

同等学力英语考试辅导用书

2014年

新编 同等学力 申请硕士学位 英语考试

阅读理解高分突破

全国同等学力申请硕士学位英语考试命题研究组 主编

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全国同等学力申请硕士学位英语考试命题研究组 主编
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前言 Foreword

同等学力人员申请硕士学位外国语全国统一考试在我国已实行十多年，并得到社会以及广大考生的极大关注。随着参加该类考试人数的不断增长，以及为了更好地检测考生的实际英语水平，国务院学位委员会办公室再次修订了《考试大纲》(第五版)。根据《中华人民共和国学位条例》的规定，具有研究生毕业同等学力的人员，都可以按照《国务院学位委员会关于授予具有研究生毕业同等学力人员硕士、博士学位的规定》的要求与办法，向学位授予单位提出申请。授予同等学力人员硕士学位是国家为同等学力人员开辟的获得学位的渠道。这对于在职人员业务素质的提高和干部队伍建设都能起到积极的作用。凡通过学位授予单位及国家组织的全部考试并通过了学位论文答辩后，经审查达到了硕士学位学术水平者，可以获得硕士学位。

阅读理解同等学力人员申请硕士学位外国语全国统一考试中的“重中之重”，该部分在整个试卷中的分值最高，且阅读理解能力也是做好其他部分的基础。在复习英语时，把阅读理解作为考试的切入点，可以“一箭双雕”，对于提高考生的整体英语水平具有重要的意义。为了更好地帮助考生复习，我们根据多年的教学实践经验，在认真分析了同等学力人员申请硕士学位外国语全国统一考试的考点、难点、重点及命题套路之后，倾情奉献了这本《2014 年新编同等学力申请硕士学位英语考试阅读理解高分突破》。

本书的编写体例和每部分结构如下：

第一部分为近年同等学力申请硕士学位英语阅读理解真题与解析。本部分精辟分析了最近几年阅读理解真题，精解命题思路，把握命题脉搏，深入剖析了命题人的意图。

第二部分为高级高分阅读训练。其内容难度较大，是考生在复习提高阅

读理解能力阶段磨炼思路、熟悉题型、扩充词汇的最佳练习材料,有利于考生解题能力的迅速提高。

广泛阅读可以提高考生的阅读理解能力,也可以巩固和提高语言应用能力,达到事半功倍的效果。考生在备考阶段应该熟记相关词汇、透彻理解文章,对题目解析和长难句分析应该细心揣摩,领悟阅读类题目的出题思路和解题技巧。编撰此书的初衷就是力求提高考生的应试水平和阅读理解能力,不辜负考生的期望和追求知识的挚诚。

本丛书作者长期从事同等学力申请硕士学位英语考试命题、阅卷与辅导,对同等学力申请硕士学位英语考试的考点非常熟悉。他们有相当丰富的辅导和教学工作经验,深谙命题规律和出题的动态,从而使本丛书具有极高的权威性。本丛书的出版凝结着参与编写的专家学者多年教学、命题和评卷的经验。

本书是北大清华英语辅导教师及原同等学力申请硕士学位英语考试命题组的专家、教授智慧和劳动的结晶,是一份宝贵的资料。其中的每一道试题,既反映了同等学力申请硕士学位英语考试大纲对考生基础知识、能力和水平的要求,又蕴涵着命题的指导思想、基本原则和趋势。因此,对照考试大纲研究这些试题,考生不仅可以了解同等学力申请硕士学位英语考试的全貌,而且可以方便地了解有关试题和信息,从中发现规律,归纳出各部分内容的重点、难点以及常考的题型,进一步把握考试的特点及命题的思路和规律,从而从容应试、轻取高分。

实践证明,一本好的复习资料能够帮助考生收到事半功倍的良好效果。强调实用性、针对性和有效性是本书的鲜明特点。希望本书能够帮助考生掌握和应用科学的解题思路和方法,强化实践、提高成绩,从而增强应试信心,真正提高自己的英语水平,最后蟾宫折桂,赢得考试高分。

参加本书编写的除了主编成芬外,还有谭莉、王新会、赵艳萍、吴盈敏、崔杰凯、欧阳少波、张晓燕、张孜、江海波、刘仕文、宋纪新、杨勇、王宁、张磊、崔军胜、程立元、陈金贞、张杰、管卫勇、孙遥遥、洪潇、李征、罗福生、郭庆、梅涛、陈娜等同志,北京大学光华管理学院和清华大学经管学院的部分专家教授付出了大量辛勤的劳动,在此一并表示感谢。

本套丛书附有超值赠送服务。凡是购买本书者,都将免费获得由辅导名师主讲的价值500元的精品学习课程。考生可以登录 test100.org,免费注册“登录名”和“密码”,“登录系统”,进行“学习卡注册”,然后可以自由选择“外语类”中的“同等学力申硕”辅导课程进行学习。另外,考生点击“充值卡图书资料下载”,输入卡号和密码,可以下载写作押题20篇与参考范文。

由于时间仓促,错误和纰漏之处在所难免,诚望广大读者批评指正。

全国同等学力申请硕士学位英语考试命题研究组

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第一部分 近年同等学力申请 硕士学位英语阅读理解真题与解析

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2013 年同等学力申请硕士学位英语阅读理解试题

Part III Reading Comprehension (25 points)

Section A

Directions: In this section, there are four passages followed by questions or unfinished statements, each with four suggested answers A, B, C and D. Choose the best answer and mark your answer on the **Answer Sheet**.

Passage One

Five or six years ago, I attended a lecture on the science of attention. A philosopher who conducts research in the medical school was talking about attention blindness, the basic feature of the human brain that, when we concentrate intensely on one task, causes us to miss just about everything else. Because we can't see what we can't see, our lecturer was determined to catch us in the act. He has us watch a video of six people tossing basketballs back and forth, three in white shirts and three in black, and our task was to keep track only of the tosses among the people in white. The tape rolled, and everyone began counting.

Everyone except me. I'm dyslexic (有阅读障碍的), and the moment I saw that grainy tape with the confusing basketball tossers, I knew I wouldn't be able to keep track of their movements, so I let my mind wander. My curiosity was aroused, though, when about 30 seconds into the tape, a gorilla (大猩猩) came in among the players. She (we later learned a female student was in the gorilla suit) stared at the camera, thumped her chest, and then strode away while they continued

When the tape stopped, the philosopher asked how many people had counted at least a dozen basketball tosses. Hands went up all over. He then asked who had counted 13, 14, and congratulated those who'd scored the perfect 15. Then he asked, "And who saw the gorilla?"

I raised my hand and was surprised to discover I was the only person at my table and one of only three or four in the large room to do so. He'd set us up, trapping us in our own attention blindness. Yes, there had been a trick, but he wasn't the one who had played it on us. By concentrating so hard on counting, we had managed to miss the gorilla in the midst.

21. This passage describes _____.
A. a basketball match
B. an experiment
C. a philosopher
D. a gorilla
22. "Attention blindness" refers to _____.
A. the fact that one can't see what one can't see
B. seeing one thing while missing all else
C. keeping track of just about everything
D. the condition of being blind to details
23. "Catch us in the act" (Para. 1) is closest in meaning to "find us _____.
A. doing something improper
B. sleeping during the lecture
C. counting the basketball tosses
D. failing to notice something within sight
24. How many people in the room saw the gorilla in the video?
A. 1. B. 3 or 4. C. 13 or 14. D. 15.
25. Whom does "he" (last paragraph) refer to?
A. The author. B. The gorilla.
C. The lecturer. D. The student.

There are few sadder sights than a pile of fan letters, lovingly decorated with hand drawings, suffering in a bin. The sparkly envelopes were addressed to Taylor Swift, a pop star much beloved by teenage and pre-teen girls.

“Dear Taylor,” read one discarded message, “I love you so much! You’re the best! And you’re really beautiful and cute! I’m really enjoying your songs.”

This along with hundreds of other similar letters sent from around the world, was discovered in a Nashville recycling disposal unit by a local woman. Swift's management was quick to reassure her admirers that they had been thrown out accidentally. The response may come as a disappointment to any devotee who imagines, at they compose their letters, that Swift makes time to view each one personally.

Dealing with piles of fan mail is, however, an administrative burden for most celebrities.



While some celebrities do like to go through their mail personally, the majority simply do not have time. But the fate of their correspondence is something most committed fans will not wish to dwell on, says Lynn Zubernis, an expert in the psychology of fandom at West Chester University.

“There’s this little bit of every fan that thinks theirs will be the one that stands out—it’s not an expectation, but a hope that theirs will be seen by the celebrity.”

While the relationship between the fan and the celebrity may exist only in the mind of the former, it stems from a deeply-rooted human need for community and belonging, Zubernis believes. As a result, even receiving a mass-produced letter of acknowledgement and a photo stamped with a reproduced signature can be a powerful experience.

“People have a tremendous need to connect with the person they are idolizing (偶像化)”, she says, “They can’t ring them up and say, ‘Can we have coffee’? It’s not about the autograph (签名). It’s about the moment of connection.”

26. Which of the following statements is true?
- A. The letters in the bin were exaggerating.
 - B. Some letters to Swift were thrown away unread.
 - C. A woman discovered the letters and discarded them.
 - D. Poorly decorated letters were left unread.
27. Swift’s management claimed that _____.
A. Swift had read each one of the letters
B. fans could trust them with their letters
C. they were quick in response to the incident
D. they didn’t intend to throw away the letters
28. Most celebrities _____.
A. are too busy to read fan mail
B. are afraid of receiving fan mail
C. try their best to read fan mail themselves
D. care about the fate of fan mail
29. According to Zubernis, fans want their letters to be read because they _____.
A. hope to show their hand drawings
B. want the celebrities to see their talent
C. desire to get connected with the stars
D. dream of getting a photo of the stars
30. Which of the following will fans cherish the most?
A. The feeling of being related to their stars.
B. The sense of being similar to their stars.
C. The time spent with their stars.
D. The autograph of their stars.

Passage Three

Facelift (紧肤术) followed by a week on a beach in Thailand? Hip surgery with a side of shopping in Singapore? Over the last 10 years, Asia's rise on the medical tourism scene has been quick. Eastern nations dominate the global scene. Now Bali wants a slice of the action.

The Indonesian island recently opened its first facility specifically targeting medical tourists with packages and services, Bali International Medical Centre (BIMC) Nsa Dua. BIMC already has an international hospital in Kuta, which opened in 1998.

The new internationally managed facility offers surgical and non-surgical cosmetic procedures and dental care.

Unlike most of the region's hospitals, BIMC is designed to feel more like a spa or resort (度假村) than a medical facility.

The 50-bed hospital has a 24-hour medical emergency entrance and hotel-like lobby at the front of the building servicing the hospital's medical, and dental centers.

If you're a celebrity who doesn't want everyone to know you're here for a bit of lipo (吸脂术), no worries. There's a private entrance that leads to the CosMedic Centre, which offers views of a golf course.

BIMC has even teamed up with the nearby Courtyard by Marriott Bali, which provides specific after-care services like tailor-made meals and wellness programs for patients.

Latest technology and cool interiors are a start, but breaking into a regional industry that already has some of the world's top international hospitals will be tough, says Josef Woodman, CEO of U.S. base medical travel consumer guide Patients Beyond Borders (PBB).

"As a newcomer, Bali faces stiff competition from nearby international healthcare providers. To compete, Bali will need to demonstrate a quality level of care and promote its services to the region and the world. On the positive side, Bali is blessed as one of the region's safest, most popular tourist destinations, with a built-in potential to attract medical travelers."

The Indonesian island couldn't have picked a better time to get into the game, says PBB. "The world population is aging and becoming wealthier at rates that surpass the availability of quality healthcare resources," says the company's research.

31. What does "medical tourism" (Para. 1) probably mean?

- A. Treating a disease during a trip.
- B. Attracting patients with package tours.
- C. Cosmetic treatment and a tour in one.
- D. Turning hospitals into tourist attractions.

32. How does BIMC differ from regular hospitals?

- A. It offers cosmetic surgery.
- B. It has better environment and services.
- C. It accepts international patients.
- D. It has more beds and longer service hours.

33. BIMC Wishes to attract celebrities with its _____.

- A. privacy measures
C. free golf course
- B. first-class design
D. tailor-made meals
34. According to Woodman, BIMC _____.
- A. threatens its regional competitors
B. will soon take the lead in the industry
C. needs further improvement
D. faces both challenges and opportunities
35. What can be concluded from the last paragraph?
- A. The population is developing faster than medical resources.
B. Healthcare is hardly available for the aging population.
C. The world is in need of more quality medical care.
D. The world population is becoming older and richer.

Passage Four

For many of us, asking for help is a difficult concept. We may feel as if we are admitting a weakness that the world would not have known about, had we not asked for help.

Ironically, it's been my experience that people who are able to deliver well-positioned requests for help are seen as very strong individuals. When they demonstrate the humility (谦卑) to ask for help, they earn the respect of others. People who receive a heartfelt request for help are usually honored by the request. In turn, we are strengthened by the very help that is provided.

One of my clients (we'll call her Kira) recently made a shift in how she was interacting with her boss. When asked to prepare presentations, she assumed that she was expected to go away, develop the content, deliver it at the required meeting and then wait for feedback from her boss. Her boss was highly regarded for the impact of his presentations, while Kira often felt that her presentations were lacking. When she took a hard look at how his approach was working for her, Kira recognized that she had not yet made use of her boss's support. She could learn far more about creating attractive presentations by walking through a draft with her boss—focusing on the content plus her delivery—and obtaining feedback earlier in the process rather than at the back end. So she made the request for his support.

The outcome? Her boss was delighted to coach Kira and was enthusiastic about the opportunity to put into use his own strength by teaching presentation skills more effectively to her. By taking the time to work together on preparation for a number of Kira's key presentations, she benefited from her boss's thought process and was able to distinguish the critical components to enhance her own presentations. Kira's presentations now have punch!

Some of us are uncomfortable asking for help because we believe that our request places burdens on the other person. Ironically, we may be missing an opportunity to show others how we value and respect them. People who know you and think well of you are often highly motivated to help. Furthermore, the more specific you can be about what you need from them, the easier it is for them to assist you.

36. Many people are unwilling to ask for help because they _____.
 A. are confident of themselves
 B. do not trust other people
 C. are ashamed of doing so
 D. do not think it necessary
37. Which of the following may the author agree with
 A. Asking for help means admitting weaknesses.
 B. Helping others is helping oneself.
 C. Well-positioned requests for help are welcomed.
 D. Weak people often need more help.
38. Kira's request for help _____.
 A. turned out rewarding
 B. was turned down
 C. led to her promotion
 D. benefited her boss in return
39. "Kira's presentations now have punch" means her presentations are _____.
 A. forceful
 B. controversial
 C. well received
 D. highly motivating
40. The purpose of the passage is to _____.
 A. illustrate how to ask for help
 B. show the importance of mutual help
 C. call for attention to others' requests
 D. encourage people to ask for help

Section B

Directions: In this section, you are required to read one quoted blog and the comments on it. The blog and comments are followed by questions or unfinished statements, each with four suggested answers A, B, C and D. Choose the best answer and mark your answer on the **Answer Sheet**.

A fascinating new study reveals that Americans are more likely to call their children "intelligent," while European parents focus on happiness and balance.

Here's what one parent had to say about the intelligence of her 3-year-old, which was apparent to her from the very first moments of her life:

I have this vivid memory, when she was born, of them taking her to clean her off. . . And she was looking all around. . . She was alert from the very first second. . . I took her out when she was six weeks old to a shopping mall to have her picture taken—people would stop me and say, "What an alert baby." One guy stopped me and said, "Lady, she was an intelligent baby."

Not only are Americans far more likely to focus on their children's intelligence and cognitive skills, they are also far less likely to describe them as "happy" or "easy" children to parent.

"The U. S.'s unhealthy interest in cognitive development in the early years overlooks so much else," the researchers told us.

Comment 1:

Probably indicates more about differences in cultural attitudes towards humility and boasting

than about parenting styles. Here in the Netherlands if someone called their child “intelligent”, I’d be rolling my eyes, both because it’s probably biased and overstated and because it’s just a rotten thing to draw attention to; as if it’s all about whose child is “better”. Life isn’t that much of a damn contest to us.

Comment 2:

Agreed! That would apply in Sweden too. Parenting is more focused on the child’s well-being than social competition (there may be pressures here too, but it is not socially acceptable to express those things).

Comment 3:

I agree and I live in the U. S. Parents’ opinions of their children’s intellect are definitely biased and overstated. It is the most annoying thing to listen to. Being “advanced” at a young age has little if anything to do with their ability to learn as they get older and EVERY child is a genius, if you give them a chance and an ear to listen to them. The happier the kid is, the smarter they will be. Happy and healthy is key.

41. The passage is mainly concerned with cultural differences in _____.
 A. bringing up one’s children B. describing one’s children
 C. social contests D. choosing a place to live in
42. The word “alert” (Para. 3) is closest in meaning to “_____”.
 A. intelligent B. easy-going
 C. quick at noticing things D. happy
43. According to Comment 1, in the Netherlands, calling one’s own child “intelligent” is _____.
 A. boasting B. acceptable C. encouraging D. reasonable
44. What nationality is the writer of Comment 2 _____.
 A. Dutch. B. American. C. Swedish. D. French.
45. All of the following are true of Comment 3 EXCEPT that _____.
 A. it agrees with all the other comments
 B. being happy and healthy is important
 C. being intelligent at a young age makes no sense
 D. children’s intellect varies from person to person

参考答案与解析

Section A

Passage One

21. 【答案】B

【考点分析】本题考核的知识点是：主要内容分析。

【解析】通读全文可知,本篇旨在向我们讲述一个哲学家所做的实验:当我们全神贯注于一项任务时,会使我们错过其他的一切。所以答案为 B。

【干扰项分析】A 项“一场篮球赛”不正确,篮球赛是实验的内容。C 项“哲学家”不正确,文中讲的是这名哲学家做的实验。D 项“大猩猩”不正确,这是实验中的一部分。

【篇章整体把握】文章第一段第二句讲到,一位在医学院进行研究的哲学家正在谈论注意力盲区,这是人脑的基本特征——当我们全神贯注于一项任务时,会使我们错过其他的一切。

22. 【答案】B

【考点分析】本题考核的知识点是:细节分析。

【解析】根据第一段第二句可知,一位在医学院进行研究的哲学家正在谈论注意力盲区,这是人脑的基本特征——当我们全神贯注于一项任务时,会使我们错过其他的一切。所以答案为 B。

【干扰项分析】A 项“人们看不见他们看不见的事这一事实”不正确,不符合原意。C 项“注意每一件事”不正确。D 项“对细节视而不见的情况”不正确,不符合原意。

【篇章整体把握】文章第一段第二句后半句讲到,当我们全神贯注于一项任务时,会使我们错过其他的一切。

23. 【答案】D

【考点分析】本题考核的知识点是:具体细节。

【解析】根据第一段第二句可知,当我们全神贯注于一项任务时,会使我们错过其他的一切。因为我们不会理解我们看不到的东西,所以我们的讲师决定用实际行动来解释。讲师是要我们发现自己没有看到视野内的一些东西。所以答案为 D。

【干扰项分析】A 项“做不道德的事情”不正确,文中并未提及。B 项“演讲时睡觉”不正确,文中并未提到这点。C 项“数投篮”不正确,这是实验的一部分,与题目内容无关。

【篇章整体把握】文章第一段第二句后半句和第三句讲到,当我们全神贯注于一项任务时,会使我们错过其他的一切。因为我们不会理解我们看不到的东西。于是,哲学家决定做实验证明给我们看。

24. 【答案】B

【考点分析】本题考核的知识点是:具体细节。

【解析】根据最后一段第一句可知,“我”举起了我的手,并惊讶地发现我是我桌子上唯一举手的人,也是这个大房间内举手的三四人之一。所以答案为 B。

【干扰项分析】A 项“1 个”不正确,文中只是说他是他们桌子上唯一举手的人。C 项“13 到 14 个人”不正确,文中说的是谁的统计数字是 13 和 14。D 项“15 个”不正确,文中说的是祝贺那些得到完美分数 15 分的人。

【篇章整体把握】文章最后一段第一句可知,“我”举起了我的手,并惊讶地发现我是我桌子上唯一举手的人,也是这个大房间内举手的三四人之一。

25. 【答案】C

【考点分析】本题考核的知识点是:细节分析。

【解析】分析画线单词所在句可知,此处的 he 指的是讲师 the lecturer。所以答案为 C。

【干扰项分析】A 项“作者”不正确,文中作者提到自己时,使用的是 I。B 项“大猩猩”不

正确,猩猩是实验的一部分,并不是给我们做实验的人。D项“学生”不正确,学生是实验的参与者,并不是给我们做实验的人。

【篇章整体把握】文章最后一段第二句和第三句讲到,他给我们设了一个圈套,诱使我们自己出现注意力盲区。是的,这是一个把戏,但他不是那个对我们耍把戏的人。

参考译文

五六年前,我参加了一个关于注意力科学的讲座。一位在医学院进行研究的哲学家正在谈论注意力盲区,这是人脑的基本特征——当我们全神贯注于一项任务时,会使我们错过其他的一切。因为我们不会理解我们看不到的东西,所以我们的讲师决定用实际行动来解释。他让我们看一段6人来回投篮球的视频,其中三人穿白着衬衫,三人穿着黑衬衫,而我们的任务是只记录穿白衬衫的人的投篮情况。录像带开始播放,所有人都开始计数。

所有的人中不包括我。我有阅读障碍的,我一看到灰白录像带中那一群令人困惑的篮球投手,我就知道我无法跟上他们的运动,所以我让自己的思想开始游荡。我的好奇心被调动起来,但是,当录像带播放到大约 30 秒时,一只大猩猩来到了球员之中。她(我们后来知道这是一个穿着大猩猩服装的女学生)盯着相机,拍打着胸,然后大步离开,而球员继续传球。

当录像带播放停止,哲学家问有多少人统计出至少投了多少球。大家都把手举了起来。然后他问谁的统计数字是 13 和 14,并祝贺那些得到完美分数 15 分的人。然后他问,“谁看见大猩猩了吗?”

我举起了我的手,并惊讶地发现我是我桌子上唯一举手的人,也是这个大房间内举手的三四人之一。他给我们设了一个圈套,诱使我们自己出现注意力盲区。是的,这是一个把戏,但他不是那个对我们耍把戏的人。通过集中注意力计数,我们设法错过了其中的大猩猩。

Passage Two

26.【答案】B

【考点分析】本题考核的知识点是：具体细节。

【解析】根据前三段内容可知,粉丝寄给斯威夫特的很多精心设计的手绘和信件没被阅读就被扔掉了。所以答案为 B。

【干扰项分析】A项“垃圾桶中的信件很夸张”不正确,只是说很多信经过精心设计。C项“一名妇女发现这些信,并丢弃了它们”不正确,并非这名妇女丢弃的。C项“设计糟糕的信件没被阅读”不正确,文中说很多精心设计的手绘和信件没被阅读。

【篇章整体把握】文章第三段第一句讲到,这一封连同其他成百上千封类似的来自世界各地的信件被一个当地妇女在纳什维尔回收处理中心发现。

27.【答案】D

【考点分析】本题考核的知识点是：具体细节。

【解析】根据第三段第二句可知,斯威夫特的管理人员迅速安抚她的仰慕者,称信件是不小心被扔掉的。所以答案为 D。

【干扰项分析】A项“斯威夫特阅读过一封信件”不正确,文中并未提及。B项“粉丝可

以相信他们的信件收到妥善处置”不正确,文中并未提到这点。C项“他们对该事件反应很及时”不正确,可以推测,但是并非他们声明的内容。

【篇章整体把握】文章第三段第二句可知,斯威夫特的管理人员称信件是不小心被扔掉的,以安抚粉丝。

28.【答案】A

【考点分析】本题考核的知识点是:具体细节。

【解析】根据第四段第二句可知,虽然一些名人确实喜欢亲自看邮件,但大多数是根本没有时间看。所以答案为A。

【干扰项分析】B项“恐惧收到粉丝信件”不正确,文中只是说处理成堆的粉丝邮件是一种管理负担。C项“尽量自己阅读信件”不正确,文中说一些名人确实喜欢亲自看邮件,但大多数是根本没有时间看。D项“关注粉丝信件的命运”不正确,文中也未提到这点。

【篇章整体把握】文章第四段讲到,对于大多数名人来说,处理成堆的粉丝邮件是一种管理负担。虽然一些名人确实喜欢亲自看邮件,但大多数是根本没有时间看。所以,粉丝是不会希望知道他们信件的命运的。

29.【答案】C

【考点分析】本题考核的知识点是:细节分析。

【解析】根据最后一段内容可知,粉丝想要自己的信被看到是因为他们想与明星有联系。所以答案为C。

【干扰项分析】A项“希望展示他们的手绘图形”不正确,文中并未提及。B项“想要名人发现他们的才能”不正确,文中并未提到这点。D项“梦想得到签名照”不正确,文中说到这不是签名的事情,而是产生关联的时刻。

【篇章整体把握】文章最后一段讲到,人们强烈需要与自己崇拜的人联系起来,他们不能给他们打电话说,“我们可以喝杯咖啡吗?这不是签名的事情,而是产生关联的时刻。”

30.【答案】A

【考点分析】本题考核的知识点是:细节分析。

【解析】根据最后一段内容可知,粉丝最珍惜的是自己与崇拜的人联系起来的感受。所以答案为A。

【干扰项分析】B项“与他们偶像相似的感觉”不正确,文中并未提及。C项“与明星共度时光”不正确,文中并未提到这点。D项“明星的亲笔签名”不正确,文中说这不是签名的事情,而是产生关联的时刻。

【篇章整体把握】文章倒数第一段和第二段讲到,Zuberuis相信,虽然粉丝和名人之间的关系可能只存在于粉丝心里,但人们强烈需要与自己崇拜的人联系起来。

参考译文

没有比一堆粉丝精心设计的手绘被丢进垃圾桶更凄惨的景象了。许多耀眼的信封被寄往泰勒·斯威夫特那里,这是一位深受十几岁甚至更年轻的女孩喜爱的流行歌星。

一封被丢弃的信中写道:“亲爱的泰勒,我很爱你!你是最棒的!你是如此漂亮、如此可爱!我真的很喜欢你的歌!”

这一封连同其他成百上千封类似的来自世界各地的信件被一个当地妇女在纳什维尔回