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历任西安交通大学外语系主任、全国研究生外语教学研究会常务理事、西安交通大学工会副主席、全国工会九大代表等。现为“西安交大十教授考研班”英语主讲教师。出版过多种教材和专著，如《地理学译文集》（上海新知识出版社）、《考研英语听力高分30天突破》（世界图书出版公司）、《考研英语阅读理解240篇精选》（世界图书出版公司）、研究生教材《英语精读》（交大出版社）、《英语基本词汇》（陕西人民出版社）、《英语实用口语》等；并发表多篇论文，如：1988年在英国剑桥大学出版的《今日英语》上发表有关英语标准化论文，1989年参加于西安召开的国际语篇研讨会，任大会主席并发表论文。

作者简介



肖克：北京外国语大学考研辅导专家，考研命题研究专家，北京地区阅卷组骨干成员，考研新生代实力派领军人物之一，北京大型考研班英语骨干和课题组带头人。主要代表作有：黑博士《考研英语阅读 220 篇精编》（人民日报出版社）、《考研英语阅读 120 篇精编》（人民日报出版社）、《考研英语词汇家族式巧记速记》（西安交通大学出版社）、《考研英语阅读 240 篇精编》（人民日报出版社）、《考研英语高分作文 20 天突破》（人民日报出版社）等。

肖克老师考研英语特色教学法与卓越成就：

（一）四位一体法：其肖氏宏观语篇分析法（阅读理解）、词汇风暴联想记忆法（词汇）、选项逻辑猜题法（解题技巧）、写作人性化模板法（作文），这四位一体法已经过连续五年考研实践的强有力证明，被考生誉为“实战派的高分宝剑”。

（二）考前点题和命题预测：近三年被新浪、腾讯、网易等大型网站多次隆重邀请精心制作考前点题和命题预测，为网络点击率最高的考研英语大师，其预测作文题与今年考研题惊人相似，被誉为“网络点题明星”。

（三）经验丰富和广受赞誉：其对考研英语教学和辅导的多年实践经验，对近三年命题规律的精准把握，令广大考研学子受益匪浅，深受全国考生的推崇和赞誉。在全国三十多个大中城市（北京、上海、南京、杭州、西安、武汉等地）授课辅导，志在打造中国学生超级阅读思路，主张掌握出题人命题思路，对考试命题理解独具匠心，对考生弱点、困境有深刻研究。

（四）骄人实绩和显著效果：最近五年培训学员累计达 20 多万人，培训学员人数全国排名前三位。讲课风格独树一帜，如交响乐般和谐，发音不是美国人胜似美国人，授课内容高效实用，针对性预测性强，信息浓缩凝练，现场气氛热烈，笑声回荡，掌声如潮，被学生誉为“提高分数最快的专家之一”，不少高分考生评价说：“跟着肖老师，英语容易得高分”。

前言

在 21 世纪,随着经济全球化的发展,我国改革开放的深化,社会对科学技术、文化教育的要求越来越高,对高层次人才的需求量日益增大。面对这巨大的机遇和挑战,许多有理想的青年作出了人生美好的选择,决心攻读硕士或博士研究生,确实可敬可贺!考生逐年增多,竞争日趋激烈。研究生入学考试中英语是一重要科目,其成败直接影响能否被录取。**根据近几年考试大纲的要求,阅读部分 B 节又增加了三种备考试题,即共有四种:选择搭配题、排序题、信息匹配题和概括大意题。**而从近年阅卷、命题以及考试情况来看,阅读成绩很不理想。所以考生切不可掉以轻心。

21 世纪是信息化时代,有“信息爆炸”之说,要走在科技发展的前沿,必须迅速、准确地捕捉最新的信息,这直接关系一个国家的科研水平。阅读是获取最新资讯的最重要手段,因此新大纲将考研阅读置于极其重要的位置。不仅如此,阅读还关系到英语水平的整体提高。通过阅读可扩大词汇、加深语法、提高理解和写作能力并可扩大文化视野,真是一举数得。

要提高阅读能力唯一的捷径就是多读、广读、常读、快读和有理解地读。目前有关英语阅读的书不少,但许多同学感到读后,只知答案,对全文有些茫然,似懂非懂。迫切希望有英汉对照的阅读,以验证、加深对篇章的理解,提高语言的综合理解能力。

本书就是根据广大考生的强烈要求编写,主要有以下特点:

1. 题材广而新。多选自国外最新杂志、报刊及书籍。如最新美国时代周刊、财富杂志及国家地理杂志等,有轰动世界的重大新闻和热门话题,有各种高新技术,内容新颖、有趣、健康,涉及政治、经济、文化、科普、生活、教育、心理

等众多领域。

2. 文体鲜活多样。包括议论文、叙述文、说明文等，以议论文为主，以提高学生对考研的各种体裁文章的分析 and 理解能力。

3. 根据考研阅读及翻译的考点、难点及常见错误进行详尽中肯的分析，提出有效的应试对策，并总结答题的高分基本技能。如阅读选题如何下手，如何识别迷惑项，避免上当，提高命中率等，其中渗透和融合了多年阅卷和命题的重要经验和体会，相信对同学们的考研复习会大有裨益！

4. 精编大量阅读文章。文章均为精心重点预测题目，题型、难度等略高于真实考题难度，均按新大纲要求精心编写。分 A 节（阅读）及 B 节（四种备考题型）以及 C 节（翻译），除了 C 节，皆提供全篇参考译文、长难句分析和答案注释。

值得一提的是，本书作者们多年来一直从事考研阅读教学，经验丰富，效果卓著！本书选编文章内容广泛生动、丰富多彩、语言规范且有一定难度。除提供参考译文外，每篇文章均有详尽的难点分析和答案注释。对提高考研英语综合能力，尤其是阅读能力会有极大帮助，可供大专学生及广大英语学习者阅读，也是四六级英语考试的重要参考书。

本书是编者多年研究的最新成果，是考研不可多得的极具价值的必备参考书。愿它能给广大考生带来力量 and 希望，成为广大考生的良师益友。祝大家考研成功，学业进步！

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Reading Comprehension

第一部分

标准阅读 120 篇与举一反三，考点突破

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Unit 1

Part A

Directions: Each of the passages below is followed by some questions. For each question there are four answers marked A, B, C and D. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each of the questions. Then mark your answer on ANSWER SHEET 1 by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets with a pencil. (40 points)

Passage 1-1

In one very long sentence, the introduction to the U.N. Charter expresses the ideals and common aims of all the peoples whose governments joined together to form the U. N.

"We the peoples of the U. N. determined to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, which twice in our lifetime has brought untold suffering to mankind, and to reaffirm faith in fundamental rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small, and to establish conditions, under which justice and respect for the obligations arising from treaties, and other sources of international law can be maintained, and to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom, and for these ends, to practice tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbors, and to unite our strength to maintain international peace and security, and to ensure, by the acceptance of principles and the institution of methods, that armed force shall not be used, save in the common interest, and to employ international machinery for the promotion of economic and social advancement of all peoples, have resolved to combine our efforts to accomplish these aims."

The name 'Unite Nations' is accredited to U.S. President Franklin D. Roosevelt, and the first group of representatives of member states met and signed a declaration of common intent on the New Year's Day in 1942. Representatives of five powers worked together to draw up proposals, completed at Dumbarton Osks in 1944. These proposals, modified after deliberation at the conference on

International Organization in San Francisco which began in April 1945, were finally agreed on and signed as the U. N. Charter by 50 countries on 26 June 1945. Poland, not represented at the conference, signed the Charter later and was added to the list of original members. It was not until that autumn, however, after the Charter had been ratified by China, France, the U.S.S.R., the U.K. and the U.S. and by a majority of the other participants that the U.N. officially came into existence. The date was 24 October, now universally celebrated as United Nations Day.

The essential functions of the U.N. are to maintain international peace and security, to develop friendly relation among nations, to cooperate internationally in solving international economic, social, cultural and human problems, promoting respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms and to be a center for coordinating the actions of nations in attaining these common ends.

No country takes precedence over another in the U. N. Each member's rights and the obligations are the same. All must contribute to the peaceful settlement of international disputes, and members have pledged to refrain from the threat or use of force against other states. (481 words)

1. The first stated aim of the U. N. was _____.
☒ A. to supervise peace treaties
 B. to revise international laws
 C. to prevent a third world war
 D. to assist the "third world" countries
2. By machinery in Para. 2 is meant _____.
 A. mechanism
 B. machines
 C. mechanics
☒ D. organization
3. The essential functions of the U.N. _____.
 A. are limited to discussions and debates
☒ B. include coordinating actions where necessary
 C. are only concerned with human rights
 D. are economic and cultural
4. What date is thought of as United Nations Day?
 A. New Year's Day in 1942.
 B. 26 June 1945.
 C. 8 December 1944.
☒ D. 24 October 1945.
5. Large member countries like China and U.S. _____.
☒ A. have the same rights and duties as other members
 B. have more freedom in the U.N. than Poland
 C. provide 75% of U.N. running costs
 D. have precedence over small country like Poland

Passage 1-2

As world travel increases, nations learn from each other. In the United States today there are many evidences of this fact. In the frozen food departments of supermarkets the shopper often finds packages of vegetables prepared in Danish and in Mexican style, among several other national varieties.

Italian pizza is enjoyed by vast members of American, especially children and teenagers.

American housewives watch a very popular TV program called "The French Chef" to learn how French people cook. Many also study the art of flower arrangement, using the books from Japan. There is much interest in Eastern religions and in Eastern methods of self-defense.

One of the latest imports is acupuncture, the use of needles for treating disease. Although acupuncture has been practiced in China for 2,000 years, its use in the Western world is still very new. Several hospitals in the United States are now experimenting with acupuncture as a way of treating pain.

An American journalist who stood beside a patient during an operation in Shanghai recently described the process and its effects. To keep the patient from feeling pain during the operation, four needles were used, each about an inch and a half long. Two needles were inserted under the skin on each side of the patient's neck. The top of the needles were attached to wires which led to a small electric device.

Throughout the operation the patients talked calmly to those standing around him, insisting that he felt perfectly normal. At one point he stretched out his hands and moved his bare toes to show that only his chest and neck were affected.

How does acupuncture work? How is it able to keep a patient from feeling pain? No very satisfactory answer has been given, but there are at least three theories. Some doctors believe that acupuncture somehow produces an effect upon the central nervous system. Others believe that acupuncture produces a chemical change in the body's fluids. Still another theory is that the needles make contact with an unknown system of energy in the body which travels along certain routes under the skin. The true explanation may be one of these or a combination of more than one. It may be something entirely different.

Chinese doctors are now trying to unite older Eastern forms of medicine with newer Western forms. The sharing of knowledge should benefit people everywhere. (413 words)

1. Which is NOT mentioned in the article?

- A. Pizza is an Italian food enjoyed by most of Americans.
- B. Many people are interested in studying flower arrangement by reading books from Japan.
- C. "The French chef" is a popular TV program watched by American housewives.
- ☒ D. Chinese food is very popular in America.

2. Acupuncture is still very new in the Western world because _____.

- A. several hospitals are now experimenting with it
- B. acupuncture has been practiced in China recently
- ☒ C. the use of needles for treating disease is one of the latest imports to America
- D. acupuncture is believed in by all Americans

3. How does acupuncture keep a patient from feeling pain?

- A. Acupuncture produces an effect upon the central nervous system.
- B. Acupuncture produces chemical change in the body's fluids.
- C. Needles make contact with an unknown system of energy in the body which travels along certain routes under the skin.
- ☒ D. No one is certain which explanation is satisfactory.

4. Which statement is NOT true?

- A. The doctor inserted 2 needles under the skin of the patient's neck.
 B. During the operation the patient could talk and move his hands and toes.
 C. It was an American journalist who had an operation in Shanghai recently.
 D. The patient felt quite well during the operation.
5. The main idea for this short passage is _____.
 A. acupuncture is practiced in America
 B. Americans take great interest in Eastern religions
 C. an American journalist described the process about the experiment with acupuncture and its effects
 D. people all over the world should share knowledge and benefit from it

Passage 1-3

Today the study of language in our schools is somewhat confused. It is the most traditional of scholastic subjects being taught in a time when many of our traditions no longer fit our needs. You to whom these pages are addressed speak English and are therefore in a worse case than any other literate people.

People pondering the origin of language for the first time usually arrive at the conclusion that it developed gradually as a system of conventionalized grunts, hisses, and cries and must have been a very simple affair in the beginning. But when we observe the language behavior of what we regard as primitive cultures, we find it strikingly elaborate and complicated. Stefansson, the explorer, said that "In order to get along reasonably well an Eskimo must have at the tip of his tongue a vocabulary of more than 10,000 words, much larger than the active vocabulary of an average businessman who speaks English. Moreover these Eskimo words are far more highly inflected than those of any of the well-known European languages, for a single noun can be spoken or written in several hundred different forms, each having a precise meaning different from that of any other. The forms of the verbs are even more numerous. The Eskimo language is, therefore, one of the most difficult in the world to learn, with the result that almost no traders or explorers have even tried to learn it. Consequently there has grown up, in intercourse between Eskimos and whites, a jargon similar to the pidgin English used in China, with a vocabulary of from 300 to 600 uninflected words, most of them derived from Eskimo but some derived from English, Danish, Spanish, Hawaiian and other languages. It is this jargon which is usually referred to by travelers as 'the Eskimo Language'."

And Professor Tahlbitzer of Copenhagen, who did take the trouble to learn Eskimo, seems to endorse the explorer's view when he writes: "The language is polysynthetic. The grammar is extremely rich in flexional forms, the conjugation of a common verb being served by about 350 suffixes, equivalent to personal pronouns and verb endings. For the declension of a noun there are 150 suffixes (for dual and plural, local cases, and possessive flexion). The demonstrative pronouns have a separate flexion. The derivative endings effective in the vocabulary and the construction of sentences or sentence—like words amount to at least 250. Notwithstanding all these constructive peculiarities, the grammatical and synthetic system is remarkably concise and, in its own way, logical."

(463 words)

1. Some of the evidence about language in the passage is taken from the observations of _____.
 A. linguists
 B. Eskimos