

# 硕士研究生入学 英语考试阅读在线

吕凤萍 主编

根据新大纲精心挑选  
名师名家的悉心点拨  
典型题解析解题技巧  
强化训练与备考测试

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英语考试阅读在线系列  
Comprehension On Line

# 硕士研究生入学 英语考试阅读在线

吕凤萍 主编

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## 前 言

随着参加硕士研究生入学考试人数的日益增加,提高英语水平成为至关重要的因素之一。而阅读理解能力是该项考试考查的一项重要内容,相应试题的分数占到总分的40%,因此可以说,阅读理解的分数直接关系到考试的成败。

阅读理解能力的培养并非一日之功。许多考生只是一味的大量做题,并未深入到文章中的语言难点和全篇结构中去,导致考试结果未尽人意。提高阅读速度,开拓视野,显然需要大量泛读;突破语言难点,以实力获得考试成功,必须进行严格的精读。为此,我们专门编写了这本《硕士研究生入学英语考试阅读在线》,其根本目的是帮助考生把握近几年来考研试题的特点,了解命题变化的最新动向,通过大量的练习和注释的引导,培养考生实际应用语言的能力。

书中文章均选自国内外最新报刊、杂志,内容丰富,时效性强,涉及科普、经济、社会生活、教育、人文等各个方面。无论从文章体裁,还是文章篇幅来看,都特别贴近考研阅读理解试题。因此考生如果能够泛读和精读有效的结合,每做一单元就精读一篇,用来提高全篇分析能力,这样不仅可以大幅度提高硕士研究生入学英语考试的成绩,更可以大幅度提高自己的英语阅读水平。

本书试图为读者提高应试英语阅读理解能力提供练习的素材,且文章选材涉及面相当广泛,希望在扩充知识方面对读者有一定的益处。

该书是《英语考试阅读在线》系列丛书中的一册,该套丛书的共同特点是:

**时效性强:**书中所选取的内容均为最新的文章,并随时进行更新。我们期望该套丛书能够与读者之间建立起真正的桥梁,与读者的成长同步,为读者对知识的需求而时时在线,随时准备与读者进行有益的探讨和交流!

**针对性好:**所选的文章和题目的难度至少等于或略高于相应英语考试阅读理解部分的文章和试题的难度。

**题材广泛:**涉及科普、经济、社会生活、教育、人文等各个方面。

**注释详尽:**对文章的阅读理解做了详尽的注释。注释中不仅指出了试题的类型,而且阐明了解题思路。

**难句分析:**对原文中的部分难句进行了句法分析并给出了汉语译文。

本书适用于硕士研究生入学考试复习之用,也适合在职人员申请硕士学位考试和大学英语六级考试的应试准备,并可作为英语阅读教材,供大学英语四级水平以上的读者使用。

全书由吕凤萍主编,丁妍、张伟、乔旭、高永、王华、刘建斌、赵伟明、杜涛、吴琪、周静静、宁强等同志参与了本书的编写和审读工作,由于作者水平有限,修订时间仓促,书中难免有疏忽和错误之处,敬请广大读者指正。

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## 内 容 简 介

本书是作者在分析近年来硕士研究生入学英语考试试题内容,命题特点,命题趋势和语言难点的基础上,并根据广大考生的实际情况编写而成。本书在阅读方法这一部分中系统的阐述了解答阅读理解的方法和技巧,然后编写了34单元,共计175篇的训练,并对其进行了系统的注释和讲解。内容丰富,时效性强,涉及科普、经济、社会生活、教育,人文等各个方面。

本书可适用于在职人员申请硕士学位考试和大学英语六级考试的应试准备,也可以作为英语阅读教材,供大学英语四级水平以上的读者使用。

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# 第一部分 考研阅读理解方法及技巧

## 第一章 阅读基础

### 一、阅读概说

硕士研究生英语入学考试阅读理解部分选材广泛,有社会文化,政治经济,科学教育,人物知识,科普知识等等;题材多样,有叙事文,说明文,议论文,说明文,应用文等等。阅读理解题型是一种强制性阅读,也就是要求考生必须在规定的1小时内完成5篇短文(每篇500词左右)的阅读。每篇短文后有4道选择题,共计20题,每题2分,共计40分。

### 二、阅读能力

研究生入学考试中重点测试的是考生的以下六种能力:

- (1) 掌握文章的主旨和大意(main idea),给文章加标题(being titled)
  - (2) 了解用以阐述主旨的事实和有关细节(restatement)
  - (3) 根据上下文判断大纲附表以外的某些词汇和短语的意思(vocabulary)
  - (4) 是非判断(true-false judgement)
  - (5) 根据所读材料进行一定的判断,推理和引申(inference)
  - (6) 领会作者的观点和态度(author's attitude)
- 以上可以归结为两方面的能力:理解的准确性和一定的阅读速度。

### 三、阅读对策

根据上述阅读理解的特点和要求,我们在应试训练中应做到以下几点:

#### (1) 把握主旨

在阅读每篇文章时,首先要仔细阅读第一段。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。然后要注意每一段的第一句和最后



一句,以便了解全文的梗概。

### (2) 有的放矢

考生要熟练掌握题目的类型,准确区别主观题和客观题,并要把握命题人的用意,做到有的放矢。阅读文章之前务必审查每篇文章的问题,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,深思熟虑,做出抉择。

### (3) 加强训练

很多考生在规定的时间内无法全部完成,阅读慢的原因是由于缺乏训练。也许根本就没有人教过你快读。但是,不改变落后的习惯,那么你将永远也读不快。要提高阅读速度,关键要有正确的阅读方法。只有通过不断的实践,练就一套切实可行的阅读技巧,才能不做文字的奴隶,达到与作者的心灵交流,提高阅读的效率,提高考研得分。同时要有一定量的精读,不但弄懂每个句子中词与词,句与句之间的关系,而且要把难句翻译成汉语,进行推敲。

## 第二章 阅读方法和技巧

### 一、领会作者的观点和态度

一篇文章不可避免地反映了作者的观点、态度和情绪。能否正确地把握作者的观点和态度是体现考生阅读理解能力的一个重要方面。这类文章主要是考查考生能否正确理解作者的写作意图、所持的观点及阐述文章主题时的语气或对所论述的对象的態度。

#### (1) 命题方式

在阅读理解测试中,要求确定作者观点、态度的问题,通常有以下几种方式:

- ① According to the author...
- ② In the author's opinion...
- ③ The author thinks (believes, suggests, deems) that...
- ④ The author gives impression that...
- ⑤ How does the author feel about...
- ⑥ What is the author's opinion (idea) about?

- ⑦ Which of the following will the author agree (disagree) with?
- ⑧ The author's attitude towards ... might be summarized as one of ...
- ⑨ The tone of the passage can best be described as (is)...
- ⑩ What is the tone (mood) of the passage?
- ⑪ Which of the following can best describe the attitude of the author towards?

回答这类问题,考生务必细心地注意作者在描述事实和表达观点时所使用的词汇。作者往往要用一些带有个人感情色彩或褒贬之分的词汇来表明自己的态度。这里将具体从如何正确判断作者的观点及如何判断作者所持的态度两方面加以阐述。

## (2) 正确理解作者真正的观点

在一篇文章里,作者在陈述自己的观点时,有时直截了当,有时先介绍某一观点,而接着在后面却提出了相反的观点,以此表明自己的态度。因此,要正确判断作者的观点,必须把上下文联系起来看,文章中所陈述的内容并非都代表作者的观点。只有认真细心地阅读,才能从一句话、一个段落或一篇文章中找到已提到过的或暗示的各种观点。在论证作者的观点时要弄清作者说了些什么,写这篇文章有什么目的,文章中的事实是否支持作者的论点等。

### 例 1(1995 年考题第 1 篇 53、54 题)

Money spent on advertising is money spent as well as any I know of. It serves directly to assist a rapid distribution of goods at reasonable prices, thereby establish a firm home market and so making it possible to provide for export at competitive prices. By drawing attention to new ideas it helps enormously to raise standards of living. By helping to increase demand it ensures an increased need for labor, and is therefore an effective way to fight unemployment. It lowers the cost of many services: without advertisements your daily newspaper would cost four times as much, the price of your television license would need to be doubled, and travel by bus or tube would cost 20 per cent more.

And perhaps most important of all, advertising provides a guarantee of reasonable value in the products and services you buy. Apart from the fact that twenty seven acts of Parliament govern the terms of advertising, no regular advertiser dare promote a product that fails to live up to the promise of his advertisements. He might fool some people for a little while through misleading adver-

tising. He will not do so for long, for mercifully the public has the good sense not to buy the inferior article more than once. If you see an article consistently advertised, it is the surest proof I know that the article does what is claimed for it, and that it represents good value.

Advertising does more for the material benefit of the community than any other force I can think of. There is one more point I feel I ought to touch on. Recently I heard a well-known television personality declare that he was against advertising because it persuades rather than informs. He was drawing excessively fine distinctions. Of course advertising seeks to persuade.

If its message were confined merely to information-and that in itself would be difficult if not impossible to achieve, for even a detail such as the choice of the color of a shirt is subtly persuasive-advertising would be so boring that no one would pay any attention. But perhaps that is what the well-known television personality wants.

53. The author deems that the well-known TV personality is \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] very precise in passing his judgment on advertising
- [B] interested in nothing but the buyers' advertising
- [C] correct in telling the difference between persuasion and information
- [D] obviously partial in his views on advertising

54. In the author's opinion, \_\_\_\_\_

- [A] advertising can seldom bring material benefit to man by providing information
- [B] advertising informs people of new ideas rather than wins them over
- [C] there is nothing wrong with advertising in persuading the buyer
- [D] the buyer is not interested in getting information from an advertisement

这两题都是询问作者的观点和看法。53题询问作者认为著名的电视工作者怎样。该题可以从第四、第五段中找到答案。著名的电视工作者反对广告,理由是广告“persuades rather than informs”,而作者则认为著名的电视工作者“was drawing excessively fine distinctions. Of course advertising seeks to persuade”,由此来看,作者不同意电视工作者对广告的看法,在作者看来,广告这两方面很难严格地区别开来。仅从“excessively”一词就能看出作者认为那位电视工作者对广告的看法具有片面性,故正确答案为 D。

54题是询问作者对广告的看法,解题思路基本同上。作者认为广告会

劝诱消费者,这是毫无疑问的,“If its message were confined merely to information-and that in itself would be difficult if not impossible to achieve,...”。因此,选项 C:“广告劝诱购买者无可厚非”就是作者的观点。而 A 项与“Advertising does more for the material benefit of the community than any other force I can think of”不符;B 项与作者的观点“Of course, advertising seeks to persuade”恰好相反;D 项所述内容也与原文意思不符。

### (3) 正确推断作者的语气态度

作者在写一篇文章时,经常持有某种态度或倾向。在表露自己的感情态度时,作者往往非常注意表达思想的不同方法。作者的语气和态度往往不是直接在文章中写出来,而是通过对词汇的选择或其他修辞手段(如:嘲讽、讽刺等)体现出来。运用不同含义或具有不同感情色彩的词汇,可以表明作者对某些具体事物或问题的不同态度。因此考生要特别注意琢磨文中所使用词汇的特点,可以通过对作者使用词汇(特别是动词、形容词和副词)的分析,推断作者的思想倾向和感情,弄清作者的态度是赞成还是反对;是肯定还是否定;是中立、冷淡还是同情、厌恶等,从而把握作者的论述基调。

### 例 2(1993 年考题第 2 篇 40 题)

In general, our society is becoming one of giant enterprises directed by a bureaucratic (官僚主义的) management in which man becomes a small, well-oiled cog in the machinery. The oiling is done with higher wages, well-ventilated factories and piped music, and by psychologists and “human-relations” experts; yet all this oiling does not alter the fact that man has become powerless, that he does not wholeheartedly participate in his work and that he is bored with it. In fact, the blue and the white collar workers have become economic puppets who dance to the tune of automated machines and bureaucratic management.

The worker and employee are anxious, not only because they might find themselves out of a job; they are anxious also because they are unable to acquire any real satisfaction or interest in life. They live and die without ever having confronted the fundamental realities of human existence as emotionally and intellectually independent and productive human beings.

Those higher up on the social ladder are no less anxious. Their lives are no less empty than those of their subordinates. They are even more insecure in some respects. They are in a highly competitive race. To be promoted or to fall behind is not a matter of salary but even more a matter of self-respect. When they apply

for their first job, they are tested for intelligence as well as for the right mixture of submissiveness and independence. From that moment on they are tested again and again—by the psychologists, for whom testing is a big business, and by their superiors, who judge their behavior, sociability, capacity to get along, etc. This constant need to prove that one is as good as or better than one's fellow-competitor creates constant anxiety and stress, the very causes of unhappiness and illness.

Am I suggesting that we should return to the preindustrial mode of production or to nineteenth century “free enterprise” capitalism? Certainly not. Problems are never solved by returning to a stage which one has already outgrown. I suggest transforming our social system from a bureaucratically managed industrialism in which maximal production and consumption are ends in themselves into a humanist industrialism in which man and full development of his potentialities—those of love and of reason—are the aims of all social arrangements. Production and consumption should serve only as means to this end, and should be prevented from ruling man.

40. The author's attitude towards industrialism might best be summarized as one of \_\_\_\_\_

[A] approval [B] dissatisfaction [C] suspicion D tolerance

本题询问作者对现代化工业社会所持的态度。作者的这种态度贯穿于全文。首先从文章的论点(第一段)“man has become powerless”及“workers have become economic puppets who dance to the tune of automated machines”可以推断出作者的意思是说人已成了傀儡,只能听任机器的摆布。第二段说工人和雇员焦虑“not only because they might find themselves out of a job...also because they are unable to acquire any real satisfaction or interest in life”。第三段讲社会上层人士“are no less anxious”。最后一段,即结论段,作者建议把我们社会制度从一个官僚式管理的工业化体系转成一个人文工业化体系。从这些描述来看,作者对现代化工业社会持有一种不满或批评的态度。因而,答案选B项。

## 二、理解文章的主旨和大意

· 阅读理解首先是对文章主旨和大意的理解,它是全文的概括与总结,能否抓住这个中心,体现了读者总结、概括和归纳事物的能力。每篇短文都有

主题思想,而作者表现主题思想的手法各不相同。那么命题人是怎样根据大纲对主旨大意的要求来设计命题方式呢?考生又该怎样掌握短文的主旨大意呢?下面将就这两个问题分别加以说明。

### (1) 命题方式

根据大纲对掌握文章主旨大意的要求,命题人员的出题方式主要有主题型、标题型和目的型。具体提问方式通常为:

- ① What is the main idea the subject of the passage?
- ② The key point (The main idea of the passage/The best summary) is...
- ③ The passage mainly deals with (is mainly about)...
- ④ Which of the following best reflect the main idea of the article?
- ⑤ The main point the author makes in the passage is...
- ⑥ The best suitable title for the passage would (might) be...
- ⑦ With what topic is the passage primarily concerned?
- ⑧ The author's purpose of writing this passage is ...

需要特别指出的是,标题型虽然与主题句密切相关,但它们又有区别,找到了主题句不一定能找对标题。因为标题常常隐含于主题句之中,主题句只能使考生在定标题的时候有所启发,考生只能根据主题句进行再抽象,然后找到标题。主题句在词法和句法上是一整句,而标题在结构上往往是单词或短语。主题句对整篇起到统帅作用,而标题则是整篇表现的对象。主题句语义明确,而标题则内涵较深。

#### 例 3(1996 年考题第 4 篇 66 题)

What accounts for the great outburst of major inventions in early America—breakthroughs such as the telegraph, the steamboat and the weaving machine?

Among the many shaping factors, I would single out the country's excellent elementary schools; a labor force that welcomed the new technology; the practice of giving premiums to inventors; and above all the American genius for nonverbal, "spatial" thinking about things technological.

Why mention the elementary schools? 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 and inventiveness to this educational advantage. As a member of a British commission visiting here in

1953 reported, "With a mind prepared by thorough school discipline, the American boy develops rapidly into the skilled workman."

A further stimulus to invention came from the "premium" system, which preceded our patent system and for years ran parallel with it. This approach, originated abroad, offered inventors medals, cash prizes and other incentives.

In the United States, multitudes of premiums for new devices were awarded at country fairs and at the industrial fairs in major cities. Americans flocked to these fairs to admire the new machines and thus to renew their faith in the beneficence of technological advance.

Given this optimistic approach to technological innovation, the American worker took readily to that special kind of nonverbal thinking required in mechanical technology. As Eugene Ferguson has pointed out, A technologist thinks about objects that cannot be reduced to unambiguous verbal descriptions; they are dealt with in his mind by a visual, nonverbal process ... The designer and the inventor...are able to assemble and manipulate in their minds devices that as yet do not exist.

This nonverbal "spatial" thinking can be just as creative as painting and writing. Robert Fulton once wrote, "The mechanic should sit down among levers, screws, wedges, wheels, etc., like a poet among the letters of the alphabet, considering them as an exhibition of his thoughts, in which a new arrangement transmits a new idea."

When all these shaping forces—schools, open attitudes, the premium system, a genius for spatial thinking—interacted with one another on the rich US mainland, they produced that American characteristic, emulation. Today that word implies mere imitation. But in earlier times it meant a friendly but competitive striving for fame and excellence.

66. The best title for this passage might be \_\_\_\_\_.

- |                      |                              |
|----------------------|------------------------------|
| [A] Inventive Mind   | [B] Effective Schooling      |
| [C] Ways of Thinking | [D] Outpouring of Inventions |

本篇的主题句是开篇的第一句“What accounts for the great outburst of major inventions in early America...”在第二段就回答了这个问题,指出有四个方面:“excellent elementary schools; a labor force that welcomed the new technology; the practice of giving premiums to inventors; and above all the American

genius for nonverbal; 'spatial' thinking about things technological", 后边几段都围绕这一主题展开。找到了主题句不一定能找到标题, 本句的主语是 "what accounts for ...", 整篇文章对主语 "What ..." 进行了详细的阐述, 在所列举的四种解释中, 尤其强调了最后一种, 因此答案选 A 项, 参照文中: "Inventive mind accounts for the great outburst of major inventions ...".

## (2) 掌握短文主题句

为使读者能直截地了解语篇的主旨大意, 作者通常采取主题句的写作手法, 即用一句或几句话来直接表达主题。这一主题句在意义上具有概括性, 在句法上简洁明了, 全篇文章的各个部分都要紧密围绕主题展开。在内容安排上层层铺述、逐渐深入, 直到把某一观点或事物论述得透彻明晰。

鉴于文体不同, 短文主题句在文中的位置也不同。通常情况下可分为:

### ① 首段主题句

短文的主题思想在首段有所概括, 文章一开始就明确主题, 全文的每个段落都紧紧围绕这个主题展开讨论或说明。

### ② 中段主题句

有的短文首段只是个引子, 中段才是主题; 尾段也可能有概括性很强的句子, 也就是说短文有两个主题句。尾段主题句在词法和句法上与前面的主题句不一定相同, 内容上也不是简单的重复, 大多数情况下后者可以对前者有所引申或顺应前者的叙述, 顺理成章, 有所侧重。

### 例 4(1994 年考题第 2 篇 58 题)

One hundred and thirteen million Americans have at least one bank-issued credit card. They give their owners automatic credit in stores, restaurants, and hotels, at home, across the country, and even abroad, and they make many banking services available as well. More and more of these credit cards can be read automatically, making it possible to withdraw or deposit money in scattered locations, whether or not the local branch bank is open. For many of us the "cashless society" is not on the horizon-it's already here.

While computers offer these conveniences to consumers, they have many advantages for sellers too. Electronic cash registers can do much more than simply ring up sales. They can keep a wide range of records, including who sold what, when, and to whom. This information allows businessmen to keep track of their list of goods to suppliers can then be made. At the same time these computers record which hours are busiest and which employees are the most effi-



cient, allowing personnel and staffing assignments to be made accordingly. And they also identify preferred customers for promotional campaigns. computers are relied on by manufacturers for similar reasons. Computer-analyzed marketing reports can help to decide which products to emphasize now, which to develop for the future, and which to drop. Computers keep track of goods in stock, of raw materials on hand, and even of the production process itself.

Numerous other commercial enterprises, from theaters to magazine publishers, from gas and electric utilities to milk processors, bring better and more efficient services to consumers through the use of computers.

58. What is this passage mainly about?

- [A] Approaches to the commercial use of computers.
- [B] Conveniences brought about by computers in business.
- [C] Significance of automation in commercial enterprises.
- [D] Advantages of credit cards in business.

全文讨论计算机的应用给消费者带来诸多方便,主题句是短文中段的首句“While computers offer these conveniences to consumers, they have many advantages for sellers too.”(计算机在给消费者提供这些方便的同时,也给销售者带来许多利益。)接下来的内容均围绕这一主题,如:电子现金出纳机能做……,利用计算机分析市场报告等。尾段又强化了主题,总结说“Numerous other commercial enterprises, ..., bring better and more efficient services to consumers through the use of computers”,指出计算机使用在其他方面所带来的益处。可见,在所给的四个选择中,B项概括全文主题。本文不在于说明计算机如何在商业上使用;也不在于说明“商业自动化的意义”,故排除A、C项。尽管首段列举了信用卡的使用给消费者带来诸多好处,但作者只是通过这个例子来说明计算机的应用给消费者带来许多方便这一主题,因此,也排除D项。

### (3) 掌握段落主题句

一篇短文是根据主题思想的各个方面、各个层次进行说明、阐述和论证的。它的主体部分一般分成若干个段落,每一个段落应侧重于一个方面,而且就这一方面的内容进行展开。因此,抓住每一段的中心内容(段落主题句)对于掌握短文的主旨大意大有帮助。由于文体不同,段落主题句在文中的位置也不尽相同。主要分为:

#### ① 段首主题句