

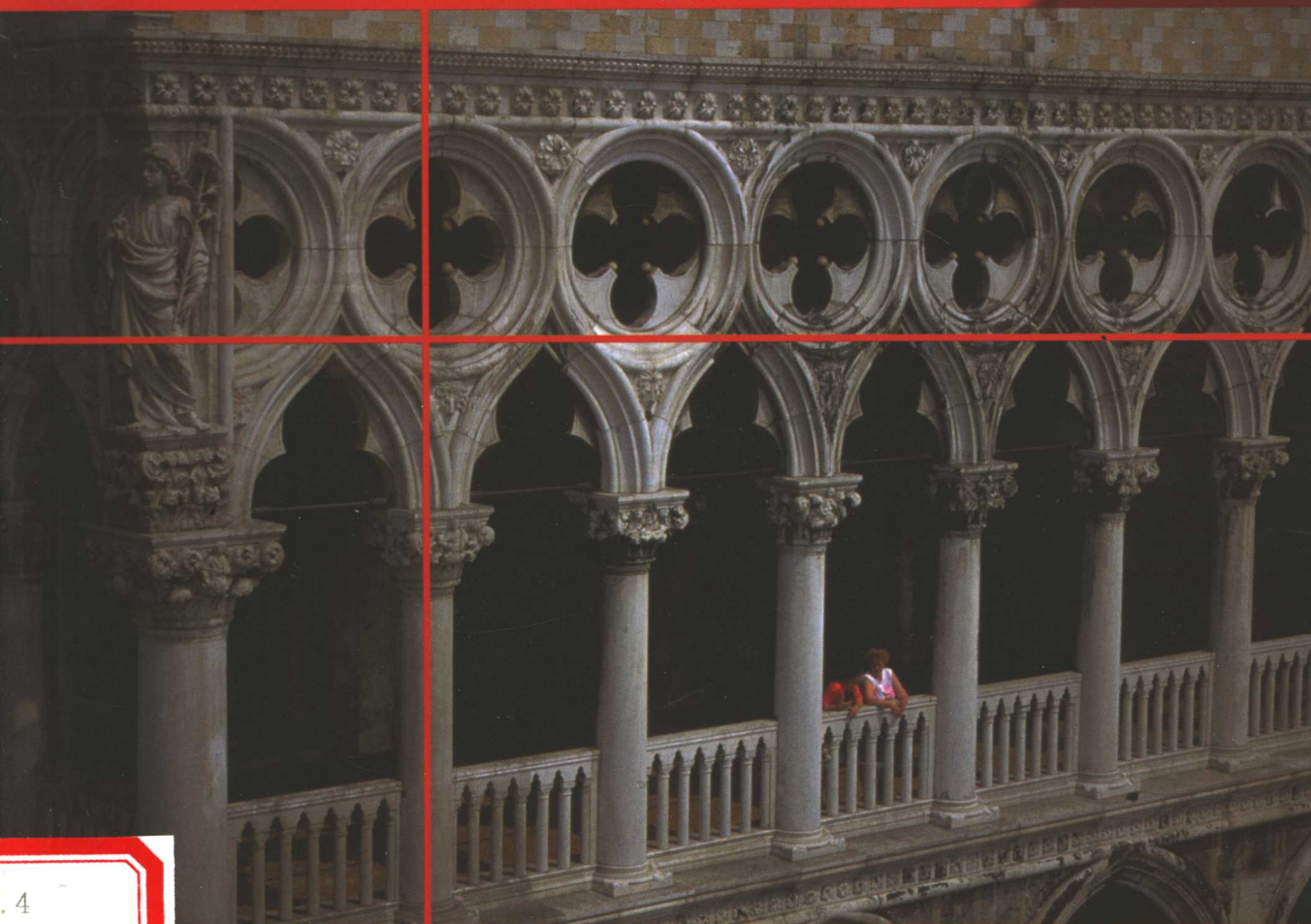
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80/20

原则与阅读难句

袁 昊 主编

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電子工業出版社

Publishing House of Electronics Industry

北京 · BEIJING

内 容 简 介

研究生英语考试满分100分,阅读理解就占了40分之多。而在做阅读理解时,其实存在着一种80/20原则,即文章中20%的难句构成了80%的难度,攻克了这20%的难句也就轻松获得了80%的分数。本书分为前后两部分内容:第1部分针对最新考研文章中的重点难句进行了非常详尽的分析,可作为考生分析难句的指导和示范;第2部分只对难句进行了比较简略的分析,可作为考生独立攻克难句的分析训练素材。擒贼先擒王,考生只需读透这些经过精心挑选的难句,就能掌握所有考研阅读文章的得分精髓和本质内容。

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前言

光阴荏苒，转眼又已是暮春四月，草长莺飞的日子。考研大军年复一年地激增，这其中有欢乐，有泪水，更多的是默默的拼搏。多少人放弃了工作，放弃了安稳舒适的生活，一年又一年重复着“风萧萧兮易水寒，壮士一去兮不复返”的悲壮，只为了能实现自己考研的梦想。这些考生们与我们当年一样富有理想，富有朝气，年轻得让人心生羡慕。如果这些年轻人仅仅是因为得不到一张研究生院的录取通知书而在生活中失去许多机会的话，那该多么令人惋惜！

要想通过研究生英语考试，阅读理解是关键。满分100分，单单阅读理解就占去了40分，可谓是半壁江山，得阅读者得天下也！但是，许多考生普遍觉得困惑的是：平时做了很多的阅读题，但是成绩总是提高不了。这是因为：

阅读中的 80 / 20 原则

一篇文章中80%的内容是浅显易懂的，这部分内容因为简单并不具有考查性，只剩下那20%的内容才是考研命题组的考查重点。考生们平时练阅读时把主要精力都放在读文章中那80%相对比较容易的内容上了，一旦碰上那20%的难句，第一个反应就是害怕，再草草扫上一眼，还是不懂，于是就更加害怕，逃也似地跳到下面的句子中去了。殊不知那80%的容易部分，无论看多少遍也不会使你的水平有什么提高。相反，那20%的难句才是你最应该努力地多看几遍、看明白、看透彻的部分。本书精心搜集了最新的考研文章中所涉及的重点难句，并逐一给出了深入骨髓的分析，让你仅花费20%的时间，就达到80%的复习效果。

考研文章的三大结构死穴

90%以上的考研阅读文章为议论文，虽然形式千变万化，考查的核心内容却完全一致。有考生问，考了这么多年研究生英语，却从来没有一篇相同的文章出现在两次考试中，怎么能确保每次考试都考查相同的知识点呢？我们来分析一下。

如果有人2006年的研究生英语考试中取得了78分的好成绩，那么该成绩是否与该同学在2005年的研究生英语考试中取得的78分的好成绩有可比性呢？为了维持历年考试在难度上和考查内容上的衔接性以及历年考试成绩之间的可比性，考研命题组必然被迫围绕一些核心的考查内容来出题，并选择考查文章，而这些固定不变的核心内容正是需要广大考生全心体会的。

譬如，隔壁的张老头昨天早上吃了肉丝面，今天早上吃了包子，明天早上打算吃馄饨。三天的早餐形式完全不同，但本质上都只不过是猪肉和白面的有机组合罢了。那么，我不禁要问大家一个问题，到底是什么构成了多年来不同题材、不同风格考研文章的核心内容呢？千变万化亦不过两大块内容：第一是考研大纲中规定的5500个单词（这5500个单词并不都具有

考查意义,绝大部分过于简单或过于生僻的词都不值一考,只有约2000个核心的多义高频词是多年来考研英语紧紧咬住不放的关键所在,攻克方法见本丛书之《舍得词汇》;第二当然是历年阅读文章中反复出现并与得分点紧密联系的几种重要句型。

如果你深感能够用在考研英语上的复习时间实在有限,而学习效率却总是无法提高,那么本书正是你苦苦追寻的制胜法宝。因为,我们精心分析了十几年来所有的考研英语文章,并把其中最具考查价值的长难句全部摘出,并逐句进行了深入骨髓的剖析。考生只需要读透我们精心摘出的长难句,就能够掌握所有考研英语文章的得分精髓和本质内容。这些内容在2004年考过,在2005年考过,也必然会出现在2006年、2007年的考研英语文章中。擒贼先擒王的道理大家都明白,毕竟,通通透透地读懂几个在文章中占据了80%分数的句子,要比苦苦纠缠于连篇累牍的数字、年代、人名、地名等细节省力得多。

有的考生不禁怀疑:读懂了几个长难句就能把握整篇文章的起承转合、筋骨脉络了吗?事实就是如此!《圣经》中说:太阳底下没有新鲜的东西。天底下的文章又何曾有过新鲜的结构呢?万山朝宗,千峰一仞,这世上所有的议论文亦只不过有三种结构罢了。

第一种叫做观点解释型,开篇明义地给出一个观点,到文章中部给出支持或反对这个观点的几个理由,结尾处给出支持或反对的态度,这便是你在整篇文章中必须紧紧把握住的文章骨架了。

第二种叫做现象解释型,文章开头给出一个社会或自然的现象,顺着文章脉络摸下去,到了文章中部必然能够找到作者用来解释这一现象的原因和理由,在结尾总结时,给出作者对该现象的正面积极或者负面消极的态度,你把这一态度和解释的理由抓好了,整篇文章应该是没有任何难度的。

第三种叫做问题解决型,这样的文章会在开头处便提出一个问题,既有可能是以问号的形式,也有可能是以problem, difficulty, question等字眼提出。既然在文章的开头给出了问题,那么在文章的中下部必然会有以answer, key, solution这样的单词所引导的解决方案。有问有答,构成了一个完整的信息循环,只要考生能够牢牢把握住问题和答案,其他内容再繁杂,也不过是无足轻重的细节。

提出一个观点,描述一个现象,或者是解决一个问题,天下议论文莫过于此。既然文章套路从来都不新鲜,那么考研英语得分高低的关键自然落在了多年来反复被阅读文章考查的高频多义词汇和复杂句型上。这也正是本书最希望带给考生的启示!

本书在内容安排上大体分为前后两部分:第1部分是前8个单元,这部分内容针对最新的考研英语文章中出现的所有难句给出了非常详尽的解析。这部分内容应该成为考生分析考研英语阅读难句的指导和示范。

第2部分是余下的4个单元。考虑到广大考生需要进行独立分析训练,这部分内容只针对难句给出了比较简略的解析。这部分内容应该成为考生独立攻克难句的分析训练素材。

希望本书能为广大考生顺利通过研究生英语考试助一臂之力!

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第1部分

难句分析详解

书中的前8个章节是本书的第1部分内容。这部分针对最新的考研英语阅读文章中出现的所有难句给出了非常详尽的解析，它应该成为考生分析考研英语阅读难句的指导。

Chapter 1

第一章

2005年阅读真题及难句详解



Passage 1

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 tardily. 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 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 grape in the other chamber (without an actual monkey to eat it) was enough to reduce resentment in a female capuchin.

The researches suggest that capuchin monkeys, like humans, are guided by social emotions. In the wild, they are a co-operative, groupliving species. Such co-operation is likely to be stable only when each animal feels it is not being cheated. Feelings of righteous indignation, it seems, are not the preserve of people alone. Refusing a lesser reward completely makes these feelings abundantly clear to other members of the group. However, whether such a sense of fairness evolved independently in capuchins and humans, or whether it stems from the common ancestor that the species had 35 million years ago, is, as yet, an unanswered question.

21. In the opening paragraph, the author introduces his topic by _____.
A. posing a contrast
B. justifying an assumption
C. making a comparison
D. explaining a phenomenon
22. The statement “it is all too monkey” (Last line, Paragraph 1) implies that _____.
A. monkeys are also outraged by slack rivals

- B. resenting unfairness is also monkeys' nature
C. monkeys, like humans, tend to be jealous of each other
D. no animals other than monkeys can develop such emotions
23. Female capuchin monkeys were chosen for the research most probably because they are _____.
A. more inclined to weigh what they get
B. attentive to researchers' instructions
C. nice in both appearance and temperament
D. more generous than their male companions
24. Dr. Brosnan and Dr. de Waal have eventually found in their study that the monkeys _____.
A. prefer grapes to cucumbers
B. can be taught to exchange things
C. will not be co-operative if feeling cheated
D. are unhappy when separated from others
25. What can we infer from the last paragraph?
A. Monkeys can be trained to develop social emotions.
B. Human indignation evolved from an uncertain source.
C. Animals usually show their feelings openly as humans do.
D. Cooperation among monkeys remains stable only in the wild.

Passage 2

Do you remember all those years when scientists argued that smoking would kill us but the doubters insisted that we didn't know for sure? That the evidence was inconclusive, the science uncertain? That the antismoking lobby was out to destroy our way of life and the government should stay out of the way? Lots of Americans bought that nonsense, and over three decades, some 10 million smokers went to early graves.

There are upsetting parallels today, as scientists in one wave after another try to awaken us to the growing threat of global warming. The latest was a panel from the National Academy of Sciences, enlisted by the White House, to tell us that the Earth's atmosphere is definitely warming and that the problem is largely man-made. The clear message is that we should get moving to protect ourselves. The president of the National Academy, Bruce Alberts, added this key point in the preface to the panel's report "Science never has all the answers. But science does provide us with the best available guide to the future, and it is critical that our nation and the world base important policies on the best judgments that science can provide concerning the future consequences of present actions."

Just as on smoking voices now come from many quarters insisting that the science about global warming is incomplete, that it's OK to keep pouring fumes into the air until we know for sure. This is a dangerous game: by the 100 percent of the evidence is in, it may be too late. With the risks obvious and growing, a prudent people would take out an insurance policy now.



Fortunately, the White House is starting to pay attention. But it's obvious that a majority of the president's advisers still don't take global warming seriously. Instead of a plan of action, they continue to press for more research — a classic case of “paralysis by analysis”.

To serve as responsible stewards of the planet, we must press forward on deeper atmospheric and oceanic research. But research alone is inadequate. If the Administration won't take the legislative initiative, Congress should help to begin fashioning conservation measures. A bill by Democratic Senator Robert Byrd of West Virginia, which would offer financial incentives for private industry is a promising start. Many see that the country is getting ready to build lots of new power plants to meet our energy needs. If we are ever going to protect the atmosphere, it is crucial that those new plants be environmentally sound.

26. An argument made by supporters of smoking was that _____.
A. there was no scientific evidence of the correlation between smoking and death
B. the number of early deaths of smokers in the past decades was insignificant
C. people had the freedom to choose their own way of life
D. antismoking people were usually talking nonsense
27. According to Bruce Alberts, science can serve as _____.
A. a protector
B. a judge
C. a critic
D. a guide
28. What does the author mean by “paralysis by analysis” (Last line, Paragraph 4)?
A. Endless studies kill action.
B. Careful investigation reveals truth.
C. prudent planning hinders.
D. Extensive research helps decision-making.
29. According to the author, what should the Administration do about global warming?
A. Offer aid to build cleaner power plants.
B. Raise public awareness of conservation.
C. Press for further scientific research.
D. Take some legislative measures.
30. The author associates the issue of global warming with that of smoking because _____.
A. they both suffered from the government's negligence
B. a lesson from the latter is applicable to the former
C. the outcome of the latter aggravates the former
D. both of them have turned from bad to worse

Passage 3

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" says Stanford sleep researcher Dr. William Dement.

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 of "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.

31. Researchers have come to believe that dreams _____.

- A. can be modified in their courses
- B. are susceptible to emotional changes
- C. reflect our innermost desires and fears
- D. are a random outcome of neural repairs

32. By referring to the limbic system, the author intends to show _____.

- A. its function in our dreams
- B. the mechanism of REM sleep
- C. the relation of dreams to emotions
- D. its difference from the prefrontal cortex



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
34. Cartwright seems to suggest that _____.
A. waking up in time is essential to the ridding of bad dreams
B. visualizing bad dreams helps bring them under control
C. dreams should be left to their natural progression
D. dreaming may not entirely belong to the unconscious
35. What advice might Cartwright give to those who sometimes have had dreams?
A. Lead your life as usual.
B. Seek professional help.
C. Exercise conscious control.
D. Avoid anxiety in the daytime.

Passage 4

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.

But the cult of the authentic and the personal, “doing our own thing”, has spelt the death of formal speech, writing, poetry and music. While even the modestly educated sought an elevated tone when they put pen to paper before the 1960s, even the most well regarded writing since then has sought to capture spoken English on the page. Equally, in poetry, the highly personal, performative genre is the only form that could claim real liveliness. In both oral and written English, talking is triumphing over speaking, spontaneity over craft.

Illustrated with an entertaining array of examples from both high and low culture, the trend that Mr. McWhorter documents is unmistakable. But it is less clear, to take the question of his subtitle, why we should like care. As a linguist, he acknowledges that all varieties of human language, including non-standard ones like Black English, can be powerfully expressive — there exists no language or dialect in the world that cannot convey complex ideas. He is not arguing, as many do, that we can no longer think straight because we do not talk proper.

Russians have a deep love for their own language and carry large chunks of memorized poetry in their heads, while Italian politicians tend to elaborate speech that would seem old-fashioned to most English-speakers. Mr. McWhorter acknowledges that formal language is not strictly necessary, and proposes no radical education reforms — he is really grieving over the loss of something

beautiful more than useful. We now take our English “on paper plates instead of china”. A shame, perhaps, but probably an inevitable one.

36. According to McWhorter, the decline of formal English _____.
A. is inevitable in radical education reforms
B. is but all too natural in language development
C. has caused the controversy over the counter-culture
D. brought about changes in public attitudes in the 1960s
37. The word “talking” (Line 5, Paragraph 2) denotes _____.
A. modesty
B. personality
C. liveliness
D. informality
38. To which of the following statements would McWhorter most likely agree?
A. Logical thinking is not necessarily related to the way we talk.
B. Black English can be more expressive than standard English.
C. Non-standard varieties of human language are just as entertaining.
D. Of all the varieties, standard English can best convey complex ideas.
39. The description of Russians’ love of memorizing poetry shows the author’s _____.
A. interest in their language
B. appreciation of their efforts
C. admiration for their memory
D. contempt for their old-fashionedness
40. According to the last paragraph, “paper plates” is to “china” as _____.
A. “temporary” is to “permanent”
B. “radical” is to “conservative”
C. “functional” is to “artistic”
D. “humble” is to “noble”

参考答案

21. C 22. B 23. A 24. C 25. B 26. C 27. D 28. A 29. D 30. B
31. A 32. C 33. D 34. D 35. A 36. B 37. D 38. A 39. B 40. C

难句详解

(Passage 1)

1. 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.



❖ 初读困惑:

在这句话中,有些表达看起来很抽象,不易理解,如“all too human”;有些词很不常用,如underlying assumption;有些词看起来很熟悉,但是也不能按照原来所知道的字面意思来理解,如sense of grievance。即使句式比较简单,但是如果对其中的关键词理解得不透,就难免会在理解句意时产生困惑。

❖ 解题思路:

(1) 剖析结构。

这句话的主干是such behaviour is regarded as...,后面是with引导的介词短语,该短语中又包含了一个that引导的定语从句。

(2) 逐一分析句中各语言点。

be regarded as是固定搭配,用的是被动语态,表示“被看作……”的意思。再看引号中的“all too human”,human这个词在too后面,应该是形容词“人的,人类的,人性的,有同情心的”的意思,在这里到底取哪个意思比较合适呢,此处应紧密联系上下文来分析。下文中出现了animals,因此这里的human应该是和animals对立的,表示“人类的,人性的”。后半句中的underlying assumption这个短语比较抽象。underlying这个词对于大部分考生来说比较陌生,它是一个复合词,我们可以通过分析它的构词法来揣摩词义。underlying是动词underlie的现在分词形式,under作为词缀是“在下边”的意思,lie是“躺,平放”的意思,两部分合起来可以理解为“放在……的下边”,所以underlying在这里引申为“暗含的,藏着的”的意思。assume是“假定,设想”的意思,assumption作为它的名词形式应该表示同样的意思。grievance的本意是“悲哀”,但是在句中结合上下文就会发现本句的前一个句子“Indeed, if he has a reputation for slacking, you might even be outraged”表达的是不快、愤怒的情绪,而非悲哀,因此sense of grievance应理解为“不愉快感”。对于本句的分析再次说明了任何一个词及句子的理解必须要充分考虑上下文的语境,而不能简单套用字典中的含义。

❖ 考查要点:

这句话关键是考查考生对于抽象词、词义的转变等的理解。考生首先应该结合上下文来理解词的意义,其次要能够结合词缀知识分析词的构成。

❖ 参考译文:

这种行为被认为是“太人性了”,其暗含的意思是其他动物没有这种微妙的不愉快感。

2. However, whether such a sense of fairness evolved independently in capuchins and humans, or whether it stems from the common ancestor that the species had 35 million years ago, is, as yet, an unanswered question.

❖ 初读困惑:

这个句子中有两个whether,而且它们都引导着很长的句子,从而构成了这句话的大部分内容,系动词is以及后面的表语很明显,但是主语却很难找到,给考生造成困惑。