



管理类联考英语（考研英语二） 基础八

主讲：邵子懿

语法

词法

词类：名词/动词/冠词/代词/数词/形容词/副词/介词/连词/感叹词

虚词

句法

结构

简单句

句子成分：主谓宾表定状

基本句型

主谓
主谓宾
主系表
主谓 间宾 直宾
主谓宾 宾补

并列句

复合句

定语从句

名词性从句

状语从句

主语从句
宾语从句
表语从句
同位语从句

特殊句式

语气

语态

时态

长难句理解练习

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2015年，美国林业局首次将其55亿美元年度预算的一半以上用于灭火，几乎是20年前用于灭火的两倍。（2016年）

长难句理解练习

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例如，在波士顿学院，如果你要从另一个系转到护理学院，你就得多完成一年的学业。

长难句理解练习

In the past, workers with average skills, doing an average job, could earn an average lifestyle. But , today average is officially over. It can' t when so many more employers have so much more access to so much more above average cheap foreign labor, cheap robotics, cheap software, cheap automation and cheap genius.

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做一个普通人不会让你得到以前那样的回报。当越来越多的雇主有更多的机会接触到比平均水平更高的廉价外国劳动力、廉价的机器人、廉价的软件、廉价的自动化和廉价的天才时，情况就不可能了。

阅读理解·技巧提升

试卷类型

Section I Use of English完型填空 10分：上下文逻辑 + 单词词义辨析

Section II Reading Comprehension 50分

Part A(对应文章出处：细节对比)

Part B (归纳总结)

Section III Translation (英→中) 15分：流畅最重要，尽量要正确，卷面算成绩

Section IV Writng: 卷面成绩 25分

Part A: 核心信息覆盖全，格式语法正确，不要求文采

Part B: 文采，衔接，语法，结构，考核内容

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词汇题

⑧态度题

阅读理解	①细节题	62%	⑤主旨大意题	2%
	②推理题	6.5%	⑥例证题	4.5%
	③判断题	2%	⑦词汇题	4.5%
	④句子理解题	14%	⑧态度题	4.5%

常见问题Q&A



同学们，这道题
有谁会的请举手发言

先阅读**题干和答案选项**还是阅读**文章**本身？

找到题干中的**关键词**还是**每一个单词**都要理解？

带着问题回原文找，是找**一模一样的词**吗？

需不需要把原文中提取的信息和答案选项**对比**？

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👉 **对比**这一步一定不能少

解题方法：

- 第一步：先看题干，大致推测内容和主旨。**
- 第二步：寻找题干关键字,回扣原文**
- 第三步：匹配题型以及题型对应的解题方法**

Text 1

21. Researchers think that guilt can be a good thing because it may help ()

- A . regulate a child's basic emotions
- B. improve a child's intellectual ability
- C. foster a child's moral development
- D. intensify a child's positive feelings

22. According to Paragraph 2, many people still consider guilt to be ()

- A. deceptive
- B. burdensome
- C. addictive
- D. inexcusable

23. Vaish holds that the rethinking about guilt comes from an awareness that ()

- A. emotions are context-independent
- B. emotions are socially constructive
- C. emotional stability can benefit health
- D. an emotion can play opposing roles

24. Malti and others have shown that cooperation and sharing ()

- A. may help correct emotional deficiencies
- B. can result from either sympathy or guilt
- C. can bring about emotional satisfaction
- D. may be the outcome of impulsive acts

25. The word “transgressions”(Line 3, Para.5) is closest in meaning to ()

A. teachings

B. discussions

C. restrictions

D. wrongdoings

几项阅读理解你必须知道的知识点

(一) 指代词的理解

1、标志：明确指出某个代词要求辨别 it/ that/ one/ such/these/those/them/this

2、解题思路：

- 回文定位
- 附近索搜（原则：就近；前句主语；前句讨论的主要对象或整个段落的核心话题）
- 代入替换（检验：语法验证-主谓一致）

(二) 长难句阅读步骤

1、找连词

- 从属连词

- 并列连词：前后并列相同关系；从后往前，找并列关系

2、找主句

3、找定语、状语、补语

连词

并列关系

转折关系: but、 yet、 still、 however、 although、 nevertheless

因果关系: for、 so、 thus

并列关系: and、 or、 too、 again、 another、 either.....or、 neither..... nor

从属关系

当.....时或者每当: when、 while、 as、 whenever

在.....之前(或之后) : before、 after

自从或直到例如: since、 until、 till

一.....就例如: as soon as、 the moment、 the minute

上次、 下次、 每次: every time、 each

(三) 注意要点

1、表观点的词：

- 带感情色彩的词：adj/adv eg: tolerant/intolerable
- 虚拟语气：表反事实的假设；即反话正说，正话反说（should表示现实与理想相反，表相反的逻辑关系）

(三) 注意要点

2、逻辑关系：

- 转折
- 因果关系
- 比较 (than)
- 时间 (now)
- 否定关系 (fail to/failure/less)
- 主被动关系 (by)

(三) 注意要点

- 3、考研阅读一般与你的人生观相反
- 4、细节服从主旨，优先选择和中心思想最相关的选项
- 5、文章反复出现表强调，强调往往是重点，重点往往是考点

(四) 答题特征

干扰选项

【错误类型】：正反混淆、偷换概念（不同内容嫁接）、推理过度、就事论事、
范围不一致（范围限缩、范围过大）

错误特征（排除式做法）：往往带有比较级、常出于非主干、过于绝对、反常识

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【细节题】

题干中明确会提到的时间、地点、人物或者事物等**细节**信息

·有可能针对文章中的一句话或者几句话发问

·解题关键：返回原文，准确定位。

·做题依据一定要回扣文章本身，要注意返回**原文找答案**

Test 1

核心单词短语:

both ways 在两方面，双项的

simplify 使简单，简化 ['sɪmplɪfaɪ].v

overly 过度地；极度地 ['əʊvəli].adv

perception 了解；认识；看法 [pə'sepʃn].n

“The human systems and the landscapes we live on are linked, and the interactions go both ways,” he says. Failing to recognize that, he notes, leads to “an overly simplified view of what the solutions might be. Our perception of the problem and of what the solution is becomes very limited. (2017)

39. The overly simplified view Moritz mentions is a result of failing to ()

- A. discover the fundamental makeup of nature
- B. explore the mechanism of the human systems
- C. maximize the role of landscape in human life
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翻译：他说：“人类系统和我们生存的环境是相互联系的，互动也是双向的。”他指出，认识不到这一点将导致人们“过于简单地看待这一问题的解决办法。我们对这一问题及其解决办法的看法会变得很受局限。

Test 2

核心单词短语:

psychiatry	精神病学的	[saɪ'kaɪətri].n
counterintuitive	违反直觉的	[ˌkaʊnt(ə)rin'tjuːitiv].adj
downtime	停工期	['daʊntaɪm].n
due to	由于	
efficient	有效率的	[ɪ'fɪʃnt].adj

Srini Pillay, an assistant professor of psychiatry at Harvard Medical School , believes this counterintuitive link between downtime and productivity may be due to the way our brains operate. When our brains switch between being focused and unfocused on a task,they tend to be more efficient. (2018)

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- B.can bring about greater efficiency
- C.is aimed at better balance in work
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翻译：哈佛医学院精神病学副教授斯里尼·皮莱认为，休息时间和工作效率之间的这种违背直觉的联系，可能是由我们大脑的运作方式导致的。当我们的的大脑在专注和不专注于一项任务之间切换时，他们往往效率更高。

Test 3

核心单词短语:

concern	[常用于被动语态]使关心; 从事	[kən'sɜ:n].n.v
oppressive	压抑的; 压迫的	[ə'presɪv].adj
expose	接触; 知悉	[ɪk'spəʊz].v
ideology	思想体系; 思想意识	[ˌaɪdɪ'ɒlədʒi].n

核心单词短语:

neglect	忽视; 忽略	[nɪ'glekt].v.n
fantasise	幻想; 空想	['fæntəsaɪz].v
out of	处于, 由于, 从...当中	

On the other hand, Tronick himself is concerned that the worries about kids' use of screens are born out of an “oppressive ideology that demands that parents should always be interacting” with their children: it's based on a somewhat fantasised, very white, very upper-middle-class ideology that says if you're failing to expose your child to 30,000 words you are neglecting them.” (2017)

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- A. give their parents some free time
- B. make their parents more creative
- C. help them with their homework
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Tronick believes that just because a child isn't learning from the screen doesn't mean there's no value to it--particularly if it gives parents time to have a shower, do housework or simply have a break from their child. Parents, he says, can get a lot out of using their devices to speak to a friend or get some work out of the way. This can make them feel happier, which lets them be more available to their child the rest of the time. (2017)

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另一方面，特罗尼克自己所关心的是，对孩子使用电子产品的担忧源于“父母要一直与孩子保持互动的强迫性观点”--这种观念以些许虚幻、非常符合白人及中上层的意识形态为基础，这种意识形态认为如果你不能让孩子接触30000个词，你就没有尽到做父母的责任。

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特罗尼克认为不能仅仅因为孩子没有从电子产品上学到东西，就说电子产品毫无用处--尤其是电子产品能让父母洗个澡，做做家务或离开孩子休息片刻的情况下。他谈到，父母可以从使用电子产品中收益良多，他们可以用电子产品和朋友聊天，或者完成一些工作。这可以让父母感到更快乐，也可以让他们在闲暇时能与孩子有更多相处的机会

Test 4

核心单词短语:

subtle	不易察觉的; 不明显的	['sʌtl].adj
adequately	足够地; 适当地;	['ædɪkwətli].adv
devalue	降低...价值; 贬低	[,di:'væljʊ:].v
headlong	紧急地; 轻率地	['hedlɒŋ]adv.adj

But the headlong push into bachelor's degrees for all- and the subtle devaluing of anything less--misses an important point: That's not the only thing the American economy needs. Yes, a bachelor's degree opens more doors. But even now, 54 percent of the jobs in the country are middle-skill jobs, such as construction and high-skill manufacturing. But only 44 percent of workers are adequately trained (2018)

24.The headlong push into bachelor's degrees for all ()

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- B.may narrow the gap in working-class jobs
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But the headlong push into bachelor's degrees for all- and the subtle devaluing of anything less--misses an important point: That's not the only thing the American economy needs. Yes, a bachelor's degree opens more doors. But even now, 54 percent of the jobs in the country are middle-skill jobs, such as construction and high-skill manufacturing. But only 44 percent of workers are adequately trained. (2018)

但是一意孤行地为所有人争取学士学位--并且隐晦地贬低其他东西--这种做法忽略了一个重要的观点，高等教育不是美国经济唯一所需。没错，学士学位会带来更多工作机会。但即使是现在，美国仍有54%的工作是中等技能工作，如建筑和高技能制造。但只有44%的工人受过全面的培训

Test 5

核心单词短语:

thorny	棘手的	['θɔ:ni].adj
exhausted	疲惫的; 耗尽的	[ɪg'zɔ:stɪd].adj
free up	空出来	
challenging	挑战性的	['tʃælɪndʒɪŋ].adj
odd	临时的	[ɒd].adj

核心单词短语:

overwhelmingly 压倒性的; 不可抵抗的 [ˌəʊvə(r)'welmɪŋli].adv

flywheel 飞轮, 惯性轮 ['flaɪwi:l].n

be inclined toward 倾向于做某事

spin (车轮) 空转; 旋转 [spɪn].v

What makes the problem thornier is that the usual time-management techniques don't seem sufficient. The web's full of articles offering tips on making time to read: "Give up TV" or "Carry a book with you at all times." But in my experience, using such methods to free up the odd 30 minutes doesn't work. Sit down to read and the flywheel of work-related thoughts keeps spinning- or else you're so exhausted that a challenging book's the last thing you need. (2016)

31. The usual time-management techniques don't work because ()

- A. what they can offer does not ease the modern mind
- B. what challenging books demand is repetitive reading
- C. what people often forget is carrying a book with them
- D. what deep reading requires cannot be guaranteed

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使这一问题变得更加棘手的事实是，一般的时间管理技巧似乎并不足以解决问题。网上充斥着如何挤出时间阅读的小妙招，如“不看电视”或者“随身携带一本书”。但是据我的经验，用这种方法挤出30分钟的零散时间并不起作用。坐下来读一本书，但是与工作有关的思绪之轮仍在不停转动--或者，你会感到特别疲倦，以至于阅读一本有难度的书是你最不想做的一件事情。

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蒂姆·帕克斯，一位小说家和评论家，写道；现代人的思维“完全倾向于交流”并不仅仅是交流被打断了，实际上人们倾向于交流被打断。深度阅读需要的不仅仅是时间，而是一种特别的时间，它并不能仅仅通过变得更有效率就可获得。