

# 密训资料

SUNLANDS  
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管理类联考英语  
(全国)



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尚德派学院



## Chapter 1 完形填空

<b>考点综述</b> ★★	<b>大纲考查要求</b>	主要考查考生对英语知识的综合运用能力。共 20 小题，每小题 0.5 分，共 10 分。 在一篇约 300 词的文章中留出 20 个空白，要求考生从每题给出的 4 个选项选出最佳答案，使补全后的文章意思通顺、前后连贯、结构完整。	
	<b>文章特点</b>	1. 中心明确：全文围绕 <b>一个话题</b> 论述； 2. 论证严谨： <b>论点+论据</b> ； 3. <b>首句不设空</b> ，开门见山，引出话题。	
<b>知识运用考查重点</b> ★★★★	<b>常考词性</b>	形容词；副词；动词；名词，介词，连词	
	<b>词汇辨析</b>	1. 形异义近 [A] inflating [B] expanding [C] increasing [D] extending [A] lodging [B] shelter [C] dwelling [D] house 2. 形近义异 [A] measurable [B] manageable [C] affordable [D] renewable [A] complex [B] comprehensive [C] complementary [D] compensating 3. 形近义近 [A] ability [B] capability [C] capacity [D] faculty 4. 形异义异 [A] hardens [B] weakens [C] tightens [D] relaxes [A] aggravate [B] generate [C] moderate [D] enhance	
	<b>短语搭配</b>	conform to 顺应；react to 对...有反应 be rooted in 根植于；around the corner 即将发生 be entitled to 有权做某事；be immune to 不受影响的 ground in/on 打好...的基础；be associated with 与...联系	
	<b>逻辑关系（常考逻辑关系词）</b>	<b>逻辑关系</b>	<b>对应表达</b>
		转折	however; though; in fact; although; but; yet
		让步	although; even; even if; while; despite
		因果	because; due to; owing to; thanks to; on account of
		比较	whereas; while
		递进	indeed; above all
		举例	for example; for instance; like; such as
		并列	or; as well as; along with; and
		增补	also; except (for); apart from; aside from; other than
		目的	so; for fear of
		总结	so far
		条件	when; if

<p>解题步骤和技巧 ★★★★</p>	<p><b>解题步骤</b></p>	<p>第一步：边读边做，解决简单题目（重视各段首句）； 第二步：再次通读，解决剩余题目。</p>	
	<p>1. 利用首段首句最大限度获取信息（注意第一句后可能有转折）</p>	<p>(1) The human nose is an underrated tool. (2005) (2) The homeless make up a growing percentage of America's population. (2006) (3) Ancient Greek philosopher Aristotle viewed laughter as "a bodily exercise precious to health." But despite some claim to the contrary, laughing probably has little influence on physical fitness. (2011)</p>	
	<p>2. 近义词复现原则</p>	<p>此类考查同义替换，根据文章前后近义词替换。</p> <p>As many people hit middle age, they often start to notice that their memory and mental clarity are not What they used to be. We suddenly can't remember__1__ we put the keys just a <b>moment ago</b>, or an old acquaintance's name, or the name of an old band we used to love. As the brain__2__, we refer to these occurrences as "senior moments." (2014)</p> <p>1. [A] where [B] <b>when</b> [C] that [D] why 2. [A] improves [B] fades [C] recovers [D] collapses</p> <p>...The plan has also been greeted with__18__by some computer security experts, who worry that the "voluntary ecosystem" envisioned by Mr. Schmidt would still leave much of the Internet__19__. They argue that all Internet users should be __20__ to register and identify themselves, in the same way that drivers must be licensed to drive on public roads. (英二 2011).</p> <p>18. [A]skepticism [B]tolerance [C]indifference [D]enthusiasm 19. [A]manageable [B]defendable [C]vulnerable [D]invisible 20. [A]invited [B]appointed [C]allowed [D]forced</p>	
	<p>3. 利用逻辑关系解题</p>	<p>此类题目考查逻辑关系，根据逻辑推理词进行推理和选择。</p> <p>The Internet affords anonymity to its users, a blessing to privacy and freedom of speech. <b>But</b> that very anonymity is <b>also</b> behind the explosion of cyber-crime that has__1__ across the Web.</p> <p>Can privacy be preserved__2__bringing safety and security to a world that seems increasingly __3__?(英二 2011)</p> <p>1. [A] swept [B] skipped [C] walked [D] ridden 2. [A] for [B] within [C] while [D] though 3. [A] careless [B] lawless [C] pointless [D] helpless.</p>	

		<p>Strangely, some people find that they can smell one type of flower but not another, __9__ others are sensitive to the smells of both flowers. This may be because some people do not have the genes necessary to generate __10__ smell receptors in the nose. (2005)</p> <p>9. [A] when [B] since [C] for [D] whereas</p> <p>10. [A] unusual [B] particular [C] unique [D] typical</p> <p>...Those forced to exercise their smiling muscles reacted more enthusiastically to funny cartoons than did those whose mouths were contracted in a frown, suggesting that expressions may influence emotions rather than just the other way around. __20__ the physical act of laughter could improve mood. (2011)</p> <p>21. [A] Eventually [B] Consequently [C] Similarly [D] Conversely</p>
	4. 利用论证关系解题	<p>此题考查论证关系，根据关键词进行作答</p> <p>In fact, <b>instead of</b> straining muscles to build them, <b>as exercise does</b>, laughter apparently accomplishes the __7__. Studies dating back to the 1930's indicate that laughter __8__ muscles, decreasing muscle tone for up to 45 minutes after the laugh dies down.</p> <p>Such bodily reaction might conceivably help __9__ the effects of psychological stress.... (2011)</p> <p>7. [A] opposite [B] impossible [C] average [D] expected</p> <p>8. [A] hardens [B] weakens [C] tightens [D] relaxes</p> <p>9. [A] aggravate [B] generate [C] moderate [D] enhance</p> <p>Thinner isn't always better. A number of studies have __1__ that normal-weight people are in fact at higher risk of some diseases compared to those who are overweight. And there are health conditions for which being overweight is actually __2__. For example, heavier women are less likely to develop calcium deficiency than thin women. __3__, among the elderly, being somewhat overweight is often an __4__ of good health.</p> <p>1. [A] denied [B] concluded [C] doubted [D] ensured</p> <p>2. [A] protective [B] dangerous [C] sufficient [D] troublesome</p> <p>3. [A] Instead [B] However [C] Likewise [D] Therefore</p> <p>4. [A] indicator [B] objective [C] origin [D] example</p>
	5. 利用常识解题	<p>此题根据常识进行作答</p> <p>...Laughter does produce short-term changes in the function of the heart and its blood vessels, __3__ hear rate and oxygen</p>

		<p>consumption.(2011)</p> <p>3.[A] stabilizing[B] boosting[C] impairing[D] determining</p> <p>...In an experiment published in 1988, social psychologist Fritz Strack of the University of Wirzburg in Germany asked volunteers to _16_ a pen either with their teeth-thereby creating an artificial smile-or with their lips, which would produce a(n)___expression. (2011)</p> <p>16. [A] fetch[B] bite[C] pick[D] hold</p> <p>17. [A] disappointed [B] excited[C] joyful [D] indifferent</p>
	6. 利用搭配知识解题	<p><b>此题型考查固定搭配</b></p> <p>As time went by, computers became smaller and more powerful, and they became "personal" too, as well as institutional, with display becoming sharper and storage _14_ increasing.(2002)</p> <p>14. [A] ability[B] capability[C] capacity[D] faculty.</p> <p>...According to one classical theory of emotion, our feelings are partially rooted _12_ physical reactions.(2011)</p> <p>11. [A] with [B] on [C] in [D] at</p> <p>...<i>Boston Globe</i> reporter Chris Reidy notes that the situation will improve only when there are _17_ programs that address the many needs of the homeless. _18_ Edward Zlotkowski, director of community service at Bentley College in Massachusetts, _19_ it, "There has to be _20_ of programs. What's needed is a package deal"</p> <p>17.[A]complex [B]comprehensive [C]complementary [D]compensating</p> <p>18. [A] So [B] Since [C] As [D] Thus</p> <p>19. [A] puts [B] interprets [C] assumes [D] makes</p> <p>20. [A]supervision [B]manipulation [C]regulation [D]coordination</p>

## Chapter 2 阅读理解

知识点名称	内容
<p>阅读理解八大考点</p> <p>★★★★</p>	<p>1) 理解主旨要义: --文章主旨题</p> <p>2) 理解文章中的具体细节; --事实细节题</p> <p>3) 理解文中的性含义; --词义推测题</p> <p>4) 进行有关的判断、推理; --判断题、推理引申题</p> <p>5) 根据上下文推测生词的词义; --词义推测题</p> <p>6) 理解文章的总体结构以及上下文之间的关系; --篇章结构题</p> <p>7) 理解作者的意图、观点或态度; --观点态度题</p> <p>8) 区分论点和论据 --写作目的题</p>

<p>题型总结及细 节 ★★★★</p>	<p>一、事实细节题</p>	<p><b>题干特征：</b> 题干较长，或明确指向第几段，并给出细节定位词（人名，地名，书名，机构，时间，数字等）；或直接给出若干细节定位词</p>
		<p><b>命题处：</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* 段落主旨句（首句、转折句）</li> <li>* 长难句</li> <li>* 复杂逻辑关系（因果，目的，对比，转折等）</li> </ul>
		<p>例子：</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. According to <b>the first two paragraphs</b>, Elisabeth was upset by____(2015)</li> <li>2. The financial problem with the USPS <b>is caused partly by</b>____(2018)</li> <li>3. The New York Times is considering ending its print edition partly <b>due to</b>____(2016)</li> <li>4. The Barna survey found that <b>a main cause</b> for the fake news problem is____(2018)</li> <li>5. Hindrance to the reform of the legal system <b>originates from</b>____(2014)</li> </ol>
	<p>二、词义推测题</p>	<p><b>题干特征：</b> 题干中 the word/phrase/expression “XX” (Para. X) most probably means.../ is closest in meaning to...等表述。</p>
		<p>例子：</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. What does the phrase "to be aligned" (Line 5, Para. 6) <b>most probably mean?</b> (2019)</li> <li>2. The phrase "beef up" (Line 2, Para. 2) <b>is closest in meaning to</b>____(2018)</li> <li>3. The word "expedited" (Line 4, Para. 5) <b>is closet in meaning to</b>____(2017)</li> <li>4. The phrase "to sign on" (Para. 2) <b>most probably means</b>____(2014)</li> <li>5. The sentence "I lived from paycheck to paycheck." <b>shows that</b>____(2008)</li> </ol>
	<p>三、判断题</p>	<p><b>题干特征：</b> 题干中通常无明显定位词，要求就某话题选择一个表述正确的选项。 题干通常表述为： Which of the following is true...?</p> <p><b>命题处：</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* 列举并列的集中事物，或并列的几种观点时；</li> <li>* 介绍同一事物的不同特征时。</li> </ul>



		<p>例子:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Which of the following is true</b> about the recent annual study? (2017)</li> <li>2. <b>Which of the following is true</b> of the fashion industry? (2017)</li> <li>3. <b>Which of the following is true</b> according to Paragraph 6? (2013)</li> <li>4. <b>What is true</b> of the agreement between the NHS and DeepMind? (2018)</li> <li>5. <b>Who will be</b> most threatened by automation? (2018)</li> </ol>
四、推理引申题		<p><b>题干特征:</b> 题干中有 what can we learn about..., 或 It can be learned/inferred from Para X, 或 it is implied/indicated/suggested... 等标志词</p>
		<p><b>命题处:</b></p> <p>*本题考查段落主旨, 命题处主要在逻辑关系较复杂的段落。</p> <p>*有时会在长难句处命题, 要求在理解长难句基础上进行推理。</p>
		<p>例子:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>It can be learned</b> from the first paragraph that ____ (2012)</li> <li>2. <b>What can be learned</b> from the last paragraph? (2013)</li> <li>3. <b>It can be inferred</b> from the last paragraph that ____ (2011)</li> <li>4. <b>Which of the following can be inferred</b> from the last paragraph? (2013)</li> <li>5. <b>Which of the following is suggested</b> in the last paragraph? (2015)</li> <li>6. <b>It is suggested</b> in Paragraph 3 that childless folks ____ (2011)</li> </ol>
五、写作目的题		<p><b>题干特征:</b> 题干中出现 X is noted/mentioned/cited/quoted to show/illustrate...或者 X is an example of...等标志词。</p>
		<p><b>命题处:</b></p> <p>有举例、引用、数据、研究结论、对比、比喻等论据出现的地方。</p>
		<p>例子:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The crash of EgyptAir Flight 804 <b>is mentioned to</b> ____.(2017)</li> <li>2. Orin Kerr's comparison <b>is quoted to indicate that</b> ____.(2015)</li> <li>3. The discovery of the Higgs boson <b>is a typical case</b> which involves ____.(2014)</li> <li>4. The IUCN's "Red List" <b>suggests</b> that human beings are ____.(2013)</li> <li>5. <b>The example of</b> the unions in Wisconsin shows that unions ____.(2012)</li> <li>6. Toyota Motor's experience <b>is cited as an example of</b> ____.(2011)</li> </ol>
六、观点态度题		<p><b>题干特征:</b> 题干中出现 the author's attitude towards X is..., 或 towards X, the author feels...等表述方式。</p>
		<p>例子:</p>



		<p>1. <b>What is the author's attitude towards</b> the proposal? (2020)</p> <p>2. <b>The author's attitude toward</b> Google's pledges is one of _____. (2019)</p> <p>3. <b>How does the author feel about</b> the success of Sci-Hub? (2020)</p>
	七、主旨大意题	<p><b>题干特征：</b> 题干中出现 the best title, the subject, mainly about/discuss, main idea 等标志词。</p> <p><b>例子：</b></p> <p>1. What would be the <b>best title</b> for the text? (2010)</p> <p>2. Which of the following may be the <b>best title</b> of the text? (2016)</p> <p>3. What is the <b>subject</b> of the text? (2013)</p> <p>4. Which of the following is the text <b>mainly about</b>? (2011)</p> <p>5. In this text, the author <b>mainly discusses</b> _____. (2014)</p> <p>6. The author <b>argues</b> in Paragraph 2 that _____. (2018)</p> <p>7. We <b>learn</b> from Paragraph 2 that _____. (2011)</p> <p>8. It can be <b>learned</b> from Paragraph 1 that _____. (2015)</p>
	八、篇章结构题	<p><b>题干特征：</b> the author examines/discusses/introduces/deals with...by/with... (作者通过何种方式引出或讨论文章主题)。</p> <p><b>例子：</b></p> <p>1. In the opening paragraph, the author introduces his topic by _____. (2005)</p> <p>2. In this text, the author presents a problem with _____. (2018)</p>

### Chapter 3 七选五

知识点名称	内容
<p><b>试题类型</b></p> <p>★★</p>	<p><b>信息匹配题</b></p> <p><b>例子：</b></p> <p>Read the following text and answer the questions by choosing the most suitable subheading from the A-G for each of the numbered paragraph (41-45). There are two extra subheadings. Mark your answers on the ANSWER SHEET (10 points)</p> <p>[A] Create a new image of yourself</p> <p>[B] Have confidence in yourself</p> <p>[C] Decide if the time is right</p> <p>[D] Understand the context</p> <p>[E] Work with professionals</p> <p>[F] Make it efficient</p> <p>[G] Know your goals</p>
	<p><b>小标题匹配</b></p> <p>与信息匹配题考查结构类似，主要是标题的选择</p>
<p><b>应试策略</b></p> <p>★★★</p>	<p>段内逻辑</p> <p>1) 快速提取句子主干:五大基本句型</p> <p>2) 把握句间逻辑:正向(重复、递进、因果), 反向(对比、转折)</p> <p>3) 梳理段内整体逻辑</p>

		①抽象精炼,后有举例、引用、数据等论据支撑的首句往往是主旨句 ②转折之后往往出现主旨句 ③用于提出建议的句子往往是主旨句 ④总结性、结论性语句往往是主旨句 ⑤设问句引出的回答通常是段落主旨句	
	段际逻辑	1) 段落之间的并列关系 2) 段落之间的顺接关系 3) 段落之间的因果关系 4) 段落之间的例证关系 5) 段落之间的转折关系 6) 段落之间的总分关系	
解题技巧 ★★★		考查重点	解题技巧
	小标题对应题	段落主旨	找主题句、主旨句
	信息匹配题	观点信息同义替换	同义替换
解题步骤 ★★★	a. 浏览选项,划关键词 b. 快速浏览各段内容,寻找主旨句(或主题词) c. 结合排除法,匹配标题		