



阅读理解过关必练200题

金威 主编

权威专家倾力打造 精研历年真题 归纳常考题型 考研之路伴你扬帆远航



中國石化去版社 HTTP://www.sinopec-press.com 教·音·思·思·由·亦



阅读理解过关此练200题

金威 主编

权威专家倾力打造 精研历年真题 归纳常考题型 考研之路伴你扬帆远航

> 中國石化去版社 HTTP://www.sinopec-press.com 教育:出·版·中·小

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

考研英语(一)阅读理解过关必练 200 题/金威主编. 一北京:中国石化出版社,2014.2 ISBN 978-7-5114-2635-2

Ⅰ. ①考… Ⅱ. ①金… Ⅲ. ①英语 - 阅读教学 - 研究生 - 入学考试 - 习题集 Ⅳ. ①H319. 4 - 44

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2014)第 019703 号

未经本社书面授权,本书任何部分不得被复制、抄袭,或者以任何形式或任何方式传播。版权所有,侵权必究。

中国石化出版社出版发行

地址:北京市东城区安定门外大街 58 号邮编:100011 电话:(010)84271850 读者服务部电话:(010)84289974 http://www.sinopec-press.com E-mail:press@sinopec.com 北京科信印刷有限公司 全国各地新华书店经销

787×1092 毫米 16 开本 15 印张 360 千字 2014 年 2 月第 1 版 2014 年 2 月第 1 次印刷 定价;32.00 元

前 言

为了追求理想,为了成为知识火种的继承者和传递者,为了成为矗立在风口浪尖的时代 弄潮儿,百万莘莘学子加入到如火如荼的考研浪潮中来。作为战斗在培训一线的考研老师, 我们有义务为这些在黑暗中摸索的考生指明前进的方向,与考生一起吹响冲锋的号角,高奏 胜利的凯歌。

为了能够更好地使用该套丛书,我们愿意把自己多年积累的考研复习经验与大家共同探讨、分享,但愿能从复习时间安排、复习步骤、复习方法、心态调整、复习效果等方面对广大 考生有所帮助!

"There are two basic ways to see growth; one as a product, the other as a process."这句简单而实用的话,对于无数参加研究生入学考试的莘莘学子来说,结果也许是令人惊喜的,但过程却不堪忍受。于是,我们需要改变,考试不可能被我们改变,我们只有改变自己。我们不要痛苦地捱过考研这段日子,而要让考研变成一种值得体验和回味的生活,这也就需要——

第一、心态放松

有的同学越到考试越烦,吃也吃不下,睡也睡不香,这是正常现象,是进入状态的表现。当年笔者考研的时候也睡不着,因为睡在我上铺的兄弟还没回来,他都还在用功,我怎么好意思睡?虽然已经看不进一个字了,但我还要坐在书桌前。为什么会这样呢?因为我们没有抱着一种体验的心态,我们仅仅想捱长一点时间。于是这个过程就真的变得痛苦了。可是只要改变心态,就会进入一种良性循环,成绩也会提高。不仅仅体验学习,更是体验生活,品味孤独。"寂寞让你如此美丽,孤独让你如此强大!"考研如火如荼的季节,正是初冬的时候。夜深时,教学楼周围升起一层薄雾,在通宵教室的灯光照耀之下,有一种朦胧的感觉。这种美丽平时很难感觉到,但在长时间地投入学习之后,当你从书堆中抬起头来,就会不自觉地感动于大自然的美。

第二、学习重点分明

茫茫英语学海,从何学起?很多考研人都把第一着眼点和大量时间放在了背单词记语法上面,但是研究生英语考试着重考的并不是词汇量,而是实际运用英语的能力,阅读和写作占去了大部分的分值就是一个明证,所以整个考研英语的重点在于阅读和写作,大家一定要合理安排自己的学习重点,要记住:词汇和语法是基础,阅读和写作是核心,所有的词汇记忆都是为了提高自己实际的阅读和写作能力。所以只要把大纲要求的语法知识以及5500词汇弄熟就完全可以了,要把更多的时间和精力放到阅读和写作方面。

虽然敌人只有一个——统一的考研英语试题,但是,每个考研人都有自己不同的弱项, 所以我们得知已知彼,然后改变自己的答题思路,去适应出题者的出题思路。

第三、对历年真题高度重视

很多同学在考研英语的复习过程中,从一开始就热衷于做模拟题。这其实是一种得不偿失的复习方法。我们认为,作为复习的第一步,首先要把近十年的真题搞透。真题的价值是无法估量的,任何模拟题目都不能与之相比。提倡大家复习真题,不是为了押题,而是为了从真题中找到出题的规律和做题的规律。只有从真题中总结出来的规律才是最有价值

的,而规律又来源于题目考查知识点的重复性。考研英语经过十几年的发展,出题具有一定的重复性。总结真题的特点和规律对于正确做题有莫大的帮助。作为考研英语复习的第一步,大家一定要充分地利用和挖掘真题的价值,一定要在搞透真题的基础上再考虑其它的复习资料。另外还要注意,我们说要把真题"搞透",并不是说大家把历年的真题做几遍就行了。所谓搞透,就是不仅要知道正确的答案还要知道错误的答案,不仅要把题目搞透还要把文章搞透。事实上,虽然每年的题目不会重复,但是考点是经常重复的。所以我们在复习的过程中一定要全面和细致。

第四、改变考试方式

当有了一定实力、了解一些技巧之后,考试方式就将发生改变——变被动地应考为主动地应考。如在阅读中,文章类型的选取不拘一格,但在教育部考试中心最新的英语考试参考书当中,出题者把它分成四种类型:信息传播型(Imparting Information Pattern)、分析论说型(Opinion-Reason Pattern)、事实证明型(Substantiated-Facts Pattern)、问题解答型(Question Answer Pattern)。为什么第一次提出这种分类呢?原书是这么说的:"每个作者都有自己的写作目的,为了达到目的,他们往往会采用不同的方式来表达他们的意思,而读者一旦掌握了这些特点,就能对文章内容和结构作出预测,增强对作者意图的理解和对内容的记忆。"那么我们这种改变的关键就是掌握出题者选文的类型,变被动的阅读过程为主动过程,主动预测后文,从而提高阅读效率。

以上经验与广大考生共勉。

本书的特色介绍如下:

第一、谨遵考研大纲,精研历年真题

本书完全以《全国研究生人学考试英语大纲》和历年真题为依据,充分把握了考试重点。 在本书的编写过程中,我们以历年真题为圆心,以真题中的难点重点为半径画圆。为了说明 一些重要的问题,我们还适当选择了一些四、六级的真题作为例子。本书内容夯实,包括核 心问题、基本题型、经典实例及近年真题。

第二、经典文章译文,加深真题理解

为了加深对真题中阅读理解文章的把握,凡是考研的阅读真题都给出了答案解析及译文。我们建议同学们尽量把阅读理解背诵下来,这样不仅解决了阅读理解的词汇、复杂句、语感等问题,同时也解决了考研复习中的重点与非重点之间的关系问题。

第三、合理的时间分配,独特的切分原则

为了保证有条不紊地达到高效率的复习效果,我们把学习的重点分成了 20 天,其中包括阅读理解的解题技巧、长难例句、阅读理解的各种题型、同义替换词及相关词、历年真题和模拟试题等内容。经过这样的划分,一方面体现了科学而又合理的复习原则,另一方面也避免了复习中容易疲劳和枯燥的弊端。

第四、潜心的深入钻研,实用的解题技巧

该书荟萃和研磨了包括新东方学校在内的最优秀考研英语培训机构以及各类相关书籍 所总结的超级解题技巧,在此基础之上提出了独到的见解,真正做到了"人无我有,人有我 优"。

第五、道破了考官意图,崭新的备考视角

该书通过历年真题,深刻剖析了出题者的命题思路,以崭新的视角为考生的备考提供了方向。

由于时间仓促,错误疏漏在所难免,恳请广大考生斧正,待再版时修订。

编者

	Iraffic 在线汽	The On-Line Autocar Rents	
		European Introduce Foreign	

Impact of he	Maternal Instruct Torche
	AND AREA A ACT OF SERVICE TO SECURE TO SECURE 1715

|--|--|--|--|

第一章 阅读理解题的应试策略 ·····(1)
一、泛读各类文章,增强背景知识(1)
二、练好扎实的语言知识基本功(1)
三、掌握正确的阅读方法 ······(2)
第二章 阅读理解题型介绍及真题回顾 · · · · · · (3)
一、题型介绍及解题技巧(3)
(一)细节类
(二)推断类(4)
(三)预猜类 (4)
(四)主旨类(5)
(五)标题类(6)
(六)语意类
(七)作者观点态度类 (7)
(八)是非类
二、真题回顾
(一)细节类真题回顾 ·····(8)
(二)推断类真题回顾
(三)预猜类真题回顾 (29)
(四)主旨类真题回顾 (30)
第三章 阅读理解常考题型专项练习 ·····(38)
一、细节类
二、推断类
三、预猜类
四、主旨类
五、标题类
六、语意类
七、作者观点态度类
八、是非类
第四章 考研英语阅读报刊真题题源选读 · · · · · (211)
Passage 1 On Mars Whether There Is Life? 火星上是否有生命?(211)

	Passage 2	The On-Line Autocar Rents Traffic 在线汽车租用业务 ······(216)
	Passage 3	European Introduce Foreign Immigrants to Reduce Population 欧洲引人外来移民应对人口减少······(221)
	D	
	Passage 4	Maternal Instinct Type the Impact of the Interruption Upon the Kid 母性式于预对孩子的影响
	D =	71271
	Passage 5	The Animal Also Has Personality 动物也有性格 ····· (230)
		第一章 阅读理解题的应试策略
CEX.		第一章 阅读理解题的短戒炭縣
		三、掌握正确的阅读方法
		餘二章 阅读虚舒髭煌介绍及真题回顾······
		·····································
		类被混(二) 类被混(二) ***********************************
		·····································
		(一)
		(五) (五) (五) (五)
		·····································
		(七)作者观点态度类
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	(-,-,-,-,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	(一) 類型製造者能(一)
		。
		(三)
		第三章 跟某人的 第三章
		类存形。——
		类就能。三
		五、标题类
		类意带,六
		七、作者叛兵态更类
		館四章 老研英语阅读被刊具透阅原始要····································
		· II ·

第一章

阅读理解题的应试策略

考研英语中,阅读理解是重头戏,占总分值的 40%。文章篇数从 1994 年以来改为 5 篇,每篇题量为 4 个。2002 年改为 4 篇,每篇题量 5 个。阅读理解做得好与坏,直接关系到考生整个的英语成绩。因此提高阅读水平是每个考生的迫切希望。那么,要怎样才能在最短的时间内提高阅读水平呢? 笔者根据多年的教学经验建议考生不妨从以下三方面入手:

根据语言习得的规律,背景知识对阅读理解水平有着重要的影响。国内外许多语言学专家在谈到背景知识的作用时都认为:在做阅读理解时,考生对文章内容的熟悉程度有时要比其本身的语言水平更重要。不同于四、六级考试,考研阅读文章多以议论、说明文为主。而题材涉及各种社会问题、经济、历史、天文、地理、国际热点、体育、交通、动植物、环境保护、生态平衡、社会进化、伦理道德、哲学、心理学、现代科技普及读物等广泛的社会科学和自然科学各个领域。因此考生在复习迎考时,要有针对性地选读一些有关各学科知识的文章,留意各类评论性文章(数量无须太多,但要以近年的热点话题为主),增加一些背景知识,有意识地强化记忆有关词汇,以便能理解考试中将会遇到的各种内容的文章,从而收到事半功倍的效果。

二、练好扎实的语言知识基本功

考研英语的难度应在四级之上,略低于或相当于六级。但许多考生都认为考研英语要比六级难,尤其是词汇难理解和句子结构复杂。因此要提高阅读能力,就必须有扎实的语言基础。

首先,考生应掌握一定的词汇量。按照大纲要求,完成四级学习的学生至少应熟练掌握4200个词汇(其中复用式2500个),精读总量应达30000词,泛读不少于129000词。阅读速度应达每分钟70词。达到六级的学生应具有的词汇量至少为5500个(其中复用式3000个)。考研词汇约为5300个左右,但其中很多是超六级词汇。所以如果词汇量不够,阅读时碰到的都是生词,这不仅会影响阅读速度,进而影响水平,还会对考生的心理产生一定的压力。

除了词汇外,语法和惯用法也是必不可少的基础知识。考研阅读文章里有很多长难句子,如果缺乏语法知识,就不能正确地理解句子甚或是整篇文章。从对历年的全真阅读文章的分析来看,分词、长的定语从句(特别是非限制性定语从句)、倒装句、虚拟句(特别是表推测的虚拟句,如 must/might have done 等)都是出现率较高的结构。而掌握语法结构,同时对做英译汉也很重要。

三、掌握正确的阅读方法

提高阅读能力,还必须掌握正确的阅读方法。根据不同的目的而采用不同的阅读方法。 一般来说,阅读方法有以下几种:

略读法 (skimming) 略读就是有所省略地读,而不是逐字逐字地读。不要花时间去琢磨难句和生词而要对文章有个总体的轮廓,领会文章的大意或中心思想。在阅读时,考生可有意识地读取段落主题句(topic sentences),而段落主题句又可汇成整篇文章的中心思想。一般来说,主题句往往在各段的段首或段尾。

扫读法(scanning) 扫读法也称为查读法(fast reading)、寻读法(searching reading)、捷效阅读法(expeditious reading)。这种方法的目的是找出某些特定信息或回答阅读理解题所需要的事实及依据。在对通篇文章疏而不漏的快速扫描中,迅速定位信息点,而和内容无关或关系不大的部分则可一带而过。

研读法(scouring) 研读法又称细读法(reading for full understanding)。研读法是指在阅读期间仔细研究篇章内容,不仅要掌握文章的大致内容,还要清楚了解和理解篇章涉及的一切细节。在研读中遇到不熟悉的词语,可通过上下文,有关常识,背景知识以及利用构词规则来猜测。如果遇到难以理解的或结构复杂的长句,可借助语法知识,通过分析句子结构,搞清主谓关系、指代关系等,从而达到更为深刻的理解。考试时用这种方法能提高答题的准确性。

ALL THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPER

比为效果,尤其是词汇难理解和何子结构起杂。因此要是高调读他力,就必须有扎实的语言

音先,考生应幸建一定的两汇量。按两大钢要求,完成四线学习的学生至少应熟练掌握

到达6分钟70词。达到六级的学生应具有的简汇量至少为5500个(其中复用式3000

除了到在外,否结构模用法也是必不可少的基础知识。考研以注文章是有很多长维句

的分析来看,分園、长的空商从旬(特別是非限制住定语从旬)、倒袋句、跨棋句(特别是基據

则的虚拟句,如 must/might have done 等)都是出现率较高的结构。而享医语法结构,同时对

. 2 .

阅读理解题型介绍及真题回顾

在对历年的考研英语阅读理解题型进行研究之后,笔者归纳出了8大类:细节类,主旨类,推断类,是非类,作者观点态度类,语义类,标题类,预猜类。但这8类之间并没有严格的界限。如主旨类和标题类都是考查文章的中心思想。细节类和是非类也有相同之处。而语义类又包括了词汇、短语、句子和指代四类。笔者这样分是希望考生能对各类题型有个大致的了解从而进行针对性的练习。在对这些题型进行统计之后,笔者发现和四、六级考试主旨类占的比例最多不同,考研英语中细节类占的比例最多,语义类也很多。相比较而言,预猜类最少,只有1篇。

以下是对各类题型的介绍及相应的解题方法:

一、题型介绍及解题技巧

(一)细节类

在考研英语中,细节题是考的最多的题型。该类题主要考查考生对所读文章具体细节的理解。细节题的内容包罗万象,有什么样的内容就有什么样的细节。但是无论问什么,都会有一定的命题范围。如果是说明文,涉及某个事件、某个人物、某种现象,通常会问这样的一些问题:(1)起因、过程(发展)、结果、意义;(2)时间、地点、人物、特征;(3)步骤、方法、条件、目的;(4)年代、数据、倍数。如果是议论文,命题范围通常围绕这样一些问题:观点(有新旧之分)、举证(有赞成反对之分)、事实、数据、结论、态度等。细节题题干中常见的疑问词有:what, who, which, where, when, why, how; 另外有一些词或词组也常用于题干中,譬如:from, because of, because, according to, by(表示方式方法);除此以外,还有众多的不带疑问词的题干,以未完全的陈述句形式出现,它们没有什么特定的形式,问题取决于文章的内容。

1. 常见的表达方式:

What causes...?

Why does the author mention...?

How many...?

Where in the passage does the author describe...?

What time does the writer think is...?

What does the author pay least attention to...?

How many... does (did) somebody do something?

Where is...located?

What does (did) somebody do?

How did something happen?

考研英语(一)阅读理解过关必练200题 ■ ■ ■ ■

When was something done?	
Which of the following people should (not) do?	
We can see fromthat	
The followings are the reasons for except	

2. 解题方法

解答这类题型宜用扫读法。在通读文章一遍或两遍的基础上,带着问题重新回到包含此问题的段落,以最快速度找到所需信息。一般来说,文章中均已提供了这些细节和事实,只要找到了关键字句即可选出正确答案。找到后就不要再接着往下看,以节约时间做另外的题目。

(二)推断类

推断题和细节题不同,这类题往往不能在所读的材料中找到现成的答案,必须在文章陈述的事实基础上,根据所读材料提供的信息来推理,利用综合的、逻辑的及文化的线索挖掘未知成分的含义,从而得出合乎逻辑的推理。因此推断题有一定的难度,它是各类题型中最难的一种。阅读理解测试中涉及推理判断的面很广泛,凡是没有明确表达的意思,属于字里行间隐含的意思都属于推理判断的范围,常见的有:对文章主旨的推断;对文章某些细节的推断;对文章某些词或短语意思的推断。推断题中常用的词有"infer, imply, suggest, conclude, assume, show"等。

1. 常见的表达方式:

The passage implies/suggests/shows that
It is implied/suggested/indicated in the passage that
It can be inferred/seen/concluded from the passage that
The author suggests that
The purpose of this passage is
We can learn/conclude from the passage that
Judging from we find/know that
Which of the following can be inferred
Which of the following can be concluded from the passage
Which of the following conclusions could best be drawn from the passage?
Based on the passage, we can assume/presume that
The author implies that
2 知時十計

在通读整句、整段或整篇文章,理解主要内容的基础上,找出关键词语,再细读相关句段,根据问题进行思考、分析和推理。通过对所给选择项的逐个分析,选出正确答案。另外考生务必注意的是,在答此类题时,切不可选择文中未加修改或文中直接陈述的事实作为正确选项。在解答此类题型时,排除法是用得最多的一种方法。

(三)预猜类

预猜类其实属于推理类的一种。但和一般的推理题目相比,预猜类有它自己的特点,所以把它另归一类。此类题型强调文章各段落之间的逻辑联系,而这种逻辑联系通常情况下

都体现在段落的开头和结尾。这种类型的题目一般要求学生根据所阅读的短文推测出该文章的前一段或后一段的内容。有时候该题型也要求学生在弄清楚文章的中心思想后判断文章的来源或是作者的身份。

-	14.	-1.44	-	L	-	_15	
1.	吊儿	见的	表	迈	力	IL	4

The passage is most likely to be taken from	
The passage is most likely a part of	
The paragraph following the passage will probably discuss	
The passage is most likely to be taken from the article entitled	
The writer/author of the passage is most likely to be a/an	

2. 解题方法

这类测试题难度较大,需要学生充分理解测试材料、分析语篇特点、仔细寻找解题依据。如果问题要求考生猜测短文之前的内容,考生就必须注意短文的开头部分;如果问题要求考生猜测短文之后的内容,考生就必须注意短文的结尾部分。如果问题要求学生猜测作者的身份或是文章的出处,考生就必须在领会全文的基础上,做出判断。

(四) 主旨类

主旨题主要测试考生对短文整体理解概括的能力。任何一篇文章都表达了一定的中心思想,为了测试考生对文章整体的理解程度,命题者往往设计一些主旨归纳题来对考生进行考查。要准确地回答这类问题,考生必须通过仔细阅读,了解文章的主旨大意。而要了解文章的主旨大意,就要求考生学会寻找段落或文章的主题句。主旨题的问题一般都出现在第一或最后一个题。同时对不同的题材、体裁,其提问方式及用词也不尽相同,因此要求考生熟悉这些题型,不要为理解题型而花费太多的时间和分散精力。

1. 常见的表达方式:

	What is the main idea of the passage?	
	This article is mainly about	
	This passage deals mainly with " "oscide sit spreaded and made and A	
	What does the passage mainly discuss?	
	What is the main topic of the passage? Drad had blood (Committee of the passage)	
	With what topic is the passage primarily concerned?	
	The central idea conveyed in the above passage is that	
	Which of the following best sums up the passage?	
	The main idea of this passage is	
	The passage tells us or total of the passage and boar egazang and	
	Which of the following statements best expresses/summarizes the main idea of	the
pas	The sentence "" (Line) means that ?aga	
	Which of the following best states the theme of the passage?	
	In this passage the author/writer mainly argues that	
	The purpose of the author in writing the article is to	
	What does the author intend to convey through the passage? In brown on the said of	

The passage is intended to _____.

2. 解题方法

由于考研英语阅读文章体裁绝大部分为议论文和说明文。这样的文章一般都采用主题句统辖全文。因此解答此类题型可采用略读法。找出文章的主题句。凡是与主题句意思相同或最近的选择项一般就是正确答案。主题句的位置通常在各段的段首或段尾。少数在段末或段中。所以要找主题句就要特别留意段落的开头与结尾。

The paragraph following the passage will probably discuss

标题类属于主旨类。其测试目的也是为了考查考生对文章主题的理解。与其他主旨题目不同的是:其选项形式通常为名词或名词词组。它的要求是要考生正确指出文章的 Title (标题)。所以把它另归一类。

1. 常见的表达方式:

Which of the following titles best summarizes the main idea of the passage?

What's the best title for this passage?

The best title for this passage would be _____.

2. 解题方法

标题类的解题方法与主旨类相同,也需要找到主题句。然后在此基础上,进行对选项的 筛选。标题类的选项因多为短语或词组,所以还须考生对选项的用词进行推敲。

在阅读理解测试中,语义题是必考的题型,包括对单词、词组及句子的理解。这类题也许会比任何其他类考题更能准确客观地测试出考生的语言基本功,也就是对语言最基本的构成成分等的把握和理解。

语义题分为四类:(1)词义理解题;(2)词组(短语)理解题;(3)句子理解题;(4)指代题。

1. 常见的表达方式:

As used in the passage, the phrase "" suggestsdliv d.usm elaborate and it
The word "" in the passage means reach white magazine and sook tark.
The word "" (Line) could best be replaced by and and and
According to the passage, the word "" is known as
in line, the word "" means at 99,578.0 words and ni bayeveror sabi larings and T
As used in the passage, the phrase "" suggests and lead to do the state of the s
According to the passage, the phrase "" suggestsadd to sold mism of T
The passage used the word "" to refer to
From the passage we know that "" is a term referring to do do do do do
The sentence "" (Line) means that
The sentence "" can be paraphrased as all and an involted and to darkw
What does the sentence "" mean? Dura while a retirm violate and ogested with mi-
What does the sentence "" imply? The self guillow of routine add to accorde add?
In line, the word "it" refers to de doubted, vevinos of breatht rodlers add each tadW

In line..., the word "it" could best be replaced by ______.

In paragraph..., the word "..." stands for _____.

The word "one" (in line...) could best replaced by which of the following words?

2. 解题方法

一个词、词组和句子在独立存在的状态下,可以有很多种意思。但是在具体的上下文中,在特定的语境中,其意义却是惟一的、确定的、具有排他性。这是因为词、词组(短语)和句子在段落和文章中总是受到上下文制约的缘故。因此,要判断词、词组和句子在文中的含义只能根据上下文,并通过自己所掌握的语法、词汇和构词法来理解判断。

(七) 作者观点态度类

一篇文章不可避免地会反映作者的观点、态度和情绪。能否正确地把握作者的观点和态度是体现考生阅读理解能力的一个重要方面。这类题目主要是考查考生能否正确理解作者的写作意图、所持的观点及阐述文章主题时的语气或对他所论述的对象的态度。命题者命制这类题时往往涉及对有争议问题的看法,对事物的评价——作者持什么样的态度?是赞同还是反对?是同情、冷漠、失望还是批评、表扬?

1. 常见的表达方式:

The author's main purpose in this passage is...

The author's purpose of writing this passage is...

In this passage the author's attitude toward... could best be described as...

What is the author's attitude towards...

The author's main thought is that...

The author probably feels that...

The author appears to feel that...

The writer discusses... in order to illustrate which of the following?

In this passage the author looks on. . . with an attitude of. . .

What is the tone/mood of the passage?

The author argues in the passage that....

According to the author... demand splens of squad seeds mells show show that nonessoning

2. 解题方法

解答这类题型,可在读文章之前先把选项看一下,做到心中有数。一旦看到文章中某个观点或内容与某个答案有冲突的,那就是错的,该项可排除。在论证作者的观点和态度时要搞清作者说了什么,写这篇文章的目的是什么,文章中的事实是否支持作者的论点等,从而推论出作者对主题的态度。同时考生还要注意琢磨作者的遗词造句,特别要注意对动词、形容词和副词的选用,从而把握作者的论述基调。需要指出的是,考生在做此类考题时,不要将自己的观点态度等同于作者的观点和态度,也不要将文中其他人的观点态度与作者的混淆。

their presence in the workplace is growing. The copporate of we类非县(八) than

是非题是考研英语阅读中测试深层理解能力的重要方向。这种题型主要考查学生对文章中一些似是而非的东西理解得是否全面。其出题方式有两种,一是以不完全句的形式对

考研英语(一)阅读理解过关必练200题 ■■■

文中的某种事实和观点的隐含意思进行深层挖掘,以判别正误; 二是题干以问句形式出现, 让考生判断四个选项的正误。

1. 常见的表达方式:(b) to daidward bearings read blood (... entil di) "eno" brow ed T

Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage?

Which of the following would NOT be an example of _____?

All of the following were mentioned in the passage EXCEPT_____.

According to the passage, all of the following are true EXCEPT that ______.

Which of the following statements is NOT mentioned in the passage?

Which of the following statements is NOT true?

Which of the following statements is TRUE according to the passage?

All of the following are reasons for. . . EXCEPT

2. 解题方法

有人认为是非题应属于逻辑推理题的一种形式,这有一定的道理:大多数的是非题都是在逻辑推理的基础上作出的。但也有是非题的选项是可以直接从文中找到线索的。所以是非题的解答方法可以按照推理的方法进行,也可照细节题的方法进行。排除法是用得最多的一种方法。但须指出的是,考生容易出错在有时审题不清,忽略了 not true 中的否定词 not,把作者 "不真"的考题误作"真"题,因此做出错误选择。

二、真题回顾

(一)细节类真题回顾

Passage 1

Tourists were surprised to see a woman driving a huge orange tractor down one of Rome's main avenues. Italy's political leaders and some of its male union chiefs are said to have been even more puzzled to see that the tractor was followed by about 200,000 women in a parading procession that took more than three hours to snake through central Rome.

Shouting slogans, waving flags and dancing to drumbeats, the women had come to the capital from all over Italy to demonstrate for "a job for each of us, a different type of job, and a society without violence". So far, action to improve women's opportunities in employment has been the province of collective industrial bargaining. "But there is a growing awareness that this is not enough," says a researcher on female labor at the government-funded Institute for the Development of Professional Training for Workers.

Women, who constitute 52 per cent of Italy's population, today represent only 35 per cent of Italy's total workforce and 33 per cent of the total number of Italians with jobs. However, their presence in the workplace is growing. The employment of women is expanding considerably in services, next to the public administration and commerce as their principal workplace. Official statistics also show that women have also made significant strides in self-

employment. More and more women are going into business for themselves. Many young women are turning to business because of the growing overall unemployment. It is also a fact that today many prejudices have disappeared, so that banks and other financial institutes make judgments on purely business considerations without caring if it is a man or a woman.

Such changes are occurring in the professions too. The number of women doctors, dentists, lawyers, engineers and university professors increased two to three fold. Some of the changes are immediately visible. For example, women have appeared on the scene for the first time as state police, railway workers and street cleaners.

However, the present situation is far from satisfactory though some progress has been made. A breakthrough in equal opportunities for women is now demanded.

About 200, 000 women in Rome demonstrated for _____.

A) more job opportunities

B) a greater variety of jobs

C) "equal job, equal pay"

D) both A and B

【题解】 International in the first in a section seem when it is that have set to it is it is in internal in

第二段第一句后半部分告诉我们:来自意大利全国的妇女来首都游行要求 "a job for each of us, a different type of job",由此可知,妇女游行的目的是要得到更多的工作机会, 得到不同的工作机会。这与 A、B 两项是一致的。故 D 项为正确答案。C 项在文章中未提 及,可排除。

Passage 2

Science, in practice, depends far less on the experiments it prepares than on the preparedness of the minds of the men who watch the experiments. Sir Isaac Newton supposedly discovered gravity through the fall of an apple. Apples had been falling in many places for centuries and thousands of people had seen them fall. But Newton for years had been curious about the cause of the orbital motion of the moon and planets. What kept them in place? Why didn't they fall out of the sky? The fact that the apple fell down toward the earth and not up into the tree answered the question he had been asking himself about those larger fruits of the heavens, the moon and the planets.

How many men would have considered the possibility of an apple falling up into the tree? Newton did because he was not trying to predict anything. He was just wondering. His mind was ready for the unpredictable. Unpredictability is part of the essential nature of research. If you don't have unpredictable things, you don't have research. Scientists tend to forget this when writing their cut and dried reports for the technical journals, but history is filled with examples of it. In our reliance the surface of the

In talking to some scientists, particularly younger ones, you might gather the impression that they find the "scientific method" a substitute for imaginative thought. I've attended research conferences where a scientist has been asked what he thinks about the advisability of continuing a certain experiment. The scientist has frowned, looked at the graphs, and said "the data are still inconclusive". "We know that," the men from the budget office have said, "but what do you think? Is it worthwhile going on? What do you think we might expect?" The scientist has been shocked at having even been asked to speculate.

What this amounts to, of course, is that the scientist has become the victim of his own writings. He has put forward unquestioned claims so consistently that he not only believes them himself, but has convinced industrial and business management that they are true. If experiments are planned and carried out according to plan as faithfully as the reports in the science journals indicate, then it is perfectly logical for management to expect research to produce results measurable in dollars and cents. It is entirely reasonable for auditors to believe that scientists who know exactly where they are going and how they will get there should not be distracted by the necessity of keeping one eye on the cash register while the other eye is on the microscope. Nor, if regularity and conformity to a standard pattern are as desirable to the scientist as the writing of his papers would appear to reflect, is management to be blamed for discriminating against the "odd balls" among researchers in favor of more conventional thinkers who "work well with the team".

The author wants to prove with the example of Isaac Newton that ______.

- A) inquiring minds are more important than scientific experiments
- B) science advances when fruitful researches are conducted
- C) scientists seldom forget the essential nature of research
- D) unpredictability weighs less than prediction in scientific research

【题解】

A) 文章第一段第一句说:科学实际上更取决于实验者的思想准备,而不是所准备的实验。然后举牛顿的例子来支持这个论点。因此选项 A 为正确答案。

into the tree answered the question be had been asking himself about those in E Passage 1 the

In May 1989, space shuttle "Atlantis" released in outer space the space probe "Megallan", which is now on her 15-month and one-billion-kilometer flight to Venus. A new phase in space exploration has begun.

The planet Venus is only slightly smaller than Earth; it is the only other object in the solar system, in fact, that even comes close to earth's size. Venus has a similar density, so it is probably made of approximately the same stuff, and it has an atmosphere, complete with clouds. It is also the closest planet to earth, and thus the most similar in distance from the sun. In short, Venus seems to justify its long held nickname of "earth's twin".

The surface temperature of Venus reaches some 900F. Added to that is an atmospheric • 10 •