

<<考博英语阅读理解试题分类解析>>

图书基本信息

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## <<考博英语阅读理解试题分类解析>>

### 前言

目前我国博士研究生入学英语考试没有采取全国统考的方式，没有统一的考试大纲，而是采取各招生院校自行命题、自行组织考试的办法，但是各校的考试要求、命题特点大同小异，一些学校的试题类型、内容难易程度都非常相似，因此，研究一些学校的考博试题非常有价值。

我们参照一些名校博士生入学英语考试大纲，认真研究了30多所高校200多份历年考博英语真题，精心挑选部分试题和相关资料，编著了考博英语辅导系列。

《考博英语阅读理解试题分类解析》是一本旨在提高考博英语阅读理解水平的复习资料。

它从众多名校近几年考博英语阅读理解试题中精选出具有一定难度的100多篇文章，按常考的阅读理解主题（科普科研、文化教育、经济管理等等）分为12大类，几乎涉及到在考博试题中常考的各类题材。每篇文章均有详细解析和题海拾贝，解析部分为考生指明了答题思路，题海拾贝部分归纳了文中的重点、难点单词及词组，其中包含一些专业词汇，便于考生拓宽自己的知识领域及扩大相关领域的词汇量，针对性较强。

本书对于近几年考博英语阅读理解的真实水平及选材的趋势具有很强的代表性和说服力，因此，本书参考价值较高，具有很强的实用性。

需要特别说明的是：高校考博真题的收集和参考答案的整理是非常困难的，我们在编著考博英语辅导系列的过程中得到了许多院校师生的协助，并参考了众多考博复习材料（特别是一些名校内部考博英语讲义、试题等），在此深表感谢。

由于水平有限，错误不可避免，不妥之处和建议可与编者联系，不甚感激。

## <<考博英语阅读理解试题分类解析>>

### 内容概要

《考博英语阅读理解试题分类解析（第2版）》是一本旨在提高考生考博英语阅读理解水平的复习资料。

它从众多名校近几年考博英语阅读理解试题中精选出具有一定难度的100多篇文章，按常考的阅读理解主题（科普科研、文化教育、经济管理等）分为12大类，几乎涉及到在考博试题中常考的各类题材。每篇文章均有详细解析和题海拾贝，解析部分为考生指明了答题思路，题海拾贝部分归纳了文中的重点、难点单词及词组，其中包含一些专业词汇，便于考生拓宽自己的知识领域及扩大相关领域的词汇量，针对性较强。

对于近几年考博英语阅读理解的真实水平及选材的趋势，《考博英语辅导系列：考博英语阅读理解试题分类解析（第2版）》具有很强的代表性和说服力。

《考博英语辅导系列：考博英语阅读理解试题分类解析（第2版）》和配套网络班及面授班特别适用于参加博士研究生入学考试的考生，也适用于考研英语、职称英语、博士学位英语等其他考试的考生参考。

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书籍目录

第一部分 考试要求、命题形式与解题技巧一、考试要求二、命题形式三、解题方法与技巧  
第二部分 阅读理解分类解析  
Unit 1 风土人情类 unit 2 婚姻家庭类 unit 3 经济管理类 Unit 4 科普科研类 Unit 5 人物记述类  
Unit 6 社会生活类 Unit 7 社会问题类 Unit 8 生态环境类 unit 9 文化教育类 unit 10 医疗健康类 unit 11 艺术文学类 Unit 12 政治法律类

## 章节摘录

Whenever two or more unusual traits or situations are found in the same place, it is tempting to look for more than a coincidental relationship between them. The high Himalayas and the Tibetan plateau certainly have extraordinary physical characteristics and the cultures which are found there are also unusual, though not unique. However, there is no intention of adopting Montesquieu's view of climate and soil as cultural determinants. The ecology of a region merely poses some of the problems faced by the inhabitants of the region, and while the problems facing a culture are important to its development, they do not determine it. The appearance of the Himalayas during the late Tertiary Period and the accompanying further raising of the previously established ranges had a marked effect on the climate of the region. Primarily, of course, it blocked the Indian monsoon (季风) from reaching Central Asia at all. Secondly, air and moisture from other directions were also reduced. Prior to the raising of the Himalayas, the land now forming the Tibetan uplands had a dry, continental climate with vegetation and animal life similar to that of much of the rest of the region on the same parallel, but somewhat different than that of the areas farther north, which were already drier. With the coming of the Himalayas and the relatively sudden drying out of the region, there was a severe thinning out of the animal and plant population. The ensuing incomplete Pleistocene glaciations (冰蚀) had a further thinning effect, but significantly did not wipe out life in the area. Thus after the end of the glaciation there were only a few varieties of life extant from the original continental species. Isolated by the Kunlun range from the Tarim basin and Turfan depression, species which had already adapted to the dry steppe climate, and would otherwise have been expected to flourish in Tibetan, the remaining native fauna and flora (动植物) multiplied. Armand describes the Tibetan fauna as not having great variety, but being "striking" in the abundance of the particular species that are present. The plant life is similarly limited in variety, with some observers finding no more than seventy varieties of plants in even the relatively fertile Eastern Tibetan valleys; with fewer than ten food crops. Tibetan "tea" is a major staple, perhaps replacing the unavailable vegetables. The difficulties of living in an environment at once dry and cold and populated with species more usually found in more hospitable climates, are great. These difficulties may well have influenced the unusual polyandrous (一妻多夫制) societies typical of the region. Lattimore sees the maintenance of multiple-husband households as being preserved from earlier forms by the harsh conditions of the Tibetan uplands which permitted no experimentation and "froze" the cultures which came there. Kawakita, on the other hand, sees the polyandry as a way of easily permitting the best householder to become the head husband regardless of age. His detailed studies of the Bhotia village of Tsumje do seem to support this idea of polyandry as a method of talent mobility in a situation where even the best talent is barely enough for survival.

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