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# 阅读 思路解析

文都考研英语命题研究组 策划

■ 何凯文◎编著

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刘岩

2018年3月

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# 前 言

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素来在考研的江湖中就流传着这样一句话：“得阅读者得天下。”阅读作为考研英语中的重头戏，在很大程度上决定了英语科目的成败，甚至还会决定整个考研的成败，因此在教学中师生对阅读都非常重视，课上和课下的投入都很大。但是，在花费了大量的时间之后，收效却并不像预期的那样理想。我们在阅读文章的时候，还是习惯性地把重心放到查单词和分析句子结构上，这就是最大的误区。查单词、分析句子不应该是阅读教学的主体部分，虽然阅读能力的提高依赖于认识单词的能力和句子能力的提高，但这绝对不是说单词知道了，句子读懂了，阅读能力就一定能提高。所以在教学中，不仅要有专门的词汇讲解课程，有专门的长难句分析课程，更应该有专门的阅读思路解析课程，而这本书就是一本纯粹的阅读思路教材。

本书讨论了考研英语阅读考试中的三个主体部分：原文、题干、选项。从阅读的角度讲，对于原文的把握应该抓住文章的主题和各段的大意，因此在每篇文章后面我们都配上了主题分析和段落大意解析，以帮助同学们准确把握全文；同时也标注了文章的出处，为同学们课外阅读指明了方向。

就题干来讲，题干是做题时的路标，必须清晰地知道题干的指令，而路标越少，在定位的时候就越方便和明了。因此本书将题干分为6种题型：主题题、例证题、推理题、细节题、词汇题和态度题。在本书第一章中，就详细地讲解了这6种题型的识别方法和解题流程，这样考生在分析真题的时候就能很轻松地进入解题模式。

选项是考研英语阅读中最有特色的部分，很多同学在已读懂全文、把握准题干的情况下依然会铩羽而归，并且往往是在四个选项中排除了两个选项，剩下两个选项，然后在这剩下的两个选项中选错了。这是由于考研英语阅读选项间的区分度不大，并且有属于自己的选择标准，而本书就是重点分析这些让考生感到疑惑的选项，尤其是很多考生在阅读了几乎所有的考研辅导书后都不能思考清楚的选项。我坚信同学们一定能从这本书中找到最合理的解释，并且在下次面对这样的题目时能作出正确的选择。

正是基于考研英语阅读的以上特点,本书的所有分析材料和题目都来自考研英语真题,主要是从2006年到2018年的真题。这本书倾注了我多年阅读教学的心血,是当下阅读类图书中难得一见的分析很翔实的书籍。每道题之后都配有:题型识别、题干定位、思路解析、选项分析四个格式化的分析流程。只要同学们能在这本书的指导下把这260道题分析清楚,把握透彻,相信都能在2019年的考研英语阅读中获得好成绩。当然这本书肯定也会有一些不足之处,我也期待着同学们能把你们的阅读心得和建议与我分享,我们的网络互动平台包括QQ(576728297)、新浪微博(何凯文)和微信(kkenglish)在这里可以把我们的课堂延续,把我们的阅读延续。

何凯文(KK)

2018年3月

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# 目 录

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|                               |     |
|-------------------------------|-----|
| 第一章 考研英语阅读理解概论 .....          | 1   |
| 第一节 考研英语阅读6大题型 .....          | 1   |
| 第二节 阅读理解解题过程中的6种语言现象 .....    | 17  |
| 第三节 对于选项的特别说明 .....           | 19  |
| 第二章 历年真题阅读思路解析 .....          | 27  |
| 2006年阅读理解真题 .....             | 27  |
| 2007年阅读理解真题 .....             | 52  |
| 2008年阅读理解真题 .....             | 75  |
| 2009年阅读理解真题 .....             | 99  |
| 2010年阅读理解真题 .....             | 121 |
| 2011年阅读理解真题 .....             | 144 |
| 2012年阅读理解真题 .....             | 165 |
| 2013年阅读理解真题 .....             | 186 |
| 2014年阅读理解真题 .....             | 209 |
| 2015年阅读理解真题 .....             | 231 |
| 2016年阅读理解真题 .....             | 255 |
| 2017年阅读理解真题 .....             | 278 |
| 2018年阅读理解真题 .....             | 304 |
| 附赠:1997—2005年考研英语阅读理解真题 ..... | 326 |
| 1997—2005年考研英语阅读理解真题答案 .....  | 380 |

# 第一章

## 考研英语阅读理解概论

### 第一节 考研英语阅读6大题型

#### 一、考查内容

《2018年全国硕士研究生招生考试英语(一)考试大纲》在阅读理解部分要求考生应能读懂选自各类书籍和报刊的不同类型的文字材料(生词量不超过所读材料总词汇量的3%),还应能读懂与本人学习或工作有关的文献资料、技术说明和产品介绍等。对所读材料,考生应能:

1. 理解主旨要义;
2. 理解文中的具体信息;
3. 理解文中的概念性含义;
4. 进行有关的判断、推理和引申;
5. 根据上下文推测生词的词义;
6. 理解文章的总体结构以及上下文之间的关系;
7. 理解作者的意图、观点或态度;
8. 区分论点和论据。

#### 二、题型概述

为了考查考生以上8种能力,考研英语在阅读理解部分一共设计了6种题型:

1. 主题题(主要考查理解全文主旨要义的能力)
2. 例证题,也叫局部主题题(主要考查区分论点和论据的能力)
3. 推理题
  - (1) 细节型推理题(主要考查理解文中的具体信息和概念性的含义的能力)
  - (2) 段落型推理题(主要考查理解文中的具体信息和概念性的含义的能力,单句之间、段落之间的关系的能力,进行有关的判断、推理和引申的能力)
  - (3) 全文型推理题(主要考查理解文中的具体信息和概念性的含义的能力,理解文章的总体结构的能力)
4. 细节题(主要考查理解文中的具体信息和概念性的含义的能力,理解文章的总体结构以及单句之间、段落之间的关系的能力)
5. 词汇题(主要考查根据上下文推测词义的能力)
6. 态度题(主要考查理解作者的意图、观点或态度的能力)

#### 三、解题流程

对于上述6大题型,我们有以下相对标准化的解题流程。

## 主题题

## (一) 识别

题干中出现 subject, summarize, main idea, mainly about, best title, primarily about, main topic 等表达方式的时候可以判定为主题题。

## (二) 实质

对论点或者论题提问。

## (三) 解题方法

## 1. 寻找主题句

## A. 主题句的特征

主题句通常是一个概括总结性的结论或者判断。

## B. 主题句的位置

出现在文章首段首句;

出现在文章开头转折处;

出现在文章开头现象结束处。

## 2. 寻找主体词

在主题句中出现;

在首段中多次出现;

在全文中多次出现;

在题干中多次出现。

## (四) 解题原则

1. 正确选项不能是描述细节(范围过小);
2. 正确选项中不能包含无依据信息(范围过大);
3. 正确选项中应该包含主体词或其同义替换词;
4. 优先考虑议论文的标题。

## (五) 范例解析

## 例

While still catching up to men in some spheres of modern life, women appear to be way ahead in at least one undesirable category. "Women are particularly susceptible to developing depression and anxiety disorders in response to stress compared to men," according to Dr. Yehuda, chief psychiatrist at New York's Veteran's Administration Hospital.

Studies of both animals and humans have shown that sex hormones somehow affect the stress response, causing females under stress to produce more of the trigger chemicals than do males under the same conditions. In several of the studies, when stressed-out female rats had their ovaries (the female reproductive organs) removed, their chemical responses became equal to those of the males.

Adding to a woman's increased dose of stress chemicals, are her increased "opportunities" for stress. "It's not necessarily that women don't cope as well. It's just that they have so much more to

cope with,” says Dr. Yehuda. “Their capacity for tolerating stress may even be greater than men’s,” she observes, “it’s just that they’re dealing with so many more things that they become worn out from it more visibly and sooner.”

Dr. Yehuda notes another difference between the sexes. “I think that the kinds of things that women are exposed to tend to be in more of a chronic or repeated nature. Men go to war and are exposed to combat stress. Men are exposed to more acts of random physical violence. The kinds of interpersonal violence that women are exposed to tend to be in domestic situations, by, unfortunately, parents or other family members, and they tend not to be one-shot deals. The wear-and-tear that comes from these longer relationships can be quite devastating.”

Adeline Alvarez married at 18 and gave birth to a son, but was determined to finish college. “I struggled a lot to get the college degree. I was living in so much frustration that that was my escape, to go to school, and get ahead and do better.” Later, her marriage ended and she became a single mother. “It’s the hardest thing to take care of a teenager, have a job, pay the rent, pay the car payment, and pay the debt. I lived from paycheck to paycheck.”

Not everyone experiences the kinds of severe chronic stresses Alvarez describes. But most women today are coping with a lot of obligations, with few breaks, and feeling the strain. Alvarez’s experience demonstrates the importance of finding ways to diffuse stress before it threatens your health and your ability to function.

25. Which of the following would be the best title for the text?

下面哪个选项最适合作为本文的标题?

- |  |                |
|--|----------------|
| [A] Strain of Stress: No Way Out?          | 压力紧张:没有解决的方法吗? |
| [B] Responses to Stress: Gender Difference | 对压力的反应:性别差异    |
| [C] Stress Analysis: What Chemicals Say    | 压力分析:看看化学物质怎么说 |
| [D] Gender Inequality: Women Under Stress  | 性别不平等:压力下的女人   |

◀题型识别▶ 主题题

◀题干定位▶ 需找出原文主题句和主体词。文中第一句就引出了文章主题:女性更容易受到压力的负面影响,之后各段就展开讨论。主体词在文中就两个:women 和 stress。

◀思路解析▶ 对于主题题而言,通常主体词或者主体词的替换词是应该出现在选项中的,并且要注意选项范围的大小,太小就流于细节,太大就会超出文章讨论的范围,此题中 women 和 stress 为主体词,应该在正确答案中出现。

◀选项分析▶ [D] Gender Inequality: Women Under Stress 包含 women 和 stress 这两个主体词;该项正确。

[C] Stress Analysis: What Chemicals Say 只是论证过程中的细节;

[A] Strain of Stress: No Way Out? 没有谈及女性且没有结论;

[B] Responses to Stress: Gender Difference 这是一个干扰选项,范围过大,这篇文章只在说女性,并没有谈及男性的具体情况,所以还谈不上性别上的不同。

**特别说明**

当题目是正副标题的时候,通常是用论点和论题给出的,这里所说的论点是一个结论,论题是具体谈论的对象。

**例证题****(一) 识别**

题干中出现 example, case, demonstrate, illustrate 等词的时候可判定为例证题(即局部主题题)。

**(二) 解题思路**

例子是为观点和结论服务的,寻找到例子对应的观点或结论,通常往上或者往下寻找,观点和结论也可以在本句中。

**(三) 错误选项特征**

1. 就事论事
2. 自我总结

**(四) 范例解析****例一**

In 1784, five years before he became president of the United States, George Washington, 52, was nearly toothless. So he hired a dentist to transplant nine teeth into his jaw—having extracted them from the mouths of his slaves.

That's a far different image from the cherry-tree-chopping George most people remember from their history books. But recently, many historians have begun to focus on the roles slavery played in the lives of the founding generation. They have been spurred in part by DNA evidence made available in 1998, which almost certainly proved Thomas Jefferson had fathered at least one child with his slave Sally Hemings. And only over the past 30 years have scholars examined history from the bottom up. Works of several historians reveal the moral compromises made by the nation's early leaders and the fragile nature of the country's infancy. More significantly, they argue that many of the Founding Fathers knew slavery was wrong—and yet most did little to fight it.

36. George Washington's dental surgery is mentioned to \_\_\_\_\_.

文中提及乔治·华盛顿的牙齿手术是为了\_\_\_\_\_。

[A] show the primitive medical practice in the past

展示过去原始的医学实践

[B] demonstrate the cruelty of slavery in his days

展现在他的那个年代奴隶制度的残忍

[C] stress the role of slaves in the U. S. history

强调奴隶在美国历史中的作用

[D] reveal some unknown aspect of his life

揭示他生命中不为人知的某一方面

◀题型识别▶ 例证题

◀题干定位▶ 根据 George Washington's dental surgery 定位到第一段。

◀思路解析▶ 例证题是为观点服务的,第一段只有具体的事实表述,并没有观点,所以第二段开头的句子就很重要了。That's a far different image from the cherry-tree-chopping George most people remember from their history books. (这和大多数人从历史书上所了解的砍樱桃树的乔治的形象太不一样了。)

◀选项分析▶ [D] reveal some unknown aspect of his life 第一段说了一个不被大多数人所知道的事实,正是呼应第二段开头的这个观点,故为正解。

### 特别说明

有学生会纠结于 unknown 是不是全部的人都不知道,是否可以把答案改为: reveal some unknown aspect of his life for most people? 这样改肯定更精确,但是迷惑性就小了,毕竟考研是选拔性考试,同义替换肯定会有信息的丢失,只要和结论有关,加点或减点都是可以接受的,2007年最后一题的D选项加上 major 也是这个道理。

[C] stress the role of slaves in the U. S. history 是根据第二段第二句“*But recently, many historians have begun to focus on the roles slavery played in the lives of the founding generation.*”所设置的干扰选项。排除它有两个方法:

(1) 选项中出现的是 role of slaves, 而原文中出现的是 roles slavery played, 已经偷换概念了。  
(2) but 之后的观点就该和 but 之前的观点不同了, 例子也应该是为 but 前的观点服务的, 而不是为 but 后的观点服务的。

[B] demonstrate the cruelty of slavery in his days 自我总结的主观臆断选项, 不否认这里能看出很残忍, 但是这个例子不是为说明残忍而写的。

[A] show the primitive medical practice in the past 自我总结的主观臆断选项, 不否认这里能看出很原始, 但是这个例子不是为说明原始而写的。

### 例二

Many things make people think artists are weird. But the weirdest may be this: artists' only job is to explore emotions, and yet they choose to focus on the ones that feel bad.

This wasn't always so. The earliest forms of art, like painting and music, are those best suited for expressing joy. But somewhere from the 19th century onward, more artists began seeing happiness as meaningless, phony or, worst of all, boring, as we went from Wordsworth's *Daffodils* to Baudelaire's *Flowers of Evil*.

36. By citing the examples of poets Wordsworth and Baudelaire, the author intends to show that \_\_\_\_\_.  
作者把诗人华兹华斯和波德莱尔当作例子是想要说明 \_\_\_\_\_。

[A] poetry is not as expressive of joy as painting or music  
诗歌并不像绘画或者音乐一样可以传达快乐

[B] art grows out of both positive and negative feelings  
艺术既来源于正面的也来源于负面的情感

- [C] poets today are less skeptical of happiness  
现今的诗人并不像以往的诗人那样对快乐持怀疑态度
- [D] artists have changed their focus of interest  
艺术家已经改变了他们的兴趣点

◀题型识别▶ 例证题

◀题干定位▶ 根据 poets Wordsworth and Baudelaire 定位到第二段。

◀思路解析▶ 例证题的答案应该是寻找例子所对应的观点或结论,第二段第一句“This wasn't always so.”是结论,其后的内容都是论据;但是这句中的指示代词 this 将我们带到上一段: they choose to focus on the ones that feel bad(艺术家选择关注那些感觉不好的情感)。这样完整的结论就是:艺术家们不是一直都关注这些情感的,他们的关注是发生过改变的。

◀选项分析▶ [D] artists have changed their focus of interest 兴趣的关注发生了改变,通过以前的学习,KK 相信用 focus of interest 代替 focus 各位同学就不会再觉得突兀了,我们之前遇到过: scientific evidence = evidence; logical thinking = thinking 的例子。这里再加一个: focus of interest = interest; 只要是和主题结论相关,那么对于这种替换我们是接受的。故该项正确。

[A] poetry is not as expressive of joy as painting or music 自我总结。

[B] art grows out of both positive and negative feelings 自我总结。

[C] poets today are less skeptical of happiness 自我总结,且这个结论和原文相悖。

推理题

(一) 识别

infer, learn, imply, conclude, suggest, indicate 等出现在题干中时,可基本判定其为推理题。

(二) 分类

1. 细节型推理: 题干中包含具体的定位信息(做法同细节题,有时比细节题更简单)。
2. 段落型推理: 题干中包含具体的段落号(从四个选项中寻找定位信息或原文常考出题点)。
3. 全文型推理: 题干中包含主体词或无定位信息(从四个选项中寻找定位信息,或遵循顺序原则)。

(三) 常考出题点

1. 段落首末句、主题句、观点句;
2. 与主题密切相关的细节;
3. 转折的地方;
4. 强调或递进关系的地方。

(四) 实质和解题原则

1. 实质

考研推理题本质上还是一种同义改写,推理通常为正反推理和归纳总结。

2. 解题原则

- (1) 主题大于细节,观点大于论据;
- (2) 推理必须以原文为依据;
- (3) 特别关注转折。

## (五) 范例解析

## 例

The researchers suggest that capuchin monkeys, like humans, are guided by social emotions. In the wild, they are a co-operative, group-living species. Such co-operation is likely to be stable only when each animal feels it is not being cheated. Feelings of righteous indignation, it seems, are not the preserve of people alone. Refusing a lesser reward completely makes these feelings abundantly clear to other members of the group. However, whether such a sense of fairness evolved independently in capuchins and humans, or whether it stems from the common ancestor that the species had 35 million years ago, is, as yet, an unanswered question.

25. What can we infer from the last paragraph?

我们能从最后一段中推测到什么?

[A] Monkeys can be trained to develop social emotions.

猴子可以通过训练发展社会情绪。

[B] Human indignation evolved from an uncertain source.

人类的愤怒情绪不知道从何而来。

[C] Animals usually show their feelings openly as humans do.

动物通常像人类一样公开地展现出它们的情绪。

[D] Cooperation among monkeys remains stable only in the wild.

猴子之间的合作只有在野外才稳定。

◀题型识别▶ 推理题(段落)

◀题干定位▶ 最后一段。

◀思路解析▶ 段落推理题需要将四个选项和原文进行逐一比对,优先考虑和段落观点以及转折处相关的选项。

◀选项分析▶ [A] Monkeys can be trained to develop social emotions. 最后一段第一句: The researchers suggest that capuchin monkeys, like humans, are guided by social emotions. (研究表明,像人一样,猴子也是受社会情绪引导的。)由此可知猴子是不需要训练就会产生社会情绪的,这是猴子天生就会的。

[C] Animals usually show their feelings openly as humans do. 在表达自我情绪的开放程度上,文章没有对人和猴子进行比较。

[D] Cooperation among monkeys remains stable only in the wild. 错误的原因: only in the wild (只有在野外的时候),文中明确表示合作稳定的前提是公平而不是在野外。

[B] Human indignation evolved from an uncertain source. 对应最后一段的转折: However, whether such a sense of fairness evolved independently in capuchins and humans, or whether it stems from the common ancestor that the species had 35 million years ago, is, as yet, an unanswered question. 句式分析后简化为: such a sense of fairness evolved from where is an unanswered question. human indignation 对应 such a sense of fairness, an uncertain source 对应 is an unanswered question,很完美的同义替换。故该项为正确答案。

## 对于段落型推理题的特别说明

段落型推理题的问题很容易识别:What can we infer from the first paragraph? (从第一段中我们能推出什么?)首先明确考研中根本就没有所谓的推理,推理题的做法和细节题的做法是一致的,只是这样设置题干可以扩大命题控制的区域,一个题目在某些情况下甚至相当于四个细节题,早年还有更为“坑人”的命题方式:What can be inferred from the passage? 这样命题其实就是命题人希望试题涵盖更多的测试点,对考生来讲最大的障碍就是 time-consuming(耗时),考生如果将每个选项仔细和原文比对应应该不难找出答案,哪怕费时稍微多一些。但是有的时候我们却遇到命题人为我们设置的另外一个困境:选项和原文比对时,我们很难排除。先看一个例题:

2007 年 Text 4 的最后一题:

It can be inferred from Paragraph 5 that \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] data leakage is more severe in Europe
- [B] FTC's decision is essential to data security
- [C] California takes the lead in security legislation
- [D] legal penalty is a major solution to data leakage

## 原文依据

1. The current state of affairs may have been encouraged—though not justified—by the lack of legal penalty (in America, but not Europe) for data leakage.

2. Until California recently passed a law, American firms did not have to tell anyone, even the victim, when data went astray.

3. That may change fast; lots of proposed data-security legislation is now doing the rounds in Washington, D. C.

4. Meanwhile, the theft of information about some 40 million credit-card accounts in America, disclosed on June 17th, overshadowed a hugely important decision a day earlier by America's Federal Trade Commission (FTC) that puts corporate America on notice that regulators will act if firms fail to provide adequate data security.

## 参考译文

1. 尽管还没有得到证实,但目前这类事件的发生很有可能是因为没有相关法律对信息泄露做出处罚(在美国,不是在欧洲)。

2. 直到最近,加利福尼亚才通过了一项法律,而在此之前,当信息被窃取时,美国的公司不用告知任何人(甚至包括受害人)信息是何时泄露的。

3. 这种情况可能很快就会改变;如今,人们提出的许多信息保护法提议正在华盛顿特区讨论。

4. 同时,6月17日有关大约4000万信用卡账户信息被盗事件的披露给美国联邦贸易委员会在前一天所做的一个重要决定蒙上了阴影,该决定告知全美国公司,如果公司没有提供适当的信息安全保护措施,那么监管人员就会采取行动来保护信息安全。

通过第一句括号中的内容可以排除[A] data leakage is more severe in Europe;

通过第四句我们找到了[B] FTC's decision is essential to data security 的依据;

通过第二句我们又看到了[C] California takes the lead in security legislation 的依据;

通过第一句我们也看到了[D] legal penalty is a major solution to data leakage 的依据。

在考场上很少有同学能在[B][C][D]中笃定地选择出一个正确选项,而在一些辅导书的讲解中,也是非常牵强地给出了一些排除B、C选项的理由,比如说:C选项中的加州只是走到了美国的前面(但是在很多时候这样的表达在其他题目中又是正确的,且这篇文章本来就是主要在说美国的数据泄露问题,笔者不认为这样的表述有问题),B选项中的决定只是important而已,而不是essential(这就更是他们不懂命题人的又一佐证了,essential和important在很多时候都是可以替换的)。总之,似乎这些选项只要到了这些辅导书编写者的手中,总是可以“欲加之罪,何患无辞”,而考生除了有想和写书人决斗的冲动之外,就只有坐化的冷静了。

这就是考研命题人为了体现考研选拔性考试特征而动用的潜规则了:主题为王,结论为王。在文中第一句是论点和结论,而第二、三、四句都是论据,而由于B选项和C选项是源自论据,D选项是源自结论,出身和血统就不一样,一切的挣扎都是徒劳。答案只能是D选项。

这样的题目在段落推理中很常见,再如2004年Text 2的47题:

47. 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.

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 AAA 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).

这三个段落中,第一段是结论,而第二、三段是论据。

且不去讨论A、B、C选项的表述正确与否,只需从in both East and West, Zoë Zysman, companies' names这样的词中即可判定出其源自论据的出身,它们一开始就注定了不能成为正确答案的宿命,无需步步惊心。

因此我的学生在听完课程之后告诉我:“老师,上一个题目中其实我一看到California, FTC我就已经知道它们不可能是答案。”这可能就是在思路明晰之后,技巧的自然浮现吧。当然按照K哥的风格也不会不负责任地给出这样所谓的技巧,但是我们可以得出的结论就是:

段落型推理题在按照常规的解题思路完成后,和主题相关的选项大于和细节相关的选项,和结论相关的选项大于和论据相关的选项。这又是考研的一大特色。因此在解题的过程中一定要关注观点和结论,和观点表达相关的动词在推理题之识别中已经列出。

2006 年 Text 2 的 26 题:

From the first two paragraphs, we learn that \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] the townsfolk deny the RSC's contribution to the town's revenue
- [B] the actors of the RSC imitate Shakespeare on and off stage
- [C] the two branches of the RSC are not on good terms
- [D] the townsfolk earn little from tourism

答案为 A 选项,解题思路就是:第一段是对事实的论述,而第二段第一句就出现了观点,对应该选项。

2008 年 Text 4 的 37 题:

We may infer from the second paragraph that \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] DNA technology has been widely applied to history research
- [B] in its early days the U. S. was confronted with delicate situations
- [C] historians deliberately made up some stories of Jefferson's life
- [D] political compromises are easily found throughout the U. S. history

答案为 B 选项,因为 B 选项正是对应历史学家们著作中的结论,而其他几个选项都是从论据入手的,且是错误的表述。

## 细节题

### (一) 识别

题干中不包含其他题型特征的题为细节题。根据题目类型又可进行如下识别分类:

#### 1. 事实识别

问题中只出现了与本篇文章相关的具体信息,可以用相对明显的文中词汇定位。

#### 2. 因果关系

问题中除了有相对具体的定位信息词外,还有表示因果关系的词汇,在解题的过程中需要重点把握。

#### 3. 观点识别

问题中除了有相对具体的定位信息词之外,还有表示作者观点的词汇,在解题的过程中需要重点把握。

#### 4. which 题型

问题中没有具体的定位信息词,只用 which 提问。

### (二) 解题思路

#### 1. 定位

(1) 寻找题干中的定位词(能缩小搜寻范围的词或是题干中具体的定位词、因果词、观点词、比较词);

(2) 回原文寻找包含定位词的句子(线索句);

(3) 定位词为原文词汇的替换词(上下义词)。