

2012 根据最新《考试大纲》编写

同等学力申请硕士学位英语考试



阅读理解 高分突破

The English Test for Master's Degree Applicants with
the Same Level of Academic Attainment



清华大学
北京大学

刘仕美
张艳霜

主编



由多次参加命题及阅卷的专家亲自编写
内容系统、权威

严格按照最新考试大纲，系统精讲精练大纲规定的考点

荟萃专家智慧，启迪备考
提高考生综合应试能力



中国石化出版社

[HTTP://WWW.SINOPEC-PRESS.COM](http://www.sinopec-press.com)

教·育·出·版·中·心

燕园教育

2012 根据最新《考试大纲》编写

同等学力申请硕士学位英语考试



The English Test for Master's Degree Applicants with
the Same Level of Academic Attainment



阅读理解 高分突破

清华大学
北京大学

刘仕美
张艳霜

主编



由多次参加命题及阅卷的专家亲自编写
内容系统、权威

严格按照最新考试大纲，系统精讲精练大纲规定的考点

荟萃专家智慧，启迪备考
提高考生综合应试能力

中国石化出版社

[HTTP://WWW.SINOPEC-PRESS.COM](http://www.sinopec-press.com)

教·育·出·版·中·心

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

同等学力申请硕士学位英语考试阅读理解高分突破/
刘仕美主编. —2 版. —北京: 中国石化出版社,
2011. 1

ISBN 978-7-5114-0976-8

I. ①同… II. ①刘… III. ①英语—阅读教学—硕士
—水平考试—自学参考资料 IV. ①H319.4

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2011)第 115205 号

未经本社书面授权, 本书任何部分不得被复制、抄袭, 或者以任何形式或任何方式
传播。版权所有, 侵权必究。

中国石化出版社出版发行

地址: 北京市东城区安定门外大街 58 号

邮编: 100011 电话: (010)84271850

读者服务部电话: (010)84289974

<http://www.sinopec-press.com>

E-mail: press@sinopec.com.cn

河北天普润印刷厂印刷

全国各地新华书店经销

*

787×1092 毫米 16 开本 20.5 印张 483 千字

2011 年 7 月第 2 版 2011 年 7 月第 1 次印刷

定价: 35.00 元

(购买时请认准封面防伪标识)

前言

根据《中华人民共和国学位条例》的规定,具有研究生毕业同等学力的人员,都可以按照《国务院学位委员会关于授予具有研究生毕业同等学力人员硕士、博士学位的规定》的要求与办法,向学位授予单位提出申请。授予同等学力人员硕士学位是国家为同等学力人员开辟的获得学位的渠道。这对于在职人员业务素质的提高和干部队伍建设都能起到积极的作用。申请人通过学位授予单位及国家组织的全部考试、并通过学位论文答辩后,经审查达到硕士学位学术水平者,可以获得硕士学位。

随着参加同等学力人员申请硕士学位外国语全国统一考试人数的不断增长,以及为了更好地检测考生的英语实际水平,国务院学位委员会办公室于2008年再次修订了《同等学力人员申请硕士学位英语水平全国统一考试大纲》(第四版),经过修订的新大纲(第五版)将是今后几年同等学力人员申请硕士学位英语水平考试统一命题的依据。

第五版新大纲与第四版相比,主要有以下方面的变化:一是词汇的变化,词汇总量由5500个增加到6220个,要求掌握的词组从550个增加到600个;二是语法的变化,旧大纲规定“掌握英语基本语法结构”,新大纲规定“掌握英语基本语法知识”;三是阅读仍然是五篇文章,但每篇文章的问题由5道变为6道,阅读量和难度有所增加;四是新大纲去掉了“识别和改正语法错误”这一题型。

阅读理解是英语考试中的“重中之重”,该部分在整个试卷中的分值最高,而且阅读理解能力也是做好其他部分的基础。在复习英语时,把阅读理解作为考试的切入点对于提高考生的整体英语水平具有重要的意义。为此,我们倾力推出这本快速提高阅读理解能力的辅导用书。

本书系统、全面,与考试大纲紧密相连。其编写严格按照考试大纲的要求,突出同等学力英语考试的特点。在选编文章题材、体裁方面尽可能拓展空间,广泛涉猎,包括社会科学、自然科学等各个领域的知识,可以让考生熟知同等学力英语考试阅读理解材料,强化英语背景知识,轻取阅读理解考试高分。

广泛的阅读可以提高考生的阅读理解能力,也可以巩固和提高语言应用能力,达到事半功倍的目的。考生在备考阶段应该熟记相关词汇、透彻理解文章,对题目解析和长难句分析应该细心揣摩,领悟阅读理解的出题思路和解题技巧。

编撰此书的初衷就是力求提高考生的应试水平和阅读理解能力,不辜负考生的期望和对知识追求的挚诚。本书从选题、编写到完稿历时一年多,几易其稿,由于作者才疏学浅、纰漏之处敬请同行和读者批评指正。

编者

目 录

第一章 考试要点与解题技巧点拨	(1)
第二章 精讲精练 120 篇	(11)
第一节 经济管理类	(11)
一、基础训练篇	(11)
二、模拟提高篇	(40)
第二节 科学技术类	(56)
一、基础训练篇	(56)
二、模拟提高篇	(81)
第三节 教育文化类	(115)
一、基础训练篇	(115)
二、模拟提高篇	(135)
第四节 社会生活类	(169)
一、基础训练篇	(169)
二、模拟提高篇	(199)
第五节 政治历史类	(233)
一、基础训练篇	(233)
二、模拟提高篇	(253)
第六节 医学保健类	(284)
一、基础训练篇	(284)
二、模拟提高篇	(296)

第一章 考试要点与解题技巧点拨

同等学力英语考试阅读理解部分共设 30 题，每题 1 分。考试时间为 40~50 分钟。阅读理解的短文为 5 篇，每篇 300~400 个单词，要求考生在理解短文的基础上从每题所给的 4 个备选答案中选出一个最佳答案。阅读理解是测试考生通过阅读获取所需信息的能力，既要求准确，也要求一定的速度。

1. 理解某些词和句子的意义及上下文之间的逻辑关系；
2. 领会作者的观点和判断作者的态度；
3. 对所读材料的内容进行一定的判断和推理；
4. 掌握所读材料的中心思想、主要内容和细节。

阅读理解部分要求考生能灵活地运用英语语言知识和阅读技能来正确理解英语书面材料。在阅读过程中，考生必须做到：

1. 掌握所读材料的主旨和大意；
2. 了解用以阐述主旨的事实和特定细节；
3. 根据上下文判断词汇和短语的意义；
4. 既要理解单句的意义，也要理解上下文之间的逻辑关系；
5. 根据所读材料进行一定的判断、推理和预测。

一、掌握文章的主旨和大意

掌握文章的主旨和大意是阅读理解的最重要任务。主旨和大意要求应试者寻找并判断文章的主题。在理解全文的基础上，分析全文，区分主要信息和次要信息，对全文做出切题的概括和总结。当涉及这类考题时，主题句即为题解。主题句通常在段落的开头，也可以在段落的结尾，有时在段落的中间。如无主题句，可以边看边将重要的词和表达重要思想的部分用笔画出来，待全文读完后，再略读画线部分，就可以较容易地确定短文的主旨。提问主旨常见的形式有以下几种：

1. From the passage we learn that _____.
2. The best title for this passage could be _____.
3. The key point of the passage is that _____.
4. The passage is mainly about _____.
5. The article is written to explain _____.
6. The purpose of this passage is _____.
7. With what topic is the passage primarily concerned?



例如：

A computer translator should combine his translation with researches into the background of the author, his life and thought, and especially his views on article. Here, I am inclined to divide translators of library works into two categories namely occasional ones and those “in trenches” who devote themselves to one or two particular foreign authors. The former, the guerrilla kind, translates what ever appeals to him. The latter translates systematically, concentration on the works of one or two authors, as completely as possible such as Pan Jia Xun’s translation of the plays of Ibsen Fu Lei’s translation of the works of Balzac and Ru Lung’s translation of Chekov. I have great admiration for such translators who devote their whole life to the translation of one particular writer. Such translators often combine their translation with research.

这篇短文的主旨是 What is a computer translator, 段首一个主题句, 之后通过分类并例证, 段末再归纳出论点, 与段首主题句呼应。

Despite the fact that cars from Germany and Japan are flooding the American market, Ford, General Motors and Chrysler are hiring more workers than ever before. The flood of cheaper foreign cars has not cost American auto workers their jobs as some experts predicted. Ford operates as far as Asia, and General Motors is considered Australia’s biggest employer. Yet GM has its huge American work force and hires hundreds of people everyday to meet the needs of an insatiable society.

这个段落的主题句既不在段首, 也不在段尾, 而是在段落的中间, 即 “The flood of cheaper... as some experts have predicted.” 它前后的句子都是从不同角度列举事实, 来证实主题句。

It’s no wonder that we have so many rejections for physical reasons in our Selective Service. Since October of 1948, some six millions young men has been examined for military duty. Of these, more than a million were rejected as physically unfit for military service. To get two men today, the United States Army must call seven men. Of the five rejected three are turned down for physical reasons and two for mental problems. To get the 196 thousands additional men we need for Berlin, the government had to call up 750 thousands men. And the rejection rate is increasing each year. The reason for this problem is that we are underexercised as a nation. We look, instead of play, we ride, instead of walk. The way we live prevents us from being healthy.

本段中找不到某一句作为主题。根据文中的内容进行归纳, 可找出主题思想, 即: “The military’s rejection rate for physical reason is increasing because this nation’s lack of exercise is leading to poor health.”

二、如何找主要事实或特定细节

事实细节类试题主要是考查考生是否掌握了作者用来阐述主旨的有关事实和细节, 对文章的理解是否全面, 是否透彻。

一般来说, 主要事实或特定细节问题均可在文章中找到回答。但是需要注意的是, 这些



问题的表述常常不是采用文章中的原话，而是使用同义的词语来进行提问。因此，首先要认真审题，看清提问的问题是什么。然后，根据所涉及的问题，快速扫视到文章中相应的部分，如关键词或短语，或稍加推论。

这类题常见的出题方式有：

1. Why(where, what, when)...?
2. Which of the following does sb. believe...?
3. It is important (necessary...that) _____.
4. Obviously, sb. thinks that _____.
5. According to the passage, a credit card enables its owners to _____.
6. 以 true, not true 或 except 提问，如：

All of the following are true except that _____.

7. 找短文中的替换词、替换句的提问方式，如：

The word “pervasive” (line 2 paragraph 2) might mean _____.

在回答此类问题时，应该注意以下几个问题：

(1) 当问及时间、距离以及其他用数字表示的细节时，有时需要进行计算方能得出答案。

(2) 当问题要求对某一事实作出正误判断或询问文中是否提到某一事实时，必须逐项找出须肯定的内容，方可确定要否定的内容。或者放在完成了问问题和词汇题之后再作，从而缩小查阅范围，节省时间。

Manhattan, an island about thirteen miles long and two miles wide, forms whose mainland it is separated by the Hudson River. It was first occupied as part of Netherland by the Dutch. They applied the name Manhattan to local Indians, and in 1626, the accomplished fact of its settlement was given some semblance(伪装) of legality by its purchase from the Indians for 24 dollars. One of the five boroughs of New York City, the island houses the principal business districts and includes Wall Street, Greenwich Village, Broadway, the Bowery, the East Side, Harlem and the Battery.

1. Which of the following is not mentioned?
 - A. How large the island is.
 - B. Who first occupied the island.
 - C. Where the island is located in America.
 - D. When the island was bought from the local Indians.
2. Which of the following is true?
 - A. In 1626, the local Indians bought Manhattan from the Dutch for only \$ 24.
 - B. The name Manhattan was first applied to the local Indians by the Dutch.
 - C. Manhattan forms the five boroughs of New York City.
 - D. The island of Manhattan is separated from the rest of New York City by the Hudson River.

这里我们采用排除法，逐项排除，最后确定答案分别是 C 和 B。

(3) 在文章中，为避免重复提及某一词或短语，作者常常使用指代词来代替。所以考生



要准确理解被指代的对象。

Scot Fitzgerald, who first introduced him to a publisher, was one of the few contemporary writers that Hemingway did not turn against.

文中 him, 若指的是主语 Scot Fitzgerald, 则应该用反身代词 himself, 而不用 him, 因此这里只能指后文的 Hemingway.

三、根据上下文判断词汇和短语的意义

词汇题主要是检测应试者利用上下文推测词义的能力, 要求应试者回答短文中某一个词或词组在意义上相当于选择项中的哪一项。解题时可采用对应法, 把题句中的指定词与四个选择项逐一对照, 四项中哪一项能取代指定词即为答案。提问词义的常见形式有以下几种:

1. The word "... " in the context means...
2. The word "... " nearly means...
3. As used in the passage, the phrase "... " suggests...
4. The author used the word "... " to indicate that...
5. The word "... " refers to...
6. The passage used the word "... " to refer to...

通常, 猜测词义可采用以下几种方法:

(1) 利用所出现生词的上下文与其意义上的联系或下文进一步叙述, 猜测词义。

The female mosquito is a vampire and lives on blood.

如不知道 vampire 的词义, 从下文 lives on blood(靠吸血而生存)则可知其词义为吸血昆虫。

(2) 利用文中的举例猜测词义。

Today young couples who are just starting their households often spend lots of their money on appliances, for instance, washing machines, refrigerators and color televisions.

如不知道 appliances 的意思, 从文中的举例 “washing machines(洗衣机), refrigerators(冰箱), televisions(电视机)” 可以猜得该词的词义为 “家用电器”。

(3) 利用文中说明词义的同位语或定语等, 猜测词义。

The invention of snorkel, a long air tube that reaches up to the surface, has made “possible for submarines(潜艇) to use their diesel engine even when they are submerged. That reaches up to the surface” 来猜得, 由此, 我们可确定词义为 “通气管”。

The type of meter is called multimeter, which is used to measure electricity.

通过定语从句 “which is used to measure electricity”(用来测量电的), 我们可将 “multimeter” 的词义确定为 “万能表”。

(4) 利用文章中所出现的、与某生词或词组意思相反的内容, 猜测词义。

Unlike her gregarious sister, Jane is a shy person, who does not like to go to parties, or to make new friends.

根据文中 unlike... 的意思, 可将 gregarious 理解为与文中 a shy person who does not like to go to parties, or to make new friends, 相反的意思, 即表示 “爱交际的”。

(5) 利用文章中用不同的话对同一概念的解释, 猜测词义。



Clearing up waterways is an enormous task. The job is so large, in fact, that government may not be able to save some of the rivers and lakes which have been polluted.

文中 enormous 的词义可猜测为与 “so large” 的意思相近。

(6) 利用基本的构词方法, 猜测词义。

We were told that ours was the most spacious room in the hotel. That was why we had to pay so much for it.

spacious 是由词根 space(空间)+-ious(形容词后缀)构成。由此我们可以猜得其大概意思为 “有空间的, 宽敞的”。

在阅读理解中要求判断词语意义的问题, 通常有下列形式:

1. According to the author, the word “...” means _____.
2. By “...”, the author means _____.
3. Which of the following is nearest(closes)in meaning to “...”?
4. The word “...” in the passage means _____.
5. “...” is _____.
6. The word “...” most likely means _____.

四、根据材料进行判断推理和预测

在阅读中, 人们首先理解的是语言的字面意义; 然而, 语言所表达的内容常常超过其字面意义。因此还要求考生从文章的字里行间 “读出” 作者虽未说明但意欲表达的意图, 所以具有逻辑判断、推理和引申的能力相当重要。

1. 暗指题

暗指题的特点是体味 “言外之意”, 信息只能从字里行间获得, 暗指题必须注意:

- (1) 一定要在语篇整体水平上了解全文。
- (2) 把握文章主题的重要细节。
- (3) 分清是明述还是暗指。
- (4) 排除干扰信息(次要信息、语义干扰、无关信息), 确定正确信息。

Why mention the elementary school? Because thanks to these schools our early mechanics, especially in the New England and Middle Atlantic states, were generally literate and at home in arithmetic and in some aspects of geometry and trigonometry.

Acute foreign observers related American adaptiveness to this educational advantage. As a member of a British commission visiting here in 1853 reported, “with a mind prepared by thorough school discipline, the American boy develops rapidly into the skilled workman.”

It is implied that adaptiveness and inventiveness of the early American mechanics _____.

- A. benefited a lot from their mathematical knowledge
- B. shed light on disciplined school management
- C. who brought about by privileged home training
- D. owed a lot to the technological development



第一段解释为什么提到“the elementary schools”，作者指出：由于这些学校的存在，我们的技工们基本上都识文断字，熟知算术及某些几何学与三角学知识。文中的“literate”是受过很好的教育；“were... at home”表示“自如；熟悉”。根据“... our early mechanics... were generally literate and at home in arithmetic and in some aspects of geometry and trigonometry”，我们判断早期美国技工的适应能力与创造能力在很大程度上得益于数学知识。第二段对此进行了进一步说明。为此，答案为A项。

2. 推理题

推理必须以事实为依据，但得出来的结果又绝对不是事实本身。在阅读中，我们要善于利用文章中明确表示的内容进行正确的推理，以挖掘作者的隐含意思。推理题必须注意：

- (1) 首先判断是暗指题还是推理题。
- (2) 必须在文中找到所涉及的关键词语，把握推理的范围。
- (3) 利用相关部分提供的事实、背景知识和常识。
- (4) 在把握通篇的中心思想、掌握全文逻辑发展过程的基础上，才能进行正确的推理判断。

The telephone rang and I picked it up and the voice said “Block party tonight.” Right then, I knew summer had arrived in North Dakota.

I’ll tell you, there is nobody who enjoys summer more than North Dakotas, possibly because such a long time getting here. We emerge from our cocoons into the sun and ready to go. We take to summer like a chorus girl takes to diamonds. We flood to the parks and the swimming pools and the golf courses and the hiking trails and the lakes. You ask a dozen North Dakotans what summer means to them and you will get a dozen different answers.

根据文中“Right then I knew summer had arrived”，我们可以推断 the block party 通常是夏季举行的活动，这表明“夏天来临了”。根据文中“... there is nobody who enjoys summer more than the North Dakotans. Summer takes such a long time getting here.”我们可以推断这个地区的冬天是漫长而枯燥无味的。根据文中“We flood to the parks and the swimming pools and the golf courses and the hiking trails and the lakes”，我们还可以推断出当地的人们非常喜欢户外活动。

3. 预测

在理解已知信息的基础上，对随之可能会出现的信息作出初步推测，也就是说根据上文预测下文，这也是考生必须掌握的一项技能。

Valium and related drugs have recently been suspected of causing cancer or speeding the growth of existing tumors...

A. Approximately 42 percent of American women have used valium since it came on the market in 1963.

B. Cyclamate is one of the many drugs already banned because of a possible link with cancer.

C. A recent Canadian study showed that breast tumors in experimental rats treated with valium were about three times larger than those found in untreated rats.

该题中，C项对上文的论点加以说明并提供了数据，表现了意思上的连贯。A、B项都



不能表现这种意思上的连贯，正确的答案是 C。

判断推理和预测题的命题方式为：

- (1) The author suggests(indicates, implies)in the passage that _____.
- (2) It is implied(indicated, suggested)in the passage that _____.
- (3) We can infer(assume, deduce)that _____.
- (4) We can learn from... that _____.
- (5) The passage appears to be _____.
- (6) It can be concluded from the passage that _____.

五、概说与实例剖析

同等学力英语考试的阅读理解部分，主要测试考生下述能力：掌握所读材料的主旨和大意；了解说明主旨和大意的事实和细节；根据所读材料进行一定的判断、推理和引申；根据上下文或全文判断词汇或短语的意义；既理解个别句子的意义，也理解上下文之间的逻辑联系；领会作者的观点和态度。

文章选材广泛，有社会文化、政治经济、科学教育、人物传记、科普知识等。体裁多样，有叙事文、说明文、议论文、应用文等。

下面我们来分析一下 2009 年同等学力英语阅读理解部分第一篇文章及其试题的类型，以便更具体地了解文章的体裁和试题的命题方式：

The other day my son asked me if he could ride up to his elementary school on his bike and meet his friend. He wanted the both of them to ride back to our house so they could play video games and jump on trampoline(蹦床). I have to admit, part of me wanted to say no. We can go pick him up or his parents can bring him over here, I thought. But my son is eleven years old now. And after all, I do let him ride his bike to school. But I also drive my daughter to school and I can see him on the way, making sure he is getting there safely.

My husband thinks I am too overprotective. I don't dare to let my children walk anywhere without one of us going along. As you pull out of our neighborhood, there is a shopping center across the street. My son always asks if he can ride his bike or walk over to the drugstore by himself. But crossing that street is just too dangerous. The cars fly around the corner like they're driving in a car race. What if he gets hit? What if some teenage bullies are hanging out in the parking lot?

I want so much to give my children the freedom that I enjoyed when I was growing up but I hesitate to do so because there are dangers around every corner. Too many kidnaps, too many sex offenders. I went online and discovered there are 41 sex offenders in my area alone.

I honestly don't think my mom worried about such things when her children were young.

Growing up in the 1970s was indeed a different time. I never wore a helmet(头盔) when I rode a bike. We were all over the neighborhood, on our bikes and on foot, coming home for dinner and then back out again until dark. We rode in the back of the truck, didn't wear seatbelts. I walked to and from school every day...



31. What did the author feel reluctant to let her son do?

- A. Meet his friend.
- B. Play video games.
- C. Jump on the trampoline.
- D. Ride his bike on streets.

【答案】D

【解析】细节题。从第一段最后两句话和第二段都可以看出作者很不放心她儿子独自出门。虽然我让儿子骑自行车去上学，但是我会开车送女儿去学校，这样我能在路上看着他，确保他安全到达。因此答案为 D。

32. What does the author mean when she says “But my son is eleven years old now”?

- A. He is old enough to be given some freedom now.
- B. He is a bit too young to go out alone.
- C. He has reached the legal age for riding a bike.
- D. He can't protect himself from road hazards.

【答案】A

【解析】推断题。见第三段第一句：我很想给我孩子们一些自由，就像我小时候享受的自由一样。因此答案为 A。

33. Given her husband's attitude towards bringing up kids, he would most probably

- A. drive his son to school to ensure safety
- B. follow his son all the way to school and back
- C. give his son more freedom in deciding what to do
- D. ask the other boy's parents to bring him over here

【答案】C

【解析】推断题。见第二段前两句：我丈夫觉得我过分保护他们了。我不敢让我的孩子们独自出门。由此可见丈夫认为我太过于保护孩子们了，应该多给孩子一些自由。因此答案为 C。

34. Which of the following is NOT considered by the author as a potential threat to kids?

- A. Teenage bullies.
- B. The drugstore.
- C. Child abusers.
- D. Cars racing by.

【答案】B

【解析】细节题。见第二段和第三段。“The cars fly around the corner like they're driving in a car race. What if he gets hit?”（车子就像在赛车一样飞驰而过，如果他被撞了怎么办？）可以排除 D；“What if some teenage bullies are hanging out in the parking lot?”（如果停车场有些年青的小混混怎么办？）可以排除 A；“I went online and discovered there are 41 sex offenders in my area alone”（我上网发现仅仅在我居住的这个地方就有 41 个性侵犯者）可以排除 C。

35. What can we infer from the last paragraph?

- A. The social security back in the 1970s was no better than it is today.



B. Today's children enjoy more freedom than those in the 1970s.

C. Children today are more obedient to their parents.

D. Children in the 1970s enjoyed more freedom than those today.

【答案】D

【解析】细节题。最后一段的内容都是讲 70 年代的治安比现在好，70 年代的孩子有多自由，由此可以得知答案为 D。

36. What is the author's main purpose in writing this passage?

A. To compare today's social environment with that of the 1970s.

B. To show her concern over the increasing crime rate in her neighborhood.

C. To describe her hesitation as to how much freedom she should give her son.

D. To express her worries about both safety and security in her area.

【答案】C

【解析】主旨题。通读全文，作者先介绍她不放心的孩子单独出门，为什么她会这样担心，然后对比她成长那个年代和现在的环境，都是在描述她犹豫到底该给她儿子多少自由。



参 考 译 文

某天我儿子问我他是否能骑着他自己的自行车去学校见他的朋友，然后他们俩骑车来我们家，然后好一起玩计算机游戏和蹦床。我不得不承认，我有点想说不。因为我认为，我们可以去学校接他的朋友或者他朋友的父母能把他送到我们这里来。但是我的儿子现在已经十一岁了，我得给他一些自由。毕竟，平常我都让他骑着车去学校，不过我还是开车送女儿去学校以便在路上能看着他，确保他安全到达。

我丈夫认为我对孩子太过于保护了。可是，没有我们的陪护，我不敢让我的孩子单独去任何地方。在我家附近，过一条街有一个购物中心，我儿子总是问我他能否骑车或自个步行去药店。但是穿越这街道实在太危险了，汽车飞一般地越过拐角，像在开赛车似的。如果他受伤了怎么办，如果一些青年混混在停车场转悠怎么办。

我非常想给我的孩子们自由，就像我小时候那样的自由。但这么做我很犹豫，因为每个角落都有危险。太多的拐骗，太多的性侵犯。我上网查询发现单就我们这个地方就有 41 起性侵犯案件。

我成长在 20 世纪 70 年代，那确实是个不一样的年代。当我骑车时我从来不用戴头盔。我们经常骑着车或步行四处溜达，回家吃个饭然后出去到天黑才回来，我们在卡车后部坐着不系安全带，我每天步行上下学。

六、考前应试阅读理解能力的培养

阅读理解能力包括两个方面：理解的准确性和一定的阅读速度。同等学力英语阅读理解与一般阅读书刊不同，它是属于强制性阅读。这种强制性体现在两个方面：首先，必须根据题目要求去进行有针对性的阅读；其次，必须在 40~50 分钟内根据题目要求读完 5 篇文章，回答 30 题，正确率应在 70% 以上。

根据上述要求，考生在阅读的应试训练中应做到以下几点：



1. 把握主旨

每做一篇阅读理解练习，首先要看懂文章的第一句。通常第一句或第二句是文章的主题句，它点出了文章的主旨。然后浏览每段的第一句和最后一句，以便了解全文的梗概。

2. 有的放矢

针对题目要求，带着问题看每段文章，快速搜索题目要求的信息，并对所给选择项进行是非判断。属于理解细节的题，注意选择项中哪一项与段落中所给的信息相对应，思慎行断，作出抉择。凡属于对词语或句子内涵的理解题，应根据上下文进行推断。凡属于综合归纳、逻辑推理的题，必须根据段落或文章的话篇意思加以去粗取精、去伪存真、由此及彼、由表及里地思考判断。这类题往往涉及文章的主题、标题、作者的写作意图、作者对所论述事物的观点等等。考生在阅读训练时必须思想集中，根据题目要求，利用掌握的语言知识，结合背景知识，搜索文章中的目标信息，在规定的时间内做全部题目。

3. 精读为本、刻苦训练

阅读能力的培养非一日之功。许多考生做了大量快速阅读练习，然后对照答案、计算得分，却没有深入到文章内部的语言点和语篇结构。其实，单靠这样的快速阅读是很难提高阅读能力的。语言知识是阅读的物质基础，反复朗读加深理解是阅读的必经之路。笔者建议考生，对阅读材料应选择其阅读量的 1/3，进行精读，不但弄懂每个句子中词与词、分句与分句之间的修饰关系，而且要把难句译成汉语，反复推敲，深悟其意。此外，精读时要读一段就找出该段的主题句并讲出该段的主要内容，读完一篇文章应能找出文章的主题句，并讲出文章的构思层次、上下文的逻辑关系及作者的观点，培养综合分析、归纳和推理的能力。考生必须每天保证半小时的朗读时间，做到边读边理解。同时要把精读材料中的词汇、短语、常用句型抄在小本上，利用空闲的分分秒秒进行背记。没有这样的精读功底，快速阅读就成了无源之水、无本之木，快读也就成了瞎读乱猜。考生务必记住，精读是培养阅读能力的基础，快读是培养迅速获取信息的手段。二者必须主次分明，但它们又是互相促进、相互依存的既对立又统一的阅读整体。

一、基础训练篇

1

A little more than a century ago, Michael Faraday, the noted British physicist, managed to gain audience with a group of high government officials, to demonstrate an electrochemical principle, in the hope of gaining support for his work.

After observing the demonstrations closely, one of the officials remarked bluntly, "It's a fascinating demonstration, young man, but just what practical application will come of this?"

"I don't know," replied Faraday, "but I do know that 100 years from now you'll be taxing them."

From the demonstration of a principle to the marketing of products derived from that principle is often a long, involved series of steps. The speed and effectiveness with which these steps are taken are closely related to the history of management, the art of getting things done. Just as management applies to the wonders that have evolved from Faraday and other inventors, so it applied some 4,000 years ago to the working of the great Egyptian and Mesopotamian import and export firms... to Hannibal's remarkable feat of crossing the Alps in 218 B. C. with 90,000 foot soldiers, 12,000 horsemen and a "conveyor belt" of 40 elephants... or to the early Christian Church, with its world-shaking concepts of individual freedom and equality.

These ancient innovators were deeply involved in the problems of authority, divisions of labor, discipline, unity of command, clarity of direction and the other basic factors that are so meaningful to management today. But the real impetus to management as an emerging profession was the Industrial Revolution. Originating in 18th century England, it was triggered by a series of classic inventions and new processes; among them John Kay's flying Shuttle in 1733. James Hargrove's Spinning Jenny in 1770, Samuel Compton's Mule Spinner in 1779 and Edmund Cartwright's Power Loom in 1785.



- The anecdote about Michael Faraday indicates that _____.
A. politicians tax everything
B. people are skeptical about the values of pure research
C. government should support scientists
D. he was rejected by his government
- Management is defined as _____.
A. the creator of the Industrial Revolution
B. supervising subordinates
C. the art of getting things done
D. an emerging profession
- Management came into its own _____.
A. in the Egyptian and Mesopotamian import and export firms
B. in Hannibal's famous trip across the Alps
C. in the development of early Christian Church
D. in the eighteenth century
- A problem of management NOT mentioned in this passage is _____.
A. the problem of command
B. division of labor
C. control by authority
D. competition



核心词汇注释

blunt/blʌnt/*adj.* 钝的，生硬的

fascinating/'fæsineitiŋ/*adj.* 迷人的，醉人的，着魔的

evolve/i'vɒlv/*v.* (使)发展，(使)进展，(使)进化

feat/fi:t/*n.* 技艺，功绩，武艺，壮举，技艺表演 *adj.* 漂亮的，合适的

Alps/ælpz/*n.* 阿尔卑斯山

convey/kən'vei/*vt.* 搬运，传达，转让

innovator/'inəuveitə(r)/*n.* 改革者，革新者

impetus/'impitəs/*n.* 推动力，促进

originate/ə'ridʒineit/*vt.* 引起，发明，发起，创办 *vi.* 起源，发生

trigger/'trigə(r)/*vt.* 引发，引起，触发 *n.* 扳机



长难句剖析

1. A little more than a century ago, Michael Faraday, the noted British physicist, managed to gain audience with a group of high government officials, to demonstrate an electro-chemical principle, in the hope of gaining support for his work.

【结构分析】本句中，主干是“... Michael Faraday... managed to gain audience with...”。“A little more than a century ago”是时间状语，“the noted British physicist”是主语的同位语，不定式“to demonstrate...”做目的状语，而最后的介词词组“in the hope of...”是句子的伴随状语。

2. The speed and effectiveness with which these steps are taken are closely related to the history of management, the art of getting things done.