

考研英语

(一)



阅读理解名师点睛

金威 主编

权威专家倾力打造

经典真题

分类详解

难点突破

英汉对照

中国石化出版社

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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,我们愿意把多年积累的考研复习经验与大家共同分享和探讨,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。所以,我们需要改变。但考试不可能被我们改变,我们只有改变自己。我们不想痛苦地捱过考研这段日子,而想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?于是,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,我们会进入一种良性循环,成绩也会提高。这不仅是体验学习,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和记语法上面,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,剩下的就要把更多的时间和精力放到阅读和写作上面。

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点,所以我们得知已知彼,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《全国研究生入学考试英语大纲》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考研的真题作为例子。

第二,潜心的深入钻研,实用的解题技巧

本书荟萃了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绝密解题技巧,在此基础上提出了独到的见解,真正做到了“人无我有,人有我优”。

第三,道破了考官意图,崭新的备考视角

本书通过历年真题,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

目 录

第一章 阅读理解技巧制胜全攻略	1
1. 英语考试大纲对考研阅读的能力是怎样规定的?	1
2. 考研英语阅读理解的题材涉及哪些内容?	1
3. 考研英语阅读理解文章的题材有什么特点?	1
4. 考研英语阅读理解人文科学内容的文章比重是否在增加?	2
5. 考研英语阅读理解文章题型的最显著变化是什么?	2
6. 如何备考组合型题目?	2
7. 阅读理解中超纲词汇、长难句是否普遍?	2
8. 阅读理解中的派生词现象是否普遍?	2
9. 如何进行考研词汇的复习备考?	2
10. 如何抓住段落主题句或全文中心思想句(topic/theme sentence)?	3
11. 在做阅读理解题时,哪些地方可以略读或跳读(skim/skip)?	3
12. 题干具有怎样的特征就可略读或不读文章而直接从文中找到 目标信息(scan/search)?	5
13. 在略读的过程中,是否有必要标记内容?	6
14. 在阅读的过程中,过渡字句是否重要?	6
15. 推测在阅读中有怎样的重要作用?	7
16. 考研英语阅读理解的难句、复杂句该如何把握?	7
17. 怎样理解阅读中的同义词替换现象?	8
18. 怎样理解阅读中的押头韵现象?	8
19. 考研英语阅读出题难点体现在哪些方面?	8
20. 考研英语阅读理解解题的方法与步骤是怎样的?	9
21. 考研英语的复习应当注意哪些问题?	12
第二章 阅读理解主旨题	18
22. 主旨题的测试要求是什么?	18
23. 主旨题常见的表达方式有哪些?	18
24. 主旨题的题型有哪些?	18
25. 文章标题题目的测试要求是什么?	18
26. 文章标题题目常见的表达方式有哪些?	19
27. 怎样解文章标题题目?	19

28. 解文章标题题目应当注意哪些问题?	20
29. 写作目的题的测试要求是什么?	21
30. 写作目的题的出题形式是怎样的?	21
31. 写作目的题与文章主旨题有什么异同?	21
32. 了解作者口气对写作目的题是否有所帮助?	21
33. 作者的论述方法对于写作目的题有什么帮助?	22
34. 隐蔽的主旨题的特点是什么?	24
35. 主旨题应当先做还是最后做?	25
36. 如何通过文章逻辑结构来解主旨题?	26
37. 如何通过主题句来解主旨题?	28
38. 是否能用概括段落大意的方法来解主旨题?	32
39. 能否通过注意作者论述的重点来解主旨题?	33
40. 主旨题干扰项的特征是什么?	34
第三章 阅读理解态度评价题	38
41. 态度评价题的测试要求是什么?	38
42. 态度评价题常见的表达方式有哪些?	38
43. 态度评价题的题型有几种?	38
44. 态度评价题如何去把握?	38
45. 局部作者态度评价题的测试要求是什么?	39
46. 态度评价题的解题方法是什么?	40
47. 态度评价题的选择项中往往出现哪些词?	42
第四章 阅读理解重要句题	48
48. 在阅读理解文章中,首段首句易于出题吗?	48
49. 在阅读理解文章中,首段末句易于出题吗?	49
50. 阅读理解中易于出题的重要句往往具备什么样的特征?	50
第五章 阅读理解对比题	56
51. 对比题型的测试要求是什么?	56
52. 首段出现转折对比时,该句是否有可能是答案所在句?	56
53. 文中转折的命题形式的测试要求是什么?	57
54. 比较考点的表现形式是什么?	58
第六章 阅读理解类比题	62
55. 类比题的测试要求是什么?	62
第七章 阅读理解例证题	68
56. 例证题的测试要求是什么?	68
57. 例证题的出题形式是怎样的?	68

58. 阅读理解文章中例证题的答案所在句的标志词有哪些?	68
59. 做例证题时应当注意哪些问题?	69
第八章 阅读理解句子理解题	77
60. 句子理解题的测试要求是什么?	77
第九章 阅读理解词汇题	80
61. 词汇题的测试要求是什么?	80
62. 词汇题常见的表达方式有哪些?	80
63. 词汇题的考查重点是什么?	80
64. 如何利用常用前缀来解词汇题?	81
65. 如何利用常用后缀来解词汇题?	84
66. 如何利用同义关系来解词汇题?	86
67. 如何利用反义关系来解词汇题?	91
68. 如何利用语法和逻辑来解词汇题?	92
第十章 阅读理解是非判断题	96
69. 是非判断题的测试要求是什么?	96
70. 是非判断题常见的表达方式是什么?	96
71. 是非判断题的题型有哪些?	96
72. 如何利用定位法来解是非判断题?	98
73. 如何利用关键词回归定位法来寻求是非判断题的答案?	99
74. 做是非判断题的注意事项是什么?	99
第十一章 阅读理解因果与条件关系题	105
75. 因果题的测试要求是什么?	105
76. 因果题的出题形式有哪些?	105
77. 条件关系题的测试要求以及出题形式是什么?	106
第十二章 阅读理解推理题	113
78. 推理题的测试要求是什么?	113
79. 推理题的出题形式是怎样的?	113
80. 推理题的一般解题思路是怎样的?	113
81. 推论题的解题方法是什么?	113
82. 遇到无标志词的推理题该怎么办?	116
83. 暗示推理题的测试要求及解题方法是什么?	117
第十三章 阅读理解文章出处题	130
84. 文章出处题的测试要求是什么?	130
85. 文章出处题常见的表达方式有哪些?	130

86. 文章出处题的解题方法是什么?	130
第十四章 阅读理解定义题	134
87. 定义题的题型有哪些?	134
第十五章 阅读理解年代与数字题	140
88. 年代与数字题的测试要求是什么?	140
89. 年代与数字题的出题方式有哪些?	140
第十六章 考研英语阅读理解出题规律总结	146
90. 中心思想与正确答案有什么关系?	146
91. 合理选项和不合理选项与正确答案有什么关系?	146
92. 照抄原文的选项和同义替换的选项与正确答案有什么关系?	146
93. 含义肯定的选项和含义不肯定的选项与正确答案有什么关系?	146
94. 含义矛盾或句式复杂的选项与正确答案有什么关系?	147
95. 简单具体的选项和意义抽象的选项与正确答案有什么关系?	147
96. 表达变化的选项与正确答案有什么关系?	147
97. 表达重要意味的选项与正确答案有什么关系?	147
98. 怎样确定褒贬选项与正确答案的关系?	147
99. 正确答案还具备怎样的特征?	147
第十七章 考研英语阅读理解常见相关词	151
第十八章 考研英语阅读理解长难例句 200 句	157
第十九章 考研英语阅读理解真题(一)(2008~2011 年)	203
第二十章 考研英语阅读理解真题(二)(2012~2014 年)	246

第一章

阅读理解技巧制胜全攻略

1. 英语考试大纲对考研阅读的能力是怎样规定的?

阅读理解部分由 A、B、C 三节组成。A 节:无明显变动。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的能力。要求考生根据所提供的四篇文章(总长度约 1600 词)的内容。B 节:新增题型。主要考查考生对诸如连贯性、一致性等语段特征以及文章结构的理解。C 节:无明显变动。本节以英译汉形式出现,将另章讲解,此处不做赘述。

2. 考研英语阅读理解的题材涉及哪些内容?

阅读理解短文内容涉及社会科学(主要包括社会学、人类学、教育、心理学、经济、管理、金融等领域)、自然科学(主要包括交通、物理、化学、生物、工程、计算机、医学、农业等领域)和人文科学(主要包括哲学、历史、文学、语言、新闻、艺术等领域)。

根据大纲要求,阅读理解的常考题型主要可归纳为五种:主旨大意型、推理判断型、词汇语义型、事实细节型及观点态度型。2001 年以来,各题型所占比例如下表:

	主旨大意型	推理判断型	词汇语义型	事实细节型	观点态度型
2001	1	8	0	10	1
2002	1	6	2	9	2
2003	1	10	2	5	2
2004	0	5	3	10	2
2005	0	7	3	8	0
2006	0	2	2	6	2
2007	2	7	1	7	1
2008	3	5	1	8	0
2009	2	5	1	11	0
2010	2	9	2	3	4
2011	1	7	2	6	4
2012	1	1	3	10	5
2013	2	5	2	9	2
2014	1	1	2	12	4
合计	17	78	26	114	29

而且每篇文章后几个问题也有大致的规律可循:第一题可能会涉及全文主旨大意;第二题一般是事实细节或词汇语义题;第三题往往是推理判断题或观点态度题;最后往往是涉及文章标题(也是主旨型)或写作目的(多是判断型)的题目。

3. 考研英语阅读理解文章的题材有什么特点?

文章题材新颖,时效性极强

文章题材涉及很多新领域和新学科,包括经济、文化、科技等方面的社会热点问题。譬如,2007 年

第三篇文章讲述中产阶级家庭的经济风险(economic risk),介绍中产阶级家庭的经济风险增大让本已不堪重负的家庭更加疲惫。2008年第二篇介绍了网络出版物这种全新的出版模式。

对策:适当读一些讲述近两年科技进展的科普文章,结合网络安全性(计算机病毒传播)了解网络安全对人类社会的影响;其它如纳米材料、智能建筑等。通过阅读这些文章来增加背景知识。

4. 考研英语阅读理解人文科学内容的文章比重是否在增加?

该类文章主要是以报刊评论或专栏文章的形式出现。但是大部分考生对这种体裁的文章比较陌生,结果不能准确体会作者的真正观点、意图,最后导致失分较多。譬如,2007年第一篇文章,讲述成功是基于天生还是后天这个问题的研究。2008年第一篇文章,讲述男性和女性在面对压力时的差异,引出女性容易遭受到压力的困扰及其原因,引起我们对于女性压力大这个话题的重视。2009年的第一篇文章提倡人们进行创新性思维,反对循规蹈矩地按固有习惯做事。

对策:适当读一些西方报刊评论或专栏文章,如 Economist, Business weekly, Time 等或者浏览 Yahoo 等新闻类网站以熟悉该类文章的行文方式,论证手法。

5. 考研英语阅读理解文章题型的最显著变化是什么?

与往年相比,近两年的阅读理解文章难度依然呈现递增式现象,前两篇比较简单,后两篇相对较难,但是试题的难度却呈现整体递减现象。其次,文章在选材上依然以社会科学和热点事件为主,如2008年第二篇讲述的是一种新型出版方式——网络出版。近几年教研阅读中涉及网络相关话题的文章很多,如2001年第二篇网络可以解决信息分化的问题、2003年的第一篇网络间谍、2004年的第一篇网络找工作,所以考生应重点关注该领域的热门事件。

6. 如何备考组合型题目?

(1) 读完文章做“三问”

文章读完后,花一到两分钟时间,回答三个问题:

① 文章的主要内容或关键词。

② 作者的大致态度。

③ 文章的叙述或论证结构。

通过回答“三问”,更加全面深入准确地理解文章,做到“又见树木,又见森林”。

(2) 解题时多从全局考虑

对于组合型题目,不仅要回到文章用细节性信息确证答案,同时根据“三问”的结果论答案的可靠性。

7. 阅读理解中超纲词汇、长难句是否普遍?

传统考点重现是最鲜明的特征,无论从句法还是从词的角度看,超纲词不多,大约控制在每篇3个左右,长难句较少,但个别句子含义晦涩,需要通过上下文内容进行认真分析,才能理解。

8. 阅读理解中的派生词现象是否普遍?

考研英语阅读理解中派生词现象也很普遍,有的是词性变化,如名词变化为形容词,动词转化为名词: courage→courageous, challenge→unchallenged, gene→genetical, consolidate→consolidation, ship→shipper, tell→teller。更多的是加前后缀来构成新词,如 information→misinformation, charge→overcharged, imagine→unimaginable, fund→overfund等。还有少部分是合成词,如 stakeholder, point-and-click, off-the-cuff等。

9. 如何进行考研词汇的复习备考?

(1) 结合真题文章复习单词

在阅读文章时记单词,而不是单独孤立的记单词,必须把单词的意思和阅读文章本身的上下文内

容结合起来。比如说在与网络有关的文章里,2003 年第一篇(讲述网络间谍),2004 年第一篇(讲述网络找工作)。如果把文中的相关词汇和文章的内容结合起来记,找出一词多义,派生词的现象,下一次遇到与并购有关的文章时,就能更好地理解这些单词最准确的意思。

(2) 以真题为中心,抛弃模拟试题

很多考生喜欢做模拟试题,但不少模拟试题最大的特点就是无缘无故的提高文章的词汇量来提高难度,打击考生的自信心。这样做与真题的命题思路完全背道而驰,真题的生词量在大纲中明确规定小于 3%。现阶段,再做大量模拟题是不可行也无效果的,这样做只是在简单地重复错误。反过来,应该在剩下的有限时间内对真题中出现的一些高频词进行仔细琢磨,这样做将会对考试有很大帮助。

10. 如何抓住段落主题句或全文中心思想句(topic/theme sentence)?

许多文章有段落主题句或全文中心思想句,找出并抓住这些句子是至关重要的,尤其是段落的叙事结构、整体叙事结构都会因此而一目了然。往往这些句子会出现在段落中的首尾或文章的首尾段中。

经典实例 1 How is it that we in America have begun to lose this freedom? I believe it has started slipping away from us because of three misunderstandings.

First, the misunderstanding of the meaning of democracy. The principal of a great Philadelphia high school is driven to cry for help in combating the notion that it is undemocratic to run a special program of studies for outstanding boys and girls. Again, when a good independent school in Memphis recently closed, some thoughtful citizens urged that it be taken over by the public school system and used for boys and girls of high ability, that it have entrance requirements and give an advanced program of studies to superior students who were interested and able to take it. The proposal was rejected because it was undemocratic! Thus, courses are geared to the middle of the class. The good student is unchallenged, bored. The loafer receives his passing grade. And the lack of an outstanding course for the outstanding student, the lack of a standard which a boy or girl must meet, passes for democracy.

The second misunderstanding concerns what makes for happiness. The aims of our present day culture are avowedly ease and material well-being; shorter hours; a shorter week; more return for less accomplishment; more softsoap excuses and fewer honest, realistic demands. In our schools this is reflected by the vanishing hickory stick and the emerging psychiatrist. The hickory stick had its faults, and the psychiatrist has his strengths. But the trend is clear. Tout comprendre cest tout pardonner (To understand everything is to excuse everything). Do we really believe that our softening standards bring happiness? Is it our sound and considered judgment that the tougher subjects of the classics and mathematics should be thrown aside, as suggested by some educators, for doll-playing? Small wonder that Charles Malik, Lebanese delegate at the U. N., writes; "There is in the West" (in the United States) "a general weakening of moral fiber. (Our) leadership does not seem to be adequate to the unprecedented challenges of the age."

The last misunderstanding is the the area of values. Here are some of the most influential tenets of teacher education over the past fifty years; there is no eternal truth; there is no absolute moral law; there is no God. Yet all of history has taught us that the denial of these ultimates, the placement of man or state at the core of the universe, results in a paralyzing mass selfishness; and the first signs of it are already frighteningly evident.

上文中第一段即是全文中心思想句,即 theme sentence,而下述三段中的第一句是每一段的主题句,即 topic sentence。理出这些中心思想句和主题句,文章的叙事结构就非常明确了,主旨就可轻松把握住,这样就更有利于把握其中的细节问题。

11. 在做阅读理解题时,哪些地方可以略读或跳读(skim/skip)?

在首先快速浏览了题干、题支,初步把握文章大意及叙事结构的基础上,可大胆进行略读与跳读,

这样不但阅读速度快,也更容易居高临下,总体把握原文。在阅读中可略读或跳读处理的内容包括:

(1) 繁琐的例证

为了说明问题,作者可借用形象的例子,有时候举例较繁琐,虽能说明问题,但常常很耗费时间,那么在例子所说明的问题不明白之时,可通过略读细读来理解,若例子所说明的问题比较明了,则例子部分可一带而过。如:

经典实例 2 First, the misunderstanding of the meaning of democracy. The principal of a great Philadelphia high school is driven to cry for help in combating the notion that it is undemocratic to run a special program of studies for outstanding boys and girls. Again, when a good independent school in Memphis recently closed, some thoughtful citizens urged that it be taken over by the public school system and used for boys and girls of high ability, that it have entrance requirements and given an advanced program of studies to superior students who were interested and able to take it. The proposal was rejected because it was undemocratic! Thus, courses are geared to the middle of the class. The good student is unchallenged, bored. The loafer receives his passing grade. And the lack of an outstanding course for the outstanding student, the lack of a standard which a boy or girl must meet, passes for democracy.

文中首句为主题句,其它部分都是举例说明的。如费城一中学校长号召人们起来反对这一错误的观念:为出色的学生开设专门的课程不民主等,举例部分勿需精读即可明白其目的和大意。

(2) 并列多项列举

有时许多功能相同的项目并列列举,那么只读其中一两项即可,勿须全读,即使其中有生词也可略读,不用放在心上。如:

经典实例 3 Preparing for the H. K. C. E. E.

"How can the Organic English Classes prepare students to take the H. K. C. E. E.?" you may ask. Our tutors are also concerned about this aspect of course. We have analysed the past H. K. C. E. E. questions. We have found that to adequately prepare students to take the exam, we have to focus on the teaching of words and phrases relating to their real life experiences, **e. g. pastimes, bad habits, useful skills, idols, school studies, extra-curricular activities, family life, etc.**

文中黑体部分不过是实际生活经验——real life experiences中的一些例子,不需要逐项去看,可以略读或只读前一两项即可。

(3) 无关大局的生僻字词

阅读中经常会遇到一些生词,而这些生词对于文章总体的把握,关系不大,这时候出题者也不会给这些生词加汉语注释,只要觉得对总体没有影响或影响不大就可略过。

经典实例 4 Different cultures are more prone to contract certain illnesses because of the food that is characteristic in these cultures. That food is related to illness is not a new discovery. In 1945, government researchers realized that **nitrates** and **nitrites**, commonly used to preserve color in meats, and other food additives, cause cancer. Yet these carcinogenic additives remain in our food, and it becomes more difficult all the time to know which things on the packaging labels of processed food are helpful or harmful.

据上下文可知,文中黑体两词是用来保持肉类鲜亮颜色的东西,而且应属食品添加剂,至于具体是什么,无需费心去弄明白。

经典实例 5 One may consider the condition of the atmosphere at a given moment and attempt to predict changes from that condition over a few hours to a few days ahead. This approach is covered by the branch of the science called **synoptic meteorology**, which is the scientific basis of the technique of weather forecasting by means of the preparation and analysis of weather maps and aerological diagram.

文中黑体部分学生可能不熟,但上下文在谈论天气预报方面的问题,且其应为一科学分支——气象学分支,具体是什么,汉语怎么叫,都无所谓。

(4) 冗长的人名、地名

有许多冗长啰嗦的表示人名、地名等专有名词,阅读时可一扫而过或干脆用其首字母代替法,千万不可试图把整个词读出来。

经典实例 6 “That is what I came to show you,” Martini answered in his everyday voice. He picked up the placard from the floor and handed it to her. Hastily printed in large type was a black-bordered announcement that: “Out dearly beloved Bishop, **His Eminence the Cardinal, Monsignor Lorenzo Montanelli**” had died suddenly at **Ravenna**, “from the rupture of an aneurism of the heart.”

12. 题干具有怎样的特征就可略读或不读文章而直接从文中找到目标信息(scan/search)?

在略读完文章后,再细读题干、题肢,在确保弄清问题后,回到文中快速寻找目标信息,然后再选择答案项,这是常见的关键回归定位法,当题干中有以下关键词信息时就可以不读原文:

经典实例 7 Now the tide appears to be turning. As personal injury claims continue as before, some courts are beginning to side with defendants, especially in cases where a warning label probably wouldn't have changed anything. In May, Julie Nimmons **president of Schutt Sports in Illinois**, successfully fought a lawsuit involving a football player who was paralyzed in a game while wearing a **Schutt helmet**. “We're really sorry he has become paralyzed, but helmets aren't designed to prevent those kinds of injuries,” says Nimmons. The jury agreed that the nature of the game, not the helmet, was the reason for the athlete's injury.

文章问题: The case of Schutt helmet demonstrated that _____.

- A) some injury claims were no longer supported by law
- B) helmets were not designed to prevent injuries
- C) product labels would eventually be discarded
- D) some sports games might lose popularity with athletes

该题题干问 Schutt helmet 事件表明什么。Schutt 属专有名词,可迅速检索文章并将目光锁定在黑体部分,略读一下上下文就可得知一些意外伤害诉讼现在得不到法律的支持。答案应为 A)。

当题干中有数字年代、比较级或最高级、加引号的成分等较显眼醒目的关键词时,往往选通过关键词回归定位法先找到答案在原文中所在的段落或句子,然后再进行判断。

另外,此类方法也非常适合于有明确的文章编排方式,列举项单纯的文章,包括有一些提供小标题的文章,如有可能,甚至可不用略读文章而仅去弄清其编排顺序然后就可查找目标信息。

经典实例 8 **Listed below are the seven special features of the Organic English Classes:** Organically integrating speaking, writing and real life experiences of students;

Rich in opportunities for repeated oral practice of learnt expressions in a meaningful way;

Getting students to practise in pairs to promote fun collaborative learning;

Asking and answering (interactive approach), enabling students to master the use of English expressions with greater ease;

Network memory deliberately created through sequencing topics meaningfully;

Individual practice with the teacher as the partner allowing students' errors to be corrected and students' talents to be recognized;

Creative content prepared by students according to their own ability and experiences (catering for individual differences).

经典实例 9 **More Details About the Organic English Tutorial School**

Address: 123, Peace Road, Hong Kong

Phone Number: 12345678

Times of English Tutorial Classes:

Monday to Friday: 6:30 p.m. to 9:30 p.m.

Saturday: 9:30 a.m. to 12:00 noon

Tuition Fee: 500 dollars per month

Enrollment: Come to our school in person and bring along with you two recent photos, your H. K. I. D. card and the tuition fees for two months.

上述两例中文章编排方式明确,可以速读来搜寻所需信息。

13. 在略读的过程中,是否有必要标记内容?

在略读过程中,要把自己认为对解题有重要意义的字、句、段等标记出来,并储存在大脑里,以免回头再查看费时费力。同时,对于表达作者写作意图的词句,表现作者持有强烈倾向的感情色彩的词句也要标记出来。

经典实例 10 ... knowing what the Principal expected me to do, I walked close to the “deviant” who had been too absorbed in the book to notice what had been going on. Having confiscated the comic, I walked back to the teacher’s desk. I realized that I had just been caught being careless in supervising students and **I started to worry about my promotion prospects.**

The Vice-principal came to me around four before I left for home. She told me straight that thought she had repeated several times before the principal that I was the most suitable person to be promoted to the post of English Panel Head, this afternoon the principal decided not to promote me for no obvious reason. I understood why but I did not want to tell her. I thanked her for her support.

读到文中黑体部分,可将这句信息记下来,因为接着在下文中将进一步解说笔者为何为自己的前途而担心。

14. 在阅读的过程中,过渡字句是否重要?

要特别注意把握文中具有衔接过渡等功能的字句,抓住了这些字句,就能准确抓住作者的写作意图与写作思路。文章的叙事结构也一目了然。我们这里的联接过渡包括表明句与句之间关系的联接词,也包括上下文段落之间关系的过渡语或过渡句,甚至是过渡段。

经典实例 11 It is probably easier for teachers than for students to appreciate the reasons why learning English seems to become increasingly difficult once the basic structures and patterns of the language have been understood. Students are naturally surprised and disappointed to discover that a process which ought to become simpler does not appear to do so.

Of course this is not true. What both students and teachers are experiencing is the recognition that the more complex structures one encounters in a language are not as vital to making oneself understood and so have a less immediate field of application. For the same reason, from the teacher’s point of view, selecting what should be taught becomes a more difficult task. It is much easier to get food of any kind than to choose the dish you would most like to eat on a given day from a vast menu.

Defining the problem is easier than providing the solution. One can suggest that students should spend two or three years in a English-speaking country, which amounts to washing one’s hands of them. Few students have the time or the money to do that. It is often said that wide reading is the best alternative course of action but even here it is necessary to make some kind of selection. It is no use telling students to go to the library and pick up the first book they come across. My own advice to them would be: “read what you can understand without having to look up words in a dictionary (but not what you can understand at a glance); read what interests you; read what you have time for (magazines and newspapers rather than novels unless you can read the whole novel in a week or so); read the English written today, not 200 years ago; read as much as you can and try to remember the way it was written rather than individual words that puzzled you.” And instead of “read”, I could just as well say “listen to”.

上文中间黑体句子可以把文章分为前后两部分,而且该句还点明了文章前后两部分的叙述对象,第一部分是“Defining the problem”,第二部分为“providing the solution”。

经典实例 12 All of us face constant conflicts in our daily lives—whenever we cross a street, for example, or whenever the alarm goes off and we have to get up for a class. Most of our conflicts are easily resolved—we wait for traffic and then cross the street without fear, or we shut off the alarm, get up, and after two cups of coffee forget our pain. **However**, we also experience conflicts that are not easily resolved. All of us, for example, are faced almost daily with conflicts which have some kind of permanent effect on us.

文中 However 清楚表明了上下文之间的关系：上文说日常生活中我们每天都会经历一些冲突，大部分的冲突很容易解决；下文通过 However 转折，说有些冲突就不那么容易解决了。

15. 推测在阅读中有怎样的重要作用？

有许多文章（尤其是哲理性议论文）并非用直截了当、简单明了的语言来说明主题，而是常常与所要说明的主题间有一段距离，这就需要读者在两者之间搭桥，透过表象看深层含义。读者应紧扣上下文，本着上下文服务于中心主题这一点进行推测，这种推测包括字、词到句的含义，甚至是一个例子要说明的含义等等。这一点是需要读者经常做到的。

经典实例 13 To me, Form Three was an extraordinary and memorable school year. I can never forget how enjoyable the school days were. The days were filled with **gaiety** and **avidity**. Each day I went to school with joy and was eager to acquire knowledge. I became more and more devoted to school life. For all these things, I must thank my English teacher Miss Luk who guided my way and lighted up my life.

文中 gaiety 和 avidity 属次常用词，但可以从上下文推测它们的意思。因为前一句说明笔者那段日子是一种享受，后文又说每天都快乐地到学校去获取知识，可推知两词意思为“快乐”与“渴望”。

经典实例 14 To hold a massive walkathon to raise funds for the purchase of at least one hundred reference books to be placed in the Student Union's library for fellow students to borrow. **Before we purchase the books, we will collect information about students' favourite authors and publishers.**

文中黑体句子表面上是购买书籍前会收集同学们的意见，实际上其隐藏的信息是：学校图书馆的书籍并非全部迎合同学们的兴趣。

16. 考研阅读理解的难句、复杂句该如何把握？

考研阅读中，难句、复杂句经常成为考生的拦路虎，许多考生一遇到复杂长句就慌了手脚，一副无所适从的样子。难句复杂句中经常隐含考点，所以应重点把握。其实，解决办法很简单，就是要去粗取精，化繁为简：先找出主句的主谓宾，其他成分如从句、插入语、定状补语等一概先不理，理出句子的主干之后再慢慢分析一下各成分与从句还有插入语等的关系，理清关系后，句子就自然容易理解了。

经典实例 15 This morning, rising a bit late, I quickly got dressed and washed myself before hurrying to take a taxi so as to avoid being labelled as an “often-late” teacher. Being lucky with the traffic conditions of the day, **I was able to have a quick bite of breakfast (just a slice of bread) before I had to finish the marking of a pile of exercise books on which I had already spent a dozen hours and which had to be distributed to the students in the first lesson.**

可以将文中黑体部分这一结构复杂的句子拆分成四小句，以便理解。

1) I was able to have breakfast.

2) Then I had to finish marking.

3) I had already spent much time on the exercise books.

4) The exercise books had to be distributed in the first lesson.

经典实例 16 Criticism of research lays a significant foundation for future investigative work, but when students begin their own projects, they are likely to find that the standards of validity in field work are considerably more rigorous than the standards for most library research. **When students are faced with the concrete problem of proof by field demonstration, they usually discover that many of the important relationships they may have criticized other researchers for failing to demonstrate are very elusive indeed.**

They will find, if they submit an outline or questionnaire to their classmates for criticism, that other students make comments similar to some they themselves may have made in discussing previously published research.

可先理出主句及主句结构:“they discover that...”,其中“that...”为宾语从句,宾语从句中还要把握主要结构:“relationships are elusive”,而“they may have...to demonstrate”部分作定语修饰前边的“relationships”。

17. 怎样理解阅读中的同义词替换现象?

除了前述几项阅读技巧之外,还有一些也应了解,比如阅读上下文时,经常就同一事物用不同字眼表达,其意思相同或相近,那么就可以根据上下文找出相互参照对应的同义词,这样难词就可通

经典实例 17 Although Miss Luk brought so many delightful moments to me, sometimes I was still upset by other factors. As I mentioned above, I looked terrible when I was depressed. However, Miss Luk never left me alone when I was sad. She **consoled** me which really **soothed** my troubled mind and **encouraged** me. She was not just a nice teacher, but indeed a zealous and sympathetic counsellor.

根据上下文可知,笔者很担心、很失意,而后文中又出现了并列的词汇“encourage”,我们可以推知“console”、“soothe”及“encourage”的意思相近,而“encourage”的意思较简单,可据此得出“console”、“soothe”意为“安慰”、“安抚”,可替换为“comfort”。

18. 怎样理解阅读中的押头韵现象?

有些文章注意语言运用的技巧,如用押头韵来达到一种鲜明的效果,也应注意一下。

经典实例 18 But this year, Speetzen has it wired. After young Dylan's bedtime, she steals to the spare bedroom upstairs, her face illuminated by the glow of her computer. And mouseclick by mouseclick, her shopping list shrinks. Her crowning achievement came last Friday when she painfully realized that Dylan had his little heart set on this year's must-have-but-impossible-to-get toy, the baffling, babbling Furby. After 20 minutes of Web-browsing she located one at America Online's shopping site. It cost more than three times the \$ 30 list price. “Hey, I want it under the tree for my son,” she says, “it will be at my door in a few days, and I don't have to fight anybody in a store.”

Michelle Speetzen represents the advance guard of an army that's about to change not only the nature of holiday shopping, but the face of retailing itself. After years of failing to live up to exaggerated promises, ecommerce—online buying—is finally taking off. All over America, millions set out to procure presents over the Internet—and many of them are succeeding. “This isn't going to be a **white Christmas**,” says Amazon com founder Jeff Bezos, “it's going to be a **Web Christmas**.”

上文中黑体部分“white Christmas”与“Web Christmas”使用了押头韵的手法,“white”点明以往圣诞节的特色,下了大雪后,外面白茫茫一片,屋里炉火熊熊,一片温馨。而“Web”点明了今年圣诞之特色,千家万户都上网了,网络(购物)成为特色。

19. 考研阅读出题难点体现在哪些方面?

(1) 双重否定句

经典实例 19

However, there has hardly been a year since 1957 in which birth rates have not fallen in the United States and other rich countries.

During the years from 1957 to 1976, the birth rate of the United States _____.

- A) increased B) was reduced
C) experienced both falls and rises D) remained stable