

同等学力人员申请硕士学位

英语专项训练

阅读分册

统考命题研究专家组

主编:王 瑞

王建华

中国大地出版社

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前 言

同等学力人员申请硕士学位英语水平全国统一考试以其难度大、知识覆盖面广而令在职学员头痛不已，而目前在只有大纲、没有教材的情况下，如何找到一种有效的学习方法和一套实用性强的辅导资料，也是令在职学员非常困惑的问题。鉴于此，我们诚邀了一批人大、清华、北理工、北外的知名专家和学者组成了“统考命题研究专家组”，经过多年反复研究、论证，根据在职人员工作忙、学习时间少、记忆力差但理解力强的特点，总结出一套“针对性、有效性”强的科学化的学习方法，即围绕考试大纲，将每个题型总结出几大规律，采用公式套用的方式进行解题，用简单、有效的方法达到提高学习效率的目的。经过几年实践，在取得了较好效果的基础上，我们将这种学习方法进行有效地整理加工，组织编写了这套考试辅导书。

本套辅导书分为《同等学力人员申请硕士学位英语专项训练——阅读分册》和《同等学力人员申请硕士学位英语专项训练——语法与词汇分册》。阅读分册以阅读理解专项为主，语法与词汇分册由词汇、辨错与改错、综合填空三个专项组成。这几个专项都是学员在考试中认为重点最多、难度最大的题

型。本套辅导书中，每个专项分为四部分内容。第一章：试题的形式与特点。主要将考题的方法和需要考虑的内容进行剖析；第二章：试题应试技巧与实例分析。此部分将历年真题根据规律总结的几大类型进行套用分析和技巧讲解，其中词汇部分，根据考试中的词频规律，总结了 534 个常用单词和词组，以帮助学员有效复习；第三章：试题模拟练习，通过解答专项练习题进一步巩固和强化知识基础和技巧，进而掌握学习规律；第四章：模拟试题答案解析。

在这里我们还要提醒广大读者：使用本书时，应注意重点掌握书中给大家指出的各种解题方法，仔细研究并领会其传达的解题思路，进而对英语的学习规律有一个较为深刻的认识。在掌握学习方法后，要将其灵活地应用到解题中，做到举一反三，切不可死记硬背。

最后，对于本书中出现的一些失误与漏洞，我们真诚地期待读者朋友的批评与指正，以便我们在以后的工作中加以完善。

编 者

目 录

前 言

第一章	阅读试题的形式与特点·····	1
第二章	阅读试题的应试技巧与实例分析·····	5
第三章	阅读理解模拟练习·····	25
第四章	模拟练习答案与解析·····	227

第一章 阅读题的形式与特点

在职考研阅读题和其他的考试题有很大的区别。无论从文章的长度还是阅读材料的结构和内容上讲,从命题的形式和难点重点的考察上,在职考研阅读题均不同于四、六级考题和研究生入学考试试题。

它首先不同于四、六级的考题。四、六级考题题目的顺序和文章段落顺序的对仗性极差,而在在职考研阅读题题目的顺序和文章段落顺序的对仗性要好一些。在这一方面,在职考研阅读题也不同于普研的阅读考题,普研阅读考题具有很强的对仗性,阅读题题目的顺序和文章段落顺序的对仗性特别好。一个段落后面的第一个题对应文章的第一段,第二个题对应第二个段落,最后一个题对应最后一个段落。

在职考研阅读题的第二个特点在于它的阅读量大,讲述的内容比较偏僻,主要由科技材料和社会材料构成,科技材料多偏向于某一新的科技发现的介绍。阅读量大体现在篇幅较多,前几年的考题多达六个篇章,去年开始减少为五个篇章,每一个篇章的长度接近 400 字,对于在职的考生来说,45~50 分钟之内读 400 字左右的 5~6 篇文章是相当有挑战性的工作。考生平常要训练阅读的速度,同时要提高阅读的质量,理解的准确性对阅读来说至关重要。

在职考研阅读题的第三个特点在于它的侧重点不同于其他的考试。它要求考生能够对句子的理解充分过关,因为每年的考题中总有关于句子理解的考题,另外每年的考题中还有是非判断题,题干总是关于文中某一个段落或某几个段落中的句子的理解的考察,有时题干要求考生判断四个选项中哪一个说法跟文中的说法不一致,或问哪一个说法跟文中说法一致,或者问考生哪几个说法与文中的说法一致。这些考题要求考生对文中的句子理解必须准确,同时对文中几个段落之间衔接性的句子也需要考生有准确的理解,只有在准确理解的基础上,考生才能够跟给出的选项进行比较,这样才能判断出哪些选项是正确的,哪些选项是错误的。

在职考研阅读题的第四个特点在于它考察考生根据文中内容进行判断推理的能力比较多,尤其是对目的的推断是在职研究生考试中的一种独特题型,其他各类考试中都比较少,这种题往往

是对最后一段的考察，作者在最后的段落中所用的句子和所表达的内容对写作意图往往有较明确的体现。

第五个特点是对全文的内容考察，在职研究生英语考试往往考一篇文章最好的题目或全文的主要内容是什么，这种题每年都有一个题。对于这种题，考生必须把握能够体现全文概括内容的选项，尤其是文章的首末段内容在哪一个选项中体现明确则这个选项就是答案。

第六个特点是在在职研究生英语考试总是考察考生对作者身份的判断，这牵涉到考生对文中概念的理解和判断，这是在职研究生英语考试不同于其英语考试的地方。对于作者身份的判断牵涉到文章多个地方内容的理解和把握。

总之，在职研究生英语考试的阅读部分从题型分布的特点和考察的主次点上来讲都不同于其它考试，尤其是句子理解和概念的理解是在在职研究生英语考试区别于其它考试的地方。基于以上特点，本书编写过程中，编者注意了以下几个方面的问题：

1. 本书在方法总论部分为考生提供针对性强的系统对应方式和技巧，其中讲解的基本方法的熟练运用能在很大程度上提高考生英语理解能力和应试水平。

2. 本书所有练习短文篇目的难度以及词汇，都与真题相适应，严格按照考试大纲的要求，个别超纲词以及难词会给出英语或汉语注释。每篇短文的长度控制在 300~400 词，每篇短文设 5 道题，主要题型也完全模仿真题，分为主旨题、细节题、词汇题、判断题等。

3. 本书选材力求具备广泛性和新颖性，突出备考的针对性和实用性。内容主要分布在科技与科普知识、教育与文化、娱乐与休闲、政治与经济等社会生活内容，媒体、环保等社会热点话题等方面。

4. 本书的编写比较重视语言的规范性以及内容的共核性。充分考虑在职攻读硕士学位人员的实际英语水平，注重篇目与篇目之间的联系，力求帮助考生在阅读方法和解题思路上做到融会贯通。

第二章 阅读试题的应试技巧与实例分析

(一) 应试技巧

阅读的基本方法与考试题型及其解题技巧总论部分，系统介绍阅读能力提高的方法，考试中常见题型及其答题技巧。

1. 主旨题：

- A. **题干特点：**历年来在职研究生考试的英语阅读部分，主旨题主要有以下几种出法：What is the passage mainly about? The passage is mainly about _____. The main topic of the passage is how to _____. Which of the following is the best title for the passage? The best title for the passage is _____. Which of the following is the most appropriate title for the passage? The general topic of the passage is _____. 这几种出法集中来讲有：mainly about, main (general) topic 和 best title .
- B. **解题思路：**对于主旨题，考生首先应该抓文章的首段和末段，尤其是文章的末段，看哪一个概念或哪一方面的内容谈的最多，则这个概念就是这篇文章的主旨要义。主旨题的做题思路是通过词汇意义的最大匹配原则，看所选的答案中的词汇是否能包含首末段的词汇语义，如果能包含则所选的答案就是正确的，否则就是错误的。
- C. **答案特征（选项特点）：**综合的、概括的和抽象的是答案；具体的、片面的和局部的不是答案。

2. 推断题：

- A. **题干特点：**It can be inferred from the passage that Grisham has built ball fields on his property _____. As can be gathered from the last paragraph, foreign aid _____.
- B. **解题思路：**对于全文的推断题，重点在阅读末尾段落，这种题的答案判断有两种方法，一种是归纳法，另一种是演绎法。根据文中的细节描述可以推断出概括的一句话作为推断的结果。上面所列出的第一种形式就是演绎推断，而第二种就是

归纳推断。演绎推断的正确选项是文中相应段落的某一句话的一个方面的语义，而归纳推断的答案是对文中相应段落中某一句话的总结和概括。

- C. **答案特征（选项特点）**：答案有两个特征，要么细节化，要么概括化。其宗旨是对文中相应内容的近义替换，但在替换过程中的综合和细化是不可少的。答案要么是最长的选项，要么是最短的选项居多。

3. 正误判断题：

- A. **题干特点**：Which of the following is NOT true of ____ ? According to the passage, which of the following is NOT mentioned as the right policy? Which of the following has been done by the author himself? Which of the following is true about ____? All of the following death penalty methods are mentioned in the passage EXCEPT ____ . All of the following help prevent the decline of the panda population EXCEPT ____ . Which of the following statements is TRUE according to the second example? Which of the following statements is NOT true?
- B. **解题思路**：在文中找到相应的段落，考察相应段落中的语句，看哪一个选项的表达跟文中的语句的表达最为接近。对于 Which of the following is true about ____? 这种题型，发现文中哪一句话跟四个选项中某一个选项说法一致则它就是答案。对于 Which of the following is NOT true of ____? 和 All of the following help prevent the decline of the panda population EXCEPT ____ . 这种题型，看哪一个选项文中没有或跟文中说法矛盾则这个选项就是答案。
- C. **答案特征（选项特点）**：这种题的选项一定是文中某一语句的近义替换，与文中语句语义相差比较大的不是答案，对文中语句原句照抄的不是答案。

4. 句子理解题:

- A. **题干特点:** What does the sentence "...meals in Gir are not necessarily frantic affair" mean? In the last paragraph, "I think my father's words found their way up north to McNeil" implies that _____. What does the author mean by saying "they know better now"?
- B. **解题思路:** 这种题的解题思路是根据题干在文中找到相应的句子, 然后根据上下文理解这个句子的意思, 必须读这个句子的前一句和后一句来确定这个句子的意思。
- C. **答案特征 (选项特点):** 这种题的答案与题干中的句子相比较有如下特点, 是句子本意的选项不是答案, 是句子字面意思的选项不是答案, 过于深刻的选项不是答案。

5. 词汇题:

- A. **题干特点:** In paragraph 3, "deterrence" means _____. The word "registered" in the last line most probably means _____. The word "suburbanites" in the third paragraph most probably means. "With a straight face" in paragraph 4 most probably means.
- B. **解题思路:** 这种题在解题过程中要在文中找到相应的段落和相应的句子中的词汇, 根据这个词的上下文来确定这个词的语义。这种词汇的考察在在职研究生英语考试中有两种: 一种是词汇, 一种是短语。另外, 纯词汇的考察又分两种: 一种是超纲词, 另一种是大纲之内的词。不管是哪一种词汇, 考生在做这类题的时候必须结合上下文来理解和做题。
- C. **答案特征 (选项特点):** 当所考的词汇是超纲词时, 所选的选项是简单的选项, 如果是大纲之内的词汇, 则所选的选项是较复杂的词汇。对于短语的理解往往要选语义比较偏的选项。

6. 态度笔调题

A. 题型特点:

The tone of the author's conclusion concerning pandas' survival is _____.

B. 解题思路: 这种题在做题的时候要依据文章结尾部分的结构特点和词汇特点来确定。

C. 答案特征: 一般都是表悲观之意、乐观或主、客观的选项。

(二) 实例分析

1. 主旨题:

A. 题干特点: 历年来在职研究生考试的英语阅读部分, 主旨题主要有以下几种出法: What is the passage mainly about? The passage is mainly about _____. The main topic of the passage is how to _____. Which of the following is the best title for the passage? The best title for the passage is _____. Which of the following is the most appropriate title for the passage? The general topic of the passage is _____. 这几种出法集中来讲有: mainly about, main (general) topic 和 best title.

B. 解题思路: 对于主旨题, 考生首先应该抓文章的首段和末段, 尤其是文章的末段, 看哪一个概念或哪一方面的内容谈的最多, 则这个概念就是这篇文章的主旨要义。

C. 答案特征 (选项特点): 综合的、概括的和抽象的是答案; 具体的、片面的和局部的不是答案。

例一、2002. Passage 4

After retirement from medical, my wife and I built our home in a gated community surrounded by yacht clubs and golf courses on Hilton Head Island. But when I left for the other side of the island, I was traveling on unpaved roads lined with leaky cottages. The "lifestyle" of many of the native islanders stood in shocking contrast to my comfortable existence.

By talking to the local folks, I discovered that the vast majority of the maids, gardeners, waitresses and construction workers who made this island work had little or no access to medical care. It seemed outrageous to me. I wondered why someone didn't do something about that. Then my father's words, which he had asked his children daily when they were young, rang in my head again: "What did you do for someone today?"

Even though my father had died several years before, I guess I still didn't want to disappoint him. So I started working on a solution. The island was full of retired doctors. If I could persuade them to spend a few hours a week volunteering their services, we could provide free primary health care to those so desperately in need of it. Most of the doctors I approached liked the idea, so long as they could be relicensed without troubles. It took one year and plenty of persistence, but I was able to persuade the state legislators to create a special license for doctors volunteering in not-for-profit clinics.

The town donated land, local residents contributed office and medical equipment and some of the potential patients volunteered their weekends ornamenting the building that would become the clinic. We named it volunteers in Medicine and we opened its doors in 1994, fully staffed by retired physicians, nurses and dentists as well as nearly 150 nonprofessional volunteers. That year we had 5,000 patient visits; last year we had 16,000.

Somehow word of what we were doing got around. Soon we were receiving phone calls from retired physicians all over the country, asking for help in starting VIM clinics in their communities. We did the best we could----there are now 15 other clinics operating----but we couldn't keep up with the need. Yet last month, I think, my father's words found their way up north, to McNeil Consumer Healthcare, the maker of Tylenol (泰诺: 一种感冒药). A major grant from McNeil will allow us to respond to these requests and help establish other free clinics in communities around the country. (2002)

61. What is the passage mainly about?

- A. The contrast between the rich and the poor on an island.
- B. The story of a man who likes to give others advice.
- C. The life and work of a great father.
- D. The inspiration of a father's words

这个主旨题应该选答案 D., 因为文章在第二段提到父亲多年前的话语, 最后一段又提到父亲的话的影响。整篇文章围绕着父亲的话和它的作用来写。末段转折之后的内容在确定文章主题方面起着很大的作用。

例二、Passage 1

“High tech” and “state of the art” are two expressions that describe very modern technology. High tech is just a shorter way of saying high technology. And high technology describes any invention, system or device that uses the newest ideas or discoveries of science and engineering.

What is high tech? A computer is high tech. So is a communications satellite. A modern manufacturing system is surely high tech.

High tech became a popular expression in the United States during the early 1980's. Because of improvements in technology, people could buy many new kinds of products in American stores, such as home computers, microwave ovens, etc.

“State of the art” is something that is as modern as possible. It is a product that is based on the very latest methods and technology. Something that is “state of the art” is the newest possible design or product of a business or industry. A state of the art television set, for example, uses the most modern electronic design and parts. It is the best that one can buy.

“State of the art” is not a new expression. Engineers have used it for years, to describe the best and most modern way of doing something.

Millions of Americans began to use the expression in the late 1970's. The reason was the computer revolution. Every computer company claimed that its computers were “state of the art.”

Computer technology changed so fast that a state of the art computer today might be old tomorrow. The expression “state of the art” became as common and popular as computers themselves. Now all kinds of products are said to be “state of the art.” (1995.passage 1)
50. The best title for the passage is _____.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| A. Computer Technology | B. High Tech and State of the Art |
| C. Most Advanced Technology | D. Two New Expressions |