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考研英语历年真题精析

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前 言

英语学习有无规律可循？这恐怕是千万个英语学习者一直在苦苦思考的问题。英语应试有无技巧可依？这无疑是众多为考研奋战的考生们最为关心的话题。

硕士研究生入学考试一年比一年竞争激烈，考题模式也是一年不同于一年，但试题类型、测试范围和出题思路却基本固定，每套试题既反映了《全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语考试大纲》（以下简称《大纲》）对考生英语知识、能力和水平的要求，又蕴含着命题的指导思想、基本原则和总体趋势，例如，语法考点——虚拟语气，几乎每年必考。考生如能把这些常考的知识点完全、透彻掌握，纵然出题者花样百出，也能识破题意，问题自然迎刃而解。所以有必要对历年的考试真题进行详细地分析、琢磨、总结，找出命题规律和测试重点，这样才能做到知己知彼，轻取高分。

为了帮助考生轻松过关，本书汇集了 1995 年—2005 年历届全国硕士研究生入学考试试题，并对所有试题做了详尽的解析。另外，本书特意在阅读理解和英汉翻译两项题型的解析中加上难句分析，旨在使考生熟悉英语的句子结构，复习、巩固基础知识。希望考生能够通过仔细阅读本书，总结应试规律，掌握解题技巧。

在阅读此书时，我们建议考生应该：

- * 先仔细研读《大纲》，了解考试的基本要求，以便有针对性地复习、应试。
- * 模拟考试状态下做试题，严格按照规定时间完成，再对照答案，给自己记分。
- * 将错题记录在案，对易错的知识点要认真复习。
- * 认真阅读《考研英语学习导航》部分，掌握应试的方法和策略。

感谢文都文化教育发展中心各位老师的大力支持。

最后祝愿同学们能在 2006 年全国研究生入学考试中取得好成绩！

编 者

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第一部分 考研英语学习导航

第一章 听力解题指南

一、听力题型介绍

听力部分由三部分构成,共有 20 题。Part A 要求听一段 180—220 词的独白或对话,补全表格,录音材料播放两遍。Part B 要求考生听一段 280—320 词的独白或对话,补全所给的句子或回答问题,录音材料同样播放两遍。Part C 要求考生根据所听到的三段录音材料,每段 200—300 词进行选择题作答。录音材料只播放一遍,而且试题的提问不在录音中播放而在考卷上印出。所有试题先用 2B 铅笔直接把答案写在考卷上,待所有题目作答完毕后,利用专门留出的 5 分钟作答,把答案填到答题卡上。在听每一段录音时,每一道题目之前都有 5 秒的阅读时间。每段录音之前都有一段指导语(指导语不仅印在答卷上还在录音中播放)。Part A 录音播放两遍,两遍之间有 30 秒的时间检查答案,第二遍结束后还有 20 秒的时间检查答案。Part B 也播放两遍,中间有 50 秒的时间检查答案,第二遍结束后还有 30 秒的时间检查答案。Part C 录音只放一遍,考生边听边作答,最后有 30—40 秒的时间检查答案。Part A 和 Part B 的答案要求考生采用录音材料上的文字,书写到指定的位置。

二、解题技巧分析

(一) Part A: 重视每题的指导语和提示的相关信息

通过阅读试题指导语考生能对录音材料的中心思想有一个大致印象。在听录音之前利用空隙时间阅读一下指导语以及考卷上的相关信息,可使考生对下面的录音材料有一个大概的了解而做到心中有数。下面举例说明一下:

Part A

Directions: For Question 1-5, you will hear a talk about Boston Museum of Fine Art. While you listen, fill out the table with the information you have heard . Some of the information has been given to you in the table . Write Only 1 word or number in each numbered box . You will hear the recording twice . You now have 25 seconds to read the table below . (5 points)

Boston Museum of Fine Arts		
Founded(year)	1870	
Opened to the public(year)		1
Moved to the current location (year)	1909	
The west wing completed(year)		2
Number of departments	9	
The most remarkable department		3
Exhibition Space (m ²)		4
Approximate number of visitors/ year	800,000	

第一章 听力解题指南

Programs provided	Classes	
	Lectures	
		5
	films	

【听力原文】

Boston Museum of Fine Arts is a privately funded Museum of fine arts . It was founded in 1870 and open to public in 1876 . Originally housed in Cobbly Square, the museum moved in 1909 to its current location in another district in Boston . The building was designed by American architect Guy Lowell, and features a grand dome with ceiling paintings by the American painter John Singer Sergeant . The most recent addition to the building is its west wing designed by a Chinese-American Architect and completed in 1981 . The museum is divided into nine departments including classical, ancient Egyptian, decorative arts and sculpture, painting, contemporary and the most remarkable one-textiles . The collections range from ancient history to the present and include such pieces as the Silver Liberty Bowl, portraits of George Washington and Martha Washington, painted by Gibert Charles Steward and a number of works by French painter Claude Moner . The gallery 's exhibition space is 19,137m² . About 800,000 people visit the museum each year . In addition to its galleried, collections and traveling exhibitions, the museum provides programs that include classes, lectures, concerts and films for adults, children and families .

【技巧点拨】

对于 Part A, 根据画线部分的提示和表格中具体给出的相关信息, 考生大概了解了本题讲了关于 Boston Museum of Fine Arts 的一些情况。那么有哪些情况呢? 表格中给了波士顿工艺博物馆的建立时间 1870 年, 迁址时间 1909 年, 部门数 9 个, 每年参观人数约 80 万, 以及所提供的服务: 开班授课、举办讲座、播放电影等。

它给出的问题有: 向公众开放的时间、西配楼完工的时间、参展面积等。由此考生立即对录音内容有了全面了解。在没听到录音之前, 就知道了录音材料的大致内容。这样一来, 不仅有利于考生听懂录音材料, 最重要的是能正确辨别包含答案的相关语句, 可以集中精力找寻答案, 并且在听第二遍录音过程中核对答案。同时, 由于对录音内容有了一定程度上的把握, 就不会太紧张, 而情绪适当放松更有利于答题。

(二) Part B: 听重点

Part B 要求考生回答的问题直接在文中就可以找到, 而且多为一两个单词就可以把题目答完。所以, 考生在听录音材料的时候要做到有的放矢, 千万不要一个单词一个单词地听, 或者每个句子都老老实实在地把它听下来。这样只会顾此失彼, 不重要的信息记下不少而真正需要你做答的问题却只能凭印象, 这样就太得不偿失了。下面具体举例说明一下:

Part B

Directions: For Questions 6—10, you will hear an interview with an expert on marriage problems . While you listen, complete the sentences or answer the questions . Use not more

than 3 words for each answer . You will hear the recording twice . You now have 25 seconds to read the sentences and questions below . (5 points)

What should be the primary source of help for a troubled couple ?

6

Writing down a list of problems in the marriage may help a troubled couple discuss them .

7

Who should a couple consider seriously turning to if they can't talk with each other ?

8

Priests are usually unsuccessful in counseling troubled couples despite their .

9

According to the old notion, what will make hearts grow fonder ?

10

【听力原文】

W: When a couple runs into marriage problems, where should they turn ?

M: The primary source of help should be the couple themselves . The last book I wrote, Four Weekends to an Ideal Marriage, describes how people can strengthen communication by setting aside a special time or place to meet and discuss their relationship . If they cannot communicate verbally, they might at least write down a list of things that they feel have gone wrong in the marriage . The idea is to discuss these matters constructively, not to be vicious in the criticism . Some church groups have been very successful with marriage encounter weekends that help couples with this process .

W: What if a couple can't work things out for themselves ?

M: If people feel so bitter that they cannot even talk with each other, they should consider very seriously a qualified psychologist . And I stress qualified, because there are a lot of unqualified people out there who can make things worse . The best approach I believe is to ask your family physician . If you are having some family problems or marriage problems, who would you seek out ? In the main, priests, despite good intentions, are not successful in counseling troubled couples, except for those who had special training in the behavioral sciences . If these two approaches do not work, then maybe the only solution is a divorce . This is particularly true if one of the parties simply refuses to work toward repairing the marriage, or, having gone through counseling, does not want to implement the ideas suggested .

W: How useful is the try of separations ?

M: There is value only if during the course of the separation the parties are actively doing

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something to come close together and to find solutions to their problems . Merely relying on the old notion that absence will make the heart grow fonder never works .

【技巧点拨】

Part B 部分是典型的“按图索骥”型考题。碰到这类题型你如果一味地考察自己对每句话的理解反应程度,反而会事倍功半的。那么怎样才能事半功倍呢?下面就此题一一解析:这五道题都是考察考生对细节信息的掌握。既然是细节问题,就不能“大海捞针”,应该在问题中选定关键词或词组,然后有目的地听。

第一道题问到帮助存在问题的夫妇的主要方式方法是什么。千万不要将考卷上的问题在大脑中转换成中文,再将录音材料在脑中形成中文概念,最后将这两者比较寻找答案。这样做简直是“化简为繁”。比如第一题考生只要抓住关键词 the primary source of help,然后听录音,当听到“ The primary source of help should be ... ”考生就应该感觉出第一道题的答案马上就要呼之欲出了。the couple themselves 即为此题的正确答案。

同样的道理,当答完第一道题后,考生马上看第二道题的关键词——a list of problem and help ... discuss。当听到“ If they cannot communicate verbally, they might at least write down a list of things that they feel have gone wrong in the marriage . The idea is to discuss these matters constructively, not to be vicious in the criticism .”,对单词稍微有一些敏感度的同学会抓住上文画线部分的提示,明白这道题的答案就在这后面不远处了。再加上一个“ discuss ”的进一步刺激考生的耳朵,考生全神贯注地听到“ discuss these matters constructively, not to be vicious in the criticism ,”接着再看题目,考卷上的“ problems ”即为录音材料中的“ matters ”,那么“ constructively ”即为正确的答案了。考生还可以根据其后的进一步说明加深对此题的理解,即把婚姻中存在的问题列在纸上有助于这对夫妇进行建设性地交谈,而不要激烈地相互批评。此题还说明了听力考题中的一个特点就是:有的时候听力材料中的单词和考卷中的问题并不是一模一样的词,而是同义词。千万不要被这“障眼法”迷惑住了,认为好像讲的不是一件事,而把真正答案错过了。

接着,我们看第三题,其关键词是“ can ' t talk, consider seriously turning to ”,当听到“ If people feel so bitter that they cannot even talk with each other, they should consider very seriously a qualified psychologist .”考生应该能听得出与考卷上的问题相“匹配”的听力材料。这道题很明显,答案应为“一位训练有素的心理医生”。本题稍微迷惑考生的地方在于题目中多了 turning to,如果考生当场反应不过来,可以利用两遍听力的空隙思考一下,是否符合逻辑。然后再根据第二遍来最后确定一下。其实本题的“ turning to ”不影响答案。这句话的意思是说“如果这对夫妇无法交谈,那他们会转而考虑谁呢?”。

接着看第四题“ Priests are usually unsuccessful in counseling troubled couples despite their _____ .”上题的画线部分是关键,意思是说“在劝说不和的夫妇方面,牧师们是无能为力的,尽管他们非常……”在录音中“ In the main, priests, despite good intentions, are not successful in counseling troubled couples, except for those who had special training in the behavioral sciences .”我们听到“ priest ”和紧接着的“ despite ”,考生应先把“ good intentions ”记下来,然后继续听,看看是否和答案相符。“ are not successful in counseling troubled couples ”和题目中是一致的。至于后面的分句,考生可以不予理会,以免影响下一题的作答。在此,进一步重申了听力听重点而不是“遍地开花”。

最后一道题“ According to the old notion, what will make hearts grow fonder ? ”根据古训,什么能使心与心之间更融洽?“ Merely relying on the old notion that absence will make

the heart grow fonder never works.”的意思是说,仅仅依赖夫妻之间保持距离而达到心灵愉悦是不奏效的。有时候,听力材料和考卷上试题在句子结构上或是语言、文字表达上不太一样,可是题目的答案往往涵盖在听力部分中。如果考生在第一遍的时候没能明白确切的意思,也不用着急,因为在第二遍的听力中,你可以在特定的部分再听一遍。只要这遍听明白了,也是一样的。此外还要提醒考生注意答案的准确和完整,尽量采用录音中的单词,而不要答非所问。

(三)Part C: 边听边找答案

Part C 部分是多项选择题,正确答案就包含在四个选项中。所以耳朵在听的同时,眼睛也在扫视题目下面的答案。又因为只听一遍,所以直接在选项上勾画出正确选项,最后利用30—40秒时间把答案写到答题卡上。下面举例说明一下。

Part C

Directions: You will hear three pieces of recorded material. Before listening to each one, you will have time to read the questions related to it. While listening, answer each question by choosing A, B, C or D. After listening, you will have time to check your answers you will hear each piece once only. (10 points)

Questions 11—13 are based on the following talk about napping, you now have 15 seconds to read questions 11—13.

11. Children under five have abundant energy partly because they _____.
 A. sleep in three distinct parts B. have many five-minute naps
 C. sleep in one long block D. take one or two naps daily
12. According to the speaker, the sleep pattern of a baby is determined by _____.
 A. its genes B. its habit C. its mental state D. its physical condition
13. The talk suggests that, if you feel sleepy through the day, you should _____.
 A. take some refreshment B. go to bed early
 C. have a long rest D. give in to sleep

【听力原文】

If you feel tired all the time, you don't necessarily need to go to bed earlier. The solution could be as simple as taking a five-minute afternoon nap. Children under five have an abundance of energy and one of the reasons is because they nap once or twice a day. Many sleep experts think we're programmed to take a nap during the day, and getting back into this habit can be a solution for those who feel tired all the time. Prof. Chis Edzikosky of the Sleep Advisory and Assessment Center thinks that one can feel refreshed after just five minutes' sleep. And research has shown that concentration and attention are improved after even a short nap. Sleep is genetically programmed in babies and it's only as we get older that we learn to sleep for about eight hours at night and not at all during the day. But most research suggests that we are not physically designed to sleep for one long single block. Before the working day became nine to five, all western sleep patterns were more broken up. Research has shown that in the Middle Ages, people's sleep quite often occurred in

第二章 完形填空解题指南

three distinct parts . A nap in the afternoon, an early evening nap and another longer sleep until dawn . So if you do find yourself feeling sleepy through the day, don 't feel you 're being lazy by giving in to sleep and having a nap . Your increased energy and alertness will make the rest of your day extra productive .

【技巧点拨】

听力之前最好浏览一下题目,并找关键词。在考生做第一题的时候,眼睛在盯住“ Children under five have abundant energy ”的同时,耳朵听到录音上说“ Children under five have an abundance of energy ”。此时,考生知道找到相关联的内容了,接下来就是在四个选项中确定答案。在紧接着的录音中“ and one of the reasons is because they nap once or twice a day .”当考生听到“ because ”时,迅速把眼睛定格在四个选项中这样可以很明确地找到答案 D;再看下一题,“ According to the speaker, the sleep pattern of a baby is determined by ”画线部分为关键词,意为“ 对于孩子来说,睡眠的模式由什么决定 ”,这是一道典型的细节分析题。这道题的另一个考点就是同义词,显然题目中的“ pattern ”与听力材料中的“ Sleep is genetically programmed in babies ”画线部分是一个意思,只不过题目中用了主动语态,而听力材料中用了被动语态。此外,这道题的解答还有一个词形转换的步骤。即把“ genetically ”转换成“ genes ”,意为“ 通过基因这个‘ 程序 ’”。下面这道题很简单,题目的关键词为“ if you feel sleepy through the day ”,直接就可以在听力材料中听到“ if you feel sleepy through the day, don 't feel you 're being lazy by giving in to sleep and having a nap .”即可知答案为 D。注意答案选择要准确,即要和听力材料保持一致,而不要根据差不多的意思而没有选择最佳的答案。

第二章 完形填空解题指南

一、完形填空题型介绍

完形填空是一种考查考生综合运用所学词汇和语法知识能力的方式。该部分不仅考查考生对诸如连贯性和一致性等语段特征的辨识能力,还考查考生对用于一定语境中语言成分的掌握,这些语言规范成分包括词汇、表达方式和结构。

二、解题技巧分析

完形填空分为词汇、语法结构、搭配和语篇衔接四种类型。对不同类别的题目要采取不同的解题技巧。下面一一介绍:

(一) 词汇

从历年考试试卷来看,词汇部分是测试的重中之重。考生不仅要掌握规定的词汇,而且还要掌握词汇的准确意思,最重要的是要能区别意义相近的词。因此,考生必须作到:1) 熟记常用词组;2) 注意归纳和区别近义词和同范畴的词;3) 利用词根、词缀扩展词汇。

(例题 1) Proper selection will eliminate one source of 1 breakdown in the communication cycle . Too often, careless use of words 2 a meeting of the minds of the speak-

er and listener . The words used by the speaker may 3 unfavorable reactions in the listener 4 interfere with his comprehension; hence, the transmission-reception system breaks down .

- 1 . A . inaccessible B . timely C . likely D . invalid

【答案】 C . likely

【解析】 首先,我们来逐个分析一下选择项。 A 意为“ 达不到的, 难以接近的 ”,“ in ”这个前缀具有否定含义; B 形容词, 意为“ 及时的, 适时的 ”; C 形容词, 意为“ 很可能的 ”; 副词“ 或许, 很可能 ”; D 无效的。 接着, 再来看一下题干。 题干蕴含的意思是说如果选词不当就有可能使交流中断。 因此只能选 C。

- 2 . A . encourages B . prevents C . destroys D . offers

【答案】 B . prevents

【解析】 A 意为“ 鼓励 ”; B 意为“ 防止, 阻止 ”; C 意为“ 摧毁 ”; D 意为“ 提供 ”。 掌握了这些动词的意思, 就可以选出正确的答案。 此外, 本句中的“ meeting ”是动名词而不是名词, 因而不能将其理解为“ 会议 ”。

- 3 . A . pass out B . take away C . back up D . stir up

【答案】 D . stir up

【解析】 本题的测试点是对动词短语的掌握。 A 意为“ 昏厥, 通过考试, 分发 ”; B 意为“ 取走, 拿走 ”; C 意为“ 支持 ”; D 意为“ 引起, 激起 ”。 只有 D 从逻辑上可以修饰 reactions, 故选 D。

(例题 2) Many theories concerning the causes of juvenile delinquency (crimes committed by young people) focus either on the individual or on society as the major contributing influence . Theories 1 on the individual suggest that children engage in criminal behavior 2 they were not sufficiently penalized for previous misdeeds or that they have learned criminal behavior through 3 with others . Theories focusing on the role of society that children commit crimes in 4 to their failure to rise above their socioeconomic status 5 as a rejection of middle-class values .

- 3 . A . interactions B . assimilation C . cooperation D . consultation

【答案】 A . interactions

【解析】 A 意为“ 互相作用, 互相影响 ”; B 意为“ 使同化, 使相同 ”; C 意为“ 合作 ”; D 意为“ 咨询, 协商 ”。 选项 A 最贴切原意。

- 4 . A . return B . reply C . reference D . response

【答案】 D . response

【解析】 A 意为“ 归还 ”; B 意为“ 回答 ”; C 意为“ 关于 ”; D 意为“ 反应 ”。 根据文中这一句话, 因此应该选择一个能够表示原因的词, 所以 D 最合适。

(二) 句法结构

语法知识在理解的过程中至关重要, 完形填空是考察学生对英语结构的掌握熟练程度

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的有效方式。

(例题 1) The words used by the speaker may 1 unfavorable reactions in the listener 2 interfere with his comprehension; hence, the transmission-reception system breaks down 3, inaccurate or indefinite words may make 4 difficult for the listener to understand the 5 which is being transmitted to him.

2. A. who B. as C. which D. what

【答案】 C. which

【解析】 本题考查的是关系代词的用法。本题为关系代词引导一个限制性定语从句,且这个关系代词在从句中作主语。从句修饰主句中的宾语 reactions。在本句的结构中,可用 which 或 that 作为关系代词。A 在从句中指人; B 引导定语从句时,一般用在“such...as”结构中,例如:“I have never heard such a strange thing as you described.”; D 主要引导主语从句,例如:“What I have told you is a secret.”,宾语从句,例如:“I don't know what's wrong with you.”,以及表语从句,例如:“The important thing is what will happen next.” 因此只能选择 C。

4. A. that B. it C. so D. this

【答案】 B. it

【解析】 本题考查的是“it”作形式宾语的用法。在某些复合宾语结构中,常用“it”代替不定式作为形式宾语,而把不定式放在后面,例如:“They found it suitable to go Dutch when eating out.”(他们认为到饭店吃饭时各付各的账比较合适。) A, C 以及 D 都不能在动词不定式结构中起到这种作用,因而被排除。

(例题 2) Families have also 1 changes these years. More families consist of one parent households or two working parents; 2, children are likely to have less supervision at home 3 was common in the traditional family 4.

3. A. than B. that C. which D. as

【答案】 A. than

【解析】 原句中有一个信号词“less”,根据这一词便可以把其他的选项排除,选项 A 表示比较。

(三) 搭配类型

完形填空不但测试考生的阅读理解能力,也检验他们的词汇应用能力,尤其是对词语搭配的掌握。考生的词语搭配知识应成为确定正确选项的最主要依据。

(例题 1) The first and smallest unit that can be discussed in relation to language is the word. In speaking, the choice of words is 1 the utmost importance.

1. A. of B. at C. for D. on

【答案】 A. of

【解析】“be of importance”为常用结构,例如:“The matter is of great importance to us.”,(这事对我们极为重要)。“be of importance = be important”即:be of + 名词 = be + 形容词。再如:“be of value = be valuable”有价值的。其他介词不能与名词搭配构成这种结构,因而不考虑。

(例题 2) 1, inaccurate or indefinite words may make 2 difficult for the listener to understand the 3 which is being transmitted to him. The speaker who does not have specific words in his working vocabulary may be 4 to explain or describe in a 5 that can be understood by his listeners.

3. A. speech B. sense C. message D. meaning

【答案】C. message

【解析】本题的测试点是词语的习惯搭配。“transmit message”意为“传递信息”,“transmit”不与“speech, sense”以及“meaning”搭配。

5. A. case B. means C. method D. way

【答案】D. way

【解析】本题测试的是介词短语搭配。“in a way”意为“以某种方式”,例如:“He talks in a strange way.”(他以奇怪的方式说话)。“in case”意为“如果,万一”,例如:“In case I forget, please remind me to answer that letter.”(如果我忘记了,请提醒我回复那封信)。“by means of”意为“借,用”,例如:“Thoughts are expressed by means of words.”(思想借文字表达出来)。“method”很少与介词搭配。

(四) 语篇衔接

试题经常考察考生对完形填空短文的连贯性和篇章结构的把握。因为这类文章不仅短小精悍,而且上下文的意义相互关联。考生只要注意短文中句与句,句群与句群之间的逻辑关系,就可有依据地做答了。

(例题 1) Many theories concerning the causes of juvenile delinquency (crimes committed by young people) focus either on the individual or on society as the major contributing influence. Theories 1 on the individual suggest that children engage in criminal behavior 2 they were not sufficiently penalized for previous misdeeds or that they have learned criminal behavior through 3 with others.

2. A. before B. unless C. until D. because

【答案】D. because

【解析】A 意为“在……之前”,引导时间状语从句;B 意为“除非”,引导条件状语从句;C 意为“直到……才”引导时间状语从句;D 意为“因为”,引导原因状语从句。本句的意思是在说明青少年犯罪的原因,所以应该选择 D。

(例题 2) Theories focusing on the role of society that children commit crimes in 1 to their failure to rise above their socioeconomic status 2 as a rejection of middle-class

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values .

2 . A . or B . but rather C . but D . or else

【答案】 A . or

【解析】 原句是在说明青少年犯罪的原因,有这种可能,也有另外一种可能。A 意为“ 或者 ”; B 搭配不正确; C 意为“ 但是 ”; D 意为“ 否则,要不然 ”,表示转折关系。所以应该选择 A。

第三章 阅读理解解题指南

一、阅读理解题型的介绍

阅读理解占考研英语试题的 40%，在《大纲》的考试说明中对考生的阅读理解能力做出规定和要求：考生能综合运用英语语言知识和阅读技能来理解和判断英语书面语言材料，能以每分钟 60 词的速度阅读各种文字材料（生词不超过全文的 3%）。共有四篇阅读短文，每篇 450 词左右，内容涉及社会生活、人物传记、科技教育、历史、政治、文化、经济等，体裁一般包括记叙文、议论文、说明文。可见阅读理解题是综合性很强的能力测试题。

从整体看，语言能力的提高起着决定性作用，但基本技巧训练也不可忽视。基本技巧的熟练掌握决定着考试的临场发挥。当然技巧归技巧，阅读理解能力的整体提高还在于“以量取质”，即通过大量阅读，获得足够多的文化信息，提高吸收和使用英语的能力。大量是指快速，我们每个人每天时间有限，要想在有限的时间内获得大量信息，唯快速别无他法。英语阅读要达到平均每分钟 100 个单词以上，每天必须坚持至少两个小时的阅读时间，长期坚持下去会取得明显效果。此外，汉语阅读也是获得大量信息更便捷、更准确的方法。

二、解题技巧分析

（一）理解大意

理解文章大概内容而不是力求每句话都看了，都看懂了，这样反而浪费大量时间，并且也不利于做好题目。面对一篇文章，重要的是弄清它的中心思想而不要急于做题。下面以 1997 年的一道阅读理解为例加以说明。

Passage 4

No company likes to be told it is contributing to the moral decline of a nation . "Is this what you intended to accomplish with your careers ?" Senator Robert Dole asked Time Warner executives last week . "You have sold your souls, but must you corrupt our nation and threaten our children as well ?" At Time Warner, however, such questions are simply the latest manifestation of the soul searching that has involved the company ever since the company was born in 1990 . It's a self-examination that has, at various times, involved issues of responsibility, creative freedom and the corporate bottom line .

At the core of this debate is chairman Gerald Levin, 56, who took over for the late Steve Ross in 1992 . On the financial front, Levin is under pressure to raise the stock price and reduce the company's mountainous debt, which will increase to 17.3 billion after two new cable deals close . He has promised to sell off some of the property and restructure the company, but investors are waiting impatiently .

The flap over rap is not making life any easier for him . Levin has consistently defended the company's rap music on the grounds of expression . In 1992, when Time Warner was under fire for releasing Ice T's violent rap song Cop Killer, Levin described rap as a lawful expression of street culture, which deserves an outlet . "The test of any democratic society," he wrote in a Wall Street Journal column, "lies not in how well it can control ex-

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pression but in whether it gives freedom of thought and expression the widest possible latitude, however disputable or irritating the results may sometimes be. We won't retreat in the face of any threats."

Levin would not comment on the debate last week, but there were signs that the chairman was backing off his hard line stand, at least to some extent. During the discussion of rock singing verses at last month's stockholders' meeting, Levin asserted that "music is not the cause of society's ills" and even cited his son, a teacher in the Bronx, New York, who uses rap to communicate with students. But he talked as well about the "balanced struggle" between creative freedom and social responsibility, and he announced that the company would launch a drive to develop standards for distribution and labeling of potentially objectionable music.

The 15 member Time Warner board is generally supportive of Levin and his corporate strategy. But insiders say several of them have shown their concerns in this matter. "Some of us have known for many, many years that the freedoms under the First Amendment are not totally unlimited," says Luce. "I think it is perhaps the case that some people associated with the company have only recently come to realize this."

The best title for this passage could be _____.

- A . A Company under Fire
- B . A Debate on Moral Decline
- C . A Lawful Outlet of Street Culture
- D . A Form of Creative Freedom

【答案】 A

【解析】 本文论述了时代—华纳公司因发行新音乐专辑而遭到责难以及它的反应。B 有关道德败坏的争论；C 街头文化的合法表达；D 创作自由的表现形式。答案是 A 遭受到责难的公司。

【考点技巧分析】 在做此类综合性很强的问题时，最快捷、最有效的解题技巧是只提纲挈领地读文章，而不要句句都读。就此题而论，给文章取名就是考察对全文中心思想把握的问题。本文第一段阐明了“ No company likes to be told it is contributing to the moral decline of a nation .” Is this what you intended to accomplish with your careers ?” . . . “ You have sold your souls, but must you corrupt our nation and threaten our children as well ?” 没有一家公司愿意听到人们说它正使一个民族的道德标准下降。这是你们的职业要达到的目的吗……你们已出卖了灵魂，难道还要腐蚀我们的民族，威胁我们的孩子们吗？第二段介绍了董事会主席 Gerald Levin 这个人，第三段主要讲他如何以表现为理由，不断为公司的说唱艺术做辩解。第四段主要说了“ there were signs that the chairman was backing off his hard line stand .” 有迹象表明他正放弃他那强硬的立场”，他还谈到了“ he talked as well about the ‘ balanced struggle ’ between creative freedom and social responsibility .” “ 在创造自由和社会责任之间的竞争要讲究平衡”。最后一段表明了“ The 15 member Time Warner board is generally supportive of Levin and his corporate strategy .” 时代华