

2012年考研英语阅读复习三读法 PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议阅读原文

[https://www.100test.com/kao\\_ti2020/648/2021\\_2022\\_2012\\_E5\\_B9\\_B4\\_E8\\_80\\_83\\_c73\\_648631.htm](https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/648/2021_2022_2012_E5_B9_B4_E8_80_83_c73_648631.htm) 阅读，是考研英语中的重头戏，几乎占到试卷总分的一半，而且阅读题的词汇量大，题目多，一旦做不好，不但会失分，还会影响后面试题的发挥，阅读就此成了英语考试失分的重灾区，如果能够攻克这一堡垒，既为考试开个好头，又能得分，一举两得。如何高速有效地阅读原文？许多同学运用“地毯式”阅读法，一字一句地读下去，读到每个词时都若有所思、战战兢兢，惟恐意思稍有偏差，影响对整个文章的理解；或者沉溺于个别句子的繁琐分析，惟恐不清楚句子的构成，不理解句子的含义，从而导致答错题。这种缓慢而谨慎的阅读方法，在心理上给阅读者似乎一种虚假的踏实感，但是无论是从理解原文还是从做题的角度来看，这种方法花费时间长、效率低，不是很好有效的方法。针对这一普遍情况，考研辅导老师结合2006年阅读题的第一篇文章介绍阅读原文的一种行之有效的：详读重点、略读细节、跳读修饰“三读法”。

一、详读重点 重点：就原文而言，就是文章的基本结构、内容和态度；就答题而言，就是问题所对应的原文的出题句。以这个标准来衡量，需要重点阅读的原文词句就不会很多，因为文章后面只有五道题，它们对应的原文在五句左右，为了回答文章后面的问题，需要重点阅读原文的下列内容：1.宏观方面—— 文章结构； 文章主题句； 各段首末句； 作者态度。2.微观方面—— 有转折处； 重要标点； 句子主干。

二、略读细节 相对于论点而言，论据是细节性的，如果明白论点，论

据可以读得较快；相对于段落主题而言，解释段落主题的支持句是细节性的。可以略读的细节包括例子和解释。三、跳读修饰 细节性的修饰，只对论点起次要的补充说明作用，第一遍阅读时可以跳过。此外，这些细节性的东西通常也不出题，即使涉及问题，到时候看也来得及。可以跳读的细节包括：1.两个逗号之间的问题 2.两个破折号之间的问题 3.人物的头衔 4.并列叙述 下面以2006年考研英语阅读第一篇为例，具体说明如何运用“三读法”达到最佳效果。

In spite of “ endless talk of difference , American society is an amazing machine for homogenizing people. There is ” the democratizing uniformity of dress and discourse , and the casualness and absence of deference “ characteristic of popular culture. 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 a knowledgeable elite “ these were stores ” anyone could enter , regardless of class or background. This turned shopping into a public and democratic act. “ The mass media , advertising and sports are other forces for homogenization. Immigrants are quickly fitting into this common culture , which may not be altogether elevating but is hardly poisonous. Writing for the National Immigration Forum , Gregory Rodriguez reports that today ‘ s immigration is neither at unprecedented level nor resistant to assimilation. In 1998 immigrants were 9.8 percent of population ; in 1900 , 13.6 percent. In the 10 years prior to 1990 , 3.1 immigrants arrived for every 1 , 000 residents ; in the 10 years prior to 1890 , 9.2 for every 1 , 000.

Now , consider three indices of assimilation language , home ownership and intermarriage. The 1990 Census revealed that “ a majority of immigrants from each of the fifteen most common countries of origin spoke English ‘ well ’ or ‘ very well ’ after ten years of residence. ” The children of immigrants tend to be bilingual and proficient in English. “ By the third generation , the original language is lost in the majority of immigrant families. ” Hence the description of America as a “ graveyard ” for languages. By 1996 foreign-born immigrants who had arrived before 1970 had a home ownership rate of 75.6 percent , higher than the 69.8 percent rate among native-born Americans. Foreign-born Asians and Hispanics “ have higher rates of intermarriage than do U.S-born whites and blacks. ” By the third generation , one third of Hispanic women are married to non-Hispanics , and 41 percent of Asian-American women are married to non-Asians. Rodriguez notes that children in remote villages around the world are fans of superstars like Arnold Schwarzenegger and Garth Brooks , yet “ some Americans fear that immigrants living within the United States remain somehow immune to the nation ‘ s assimilative power. ” Are there divisive issues and pockets of seething anger in America ? Indeed. It is big enough to have a bit of everything. But particularly when viewed against America ‘ s turbulent past , today ‘ s social indices hardly suggest a dark and deteriorating social environment. 21. The word “ homogenizing ” ( Line 1 , Paragraph 1 ) most probably means [A] identifying. [B] associating. [C] assimilating. [D] monopolizing. 22. 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. 23. The text suggests that immigrants now in the U.S. [A] are resistant to homogenization. [B] exert a great influence on American culture. [C] are hardly a threat to the common culture. [D] constitute the majority of the population. 24. Why are Arnold Schwarzenegger and Garth Brooks mentioned in Paragraph 5 ? [A] To prove their popularity around the world. [B] To reveal the public 's fear of immigrants. [C] To give examples of successful immigrants. [D] To show the powerful influence of American culture. 25. In the author 's opinion , the absorption of immigrants into American society is [A] rewarding. [B] successful. [C] fruitless. [D] harmful.

1) 详读重点 根据上述要求详细阅读的内容，考研辅导老师以红色标出了重点。首先是宏观方面：从文章结构而言，本文主要阐述一个概念homogenization（同化），属于常见的“一枝独秀型”结构，即主要说明一个核心概念。文章首句In spite of “ endless talk of difference , American society is an amazing machine for homogenizing people就是全文的中心。除了这一句之外，其他段落的首末句也值得关注。从态度而言，考研辅导老师在首句用amazing（令人惊叹的）、第二段首句（hardly poisonous）与全文末句（hardly suggest a dark and deteriorating social environment）使用双重否定表明移民成功融入美国社会。从微观方面而言，第二段首句（but）、倒数第二段末句（yet）与末段末句（but）三处的转折对应三道题，加上文章首句也对应一道题，这样四道

题1、3、4、5题所对应的原文就确定了。剩下的第二题也很容易根据问题中的关键词19th-century定位第一段。由此可见，只要阅读时抓住了重点，就能迅速地定位各个问题所对应的原文。2) 略读细节与跳读修饰 一方面为了加快速度，另一方面为了提高准确率，对于细节与修饰部分可以较快地阅读甚至跳过。在第一段中，第二句难以理解，但是由于放在文章的主题之后，应该属于对首句主题的细节性说明。所以，阅读的时候如果看不懂不要较真儿，因为它只是一个论据，而且通常不考。在第二段中，段末包含数字年代的两个句子属于并列性的细节，应该速读甚至跳读。第三段与第四段是对第二段末句所说的三个同化指标language, home ownership and intermarriage的详细说明，属于明显的细节，阅读时应该速读。如此阅读不仅抓住了重点，而且节约了时间。综上所述，只要详读重点、略读细节与跳读修饰，就能做到正确率与速度双丰收。所以，考研阅读的最高境界是：精读要考的，略读次要的，不管无关的。编辑推荐：

#0000ff>2012年考研英语备考有技巧 #0000ff>2012年考研完型填空常见错误解析 #0000ff>2012年考研英语阅读理解 答题技巧 更多信息请访问：[#ff0000>百考试题考研模拟考场](#) [#ff0000>百考试题考研论坛](#) [#ff0000>百考试题考研网校](#) 100Test 下载频道开通，各类考试题目直接下载。详细请访问 [www.100test.com](http://www.100test.com)