

考研英语命题人



搜狐教育  
learning.sohu.com

鼎力推荐

2015考研红皮书

# 张剑考研

## 阅读理解精练100篇

特别附赠

考研英语  
词汇秘笈

张剑 主编

- 真题题源选材，题材丰富，突出“适度偏难”
- 精讲精练，特别增加长难句分析、大纲核心词汇点拨和题目翻译

外语教学与研究出版社  
FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

考研英语命题人

2015考研红皮书

# 张剑考研

## 阅读理解精练100篇

张剑 主编

外语教学与研究出版社  
FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

北京 BEIJING

## 图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

2015 张剑考研英语阅读理解精练 100 篇 / 张剑主编. — 北京: 外语教学与研究出版社, 2013.12

ISBN 978-7-5135-3847-3

I. ① 2… II. ① 张… III. ① 英语—阅读教学—研究生—入学考试—习题集  
IV. ① H319.4-44

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2013) 第 292406 号

出版人 蔡剑峰  
责任编辑 王 晶  
封面设计 姜 凯  
出版发行 外语教学与研究出版社  
社 址 北京市西三环北路 19 号 (100089)  
网 址 <http://www.fltrp.com>  
印 刷 中国农业出版社印刷厂  
开 本 787×1092 1/16  
印 张 28  
版 次 2014 年 1 月第 1 版 2014 年 1 月第 1 次印刷  
书 号 ISBN 978-7-5135-3847-3  
定 价 44.90 元 (附赠《考研英语词汇秘笈》)

购书咨询: (010)88819929 电子邮箱: [club@fltrp.com](mailto:club@fltrp.com)  
如有印刷、装订质量问题, 请与出版社联系  
联系电话: (010)61207896 电子邮箱: [zhijian@fltrp.com](mailto:zhijian@fltrp.com)  
制售盗版必究 举报查实奖励  
版权保护举报电话: (010)88817519  
物料号: 238470001

# 前言

本书旨在为考生提供选材新颖、内容丰富、针对性强、符合命题趋势的考前阅读理解强化训练材料。

众所周知,阅读理解在各类英语考试中都是测试的重点,所占的分值最大,也是考生感到最困难的一部分,其成绩的好坏直接影响着考生的英语总成绩,因此备受考生的关注。

英语阅读理解能力是考生必须具备的一种较强的英语综合能力,包括对英语文章中词汇的理解能力、对句子的分析能力和对篇章的把握能力。这种综合能力要求考生:

一、掌握丰富的词汇量,能够运用词汇猜测技巧,根据上下文领会生词的基本含义;  
二、不仅能快速理解简单句子和一般难度句子的结构和大意,而且能准确分析和把握结构复杂、词语繁多的难句、长句;

三、能够掌握文章的篇章结构,通过词语、句子、段落这些表面具体的语言信息深入理解文章句子及段落间的逻辑关系和上下文之间的关系;

四、能够掌握文章的中心思想、主题、主旨及论证文章中心大意的具体事实和细节,并能就文章的内容进行分析、推理、判断和综合概括,领会作者的观点、态度和意图,推断文章的体裁、写作对象和作者身份等。

另外,考生要在考试中取得满意的成绩,不仅需要进行广泛、大量的阅读,提高阅读速度和技能,而且还要在阅读过程中掌握有效的答题方法,培养并提高推断能力和概括能力。

本书第一部分着重分析了最新考研英语大纲对阅读理解部分的具体要求和近几年考研阅读理解的试题特点,指出了阅读理解测试的重点和难点。第二部分对如何扩大词汇量、提高句子分析能力和篇章段落的理解能力进行了指导,重点介绍猜测生词的技巧和构词法的重要性,分析语法知识尤其是一些特殊句式在阅读中的运用,指导如何解读复杂的长句和难句,介绍英语文章的写作方式和结构特点及如何把握文章中的重要信息,以及一些常见的阅读方法。第三部分通过真题例解,详细分析考研阅读的命题特点及解题思路和技巧,旨在帮助考生提高应试能力。本书最后两部分选取 100 篇阅读文章,按照不同的考核方式分为 Part A(60 篇)和 Part B(40 篇)两部分,并分别进行了详细解析。

与同类书相比,本书有以下突出特点:

一、所有文章选材都很新颖,在类型与内容上与大纲样题和历年真题非常贴近;注

重文章内容的社会性和实用性;题材涉及社会文化、科技信息、经济管理等;体裁主要以议论文和说明文为主,包括少部分应用性文章,如产品介绍、文献阅读等;

二、所选文章在长度、难度上与大纲样题及近几年考题高度一致,突出“适度偏难”的特点,即少部分文章略长于或难于大纲样题,目的是为了让学生在复习过程中准备得更加充分,具备比考试要求略高的水平;

三、命题紧密依照大纲要求,考点与历年真题、尤其是近几年的真题完全一致,题型覆盖全面,包括主旨要义题、事实细节题、推理引申题、词义句意题、观点态度题和选择搭配题等各种常考题型,突出阅读技能和解题思路训练;

四、Part A 的 60 篇文章后都附有超纲词汇注释,对文章中影响理解的难词和短语进行了解释,为考生避免了查阅生词的麻烦,有助于考生准确理解文章意思。

五、参考译文/段落大意及试题详解部分为考生提供每篇文章的参考译文或段落大意,详细分析每一题的考点、解题思路和答题技巧,精讲文中出现的大纲核心词汇,梳理结构复杂、不易理解的长难句,帮助考生准确理解文章,夯实考研必备词汇知识,了解考试命题思路,提高应试技能。

囿于编者的水平,本书疏漏之处在所难免,望广大读者和同行给予批评指正,以便将来更好地改进和提高。

编者于北京外国语大学

# 目录

## 第一部分 考试大纲要求及试题特点分析

一、大纲要求 .....	3
二、考试形式和内容 .....	3
三、文章选材特点及来源 .....	4
四、文章语言特点及难度 .....	4
五、对比大学英语四、六级 .....	5
六、阅读理解题的变化及发展趋势 .....	5

## 第二部分 阅读必备的基本功及备考策略

一、词汇 .....	9
二、句子和语法 .....	14
三、篇章 .....	19

## 第三部分 题型特点分析与解题技巧

一、阅读理解测试题型、重点及难点 .....	31
二、主旨、要义题 .....	31
三、事实、细节题 .....	40
四、推理、引申题 .....	58
五、观点、态度题 .....	65
六、词义、句意题 .....	69
七、选择搭配题 .....	74

## 第四部分 阅读理解 Part A 精练 60 篇

Unit 1 .....	81
参考译文及试题详解 .....	86
Unit 2 .....	96

参考译文及试题详解 .....	102
Unit 3 .....	113
参考译文及试题详解 .....	119
Unit 4 .....	129
参考译文及试题详解 .....	135
Unit 5 .....	146
参考译文及试题详解 .....	152
Unit 6 .....	162
参考译文及试题详解 .....	168
Unit 7 .....	178
参考译文及试题详解 .....	184
Unit 8 .....	195
参考译文及试题详解 .....	201
Unit 9 .....	212
参考译文及试题详解 .....	218
Unit 10 .....	229
参考译文及试题详解 .....	235
Unit 11 .....	246
参考译文及试题详解 .....	252
Unit 12 .....	262
参考译文及试题详解 .....	268
Unit 13 .....	278
参考译文及试题详解 .....	283
Unit 14 .....	293
参考译文及试题详解 .....	299
Unit 15 .....	310
参考译文及试题详解 .....	315

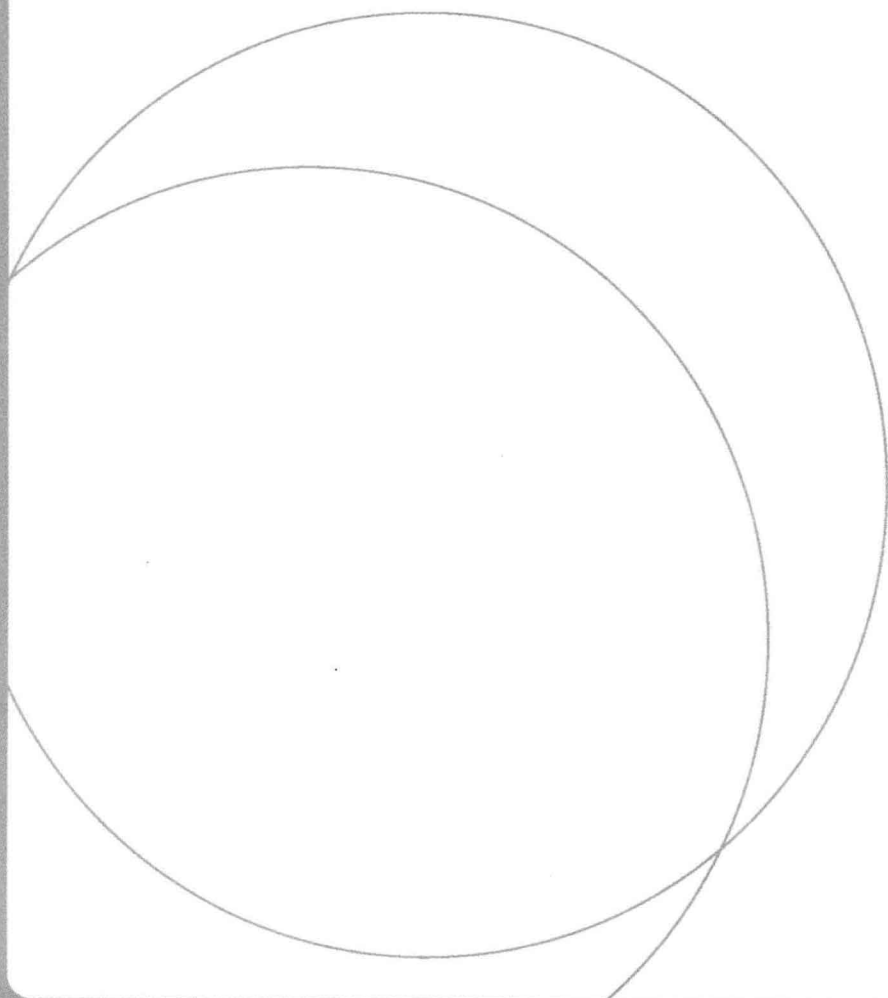
## 第五部分 阅读理解 Part B 精练 40 篇

段落完形填空题 20 篇 .....	329
段落大意及试题详解 .....	360
段落排序题 10 篇 .....	391
段落大意及试题详解 .....	404
论点论据搭配题 10 篇 .....	414
段落大意及试题详解 .....	431



# 第一部分

## 考试大纲要求及 试题特点分析





- 真题** Rich economies are also less dependent on oil than they were, and so (they are) less sensitive to swings in the oil price. (画线部分省略了主语和系动词 are)
- 真题** 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 programs... (用助动词 did 代替前面出现过的动词词组 get around to...)
- 真题** This phenomenon has created serious concerns **over** the role **of** smaller economic firms, (the role) of national businessmen and (concern) over the ultimate stability of the world economy. (画线部分 of 前省略了 the role,画线部分 over 前省略了 concern)
- 真题** A history of long and effortless success can be a dreadful handicap, but, if (it is) properly handled, it may become a driving force. (画线部分省略了主系结构 it is...)
- 真题** Its scientists were the world's best, its workers (were) the most skilled. (画线部分省略了前面曾出现过的系动词 were)
- 真题** In addition, far more Japanese workers expressed dissatisfaction with their jobs than did their counterparts in the 10 other countries surveyed. (用 did 代替前面出现过的动词短语部分 expressed dissatisfaction...)
- 真题** Such, then, is the way things stand: on the left (stand) angry critics, on the right (stand) stupid supporters, and in the middle, as usual, (stand) the majority of earnest people trying to get on in life. (动词 stand 省略三次)

## 2) 倒装句式

句子的正常语序是主语在前,谓语在后。有时为了强调句子的某一部分或其他原因,谓语需要全部或部分移到主语前面,这就构成倒装 (Inversion)。

### (1) 全部倒装,又称主谓倒装

在考研阅读中,全部倒装一般见于以下几种情况:

#### A. 主语太长,为了避免头重脚轻而倒装

**真题** Scattered around the globe are more than 100 small regions of isolated volcanic activity known to geologists as hot spots.

**真题** And even more incredible is the young brain's ability to pick out an order in language from the mixture of sound around him, to analyse, to combine and recombine the parts of language in new ways.

#### B. 为了与上文衔接过渡而倒装

**真题** Adding to a woman's increased dose of stress chemicals, are her increased "opportunities" for stress.

### (2) 部分倒装,又称主语与助动词/情态动词倒装

部分倒装常有以下几种情况:

#### A. 省略 if 的虚拟条件句 (had, were, should 与主语倒装)

**真题** And so it does—and all would be well were reason the only judge in the creationism/evolution debate.

#### B. 句首为否定词或带有否定意义的词语

**真题** 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

time feed on news coverage. This also provided me with some healthy insights into the distinctions between these realities.

本段主题

**Electronic media are having a greater impact on the people's lives every day.** People gather more and more of their impressions from representations. Television and telephone communications are linking people to a global village, or what one writer calls the electronic city. Consider the information that television brings into your home every day. Consider also the contact you have with others simply by using telephone. These media extend your consciousness and your contact. For example, the video coverage of the 1989 San Francisco earthquake focused on "live action" such as the fires or the rescue efforts. This gave the viewer the impression of total disaster. Television coverage of the Iraqi War also developed an immediacy. CNN reported events as they happened. This coverage was distributed worldwide. Although most people were far away from these events, they developed some perception of these realities.

细节论证

In 1992, many people watched in horror as riots broke out on a sad Wednesday evening in Los Angeles, seemingly fed by video coverage from helicopters. This event was triggered by the verdict in the Rodney King beating. We are now in an age where the public can have access to information that enables it to make its own judgements, and most people, who had seen the video of this beating, could not understand how the jury was able to acquit the policemen involved. Media coverage of events as they occur also provides powerful feedback that influences events. This can have harmful results, as it seemed on that Wednesday night in Los Angeles. By Friday night the public got to see Rodney King on television pleading, "Can we all get along?" By Saturday, television seemed to provide positive feedback as the Los Angeles riot turned out into a rally for peace. The television showed thousands of people marching with banners and cleaning tools. Because of that, many more people turned out to join the peaceful event they saw unfolding on television. **The real healing, of course, will take much longer, but electronic media will continue to be a part of that process.**

得出结论

文章开门见山提出论点:媒体对时事产生影响。在第二段用各种细节,如电视和电话把人们与地球村连了起来,有位作家把地球村称为“电子城”。媒体对时事的报道,能使远离事件发生地的人们强烈感受到事实真相。第三段又用关于洛杉矶骚乱报道这一事例说明,媒体的报道可产生恶劣的后果(星期三晚上的情况),而后来媒体又报道人们的和平行为,使越来越多的人加入进来,因此又产生了好的影响。最后文章得出结论说,媒体对一个事件的进程仍将继续产生影响,照应了开头的论点。请看下面的问题:

The best title for the passage is

[A] The 1992 Los Angeles Riots.

[B] **The Impact of Media on Current Events.**

[C] The 1989 San Francisco Earthquake and the 1992 Los Angeles Riots.

[D] How Media Cover Events.

由上面的分析可知,本文中心论点是媒体对时事产生影响,因此[B]是正确答案。我们再来分析一篇文章。

提出论点  
(主旨句)

**A report consistently brought back by visitors to the U. S. is how friendly, courteous, and helpful most Americans were to them.** To be fair, this

- Besides reducing human labor, robots can also. . .
- It seems that now a country's economy depends much on. . .
- The author believes that Futurist poetry is. . .
- We learn from the last paragraph that. . .
- The author asserts that scientists. . .
- The world famous BBC now faces. . .

#### 解题方法

根据提问中的关键词,运用查阅法(Scanning),迅速找到文中的相关位置,细读相关的几句话,直接找到答案。但要特别注意:问题和正确答案往往不是文章中原话,而是使用了同义词、近义词或意思相同或相近的句子,因此有时还需找出与上下文内容的逻辑联系,才能得出正确答案。细节题的难点就在于此。

#### 真题 1

So it seems paradoxical to talk about habits in the same context as creativity and innovation. **But brain researchers have discovered that when we consciously develop new habits, we create parallel paths**, and even entirely new brain cells, that can jump our trains of thought onto new, innovative tracks.

The researchers have discovered that the formation of new habits can be

- [A] predicted.                      [B] regulated.                      [C] traced.                      [D] **guided.**

本题要求考生判断大脑的研究人员发现了什么,即“新习惯的形成”是在什么情况下发生的。题干中的 brain researchers have discovered 出现在文章第二段:But brain researchers have discovered that when we consciously develop new habits, we create parallel paths. . . (但是从事大脑研究的人员发现,当我们有意识地培养新习惯的时候,我们会形成平行的轨迹……)。另外,“有意识地培养新习惯”在第三段中也有所提及。两处都暗示新习惯是可以有意识地培养的,是我们的选择和“引导”的结果。因此,[D] 是正确答案。

#### 真题 2

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.

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.

文章第二段说,在做梦时,“不是大脑的所有部位都同样在活动。主管感情的部位特别活跃,而主观思维和推理的部位相对安静”。换句话说,梦与“感情”有关,与“思维和推理”关系不大。因此,作者提到大脑的“主管感情的部位”是为了证实“梦与感情的联系”。[C] 是正确选项。

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. The author argues that our bodies have stopped evolving **because**

- [A] **life has been improved by technological advance.**
- [B] the number of female babies has been declining.
- [C] our species has reached the highest stage of evolution.
- [D] the difference between wealth and poverty is disappearing.

此题答案直接在文章中可找到。根据文中的黑体部分,其中有一明确的因果关系:在过去10万年中,我们的生活改变了,但我们的体格特征没有改变。我们没有进化,因为机器和社会在代替我们进化。机器和社会的进步造成了我们身体进化的停止,这正好是[A]的内容,所以[A]是正确答案。

## 2) 通过分析上下文找答案

### 真题 1

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.

Which of the following can be a **disadvantage** of search agents?

- [A] **Lack of counseling.**
- [B] Limited number of visits.
- [C] Lower efficiency.
- [D] Fewer successful matches.

文章第二和第三段说,搜寻器要求申请人缩小求职要求的范围,这就排除了许多可能性,对申请人是不利的。然后又说,任何人找工作都会从一个具体的目标出发,然后向外扩展。但是,没有一个搜寻器的程序能够做到这一点,因此,搜寻器的主要缺点是 [A] 缺少咨询。[B]和[C]不正确,是因为它们与事实相反。[D]“效率低下”,指的是“找工作”效率低,而不是“搜寻器”的特点。

### 真题 2

Supporters of the new supersystems argue that these mergers will allow for substantial cost reductions and better coordinated service. **Any threat of monopoly, they argue, is removed by fierce competition from trucks.** But many shippers complain that for heavy bulk commodities traveling long distances, such as coal, chemicals, and grain, trucking is too

- [B] are the focus of public attention.  
 [C] are an inappropriate subject for humor.  
 [D] **have often been the laughing stock.**

题目要求从文中提供的信息中推论出对有关公共服务行业 (public services) 的暗示。根据此关键词, 在文章中找到相关信息。上文最后一句讲, 在使用幽默时, 如果你选择评论邮局或电话局这样的替罪羊, 那会是很安全的。邮局和电话局都是“公共服务行业”, 文章说拿它们开玩笑是安全的。由此可知, “公共服务行业”常常成为取笑的对象, 因此正确答案为 [D]。[A] 和 [B] 与常识相符合, 但在原文中找不到证据; [C] 与原文意思相反。

## 2 综合推断

就整篇文章的主题或内容, 推断文章的体裁、来源等。做这类题时, 首先要通读全文, 在理解全文的基础上, 作出正确的推理、引申。

### 真题 1

Over the past century, all kinds of unfairness and discrimination have been condemned or made illegal. **But one insidious form continues to thrive: alphabetism. This, for those as yet unaware of such a disadvantage, refers to discrimination against those whose surnames begin with a letter in the lower half of the alphabet.**

It has long been known that a taxi firm called AAAA cars has a big advantage over Zodiac cars when customers thumb through their phone directories. **Less well known is the advantage that Adam Abbott has in life over Zoë Zysman.** English names are fairly evenly spread between the halves of the alphabet. Yet a suspiciously large number of top people have surnames beginning with letters between A and K.

Thus the American president and vice-president have surnames starting with B and C respectively; and 26 of George Bush's predecessors (including his father) had surnames in the first half of the alphabet against just 16 in the second half. Even more striking, six of the seven heads of government of the G7 rich countries are alphabetically advantaged (Berlusconi, Blair, Bush, Chirac, Chrétien and Koizumi). The world's three top central bankers (Greenspan, Duisenberg and Hayami) are all close to the top of the alphabet, even if one of them really uses Japanese characters. As are the world's five richest men (Gates, Buffett, Allen, Ellison and Albrecht).

What can we infer from the first three paragraphs?

- [A] In both East and West, names are essential to success.  
 [B] The alphabet is to blame for the failure of Zoë Zysman.  
 [C] Customers often pay a lot of attention to companies' names.  
 [D] **Some form of discrimination is too subtle to recognize.**

本题要求考生从文章前三段中推论四个选项中的哪一个是文章所暗含的内容。四个选项如下: [A] 在东方和西方, 姓名对成功都很重要; [B] 字母表应该对 Zoë Zysman 的失败负责; [C] 顾客常常很注意公司的名称; [D] 有些形式的歧视很微妙, 不易识别。文章第一段说: “字母顺序主义”仍然在社会上盛行, 很多人并未意识到它的存在。第二段又说, 人们普遍知道 AAAA 出租车公司比 Zodiac 出租车公司有优势, 但人们并不都知道, 处于字母表上端的人比处于下端的人更有优势, 许多成功人士的姓氏都处于字母表上端。然后, 文章在第三段中列举了东西方的许多例子来证明这一

- The author's attitude towards... is/seems to be...
- Which of the following best describes the author's attitude towards...?
- The author has/holds a(an) \_\_\_\_\_ attitude towards...
- According to the passage, the word/statement that best expresses the author's attitude is...
- In the author's opinion, ...
- According to the author, ...
- The tone of the passage can best be described as...
- What is the tone/mood of the passage?

#### 解题方法

• 回答这类问题时,考生应在通读全文的基础上,寻找一些能表达作者态度观点的信息词。答案虽然不可能在文章中直接找到,但作者的观点、态度和情绪不可避免地会反映在短文的字里行间。因此,在阅读过程中,务必细心地注意作者在描述事实和表达观点时的用词,看它们是否带有感情色彩或褒贬之义。

• 根据备选答案中经常提供的字眼作为线索,仔细体会作者的态度、观点。一般来说,选项大致有三种:

褒义词: positive (积极的,肯定的), optimistic (乐观的), useful (有益的), admiring (敬佩的), interesting (有趣的), instructive (有教育意义的), enthusiasm (热情), support (支持), approval (赞同)等;

贬义词: negative (消极的,否定的), pessimistic (悲观的), subjective (主观的), disappointed (失望的), frustrated (沮丧的), critical (批评的), dissatisfied (不满的), biased (有偏见的), satirical (讽刺的), tolerant (容忍的), puzzling (令人费解的), suspicious (怀疑的), gloomy (令人沮丧的,忧郁的), scared (害怕的), cynical (愤世嫉俗的), opposition (反对), disgust (厌恶)等;

中性词: objective (客观的), impartial (不偏不倚的,公正的), indifferent (漠不关心的), impassive (冷漠的), uninterested (不感兴趣的), neutral (中立的), cautious (谨慎的), humorous (幽默的), apathetic (无动于衷的), disinterested (公正的,无私的), sensitive (敏感的)等。

#### 特别注意

• 文章中所述内容并非都代表作者的观点或态度。有时作者会先介绍一种观点,然后又提到相反或不同的看法。这时要非常注意作者的倾向性和传达出的语调,作出正确的判断,不要张冠李戴,混淆别人的观点和作者的观点。

• 一般情况下,测试的文章不带强烈的感情色彩,如谩骂、攻击、指责等,因此诸如 cynical, desperate, disgust 等选项均不可能是正确选项。如果文章涉及社会热点问题和现象,作者持批评或支持观点的较多;科技体裁的文章,则可能是 neutral, objective, analytical 等。

#### 真题 1

For the past several years, the Sunday newspaper supplement *Parade* has featured a column

## Unit 1

### Text 1

The first official transplant from an animal to a human occurred back in 1682. The recipient was a Russian nobleman with an injured head; a surgeon patched him up with a piece of dog skull. By the late 1800s frog skin grafts were the fashion. One British army surgeon claimed hundreds of successes for severe burns victims and patients with skin ulcers. Xenotransplantation, as such animal-to-human donations are known, has had a surprisingly long history. Unfortunately almost all attempts have been miserable failures.

Science only learnt why in the 1940s with the discovery of rejection. When human organs are transferred from person to person, the immune system attacks and destroys what it sees as a foreign substance. When the body part comes from another species the attack is usually even more fierce. The fact is, now there aren't enough human donors to satisfy the demand—and there will never be. So researchers the world over are seeking ways to get around the rejection reactions for xenotransplants. Many are confident we will eventually perfect the animal-human donation and the organ shortage will be solved for ever.

The most likely candidates are pigs. They are roughly the same size as people, so mechanically speaking, their organs should be up to the job. Pigs also have ethical advantages. It could be said, for instance, that chimpanzees should never be used for human transplants; that there is something inherently wrong with killing and harvesting the body parts of a perfectly healthy ape just to keep some elderly, sick person alive. It's hard to make the same argument for pigs: We breed them to eat anyway. Still, there will no doubt be people who feel uneasy about having parts of other species put into people. Personally, the alternative—death—makes me more uneasy.

But there's a very real concern with xenotransplantation: the possibility of new diseases being introduced in the process. On the positive side, people and pigs have been living in close contact for thousands of years and only a few illnesses have been passed on to us. Some say therefore the chance of a new highly deadly malady being caught is remote. But there's a big difference between living with a pig and having part of one inside you. Proviruses are a potential source of problems. When certain viruses infect animals or people they hijack the victim's body and direct it to produce more copies of the infectious virus. What is worse, the viruses could be passed from generation to generation. Patients undergoing xenotransplantation will be especially vulnerable, because their natural defenses are down. The hunt is on to find any potentially dangerous pig proviruses.

1. Almost all attempts in xenotransplantation have failed because

- [A] rejection was discovered.
- [B] the organs from other animals carried certain viruses.
- [C] they were unethical practices and were objected to by the society.
- [D] the recipient's body mechanisms rejected a foreign substance.



文章第四段第二句话指出:不用我们自己的信仰去反对我们邻居的迷信。所以,作者并不反对迷信,对待迷信的态度是容忍的,即[C]。不反对迷信并不等于说是对其持赞成态度,所以[D]不对。

### 大纲核心词汇

- commonplace *n.* 平常的事,司空见惯的事;老生常谈
- trivial *adj.* 微不足道的,没有什么价值的
- predominant *adj.* 占优势的,占主导地位的
- manifest *v.* 显示,表明,表露(感情、态度等)  
例: The stockholders have **manifested** their intension to sell the shares. 股东们表明了要出售股票的意图。
- stereotype *n.* 模式化的思想;旧框框;老一套
- unintelligible *adj.* 难以理解的
- preliminary *adj.* 初步的;预备的
- proposition *n.* 主张,观点,见解
- controversial *adj.* 引起争论的,有争议的
- substitute *v.* 替换,替代;顶替
- premise *n.* 前提;(pl.) (商店等使用的)房屋及土地

### 长难句分析

John Dewey has said that the part played by custom in shaping the behavior of the individual, as against any way in which he can affect traditional custom, is as the proportion of the total vocabulary of his mother tongue against those words of his own baby talk that are taken up into the vernacular of his family.

本句的基本结构是 John Dewey has said + that 引导的复杂宾语从句。宾语从句的基本结构是 the part... as against... is as the proportion... against... 其中,played by custom... individual 做后置定语修饰 the part; as against 可译成“与……相比”,是对宾语从句中的主语 the part 作补充说明,在作类比;宾语从句中的谓语是个系表结构,谓语动词是 is, is 之后的部分是表语。在这个表语成分中有一个类比关系,即 the proportion of the total vocabulary of his mother tongue 与 those words of his own baby talk 相比,只不过 against 前省略了 as, 且 baby talk 还跟了一个定语从句 that are...。

### Text 6

飞机的碳排放量仅占世界总量的 2%,但这一数字注定要增长。航空业正以大约每年 5% 的速度迅速发展。2020 年英国机场的客流量将是现在的两倍,2030 年将会达到三倍。

由于发达国家意识到气候变化的警告,由其他行业产生的碳排放量将会减少。届时航空业将占据碳排放量的更大份额。“气候变化研究”小组的一项计算表明,截至 2040 年,英国的航空业可能占据我们所有的碳排放配额。这样的计算认为飞机设计师们无法找到更环保的方式。而专家们坚决反对该说法,这些专家指出一项大规模的研究计划旨在 2020 年将飞机耗油量削减 50% 左右,而这一举动也同样会使飞机的碳排放量减半。

要达到以上目标,一个核心因素就是轻型的复合材料,也就是使用多种成分的材料,包括碳纤维。碳纤维像金属一样坚固、有弹性,同时又具有塑料一样的轻质。空客 A340 飞机已经使用了 10% 的碳复合材料。这减轻了重量,降低了油耗,并减少了碳排放量。下一代的飞机可能使用更多的复合材料,这将会大大减轻重量、降低油耗和减少碳排放量。

接下来就是简单的空中交通管制的问题了。目前,各国有各自独立的穿越本国领空的航

2. **答案** C **考点** 识别正确信息

**分析** 下列关于诺贝尔奖的表述中,哪一项正确?

[A] 诺贝尔奖的评委已经不存在偏见。

[B] 诺贝尔奖应当多样化。

[C] 诺贝尔奖显示了权威和一致性。

[D] 对于获奖者来说,获得诺贝尔奖很意外。

[D]“对于获奖者来说,获得诺贝尔奖很意外”,从第二段可以看出,事实不完全是这样的;从第二段第四句中的 have often shown bias 可知,就算是诺贝尔奖的评委,也依然存有偏见,因此[A]错误;[B]认为该奖项需要多样化,文中未提及。[C]可以从最后一段中的 find a replacement... coherence 看出,故选[C]。

3. **答案** D **考点** 作者态度

**分析** 作者对诺贝尔奖的态度是

[A] 批评的。

[B] 否定的。

[C] 模棱两可的。

[D] 客观的。

文章大部分篇幅都在讲诺贝尔奖存在的问题,考生很容易选择干扰项[A]。实际上,作者在文中最后一段的态度很明确,诺贝尔奖固然存在一些问题,但是它还是有存在的理由,所以作者的态度是客观的,故选[D]。

4. **答案** A **考点** 推断引申

**分析** 我们由第四段第五行的 fractured 一词可推断,

[A] 世界是多样化的,诺贝尔奖不一定就代表权威。

[B] 人类社会有很多阶层,而且阶层之间由于现代技术而彼此分离。

[C] 人与人之间的疏远是现代社会的一个问题。

[D] 诺贝尔奖为各行各业的人所认可。

从文章第二段可以看出,该奖项需要多样化,故可以从第四段的最后一句中的 fractured 推断出“世界是多样化的,诺贝尔奖不一定就代表权威”。[B]“人类社会有很多阶层,而且阶层之间由于现代技术而彼此分离。”文中没有涉及;[C]和[D]是干扰项,“人与人之间的疏远”和“诺贝尔奖为各行各业的人所认可”均不是文章涉及的内容。故选[A]。

5. **答案** D **考点** 文章标题

**分析** 本文可能的标题是

[A] 现代文明的一面镜子。

[B] 诺贝尔奖和现代社会。

[C] 诺贝尔奖的权威性。

[D] 小议诺贝尔的光环。

[D]“小议诺贝尔的光环”可以从文章的主要内容看出。[A]“现代文明的一面镜子”似乎太过笼统;[B]过于宽泛;[C]是文章的局部信息。故选[D]。