

# 考研英语

专项决胜

## 阅读理解真题同源精讲80篇

全国硕士研究生招生考试研究委员会◎编著

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# 考研英语专项决胜

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全国硕士研究生招生考试研究委员会◎编著

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# 考研英语阅读理解题高分策略

## 夯实词句知识 研习真题阅读 精做同源模拟

考研英语(一)试卷满分为100分,而阅读理解Part A所占分值为40分,几乎占据了考研英语分值的半壁江山。于是,考研学子们最爱说的一句话就是得阅读者得“天下”。然而许多考生发现:要想在考研英语阅读理解部分获取高分并不容易。除了阅读文章中充斥着一定量的生词和长难句,做题技能的生疏也是考生失分的重要原因。那么考生如何在短期内快速提升阅读技能,从而获取高分呢?

### 夯实词句知识

考生读不懂阅读文章,归根结底是由于单词不认识,句子读不懂。因此,考生首先要扩展词汇量。考生除了掌握大纲要求的5500左右的词汇及相关内容,还需要掌握一些真题中经常出现的超纲词或生僻词,尤其注意一些单词的生僻释义。

其次,理清句子结构。考研英语的阅读文章中确实存在一定数量的长难句,对于这些长难句,考生要学会理清句子结构。如:

This same absence of moral purpose was wounding companies such as News International, she thought, making it more likely that it would lose its way as it had with widespread illegal telephone hacking. (2015年Text 4)

【译文】她认为,同样的道德目的的缺失正在伤害着诸如新闻国际这样的公司,使它更可能随着非法电话窃听的盛行迷失之前曾有的方向。

第一步,抓主干。这句话的主干是This same absence of moral purpose was wounding companies。

第二步,分析枝叶部分。such as引导同位语,解释companies。she thought由两个逗号隔开,属插入语。making it more likely that it would lose its way as it had with widespread illegal telephone hacking属现在分词短语,作结果状语,其中:第一个it是形式宾语,that引导的宾语从句为真正的宾语;as it had中as引导定语从句修饰way;with widespread illegal telephone hacking中with介词短语作伴随状语。



单词和句子是读懂文章的关键所在。因此，扩展词汇量和加强剖析句子结构的能力是考生攻克阅读理解所要修炼的基本功。考生可通过本书每篇文章中的【词海拾贝】和【难句简析】两个版块来提高相关能力。

## 研习真题阅读

真题是反映命题规律与趋势的最佳材料。通过研习真题，考生可以发现命题人通常会根据文章内容的先后顺序命题。因此，题目的答案顺序是有章可循的。一般来讲，除了主旨题的答案，后一道题目的答案所在处位于前一道题目答案所在处的后面。此外，阅读理解Part A的题目类型主要有5类：主旨题、细节题、推断题、含义题和态度题。其中细节题的题目数量最多。

当然，考生研习真题不仅要掌握命题规律，最主要的目的是掌握各题型的答题技巧。例如，考生会发现细节题的关键词通常是人名、地名、时间、数字、加引号的词、专业术语等，然后回到原文去定位，再将选项与原文作对比，选出正确答案。例：

23. Which of the following is shown to be odd, according to Paragraph 4? (2015年Text 1)

- [A] Aristocrats' excessive reliance on inherited wealth.
- [B] The simple lifestyle of the aristocratic families.
- [C] The role of the nobility in modern democracies.
- [D] The nobility's adherence to their privileges.

根据题干关键词odd, Paragraph 4定位到第四段第三句At a time when Thomas Piketty and other economists are warning of rising inequality and the increasing power of inherited wealth, it is bizarre that wealthy aristocratic families should still be the symbolic heart of modern democratic states. (当托马斯·皮克迪和其他经济学家正在警告日益增长的不平等和持续增长的继承财富力量时，奇怪的是富有的贵族家庭仍然是现代民主国家的象征核心。)其中bizarre是题干中odd的同义替换，the symbolic heart of modern democratic states是C项the role of the nobility in modern democracies的同义替换。故C项为正确答案。

本书的阅读理解Part A终极指导I：文章“读懂”的秘密和阅读理解Part A终极指导II：试题“破解”的技巧两节内容为考生总结了真题命题规律以及各题型的解题技巧，考生可通过这两节内容的学习，加深对考研英语阅读的认识。

## 精做同源模拟

考生在深入研究真题之后，必须通过做大量的模拟题来提高阅读能力。那么与真题难度相当、仿真性高的阅读材料就成为首选。

本书所选的80篇阅读文章均与真题同源，大多改编自2013~2014年《经济学人》《时代周刊》

《华尔街日报》《新闻周刊》《美国新闻和世界报道》和《卫报》等外文报刊上的地道英语文章。并根据文章的题材，把文章分为社会生活类、商业经济类、文化教育类、环境保护类、道德伦理类和科普知识类，考生可根据自己的需要有针对性地练习。本书通过【文章翻译】【试题翻译】【文章品读】【词海拾贝】【难句简析】和【试题精解】帮助考生精读每一篇文章，还有【词汇相连】有利于考生巩固前面学到的生词。相信考生通过这样的练习可以快速提升阅读技能，从而真正实现考研英语阅读理解高分。

综上所述，《考研英语专项决胜·阅读理解真题同源精讲80篇》不仅为考生总结了真题阅读理解Part A的命题规律和各题型的解题技巧，还精心编写了80篇模拟题，材料新、仿真度高、解析详尽。考生通过此书的练习，既可以了解命题规律，又可以提升阅读技能，真正实现一书在手，阅读不愁。

全国硕士研究生招生考试研究委员会

二〇一五年三月于北京

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# 阅读理解 Part A 终极指导 I

## 文章“读懂”的秘密

考研英语阅读理解的文章多选自西方国家的权威报刊，体裁多是议论文。一篇议论文的构成主要有论点和论据两部分。作者在文章中提出自己的观点，即我们所称的论点，然后将各个论据用不同的论证方法加以论证，形成一篇逻辑缜密的文章。因此，“读懂文章”重在寻找论点，理清论据。

### 一、寻找论点

考生首先要有寻找文章论点的意识，根据历年真题的考查情况，我们总结如下：在考研英语阅读的文章中，作者通常在首段首句、首段末句、第二段首句以及段落中表示转折的句子处表明自己的观点。



名师讲解

#### (一) 论点在首段首句

关注文章各段首句，尤其是第一段首句。这一点充分体现了西方人的思维习惯对语言的影响。西方人属于直线式思维模式，即习惯于开门见山地表达自己的观点，然后通过各种论述方法论证自己的观点。因此通常情况下，文章首段首句是文章的中心句，各段首句是段落中心句。

[例1]

**Why do so many Americans distrust what they read in their newspapers? The American Society of Newspaper Editors is trying to answer this painful question.** The organization is deep into a long self-analysis known as the journalism credibility project ... [2001 年]

🔍 本文的作者在文章开篇，以一个问句的形式提出中心句，接下来整篇文章全部围绕这个问题展开：为什么美国人不信任他们在报纸中读到的东西。以问句的形式提出疑问，在考研英语的真题中会不时出现，考生可以再参考2007年阅读理解Text 1。

[例2]

**In recent years, railroads have been combining with each other, merging into super systems, causing heightened concerns about monopoly.** As recently as 1995, the top four railroads accounted for under 70 percent of the total ton-miles moved by rails. Next year, after a series of mergers is completed, just four railroads will control well over 90 percent of all the freight moved by major rail carriers ... [2003 年]

🔍 本文开篇直接交代近几年铁路行业出现的一个现象：各家铁路公司相互之间不断并购，使得民众担心垄断出现。第一段的第二、三句通过数据佐证这个并购现象，下文围绕是否会产生垄断展开论述。

[例3]

**Americans no longer expect public figures, whether in speech or in writing, to command the English language with skill and gift.** Nor do they aspire to such command themselves. In his latest book, *Doing Our Own Thing: The Degradation of Language and Music and Why We Should, Like, Care*, John McWhorter, a linguist and controversialist of mixed liberal and conservative views, sees the triumph of

1960s counter-culture as responsible for the decline of formal English ... [ 2005 年 ]

🔗本文也属于段首句提出文章中心：美国的公众人物不再对自己的英语语言有较高要求。下文开始讨论 John McWhorter 在自己的书 *Doing Our Own Thing: The Degradation of Language and Music and Why We Should, Like, Care* 中提出的这一观点的准确性。

### （二）论点在首段末句

这类文章的一个显著特点是，作者先说明一个现象或讲述一个事件，然后在该段末尾，作者针对这个现象提出相应的观点。

#### [ 例 1 ]

“The Heart of the Matter,” the just-released report by the American Academy of Arts and Sciences (AAAS), deserves praise for affirming the importance of the humanities and social sciences to the prosperity and security of liberal democracy in America. **Regrettably, however, the report’s failure to address the true nature of the crisis facing liberal education may cause more harm than good.** [ 2014 年 ]

🔗本文的中心主旨即为 Regrettably, however, the report’s failure to address the true nature of the crisis facing liberal education may cause more harm than good，后文围绕报告的不足之处进行论述。

#### [ 例 2 ]

During the past generation, the American middle-class family that once could count on hard work and fair play to keep itself financially secure has been transformed by economic risk and new realities. **Now a pink slip, a bad diagnosis, or a disappearing spouse can reduce a family from solidly middle class to newly poor in a few months.** [ 2007 年 ]

🔗本文的中心主旨是 Now a pink slip, a bad diagnosis, or a disappearing spouse can reduce a family from solidly middle class to newly poor in a few months，下文运用各类论据论述美国中产阶级的经济状况非常不稳定。

### （三）论点在第二段首句

这类文章的首段有一个显著的特点，作者在说明现象和讲述事件时通常使用描述性语言和记叙性语言；而在第二段首句出现的文章论点通常是议论性语言。

#### [ 例 1 ]

In the early 1960s Wilt Chamberlain was one of only three players in the National Basketball Association listed at over seven feet. If he had played last season, however, he would have been one of 42. The bodies playing major professional sports have changed dramatically over the years, and managers have been more than willing to adjust team uniforms to fit the growing numbers of bigger, longer frames.

**The trend in sports, though, may be obscuring an unrecognized reality: Americans have generally stopped growing ...** [ 2008 年 ]

🔗本文的中心主旨是第二段首句，作者通过讲述首段的 Wilt Chamberlain 身高的故事，以抛砖引玉的方式引出文章中心：Americans have generally stopped growing，即美国人停止了生长。



## [例2]

Over the past decade, thousands of patents have been granted for what are called business methods. Amazon.com received one for its “one-click” online payment system. Merrill Lynch got legal protection for an asset allocation strategy. One inventor patented a technique for lifting a box.

**Now the nation's top patent court appears completely ready to scale back on business-method patents, which have been controversial ever since they were first authorized 10 years ago.** In a move that has intellectual-property lawyers abuzz, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit said it would use a particular case to conduct a broad review of business-method patents. In re Bilski, as the case is known, is “a very big deal,” says Dennis D. Crouch of the University of Missouri School of law. It “has the potential to eliminate an entire class of patents.” [2010年]

🔍 本文的主旨是第二段首句，作者在第一段通过列举亚马逊公司、美林证券公司和一位发明家获得技术专利的例子，引出文章的中心：现在国家最高专利法庭准备减少商业方法专利的数量。

**（四）表示转折的句子通常为段落论点**

关注文章首段或其他段落中表示转承、因果的句子。通常情况下，首段出现这样的句子，要么是中心句，要么与中心密切相关；而在文章其他段落出现这样的句子通常为段落主旨句。

## [例1]

All around the world, lawyers generate more hostility than the members of any other profession—with the possible exception of journalism. **But there are few places where clients have more grounds for complaint than America.** [2014年]

🔍 最近几年的考题中以转折引出文章中心的考题并不少见，本文是其中之一。本文中心：为什么美国的法律事务客户会对律师有如此多的投诉。

## [例2]

On a five to three vote, the Supreme Court knocked out much of Arizona's immigration law Monday—a modest policy victory for the Obama Administration. **But on the more important matter of the Constitution, the decision was an 8-0 defeat for the Administration's effort to upset the balance of power between the federal government and the states.** [2013年]

🔍 本文的中心句是第一段的这个转折句，作者在下文围绕 upset the balance of power between the federal government and the states 展开论述。

因此考生要读懂考研阅读的文章，首先要学会会有意识地寻找文章的中心主旨，通过研究真题，整理总结文章主旨的出现方式，基本上每年必考的主旨题也就迎刃而解了。

**二、理清论据**

当作者提出文章中心，即这篇议论文的论点后，接下来还会运用各类论据证明自己的观点，考生应学会整理。在考研英语阅读文章中，作者经常使用的论据类型包括：引用专家或教授等人的观点、数字论据、事实论据以及实验调查研究等。



名师讲解

### （一）一种论据

#### [例1]（数字论据）

The value of knowledge and the return on the public investment in research depends, in part, upon wide distribution and ready access. It is big business. In America, the core scientific publishing market is estimated at between \$7 billion and \$11 billion. The International Association of Scientific Technical and Medical Publishers says that there are more than 2,000 publishers worldwide specializing in these subjects. They publish more than 1.2 million articles each year in some 16,000 journals. [2008 年]

🔍本段的段落观点是 The value of knowledge and the return on the public investment in research depends, in part, upon wide distribution and ready access. It is big business。紧接着作者使用数字论据 In America, the core scientific publishing market is estimated at between \$7 billion and \$11 billion. The International Association of Scientific Technical and Medical Publishers says that there are more than 2,000 publishers worldwide specializing in these subjects. They publish more than 1.2 million articles each year in some 16,000 journals. 证明期刊出版行业规模非常大。那么考生在阅读的时候不用把太多时间和精力放到这些数据的阅读上，这些数字的存在仅仅是为了证明期刊出版行业规模之大。

#### [例2]（专家观点）

Dr. Yehuda notes another difference between the sexes. “I think that the kinds of things that women are exposed to tend to be in a chronic or repeated nature. Men go to war and are exposed to combat stress. Men are exposed to more acts of random physical violence. The kinds of interpersonal violence that women are exposed to tend to be in domestic situations, by, unfortunately, parents or other family members, and they tend not to be one-shot deals. The wear-and-tear that comes from these longer relationships can be quite devastating.” [2008 年]

🔍本段的核心目标是说明两性之间的第三个差别 another difference between the sexes。作者直接引用耶胡达博士的观点，说明两性面对压力的巨大差别。

### （二）多种论据结合

#### [例1]（数字论据 + 专家观点）

The trend in sports, though, may be obscuring an unrecognized reality: Americans have generally stopped growing. Though typically about two inches taller now than 140 years ago, today's people—especially those born to families who have lived in the U.S. for many generations—apparently reached their limit in the early 1960s. And they aren't likely to get any taller. “In the general population today, at this genetic, environmental level, we've pretty much gone as far as we can go,” says anthropologist William Cameron Chumlea of Wright State University. In the case of NBA players, their increase in height appears to result from the increasingly common practice of recruiting players from all over the world. [2008 年]



在这个段落中，作者提出观点 Americans have generally stopped growing, 即美国人停止生长。随后作者使用了数字论据 Though typically about two inches taller now than 140 years ago, today's people—especially those born to families who have lived in the U.S. for many generations—apparently reached their limit in the early 1960s. 接着，作者引用专家观点 “In the general population today, at this genetic, environmental level, we've pretty much gone as far as we can go,” says anthropologist William Cameron Chumlea of Wright State University. 进行论证。如果分清这个论点论据关系，考生在阅读的时候就不会纠结于论据中一些细节，出现读不懂的问题。

### [例2] (专家观点 + 事实论据)

We should not forget, however, that most New Englanders were less well educated. While few craftsmen or farmers, let alone dependents and servants, left literary compositions to be analyzed, it is obvious that their views were less fully intellectualized. Their thinking often had a traditional superstitious quality. A tailor named John Dane, who emigrated in the late 1630s, left an account of his reasons for leaving England that is filled with signs. Sexual confusion, economic frustrations, and religious hope—all came together in a decisive moment when he opened the Bible, told his father the first line he saw would settle his fate, and read the magical words: “come out from among them, touch no unclean thing, and I will be your God and you shall be my people.” One wonders what Dane thought of the careful sermons explaining the Bible that he heard in puritan churches. [2010年]

本段中作者使用了裁缝 John Dane 的例子证明自己的观点：Their thinking often had a traditional superstitious quality。他们的思想通常带有迷信的特征。如果这一点梳理清楚了那么这个长段落的结构就非常清晰。We should not forget, however, that most New Englanders were less well educated. While few craftsmen or farmers, let alone dependents and servants, left literary compositions to be analyzed, it is obvious that their views were less fully intellectualized. Their thinking often had a traditional superstitious quality. 为事实论据。考生不用把大量的时间用在阅读这个长论据上。

总之，考生在研究历年真题的时候，需要明确本文的论点以及论据分别是什么。带着这两个目标去阅读可以使考生的阅读更有针对性，同时也可以更客观地观察考题的命题点。

## 阅读理解 Part A 终极指导 II

### 试题“破解”的技巧

通过分析历年考试真题发现考研英语阅读理解 Part A 的题型主要有五类：细节题、推断题、主旨题、含义题和态度题。因此下面从这五种试题的角度讲解答题技巧。

#### 一、如何“破解”细节题

考纲明确指出：阅读理解考查考生对文中细节信息和概念性含义的把握与理解，很多考生被这个相对学术的表达迷惑了，实际上“文中细节信息和概念性含义”的考查信息通常出现在长难句中，所以细节题是最“单纯”的题型——直接考查考生的词汇量和长难句



名师讲解