



大学英语  
完全解读手册  
系列

● 常春藤英语教学研究中心

# 考研英语 完全解读手册

阅读理解多项选择分册

瞄准最新题型

提供权威解读

Cracking the NETEM  
Reading Comprehension  
PART A

上海教育出版社  
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· 大学英语完全解读手册系列 ·

# 考研英语完全解读手册

(阅读理解多项选择分册)

上海教育出版社

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# 前 言

由上海、厦门、香港、台北、吉隆坡、洛杉矶等地英语教学专业人士联合组成的常春藤英语教学研究中心,数年来在中国英语图书市场中推出了几十种常销不衰的红蓝自测英语速记词汇表,其中附书的红蓝色彩双向助记卡还获得了中华人民共和国的专利。

常春藤英语教学研究中心的英语教育专业人士,充分发挥与海外英语时文零距离接触的强势,密切追踪各种英语考试的最新动态,在潜心研究了中考、高考、大学英语四级、六级、考研、托福、雅思、GRE、职称考试、自学考试、等级英语等各个层面、几十个领域的英语考试大纲要求后,力邀国内教学领域中的资深专家和专业高手加盟,共同开发适时、专业的英语考试辅读材料。目前,由该中心精心打造的常春藤红蓝英语的各类词汇、手册、试卷已逾百种,它们在外语图书市场中声势日显,正在崛起为一个知名品牌。

教育部 2005 年考研英语有较大幅度的考试调整,英语考试不再进行听力考试,把听力部分放在各招生单位的复试中。2005 年的考研英语显示新的考试题型与以往的考试题型确有诸多不同,语段与上下文情景的选择搭配,应用文多种类型的简洁、确切表述……新的考研英语各大板块到位的专项解读,对应考者来说实在是必不可少的,是必须人手一册的!

优秀的、精彩的、画龙点睛的考研英语解读,能使应考者恍然大悟、眼前一亮,不仅能加深理解作为唯一答案的正确性,而且能体会英语的精妙,并给你举一反三、豁然开朗的启迪,使你今后能在工作岗位上如鱼得水地应用这些文体。许多考生临考凭第六感、靠“蒙”,这样的成绩往往是不稳定的,容易大起大落,因为应考者还没有真正弄懂。好的解读手册是大学生们考好英语的引路人,特别是对上课思想不易集中的学生、外语基础不太扎实的学生,更是取得好成绩的催化剂。

《考研英语完全解读手册》作为即将推出的“大学英语完全解读手册”系列的一个子系列,有《英语知识运用分册》、《阅读理解多项选择分册》、《阅读理解选择搭配·英译汉分册》、《应用文写作·短文写作分册》共四册。

《考研英语完全解读手册(阅读理解多项选择分册)》就是 2005 年考研英语新大纲中确定的“阅读理解 A”,这一块内容在考研新大纲中规定占 40 分,应该

说仍是一个很重要的版块,形式是经典的、常见的“四选一”。全书分为三章,分别是第一章的“解题思路探索”,把“阅读理解多项选择”的题型分为5种,对每种题型作为分析,并以历年考研试题为例,作了较为精心的点拨和概述。第二章是“经典样题解读”,主要加强考生精读方面的训练,重点从难句注释、文章大意、答案解析方面进行分析。第三章是“自测试题练习”,这是自测自练部分,通过更多文章的练习来提高考生的阅读理解能力,每一篇文章都附有答案和注释。

《考研英语完全解读手册(阅读理解多项选择分册)》有两大特色,一是内容新颖,政治、经济、生活、科技、社会、文化,方方面面、包罗万象,并列出最新试题同时作出深刻解读,帮助读者把握考试走势。二是题量大,分析深入,本书包含8个单元,95个阅读篇目,共计475篇;其中40个篇目计200题附有难句注释、文章大意及题目解析。

要想在明年的考研英语中取得高分,“阅读理解多项选择”是一个重要的得分版块,但愿我们这本《考研英语完全解读手册(阅读理解多项选择分册)》,能帮助准备考研者解决燃眉之急。

由于时间仓促,难免有疏漏和不当之处,感谢读者指正,待修订再版时进一步完善。

常春藤英语教育教学研究中心

研究员:戴通明(上海)、顾亦斐(上海)、李长奇(长春)、翁瑞义(厦门)、

苏玛莉(香港)、林贵子(台北)、王子英(吉隆坡)、华未来(洛杉矶)

编写者:戴通明、顾亦斐、高天羽、袁学军

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# 第一章 解题思路探索

## 第一节 概论

### 一、大纲要求

根据《全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语考试大纲》(非英语专业)的规定,阅读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、书刊和杂志上的文章,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。根据所读材料,考生应能:

- 1) 理解主旨要义;
- 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以及单句之间、段落之间的关系;
- 7) 理解作者的意图、观点或态度;
- 8) 区分论点和论据。

阅读理解 A 节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文章(总长度约为 1600 词)的内容,从每题所给出的 4 个选项中选出最佳答案。

### 二、文章特点

从历年试题看,文章主要是西方国家广泛关注的社会话题。所涉及的题材包括:社会生活方面的,如:文化、历史、婚姻、家庭、教育、人口、交通、环境、能源及其他社会现象,这类文章占试题的绝大部分;科技方面的,如:动植物、地质、海洋、遗传、语言、空间、医学、计算机及其他最新科技理论及成果;还有商业经济、人物传记等。文章体裁大多数为议论性的、评论性的、报道性的和分析论证性的,主要是议论文(约占三分之二)和说明文。

### 三、阅读能力

阅读理解是对语言能力综合性运用的一种检验,既可以检验考生的语言水平,又能检验考生的阅读速度和理解能力。要提高阅读理解能力,须注意以下几方面的训练。

#### 1. 语言知识

扎实的语言知识是阅读能力的前提。首先,考生应能掌握大纲规定的 5500 个左右的词汇以及相关词组。词汇是基础,词汇量不大,会严重影响阅读理解的速度和质量。其次,要熟练掌握英语语法及习惯用法。考研阅读文章中,结构复杂的句子比较多,只有具备熟练的语法知识才能理解句子所传递的信息。

#### 2. 阅读方法

基本的阅读方法有三种:略读(skimming),查读(scanning)和细读(scouting)。略读是指快速阅读全文,了解全文的主题思想及大意;查读是为寻找某一特定的或具体的信息而进行的阅读;细读旨在彻底理解文章涉及的全部细节以及文章作者的写作意图与观点。在阅读中,应根据不同目的,采用不同的阅读方法。

### 3. 扩大知识面

从近几年考研英语试题看,阅读理解所选文章题材很广泛,从自然科学、人文科学到社会科学。如果知识面很窄,理解文章就有一定的难度,相反,如果对所读题材很了解,做题就能驾轻就熟。所以对各种题材的文章要多加涉猎,增加自己的背景知识。



## 第二节 试题类型及解答技巧

考研阅读试题在考查内容上大致可分为五种类型:1)主旨题;2)细节题;3)推断题;4)词义题;5)观点态度题。

### (一) 主旨题

主旨题从考查的内容看,可分为篇章主旨和段落主旨两种;从考察的角度上,还可分为主题类(考查文章或段落的主旨大意)、目的类(考查文章或段落的写作目的)和标题类(要求考生选出文章的最佳标题)等三种。具体问答方式通常有:

Q1 What is the passage mainly about?

(1) The passage is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.

(2) The key point/ The main idea of the passage is \_\_\_\_\_.

(3) The passage mainly deals with \_\_\_\_\_.

(4) From the passage we learn that \_\_\_\_\_.

Q2 Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?

(1) The best title for the passage is \_\_\_\_\_.

Q3 Which of the following is the author's main purpose in the passage?

(1) The purpose of this passage is \_\_\_\_\_.

(2) The article is written to explain \_\_\_\_\_.

这类问题都是为了考查对中心论点和主题思想的识别能力。做这类题目时,首先要将文章快速浏览一遍,找出它的主题句。每篇文章都有主题思想,而大多数文章的主题思想是通过一个句子来表达,这就是主题句。主题句通常是文章的第一句,段落主题句常常是每个段落的第一句。但并非所有文章的主题句都在首句,它也可以出现在段落中间或段尾,有时根本没有主题句,而是由一些关键词来暗示文章主题。

### 例 1:(2001 年第 3 篇全真题)

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.

Sad to say, this project has turned out to be mostly low-level findings about factual errors and spelling and grammar mistakes, combined with lots of headscratching puzzlement about what in the world those readers really want.

But the sources of distrust go way deeper. Most journalists learn to see the world through a set of standard templates(patterns) into which they plug each day's events. In other words, there is a conventional story line in the newsroom culture that provides a backbone and a ready

made narrative structure for otherwise confusing news.

There exists a social and cultural disconnect between journalists and their readers, which helps explain why the “standard templates” of the newsroom seem alien to many readers. In a recent survey, questionnaires were sent to reporters in five middle size cities around the country, plus one large metropolitan area. Then residents in these communities were phoned at random and asked the same questions.

Replies show that compared with other Americans, journalists are more likely to live in upscale neighborhoods, have maids, own Mercedeses, and trade stocks, and they're less likely to go to church, do volunteer work, or put down roots in a community.

Reporters tend to be part of a broadly defined social and cultural elite, so their work tends to reflect the conventional values of this elite. The astonishing distrust of the news media isn't rooted in inaccuracy or poor reportorial skills but in the daily clash of world views between reporters and their readers.

This is an explosive situation for any industry, particularly a declining one. Here is a troubled business that keeps hiring employees whose attitudes vastly annoy the customers. Then it sponsors lots of symposiums and a credibility project dedicated to wondering why customers are annoyed and fleeing in large numbers. But it never seems to get around to noticing the cultural and class biases that so many former buyers are complaining about. If it did, it would open up its diversity program, now focused narrowly on race and gender, and look for reporters who differ broadly by outlook, values, education, and class.

59. What is the passage mainly about?

- [A] Needs of the readers all over the world
- [B] Causes of the public disappointment about newspapers
- [C] Origins of the declining newspaper industry
- [D] Aims of a journalism credibility project

题干要求回答本文的主旨大意。作者在文章开头就陈述了想要解答的问题:为什么这么多美国人不信任报纸?全文围绕这个问题展开,探讨了美国公众对大众传媒失望的原因。选 B 最合适。

### 例 2:(2002 年第 2 篇全真题)

Being a man has always been dangerous. There are about 105 males born for every 100 females, but this ratio drops to near balance at the age of maturity, and among 70-year-olds there are twice as many women as men. But the great universal of male mortality is being changed. Now, boy babies survive almost as well as girls do. This means that, for the first time, there will be an excess of boys in those crucial years when they are searching for a mate. More important, another chance for natural selection has been removed. Fifty years ago, the chance of a baby (particularly a boy baby) surviving depended on its weight. A kilogram too light or too

heavy meant almost certain death. Today it makes almost no difference. Since much of the variation is due to genes, one more agent of evolution has gone.

There is another way to commit evolutionary suicide; stay alive, but have fewer children. Few people are as fertile as in the past. Except in some religious communities, very few women have 15 children. Nowadays the number of births, like the age of death, has become average. Most of us have roughly the same number of offspring. Again, differences between people and the opportunity for natural selection to take advantage of it have diminished. India shows what is happening. The country offers wealth for a few in the great cities and poverty for the remaining tribal peoples. The grand mediocrity of today—everyone being the same in survival and number of offspring—means that natural selection has lost 80% of its power in upper-middle class India compared to the tribes.

For us, this means that evolution is over; the biological Utopia has arrived. Strangely, it has involved little physical change. No other species fills so many places in nature. But in the past 100,000 years—even the past 100 years—our lives have been transformed but our bodies have not. We did not evolve, because machines and society did it for us. Darwin had a phrase to describe those ignorant of evolution: they “look at an organic being as savage looks at a ship, as at something wholly beyond his comprehension.” No doubt we will remember a 20th century way of life beyond comprehension for its ugliness. But however amazed our descendants may be at how far from Utopia we were, they will look just like us.

58. Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?

- [A] Sex Ratio Changes in Human Evolution
- [B] Ways of Continuing Man's Evolution
- [C] The Evolutionary Future of Nature
- [D] Human Evolution Going Nowhere

题干要求回答本文最适合的标题。综观全文,促使自然选择的因素一个又一个地消失了,这使自然选择的规律无法保证人类的优胜劣汰。因而作者指出,人类进化已经结束。文章的主题在最后一段点出。所以[D]选项“人类进化已经穷尽”是最合适的标题。[A]“人的进化过程中性别比率的变化”只在文中第一段提到,不足以概括全文内容;[B]“延续人类进化的方法”离题甚远;[C]“大自然进化的未来”不是本文重点讨论的内容。

## (二)细节题

在文章中,作者总是通过许多具体内容来说明、解释、证明或分析文章的主题。在通读全文、掌握了文章主旨的基础上,还要抓住阐述和发展主题思想的主要事实,或者按要求找出特定细节,细节题占阅读理解题目的一半以上。

对于要求找出主要事实或特定细节的问题,在文章中均可找到答案。但是,这些问题的表述并不是文中的原话,而是使用同义词语来代替。因此,在回答这类问题时,首先要认真审题,看清问题问的是什么,然后,根据问题,快速找到文中相应的部分,仔细研读,确定正确

答案。

这类题目一般没有固定的出题形式,一般涉及 who, what, when, where 和 why 等问题的内容。

- (1) According to the passage, who (what, where, which, when, why, how, etc.)...?
- (2) Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?
- (3) All of the following are true Except that \_\_\_\_\_.
- (4) We learn from the ... paragraph that \_\_\_\_\_.
- (5) It seems that...

### 例 3:(2001 年第 4 篇全真题)

The world is going through the biggest wave of mergers and acquisitions ever witnessed. The process sweeps from hyperactive America to Europe and reaches the emerging countries with unsurpassed might. Many in these countries are looking at this process and worrying: "Won't the wave of business concentration turn into an uncontrollable anti-competitive force?"

There's no question that the big are getting bigger and more powerful. Multinational corporations accounted for less than 20 % of international trade in 1982. Today the figure is more than 25 % and growing rapidly. International affiliates account for a fast-growing segment of production in economies that open up and welcome foreign investment. In Argentina, for instance, after the reforms of the early 1990s, multinationals went from 43 % to almost 70 % of the industrial production of the 200 largest firms. This phenomenon has created serious concerns over the role of smaller economic firms, of national businessmen and over the ultimate stability of the world economy.

I believe that the most important forces behind the massive M&A wave are the same that underlie the globalization process: falling transportation and communication costs, lower trade and investment barriers and enlarged markets that require enlarged operations capable of meeting customers' demands. All these are beneficial, not detrimental, to consumers. As productivity grows, the world's wealth increases.

Examples of benefits or costs of the current concentration wave are scanty. Yet it is hard to imagine that the merger of a few oil firms today could re-create the same threats to competition that were feared nearly a century ago in the U.S., when the Standard Oil trust was broken up. The mergers of telecom companies, such as WorldCom, hardly seem to bring higher prices for consumers or a reduction in the pace of technical progress. On the contrary, the price of communications is coming down fast. In cars, too, concentration is increasing—witness Daimler and Chrysler, Renault and Nissan—but it does not appear that consumers are being hurt.

Yet the fact remains that the merger movement must be watched. A few weeks ago, Alan Greenspan warned against the megamergers in the banking industry. Who is going to supervise, regulate and operate as lender of last resort with the gigantic banks that are being created?

Won't multinationals shift production from one place to another when a nation gets too strict about infringements to fair competition? And should one country take upon itself the role of "defending competition" on issues that affect many other nations, as in the U.S. vs. Microsoft case?

64. According to the author, one of the driving forces behind M&A wave is \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] the greater customer demands
  - [B] a surplus supply for the market
  - [C] a growing productivity
  - [D] the increase of the world's wealth

本题是一道细节题。题干问,根据作者的观点,合并潮的动力之一是什么。参照文章第三段,该段剖析了造成并购潮流的数个重要原因,如:交通和通讯成本的日趋下降,贸易和投资壁垒的降低,以及扩大的市场要求扩大业务去满足顾客的需要。[A]选项“顾客更大的需要”是上面提到的第三个因素,因此[A]为正确选项。[B]选项“对市场的供给过于充裕”即市场供应过剩,应该是企业缩小生产的原因。[C]选项“日益增长的生产率”是企业合并后的结果,而[D]选项“世界财富的增长”又是生产力提高的结果。

#### 例 4:(2004 年第 1 篇全真题)

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 site's "personal search agent". It's an interactive feature that lets visitors key in job criteria such as location, title, and salary, then E-mails them when a 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.

With thousands of career-related sites on the Internet, finding promising openings can be time-consuming and inefficient. Search agents reduce the need for repeated visits to the databases. But although a search agent worked for Redmon, career experts see drawbacks. Narrowing your criteria, for example, may work against you: "Every time you answer a question you eliminate a possibility," says one expert.

For any job search, you should start with a narrow concept—what you think you want to do—then broaden it. "None of these programs do that," says another expert. "There's no career counseling implicit in all of this." Instead, the best strategy is to use the agent as a kind of tip service to keep abreast of jobs in a particular database; when you get E-mail, consider it a reminder to check the database again. "I would not rely on agents for finding everything that is added to a database that might interest me," says the author of a job-searching guide.

Some sites design their agents to tempt job hunters to return. When CareerSite's agent sends out messages to those who have signed up for its service, for example, it includes only

three potential jobs—those it considers the best matches. There may be more matches in the database; job hunters will have to visit the site again to find them—and they do. “On the day after we send our messages, we see a sharp increase in our traffic,” says Seth Peets, vice president of marketing for CareerSite.

Even those who aren't hunting for jobs may find search agents worthwhile. Some use them to keep a close watch on the demand for their line of work or gather information on compensation to arm themselves when negotiating for a raise. Although happily employed, Redmon maintains his agent at CareerBuilder. “You always keep your eyes open,” he says. Working with a personal search agent means having another set of eyes looking out for you.

41. How did Redmon find his job?

- [A] By searching openings in a job database.
- [B] By posting a matching position in a database.
- [C] By using a special service of a database.
- [D] By E-mailing his resume to a database.

本题是道细节题。题干问, Redmon 是怎样找到工作的? 本文第一段介绍了 Redmon 运用互联网找工作的经历。Redmon 利用了一项名为“个人搜索代理”的网站服务, 它允许求职者键入地点、职位、工资等条件, 并在相关职位出现在数据库时给求职者发送邮件。Redmon 键入了“法律”、“知识产权”和“华盛顿特区”, 顺利地得到了回复并找到了工作。[A]选项“通过在职务数据库中搜索职位空缺”, Redmon 最先试图以此找到工作, 但并未成功。[B]选项“通过在数据库里发一个相匹配的职位贴子”, 发职位贴子的应是招工者, 而非求职者。[D]选项“通过电子邮件将他的简历发送到数据库中”, Redmon 的电子邮件是发给了招工者, 而非数据库。[C]选项“通过使用一种特别的数据库服务”, 是对 Redmon 求职过程的确切概括, 故[C]是正确答案。

### 例 5:(2005 年第 3 篇全真题)

Of all the components of a good night's sleep, dreams seem to be least within our control. In dreams, a window opens into a world where logic is suspended and dead people speak. A century ago, Freud formulated his revolutionary theory that dreams were the disguised shadows of our unconscious desires and fears: by the late 1970s, neurologists had switched to thinking of them as just “mental noise”—the random byproducts of the neural-repair work that goes on during sleep. Now researchers suspect that dreams are part of the mind's emotional thermostat, regulating moods while the brain is “off-line.” And one leading authority says that these intensely powerful mental events can be not only harnessed but actually brought under conscious control, to help us sleep and feel better. “It's your dream,” says Rosalind Cartwright, chair of psychology at Chicago's Medical Center. “If you don't like it, change it.” Evidence from brain imaging supports this view. The brain is as active during REM(rapid eye movement) sleep when most vivid dreams occur—as it is when fully awake, says Dr. Eric Nofzinger at the

University of Pittsburgh. But not all parts of the brain are equally involved: the limbic system (the “emotional brain”) is especially active, while the prefrontal cortex (the center of intellect and reasoning) is relatively quiet. “We wake up from dreams happy or depressed, and those feelings can stay with us all day,” say Stanford sleep researcher Dr. William Dement.

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.

And this process need not be left to the unconscious. Cartwright believes one can exercise conscious control over recurring bad dreams. As soon as you awaken, identify what is upsetting about the dream. Visualize how you would like it to end instead; the next time it occurs, try to wake up just enough to control its course. With much practice people can learn to, literally, do it in their sleep.

At the end of the day, there’s probably little reason to pay attention to our dreams at all unless they keep us from sleeping or “we wake up in a panic,” Cartwright says. Terrorism, economic uncertainties and general feelings of insecurity have increased people’s anxiety. Those suffering from persistent nightmares should seek help from a therapist. For the rest of us, the brain has its ways of working through bad feelings. sleep—or rather dream—on it and you’ll feel better in the morning.

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

本题同样是细节题, 题干问: 在日间产生的负面情绪会怎样? [A] “在我们的潜意识里恶化”, 文中并未提到。[B] “发展成快乐的梦”, 正好说反了。[C] “直到我们睡着的那一刻为止”, 事实是在我们睡着以后它们仍以梦的形式出现。[D] “在夜间的早些时候出现在梦中”, 文中第二段说: “Most people seem to have more bad dreams early in the night, ...” 和选项相符, 所以选[D]。

### (三) 推断题

这类试题考查的不仅是考生对字面意义的理解, 而且还能透过字里行间领悟文章的内在含义, 运用逻辑推理和判断的方法, 对文中的材料作出正确合理的推断。这类试题题干中常含有 “infer, imply, suggest, deduce, conclude” 等词, 常见的命题方式有:

- (1) It can be inferred from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.
- (2) What can be inferred from the passage?

- (3) From... paragraph we can infer that \_\_\_\_\_.
- (4) Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?
- (5) It is implied/ indicated/ suggested in the passage/... paragraph that \_\_\_\_\_.
- (6) The author suggests/ indicates in the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.
- (7) It can be concluded from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.
- (8) From the passage/ the paragraph we can draw the conclusion that \_\_\_\_\_.
- (9) What conclusion can be drawn from the passage/ the... paragraph?
- (10) We can learn from... that \_\_\_\_\_.

### 例 6: (2003 年第 1 篇全真题)

Wild Bill Donovan would have loved the Internet. The American spymaster who built the Office of Strategic Services in the World War II and later laid the roots for the CIA was fascinated with information. Donovan believed in using whatever tools that came to hand in the "great game" of espionage—spying as a "profession". These days the Net, which has already remade such everyday pastimes as buying books and sending mail, is reshaping, Donovan's vocation as well.

The last revolution isn't simply a matter of gentlemen reading other gentlemen's e-mail. That kind of electronic spying has been going on for decades. In the past three or four years, the World Wide Web has given birth to a whole industry of point-and-click spying. The spooks call it "open-source intelligence", and as the Net grows, it is becoming increasingly influential. In 1995 the CIA held a contest to see who could compile the most data about Burundi. The winner, by a large margin, was a tiny Virginia company called Open Source Solutions, whose clear advantage was its mastery of the electronic world.

Among the firms making the biggest splash in this new world is Straitford, Inc., a private intelligence-analysis firm based in Austin, Texas. Straitford makes money by selling the results of spying (covering nations from Chile to Russia) to corporations like energy-services firm McDermott International. Many of its predictions are available online at [www.straitford.com](http://www.straitford.com).

Straitford president George Friedman says he sees the online world as a kind of mutually reinforcing tool for both information collection and distribution, a spymaster's dream. Last week his firm was busy vacuuming up data bits from the far corners of the world and predicting a crisis in Ukraine. "As soon as that report runs, we'll suddenly get 500 new Internet sign-ups from Ukraine," says Friedman, a former political science professor. "And we'll hear back from some of them." Open-source spying does have its risks, of course, since it can be difficult to tell good information from bad. That's where Straitford earns its keep.

Friedman relies on a lean staff of 20 in Austin. Several of his staff members have military-intelligence backgrounds. He sees the firm's outsider status as the key to its success. Straitford's briefs don't sound like the usual Washington back-and-forthing, whereby agencies avoid dramatic declarations on the chance they might be wrong. Straitford, says Friedman, takes



pride in its independent voice.

44. It can be learned from paragraph 4 that \_\_\_\_\_

- [A] Straitford's prediction about Ukraine has proved true.
- [B] Straitford guarantees the truthfulness of its information.
- [C] Straitford's business is characterized by unpredictability.
- [D] Straitford is able to provide fairly reliable information.

本题要求从文章的第四段推断出其中的暗示。第四段最后两句说:公开渠道的间谍活动也有其风险,因为很难区分真假情报,而这正是斯坦福公司的成功所在。最后一句话暗示区分真假情报是该公司的优势所在,因此可推断出[D]选项“斯坦福公司能够提供可靠情报”为正确选项。[A]选项“斯坦福公司关于乌克兰的预测已被证实”不正确,因为文章只提到一旦信息被公布,会收到一些人的反馈,而没有提到预测已被证实是真的。[B]选项“斯坦福公司保证它提供的情报的真实性”不正确,因为公司既然担有风险,就不能保证信息100%可靠。[C]选项“斯坦福公司的业务特征是不可预测性”,文中提到该公司提供的信息具有不可预测的特点,并不是说它的业务也有不可预测的特征。

#### 例7:(2005年第1篇全真题)

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