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考研英语 **抢分**™ 系列之真题蓝皮书

2019

# 考研英语 (一) 历年真题抢分精讲 阅读理解分册 ①

○ 商志 主编

深度精讲  
2002-2009年真题

完全应试教学  
考什么教什么

完全贯彻应试教学法 把分数提升到极限

☑ 5大考试题型独立成册

☑ 7大常考题材归类解析

☑ 文章逐篇三层纵深精讲

☑ 逐词逐句详解各个考点



西安交通大学出版社  
XI'AN JIAOTONG UNIVERSITY PRESS

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# 考研英语 (一) 历年真题抢分精讲 阅读理解分册 **上**

○ 商志 主 编  
○ 心一 副主编



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## 内容简介

本书为考研英语(一)历年真题抢分精讲系列之阅读理解分册(上),涵盖2002年至2009年真题共32篇文章。本书准确把握考生复习过程中碰到的主要困难点,用通俗易懂的方法对真题进行全方位、多角度地深度精讲,从而透析命题规律,为考生提供系统的复习方法、解题思路及技巧,真正帮助考生做到“知其然,知其所以然”,快速达到读懂文章和做对题的目的。

### 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

考研英语(一)历年真题抢分精讲. 阅读理解分册. 上/商志主编. —西安:  
西安交通大学出版社,2018.2

ISBN 978-7-5693-0455-8

I. ①考… II. ①商… III. ①英语—阅读教  
学—研究生—入学考试—题解 IV. ①H310.421-44

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2018)第034161号

书 名 考研英语(一)历年真题抢分精讲·阅读理解分册(上)  
主 编 商志  
责任编辑 聂燕

出版发行 西安交通大学出版社  
(西安市兴庆南路10号 邮政编码710049)

网 址 <http://www.xjtupress.com>  
电 话 (029)82668357 82667874(发行中心)  
(029)82668315(总编办)

传 真 (029)82668280

印 刷 三河市燕山印刷有限公司

开 本 787mm×1092mm 1/16 印张 27 字数 566千字

版次印次 2018年4月第1版 2018年4月第1次印刷

书 号 ISBN 978-7-5693-0455-8

定 价 69.80元

读者购书、书店添货,如发现印装质量问题,请与本社发行中心联系、调换。

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# 前言

## 真题都一样，解析大不同！

本套真题解析书之所以备受全国考生推崇，是因为两位主编老师都是有十几年面授辅导经验的全国一线名师，不但能够准确把握考生复习真题过程中碰到的主要困难点，同时能够用通俗易懂的方法对真题进行全方位、多角度地深度精讲，从而透析命题规律，为考生提供系统的复习方法、解题思路及技巧，真正帮助考生做到“知其然，知其所以然”。本套真题解析书的精髓可以用一句话来概括：五大考试题型独立成册，七大常考题材归类解析，文章逐篇三层纵深精讲。

### ▲五大考试题型独立成册

本套真题解析书按照考试题型分成完形+新题型+翻译分册、阅读理解分册（又分为阅读理解分册（上）和阅读理解分册（下）两本）、写作分册。其中，完形+新题型+翻译分册和阅读理解分册（下）附赠2005年至2018年共14套真题试卷。

按考试题型分册是为了让考生能更高效地“吃透真题”。大家都知道，所有的考试题型虽然有一定的必然关联性，但是各题型的考查重点和命题规律、解题思路和方法及复习周期又都不一样。伤其十指，不如断其一指，与其在某一时间段内同时并行复习所有题型，浅尝辄止，不如在某个时间段聚焦纵深复习，吃透某个题型。怎么才能快速吃透某个题型呢？答案很简单：就是在某个时间段内只围绕一个题型进行纵深复习，不断强化训练，不断归纳总结。

掌握到什么程度才算是吃透某个题型呢？

- 一、能够独立相对精准地翻译该题型所有的英语真题原文。
- 二、能够准确理解该题型每篇文章的中心思想、段与段之间的逻辑、句与句之间的关系。
- 三、能够独立归纳总结该题型的命题规律，快速分清正确选项和干扰选项，知其然，知其所以然。同时达到以上三个要求才算是吃透该题型。

### ▲七大常考题材归类解析

编者通过对近20年考研英语真题的分析发现，可以把所有文章（除作文外）分成科学实验类、社会生活类、经济商业类、历史文化类、伦理道德类、科技发展类、环境物种保护类等七大类。文章按此进行分类解析对考生的复习有以下三个好处：

- 一、由于题材相似，所以每一类文章所涉及的背景知识有一定的相似性，通过归类集中讲解，考生可以比较全面、快速地掌握这些相关知识。
- 二、由于题材相似，所以每一类文章会重复出现一些常考词和常考句式，通过对词和句式的重复讲解，考生可以更容易地理解和记忆这些知识点和考点。
- 三、由于题材相似，所以每一类文章的命题规律和考查重点会有一定的相似性，通过重复强化训练，考生可以很清晰直接地掌握这类文章的出题角度和思路。

### ▲文章逐篇三层纵深精讲

考研是考试难度较大的选拔性考试，每个考生的英语基础差别又很大，这就要求本书要有一套适用于不同基础考生的讲解方法，才能帮助考生快速达到读懂文章和做对题的学习目的。基于以上

辅导特点,编者研发出了通俗易懂的三层纵深精讲的辅导体系。

第一个层次讲解:从词的角度解析了高频考词及对应的考试词义,从句的角度循序渐进地讲解了语法、常考句型结构以及中英文的区别,让考生能快速积累考点词及常考重点句型,夯实基础。

第二个层次讲解:帮助考生进行篇章分析,从句的角度通过逻辑关联词、指示代词分析句与句之间的衔接关系;从段的角度通过段落之间的过渡分析段与段之间的逻辑;最后再通过整体把握文章主旨。在每篇文章的篇章分析后会有一篇章结构图,考生可以更便捷、更精准地把握文章的框架和构思。

第三个层次讲解:帮助考生研究命题特点、正确选项的规律性及干扰选项的一致性,在前两个层次讲解的基础上使考生了解命题特点、掌握出题规律。

## 如何使用阅读理解分册?

阅读理解题型在试卷中占比为40%,可谓“得阅读者得天下”。编者认为阅读理解是最好的英语能力训练材料。从篇章结构的角度来看,阅读理解跟完形填空关联;从句与句之间的关系、段与段之间的逻辑以及段落主题的角度来看,跟新题型关联;从文章精读的角度来看,跟翻译关联。所以考生一定要先花大量精力和时间吃透这一题型。

阅读理解分册又分为上、下两本,涵盖从2002年至2018年17套真题里面所有的阅读理解部分,共68篇文章。其中,阅读理解分册(上)涵盖2002年至2009年共32篇文章,阅读理解分册(下)涵盖2010年至2018年共36篇文章。

科学、高效地使用本分册的方法如下:

一、严格按照编者建议的时间自己先做一遍题,然后对答案。每篇文章最后都附有答案速查。

二、进行第一遍精读,背诵文章核心考点词,通篇翻译文章,尤其要重点学习文中长难句的分析和翻译,严格按照翻译的步骤和要求来学习,完成这一阶段的考生会达到词汇、语法、长难句无盲点。

三、进行第二遍精读,考生要重点学习分析、归纳段落主题和段落中句与句的关系,以及掌握如何通过使用逻辑词、指示代词透析段落和句子的逻辑的能力。考生可通过重点复习本书中的语篇透析和篇章分析这两部分内容来系统提升把握文章结构的能力。

四、进行第三遍精读,按照本书循序渐进的学习规律,考生应该重点研究命题规律,考生可重点学习本书快速解题和试题透析这两个版块。这两部分的内容凝聚了编者十几年来的一线教学实践经验和对考题的研究成果,让考生在掌握基本功的基础上运用技巧最终不仅能做对简单题,更能做对难题。

本套真题解析书不仅是一套夯实基本功的必读书籍,更是一套考取高分的应试宝典,考生只要严格按照“基本功——技巧——解题”的次第顺序进行至少三遍研读,一定会做到编者开篇所提倡的“吃透真题”。

最后,送上编者的一句话:**Persistent practice makes fabulous skills!**

编者于北京  
2018年3月

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# 阅读理解(2002—2009)

## 大纲要求

阅读理解 A 节(20 小题):主要考查考生理解主旨要义、具体信息、概念性含义,进行有关的判断、推理和引申,根据上下文推测生词词义的能力。要求考生根据所提供的四篇文章(总长度约为 1600 词)的内容,完成每篇文章后分设的五个小题。

要求考生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、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。



## 第一节

## 解题步骤及技巧

### 一、解题步骤：两遍阅读法、两遍做题法

#### 1. 看题干

- (1) 关注题干中关键性名词。
- (2) 尽量多地记忆题干。

#### 2. 第一遍阅读文章

- (1) 精读论点，泛读(或不读)论据。

论据包括：举例、引言、数据、比较与对比、比喻。

如果无法找到论点和论据信息，可以重点浏览全文首尾段和段落首尾句。

- (2) 标记强逻辑转折词：but/however/yet/still 等(强逻辑转折词之后经常出考题)。

(3) 标记“实际上”的词：actually/in fact/in effect/in practice/in truth(“实际上”之后经常表明作者的观点)。

(4) 标记似乎是答案的句子(因为记住一些题干，所以有目的地阅读，标记的目的是在做题的时候方便找答案)。

#### 3. 总结中心

(1) 开门见山式：一般情况下如果第一段不出现强逻辑转折词，往往第一段第一句话就是全文的主题；如果第一段出现强逻辑词，强逻辑词之后往往是中心主题；如果首段首句是反问句，那么对问题的回答就是全文的中心主题。

- (2) 引出话题式：第一段或者前几段讲述一个故事或者一个事件，在接下来的段落中出现中心主题。

- (3) 中间段强逻辑转折式：文章中间段句首出现强逻辑转折词，本段很可能是全文的中心主题段。

- (4) 总结式：最后一段总结全文，往往是全文的中心主题。

#### 4. 第二遍阅读文章

精读出题处，即回文定位处句子(详见五大解题技巧)。

#### 5. 做题

- (1) 正向做题法：通过回文定位和技巧选出正确选项。
- (2) 逆向做题法：通过排除法排除干扰选项。

### 二、解题技巧：常见题型对应解题技巧

五大题型：细节题、推理题、词义句意题、作者观点态度题、主旨题

五大解题技巧：

#### 1. 细节题

- (1) 特征——题干中出现：

① according to。

② true or NOT true。



③ EXCEPT。

④ why or because/which/where/when/where/how。

(2) 解题技巧:

① 使用题干中的关键性名词回文定位。

② 原文中的一句话一题干  $\approx$  / = 正确选项。

(3) 正确选项的特点:

① 一般可以在文章中直接或间接找到答案,但是不可能与阅读材料一模一样,而是用不同的词语或句型去表达相同的思想。如:原文用双重否定,选项用肯定的句式;进行同义词替换或句子结构的变换;原文与选项互换反义词;等等。然而这只是词语和句法上的变化,意思是一致的。

② 体现中心思想,有很多正确选项刚好在段落主旨句中。

③ 在细节的因果关系处常常命题,正确选项多为其产生原因或主要原因,也有少量考结果的。

(4) 干扰选项的特点:

① 部分正确,部分错误。

② 是原文信息,但不是题目要求的内容(即答非所问)。如:根据题干中的关键词定位到段落,若选项中出现这个范围之外其他段落的内容必错。

③ 符合常识,但不是文章的内容。

④ 与原句的内容极为相似,但在程度上有些变动。如:将文中并非绝对化的内容绝对化,或偷梁换柱改动一些关键词。

⑤ 明显不是文章的信息(即无中生有),与文中事实相反或不符。

**例 1** > These recordings are cheap, available everywhere, and very often much higher in artistic quality than today's live performances; moreover, they can be "consumed" at a time and place of the listener's choosing. The widespread availability of such recordings has thus brought about a crisis in the institution of the traditional classical concert.

According to the text, which of the following is true of recordings?

[A] They are often inferior to live concerts in quality.

[B] **They are easily accessible to the general public.**

[C] They help improve the quality of music.

[D] They have only covered masterpieces.

**【答案】** [B]

**【解析】** 根据题干中的 According to, true 判断是细节题。使用细节题的解题技巧回文定位找答案。通过题干中的关键性名词 recordings 定位到所给段落,定位处出现 available everywhere 以及 The widespread availability of such recordings, 所以答案应该选 [B]。

**例 2** > People are absorbed into "a culture of consumption" launched by the 19th-century department stores that offered "vast arrays of goods in an elegant atmosphere. Instead of intimate shops catering to knowledgeable elite" these were stores "anyone could enter, regardless of class or background. This turned shopping into a public and democratic act."

According to the author, the department stores of the 19th century \_\_\_\_\_.

[A] **played a role in the spread of popular culture**

[B] became intimate shops for common consumers

[C] satisfied the needs of a knowledgeable elite

[D] owed its emergence to the culture of consumption

**【答案】** [A]



**【解析】** 根据题干中的 According to 判断是细节题。通过题干中的关键性名词 the department stores of the 19th century 可以定位到 People are absorbed into “a culture of consumption” launched by the 19th-century department stores that offered “vast arrays of goods in an elegant atmosphere. 这句话是讲 19 世纪的百货商店引起了“消费文化”，通过 that offered “vast arrays of goods in an elegant atmosphere”这个从句得知，19 世纪的百货商店就是传播大众文化的地方。应该选[A]。本题最大的干扰选项是[D]，把 19 世纪百货商店的出现归因于消费文化，属于因果倒置。

## 2. 推理题

(1)特征：题干中常有 infer/imply/suggest/learn 等词出现。

(2)解题技巧：

①使用题干中的关键性名词回文定位。

②推理引申：不推不行；推过不行；仅推一步体会言外之意。

(3)正确选项的特点：

①不是文中明确说明的内容，因为即使符合原文，没有引申推理就不是正确选项。

②如果四个选项全能凭常识判断，其中含义深刻的是正确选项，有时唯一不是常识项的是正确选项。

(4)干扰选项的特点：

①只是原文的简单复述，而非推理出来的结论，把直接表达当成间接推理。

②看似从原文推断出来的结论，然而实际上与原文不符，例如把原文的原因变成了选项中的结果，把原文的手段变成了选项中的目的。

③根据常识判断是正确的，然而不是在文章事实或上下文逻辑基础上推理而得出的观点。

④虽然以文章提供的事实或内在逻辑为推理依据，但推理过头，概括过度。

⑤有部分选项的内容纯属编造。

**例 1** The supposed importance of influentials derives from a plausible-sounding but largely untested theory called the “two-step flow of communication”: Information flows from the media to the influentials and from them to everyone else. Marketers have embraced the two-step flow because it suggests that if they can just find and influence the influentials, those select people will do most of the work for them. The theory also seems to explain the sudden and unexpected popularity of certain looks, brands, or neighborhoods.

The author suggests that the “two-step flow theory” \_\_\_\_\_.

[A] serves as a solution to marketing problems

[B] has helped explain certain prevalent trends

[C] has won support from influentials

[D] **requires solid evidence for its validity**

**【答案】** [D]

**【解析】** 根据题干中的 suggests 判断是推理题。使用推理题的解题技巧回文定位找到 a plausible-sounding but largely untested theory(一个听起来似乎合理但很大程度未经证实的理论)。以此推出“两级传播理论”的效力需要证实，所以答案应该选[D]。

**例 2** Straiford president George Friedman says he sees the online world as a kind of mutually reinforcing tool for both information collection and distribution, a spymaster’s dream. Last week his firm was busy vacuuming up data bits from the far corners of the world and predicting a crisis in Ukraine. “As soon as that report runs, we’ll suddenly get 500 new Internet sign-ups from Ukraine,” says Friedman, a former political science professor. “And we’ll hear back from some of them.” Open-



source spying does have its risks, of course, since it can be difficult to tell good information from bad. That's where Straitford earns its keep.

It can be learned from Paragraph 4 that \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] Straitford's prediction about Ukraine has proved true
- [B] Straitford guarantees the truthfulness of its information
- [C] Straitford's business is characterized by unpredictability
- [D] **Straitford is able to provide fairly reliable information**

**【答案】** [D]

**【解析】** 根据题干中的 learned 判断是推理题。根据题干回文定位到第四段,但是题干中没有出现关键性名词,所以解答此题需要整段通读。Last week his firm was busy vacuuming up data bits from the far corners of the world and predicting a crisis in Ukraine. "As soon as that report runs, we'll suddenly get 500 new Internet sign-ups from Ukraine," says Friedman, a former political science professor. "And we'll hear back from some of them."是举例论据,可以省略不看,也就是答案一定通过首尾句推断出来。根据最后两句话可知,开放来源的谍报是有风险的,这也是 Straitford 公司的立足之本,因此能够推断出 Straitford 的预测相当准确。所以答案应该选[D]。

### 3. 词义句意题

(1)特征:题干中出现“……”(Line X, Para. X)。

(2)解题技巧:

①回文定位。

②定位处前后各看一句话。

(3)正确选项的特点:

①词义题中,正确选项不是熟悉的常规含义。

②句意题中,正确选项不含有意义过于绝对的词语,而是使用不肯定语气词或意义解释深刻。

(4)干扰选项的特点:

①与所考词汇形似。

②如果考的是熟词,含有常规词义的一般是错误选项。

③根据命题原则,正确选项不会使用与原文过多相同的字眼,因此对句子的解释中含有过多原句中已有的词和短语的选项一般是错误的。

**例 1** Curbs on business-method claims would be a dramatic about-face, because it was the Federal Circuit itself that introduced such patents with its 1998 decision in the so-called State Street Bank case, approving a patent on a way of pooling mutual-fund assets.

The word "about-face" (Line 1, Para. 3) most probable means \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] loss of good will
- [B] increase of hostility
- [C] **change of attitude**
- [D] enhancement of dignity

**【答案】** [C]

**【解析】** 根据题干中的“about-face”(Line 1, Para. 3)判断是词义题。使用词义题的解题技巧回文定位找到“about-face”前面的 Curbs(限制)和后面的 approving(同意),证明前后有变化,符合题意和要求的只能是[C],所以答案应该选[C]。

**例 2** Fortunately, the White House is starting to pay attention. But it's obvious that a majority of the president's advisers still don't take global warming seriously. Instead of a plan of action, they continue to press for more research—a classic case of “paralysis by analysis”.

What does the author mean by “paralysis by analysis” (Last line, Para. 4)?



[A] **Endless studies kill action.**

[B] Careful investigation reveals truth.

[C] Prudent planning hinders progress.

[D] Extensive research helps decision-making.

**【答案】** [A]

**【解析】** 根据题干中的“paralysis by analysis” (Last line, Para. 4) 判断是词义题。使用词义题的解题技巧回文定位找到“paralysis by analysis”前面的 Instead of a plan of action, they continue to press for more research, 这里提到的关键性名词是 a plan of action 和 more research, 所以选项中必须要涵盖这两个名词。从这个角度看, 除了[A], 其他选项都不满足要求。

#### 4. 作者观点态度题

(1) 特征: 题干中出现 author's attitude/idea/opinion/tone 等词。

(2) 解题技巧:

一定不是正确选项的三类:

① 漠不关心类: indifferent/uninterested。

② 主观偏见类: biased/prejudiced/partial/subjective/scornful。

③ 中立类: neutral/detached。

(3) 解答态度观点题应注意两点:

① 区别作者的态度与其他人的态度。问文中某人对某事物的态度一般归入细节题。

② 选项可能不再是态度明确的肯定或否定的形容词, 而改为带有程度限制的形容词。一般带有绝对化或过于强烈的表示态度的词往往是错误的, 如 strong/complete/entire 等; 而有保留的态度比较客观, 因此通常是正确选项, 如 reserved 等。

**例1** ▶ Former Colorado governor Richard Lamm has been quoted as saying that the old and infirm “have a duty to die and get out of the way” so that younger, healthier people can realize their potential.

I would not go that far.

The author's attitude toward Richard Lamm's remark is one of \_\_\_\_\_.

[A] strong disapproval

[B] **reserved consent**

[C] slight contempt

[D] enthusiastic support

**【答案】** [B]

**【解析】** 首先根据题干中的 author's attitude 可知, 本题是作者观点态度题; 又根据 Richard Lamm's remark 定位到所给出段落, 作者对 Richard Lamm 的态度在下一段。按照解题技巧直接排除[C], 含有“鄙视”类词汇的选项一定是错误的, 因为作者写一篇文章不可能为了鄙视一个人或一件事。继续根据解题技巧排除[A]和[D], 因为选项中有 strong 和 enthusiastic, 过于绝对。再回归原文看, Richard Lamm 认为老人和残疾人都有义务去死。而下一段作者认为 I would not go that far. (我不会把话说得那么极端)。所以选[B]。

**例2** ▶ Yet there are good reasons to expect the economic consequences now to be less severe than in the 1970s.

From the text we can see that the writer seems \_\_\_\_\_.

[A] **optimistic**

[B] sensitive

[C] gloomy

[D] scared

**【答案】** [A]

**【解析】** 根据题干中的 the writer seems 可知, 本题是作者观点态度题。定位处在 Yet there are good reasons to expect... 强逻辑转折词后面的句子一般是体现文章中心的句子。根据褒义形容词 good 可知, 本文作者的态度是正面积极的, 所以排除[C]、[D]。[B]表示“敏感的”, 与 good 没有关联。所以答案应该是[A]“乐观的”。



5. 主旨题

(1) 特征: 题干中出现 main idea/topic/title/mainly about 等词。

(2) 做题技巧:

① 过大不选: 选项中出现全文都未出现的名词即为“过大不选”。

② 过小不选: 选项中出现细节性信息或细节性名词即为“过小不选”。

(3) 正确选项特点:

① 不出现细节信息。

② 不含过分肯定或绝对意义的词。

(4) 干扰项特点:

① 一般以偏概全, 只是文章的细枝末节, 不能涵盖全文内容。

② 出现细节性的名词信息。

③ 过于笼统。

**例 1** Of all the changes that have taken place in English-language newspapers during the past quarter-century, perhaps the most far-reaching has been the inexorable decline in the scope and seriousness of their arts coverage.

What would be the best title for the text?

[A] Newspapers of the Good Old Days

[B] **The Lost Horizon in Newspapers**

[C] Mournful Decline of Journalism

[D] Prominent Critics in Memory

**【答案】** [B]

**【解析】** 根据题干中的 title 可知, 本题是主旨题。大多数文章属于开门见山交代主题, 所以重点关注第一段。第一段中的 the most far-reaching has been the inexorable decline in the scope and seriousness of their arts coverage 表明, 艺术评论的范围和严肃性在英语报纸中无可挽回地缩小和降低, 即英文报纸中的艺术评论逐渐消失, 所以答案应该选 [B] “在报纸中消失的视野”。[C] 是最大的干扰选项, 本文并不是讲报业的衰退, 只是报纸中的一部分内容的衰退。

**例 2** The trend in sports, though, may be obscuring an unrecognized reality: Americans have generally stopped growing. Though typically about two inches taller now than 140 years ago, today's people—especially those born to families who have lived in the U. S. for many generations—apparently reached their limit in the early 1960s.

The text intends to tell us that \_\_\_\_\_.

[A] the change of human height follows a cyclic pattern

[B] human height is becoming even more predictable

[C] **Americans have reached their genetic growth limit**

[D] the genetic pattern of Americans has altered

**【答案】** [C]

**【解析】** 根据题干中的 The text intends to tell us 可知, 本题是主旨题。这篇文章属于引出话题式, 第一段虚构一个故事, 目的是为了引出第二段的中心主题, 所以定位处选择第二段。本段中的 Though typically about two inches taller now than 140 years ago, today's people—especially those born to families who have lived in the U. S. for many generations—apparently reached their limit in the early 1960s. 是解题的关键。本句含有让步关系, 所以主句比较重要, 即美国人似乎在 20 世纪 60 年代已经到达了身高极限, 对应 [C]。



## 第二节

## 历年真题精讲

## I 科学实验类



2005 年 Text 1

## 一、真题精练(15 分钟完成)

Everybody loves a fat pay rise. Yet pleasure at your own can vanish if you learn that a colleague has been given a bigger one. Indeed, if he has a reputation for slacking, you might even be outraged. Such behaviour is regarded as “all too human”, with the underlying assumption that other animals would not be capable of this finely developed sense of grievance. But a study by Sarah Brosnan and Frans de Waal of Emory University in Atlanta, Georgia, which has just been published in *Nature*, suggests that it is all too monkey, as well.

The researchers studied the behaviour of female brown capuchin monkeys. They look cute. They are good-natured, co-operative creatures, and they share their food readily. Above all, like their female human counterparts, they tend to pay much closer attention to the value of “goods and services” than males.

Such characteristics make them perfect candidates for Dr. Brosnan's and Dr. de waal's study. The researchers spent two years teaching their monkeys to exchange tokens for food. Normally, the monkeys were happy enough to exchange pieces of rock for slices of cucumber. However, when two monkeys were placed in separate but adjoining chambers, so that each could observe what the other was getting in return for its rock, their behaviour became markedly different.

In the world of capuchins, grapes are luxury goods (and much preferable to cucumbers). So when one monkey was handed a grape in exchange for her token, the second was reluctant to hand hers over for a mere piece of cucumber. And if one received a grape without having to provide her token in exchange at all, the other either tossed her own token at the researcher or out of the chamber, or refused to accept the slice of cucumber. Indeed, the mere presence of a grape in the other chamber (without an actual monkey to eat it) was enough to induce resentment in a female capuchin.

The researchers suggest that capuchin monkeys, like humans, are guided by social emotions. In the wild, they are a cooperative, group-living species. Such cooperation 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.

- In the opening paragraph, the author introduces his topic by \_\_\_\_\_.  
 [A] posing a contrast [B] justifying an assumption  
 [C] making a comparison [D] explaining a phenomenon
- The statement "it is all too monkey" (Last line, Paragraph 1) implies that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 [A] monkeys are also outraged by slack rivals  
 [B] resenting unfairness is also monkeys' nature  
 [C] monkeys, like humans, tend to be jealous of each other  
 [D] no animals other than monkeys can develop such emotions
- Female capuchin monkeys were chosen for the research most probably because they are \_\_\_\_\_.  
 [A] more inclined to weigh what they get  
 [B] attentive to researchers' instructions  
 [C] nice in both appearance and temperament  
 [D] more generous than their male companions
- Dr. Brosnan and Dr. de Waal have eventually found in their study that the monkeys \_\_\_\_\_.  
 [A] prefer grapes to cucumbers  
 [B] can be taught to exchange things  
 [C] will not be cooperative if feeling cheated  
 [D] are unhappy when separated from others
- What can we infer from the last paragraph?  
 [A] Monkeys can be trained to develop social emotions.  
 [B] Human indignation evolved from an uncertain source.  
 [C] Animals usually show their feelings openly as humans do.  
 [D] Cooperation among monkeys remains stable only in the wild.

## 二、快速解题

1. In the opening paragraph, the author introduces his topic by _____.	1. 在文章起始段,作者引入主题的方法是_____。
2. The statement "it is all too monkey" (Last line, Paragraph 1) implies that _____.	2. 关于"it is all too monkey"(第一段最后一行)的陈述暗示了_____。
3. Female capuchin monkeys were chosen for the research most probably because they are _____.	3. 在研究中选择雌性卷尾猴最有可能因为它们_____。
4. Dr. Brosnan and Dr. de Waal have eventually found in their study that the monkeys _____.	4. 布鲁斯南博士和德·瓦尔博士最终在研究中发现猴子_____。
5. What can we infer from the last paragraph?	5. 从最后一段我们能够推断出什么?

**【题干速览】** 快速浏览五个题干信息,重点关注题干中的关键性名词。

1 题除了 opening paragraph(开篇段落)要求我们定位在第一段外,没有可用信息。

2 题关键性名词是 monkey。



3 题关键性名词是 female capuchin monkeys, research.

4 题关键性名词是 Dr. Brosnan, Dr. de Waal, study, monkeys.

5 题除了 the last paragraph(最后一段)要求我们定位在最后一段外,没有可用信息。

**【题干解读】**通过题干高频出现的名词分别是“猴子”和“研究”,另外还出现了两位博士的名字,可知本文以两位博士对猴子进行的研究为线索而展开叙述。

通过五个题干可知:1 题考查的是结构框架题;2 题是语义题;3 题是因果细节题;4 题是事实细节题;5 题是推理题。

**【题干总结】**由题干中高频出现“猴子”这个名词得知,本文一定围绕猴子展开,中心词也应该是猴子;针对猴子的实验,研究人员想要得出什么结论是我们阅读文章所要探寻的,而这个结论也就是全文的中心思想。

**注意:**一般情况下,下文中出现一类人的观点的时候,作者的观点往往与这类人的观点是一致的。

### 三、真题精讲

**Para. 1** ① Everybody loves a fat pay rise. ② Yet pleasure at your own can vanish if you learn that a colleague has been given a bigger one. ③ Indeed, if he has a reputation for slacking, you might even be outraged. ④ Such behaviour is regarded as “all too human”, with the underlying assumption that other animals would not be capable of this finely developed sense of grievance. ⑤ But a study by Sarah Brosnan and Frans de Waal of Emory University in Atlanta, Georgia, which has just been published in *Nature*, suggests that it is all too monkey, as well.

**Para. 1** ① 每个人都喜欢丰厚的加薪。② 然而假如得知一位同事加薪比你多的时候,那么加薪带给你的快乐就会荡然无存。③ 的确,如果他还有懒惰的名声,你甚至会气愤。④ 我们把这种行为看作“人之常情”,潜在的假设是其他动物不可能有这种高度发达的不满意识。⑤ 但是由佐治亚州亚特兰大埃默里大学的萨拉·布鲁斯南和弗里斯·德·瓦尔刚刚发表在《自然》杂志上的一项研究表明,这种行为也是“猴之常情”。

### 逐句分析

① **Everybody loves a fat pay rise.** ② Yet **pleasure** at your own **can vanish** if you learn that a colleague has been given a bigger one.

**【分析】**句①主干是 Everybody loves a fat pay rise。句②主干是 pleasure can vanish。at your own 修饰 pleasure,if 引导的从句主干是 you learn that... that a colleague has been given a bigger one 是 learn 的内容。

**【考点】**a fat pay rise 表示“丰厚的加薪”;a colleague has been given a bigger one 根据中文表达习惯,应该把被动翻译成主动形式,表示“一个同事获得更加丰厚的加薪”。

**【词汇】** • vanish /'væniʃ/ v. 消失

**例** The peoples vanished. 这些民族消亡了。

**近** disappear /disə'piə/ v. 消失 fade /feid/ v. 消失 perish /'perɪʃ/ v. 消亡 wear off 消失  
• colleague /'kɒli:g/ n. 同事

**例** female colleagues 女同事

**近** workmate /'wɜ:kmeɪt/ n. 同事



③ Indeed, if he has a reputation for slacking, **you might** even **be outraged**.

【分析】主干是 you might be outraged。if 引导从句表示条件,其主干是 he has a reputation, for slacking 修饰 reputation。

【词汇】• reputation /ˌrepjuˈteɪʃ(ə)n/ *n.* 名声

例 a modest reputation 小有名气

近 fame /feɪm/ *n.* 名气 prestige /preˈstiːʒ/ *n.* 声望

• slack /slæk/ *adj.* 懒惰的 *v.* 懈怠;偷懒

例 slack rivals 懒散的对手

近 lazy /ˈleɪzi/ *adj.* 懒惰的 sluggish /ˈslʌɡɪʃ/ *adj.* 懒洋洋的

• outraged /ˈaʊtreɪdʒɪd/ *adj.* 气愤的,义愤填膺的

例 be outraged at the situation 对现状感到气愤

近 angry /ˈæŋɡri/ *adj.* 生气的 indignant /ˈɪndɪdʒənt/ *adj.* 愤怒的

④ **Such behaviour is regarded as “all too human”**, with the underlying assumption that other animals would not be capable of this finely developed sense of grievance.

【分析】主干是 Such behaviour is regarded as “all too human”。with the underlying assumption 表示伴随,其中 that 引导从句,解释抽象名词 assumption。从句主干是 other animals would not be capable of this finely developed sense,而 of grievance 修饰 sense。

【考点】Such behaviour is regarded as all too human 是英文里的被动语态,将其翻译为中文的主动语态,可以添加泛指主语,译为“我们把这种行为看作人之常情”。finely developed 表示“高度发达的”。

【词汇】• underlying /ˌʌndəˈlaɪɪŋ/ *adj.* 潜在的

例 the underlying trend 潜在趋势

近 insidious /ɪnˈsɪdiəs/ *adj.* 潜在的

• assumption /əˈsʌm(p)ʃ(ə)n/ *n.* 假设

例 an incorrect assumption 一个错误假设

近 hypothesis /haɪˈpɒθɪsɪs/ *n.* 假设

• grievance /ˈɡriːv(ə)ns/ *n.* 不满

例 to harbour a grievance against his boss 对他的老板心怀不满

近 dissatisfaction /ˌdɪs.sætɪsˈfækʃən/ *n.* 不满意 discontent /ˌdɪskənˈtent/ *n.* 不满

• be capable of 有能力……

例 be capable of meeting customer's demands 能够满足消费者的需求

近 be able to do sth. 能够做某事

⑤ But **a study** by Sarah Brosnan and Frans de Waal of Emory University in Atlanta, Georgia, which has just been published in *Nature*, **suggests that** it is all too monkey, as well.

【分析】主干是 a study suggests that...。that 引导从句表示 suggests 的内容,其主干是 it is all too monkey。by Sarah Brosnan and Frans de Waal of Emory University in Atlanta, Georgia 表示 a study 的背景信息,而 which 引导从句,也对 a study 进行补充说明。

【考点】which has just been published in *Nature* 属于从句,其中 which 等于句子中的 a study,用逗号与前面的句子隔开,表示对其进行补充。

【词汇】• publish /ˈpʌblɪʃ/ *v.* 发表

例 a publishing firm 出版公司