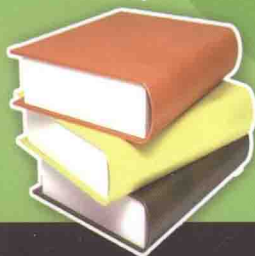


2016 考研专家指导丛书

# 阅卷人点拨考研英语 阅读理解15天突破

超值赠送



- 命题人密押试卷2套及精解
- 考研英语写作高分必背模板
- 北京大学状元考研英语备战锦囊

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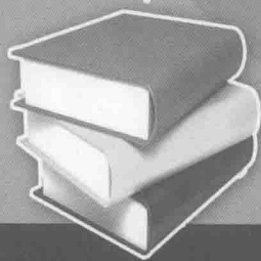
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# 前

# 言

PREFACE

近年来我国对硕士研究生等高层次人才的需求越来越大，考生人数也在迅猛增加。全国硕士研究生入学考试重点考查考生的综合能力。参加该考试的学生一方面应该具备坚实的专业理论基础，另一方面还应该具备较高的外语水平。

为了更好地帮助考生复习，顺利通过英语考试、赢取高分，我们根据国家教育部制订的《考试大纲》，基于多年参加阅卷和考研辅导班的教学实践经验，以及分析了近几年考题中的考点、难点、重点及命题套路，倾力推出这套考研英语专家指导丛书。本套丛书包括：

《考研英语最新大纲词汇 28 天分级突破》

《阅卷人点拨考研英语翻译 30 天突破》

《阅卷人点拨考研英语历年真题 15 天突破》

《阅卷人点拨考研英语写作 35 天突破》

《阅卷人点拨考研英语阅读理解 15 天突破》

《阅卷人点拨考研英语真题长难句 11 天突破》

《阅卷人点拨考研英语知识运用 20 天突破》

《阅卷人点拨考研英语(二)历年真题与终极模拟冲刺 15 天突破》

《阅卷人点拨考研英语(二)完形填空 20 天突破》

## 本套丛书的特色如下：

### 一、作者阵容强大，更具权威性

本套丛书作者长期从事全国硕士研究生入学考试命题、阅卷与辅导工作，对该考试的考点非常熟悉，有相当丰富的辅导和教学工作经验，深谙命题规律和出题的动态，从而使本书具有极高的权威性。

### 二、内容全面，实用性强

本套丛书取材广泛，资料新颖，具有知识面广、指导性强等特点。将大纲要求、考试要点和实战练习等巧妙结合在一起，便于考生全面复习，重点把握。

### 三、讲解详细，配套练习丰富

本套丛书针对考生应掌握的基础知识进行了详细讲解，并通过对经典考题的深入分析，全面展现解题思路，从而让考生熟练掌握考试特点和解题技巧，更配有大量精选练习，在实践中提升考生知识的综合运用能力。

好的学习方法、好的辅导老师、好的辅导教材以及高的学习热情，是必不可少的成功要素。我们的精益求精和热情付出，恰恰是广大考生迫切需要和殷切期待的。相信本书一定会成为广大参加全国硕士研究生入学考试的莘莘学子的良师益友。

限于水平和时间，书中疏漏在所难免，敬请广大读者批评指正。

编者

# 目 录



## 第一部分 基础训练 40 篇

### 第 1 天

#### Unit 1 ..... 1

Text 1 ..... 1

Text 2 ..... 4

Text 3 ..... 6

Text 4 ..... 9

#### Unit 2 ..... 12

Text 1 ..... 12

Text 2 ..... 14

Text 3 ..... 17

Text 4 ..... 20

### 第 2 天

#### Unit 3 ..... 24

Text 1 ..... 24

Text 2 ..... 26

Text 3 ..... 29

Text 4 ..... 32

#### Unit 4 ..... 35

Text 1 ..... 35

Text 2 ..... 38

Text 3 ..... 41

Text 4 ..... 44

### 第 3 天

#### Unit 5 ..... 48

Text 1 ..... 48

Text 2 ..... 50

Text 3 ..... 53

Text 4 ..... 57

#### Unit 6 ..... 60

Text 1 ..... 60

Text 2 ..... 63

Text 3 ..... 67

Text 4 ..... 70

### 第 4 天

#### Unit 7 ..... 75

Text 1 ..... 75

Text 2 ..... 78

Text 3 ..... 81

|                     |     |                      |     |
|---------------------|-----|----------------------|-----|
| Text 4 .....        | 85  | Text 2 .....         | 103 |
| <b>Unit 8</b> ..... | 88  | Text 3 .....         | 106 |
| Text 1 .....        | 88  | Text 4 .....         | 109 |
| Text 2 .....        | 91  | <b>Unit 10</b> ..... | 112 |
| Text 3 .....        | 93  | Text 1 .....         | 112 |
| Text 4 .....        | 96  | Text 2 .....         | 116 |
| <b>第 5 天</b>        |     | Text 3 .....         | 118 |
| <b>Unit 9</b> ..... | 100 | Text 4 .....         | 121 |
| Text 1 .....        | 100 |                      |     |

## 第二部分 模拟提高 40 篇

|                      |     |                      |     |
|----------------------|-----|----------------------|-----|
| <b>第 6 天</b>         |     | Text 1 .....         | 164 |
| <b>Unit 11</b> ..... | 125 | Text 2 .....         | 168 |
| Text 1 .....         | 125 | Text 3 .....         | 171 |
| Text 2 .....         | 128 | Text 4 .....         | 175 |
| Text 3 .....         | 131 | <b>第 8 天</b>         |     |
| Text 4 .....         | 134 | <b>Unit 15</b> ..... | 179 |
| <b>Unit 12</b> ..... | 138 | Text 1 .....         | 179 |
| Text 1 .....         | 138 | Text 2 .....         | 182 |
| Text 2 .....         | 141 | Text 3 .....         | 186 |
| Text 3 .....         | 144 | Text 4 .....         | 189 |
| Text 4 .....         | 147 | <b>Unit 16</b> ..... | 192 |
| <b>第 7 天</b>         |     | Text 1 .....         | 192 |
| <b>Unit 13</b> ..... | 152 | Text 2 .....         | 196 |
| Text 1 .....         | 152 | Text 3 .....         | 200 |
| Text 2 .....         | 154 | Text 4 .....         | 204 |
| Text 3 .....         | 158 | <b>第 9 天</b>         |     |
| Text 4 .....         | 161 | <b>Unit 17</b> ..... | 208 |
| <b>Unit 14</b> ..... | 164 | Text 1 .....         | 208 |

|                      |     |                      |     |
|----------------------|-----|----------------------|-----|
| Text 2 .....         | 211 | Text 1 .....         | 235 |
| Text 3 .....         | 214 | Text 2 .....         | 238 |
| Text 4 .....         | 218 | Text 3 .....         | 242 |
| <b>Unit 18</b> ..... | 221 | Text 4 .....         | 245 |
| Text 1 .....         | 221 | <b>Unit 20</b> ..... | 248 |
| Text 2 .....         | 224 | Text 1 .....         | 248 |
| Text 3 .....         | 227 | Text 2 .....         | 252 |
| Text 4 .....         | 231 | Text 3 .....         | 255 |
| <b>第 10 天</b>        |     | Text 4 .....         | 259 |
| <b>Unit 19</b> ..... | 235 |                      |     |

### 第三部分 冲刺演练 20 篇

|                      |     |                      |     |
|----------------------|-----|----------------------|-----|
| <b>第 11 天</b>        |     | Text 2 .....         | 288 |
| <b>Unit 21</b> ..... | 263 | Text 3 .....         | 291 |
| Text 1 .....         | 263 | Text 4 .....         | 294 |
| Text 2 .....         | 265 | <b>第 14 天</b>        |     |
| Text 3 .....         | 268 | <b>Unit 24</b> ..... | 297 |
| Text 4 .....         | 271 | Text 1 .....         | 297 |
| <b>第 12 天</b>        |     | Text 2 .....         | 300 |
| <b>Unit 22</b> ..... | 274 | Text 3 .....         | 302 |
| Text 1 .....         | 274 | Text 4 .....         | 305 |
| Text 2 .....         | 276 | <b>第 15 天</b>        |     |
| Text 3 .....         | 279 | <b>Unit 25</b> ..... | 308 |
| Text 4 .....         | 281 | Text 1 .....         | 308 |
| <b>第 13 天</b>        |     | Text 2 .....         | 311 |
| <b>Unit 23</b> ..... | 285 | Text 3 .....         | 314 |
| Text 1 .....         | 285 | Text 4 .....         | 316 |





## 第一部分 基础训练 40 篇



### Unit 1

#### Text 1

Fear and its companion pain are two of the most useful things that men and animals possess, if they are properly used. If fire did not hurt when it burnt, children would play it until their hands were burnt away. Similarly, if pain existed but fear did not, a child would burn itself again and again, because fear would not warn it to keep away from the fire that had burnt it before. A really fearless soldier—and some do exist—is not a good soldier because he is soon killed; and a dead soldier is of no use to his army. Fear and pain are therefore two guards without which men and animals might soon die out.

In our first sentence we suggested that fear ought to be properly used. If, for example, you never go out of your house because of the danger of being knocked down and killed in the street by a car, you are letting fear rule you too much. Even in your house you are not absolutely safe: an airplane may crash on your house, or ants may eat away some of the beams in your roof so that the latter falls on you, or you may get cancer!

The important thing is not to let fear rule you, but instead to use fear as your servant and guide. Fear will warn you of dangers; then you have to decide what action to take. In many cases, you can take quick and successful action to avoid the danger. For example, you see a car coming straight towards you; fear warns you, you jump out of the way, and all is well.

In some cases, however, you decide that there is nothing that you can do to avoid the danger. For example, you cannot prevent an airplane crashing onto your house. In this case, fear has given you its warning; you have examined it and decided on your course of action, so fear of this particular danger is no longer of any use to you, and you have to try to overcome it.

1. Children would play with fire until their hands were burnt away if \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. they were given no warning beforehand
- C. they had no sense of pain

- B. they had never burnt themselves
- D. they were fearful of the fire



2. A really fearless soldier \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. is of little use to the army  
 B. is without equal  
 C. is nothing but a dead soldier  
 D. easily gets killed in a battle
3. Fear should be used properly because \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. an airplane may crash on your house  
 B. you may get cancer  
 C. fear can only be used as a servant and guide  
 D. men are now letting fear rule them too much
4. People sometimes succeed in timely avoiding danger because \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. they have gained experience  
 B. they jump out of the way in time  
 C. they are calm in face of danger  
 D. they are warned of the danger and can take quick action
5. Which of the following statements is implied but not stated?  
 A. Fear is always something helpful.  
 B. Too much fear is harmful.  
 C. Fear ought to be used as a servant and guide.  
 D. Fear is something unprofitable.



### 核心词汇注释

**companion** *n.* 同伴, 共事者

**fearless** *adj.* 不怕的, 大胆的, 勇敢的, 无畏的

**exist** *vi.* 存在, 生存, 生活, 继续存在

**knock** *v.* 敲, 敲打, 敲击; (使) 碰撞  
*n.* 敲, 击, 敲打

**absolutely** *adv.* 完全地, 绝对地

**airplane** *n.* 飞机

**crash** *n.* 碰撞, 坠落, 坠毁; 撞击声, 爆裂声  
*v.* 碰撞, 坠落, 坠毁; (指商业公

司, 政府等) 破产, 垮台

**beam** *n.* 梁, 桁条; (光线的) 束, 柱, 电波; 横梁  
*v.* 播送

**latter** *adj.* 后面的, (两者中) 后者的, 较后的, 近来的

**cancer** *n.* 癌, 毒瘤

**servant** *n.* 仆人

**course** *n.* 过程, 经过, 进程, 方针, 路线, 跑道, 课程, 一道菜, 学业  
*v.* 追猎, 急行, 运行, 流动



### 长难句剖析

【文章难句】Similarly, if pain existed but fear did not, a child would burn itself again and again, because fear would not warn it to keep away from the fire that had burnt it before.

【结构分析】本句主干是 if pain...a child...burn...because..., a child...是主句, if 引导条件状语, because 引导原因状语,

【参考译句】如果只有痛苦而没有恐惧, 一个孩子会一次又一次地用火烧自己, 因为恐惧不会警告他远离曾经烧到自己的火。

【文章难句】Fear and pain are therefore two guards without which men and animals might soon die out.



【结构分析】本句主干是 Fear and pain are therefore two guards, 其中 fear 和 pain 是并列主语。without 在从句中和 which 一起做条件状语, which 引导的定语从句用来修饰 two guards。

【参考译句】因此恐惧和痛苦是两位保镖, 没有它们, 人类和动物就会很快灭亡。

【文章难句】If, for example, you never go out of your house because of the danger of being knocked down and killed in the street by a car, you are letting fear rule you too much.

【结构分析】本句主干是 If you...because of...you..., 其中 if 引导的是条件状语, because of...是 if 从句中的原因状语, 并不修饰主句。

【参考译句】如果因为害怕被车撞倒, 横尸街头, 而从不走出家门, 那你就受到了恐惧过分的束缚。



## 参考译文

如果得到恰当的使用, 恐惧和与之相伴的痛苦会是人类和动物所拥有的最有用的两样东西。如果孩子们没有疼痛感, 他们会一直玩火直到烧掉双手。相同的道理, 如果只有痛苦而没有恐惧, 一个孩子会一次又一次地用火烧自己, 因为恐惧不会警告他远离曾经烧到他的火。一个真正无畏的士兵——的确存在一些这样的人——不是一个好士兵, 因为他很快就会被杀死, 而一个死掉的士兵对他的军队没有任何用处。所以恐惧和痛苦是两位保镖, 人类和动物没有它们就会很快灭亡。

在本文第一句当中我们提到恐惧应当得到恰当的使用。例如, 若因为害怕被车撞倒, 横尸街头, 而从不走出家门, 那你就受到了恐惧过分的束缚。即便在家中你也不是完全安全的: 一架飞机可能会撞到你的房子, 或者蚂蚁吃光了你家房顶大梁的某一部分, 结果木头掉下来砸到你身上, 或者你有可能得癌症!

重要的不是让恐惧控制你, 而是要把恐惧当作你的仆人和向导来驾驭。恐惧会警告你危险, 接下来你必须决定采取何种行动。你在多数情况下能够采取快速而又成功的行动, 避免危险发生。比如, 你看到一辆车向你直接开过来: 恐惧警告你, 你跳开了, 则一切平安无事。

但你在有些情况下发现, 对于危险你避免不了, 无能为力。比如, 你无法防止一架飞机撞上你家房子。在这种情况下, 恐惧已经向你发出警告, 你对此考虑后决定你要采取的一系列行动, 所以因为这种特别的危险而产生的恐惧不再对你有任何用处, 你必须尽力克服它。



## 答案与解析

### 1. 【答案】C

【解析】本题的依据是文章第 1 段的第 2 句话: If fire did not hurt when it burnt... 从中可知 C 项为正确答案。

### 2. 【答案】D

【解析】本题的依据是文章第 1 段倒数第 2 句话: A really fearless soldier...is not a good soldier because he is soon killed...从中可知 D 项为正确答案。A 项似乎很有道理, 但只要与第 1 段倒数第 2 句话的后半部分仔细比较一下, 就会发现 A 项的主语是 A really fearless soldier, 而原句后半部分的主语是 a dead soldier。所以不能选择 A 项。



3. 【答案】C

【解析】本题的依据是文章第 3 段的第 1 句话: The important thing is not to let fear rule you, but instead to use fear as your servant and guide. 从中可知 C 项是正确答案。

4. 【答案】D

【解析】本题可参照第 4 段。从中可知 D 项为正确答案。

5. 【答案】B

【解析】综观全文, 只有 B 项是文章隐含的意思, 为本题正确答案。A 项中有 always 这个副词, 使该项所表达的意思走向极端, 与原文“如果能正确对待恐惧的话”意思不符。C 项是文章直接表达的思想, 而不是隐含的意思。D 项与文章的中心思想相反。

Text 2

Thirty-one million Americans are over 60 years of age, and twenty-nine million of them are healthy, busy, productive citizens. By the year 2030, one in every five people in the United States will be over 60. Elderly people are members of the fastest-growing minority in this country. Many call this the “graying of America”.

In 1973, a group called the “Gray Panthers” was organized. This group is made up of young and old citizens. They are trying to deal with the special problems of growing old in America. The Gray Panthers know that many elderly people have health problems: some cannot walk well, others cannot see or hear well. Some have financial problems; prices are going up so fast that the elderly can't afford the food, clothing, and housing they need. Some old people are afraid and have safety problems. Others have emotional problems. Many elderly are lonely because of the death of a husband or a wife. The Gray Panthers know another fact, too. Elderly people want to be as independent as possible. So, the Gray Panthers are looking for ways to solve the special problems of the elderly.

The president of the Gray Panthers is Maggie Kuhn, an active woman in her late 70s. She travels across the United States, educating both young and old about the concerns of elders. One of the problems she talks about is where and how elders live. She says that Americans do not encourage elders to live with younger people. As far as Maggie Kuhn is concerned, only elders who need constant medical care should be in nursing homes.

Maggie Kuhn knows that elders need education, too. She spends lots of time talking to groups of older Americans. She encourages them to continue to live in their own houses if it is possible. She also tells them that it is important to live with younger people and to have children around them. This helps elders to stay young at heart.

1. What health problems do many elderly have?

- A. They feel lonely. B. They are suffering from cancer.  
C. They cannot walk or see or hear well. D. They have got heart problems.

2. Nursing homes \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. are good for elders who need constant medical care



- B. help keep elders young  
C. are set up for training nurses  
D. are places where small children are taken care of
3. Maggie Kuhn travels across the United States in order to \_\_\_\_\_ elders.  
A. collect money for B. show concerns for  
C. find houses for D. educate people to help
4. One of the problems Maggie Kuhn talks about is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. why elders should be taken care of B. where and how elders live  
C. who needs medical care D. how to improve education in the USA
5. Maggie Kuhn encourages elders to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. live in nursing homes B. travel more  
C. live with younger people D. do some house work



## 核心词汇注释

**productive** *adj.* 生产性的, 生产的; 能产的, 多产的

**minority** *n.* 少数; 少数民族

**panther** *n.* 豹, 黑豹

**elderly** *adj.* 过了中年的, 稍老的

**financial** *adj.* 财政的, 金融的

**emotional** *adj.* 情绪的, 情感的

**solve** *vt.* 解决, 解答

**concern** *vt.* 涉及, 关系到 *n.* (利害) 关系; 关心, 关注

**encourage** *vt.* 鼓励, 怂恿 *v.* 鼓励

**nursing** *n.* 看护, 养育



## 长难句剖析

【文章难句】She travels across the United States, educating both young and old about the concerns of elders.

【结构分析】本句的主干是 She travels across the United States. 现在分词短语 educating... elders 做主句的目的状语。

【参考译句】她到美国各地, 教育年轻人和老年人, 告诉他们老人们的问题。

【文章难句】One of the problems she talks about is where and how elders live.

【结构分析】本句是主系表结构, one of the problems 是主语, where 和 how 引导的是表语从句。she talks about 是定语从句, 修饰主语。

【参考译句】她所谈到的问题之一就是老人在哪儿居住和怎样生活。



## 参考译文

已年逾 60 的美国公民有 3100 万, 其中 2900 万身体健康, 忙碌而又能干。到 2030 年美国人口的 1/5 将超过 60 岁。在这个国家当中, 老人将是增长最快的一个少数群体。许多人把这称之为“美国的灰色化”。

一个名为 Gray Panthers 的团体于 1973 年成立了。这个团体的成员既有年轻的又有年老的。他们正尝试着解决美国日益增加的老人所存在的特殊问题。Gray Panthers 了解许多老人有健康问题: 有些人行动不便, 有些人眼神和听力都不太好。有些老人经济困难; 物价上涨



以至于老人负担不起他们必需的食品、衣服和栖身之所。有些老人害怕并且有安全隐患。其他一些老人还有情感问题。许多鳏寡老人很孤单。Gray Panthers 也了解另外一个情况：老人都想尽可能的独立。所以 Gray Panthers 正在寻找能够解决这些老人的特殊问题的方法。

Maggie Kuhn 是 Gray Panthers 的主席，她是一位年届七旬，但仍很活跃的女士。她到美国各地，教育年轻人和老年人，告诉他们老人们的问题。其中她所谈到的一个问题就是老人在哪儿居住而且怎样生活。她说美国人不鼓励老人和年轻人住在一起。在她看来，只有那些需要长期医疗护理的老人才应该住在敬老院。

Maggie Kuhn 懂得老人也需要教育。她用了大量的时间和很多群体的美国老年人交流。她鼓励他们尽可能继续在自己的家里生活。她也告诉他们，和年轻人一起生活，和孩子们在一起，这很重要。这可以帮助老人保持一颗年轻的心。



### 答案与解析

#### 1. 【答案】C

【解析】本题的依据是文章第 2 段的第 4 句话：The Gray Panthers know that many elderly people have health problems: some cannot walk well, others cannot see or hear well. 从中可知 C 项是正确答案。

#### 2. 【答案】A

【解析】本题的依据是文章第 3 段的最后一句话：...only elders who need constant medical care should be in nursing homes. 从中可知 A 项为正确答案。

#### 3. 【答案】D

【解析】本题的依据是文章第 3 段的第 2 句话：...educating both young and old about the concerns of elders. 从中可知，Maggie Kuhn 走遍整个美国的目的是为了教育不同年龄层次的人去关心、帮助老年人。因此 D 项为正确答案。

#### 4. 【答案】B

【解析】本题的依据是第 3 段的第 3 句话：One of the problems she talks about is where and how elders live. 从中可知 B 项为正确答案。

#### 5. 【答案】C

【解析】本题的依据是最后一段的第 3、4 句话：She encourages them to continue to live in their own houses if it is possible. She also tells them that it is important to live with younger people and to have children around them. 从中可知，Maggie Kuhn 鼓励老年人与年轻人和小孩共同生活。因此 C 项为正确答案。

### Text 3

How men first learnt to invent words is unknown; In other words, the origin of language is a mystery. All we really know is that men, unlike animals, somehow invented certain sound to express thoughts and feelings, actions and things, so that they could communicate with each other; and that later they agreed upon certain signs, called letters, which could be combined to represent those sounds, and which could be written down. Those sounds, whether spoken or written in



letters, we call words.

The power of words, then, lies in their associations—the things they bring up before our minds. Words become filled with meaning for us by experience; and the longer we live, the more certain words recall to us the glad and sad events of our past; and the more we read and learn, the more the number of words that mean something to us increases.

Great writers are those who not only have great thoughts but also express these thoughts in words which appeal powerfully to our minds and emotions. This charming use of words is what we call literary style. Above all, the real poet is a master of words. He can convey his meaning in words which sing like music, and which by their position and association can move men to tears. We should therefore learn to choose our words carefully and use them accurately, or they will make our speech silly and dull.

- The origin of language is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a legend handed down from the past      B. a matter that is hidden secretly  
C. a question difficult to answer      D. a problem not yet solved
- One of the reasons why men invented certain sounds to express thoughts and actions was that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. they could agree upon certain signs      B. they could write them down  
C. they could communicate with each other      D. they could combine them
- What is true about the words?  
A. They are used to express feelings only.      B. They can not be written down.  
C. They are simply sounds.      D. They are mysterious.
- In expressing their thoughts, great writers are able \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. to confuse the readers      B. to move men to tears  
C. to move our actions      D. to puzzle our feelings
- Which of the following statements about the real poet is NOT true?  
A. He is no more a master of words than an ordinary person.  
B. He can convey his ideas in words which sing like music.  
C. He can move men to tears.  
D. His style is always charming.



### 核心词汇注释

**unknown** *adj.* 不知道的, 未知的, 不知名的

**mystery** *n.* 神秘, 神秘的事物

**association** *n.* 协会; 联合; 结交; 联想

**event** *n.* 事件; 事变; 结果; 活动; 精力; 竞赛

**increase** *n.* 增加, 增大, 增长 *vt.* 增加, 加大 *vi.* 增加, 繁殖

**appeal** *n.* 请求, 呼吁; 上诉; 吸引力; 要求 *vi.* 求助, 诉请, 要求 *vt.* 控诉

**charming** *adj.* 迷人的, 娇媚的

**literary** *adj.* 文学(上)的, 从事写作的, 文艺的, 精通文学的, 书本的

**poet** *n.* 诗人

**convey** *vt.* 搬运, 传达, 转让





## 长难句剖析

【文章难句】All we really know is that men, unlike animals, somehow invented certain sound to express thoughts and feelings, actions and things, so that they could communicate with each other; and that later they agreed upon certain signs, called letters, which could be combined to represent those sounds, and which could be written down.

【结构分析】本句是主系表结构，all we really know 是主语，系动词是 is，that 引导的从句作表语。在表语从句中，主干是 men...invented...so that they could communicate...and that later they agreed upon...which...，主语是 men，谓语动词是 invented certain sound，接下来的不定式 to...做目的状语，后面 so that 引导的是两个并列的目的状语从句，其中第二个从句中，which 引导的非限制性语从句修饰名词 letters。

【参考译句】我们只知道，人类不像动物，人类设法创造了某个音来表达思想感情、行为和事物，因此他们能够互相交流；并且后来他们对某些符号达成一致意见，这些符号被称作字母，它们可以连在一起代表那些音，而且可以用笔记录下来。

【文章难句】The longer we live, the more certain words recall to us the glad and sad events of our past.

【结构分析】本句是“the more...the more...”结构。

【参考译句】而且我们活得越长，就有更多的一些词让我们回想起过去的悲伤与快乐。

【文章难句】Great writers are those who not only have great thoughts but also express these thoughts in words which appeal powerfully to our minds and emotions.

【结构分析】本句的主干是 Great writers are those..., who 引导的定语从句修饰 those，在这个定语从句中，which 引导的关系从句用来修饰 in 的宾语 words。

【参考译句】伟大的作家是那些不但有伟大的思想而且能用强烈感染我们思想感情的词语把它表达出来的人。



## 参考译文

最开始时人类是如何学会创造词语的尚未可知，换句话说，语言的起源是个谜。我们只知道，人类不像动物，人类设法创造了某个音来表达思想感情、行为和事物，以便他们能够互相交流；并且后来他们对某些符号达成一致意见，这些符号被称为字母，它们可以连在一起代表那些音，而且可以用笔记录下来。这些音，不管是口述的还是用字母写下来的，我们都称之为词。

词的力量存在于它们的联想——它们能使我们的大脑回忆起事物。随着经验的增长，对于我们来说词充满意义，而且我们活得越长，就有更多的一些词让我们回想起过去的悲伤与快乐；我们读得越多，学得越多，就会知道更多对我们有意义的词。

伟大的作家是那些不但有伟大的思想而且能用强烈感染我们思想感情的词语把它表达出来的人。我们把这种对词语巧妙的使用称之为文学风格。总而言之，真正的诗人是语言大师。他可以用那些读起来像音乐般的词语表达他的意思，这些词语被安置的位置以及它们所带来的联想能让人感动得落泪。因此我们应该学会慎重地选择我们所用的词语并准确地使用它们，不然的话，它们会让我们的谈吐变得愚蠢而又无聊。





## 答案与解析

## 1. 【答案】D

【解析】本题的依据是文章第1段的第1句话: How men first learnt to invent words is unknown; in other words, the origin of language is a mystery. 从中可知 D 项是正确答案。

## 2. 【答案】C

【解析】本题可参照第1段的第2句话, 从 so that 所引导的状语从句 so that they could communicate with each other 可知, C 项为正确答案。

## 3. 【答案】C

【解析】本题的依据是第1段的最后一句话: Those sounds, whether spoken or written in letters, we call words. 从中可知, C 项为正确答案。A 项不对, 因为原文提过 express thoughts and feelings, actions and things。B 项中的 not 使这一选项与文中的事实相反, D 项文中没有提及, 原文只说过语言的起源是 mystery, 而不是语言本身。

## 4. 【答案】B

【解析】本题可参照文章的最后一段。从中可知, 一位真正的诗人(the real poet)能把我们普通人感动得流泪, 因此 B 项为正确答案。

## 5. 【答案】A

【解析】本题可参照文中最后一段的第3句话 Above all, the real poet is a master of words. 而 A 项与之不符。因此 A 项为正确答案。

## Text 4

Today is the anniversary of that afternoon in April a year ago that I first saw the strange and appealing doll in the window of Abe Sheftel's toy shop on Third Avenue near Fifth Street, just around the corner from my office, where the plate on the door reads: Dr. Samuel Amory. I remember just how it was that day: the first hint of spring floated across the East River, mixing with the soft-coal smoke from the factories and the street smells of the poor neighborhood.

As I turned the corner on my way to work and came to Sheftel's, I was made once more aware of the poor collection of toys in the dusty window, and I remembered the approaching birthday of a small niece of mine in Cleveland, to whom I was in the habit of sending modest gifts. Therefore, I stopped and examined the window to see if there might be anything suitable, and looked at the confusing collection of unappealing objects—a red toy fire engine, some lead soldiers, cheap baseballs, bottles of ink, pens, yellowed envelopes, and advertisements for soft drinks. And thus it was that my eyes eventually came to rest upon the doll stored away in one corner, a doll with the strangest, most charming expression on her face. I could not wholly make her out, due to the shadows and the film of dust through which I was looking, but I was aware that a tremendous impression had been made upon me as though I had run into a person, as one does sometimes with a stranger, with whose personality one is deeply impressed.