

管理类联考英语（考研英语二）

基础十一

主讲：邵子懿

阅读理解

①细节题

②推理题

③判断题

④句子理解题

⑤主旨大意题

⑥例证题

⑦态度题

⑧单词题

阅读理解

①细节题

②推理题

③判断题

④句子理解题

⑤主旨大意题

⑥例证题

⑦态度题

⑧单词题

例证题

- 标志：example, exemplify, illustration, demonstration
- 解题关键：不在于是否看懂了例子，而是在于是否找到了例子所支持的观点
- 步骤：（1）返回原文，找出该例子所支持的观点
- （2）在四个选项中寻找与找到的论点表达一致，意思最接近的一个
- 注意：有时候例证题所支持的观点需要归纳总结

Text 1

核心单词：

wire	将.....联入	['waɪə(r)].v
------	----------	--------------

blank	木然的，无表情的	[blæŋk].adj
-------	----------	-------------

disconcerting	令人不安的	[,dɪskən'sɜ:tɪŋ].adj
---------------	-------	----------------------

devise	想出；设计	[dɪ'veaɪz].v
--------	-------	--------------

visual	视觉的；看得出的	['vɪʒuəl].adj
--------	----------	---------------

exquisitely	完美无瑕地	['ɛkskwɪzɪtli].adv
-------------	-------	--------------------

28. Radesky cites the “still face experiment” to show that ()

- A. it is easy for children to get used to blank expressions
- B. verbal expressions are unnecessary for emotional exchange
- C. children are insensitive to changes in their parent's mood
- D. parents need to respond to children's emotional needs.

Infants are wired to look at parents' faces to try to understand their world, and if those faces are blank and unresponsive----as they often are when absorbed in a device----it can be extremely disconcerting for the children. Radesky cites the “still face experiment” devised by developmental psychologist Ed Tronick in the 1970s. In it, a mother is asked to interact with her child in a normal way before putting on a blank expression and not giving them any visual social feedback; The child becomes increasingly distressed as she tries to capture her mother's attention. “Parents do not have to be exquisitely present at all times, but there needs to be a balance and parents need to be responsive and sensitive to a child's verbal or nonverbal expressions of an emotional need,” says Radesky. (2017)

Infants are wired to look at parents' faces to try to understand their world, and if those faces are blank and unresponsive----as they often are when absorbed in a device----it can be extremely disconcerting for the children. Radesky cites the “still face experiment” devised by developmental psychologist Ed Tronick in the 1970s. In it, a mother is asked to interact with her child in a normal way before putting on a blank expression and not giving them any visual social feedback; The child becomes increasingly distressed as she tries to capture her mother's attention. “Parents do not have to be exquisitely present at all times, but there needs to be a balance and parents need to be responsive and sensitive to a child's verbal or nonverbal expressions of an emotional need,” says Radesky. (2017)

Infants are wired to look at parents' faces to try to understand their world, and if those faces are blank and unresponsive----as they often are when absorbed in a device----it can be extremely disconcerting for the children. Radesky cites the “still face experiment” devised by developmental psychologist Ed Tronick in the 1970s. In it, a mother is asked to interact with her child in a normal way before putting on a blank expression and not giving them any visual social feedback; The child becomes increasingly distressed as she tries to capture her mother's attention. “Parents do not have to be exquisitely present at all times, but there needs to be a balance and parents need to be responsive and sensitive to a child's verbal or nonverbal expressions of an emotional need,” says Radesky. (2017)

Infants are wired to look at parents' faces to try to understand their world, and if those faces are blank and unresponsive----as they often are when absorbed in a device----it can be extremely disconcerting for the children. Radesky cites the “still face experiment” devised by developmental psychologist Ed Tronick in the 1970s. In it, a mother is asked to interact with her child in a normal way before putting on a blank expression and not giving them any visual social feedback; The child becomes increasingly distressed as she tries to capture her mother's attention. “Parents do not have to be exquisitely present at all times, but **there needs to be a balance** and **parents need to be responsive and sensitive to a child's** verbal or nonverbal expressions of **an emotional need**,” says Radesky. (2017)

28. Radesky cites the “still face experiment” to show that ()

- A. it is easy for children to get used to blank expressions
- B. verbal expressions are unnecessary for emotional exchange
- C. children are insensitive to changes in their parent's mood
- D. parents need to respond to children's emotional needs.

28. Radesky cites the “still face experiment” to show that ()

- A. it is easy for children to get used to blank expressions
- B. verbal expressions are unnecessary for emotional exchange
- C. children are insensitive to changes in their parent's mood
- D. parents need to respond to children's emotional needs.**

翻译：婴幼儿习惯通过观察父母的面部表情去试图了解这个世界，如果他们看到的是一张毫无表情和反应的脸（当父母沉浸在电子设备之中时经常如此），孩子们会因此感到非常不安。拉德斯基引用了由发展心理学家埃德·特罗尼克在20世纪70年代设计的“面无表情实验”。在这个实验中，特罗尼克让一位妈妈先和自己的孩子进行正常互动，然后开始让妈妈摆出一副冷冰冰的表情，不让孩子看到任何交流反馈；孩子开始变得越来越难过，因为她想尽力去引起妈妈的注意。拉德斯基说：“父母不需要在任何时候都关注和教导孩子，但应该需要一个平衡点，他们需要对孩子情感需求上的语言或非语言表达保持敏感并有所反馈。

Text 2

核心单词:

beverage	(指水以外的) 饮料	['bevərɪdʒ].n
bottle	把.....装入瓶中	['bɒtl].v
far-off	遥远的	
sip	一点一点地喝	[sɪp].v
adolescent	青春期的, 青少年的	[ˌædə'lesnt].adj
feature	在.....中起到重要作用	

32. Bottled water, chewing gum and skin moisturizers are mentioned in Paragraph 5 so as to ()

- A. reveal their impact on people's habits
- B. show the urgent need of daily necessities
- C. indicate their effect on people's buying power
- D. manifest the significant role of good habits

A few decades ago, many people did not drink water outside of a meal. Then beverage companies started bottling the production of far-off springs, and now office workers unthinkingly sip bottled water all day long. Chewing gum, once bought primarily by adolescent boys, is now featured in commercials as a breath freshener and teeth cleanser for use after a meal. Skin moisturizers are advertised as part of morning beauty rituals, slipped in between hair brushing and putting on makeup. (2010)

32. Bottled water, chewing gum and skin moisturizers are mentioned in Paragraph 5 so as to ()

- A. reveal their impact on people's habits
- B. show the urgent need of daily necessities
- C. indicate their effect on people's buying power
- D. manifest the significant role of good habits

A few decades ago, many people did not drink water outside of a meal. Then beverage companies started bottling the production of far-off springs, and now office workers unthinkingly sip **bottled water** all day long. **Chewing gum**, once bought primarily by adolescent boys, is now featured in commercials as a breath freshener and teeth cleanser for use after a meal. **Skin moisturizers** are advertised as part of morning beauty rituals, slipped in between hair brushing and putting on makeup. (2010)

32. **Bottled water, chewing gum and skin moisturizers** are mentioned in Paragraph 5 so as to ()

- A. reveal their impact on people's habits
- B. show the urgent need of daily necessities
- C. indicate their effect on people's buying power
- D. manifest the significant role of good habits

A few decades ago, many people did not drink water outside of a meal. Then beverage companies started bottling the production of far-off springs, and now office workers unthinkingly sip **bottled water** all day long. **Chewing gum**, once bought primarily by adolescent boys, is now featured in commercials as a breath freshener and teeth cleanser for use after a meal. **Skin moisturizers** are advertised as part of morning beauty rituals, slipped in between hair brushing and putting on makeup. (2010)

32. **Bottled water, chewing gum and skin moisturizers** are mentioned in Paragraph 5 so as to ()

- A. reveal their impact on people's habits**
- B. show the urgent need of daily necessities
- C. indicate their effect on people's buying power
- D. manifest the significant role of good habits

A few decades ago, many people did not drink water outside of a meal. Then beverage companies started bottling the production of far-off springs, and now office workers unthinkingly sip **bottled water** all day long. **Chewing gum**, once bought primarily by adolescent boys, is now featured in commercials as a breath freshener and teeth cleanser for use after a meal. **Skin moisturizers** are advertised as part of morning beauty rituals, slipped in between hair brushing and putting on makeup. (2010)

32. **Bottled water, chewing gum and skin moisturizers** are mentioned in Paragraph 5 so as to ()

- A. reveal their impact on people 's habits 揭示它们对人们生活的影响**
- B. show the urgent need of daily necessities 说明日常用品的紧急需求
- C. indicate their effect on people 's buying power 说明它们对人们购买力的影响
- D. manifest the significant role of good habits 表明好习惯的重要性

A few decades ago, many people did not drink water outside of a meal. Then beverage companies started bottling the production of far-off springs, and now office workers unthinkingly sip bottled water all day long. Chewing gum, once bought primarily by adolescent boys, is now featured in commercials as a breath freshener and teeth cleanser for use after a meal. Skin moisturizers are advertised as part of morning beauty rituals, slipped in between hair brushing and putting on makeup. (2010)

几十年前，许多人不会在用餐以外的时间里喝水。后来，饮料公司开始讲偏远地区的泉水进行装瓶生产，如今办公室职员会不假思索地整天喝瓶装水。口香糖的消费人群一度主要是男性青少年，现在的商业广告则将其定位为饭店使用的口气清新剂和牙齿清洁剂。广告将润肤露宣传为早晨美容程序的一部分，涂抹沐浴露已在不经意间成为梳头和化妆之间的一道工序。

Text 3

核心单词:

entitle	称作.....	[In'taɪtl].v
relate	叙述	[rɪ'leɪt].v
mill	制造厂，工厂	[mɪl].n
automate	使自动化，使自动操作	['ɔ:təmeɪt].v

In an essay entitled “ Making It in America” , the author Adam Davidson relates a joke from cotton country about just now how much a modern textile mill has been automated: The average mill has only two employees today, “ a man and a dog. The man is there to feed the dog, and the dog is there to keep the man away from the machines.(2013)

21. The joke in Paragraph 1 is used to illustrate ()

- A. the impact of technological advances
- B. the alleviation of job pressure
- C. the shrinkage of textile mills
- D. the decline of middle-class incomes

In an essay entitled “ Making It in America” , the author Adam Davidson relates a joke from cotton country about just now how much a modern textile mill has been automated: The average mill has only two employees today, “ a man and a dog. The man is there to feed the dog, and the dog is there to keep the man away from the machines.(2013)

21. The joke in Paragraph 1 is used to illustrate ()

- A. the impact of technological advances
- B. the alleviation of job pressure
- C. the shrinkage of textile mills
- D. the decline of middle-class incomes

In an essay entitled “ Making It in America” , the author Adam Davidson relates a joke from cotton country about just now how much a modern textile mill has been automated: The average mill has only two employees today, “ a man and a dog. The man is there to feed the dog, and the dog is there to keep the man away from the machines.(2013)

21. The joke in Paragraph 1 is used to illustrate ()

- A. the impact of technological advances
- B. the alleviation of job pressure
- C. the shrinkage of textile mills
- D. the decline of middle-class incomes

In an essay entitled “ Making It in America” , the author Adam Davidson relates a joke from cotton country about just now how much a modern textile mill has been automated: The average mill has only two employees today, “ a man and a dog. The man is there to feed the dog, and the dog is there to keep the man away from the machines.(2013)

21. The joke in Paragraph 1 is used to illustrate ()

- A. the impact of technological advances
- B. the alleviation of job pressure
- C. the shrinkage of textile mills
- D. the decline of middle-class incomes

In an essay entitled “ Making It in America” , the author Adam Davidson relates a joke from cotton country about just now how much a modern textile mill has been automated: The average mill has only two employees today, “ a man and a dog. The man is there to feed the dog, and the dog is there to keep the man away from the machines.(2013)

在一篇题为《在美国获得成功》的文章中，作者亚当·戴维森讲述了一则有关棉花产区的笑话，内容涉及一个现代化纺织厂自动化的程度：如今一般的工厂只需要两名雇员，“一个人和一条狗。人的工作是喂狗，而狗的工作是避免人靠近机器。

Text 4

阅读理解

①细节题

②推理题

③判断题

④句子理解题

⑤主旨大意题

⑥例证题

⑦态度题

⑧单词题

主旨大意题

- 标志: best title, main idea, main problem, conclusion, mainly discuss, mainly deal with

或者问作者的写作目的 purpose, the author, intend to do sth

- 利用宏观阅读技巧作主旨题，不管是出现在什么位置，都把它作为最后一道题来做
- 串线法
- 选项不能选择局部信息，也不能选范围过宽的信息。

Text 1

核心单词:

primary	主要的; 最重要的	['praɪməri].adj
---------	-----------	-----------------

approach	靠近, 方式, 方法	[ə'prəʊtʃ].v.n
----------	------------	----------------

DeSombre isn't saying people should stop caring about the environment. It's just that individual actions are too slow, she says, for that to be the only, or even primary, approach to changing widespread behavior.(2019)

40. The author concludes that individual efforts

A: can be too aggressive

B: can be too inconsistent

C: are far from sufficient

D: are far from rational

DeSombre isn't saying people should stop caring about the environment. It's just that individual actions are too slow, she says, for that to be the only, or even primary, approach to changing widespread behavior.(2019)

40. The author concludes that individual efforts

A: can be too aggressive

B: can be too inconsistent

C: are far from sufficient

D: are far from rational

DeSombre isn't saying people should stop caring about the environment. It's just that individual actions are too slow, she says, for that to be the only, or even primary, approach to changing widespread behavior.(2019)

40. The author concludes that individual efforts

A: can be too aggressive 挑衅的;侵略的

B: can be too inconsistent 反复无常的

C: are far from sufficient 不足够的

D: are far from rational 不理性的

DeSombre isn't saying people should stop caring about the environment. It's just that individual actions are too slow, she says, for that to be the only, or even primary, approach to changing widespread behavior.(2019)

德松布雷并不是说人们应该停止关心环境。只是个人行动（见效）太慢，她说，这是改变人们普遍行为的唯一的甚至是主要的方法。

Text 2

核心单词:

whirlwind 旋风般急剧的势力，破坏性的事物 ['wɜ:lwaɪnd].n

sweep through 迅速传播；蔓延

distinctive 有特色的，与众不同的 [dɪ'stɪŋktɪv].adj

savagely 野蛮地；残忍地 ['sævɪdʒli].adv

cut off 砍掉；剪掉

virtue 美德；优点 ['vɜ:tʃu:].n

30. The most appropriate title for this text would be ()

A. American Newspapers: Struggling for Survival

B. American Newspapers: Gone with the Wind

C. American Newspapers: A Thriving Business

D. American Newspapers: A Hopeless Story

【首】 Whatever happened to the death of newspaper? a year ago the end seemed near. The recession threatened to remove the advertising and readers that had not already fled to the internet. Newspaper like the *San Francisco Chronicle* their own doom. America's Federal Trade Commission launched a round of talks about how to save newspapers. Should they become charitable corporations? Should the state subsidize them ? It will hold another meeting soon. But the discussions now seem out of date. (2011)

【尾】 The whirlwind that swept through newsrooms harmed everybody, but much of the damage has been concentrated in areas where newspapers are least distinctive. Car and film reviewers have gone. So have science and general business reporters. Foreign bureaus have been savagely cut off. Newspapers are less complete as a result. But completeness is no longer a virtue in the newspaper business.

2. In much of the world there is little sign of crisis. German and Brazilian papers have shrugged off the recession. Even American newspapers, which inhabit the most troubled corner of the global industry, have not only survived but often returned to profit.

3. It has not been much fun. Many papers stayed afloat by pushing journalists overboard. The American Society of News Editors reckons that 13,500 newsroom jobs have gone since 2007.

4. Newspapers are becoming more balanced businesses, with a healthier mix of revenues from readers and advertisers. American papers have long been highly unusual in their reliance on ads.

30. The most appropriate title for this text would be ()

A. American Newspapers: Struggling for Survival

B. American Newspapers: Gone with the Wind

C. American Newspapers: A Thriving Business

D. American Newspapers: A Hopeless Story

30. The most appropriate title for this text would be ()

A. American Newspapers: Struggling for Survival

B. American Newspapers: Gone with the Wind

C. American Newspapers: A Thriving Business

D. American Newspapers: A Hopeless Story

【首】 Whatever happened to the death of newspaper? a year ago the end seemed near. The recession threatened to remove the advertising and readers that had not already fled to the internet. Newspaper like the *San Francisco Chronicle* their own doom. America's Federal Trade Commission launched a round of talks about how to save newspapers. Should they become charitable corporations? Should the state subsidize them ? It will hold another meeting soon. But the discussions now seem out of date. (2011)

到底是什么导致了报纸行业的消亡？一年前，报业几乎濒临消亡。这种衰退曾让许多还未放弃报纸的广告商和读者也渐渐远离报纸的怀抱。诸如《旧金山纪事》这样的报纸当时也记录着他们自己走向消亡的日子。美国联邦贸易委员会发起过一轮关于如何拯救报业的讨论。他们应该成为公益机构吗？国家应该给予其补助吗？该委员会也即将再次召开会议，但是现在这些讨论似乎已不合时宜了。

【尾】 The whirlwind that swept through newsrooms harmed everybody, but much of the damage has been concentrated in areas where newspapers are least distinctive. Car and film reviewers have gone. So have science and general business reporters. Foreign bureaus have been savagely cut off. Newspapers are less complete as a result. But completeness is no longer a virtue in the newspaper business.

这股旋风席卷了整个新闻编辑部，伤及每个人，但所造成的很大一部分破坏集中在报纸内容最缺乏特色的版块里。汽车和电影评论栏目已被砍掉。负责科学和商业报道的记者也另谋出路了。驻外办事处遭到了无情裁撤。因此报纸变得更不完整。但完整性已不再是报纸的一大优点

2. In much of the world there is little sign of crisis. German and Brazilian papers have shrugged off the recession. Even American newspapers, which inhabit the most troubled corner of the global industry, have not only survived but often returned to profit.

在世界上的大多数地方，目前危机的迹象微乎其微。德国和巴西的报业已经从衰退中全身而退。处于全球问题最严重地区的美国报业不仅幸免于难，甚至还恢复盈利

3.It has not been much fun. Many papers stayed afloat by pushing journalists overboard. The American Society of News Editors reckons that 13,500 newsroom jobs have gone since 2007.

情况并非十分乐观，很多报社靠裁员的方式来维持生存。据美国新闻编辑协会统计，自2007年以来各新闻编辑室已裁减了13500个工作岗位。

4. Newspaper are becoming more balanced businesses, with a healthier mix of revenues from readers and

advertisers. American papers have long been highly unusual in their reliance on ads.

报业正在变成一个日趋平衡的产业，其发行收益与广告收益所占的比例更趋于合理。长期以来美国报纸对广告过于依赖，这极不正常。

Text 3

核心单词:

combat 防止; 减轻; 与.....作斗争; 打击 ['kɒmbæt].v

put a premium on 重视; 珍视 ['pri:miəm].n

recommend 推荐; 介绍; 建议 [,rekə'mend].v

prioritize 优先处理 [praɪ'ɒrətaɪz].v

embrace 抱; 拥抱; 欣然接受 [ɪm'breɪs].v

40. This text is mainly about ()

A.the key to eliminating distractions

B.the cause of the lack of focus time

C.ways to relieve the tension of busy life

D.approaches to getting more done in less time

【首】 To combat the trap of putting a premium on being busy, Cal Newport, author of *Deep Work: Rules for Focused Success in a Distracted World*, recommends building a habit of “deep work”---the ability to focus without distraction.(2018)

【尾】 “What people don't realize is that in order to complete these tasks they need to use both the focus and unfocused circuits in their brain,” says Pillay.

2. There are a number of approaches to mastering the art of deep work--- be it lengthy retreats dedicated to a specific task; developing a daily ritual; or taking a “journalistic” approach to seizing moments of deep work when you can throughout the day.

3. Newport also recommends “deep scheduling” to combat constant interruptions and get more done in less time.

4. Another approach to getting more done in less time is to rethink how you prioritize your day---in particular how we craft our to-do lists.

5.While the researchers assumed that the well-structured daily plans would be most effective when it came to

the execution of tasks, they were wrong: the detailed daily plans demotivated students.

6.In order to make the most of our focus and energy, we also need to embrace downtime, or as Newport

suggests, “be lazy”

40. This text is mainly about ()

A.the key to eliminating distractions

B.the cause of the lack of focus time

C.ways to relieve the tension of busy life

D.approaches to getting more done in less time

40. This text is mainly about ()

A.the key to eliminating distractions

B.the cause of the lack of focus time

C.ways to relieve the tension of busy life

D.approaches to getting more done in less time

【首】 To combat the trap of putting a premium on being busy, Cal Newport, author of *Deep Work: Rules for Focused Success in a Distracted World*, recommends building a habit of “deep work”--- the ability to focus without distraction.(2018)

为了防止陷入以忙碌为中心这个陷阱，《深度工作：在充满干扰的世界里专注成功的守则》一书的作者---卡尔·纽波特建议养成一种“深度工作“的习惯-- “专注，不分心”的能力

【尾】 “What people don't realize is that in order to complete these tasks they need to use both the focus and unfocused circuits in their brain,” says Pillay.

皮莱说：“人们没有意识到的是，为了完成这些任务，他们需要同时使用大脑中的专注和涣散两种回路”

2. There are a number of approaches to mastering the art of deep work- be it lengthy retreats dedicated to a specific task; developing a daily ritual; or taking a “journalistic” approach to seizing moments of deep work when you can throughout the day.

有许多的方法可以帮助掌握深度工作的技巧--无论是专注于特定任务时的漫长的静思，养成日常习惯，还是尽你所能在一天中采取“新闻报道”的方式抓住深度工作的时刻。

3.Newport also recommends “deep scheduling”to combat constant interruptions and get more done in less time.

纽波特还建议通过“深度日程安排”对抗不断的干扰，并在更短的时间内完成更多的工作

4. Another approach to getting more done in less time is to rethink how you prioritize your day-in particular how we craft our to-do lists.

在更短的时间内完成更多的工作的另一种方法是重新考虑如何优化日程，特别是我们如何制定待办事项清单。

5.While the researchers assumed that the well-structured daily plans would be most effective when it came to the execution of tasks, they were wrong: the detailed daily plans demotivated students.

虽然研究人员认为，条理清晰的日常计划对任务的进行将是最有效的，但他们错了：详细的日程计划使学生失去了积极性。

6. In order to make the most of our focus and energy, we also need to embrace downtime, or as Newport suggests, “be lazy”

为了充分利用我们的注意力和精力，我们也需要享受休息时间，或者像纽波特说的那样，“偷懒”