
聚英考研英语公开课—阅读理解

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类型 1：快速定位

例 1:

The defining term of intelligence in humans still seems to be the IQ score, even though IQ tests are not given as often as they used to be. The test comes primarily in two forms: the Stanford-Binet Intelligence Scale and the Wechsler Intelligence Scales (both come in adult and children's version). Generally costing several hundred dollars, they are usually given only by psychologists, although variations of them populate bookstores and the World Wide Web. Superhigh scores like vos Savant's are no longer possible, because scoring is now based on a statistical population distribution among age peers, rather than simply dividing the mental age by the chronological age and multiplying by 100. Other standardized tests, such as the Scholastic Assessment Test (SAT) and the Graduate Record Exam (GRE), capture the main aspects of IQ tests.

28. People nowadays can no longer achieve IQ scores as high as vos Savant's because
- [A] the scores are obtained through different computational procedures.
 - [B] creativity rather than analytical skills is emphasized now.
 - [C] vos Savant's case is an extreme one that will not repeat.
 - [D] the defining characteristic of IQ tests has changed.

例 2:

This is now changing. According to the OECD report, some 75% of scholarly journals are now online. Entirely new business models are emerging; three main ones were identified by the report's authors. There is the so-called big deal, where institutional subscribers pay for access to a collection of online journal titles through site-licensing agreements. There is open-access publishing, typically supported by asking the author (or his employer) to pay for the paper to be published. Finally, there are open-access archives, where organizations such as universities or international laboratories support institutional repositories. Other models exist that are hybrids of these three, such as delayed open-access, where journals allow only subscribers to read a paper for the first six months, before making it freely available to everyone who wishes to see it. All this could change the traditional form of the peer-review process, at least for the publication of papers.

29. With the open-access publishing model, the author of a paper is required to
- [A] cover the cost of its publication.
 - [B] subscribe to the journal publishing it.
 - [C] allow other online journals to use it freely.
 - [D] complete the peer-review before submission.

类型 2：主旨句确定答案

例 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. Until California recently passed a law, American firms did not have to tell anyone, even the victim, when data went astray. That may change fast: lots of proposed data-security legislation is now doing the rounds in Washington, D.C. 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.

40. 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.

例 2：

And this process need not be left to the unconscious. Cartwright believes one can exercise conscious control over recurring bad dreams. As soon as you awaken, identify what is upsetting about the dream. Visualize how you would like it to end instead; the next time it occurs, try to wake up just enough to control its course. With much practice people can learn to, literally, do it in their sleep.

34. Cartwright seems to suggest that _____.

- [A] waking up in time is essential to the ridding of bad dreams
- [B] visualizing bad dreams helps bring them under control
- [C] dreams should be left to their natural progression
- [D] dreaming may not entirely belong to the unconscious

类型 3：三比一检验法

例 1：

At the end of the day, there’s probably little reason to pay attention to our dreams at all unless they keep us from sleeping or “we wake up in a panic,” Cartwright says. Terrorism, economic uncertainties and general feelings of insecurity have increased people’s anxiety. Those suffering from persistent nightmares should seek help from a therapist. For the rest of us, the brain has its ways of working through bad feelings. Sleep -- or rather dream -- on it and you’ll feel better in the morning.

35. What advice might Cartwright give to those who sometimes have bad dreams?

- [A] Lead your life as usual.
- [B] Seek professional help.
- [C] Exercise conscious control.
- [D] Avoid anxiety in the daytime.

例 2：

The townsfolk don’t see it this way and local council does not contribute directly to the subsidy of the Royal Shakespeare Company. Stratford cries poor traditionally. Nevertheless every hotel in town seems to be adding a

new wing or cocktail lounge. Hilton is building its own hotel there, which you may be sure will be decorated with Hamlet Hamburger Bars, the Lear Lounge, the Banquo Banqueting Room, and so forth, and will be very expensive.

28. By saying "Stratford cries poor traditionally" (Line 2-3, Paragraph 4), the author implies that _____.

- [A] Stratford cannot afford the expansion projects
- [B] Stratford has long been in financial difficulties
- [C] the town is not really short of money
- [D] the townsfolk used to be poorly paid

类型 4: 目的性题型

例 1:

When prehistoric man arrived in new parts of the world, something strange happened to the large animals. They suddenly became extinct. Smaller species survived. The large, slow-growing animals were easy game, and were quickly hunted to extinction. Now something similar could be happening in the oceans.

31. The extinction of large prehistoric animals is noted to suggest that _____.

- [A] large animal were vulnerable to the changing environment
- [B] small species survived as large animals disappeared
- [C] large sea animals may face the same threat today
- [D] slow-growing fish outlive fast-growing ones

例 2:

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

- [A] show the primitive medical practice in the past.
- [B] demonstrate the cruelty of slavery in his days.
- [C] stress the role of slaves in the U.S. history.
- [D] reveal some unknown aspect of his life.