



新航道
NEW CHANNEL

| 好轻松考研蓝皮书

2023 考研英语

真题
同源

阅读 100 篇

80篇精读 & 20篇模拟

○ 胡敏 陈采霞 主编

- ① 题源选材，对标真题
- ② 思维导图，厘清结构
- ③ 生词偏义，无所遁形
- ④ 翻译自测，双向突破
- ⑤ 实战模拟，以考验学



新航道
NEW CHANNEL

好轻松考研蓝皮书



2023 考研英语

阅读 100 篇

真题
同源

80篇精读 & 20篇模拟

○ 胡敏 陈采霞 主编

- 题源选材，对标真题
- 思维导图，厘清结构
- 生词偏义，无所遁形
- 翻译自测，双向突破
- 实战模拟，以考验学



图书在版编目(CIP)数据

考研英语真题同源阅读 100 篇 / 胡敏, 陈采霞主编. —
武汉: 湖北科学技术出版社, 2021.10 (2022.3 重印)
ISBN 978-7-5706-1698-5

I. ①考… II. ①胡… ②陈… III. ①英语—阅读教
学—研究生—入学考试—习题集 IV. ①H319.4-44

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2021) 第 179778 号

考研英语真题同源阅读 100 篇

KAOYAN YINGYU ZHENTI TONGYUAN YUEDU 100 PIAN

责任编辑: 胡思思

封面设计: 胡 博

出版发行: 湖北科学技术出版社

电话: 027-87679444

地 址: 武汉市雄楚大街 268 号

邮编: 430070

(湖北出版文化城 B 座 13-14 层)

网 址: <http://www.hbstp.com.cn>

印 刷: 湖北画中画印刷有限公司

邮编: 434000

787mm × 1092mm 1/16 25.5 印张

639 千字

2021 年 10 月第 1 版

2022 年 3 月第 2 次印刷

定价: 58.00 元

本书如有印装质量问题 可找本社市场部更换

新航道图书编委会

主 任 胡 敏

委 员 (按姓氏笔画排序)

邓碧云 冉 维

兰 熙 刘易斯

李 纯 李 建

杨 宏 陈 红

陈采霞 罗 霄

赵学敏 胡 敏

本册编著 陈 振 陈 磊

周 蒙 章 跃

满贵彦

▲ 出版说明

阅读理解作为考研英语试题的重中之重，一直以来都以一副迷离复杂的面孔出现，一是分值占据了试卷的大半江山，二是文章篇幅较长、结构复杂，三是题目声东击西，答案东躲西藏，使人无所适从、茫然无措。因此，它成了许多备考者的“紧箍咒”，成了许多人尽力想绕过的“硬骨头”。在实际备考的过程中，考生往往只专注于答案的锁定或排除，并不在乎自己读的是什么，甚至对文章大意的理解全靠猜测，从而导致做题的正确率极不稳定、忽高忽低，复习的战线也随之拉长。

要想翻越阅读理解这座“大山”，稳扎稳打、循序渐进地提升自己的阅读能力是一大关键。《考研英语真题同源阅读 100 篇》正是为了提升考生的阅读能力而来，主要包含六大部分，其中前五个部分按照话题分类，收录了 80 篇文章，最后一部分则包含 5 套完整的模拟题（共 20 篇文章）及其相应的解析。具体来说，它有以下几大特点：

一、文章选编科学精准

在对 2010—2021 年考研英语阅读理解文章的来源和选材特点进行统计和分析之后，我们发现，近些年考研英语阅读理解文章的时效性更强了，大多源自近一年英国和美国的某些权威期刊、杂志，如《卫报》《华尔街日报》《经济学人》《华盛顿邮报》《大西洋月刊》等。所以，本书所收录的文章均源自这些期刊、报纸或杂志，力图与历年考研英语阅读文章的来源保持一致。

同时，我们还发现考研英语阅读理解文章的题材主要包含五大类，即“商业 & 经济类”“政策 & 法律类”“文化 & 教育类”“科技 & 学术类”和“社会 & 媒体类”。所以，本书在编写过程中，也据此进行了分类，充分帮助考生缩小阅读的范围。

此外，考研英语阅读理解文章的长度一般为 5~7 段，个别文章只有 4 段或长达 8~10 段，但字数基本上控制在 400~450 词，每一篇文章中超纲词的数量控制在大纲所要求的（每

篇文章总字数的)3%。所以,本书在选取文章时也会对超出字数范围的文章进行缩减或整合,会将部分超纲词替换为大纲内词汇或其派生词,并在每一篇文章的起始处标明文章的难度系数。其中,难度系数主要通过词(超纲词数量)、句(长句数量)、篇(结构复杂度)、意(文章难易程度)四个维度判断得出,而大多数真题的文章则处于3星左右的难度,了解了这一点,考生便可根据难度去找出自己存在的差距。

二、思维导图理清结构

许多考生在做阅读理解题时只专注于答案的锁定与排除,而对于“读的是什么”毫不关心,对于“阅读”的真正目的也毫不关心。本书在编写时将每篇文章的结构用思维导图形式进行了直观的解析,旨在从宏观上帮助考生弄清这些文章的本质:是想报道一个事件、介绍一项研究?还是想表达作者的一种观点?为了达到这一目的,作者是如何布局的?弄懂了这些,或许就更容易理解出题人为什么选择在某一点设置问题了。本书中的文章主要分为两大类:

1. 第一类是新闻类,即报道事件、描述现象、介绍著作或研究等。文章从头到尾只是客观地介绍或说明某一事件或情况,不掺杂作者的任何观点。

2. 第二类是评论类,即评论事件、评论现象等。文章开头、主体部分或结尾都有可能会出现作者个人的观点或态度,所以表露作者个人观点或态度是此类文章的标志。

当然,根据不同的分析角度,考研英语阅读文章的分类还可以有更多方法,不应陷入某种方法“绝对正确”或“绝对错误”的争辩当中。本书中的分析仅供考生参考。

三、生词僻义无所遁形

大纲词汇名义上只有5,500个左右,但在实际运用时却有数万个义项,“只知其一不知其二”自然会在做题时碰一鼻子灰。从英、美报刊中所选出的文章掺杂了大量词汇的熟词僻义、派生词,以及词性的灵活变换用法,所以本书在编写时会在每篇文章之后将文中出现的难词、生词、一词多义或生僻习语等列出,帮助考生充分理解文章的本意,掌握词汇的更多用法。此外,关于“词汇注释”版块还需要了解的一些细节:

1. 每个单词角标上的数字代表本单词(原形加变形)在历年真题中出现的频次。
2. 加星号的为超纲词汇(大纲词汇的派生词、扩展词不算超纲),部分专业词汇不建议考生记忆。
3. 每个单词只标一个释义,即本词在本文中用到的义项,不代表此释义是本词最常见的用法。

4. 所收录词汇按在文章中出现的顺序排列，重复出现的词汇只标注一次。

5. 未收录的词汇通常为简单词或超高频词汇，如有需要，考生可自行补充进自己的词汇笔记。

四、长难句试译提升翻译水平

或许大家都知道，考研翻译中的5个画线句子大约150个词，也就是说，每个句子差不多30个词。对于这么长而复杂的句子，基础不扎实就一定会犯晕！为此，我们挑选出了每篇文章中较长或有一些难度的句子供考生练习，方便考生在提高阅读能力的同时，顺带提升自己的翻译水平。建议考生在每次阅读完成之后，试着去翻译这些句子，然后与“全文翻译”处进行比对，尽可能找出自己的问题所在。

五、实战模拟斩获阅读高分

在80篇阅读文章之后，本书提供了5套完整的高仿真模拟题，无论是文章的选取，还是题目的设置都严格参照历年考研英语阅读理解真题。在对历年真题的题目进行归类和分析之后，我们将阅读理解题型分为六大类：细节题、推断题、例证题、词义题、主旨题和观点态度题。每一套题中各个题型的比例也尽可能参照历年真题搭配组合，让考生不进考场就能体验真实考场的感觉。此外，每一篇文章及题目之后均配有“篇章结构”“词汇注释”“题目详解”和“全文翻译”，其中“题目详解”不仅为考生展示正确答案的推导过程，还会分析干扰选项的错误原因，让考生“不仅知其然，而且知其所以然”。

阅读理解是考研英语舞台上独一无二的主角，但因考生阅读量不足、阅读能力不高，它又是众多考生的弱项。要想真正地突破英语阅读，就必须有针对性地做一定量的阅读练习，以战养战，这对广大考生而言是必经之路。也希望本书能帮助各位考生解决上述所提到的问题，为其翻越考研英语阅读这座“高山”搭建起一座云梯。

编者

2021年8月

目录

CONTENTS

商业 & 经济类	1	Text 19	61
Text 1	3	Text 20	64
Text 2	6	Text 21	67
Text 3	9	Text 22	70
Text 4	12	Text 23	73
Text 5	15	Text 24	76
Text 6	18	Text 25	79
Text 7	21	Text 26	82
Text 8	25	Text 27	85
Text 9	28	Text 28	88
Text 10	31	Text 29	91
Text 11	34	Text 30	94
Text 12	37	Text 31	97
Text 13	40	Text 32	100
Text 14	43		
Text 15	46	文化 & 教育类	103
Text 16	49	Text 33	105
		Text 34	108
政策 & 法律类	53	Text 35	111
Text 17	55	Text 36	114
Text 18	58	Text 37	117



Text 38	120	Text 67	211
Text 39	123	Text 68	214
Text 40	126	Text 69	217
Text 41	129	Text 70	220
Text 42	132	Text 71	223
Text 43	135	Text 72	226
Text 44	138	Text 73	229
Text 45	141	Text 74	232
Text 46	144	Text 75	235
科技 & 学术类	147	Text 76	238
Text 47	149	Text 77	241
Text 48	152	Text 78	244
Text 49	155	Text 79	247
Text 50	158	Text 80	250
Text 51	161	实战模拟题	253
Text 52	164	Test 1	255
Text 53	167	Test 2	263
Text 54	170	Test 3	271
Text 55	173	Test 4	279
Text 56	176	Test 5	287
Text 57	179	题目解析	295
Text 58	182	• Test 1	295
Text 59	185	• Test 2	315
Text 60	188	• Test 3	335
Text 61	191	• Test 4	355
Text 62	194	• Test 5	375
Text 63	197	参考答案	395
Text 64	200	百篇阅读计划	396
社会 & 媒体类	203		
Text 65	205		
Text 66	208		



Text 1

The main body of the passage will have two or three paragraphs. Each paragraph will have a main idea, and there will be a part at the end of each paragraph. And finally, there will be a conclusion at the end of the passage. And finally, there will be a conclusion at the end of the passage.

The main body of the passage will have two or three paragraphs. Each paragraph will have a main idea, and there will be a part at the end of each paragraph. And finally, there will be a conclusion at the end of the passage.

The main body of the passage will have two or three paragraphs. Each paragraph will have a main idea, and there will be a part at the end of each paragraph. And finally, there will be a conclusion at the end of the passage.

The main body of the passage will have two or three paragraphs. Each paragraph will have a main idea, and there will be a part at the end of each paragraph. And finally, there will be a conclusion at the end of the passage.

The main body of the passage will have two or three paragraphs. Each paragraph will have a main idea, and there will be a part at the end of each paragraph. And finally, there will be a conclusion at the end of the passage.

The main body of the passage will have two or three paragraphs. Each paragraph will have a main idea, and there will be a part at the end of each paragraph. And finally, there will be a conclusion at the end of the passage.

Text 2
The passage

each year tend to
pass the time of
the winter

made

商业 & 经济类

READING

The passage will have two or three paragraphs. Each paragraph will have a main idea, and there will be a part at the end of each paragraph. And finally, there will be a conclusion at the end of the passage.

The passage will have two or three paragraphs. Each paragraph will have a main idea, and there will be a part at the end of each paragraph. And finally, there will be a conclusion at the end of the passage.

The passage will have two or three paragraphs. Each paragraph will have a main idea, and there will be a part at the end of each paragraph. And finally, there will be a conclusion at the end of the passage.

1442 words

Text 1

☆☆☆☆☆
The Economist

The more than 13m tourists who visit Nara, an ancient capital of Japan, each year tend to follow a well-worn path. On their way into a park at the edge of the city, they pass Kofuku-ji and Todai-ji. And finally they feed shika senbei, a special kind of rice cracker, to the sacred deer, some 1,300 of which live in the park.

The deer, though wild, have come to love the crackers. With tourism reduced to a trickle because of the pandemic, they are hungry. Many have begun wandering far from home in search of food. A recent study by the Nara Deer Preservation Foundation and Tatsuzawa Shirow of Hokkaido University shows that 20% fewer are spending their days in the park; incidents of damage caused by deer in town have shot up. The less enterprising ones, apparently accustomed to eating only crackers, have become emaciated.

The deer are not the only ones going hungry. So are businesses in places like Nara, which have come to rely ever more heavily on tourism in recent years. Fewer than 7m foreign tourists visited Japan in 2009; last year some 32m did. Revenue from tourism hit a record ¥4.8trn yen (\$46bn). With the Olympics scheduled for this past summer, Japan had hoped to welcome 40m foreigners this year. Instead, after a near-total closure of its borders because of the pandemic, arrivals have dropped by 99.4%.

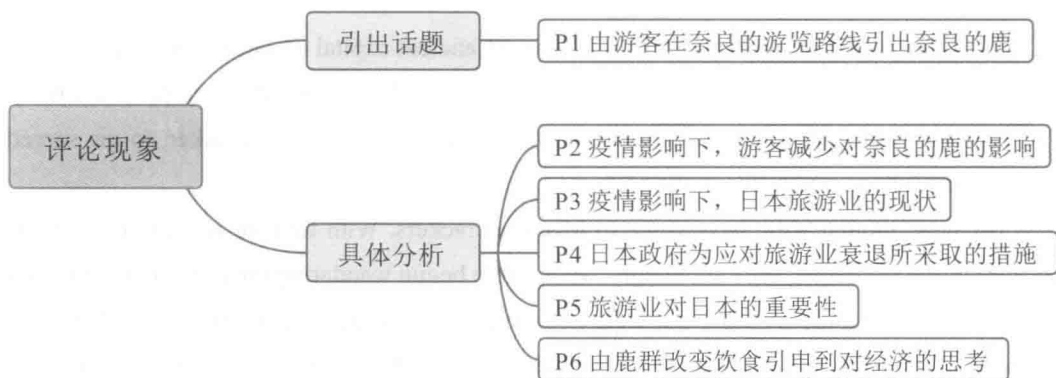
The government has tried to cushion the blow by encouraging its own citizens to get out more. The Diet allocated ¥1.35trn (\$12.9bn) for “Go To Travel” subsidies, which provide discounts of up to 35% at domestic hotels and inns. The ministry of tourism says nearly 40m nights have been booked under the programme since it was launched in July. That is a pyrrhic victory: the campaign is thought to have contributed to a recent uptick in covid-19. Daily cases reached a record of 2,680 on November 28th. Suga Yoshihide, Japan’s prime minister, recently announced that the subsidies would be suspended in areas with high caseloads.

Japan is reluctant to give up on tourism, or to let the infrastructure that supports it wither. Officials see spending by foreign visitors as a means to compensate for Japan’s own shrinking population. Tourism may also help make Japan more open to foreign migrants in the future, says Saito Jun of the Japan Centre for Economic Research.

Meanwhile, the more resourceful deer in Nara have reverted to a healthier diet of plants and nuts, which has been good for their insides. Their droppings, made pale and loose by the crackers, have become firmer and darker again. If only belt-tightening were as good for the economy.

(442 words)

篇章结构



词汇注释

well-worn⁰ *adj.* 破旧的

cracker⁰ *n.* 薄脆饼干

sacred² *adj.* 神圣的

*trickle *n.* 稀稀疏疏缓慢来往的东西

*pandemic *n.* 大流行病

shot up 猛涨

enterprising⁰ *adj.* 有进取心的

accustomed¹ *adj.* 习惯于

*emaciated *adj.* (常指因疾病或缺少食物而) 消瘦的

revenue¹⁴ *n.* 收入, 收益

cushion⁰ *v.* 缓和打击

blow² *n.* 打击

allocate⁰ *v.* 拨……(给)

subsidy³ *n.* 补贴

pyrrhic victory 得不偿失的胜利

*uptick *n.* 小幅上升

suspend² *v.* 暂停

*caseload *n.* 总人数

reluctant³ *adj.* 不情愿的

*wither *v.* (尤指渐渐) 破灭, 消失

compensate³ *v.* 弥补

resourceful⁰ *adj.* 机敏的

*revert *v.* 恢复

inside⁴ *n.* 肠胃

loose⁰ *adj.* 稀的

belt-tightening⁰ *n.* 紧缩开支

句子试译

- ① The more than 13m tourists who visit Nara, an ancient capital of Japan, each year tend to follow a well-worn path.
- ② Instead, after a near-total closure of its borders because of the pandemic, arrivals have dropped by 99.4%.
- ③ Their droppings, made pale and loose by the crackers, have become firmer and darker again.

全文翻译

每年有超过 1300 万的游客前往日本古都奈良，他们往往会沿着一条老路走。在通往城郊公园的路上，他们会经过兴福寺和东大寺。最后，（到达奈良公园，）他们用一种特殊的米饼——“鹿饼干”来喂“神鹿”。这些鹿中大约有 1,300 只住在公园里。

这些鹿虽然是野生的，但也逐渐爱上了鹿饼干。新冠大流行导致旅游业衰退，游客稀疏，它们因此而挨饿。许多鹿开始远离公园去寻找食物。奈良鹿保护基金会与北海道大学立泽史郎（Tatsuzawa Shirow）合作的一项最新研究表明，待在公园里的鹿减少了 20%；市区由鹿造成的破坏事件激增。另外那些明显习惯了只吃鹿饼干，又不愿意外出寻找食物的鹿变得愈发消瘦了。

并不是只有鹿在挨饿。近年来奈良等地越来越依赖旅游业，而这些地方的企业也正在“挨饿”。2009 年日本接待的外国游客不到 700 万；而去年这一人数大约有 3,200 万。旅游业收入创下纪录，达到 4.8 万亿日元（约 460 亿美元）。奥运会原定于今年夏天举行，日本本来希望今年能接待 4,000 万外国游客。但事实相反，受疫情影响，日本边境几乎完全关闭，入境人数因此下降了 99.4%。

日本政府试图通过鼓励本国民众增加外出缓解这一打击。日本国会拨款 1.35 万亿日元（约 129 亿美元）用于“去旅行”补贴，使得民众在本国内酒店和旅馆可享受高达 35% 的折扣。旅游部表示，该补贴方案自 7 月份启动以来，已促成近 4,000 万晚的住房预订。这是一场得不偿失的胜利：该运动被认为是导致日本最近新冠肺炎病例增多的原因之一。11 月 28 日，日新增病例创纪录地达到 2,680 例。日本首相菅义伟（Suga Yoshihide）最近宣布，将暂停对病例高发地区的补贴。

日本不愿放弃旅游业，也不愿让支撑旅游业的基础设施陷入荒废。日本官员认为，外国游客的消费是弥补日本人口数量减少的一种手段。日本经济研究中心的斋藤俊（Saito Jun）说，旅游业也可能有助于日本未来以更加开放的心态去对待外国移民。

与此同时，奈良比较机敏的鹿已经恢复了以植物和坚果为食的健康饮食，这对它们的肠胃有好处。它们之前因为吃鹿饼干，粪便发白且过稀，现在它们的粪便又变得更硬更黑了。要是勒紧裤腰带对经济也有帮助就好了。

Text 2

☆☆☆☆☆

The New York Times

For the first time on record, the 400 wealthiest Americans last year paid a lower total tax rate than any other income group.

This depressing situation has two main causes: the president's 2017 tax cut and the long-term rise of tax avoidance by both companies and individuals. The average tax rate on the richest 400 households last year was only 23%, down from 70% in 1950 and 47% in 1980. Why? In recent decades, the top income-tax rate and the estate tax have both fallen, and corporate taxes – which are effectively paid by shareholders – have decreased dramatically. Middle-class and poor families, on the other hand, haven't benefited much if at all from the falling corporate tax or estate tax, and they now pay more in payroll taxes than in the past. Over all, their taxes have remained fairly flat.

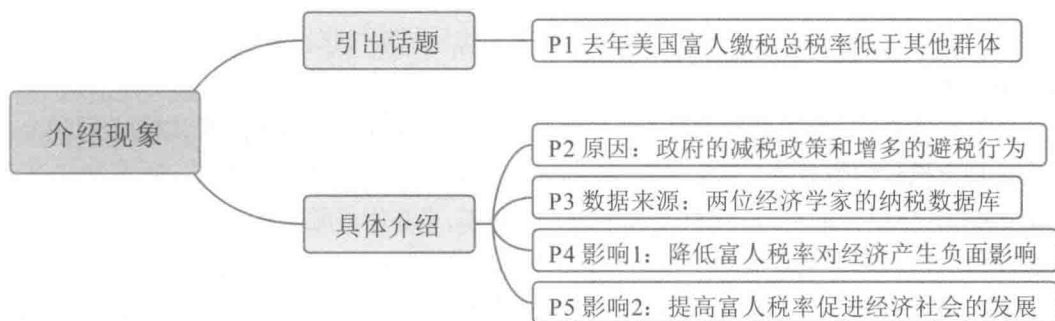
The data here come from a book written by two economists, Emmanuel Saez and Gabriel Zucman. They have constructed a historical database that tracks the tax payments up and down the income levels since 1913, when the federal income tax began. Zucman said the view many people have that nothing can be done is wrong. When the United States has raised tax rates on the wealthy and made great efforts to collect taxes, it has succeeded in doing so, and it can succeed again.

Saez and Zucman describe tax history as a struggle between people who want to tax the rich and those who want to coddle the rich. By the middle of the 20th century, the high-tax advocates had prevailed. But the second half of the 20th was mostly a victory for the low-tax side. Companies found ways to avoid taxes. Politicians cut every tax that fell mostly on the wealthy, with the justification that the economy would benefit. The justification turned out to be wrong. The wealthy, and only the wealthy, have done very well over the last several decades. The American economy just doesn't function very well when tax rates on the rich are low and inequality is sky high. It was true in the lead-up to the Great Depression, and it's been true recently, which means that raising taxes isn't about punishing the rich. It's about creating an economy that works better for the vast majority of Americans.

Saez and Zucman point out that the overall tax rate on the richest 1% would roughly double, to about 60%. The tax increases would bring in about \$750 billion a year, enough to pay for universal pre-K, an infrastructure program and much more. Those are the kinds of policies that do lift economic growth. History shows that serious attempts to collect more taxes usually succeed.

(446 words)

篇章结构



词汇注释

depressing⁰ *adj.* 令人沮丧的
 tax avoidance (合法) 避税
 household³ *n.* 家庭
 estate¹ *n.* 财产, 遗产
 corporate¹¹ *adj.* 公司的
 *shareholder *n.* 股东
 dramatically³ *adv.* 显著地
 *payroll *n.* 工资

flat⁰ *adj.* 平稳的
 track¹⁶ *v.* 追踪
 *coddle *v.* 娇惯
 advocate¹⁴ *n.* 支持者
 prevail³ *v.* 战胜
 justification² *n.* 正当理由
 function²⁰ *v.* 运转
 inequality⁴ *n.* 不平等

sky high 极高的
 *lead-up *n.* 前奏
 vast majority 绝大多数
 roughly⁴ *adv.* 大约
 double⁷ *v.* 加倍
 universal⁶ *adj.* 普遍的
 infrastructure⁹ *n.* 基础设施

句子试译

- ① Middle-class and poor families, on the other hand, haven't benefited much if at all from the falling corporate tax or estate tax, and they now pay more in payroll taxes than in the past.
- ② They have constructed a historical database that tracks the tax payments up and down the income levels since 1913, when the federal income tax began.
- ③ When the United States has raised tax rates on the wealthy and made great efforts to collect taxes, it has succeeded in doing so, and it can succeed again.

全文翻译

去年, 400 名最富有的美国人缴纳的总税率比任何其他收入群体都低, 这是有史以来第一次。

造成这个令人沮丧的局面有两个主要原因: 总统 2017 年的减税政策, 以及公司和个人长期避税行为的增多。去年最富有的 400 个家庭的平均税率只有 23%, 低于 1950 年的 70% 和 1980 年的 47%。为什么呢? 近几十年来, 最高所得税率和遗产税都有所下降, 公司税——实际上是由股东支付的——也大幅下降。另一方面, 中产阶级和贫困家庭并没有从下调的公司税或遗产税中获得多少好处, 而他们现在支付的工资税比过去更多。总的来说, 他们的税收还算平稳。

这里的数据来自两位经济学家伊曼纽尔·塞斯(Emmanuel Saez)和加布里埃尔·祖克曼(Gabriel Zucman)撰写的一本书。他们构建了一个历史数据库, 追踪了自 1913 年联邦所得税开始实施以来, 各收入阶层的纳税情况。祖克曼说, 很多人都认为我们什么都做不了, 这种观点是错误的。当美国提高富人的税率, 努力收税时, 就已经成功了, 而且还可以再次成功。

塞斯和祖克曼把税收历史描绘成了想对富人征税的人和想纵容富人的人之间的斗争。到了 20 世纪中叶, 高税收的倡导者取得了胜利。但 20 世纪下半叶则主要是支持低税收一方获胜。公司找到了避税的方法。政客削减了每一项主要落在富人身上的税收, 理由是经济会受益。结果证明这个理由是错误的。富人, 也只有富人, 在过去的几十年里过得非常好。当富人的税率很低, 不平等现象很严重时, 美国经济就不能良好地运转。在大萧条的前期是如此, 最近也是如此。这意味着增税不是为了惩罚富人, 而是要创造一个对绝大多数美国人更有利的经济环境。

塞斯和祖克曼指出, 最富有的那 1% 的人的整体税率大约会翻倍, 达到 60% 左右。增税将带来每年约 7,500 亿美元的收入, 足够支付普及学前教育和基础设施项目等费用。这些确实都是能提升经济增长的政策。历史表明, 认真征收更多税收的尝试通常会成功。