定位选项。对于连接词, 要根据它们所表示的逻辑关系, 弄清它们究竟是表举例的, 表比较的, 还是表对照的等等; 对于关键词, 要看清作者是否在重复关键词, 还是在利用同义词和近义词的关系等等。英语文章中会使用大量的近义词来避免重复, 所以这些同义词和近义词的使用, 有时甚至是关键词的重复都给考生提供了解题的暗示; 关于代词, 众所周知, 在英语中人称代词和指示代词的使用频率是很高的, 代词的照应使句与句之间的纽带加强了。在做题时, 要留意空白句前后的代词使用, 往往可以利用上下文与选项中的代词照应定位答案。

(三) 重申全文, 核实答案。

在填完五个空缺之后, 考生应该再从头快读一遍, 要看文章是否通顺, 上下文之间脉络是否清楚, 是否符合逻辑。看看连接词前后的逻辑关系是否恰当, 代词与其所指对象在文章中能否互相照应, 同义词与近义词表达出来的语义关系是否把相互间句子的意思连接了起来。总之, 在检查答案的时候, 要做到一点, 即每一个句子都要包含一些和上一句相似或有关的东西, 才能借此扣住连接起来。而如果两句内根本没有相同的东西, 就如同两节链因没有可以互相扣住的地方, 而断开了。

第四部分 阅读新题型实战 30 篇

本部分为考生精心挑选、设计了 30 篇文章的选择搭配题，每篇后附答案、详解及参考例文，以帮助考生在短时间内快速通关。

Passage 1

Directions:

In the article, following sentences have been removed. For Questions 41–45, choose the most suitable one from the list A–G to fit into each of the numbered blank. There are two extra choices, which do not fit in any of the gaps. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

41) _____. Generally, however, dreams are accepted to be illusions, having much in common with daydreams—the fantasies of our waking life. When dreaming, however, one tends to believe fully in the reality of the dream world, however inconsistent, illogical and odd it may be.

42) _____. “Suffocation” dreams are connected with the breathing difficulties of a heavy cold, for instance. Internal disorders such as indigestion can cause vivid dreams, and dreams of racing fire engines may be caused by the ringing of an alarm bell.

43) _____. For example, a sleeper pricked with a pin perhaps dreams of fighting a battle and receiving a severe sword wound. Although the dream is stimulated by the physical discomfort, the actual events of the dream depend on the associations of the discomfort in the mind of the sleeper.

A dreamer's eyes often move rapidly from side to side. Since people born blind do not dream visually and do not manifest this eye activity, it is thought that the dreamer may be scanning the scene depicted in his dream. A certain amount of dreaming seems to be a human requirement — if a sleeper is roused every time his eyes begin to move fast, effectively depriving him of his dreams, he will make more eye movements the following night.

People differ greatly in their claims to dreaming. Some say they dream every night, others

only very occasionally. Individual differences probably exist, but some people immediately forget dreams and others have good recall.

44) _____. Instances of dreams which have later turned out to be prophetic have often been recorded, some by men of the highest intellectual integrity. Although it is better to keep an open mind on the subject, it is true that the alleged power of dreams to predict future events still remains unproved.

Everyone knows that a sleeping dog often behaves as though he were dreaming, but it is impossible to tell what his whines and twitches really mean. By analogy with human experience, however, it is reasonable to suppose that at least the higher animals are capable of dreaming.

45) _____. Our thinking becomes concrete, pictorial and non – logical, and expresses ideas and wishes we are no longer conscious of. Dreams are absurd and unaccountable because our conscious mind, not willing to acknowledge our subconscious ideas, disguises them. Some of Freud's interpretations are extremely fanciful, but there is almost certainly some truth in his view that dreams express the subconscious mind.

A] Dream research has tended to focus to a big degree on dream interpretation and meaning. It may be less interesting to consider how dreams happen. Recent discoveries find that dreams are cognitive in origin.

B] Although most dreams apparently happen spontaneously, dream activity may be provoked by external influences.

C] Dreams have always held a universal fascination. Some primitive societies believe that the soul leaves the body and visits the scene of the dream.

D] Understanding the sleep cycle is the first important part of understanding dreams and how dreams happen. The average human being spends eight hours a day, fifty six hours a week, two hundred twenty – four hours a month, and two thousand, six hundred eighty – eight hours a year sleeping.

E] Experiments have been carried out to investigate the connection between deliberately inflicted pain and dreaming.

F] Superstition and magical practices thrive on the supposed power of dreams to foretell the future.

G] Of the many theories of dreams, Freud's is probably the best known. According to Freud, we revert in our dreams to the mode of thought characteristic of early childhood.

答案: 41. C 42. B 43. E 44. F 45. G

解析:

本文的大意是梦的产生与外界刺激有关,梦表达人的愿望或者潜意识,人类做梦具有个体性差异。

41) 正确答案是 C。 本题位于第一自然段的段首。其后的句子在意思上有转折,说梦一般被认为是一种幻觉,说明前句认为梦是真实的。比较几个选项,原始社会的人相信灵魂可以离开肉体访问梦境,在意思上符合该空,选择 C 为正确答案。

42) 正确答案是 B。 本题位于第二自然段的段首。其后列举了几个梦境与现实生活相联系的具体的事例,说明段首的句子具有概括性。选择 B 说做梦是由外部影响引起的活动最为合适。

43) 正确答案是 E。 本题位于第三自然段的段首。本段中举例说明用针扎入眠者可使他产生不适,从而梦到斗殴和严重的剑伤。针扎属有意的外界刺激,该空句的意思是上段的延续,因此选 E。

44) 正确答案是 F。 本题位于第六自然段的句首。本段是讲据载有些梦虽然具有预言性,但其真实性仍没有得到确认。而现实生活中盛行的迷信和巫术深信梦的神奇力量。所以选 F。

45) 正确答案是 G。 本题位于最后一段的开头。本段讲弗洛伊德的关于梦的有些解释稀奇古怪,不过他的梦表达人的潜意识的观点肯定是正确的。人的潜意识是早在童年时期就可能存在的,成人后却往往察觉不到,其余的选项中 G 最合适。

参考译文:

梦总是有普遍的魅力。有些原始的社会相信灵魂可以离开肉体并在梦境中再现。不过一般来说,梦被当作一种幻觉,与白日梦,亦即清醒时的幻想,有很多共同之处。虽然梦很不连贯,不合逻辑或者很古怪,但做梦的时候,人们总是相信梦幻世界的真实性。

虽然大多数梦看似自然发生的,但梦中的活动可能是由外界的影响激发的。比如,“窒息”的梦与重感冒造成的呼吸困难有关。消化不良等内部功能失调可引起逼真的梦,开救火车可能与报警铃声响起有关。

探索故意造成的痛苦和做梦之间联系的实验已经开展。比如,睡觉的人用针扎一下可能会梦到打架,自己受到了严重的剑伤。虽然梦是由身体上的不适引发的,实际梦中的事情与睡眠者头脑中的不舒服时的联想有关。

人们对做梦的说法各异。有些人说他们每晚都做梦，又有人说他们仅仅是偶尔做一次梦。个体差异可能存在，但是有些人立即就忘了梦境，而有些人还能记忆犹新。

迷信和巫术因想象梦有预知未来的力量而得到繁荣发展。后来表现出具有预言性的梦时常被记载下来，有一些被知识水平最高的人纪录。虽然对此事的看法应再加以思考，但是所谓的梦有预知未来的力量仍然没有得到证明。

人人都知道，睡着的狗有时看上去在做梦，但是不可能解释它的哀鸣和抽搐代表着什么。不过以人类的经验推理，至少可以合情合理地认为高级动物有做梦的能力。

在关于梦的许多理论之中，弗洛伊德的理论大概家喻户晓。按照弗洛伊德的说法，在梦中我们又恢复到童年早期的思想特征。我们的思想变得具体，图示的，不合逻辑的，并且表达我们不再意识到的想法和愿望。梦是荒诞的，不可解释的，因为我们有意识的大脑不愿意承认我们潜意识中的想法，而且掩饰它们。弗洛伊德的有些解释及其古怪，不过他的关于梦表达人的潜意识的观点肯定是正确的。

Passage 2

Directions:

In the article, following sentences have been removed. For Questions 41 – 45, choose the most suitable one from the list A—G to fit into each of the numbered blank. There are two extra choices, which do not fit in any of the gaps. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

41) _____ F .

42) _____ B . They changed the whole face and state of things throughout the world, the first in literature, the second in warfare, the third in navigation. Whence have followed innumerable changes; insomuch that no empire, no sect, no star, seems to have exerted greater power and influence in human affairs than these mechanical discoveries.

The diffusion of block printing and separate movable type has been traced from China to the Middle East and thence to Europe, where the first example of block printing dates back to 1423, followed in 1456 by the first book printed with movable type – Gutenberg's Bible.

43) _____ A .

44) _____ C . By 1125, however, it was applied for navigation purposes, and apparently the Arab merchants who came to China learned of this instrument and introduced it into Europe. In addition to these three basic inventions, the Chinese gave much more to their Eurasian neighbors. In A. D. 105 they invented paper. Chinese prisoners of war introduced the papermaking process to the Arabs, who in turn spread it to Syria, Egypt, Morocco, and in 1150, to Spain. From there it passed on the rest of Europe.

Other Chinese inventions that spread throughout Eurasia with profound repercussions were the stem – post rudder which appeared in Europe about 1180 at the same time as the compass, the foot stirrup which made possible the heavily – armored feudal knights of medieval Europe, and the breast strap harness which rests on the horse's shoulders and allows it to pull with full force without choking as had been the case with the old throat harness.

45) _____ E . These include the chrysanthemum, the camellia, the azalea, the tea rose, the Chinese aster, the lemon, and the orange, the latter still being called the "Chinese apple" in Holland and Germany.

A] Gunpowder was used in China for fireworks as early as the Tang dynasty. By 1120 the Chinese had evolved a weapon known as the “fire lance”. This was almost certainly the precursor of the metal – barrel gun, which appeared about 1280.

B] Printing, gunpowder, and the magnet were of Chinese origin.

C] The earliest definite reference to magnetism is found in a Chinese book about 240 B. C., but for centuries thereafter the compass was used only by geomancers for magical purposes.

D] The Ancient Chinese are known for their many inventions and technological advancements including the development of writing, a calendar, gunpowder, printing, silk, paper, and the compass. The earliest book was printed in 868 A. D.

E] Finally the Chinese domesticated numerous fruits and plants which were spread throughout Eurasia.

F] It is commonly believed that most significant inventions had their origins in the Western world, primarily Europe. This however, is not the case. Chinese culture can be credited with several very important inventions.

G] During the first fourteen centuries of the Christian era, China was the great center of technological innovation, and transmitted to the rest of Eurasia a multitude of inventions.

答案: 41. F 42. B 43. A 44. C 45. E

解析:

本文的大意是讲中国古代的多项发明通过欧洲走向世界, 对世界文明做出了巨大的贡献。

41) 正确答案是 F。 本题位于第一自然段。统领全文, 应是提出论点的部分, 结合第二自然段可推理出前段应是说中国对世界文明的影响的论点。因此正确答案是 F。

42) 正确答案是 B。 本题位于第二自然段的句首。本段说明中国的哪些发明对世界文学, 战争和航海影响最大, 根据上下文可知中国古代的四大发明对世界影响之大, 因此选择 B。

43) 正确答案是 A。 本题位于第四自然段, 是一个独立的段落。第二自然段提出印刷术, 火药和磁铁发明于中国。紧接着在第三自然段中就讲了中国的印刷术, 第五自然段提到用于航海的仪表发明毫无疑问应是磁铁, 同时总结性地说出了这三种最基本的发明外, 中国的造纸术也被中国的战犯传至阿拉伯乃至欧洲。那么