

考 研 英 语

轻 巧 过 关

阅读理解精讲精练

于春艳 胡大元 / 编著

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研究生入学考试英语阅读理解部分中，占分比例最大的为Part A。Part A题型旨在考查考生对所学语言的掌握及综合运用的能力。它要求考生对文章进行深层次的理解，考生不仅需要获取文章的语意，而且要知晓文章的内在行文结构，能够在短时间内运用分析、判断、推理等方法准确完成答题。本书独创专题模块，把这一板块集中进行提炼式讲解。本书在选材和内容编排上具有如下特点：

1. 紧扣考试大纲，辅以真题例证

在解读考试大纲的要求后，本书在考点梳理、难点甄别和题材选择、题目设计方面均遵循选择“靶向”考点，针对难点深入浅出。在考点的铺陈阐述方面以权威和典型的真题为例，倾囊相授我与胡大元老师多年教学中积累的抢分攻略。

2. 架构简明，讲、练、测结合

全书分“解题方法”“重点预测”“全真模拟”三部分。“解题方法”部分将历年考试中的题型、考点和应对技巧立体呈现出来；“重点预测”的难度相当于研究生入学考试真题，可作为考生备考练习的素材；“全真模拟”是全题型的模拟冲刺，可在复习完本书后用来检测复习效果，从全局角度来检验综合成绩。

3. 直击考点，启发式解析

本书简要凝练地囊括Part A部分的所有考点，引导考生高效答题。每道预测题目的设计均有据可依，题目的解析详尽，呈现推理过程，而非直接给出答案，是一本给你代入感、为你讲思路方法的阅读理解书。该书对配备的文章全文翻译，可以助考生全面扫除阅读理解障碍。

4. 与真题同源，预测性强

本书“重点预测”和“全真模拟”的选材与考研历年真题同源，大多取自国外知名英语报刊、杂志、书籍等，题材涉及社会生活、文化教育、政治法律、科普自然、地理历史、文学艺术等多个领域，这与历年真题的选材规律高度一致。这两部分的题目均严格参照考点的出现频次，分布规律及难易程度而命制，让考生形成答题思维，直击目标。

5. 框图式讲解，清晰直观

阅读理解中长难句的成分划分是一个难点，但仅用语言讲解，不够直观。本书采

用框图式讲解阅读理解中出现的具有代表性、容易混淆的长难句，清晰地呈现句子中的不同成分及层次关系，易于考生快速掌握分析句子结构的技巧和能力。这样，考生习得按不同的语法“结构模块”来快速区分意群的方法，从而加快阅读速度。

虽反复修改本书稿，但恐怕仍有不足，诚望读者批评指正。

于春艳
2020年11月

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第一部分 解题方法



一、主旨大意题

主旨大意题考查考生对一篇文章中心思想的理解，难度不算太高，但其解答得正确与否相当关键，直接影响考生对本篇文章其他试题的解答。主旨大意题题干中经常出现的关键词有 main idea/topic, main/key point, mainly discuss/explain about, purpose, best title 等。

(一) 考点类型

◆ 1. 篇章主旨

针对整篇文章的主题进行提问。一般主题句出现在首段的居多，其次是末段，有时甚至需要结合不同段落的主题进行综合概括。

【真题回现】

第1段: All around the world, lawyers generate more hostility than the members of any other profession — with the possible exception of journalism. But there are few places where clients have more grounds for complaint than America.

第2段: During the decade before the economic crisis, spending on legal services in America grew twice as fast as inflation. The best lawyers made skyscrapers-full of money, tempting ever more students to pile into law schools. But most law graduates never get a big-firm job. Many of them instead become the kind of nuisance-lawsuit filer that makes the tort system a costly nightmare.

第3段: There are many reasons for this. One is the excessive costs of a legal education. There is just one path for a lawyer in most American states: a four-year undergraduate degree in some unrelated subject, then a three-year law degree at one of 200 law schools authorized by the American Bar Association and an expensive preparation for the bar exam. This leaves today's average law-school graduate with \$100,000 of debt on top of undergraduate debts. Law-school debt means that many cannot afford to go into government or non-profit work, and that they have to work fearsomely hard.

第4段: Reforming the system would help both lawyers and their customers. Sensible ideas have been around for a long time, but the state-level bodies that govern the profession have been too conservative to implement them. One idea is to allow people to study law as an undergraduate degree. Another is to let students sit for the bar after only two years of law

school. If the bar exam is truly a stern enough test for a would-be lawyer, those who can sit it earlier should be allowed to do so. Students who do not need the extra training could cut their debt mountain by a third.

第5段: The other reason why costs are so high is the restrictive guild-like ownership structure of the business. Except in the District of Columbia, non-lawyers may not own any share of a law firm. This keeps fees high and innovation slow. There is pressure for change from within the profession, but opponents of change among the regulators insist that keeping outsiders out of a law firm isolates lawyers from the pressure to make money rather than serve clients ethically.

第6段: In fact, allowing non-lawyers to own shares in law firms would reduce costs and improve services to customers, by encouraging law firms to use technology and to employ professional managers to focus on improving firms' efficiency. After all, other countries, such as Australia and Britain, have started liberalizing their legal professions. America should follow.

In this text, the author mainly discusses _____.

- [A] flawed ownership of America's law firms and its causes
- [B] the factors that help make a successful lawyer in America
- [C] a problem in America's legal profession and solutions to it
- [D] the role of undergraduate studies in America's legal education

解析 本题是考查篇章主旨的主旨大意题, 应根据文章中几个段落的主题进行综合概括。该文章属于问题评述型文章, 在首段和第2段作者指出法律界存在的问题; 第3~5段分析了原因: 法律专业的学习花费过高, 其行会的限制性所有权结构使得非律师者不能持有律师事务所的股份, 导致费用高、创新缓慢; 第6段针对这些问题提出了解决方法。因此, 文章采用了提出问题——分析问题——解决问题的结构, [C] 是对本文大意的最好概括, 故为答案。[A] 属于以偏概全, 第5~6段提到的律师业行会的限制性所有权结构的缺陷仅为原因之一, 不能概括文章大意, 故排除; [B] 和 [D] 属于无中生有, 原文未提及, 故均可排除。

◆ 2. 段落主旨

针对某一段或几段的主题提问。主题句可能是段落的首句、末句, 也可能需要从其他上下文中寻找或总结。

【真题回现】

第1段: It used to be so straightforward. A team of researchers working together in the laboratory would submit the results of their research to a journal. A journal editor would then remove the authors' names and affiliations from the paper and send it to their peers for review. Depending on the comments received, the editor would accept the paper for publication or decline it. Copyright rested with the journal publisher, and researchers seeking knowledge of the results would have to subscribe to the journal.

...

In the first paragraph, the author discusses _____.

- [A] the background information of journal editing
- [B] the publication routine of laboratory reports
- [C] the relations of authors with journal publishers
- [D] the traditional process of journal publication

解析 本题是考查段落主旨的主旨大意题。首段中 used to be 和几个句子均含有的 would 等词都表明该段说的是过去的情况。首句指出过去学术成果出版的特点——直接、简单；第 2 ~ 4 句介绍了过去学术成果出版的三个步骤；第 5 句指出这种出版方式让出版商享有版权。因此首段主要讲述的就是过去学术成果出版的流程，故答案为 [D]。[A] 属于以偏概全，“期刊编辑的背景信息”只是局部信息，不能说是首段讨论的主题；[B] 忽略了关键的时间限定词“过去的”，与首段主题不对等；[C] 也属于以偏概全，“作者与期刊出版商之间的关系”只是局部信息，不是首段讨论的主题，故均可排除。

◆ 3. 文章标题

题目要求为文章选择合适的标题。选择文章标题也是对文章主题的判断，因为标题能直接反映出文章的主题。需要注意的是，文章的标题常以名词词组的形式来表达。

【真题回现】

第1段：When Liam McGee departed as president of Bank of America in August, his explanation was surprisingly straight up. Rather than cloaking his exit in the usual vague excuses, he came right out and said he was leaving “to pursue my goal of running a company.” Broadcasting his ambition was “very much my decision,” McGee says. Within two weeks, he was talking for the first time with the board of Hartford Financial Services Group, which named him CEO and chairman on September 29.

第2段：McGee says leaving without a position lined up gave him time to reflect on what kind of company he wanted to run. It also sent a clear message to the outside world about his aspirations. And McGee isn't alone. In recent weeks the No.2 executives at Avon and American Express quit with the explanation that they were looking for a CEO post. As boards scrutinize succession plans in response to shareholder pressure, executives who don't get the nod also may wish to move on. A turbulent business environment also has senior managers cautious of letting vague pronouncements cloud their reputations.

第3段：As the first signs of recovery begin to take hold, deputy chiefs may be more willing to make the jump without a net. In the third quarter, CEO turnover was down 23% from a year ago as nervous boards stuck with the leaders they had, according to Liberum Research. As the economy picks up, opportunities will abound for aspiring leaders.

第4段：The decision to quit a senior position to look for a better one is unconventional. For years executives and headhunters have adhered to the rule that the most attractive CEO candidates are the ones who must be poached. Says Korn/Ferry senior partner Dennis Carey, “I can't think of a single search I've done where a board has not instructed me to look at sitting CEOs first.”

第5段: Those who jumped without a job haven't always landed in top positions quickly. Ellen Marram quit as chief of Tropicana a decade ago, saying she wanted to be a CEO. It was a year before she became head of a tiny Internet-based commodities exchange. Robert Willumstad left Citigroup in 2005 with ambitions to be a CEO. He finally took that post at a major financial institution three years later.

第6段: Many recruiters say the old disgrace is fading for top performers. The financial crisis has made it more acceptable to be between jobs or to leave a bad one. "The traditional rule was it's safer to stay where you are, but that's been fundamentally inverted," says one headhunter. "The people who've been hurt the worst are those who've stayed too long."

Which of the following is the best title for the text?

- [A] CEOs: Where to Go?
- [B] CEOs: All the Way Up?
- [C] Top Managers Jump Without a Net
- [D] The Only Way Out for Top Performers

解析 本题是考查文章标题的主旨大意题。文章前三段讲述最近高层管理者跳槽的情况很普遍,而且是在没有找到下家的情况下就贸然跳槽;第4~5段转而论述辞去高级职位而去寻找更好的工作并不是常规做法,并且分析了这种做法的弊端;第6段又回到目前的情况,强化文章观点:没有找到下家就跳槽并不丢人。由此可知,[C]是文章的最佳标题。[A]和[B]是利用文章中反复出现的CEO所设置的干扰项,CEO只是高层管理者跳槽的目标,而不是其现在的职位,因此不是主题词;[D]说法过于绝对,且不足以概括全文。

◆ 4. 文章 / 段落的写作目的

考查文章或段落的写作目的。任何文章都有一定的写作目的,如果文章的主题是客观地存在于文章中,那文章的写作目的则很可能会带有作者明显的主观色彩。判断写作目的时一定要清楚作者对文章主题(所涉及的人或事物)的态度。此类题的题干表现形式多为 What's the author's purpose in writing this passage? 需要指出的是,近几年考研试题中没有再出现过此类直接考查目的的主旨大意题。

【真题回现】

第1段: Taste is such a subjective matter that we don't usually conduct preference tests for food. The most you can say about anyone's preference, is that it's one person's opinion. But because the two big cola companies — Coca-Cola and Pepsi Cola are marketed so aggressively, we've wondered how big a role taste preference actually plays in brand loyalty. We set up a taste test that challenged people who identified themselves as either Coca-Cola or Pepsi fans: Find your brand in a blind tasting.

...

末段: While both groups did better than chance would predict, nearly half the participants in each group made the wrong choice two or more times. Two people got all four samples wrong. Overall, half the participants did about as well on the last round of tasting as on the first, so fatigue, or taste burnout, was not a factor. Our preference test results suggest

that only a few Pepsi participants and Coke fans may really be able to tell their favorite brand by taste and price.

The author's main purpose in writing this article is to _____.

- [A] argue that taste testing is an important marketing strategy
- [B] emphasize that taste and price are closely related to each other
- [C] recommend that blind tasting be introduced in the quality control of colas
- [D] show that taste preference is highly subjective

解析 本题是考查文章写作目的的主旨大意题。文章开头提出，人们对味道的感觉是一个很主观的事情，并引出组织味觉测试来确定不看标签是否能猜对品牌（如可口可乐和百事可乐）。结论表明只有很少的百事可乐或可口可乐的爱好者能真正通过味道和价格辨别出他们喜爱的品牌，从而与文章开头提出的观点保持一致。由此可知，作者写这篇文章的观点在于表明味觉很主观，个体差异性大，故答案为 [D]。[A] 论证味觉测试是一个很重要的营销手段，[B] 强调味道与价格的关系，[C] 建议可乐质检的时候采用蒙瓶试饮，这三项在文章中均未提及。

(二) 解题技巧

◆ 1. 关注各段首句

因为西方人习惯开门见山地表达自己要说明的主要对象或论述的主要观点，然后广泛引用材料去论述，因此一般而言，首段的首句构成文章的中心，而各段的首句构成各段落的中心。

【真题回现】

第1段：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.

第2段：It is difficult to the point of impossibility for the average reader under the age of forty to imagine a time when high-quality arts criticism could be found in most big-city newspapers. Yet a considerable number of the most significant collections of criticism published in the 20th century consisted in large part of newspaper reviews. To read such books today is to marvel at the fact that their learned contents were once deemed suitable for publication in general-circulation dailies.

第3段：We are even farther removed from the unfocused newspaper reviews published in England between the turn of the 20th century and the eve of World War II, at a time when newsprint was dirt-cheap and stylish arts criticism was considered an ornament to the publications in which it appeared. In those far-off days, it was taken for granted that the critics of major papers would write in detail and at length about the events they covered. Theirs was a serious business, and even those reviewers who wore their learning lightly, like George Bernard Shaw and Ernest Newman, could be trusted to know what they were about. These men believed in journalism as a calling, and were proud to be published in the daily

press. "So few authors have brains enough or literary gift enough to keep their own end up in journalism," Newman wrote, "that I am tempted to define 'journalism' as 'a term of contempt applied by writers who are not read to writers who are'."

第4段: Unfortunately, these critics are virtually forgotten. Neville Cardus, who wrote for the Manchester Guardian from 1917 until shortly before his death in 1975, is now known solely as a writer of essays on the game of cricket. During his lifetime, though, he was also one of England's foremost classical-music critics, a stylist so widely admired that his Autobiography (1947) became a best-seller. He was knighted in 1967, the first music critic to be so honored. Yet only one of his books is now in print, and his vast body of writings on music is unknown save for specialists.

第5段: Is there any chance that Cardus's criticism will enjoy a revival? The prospect seems remote. Journalistic tastes had changed long before his death, and postmodern readers have little use for the richly upholstered Vicwardian prose in which he specialized. Moreover, the amateur tradition in music criticism has been in headlong retreat.

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

解析 本题是考查文章标题的主旨大意题。本文开头即提出主题：报纸中的艺术报道在规模和严肃性上都呈下降趋势；第2~3段回顾艺术评论曾经在报纸中的辉煌地位；第4~5段以著名音乐评论家内维尔·卡达斯为例，说明很多艺术评论家都已被人们遗忘，而且他们复兴的前景也很渺茫。由此可见，本文整体上说的是报纸上的艺术评论已经淡出人们的视野。[B]“报纸中消失的视野”是对本文的准确概括，故为答案。[A]“过去美好日子的报纸”和[D]“记忆中那些著名的评论家”都属于以偏概全，不能概括文章主旨；[C]“令人惋惜的新闻工作的衰退”涵盖的范围过大，原文只是讲述了艺术评论在报纸中的地位的衰退，而新闻工作涵盖的面更广，属过度推断。

◆ 2. 关注首段末句

有些作者习惯先列出一些传统的观点或先对一些具体现象进行说明，然后提出与之不同的观点或在结尾进行总结，再在接下来的段落中作进一步论述。对于这类文章，可分三种情况推测：作者如果没有提出不同的观点，则最后的总结句为文章的中心；一旦提出不同的或完全对立的观点，又在后文中加以论述，则作者提出的新观点为文章的中心；如果新老观点均是对同一个结果的论述，那么该论述的结论为文章的中心。

【真题回现】

第1段: 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.

第2段: 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.

第3段: 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."

第4段: 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."

第5段: 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."

第6段: 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.

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

- [A] Strain of Stress: No Way Out?
- [B] Responses to Stress: Gender Difference
- [C] Stress Analysis: What Chemicals Say
- [D] Gender Inequality: Women Under Stress

解析 文章首段通过两性比较引出末句的主题: 在面对压力时, 女性比男性更容易产生抑郁和焦虑; 接下来的各段论述了性别的差异使女性在压力面前与男性有着不同的表现及特点; 最后两段论述了女性承受巨大压力的现状。作者在该文章中自始至终没有提出与首段末句所指观点不同的观点, 故最后的总结句“……大多数的女性承担着许多责任, 休息时间很少, 压力很大”为文章的中心, 答案为 [D]。三个干扰项都涉及了文章的关键词之一——stress。[A] 过于宽泛, 只涉及压力的副作用, 没涉及另一关键词 women, 且作者在文章末尾强调了缓解压力的意义, No Way Out 与作者的观点不一致; [B] 停留在两性对压力的反应的差异上, 没有

强调女性所面临的压力的特点；[C]中谈到的有关“化学物质”的内容只在第2段提到，不足以概括全文。

◆ 3. 定位中心词

当不能直接找出文章的主题句时，通常作者叙述较多或强调较多的某一事物或某一观点即为文章的中心。在题目作答时，采用中心词定位法，排除不含中心词内容的选项，对比有中心词内容的选项，选择与中心词联系最紧密的选项。

【真题回现】

第1段：During the past generation, the American middle-class family that once could count on hard work and fair play to keep itself financially secure has been transformed by economic risk and new realities. Now a pink slip, a bad diagnosis, or a disappearing spouse can reduce a family from solidly middle class to newly poor in a few months.

第2段：In just one generation, millions of mothers have gone to work, transforming basic family economics. Scholars, policymakers, and critics of all stripes have debated the social implications of these changes, but few have looked at the side effect: family risk has risen as well. Today's families have budgeted to the limits of their new two-paycheck status. As a result, they have lost the parachute they once had in times of financial setback—a backup earner (usually Mom) who could go into the workforce if the primary earner got laid off or fell sick. This “added-worker effect” could support the safety net offered by unemployment insurance or disability insurance to help families weather bad times. But today, a disruption to family fortunes can no longer be made up with extra income from an otherwise-stay-at-home partner.

第3段：During the same period, families have been asked to absorb much more risk in their retirement income. Steelworkers, airline employees, and now those in the auto industry are joining millions of families who must worry about interest rates, stock market fluctuation, and the harsh reality that they may outlive their retirement money. For much of the past year, President Bush campaigned to move Social Security to a saving-account model, with retirees trading much or all of their guaranteed payments for payments depending on investment returns. For younger families, the picture is not any better. Both the absolute cost of healthcare and the share of it borne by families have risen — and newly fashionable health-savings plans are spreading from legislative halls to Wal-Mart workers, with much higher deductibles and a large new dose of investment risk for families' future healthcare. Even demographics are working against the middle class family, as the odds of having a weak elderly parent — and all the attendant need for physical and financial assistance — have jumped eight-fold in just one generation.

第4段：From the middle-class family perspective, much of this, understandably, looks far less like an opportunity to exercise more financial responsibility, and a good deal more like a frightening acceleration of the wholesale shift of financial risk onto their already overburdened shoulders. The financial fallout has begun, and the political fallout may not be

far behind.

Which of the following is the best title for this text?

[A] The Middle Class on the Alert

[B] The Middle Class on the Cliff

[C] The Middle Class in Conflict

[D] The Middle Class in Ruins

解析 由四个选项可知, the Middle Class 为中心词, 将目标锁定在中产阶级 (the Middle Class) 所在的段落或句子。首段指出美国的中产阶级家庭受经济风险和新的现实的影响, 很难再像过去一样保持经济状况的稳定; 紧接着第 2 ~ 3 段具体阐述中产阶级家庭面临的财政风险以及导致这些风险的原因; 第 4 段则是作者对于中产阶级家庭所面临的这些问题的分析和评论。由此可见, 全文都是关于中产阶级家庭面临的财政风险, [B] “岌岌可危的中产阶级” 比较吻合全文内容, 故为答案。[A] “警惕的中产阶级”, [C] “冲突中的中产阶级” 和 [D] “毁灭的中产阶级” 均不符合原文内容, 均可排除。



二、观点态度题

观点态度题主要考查考生能否正确理解作者写作时所持的观点、写作意图或作者在阐述文章主题时的语气以及对他所论述对象的态度。常见的题干形式有:

On which of the following statements would the author most probably agree? What is the author's attitude toward IQ tests?

In the author's opinion, the absorption of immigrants into American society is _____. How do the public feel about the current economic situation?

What is many captive shipper's attitude towards the consolidation in the rail industry?

(一) 考点类型

◆ 1. 作者对所论述对象的态度

直接询问作者对于其所论述的某一对象所持的态度, 题干关键词为: attitude。

【真题回现】

第1段: A group of labour MPs, among them Yvette Cooper, are bringing in the new year with a call to institute a UK “town of culture” award. The proposal is that it should sit alongside the existing city of culture title, which was held by Hull in 2017 and has been awarded to Coventry for 2021. Cooper and her colleagues argue that the success of the crown for Hull, where it brought in £220m of investment and an avalanche of arts, turns out not to be confined to cities. Britain' town, it is true are not prevented from applying, but they generally lack the resources to put together a bit to beat their bigger competitions. A town of culture award could, it is argued, become an annual event, attracting funding and creating

jobs.

第2段: Some might see the proposal as a booby prize for the fact that Britain is no longer be able to apply for the much more prestigious title of European capital of culture, a sought-after award bagged by Glasgow in 1990 and Liverpool in 2008. A cynic might speculate that the UK is on the verge of disappearing into an endless fever of self-celebration in its desperation to reinvent itself for the post-Brexit world: after town of culture, who knows that will follow — village of culture? Suburb of culture? Hamlet of culture?

第3段: It is also wise to recall that such titles are not a cure-all. A badly run “year of culture” washes in and out of a place like the tide, bringing prominence for a spell but leaving no lasting benefits to the community. The really successful holders of such titles are those that do a great deal more than fill hotel bedrooms and bring in high-profile arts events and good press for a year. They transform the aspirations of the people who live there; they nudge the self-image of the city into a bolder and more optimistic light. It is hard to get right, and requires a remarkable degree of vision, as well as cooperation between city authorities, the private sector, community groups and cultural organisations. But it can be done: Glasgow’s year as European capital of culture can certainly be seen as one of complex series of factors that have turned the city into the power of art, music and theatre that it remains today.

第4段: A “town of culture” could be not just about the arts but about honouring a town’s peculiarities — helping sustain its high street, supporting local facilities and above all celebrating its people and turn it into action.

What is the author’s attitude towards the proposal?

[A] Skeptical [B] Objective [C] Favorable [D] Critical

解析 该题是作者态度题。通读全文，文章首段介绍该决策，第二段提出一些人对该决策的质疑，第三段则举出反例证明真正成功的头衔拥有者能够取得长远发展。最后一段，作者明确态度：一个“文化之城”不仅是艺术之城，而且要尊重一个城市的特色——帮助维持它的商业街，支持当地的设施，最重要的是赞美它的人民，并将其付诸实践。可见，作者对该头衔是持批判态度的，答案为 [D]。

◆ 2. 作者对事物的观点

此类题目实际询问的是作者对某种现象的看法、对某个问题或事件的观点。此类题目中经常包括 “in the author’s opinion/eyes”，“the author thinks/believes/agrees” 等词。

【真题回现】

...

第4段: But on the general effectiveness of the social cure, Rosenberg is less persuasive. Join the Club is filled with too much irrelevant detail and not enough exploration of the social and biological factors that make peer pressure so powerful. The most glaring flaw of the social cure as it’s presented here is that it doesn’t work very well for very long. Rage Against the Haze failed once state funding was cut. Evidence that the LoveLife program