

考研英语

阅读理解100篇

考研英语命题研究组 编



紧扣大纲
重点归纳
要点解析
真题演练

中国石化出版社

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

教·育·出·版·中·心

考研英语阅读理解 100 篇

考研英语命题研究组 编

中国石化出版社
[HTTP://WWW.SINOPEC-PRESS.COM](http://www.sinopec-press.com)
教 · 育 · 出 · 版 · 中 · 心

目 录

第一章 阅读理解的应试策略	1
第二章 阅读理解题型专项突破	25
第三章 阅读理解全题型专项训练	31
第四章 阅读理解必考主题训练	156
科普类	156
经济类	209
社会生活类	231
第五章 真题演练	289
2008 年全国硕士学位研究生入学考试英语试题	289
2009 年全国硕士学位研究生入学考试英语试题	297

第一章

阅读理解的应试策略

考研英语中,阅读理解是重头戏,占总分值的40%。根据全国硕士研究生入学考试大纲规定,阅读理解部分要求考生“应能读懂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%),包括信函、书报和杂志上的文章,还应能读懂与本人学习或工作有关的文献、技术说明和产品介绍等”。新大纲对考生的阅读要求依然是原来的八项:

- ①理解主要意思;
- ②理解文中的具体信息;
- ③理解文中的概念性含义;
- ④进行有关的判断、推理和引申;
- ⑤根据上下文推测生词的词义;
- ⑥理解文章的总体结构及单句间、段落间的关系;
- ⑦理解作者的意图、观点或态度;
- ⑧区分论点和论据。

新大纲规定阅读理解部分由A、B、C三节组成,考查考生理解书面英语的能力。其中A部分主要考查“考生理解具体信息、掌握文章大意、猜测生词词义并进行推断等能力”。要求考生根据所提供的四篇(总长度约为1,600词)文章的内容,从每题所给出的4个选项中选出最佳答案。

阅读理解部分的目的是测试考生通过阅读获取信息的能力,既要求准确,也要求有一定的难度。主要测试以下五方面的能力:

- ①掌握所读材料的主旨和大意;
- ②了解说明主旨和大意的事实和细节;
- ③既理解字面的意思,也能根据所读材料进行一定的判断和推论;
- ④既理解个别句子的意义,也理解上下文的逻辑关系;
- ⑤能就文章的内容进行判断、推理和信息转换。

以上五项阅读能力具体表现在以下三个方面:

a. 辨别和理解中心思想和重要细节:其中包括理解明确表达的概念或细节;理解隐含表达的概念或细节(如:下结论、作判断、进行推论等);通过判断句子的交际功能(如:请求、拒绝、命令)来理解文章;辨别文章的中心思想(如:找出能归纳文章中心思想的要点);理解作者的观点和态度。

b. 运用一些语言技能来理解文章:包括猜测词和短语的意思;句子层次的理解(如:理解句子所表达的原因、结果、目的、比较等);篇章层次的理解(如:运用词汇的、语法的承接手段来理解文章各部分的关系)。

c. 运用专门的阅读技能理解文章:通过略读了解文章大意;通过查阅寻找具体信息。阅读理解短文内容涉及社会科学(主要包括社会学、人类学、教育、心理学、经济、管理、金融等领域)、自然科学(主要包括交通、物理、化学、生物、工程、计算机、医学、农业等领域)和人文科学(主要包括哲学、历史、文学、语言、新闻、艺术等领域)。上述三类文章所占比例如下表:

	社会科学	自然科学	人文科学
1999	3	1	1
2000	3	1	1
2001	3	1	1
2002	1	2	1
2003	4	0	1

2004	3	0	2
2005	2	1	1
2006	2	0	2
2007	3	1	0
2008	2	1	1
2009	2	1	0

根据大纲要求, 阅读理解的常考题型主要可归纳为五种: 主旨大意型、推理判断型、词汇语义型、事实细节型及观点态度型。近十年来各题型所占比例如下表:

	主旨大意型	推理判断型	词汇语义型	事实细节型	观点态度型
1999	0	4	0	13	3
2000	1	9	0	6	4
2001	1	8	0	10	1
2002	1	6	2	9	2
2003	1	10	2	5	2
2004	0	5	3	10	2
2005	1	9	1	8	1
2006	0	2	2	6	2
2007	2	7	1	7	1
2008	3	5	1	8	0
2009	2	5	1	11	0
合计	12	70	13	93	18
占总数百分比	5.5	34	7.5	42.5	10.5

而且每篇文章后几个问题也有大致的规律可循: 第一题可能会涉及全文主旨大意; 第二题一般是事实细节或词汇语义题; 第三题往往是推理判断题或观点态度题; 最后往往是涉及文章标题(也是主旨型)或写作目的(多是判断型)的题目。

我们深入研究历年真题, 按考试内容进行分析归纳整理, 力求囊括历年真题中阅读理解文章的考点类型, 在此基础上, 总结了九大考点现阐述如下:

◆ 1. 首段、尾段或段首、段尾处常考

首段、尾段或段首、段尾一般是考查主旨大意题和推理判断题的地方。许多文章往往会开门见山, 一开始就摆出要说明的对象或者要论述的主要观点, 接下来的句子和段落用以具体说明或论述, 这样首段或者段首就是文章的中心所在, 往往成为考查点。

还有些情况是文章的最后一段对全文进行归纳总结。因此段尾或者尾段有时也会成为考查点, 这种总结性的句子或者段落常常会有一些提示语, 包括: ①总结性的提示语, 如: in consequence, to conclude, in summary, to sum up, in short, in a word, briefly 等; ②推断性的提示语, 如: therefore, thus, as a result, accordingly 等。为了考查考生对全文的把握, 命题者通常在这些地方出主旨大意题或推理判断题。

常见的命题方式

- 1) From the last paragraph we know that _____.
- 2) The passage is intended to _____.
- 3) The passage implies that _____.
- 4) It can be concluded from the passage that _____.
- 5) From the first paragraph we know that _____.
- 6) The author suggests that _____.

真题回放

In the first year or so of Web business, most of the action has revolved around efforts to tap the consumer market. More recently, as the Web proved to be more than a fashion, companies have started to buy and sell products and services with one another. Such business-to-business sales make sense because business people typically know what product they're looking for.

55. We learn from the beginning of the passage that Web business _____.

- A) has been striving to expand its market
- B) intended to follow a fanciful fashion
- C) tried but in vain to control the market
- D) has been booming for one year or so

【解析】 A) 此题为归纳题。本题是就首段处提问。题干中的信号词是“the beginning of the passage”和“Web business”，出自于文章第一段第一句话“In the first year or so of Web business, most of the action has revolved around efforts to tap the consumer market.”中。文章第一段第一句话指出：网上业务开始的第一年左右，大多数活动都不能围绕着开拓消费者市场而进行。由此可知：网上业务联系刚开始时，其业务活动主要是开拓消费者市场。A项中说：“网上业务联系一直在努力开拓其市场”，这与文中“most of the action has revolved around efforts to tap the consumer market(大多数活动都围绕着开拓消费者市场而进行)”的意思相符；文章第一段第二句话指出：由于网络已经被证实不只是一种时尚，公司开始在网上相互交易产品、提供服务；这说明B项“网上业务打算遵循一种奇异的风尚”之意不对；文章第一段最后一句话指出：公司之间的这种交易方式很有效；这说明C项“网上业务企图控制市场，但是徒劳无功”之意也不对；D项“网上业务已经蓬勃发展了一年左右的时间”之意明显与文章第一段第一句话的意思不符。A项的考点是单词“strive(努力)”和“expand(开拓)”以及“market(市场)”；B项的考点是单词“intend(打算)”和“fanciful(奇异的)”以及短语“follow... fashion(遵循……的风尚)”；C项的考点是词组“in vain(徒劳无功)”和单词“control(控制)”；D项的考点是单词“boom(蓬勃发展)”和短语“or so(大约)”。

◆ 2. 列举处常考

列举处是指用 First(ly)... Second(ly)... Third(ly)... Finally, Then, In addition, Furthermore, Moreover等表示顺承关系的词语列举出的事实。要求考生从列举出的内容中，选出符合题干要求的答案项。该考点常出题型是事实细节题，有时也出推理判断题。这类题目没有固定的提问方式，但是一般都含有疑问词 how。

常见的命题方式

- 1) According to the passage, how did/does...?
- 2) From the text we learn that _____.
- 3) We can infer from the passage that _____.
- 4) According to the author, what should chiefly be responsible for _____.

真题回放

Hunting for a job late last year, lawyer Gant Redmon stumbled across CareerBuilder, a job database on the Internet. He searched it with no success but was attracted by the site's "personal search agent", It's an interactive feature that lets visitors dey in job criteria such as location, title, and salary, then E-mails them when a

41. How did Redmon find his job?

- A) By searching openings in a job database.
- B) By posting a matching position in a database.

matching position is posted in the database, Redmon chose the keywords legal, intellectual property, and Washington, D. C. Three weeks later, he got his first notification of an opening. "I struck gold," says Redmon, who E-mailed his resume to the employer and won a position as in-house counsel for a company.

C) By using a special service of a database.

D) By E-mailing his resume to a database.

【解析】 C) 事实细节题, 本题是就列举处提问。文章第一段介绍了雷德曼找到工作的全过程, 即在搜索中选择关键词, 然后得到工作职位通知, 最后给招聘方发简历, 得到工作。可见雷德曼是通过网上的个人搜索找到工作的, 选项 C 中的 a special service 即表示个人搜索代理, 故选 C。文章第二句提到他亲自进行搜索, 但毫无结果, 所以排除选项 A; 雷德曼是找工作的人, 所以不可能在网上张贴任何工作职位, 故排除 B; 由雷德曼找到工作的过程可知, 他是将简历发给了未来的雇主, 而不是发给网上的资料库, 故排除选项 D。

◆ 3. 例证处常考

议论文和说明文中的例证是很常见的, 作者列举这些例子是有目的的, 要么是为了佐证文章的主题或者段落的主题, 要么是列举反面例子来予以驳斥。由于这些例子具有特殊意义, 所以它们成为考点的频率相当高, 因此应引起考生的高度重视。例证处的线索词一般很明显, 包括: for example, for instance, take... as an example, as such as 等。

考查例证的题目一般是推理题和事实细节题, 由于这些例子一般和文章的中心或者段落中心密切相关, 因此考生在解答这类题目时应遵循“中心思想是解”的原则。另外通常例子与其支持的论点往往是相互临近的, 故解答此类题目时应寻读例子出处前的内容。

常见的命题方式

- 1) What does the example of ... show/illustrate?
- 2) The author gives the two examples in Para. 2 to show _____.
- 3) The writer wants to prove with example of ... that _____.
- 4) The example of ... is used to _____.

真题回放

For example, a grandmotherly woman staffing an animal rights booth at a recent street fair was distributing a brochure that encouraged readers not to use anything comes from is tested in animals—no meat, no fur, no medicines. Asked if she opposed immunizations, she wanted to know if vaccines come from animal research. When assured that they do, she replied, "Then I would have to say yes." Asked what will happen when epidemics return, she said, "Don't worry, scientists will find some way of using computers." Such well-meaning people just don't understand.

48. The example of the grandmotherly woman is used to show the public's
- A) discontent with animal research.
 - B) ignorance about medical science.
 - C) indifference to epidemics.
 - D) anxiety about animal rights.

【解析】 B) 此题为结构题。是就例证处提问。题干中的信号词是“grandmotherly woman”, 出自于文章第二段第一句话“For example, a grandmotherly woman staffing an animal rights booth

at a recent street fair was distributing a brochure...”中。文章第二段指出：在最近的一次街头集市上，一位在动物权利保护摊位服务的老太太在分发小册子，鼓励读者不要使用任何来自于动物或在动物身上做实验的任何东西——包括肉、皮毛或药品；当问及她是否反对免疫接种时，她回答说，“那么，我得说我反对”；当问及如果流行病重新发作该怎么办时，她说，“不用担心，科学家会利用计算机找到某种解决办法的”；这样的好心人只是不了解情况。由此可知：老太太的例子是用来表示许多人根本不了解动物研究。

◆ 4. 引文处常考

议论文中，作者为了能正确表达出自己的观点、或佐证和加强自己的观点、或提出反面观点时，常常引用别人的话，这些引文由于不会直接说出作者的观点，因此常常成为题眼，这类题目常以推理判断题出现，其提问方式中一般会用 words、remarks、quotations、sentence 等词语来表明这是考查引文的。

常见的命题方式

- 1) The author's attitude toward... remark is one of _____.
- 2) The author quotes... to show _____.
- 3) Sb's words in the passage show that _____.
- 4) Sb. claims that _____.
- 5) The author begins his article with sb.'s words to _____.

真题回放

In 1950, the U. S. spent \$12.7 billion on health care. In 2002, the cost will be \$1,540 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.

58. The author's attitude towards Richard Lamm's remark is one of
- A) strong disapproval.
 - B) reserved consent.
 - C) slight contempt.
 - D) enthusiastic support.

【解析】 B) 此题为态度评价题，就引文处提问。题干中的信号词是“Richard Lamm”，出自于文章第三段最后一句话“Former Colorado governor Richard Lamm has been quoted as saying...”中。文章第三段最后一句话指出：有人引用前科罗拉多州州长理查德·拉莫的话说，年老体弱者“有死亡的义务，应该让开位置”，以便更年轻、更健康者能够实现他们的潜能；第四段接着指出：我不会把话说得那么极端；如今，按照常规来说，精力充沛的人可以工作到六十岁，甚至更晚，而且其创造力令人惊讶；然后举例说明，指出：这些领导者都是活生生的证据，证明预防是可行的。由此可知，作者不太同意理查德·莱蒙的观点。B项中说“有保留的赞同”，这与文中“I would not go that far. (我不会把话说得那么极端)”的意思相符；A项“强烈反对”和D项“热情支持”两项之意明显与文章的意思不符；作者没有嘲讽理查德·莱蒙，所以C项“有点蔑视”之意也不对。A项的考点是单词“disapproval(反对)”；B项的考点是单词“reserved(有保留的)”和“consent(赞同)”；C项的考点是单词“slight(轻微的)”和“contempt(蔑视)”；D项的考点是单词“enthusiastic(热情的)”。

◆ 5. 转折和对比处常考

文章的转折处往往是语义的重点，常常会表明作者的观点或者文章的主题，因此这种转折处常常成为命题之处。表示转折的词语很明显，如：however, but, yet, in fact 等。

常见的命题方式

- 1) It can be inferred from the passage that _____.
- 2) In contrast to ... are _____.
- 3) By ..., the author wants to _____.
- 4) Compared with ..., ... is _____.

真题回放

The Supreme Court's decisions on physician-assisted suicide carry important implications for how medicine seeks to relieve dying patients of pain and suffering.

Although it ruled that there is no constitutional right to physician-assisted suicide, the Court in effect supported the medical principle of "double effect," a centuries-old moral principle holding that an action having two effects—a good one that is intended and a harmful one that is foreseen—is permissible if the actor intends only the good effect.

Doctors have used that principle in recent years to justify using high doses of morphine to control terminally ill patients's pain, even though increasing dosages will eventually kill the patient.

56. From the first three paragraphs, we learn that

- A) doctors used to increase drug dosages to control their patients' pain.
- B) it is still illegal for doctors to help the dying end their lives.
- C) the Supreme Court strongly opposes physician-assisted suicide.
- D) patients have no constitutional right to commit suicide.

【解析】 B) 此题为归纳题，是就转折处提问。文章前面三段指出：最高法院就医生协助的自杀所做的裁决对医学界如何寻求解除垂死病人的痛苦与苦难具有重要的含意；尽管最高法院裁定宪法没有赋予医生有协助病人自杀的权力，但是，最高法院实际上支持“双重效应”的医疗准则——如果行动者只想要良好的效果，那么一种具有双重效果的行为就是可以容许的；近几年来，医生已经利用这一原则来为自己使用大剂量的吗啡控制晚期病人的痛苦而辩护，尽管加大剂量最终会导致病人死亡。由此可知：最高法院认为医生没有协助病人自杀的权力。B项中说“医生帮助垂死病人结束生命仍然是违法的”，这与文章的意思相符；文章中是说“近几年来，医生已经利用这一原则来为自己使用大剂量的吗啡控制晚期病人的痛苦而辩护”，并没有说医生过去常利用增加药量的方法来减轻病人的痛苦，所以A项“医生过去常常增加药量来控制病人的痛苦”之意不对；C项“最高法院强烈反对医生协助的自杀”之意与文章的意思不符；文中是说“最高法院裁定宪法没有赋予医生有协助病人的权力”，并没有说宪法没有赋予病人自杀的权力，所以D项“宪法没有赋予病人自杀的权力”之意也不对。A项的考点是短语“used to... (过去常常……)”和“control pain (控制痛苦)”以及单词“dosage (剂量)”；B项的考点是“it is + 形容词 + for + 某人 + to... (某人干……怎么样)”结构和单词“illegal (违法的)”以及短语“end one's life (自杀)”；C项的考点是单词“oppose (反对)”和“suicide (自杀)”；D项的考点是短语“have right to... (有权干……)”和“commit suicide (自杀)”以及单词“constitutional (宪法的)”。

6. 因果关系处常考

文章中表示原因和结果的地方一般是文中分析或者得出结论的地方，因此这部分内容被考查的频率出较高，应该引起考生注意。表示因果关系的连词和副词有：because, since, for as, therefore, consequently, as a result, thus；表示因果的动词有：result in/from, originate from, lead to 等；表示因

果关系的名词有: result, cause, reason, consequence, base 等。但是有时文章中不出现这些因果词语,这时就需要考生依据文章的逻辑关系进行推断。

常见的命题方式

- 1) The author argues... because _____.
- 2) As a result of ... that _____.
- 3) The real cause of ... is that _____.
- 4) The direct/ main reason for... is that _____.
- 5) The writer mentions the case of ... to justify _____.
- 6) Why _____?
- 7) The reason... is _____.
- 8) The author agreed with/ opposed... because _____.
- 9) It can be inferred that _____.

真题回放

Rich economies are also less dependent on oil than they were, and so less sensitive to swings in the oil price. Energy conservation, a shift to other fuels and a decline in the importance of heavy, energy-intensive industries have reduced oil consumption. Software, consultancy and mobile telephones use far less oil than steel or car production. For each dollar of GDP (in constant prices) rich economies now use nearly 50% less oil than in 1973. The OECD estimates in its latest Economic outlook that, if oil prices averaged \$ 22 a barrel for a full year, compared with \$ 13 in 1998, this would increase the oil import bill in rich economies by only 0.25—0.5% of GDP. That is less than one-quarter of the income loss in 1974 or 1980. On the other hand, oil-importing emerging economies — to which heavy industry has shifted — have become more energy-intensive, and so could be more seriously squeezed.

53. The estimates in Economic Outlook show that in rich countries
- A) heavy industry becomes more energy-intensive.
 - B) income loss mainly results from fluctuating crude oil prices.
 - C) manufacturing industry has been seriously squeezed.
 - D) oil price changes have no significant impact on GDP.

【解析】 D) 此题为细节判断题。题干中的信号词是“Economic outlook”，出自于文章第四段第五句话“The OECD estimates in its latest Economic Outlook that...”中。文章第四段指出：富裕国家也不像过去那样依赖石油，所以对油价的波动也不那么敏感了；节约能源、转用其他燃料以及重工业、能源密集型产业重要性的下降，这些都减少石油的消费；富裕国家消耗的石油比一九七三年少将近百分之五十；在最新的《经济展望》中，经合组织估计，如果全年的油价平均为每桶二十二美元的话，那么同一九九八年的每桶十三美元相比，富裕国家进口石油的费用会增加，仅仅占国内生产总值的百分之零点五；这个比率不到一九七四年或一九八〇年收入损失的四分之一；另一方面，那些进口石油的新兴国家——重工业已转到这些国家——变得更加能源密集化，所以可能遭受更严重的打击。由此可知：当前的油价波动对富裕国家的影响没有过去那样大了。

◆ 7. 长难句常考

长难句，顾名思义，就是又长又难的句子，主要是一些句中套句的复杂结构，如包含同位语插入语、定语、各种从句、不定式、分词等结构的句子。这些句子往往会成为题者出题的重点，主要考查考生对句中的指代关系和句子层次的理解，常见的题型是推理判断题。

常见的命题方式

- 1) It can be inferred from the passage that _____.
- 2) It is implied from the passage that _____.
- 3) It can be concluded from the passage that _____.
- 4) The author suggests that _____.
- 5) The author implies that _____.
- 6) The author probably feels that _____.

真题回放

The link between dreams and emotions shows up among the patients in Cartwright's clinic. Most people seem to have more bad dreams early in the night, progressing toward happier ones before awakening, suggesting that they are working through negative feelings generated during the day. Because our conscious mind is occupied with daily life we don't always think about the emotional significance of the day's events—until, it appears, we begin to dream.

33. The negative feelings generated during the day tend to
- A) aggravate in our unconscious mind.
 - B) develop into happy dreams.
 - C) persist till the time we fall asleep.
 - D) show up in dreams early at night.

【解析】 D) 此题为细节判断题，考查对长难句的理解。题干中的信号词是“negative feelings”，出自于文章第三段第二句话中。文章第三段指出：梦与情感之间的联系在 Cartwright 门诊部的患者中得到体现；在夜里早些时候，大多数人似乎会做更多噩梦，在睡醒前逐渐转为较愉快的梦，这表示他们正在化解在白天产生的消极情感；因为我们的意识被日常生活占据，所以我们并不总是考虑白天所发生事件的情感意义。由此可知：白天产生的消极情绪往往会在夜里早些时候的梦境中出现。D 项中说“在夜里早些时候的梦境中出现”，这与文章的意思相符。文中没有提到 A 项这意；B 项和 C 项两项之意明显与文章的意思不符。A 项的考点单词“aggravate(加剧)”和“unconscious(无意识的)”；B 项的考点是短语“develop into (演变成……)”；C 项的考点是单词“persist(持续)”和短语“fall asleep(入睡)”；D 项的考点是短语“show up (出现)”和短语“early night (夜里早些时候)”。

◆ 8. 特殊词汇常考

特殊词汇往往是出题者命题的地方，这里的特殊词汇包括偏僻生疏的词汇、常见词语的不常见搭配、一词多义的词语以及关系代词。这些词语往往会成为词汇语义判断题的出题点。

常见的命题方式

- 1) In Line ..., the word "... "most probably means _____.
- 2) Which of the following is nearest (closest) in meaning to "... "?
- 3) Which is the probable definition of the word "....."?
- 4) The italicized word in Line..., Paragraph... means _____.
- 5) What is the possible meaning of the word "... "(Line/sentence... Paragraph...)?

- 6) By "...", the author means _____.
- 7) The word (phrase) "... "is closest to _____.
- 8) The word (phrase) "... "probably means _____.
- 9) Which of the following best defines the word "... "?
- 10) In Line... , the word "... "could best be replaced by _____.

真题回放

As a result, the modern world is increasingly populated by intelligent gizmos whose presence we barely notice but whose universal existence has removed much labor. Our factories hum to the rhythm of robot assembly arms. Our banking is done at automated teller terminals that thank us with mechanical politeness for the transaction. Our subway trains are controlled by tireless robot-drivers. And thanks to the continual miniaturization of electronics and micro-mechanics, there are already robot systems that can perform some kinds of brain and bone surgery with submillimeter accuracy— far greater precision than highly skilled physicians can achieve with their hands alone.

47. The word "gizmos" (Paragraph 2) most probably means
- A) programs.
- B) experts.
- C) devices.
- D) creatures.

【解析】 C) 此题为词义题, 是对常见词语的意思提问。题干中的信号词是“gizmos”, 出自于文章第二段第一句话“... by intelligent gizmos whose presence we barely notice...”中。文章第二段指出: 现代社会有了越来越多的智能新玩意儿, 虽然我们几乎注意不到它们, 但是它们的广泛存在已经减少了大量的人类劳动, 接着列举了机器人组装手臂、自动柜员机终端、机器人司机以及以亚毫米的精确度做某些脑部各骨科手术的机器人系统。由此可知: “gizmos”最可能指的是人们的发明。C项中说“最可能的意思是发明”, 这与文章的意思相符; A项“项目”、B项“专家”和D项“生物”三项之意都与文章的意思不符。A项的考点是单词“program(项目)”; B项的考点是单词“expert(专家)”; C项的考点是单词“device(发明)”; D项的考点是单词“creature(生物)”。

◆ 9. 特殊标点处常考

有一些特殊标点的含义也属于考查范围, 特殊标点符号后的内容一般是对前面内容的进一步解释和说明, 因此命题者常对标点符号后的内容进行提问。具体说, 这些标点符号包括: 存折号、括号、冒号都表示解释, 考查细节性问题; 引号表示引用, 考查细节性问题。但是这类题在题干中一般不会显示出考查的就是标点符号这一特征。

常见的命题方式

- 1) We can learn from the first paragraph that _____.
- 2) According to the text, what is ... ?
- 3) According to the text, why did/does/have/has _____.
- 4) According to the report, one of the problems is _____.

真题回放

But if robots are to reach the next stage of laborsaving utility, they will have to operate with less human supervision and be able to make at least a few decisions for themselves—goals that pose a real challenge. “While we know how to tell a robot to handle a specific error,” says Dave Lavery, manager of a robotics program at NASA, “we can’t yet give a robot enough ‘common sense’ to reliably interact with a dynamic world.”

48. According to the text, what is beyond man’s ability now is to design a robot that can

- A) fulfill delicate tasks like performing brain surgery.
- B) interact with human beings verbally.
- C) have a little common sense.
- D) respond independently to a changing world.

【解析】 D) 此题为细节判断题,是就破折号处提问。题干中的信号词是“beyond man’s ability now”,出自于文章第三段第一句话“While we know how to tell a robot to handle a specific error, we can’t yet give a robot enough ‘common sense’ to reliably interact with a dynamic world”中。文章第三段指出:如果机器人想要进入下一个阶段——节省劳动力,它们就必须在人类的监控更少的情况下自己工作,并且至少能够为自己做出一些决定——这是一些提出真正挑战的目标;戴夫·雷沃瑞说,“虽然我们不知道如何告诉机器人去处理一个具体错误,但我这不能赋予机器人足够的‘常识’,使其与这个生气勃勃的世界进行可靠的互动”。由此可知:目前人类设计的机器人还不能单独发挥作用。D项中说“人类还不能设计出独立应付不断变化的世界的机器人”,这与文章的意思相符;文章第二段后半部分指出:由于电子器件的不断微型化以及微机械制造学的不断发展,已经出现了能够以亚毫米的精确度做某些脑部骨科手术的机器人系统,这说明A项“人类还不能设计出完成像做脑部手术这样精细的任务的机器人”这意不对;文章第二段中间部分指出:自动柜员机终端管理着银行业,它们用机器语言礼貌地感谢你办理业务,这说明B项“人类还不能设计出与人类进行语言交流的机器人”之意也不对;文中是说“我们还能赋予机器人以足够的‘常识’”,这说明还是有一点常识,所以C项“人类还不能设计出有一点常识的机器人”之意出不对。A项的考点是单词“interact(交相应感)”和“verbally(用言辞地)”;C项的考点是短语“a little(一点)”和“common sense(常识)”;D项的考点是单词“respond(应付)”和“independently(独立地)”。

阅读理解做的好与坏,直接关系到考生整个的英语成绩。因此提高阅读水平是每个考生的迫切希望。那么,要怎样才能最短的时间内提高阅读水平呢?笔者根据多年的教学经验以及对历年真题的研究,建议考生不妨从以下三方面入手:

◆ 1. 泛读各类文章,增强背景知识

根据语言习得的规律,背景知识对阅读理解水平有着重要的影响。国内外许多语言学专家在谈到背景知识的作用时都认为:在做阅读理解时,考生对文章内容的熟悉程度有时要比其本身的语言水平更重要。不同于四、六级考试,考研英语阅读文章多以议论、说明文为主。而题材涉及各种社会问题、经济、历史、天文、地理、国际热点、体育、交通、动植物、环境保护、生态平衡、社会进化、伦理道德、哲学、心理学、现代科技普及读物等广泛的社会科学和自然科学各个领域。因此考生在复习迎考时,要有针对性地选读一些有关各学科知识,留意各类评论性文章(数量无须太多,但要近年的热点话题为主),增加一些背景知识,有意识地强化记忆有关词汇,以便能理解考试中将会遇到的各种内容的文章,从而收到事半功倍的效果。

◆ 2. 练好扎实的语言知识基本功

考研英语的难度应在四级之上,略低于或相当于六级。但许多考生都认为考研英语要比六级难,尤其是词汇难理解和句子结构复杂。因此要提高阅读能力,就必须有扎实的语言基础。

首先,考生应掌握一定的词汇量。按照大纲要求,完成四级学习的学生至少应熟练掌握 4200 个词汇(其中复用式 2500),精读总量应达 30000 词,泛读不少于 129000 词。阅读速度应达每分钟 70 词。达到六级的学生应具有词汇量至少为 5500(其中复用式 3000)。考研词汇约为 5300 左右,但其中很多是超六级词汇。所以如果词汇量不够,阅读时碰到的都是生词,这不仅会影响阅读速度,进而影响水平,还会对考生的心理产生一定的压力。

除了词汇外,语法和惯用法也是必不可少的基础知识。考研英语文章里有很多长难句子,如果缺乏语法知识,就不能正确地理解句子甚至是整篇文章。从对历年的考研英语阅读文章的分析来看,分词、长的定语从句(特别是非限制性定语从句)、倒装句、虚拟句(特别是表推测的虚拟句,如 must/might have done 等)都是出现率较高的结构。而掌握语法结构,同时对做英译中也很重要。

◆ 3. 掌握正确的阅读方法

一、精读重要句

阅读理解是大约有五大题型,下面一一给大家讲解一下:

1. **细节题很简单,答案定位最关键。**细节题占的比重很大,解答细节题的关键在于能够快速准确地到原文中定位。只要位置确定,基本上答案可以选出。在这里就要培养对题干关键词的敏感度,并熟悉这些关键词的同义或近义词,这样考试时可以省出很多时间给其他题。

2. **推理题有点难,通用逻辑跑在先。**推理题虽然难,但是它所有的逻辑是每个人都知道的最基本的逻辑。而这种逻辑其实是语言方面的,其实质就是“句子水平的同义代换”。一定要在原文中找到作者对所问的相关问题所进行的阐述,然后对那些阐述进行 paraphrase,这种同义代换过程中很容易由于某个小词的替换而影响了全句的意思。比如,原文提到的是 sometimes,而选项中用了 always,那么这个选项就错误了。很多选项使用如“all nobody, everybody, only”等绝对化的字眼,那么这样的选项很可能也是错误的。

3. **主旨题虽不多,每段句首要看全。**每当问到文章大意时,由于时间紧迫,最高效的办法就是注意首段和尾段,以及其他段落的首句。很多篇章的主要内容在开篇第一句讲明了,推理题的一种就是问作者举某个例子是为了…。这种题跟主旨有很大关系,一般所有的例子都是为了段落的主旨和文章的主旨服务,所以考生了解了这些。就可以斩钉截铁地确定选项了。

4. **语义题不用怕,上句下句帮你选。**每当出现词义题时,如果是生词,那么生词的词义会从上句和上句推断出来。往往帮助你找到词义的是该生词后面的同位语(或同位语从句)、定语从句与生词词性相同、位置成分相同的单词。如果考查的词或词组你认识,而选项中又有你知道的最根本含义,那么此项往往先要排除,因为必然考查引申含义。

5. **态度题只一道,就算错了也过关。**虽然错了也不影响大局,但是还是要争取拿到分数。那么态度千万要记住的一点就是你自己想的完全不算数,要“置身其外”,常见的态度词有:biased 有偏见的;impartial 公正的;puzzling 迷惑的;suspicious 怀疑的;objective 客观的;subjective 主观的;indifferent 漠不关心的;critical 批评的;opposing 反对的;supportive 支持的等。要想选对,往往要注意作者使用词汇的感情色彩,特别是一些形容词、副词。

许多文章有段落主题句或全文中心思想句,找出并抓住这些句子是至关重要的,尤其是段落的叙事结构、整体叙事结构都会因此而一目了然。往往这些句子会出现在段落中的首尾或文章的首尾段中。

经典实例 How is it that we in America have begun to lose this freedom? I believe it has started slipping away from us because of three misunderstandings.

First, the misunderstanding of the meaning of democracy. The principal of a great Philadelphia high school is driven to cry for help in combating the notion that it is undemocratic to run a special program

of studies for outstanding boys and girls. Again, when a good independent school in Memphis recently closed, some thoughtful citizens urged that it be taken over by the public school system and used for boys and girls of high ability, that it have entrance requirements and give an advanced program of studies to superior students who were interested and able to take it. The proposal was rejected because it was undemocratic! Thus, courses are geared to the middle of the class. The good student is unchallenged, bored. The loafer receives his passing grade. And the lack of an outstanding course for the outstanding student, the lack of a standard which a boy or girl must meet, passes for democracy.

The second misunderstanding concerns what makes for happiness. The aims of our presentday culture are avowedly ease and material well-being; shorter hours; a shorter week; more return for less accomplishment; more softsoap excuses and fewer honest, realistic demands. In our schools this is reflected by the vanishing hickory stick and the emerging psychiatrist. The hickory stick had its faults, and the psychiatrist has his strengths. But the trend is clear. Tout comprendre c'est tout pardonner (To understand everything is to excuse everything). Do we really believe that our softening standards bring happiness? Is it our sound and considered judgment that the tougher subjects of the classics and mathematics should be thrown aside, as suggested by some educators, for doll-playing? Small wonder that Charles Malik, Lebanese delegate at the U. N., writes; "There is in the West" (in the United States) "a general weakening of moral fiber. (Our) leadership does not seem to be adequate to the unprecedented challenges of the age."

The last misunderstanding is the the area of values. Here are some of the most influential tenets of teacher education over the past fifty years; there is no eternal truth; there is no absolute moral law; there is no God. Yet all of history has taught us that the denial of these ultimates, the placement of man or state at the core of the universe, results in a paralyzing mass selfishness; and the first signs of it are already frighteningly evident.

上文中第一段即是全文中心思想句,即 theme sentence,而下述三段中的第一句是每一段的主题句,即 topic sentence。理出这些中心思想句和主题句,文章的叙事结构就非常明确了,主旨就可轻松把握住,这样就更有利于把握其中的细节问题。

二、略读或跳读处理的内容

在首先快速浏览了题干、题肢,初步把握文章大意及叙事结构的基础上,可大胆进行略读与跳读,这样不但阅读速度快,也更容易居高临下,总体把握原文。在阅读中可略读或跳读处理的内容包括:

① 繁琐的例证

为了说明问题,作者可借用形象的例子,有时候举例较繁琐,虽能说明问题,但常常很耗费时间,那么在例子所说明的问题不明白之时,可通过略读细读来理解,若例子所说明的问题比较明了,则例子部分可一带而过。如:

经典实例 First, the misunderstanding of the meaning of democracy. The principal of a great Philadelphia high school is driven to cry for help in combating the notion that it is undemocratic to run a special program of studies for outstanding boys and girls. Again, when a good independent school in Memphis recently closed, some thoughtful citizens urged that it be taken over by the public school system and used for boys and girls of high ability, that it have entrance requirements and given an advanced program of studies to superior students who were interested and able to take it. The proposal was rejected because it was undemocratic! Thus, courses are geared to the middle of the class. The good student is unchallenged, bored. The loafer receives his passing grade. And the lack of an outstanding course for the outstanding student, the lack of a standard which a boy or girl must meet, passes for democracy.

文中首句为主题句,其他部分都是举例说明的。如费城一中学校长号召人们起来反对这一错误的观念:为出色的学生开设专门的课程不民主等,举例部分勿需精读即可明白其目的和大意。

② 并列多项列举

有时许多功能相同的项目并列列举,那么只读其中一两项即可,无需全读,即使其中有生词也可

略读,不用放在心上。如:

经典实例 Preparing for the H. K. C. E. E.

"How can the Organic English Classes prepare students to take the H. K. C. E. E?" you may ask. Our tutors are also concerned about this aspect of course. We have analysed the past H. K. C) E. E. questions. We have found that to adequately prepare students to take the exam, we have to focus on the teaching of words and phrases relating to their real life experiences, e. g. **pastimes, bad habits, useful skills, idols, school studies, extra-curricular activities, family life, etc.**

文中黑体部分不过是实际生活经验——real life experiences中的一些例子,不需要逐项去看,可以略读或只读前一两项即可。

③无关大局的生僻字词

阅读中经常会遇到一些生词,而这些生词对于文章总体的把握,关系不大,这时候出题者也不会给这些生词加汉语注释,只要觉得对总体没有影响或影响不大就可略过。

经典实例 Different cultures are more prone to contract certain illnesses because of the food that is characteristic in these cultures. That food is related to illness is not a new discovery. In 1945, government researchers realized that **nitrites** and **nitrites**, commonly used to preserve color in meats, and other food additives, cause cancer. Yet these carcinogenic additives remain in our food, and it becomes more difficult all the time to know which things on the packaging labels of processed food are helpful or harmful.

据上下文可知,文中黑体两词是用来保持肉类鲜亮颜色的东西,而且应属食品添加剂,至于具体是什么,无需费心去弄明白。

经典实例 One may consider the condition of the atmosphere at a given moment and attempt to predict changes from that condition over a few hours to a few days ahead. This approach is covered by the branch of the science called **synoptic meteorology**, which is the scientific basis of the technique of weather forecasting by means of the preparation and analysis of weather maps and aerological diagram.

文中黑体部分学生可能不熟,但上下文在谈论天气预报方面的问题,且其应为一科学分支——气象学分支,具体是什么,汉语怎么叫,都无所谓。

④冗长的人名、地名

有许多冗长啰嗦的表示人名、地名等专有名词,阅读时可一扫而过或干脆用其首字母代替法,千万不可试图把整个词读出来。

经典实例 "That is what I came to show you," Martini answered in his everyday voice. He picked up the placard from the floor and handed it to her. Hastily printed in large type was a black-bordered announcement that: "Out dearly beloved Bishop, **His Eminence the Cardinal, Monsignor Lorenzo Montanelli**" had died suddenly at **Ravenna**, "from the rupture of an aneurism of the heart."

有许多文章(尤其是哲理性议论文)并非用直截了当、简单明了的语言来说明主题,而是常常与所要说明的主题间有一段距离,这就需要读者在两者之间搭桥,透过表象看深层含义。读者应紧扣上下文,本着上下文服务于中心主题这一点进行推测,这种推测包括字、词到句的含义,甚至是一个例子要说明的含义等等。这一点是需要读者经常做到的。

经典实例 John Henderson was driving home late last night from an exhausting business trip.

上句可隐含下列信息:

1. John Henderson may be a businessman because he has just finished a "business trip".
2. John Henderson must be very tired because the trip is "exhausting".
3. John Henderson must be very eager to get home because he is driving "late" a night right after this exhausting trip.

考研阅读中,难句、复杂句经常成为考生的拦路虎,许多考生一遇到复杂长句就慌了手脚,一副无所适从的样子。难句复杂句中经常隐含考点,所以应重点把握。其实,解决办法很简单,就是要去粗取精、化繁为简:先找出主句的主谓宾,其他成分如从句、插入语、定语补语等一概先不理,理出句子的

主干之后再慢慢分析一下各成分与从句还有插入语等的关系,理清关系后,句子就自然容易理解了。

扫读法(scanning) 扫读法也称为查读法(fast reading)、寻读法(searching reading)、捷效阅读法(expeditious reading)。这种方法的目的是找出某些特定信息或回答阅读理解题所需要的事实及依据。在对通篇文章疏而不漏的快速扫描中,迅速定位信息点,而和内容无关或关系不大的部分则可一带而过。

研读法(scouring) 研读法又称细读法(reading for full understanding)。研读法是指在阅读期间仔细研究篇章内容,不仅要掌握文章的大致内容,还要清楚了解和理解篇章涉及的一切细节。在研读中遇到不熟悉的词语,可通过上下文,有关常识,背景知识以及利用构词规则来猜测。如果遇到难以理解的或结构复杂的长句,可借助语法知识,通过分析句子结构,搞清主谓关系、指代关系等,从而达到更为深刻的理解。考试时用这种方法能提高答题的准确性。

2005 年全国硕士学位研究生 入学考试英语试题

Directions:

Read the following four texts. Answer the questions below each text by choosing A, B, C or D. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (40 points)

Passage 1

14

Everybody loves a fat pay rise. Yet pleasure at your own can vanish if you learn that a colleague has been given a bigger one. Indeed, if he has a reputation for slacking, you might even be outraged. Such behaviour is regarded as “all too human”, with the underlying assumption that other animals would not be capable of this finely developed sense of grievance. But a study by Sarah Brosnan and Frans de Waal of Emory University in Atlanta, Georgia, which has just been published in *Nature*, suggests that it is all too monkey, as well.

The researchers studied the behaviour of female brown capuchin monkeys. They look cute. They are good-natured, co-operative creatures, and they share their food readily. Above all, like their female human counterparts, they tend to pay much closer attention to the value of “goods and services” than males.

Such characteristics make them perfect candidates for Dr. Brosnan's and Dr. de Waal's study. The researchers spent two years teaching their monkeys to exchange tokens for food. Normally, the monkeys were happy enough to exchange pieces of rock for slices of cucumber. However, when two monkeys were placed in separate but adjoining chambers, so that each could observe what the other was getting in return for its rock, their behaviour became markedly different.

In the world of capuchins, grapes are luxury goods (and much preferable to cucumbers). So when one monkey was handed a grape in exchange for her token, the second was reluctant to hand hers over for a mere piece of cucumber. And if one received a grape without having to provide her token in exchange at all, the other either tossed her own token at the researcher or out of the chamber, or refused to accept the slice of cucumber. Indeed, the mere presence of a grape in the other chamber (without an actual monkey to eat it) was enough to induce resentment in a female capuchin.

The researchers suggest that capuchin monkeys, like humans, are guided by social emotions. In the wild, they are a co-operative, group-living species. Such co-operation is likely to be stable only when each animal feels it is not being cheated. Feelings of righteous indignation, it seems, are not the preserve of people alone. Refusing a lesser reward completely makes these feelings abundantly clear to