

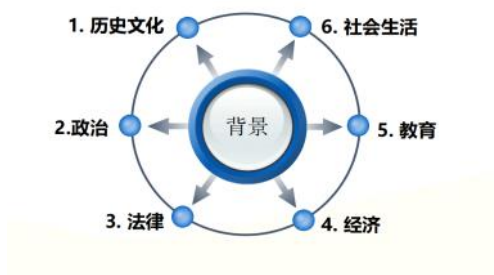
阅读背景知识01 课堂笔记

视频定位
1:20~12:28

教学目标

1. 考研阅读背景知识要求
2. 完型+翻译题型专业化程度很高
3. 辅助对英语语言的连贯性理解

考研阅读背景知识串讲



开篇3问:

1. 谁发现的美洲?

Columbus sailed the ocean blue

In fourteen hundred-ninety-two

公元一四九二

哥伦布扬帆蓝海

Leif Ericson discovers America, 1000

He was a Northman

2. 美洲为什么叫America?

The natives were reddish in color and interested Columbus-for were they not in habitants of the Far East? So he called them Indians.

An Italian named Americus Vesputius named it the New World (新大陆) .

Someone suggested that the New World should be named in his honor.

3. E pluribus unum “合众为一” 从何而来?

“合众为一” (拉丁语原文: E pluribus unum, 英语直译: Out of Many, One) 意为团结统一, 是美国国徽上的格言之一, 出现在国徽的正面 “合众为一” 最先出现在一首诗歌当中, 在诗歌中, 描述了各种颜色混合为一色的情景。



【2009-text 4】

The most thoroughly studied intellectuals in the history of the New World are the ministers and political leaders of seventeenth-century New England.

新英格兰 (美国东北部)

【历史溯源】

1492

New World—America

Old World—Europe + Asia + Africa

1620

The Mayflower 五月花号

Puritan 清教徒

earthly heaven 人间天堂

American Dream 美国梦

The Mayflower Compact 宗教信徒

美国精神的先驱

NOTE:

大板块

小板块

正确答案

注释

重要考点

补充知识

题干关键词

生词

课后练习

视频定位
12:28~35:30

Notes:

新大陆是美洲

旧大陆是以欧洲为主的 (包括亚洲和非洲)

Notes:

清教徒是一个大教徒的分支。

American Dream 美国梦
The Mayflower Compact 宗教信徒
美国精神的先驱
民主政治①契约 ②平等

1620
The Mayflower Compact (五月花号公约)
宗教信仰 人神合一

民主政治：①契约 ②平等
美国精神的先驱

1620.11.11
Mayflower earthly heaven New England

【历史溯源】
1620. 11. 11
Mayflower (五月花)
earthly heaven
New England

1620. 11. 11
Thanksgiving Day (感恩节)

Notes:
新英格兰地区在美国不在英国。

Notes:
感恩节起源于美国不是英国。

视频定位
35:30~49:00

【历史溯源】
1774—1783 (War of Independence 独立战争)
Declaration of Independence
《独立宣言》

【历史溯源】
1814—1861
Westward Expansion (西进运动)
Gold Rush (淘金热)
Jeans (牛仔裤)

视频定位
49:00~51:40

【历史溯源】
1861—1877
Civil War (美国内战/南北战争)

作业：无

视频定位
51:40~59:23

课后总结

【美国早期历史】
1492
New World—America Old World— Europe + Asia + Africa
1620—1733 (colony)殖民地
Mayflower earthly heaven American Dream Puritan
1774—1783 (War of Independence)
Declaration of Independence
1814—1861
Westward Expansion Gold Rush
1861—1877
Civil War

阅读背景知识02 课堂笔记

视频定位
01:10~10:52

一、课前回顾

【美国早期历史】小结

1492

New World—America Old World— Europe + Asia + Africa

1620—1733 (colony)

Mayflower earthly heaven American Dream Puritan

1774—1783 (War of Independence)

Declaration of Independence

1814—1861

Westward Expansion Gold Rush

1861—1877

Civil War

二、移民话题

【历史溯源】

Racial melting pot 种族大熔炉

Tide of migration 移民潮



移民潮时间梳理:

1. 1820-1860 (西进运动时期)

European (Whites) + African (Blacks) + Asian (Gold Rush)

2. 1861-1880 (南北战争后)

European (Whites)

3. 1881-1920

European (Whites)

【真题演练】

【2006-text 1】移民同化

① In spite of "endless talk of difference", American society is an amazing machine for homogenizing people.

② Immigrants are quickly fitting into this common culture, which may not be altogether elevating but is hardly poisonous.

【2008-text 4】奴隶制

Once in office, Jefferson extended slavery with the Louisiana Purchase in 1803; the new
主政 奴隶制

land was carved into 13 states, including three slave states.

蓄奴州

【2013-text 2】英语二 移民的类别

A century ago, the immigrants from across the Atlantic included settlers and sojourners.

定居者

旅居者

Crop pickers, violinists, construction workers, entrepreneurs, engineers, home health-care

aides and physicists are among today's birds of passage.

候鸟式移民

【2017-text 2】英语二 其它

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.



移民话题小结:

1. 移民的同化, 移民如何融入到美国社会中。
2. 奴隶制
3. 移民的分类, 包括定居者和旅居者。
4. 其它, 如白人和黑人的种族对立问题。

NOTE:

大板块

小板块

关键词

重要知识

注释

作业

视频定位
10:52~21:56

视频定位
21:56~36:26

三、美国近现代史

【历史溯源】

1920s (一战后) 意识形态
Great Depression 大萧条
Lost Generation 迷失的一代
Hippies 嬉皮士
Jazz Age 爵士乐年代
Hitchhike 搭便车



1950s (二战后)
Beat Generation 垮掉的一代
Yuppies 雅皮士
Backpacking 背包旅行

视频定位

1960s
the permissive 1960s 放纵的60年代

1945—1964

Baby Boom 婴儿潮
Hippies ——— Yuppies ——— Bobos ——— DINK
嬉皮士 雅皮士 波波一族 (金领) 丁克

视频定位
52:48~59:31

美国各时期各代的名称:

Lost Generation 迷惘的一代 一战后 1920s
Greatest Generation 最伟大的一代 二战中 1939-1945
Silent Generation 沉默的一代 1920s-1940s
Beat Generation 垮掉的一代 二战后 1950s
Baby Boomers 婴儿潮一代 1945-1960
Generation X X一代 1960s-1970 道格拉斯·柯普兰 《X世代：速成文化的故事》
Generation Y Y一代 1970s
Millennials 千禧一代 1980s~1995
Generation Z Z一代 1995s

【真题演练】【2018-text 2】

The implication is that Millennials prefer news from the White House
意义

to be filtered through other sources, not a president's social media

platform.
平台

视频定位
56:31~57:25

【美国近现代史】小结:

1920s
Great Depression Lost Generation Jazz Age hitchhike Hippies
1950s
Yuppies Beat Generation backpacking
1945—1964
Baby Boomer

作业: 无

课后总结

一、移民话题

1. 移民的同化, 移民如何融入到美国社会中。
2. 奴隶制
3. 移民的分类, 包括定居者和旅居者。
4. 其他, 如白人和黑人的种族对立问题。

二、美国近现代史

1. 1920s
Great Depression Lost Generation Jazz Age hitchhike Hippies
2. 1950s
Yuppies Beat Generation backpacking
3. 1960s
the permissive 1960s
4. 1945—1964
Baby Boomer

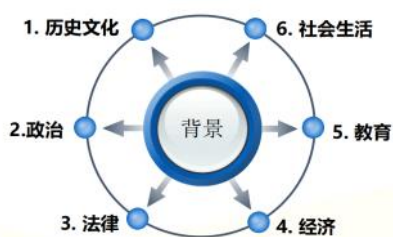
Notes:

2008年金融危机:
the World Financial
Crisis

阅读背景知识03 课堂笔记

视频定位
0:45~2:42

考研阅读背景知识串讲



NOTE:

大板块

小板块

正确答案

注释

重要考点

补充知识

题干关键词

生词

课后练习

视频定位
2:42~10:28

【美国政治制度】

1. 三权分立

Aristotle —— John Locke (约翰·洛克) —— Montesque (孟德斯鸠)
《政府论》 《论法的精神》



Notes:

美国的三权:

1.立法权: 国会手中

2.行政权: 政府手中

3.司法权: 最高法院手中

视频定位
10:28~18:48

2. 制约与平衡 (Checks and Balance)

英语中的逻辑二分思想:

柏拉图 《会饮篇》 *Symposium*

人最初是球形的,
是两个人的合体,
能瞻前顾后,
任意向前或向后奔跑。

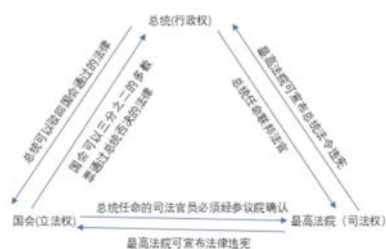


Notes:

三权互相制约, 互相平衡。

11分

2. 制约与平衡 (Checks and Balance)



【真题演练】

【2005-text 2】

If **the Administration** (美国政府) won't take the legislative initiative, **Congress** (国会) should **help** to begin fashioning conservation measures.
总统可以提案，但必须国会批准；总统可以否定国会议案，但参议院可以启动弹劾总统；国会可以立法，但是法院可以宣布法律违宪.....

【2013-text 4】

40. What can be learned from the last paragraph?
[A] Immigration issues are usually decided by Congress.
[B] The Administration is dominant over immigration issues.
[C] Justices wanted to strengthen its coordination with Congress.
[D] Justices intended to check the power of the Administration.

3. 宪法 (Constitution)

- 1) 联邦原则
即规定一个强有力的联邦政府；同时让各州有较大自主权 (decision-making power)
2) 分权制衡
3) 民主原则

Notes:
宪法为大。

【真题演练】

【2013-text 4】

The **Constitutional principles** (宪法的准则) that Washington alone has the power to "establish a uniform Rule of Naturalization" and that federal laws precede state laws **are noncontroversial** (没有争议的) .

- 3) 民主原则
direct democracy 直接民主
representative democracy 代议制民主

Notes:
代议制民主更受推崇。

【真题演练】

【2010-text 4】 英语二

In a **direct democracy** (直接民主) , citizens take turns governing themselves, rather than electing **representatives** (代表) to govern for them.

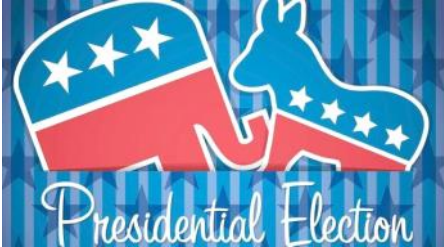
【2017-text 4】

"The basic **compact** underlying **representative government**," wrote Chief Justice John **Roberts** for the court, "assumes that public officials will hear from their **constituents** and act on their concerns."
契约 **代议制政府** **选民**

4. 两党制

- 以美国为例
The Left (左派) The Right (右派)
left-leaning (左倾) right-leaning (右倾)
democratic party (民主党) republican party (共和党)
liberal (自由的) conservative (保守的) (内政问题)
middle-class (中产阶级) the wealthy (富裕阶层)
doves (鸽派, 外交上更为温和) hawks (鹰派, 外交上更为激进)

Donkey vs Elephant (驴象之争: 总统大选)



【真题演练】

【2014-text 4】

Sadly, the spirit of inquiry once at home on campus has been replaced by the use of the humanities and social sciences as vehicles for publicizing "progressive," or **left-liberal** (自由主义左派) propaganda.

【2016-text 2】

Avoiding this rather than promoting it should unite **the left and right** (左派和右派) of the

political spectrum.

【2015-text 1】

King Juan Carlos of Spain once insisted, “Kings don’t abdicate, they die in their sleep.” But embarrassing scandals and the popularity of the republicans left (左派共和党) (本文所讲为西班牙) in the recent Euro-elections have forced him to eat his words and stand down.

【英国政治制度】

1. 君主立宪制 (constitutional monarchy)
议会与国王共同统治，统治方式从人治转向法治。

Notes:
从人治到法治

2. 责任内阁制 (cabinet system)
国王是国家元首，实际最高行政首长是首相。
首相由议会多数党领袖担任，手握行政权 (executive power) 和立法权 (legislative power) , 同样奉行代议制 (representative system) 。

3. 两党制
the Labor Party (工党) the Conservative Party (保守党)

Notes:
两党轮流坐庄。

【真题演练】

【2016-text 2】

The Conservatives’ (保守党) planning reform explicitly gives rural development priority over conservation.
Labour (工党) likewise wants to discontinue local planning where councils oppose development.

作业: 无

课后总结

一、美国近现代史

二、美国政治制度

1. 三权分立

2. 制约与平衡 (Checks and Balance)

3. 宪法 (Constitution)

4. 两党制

三、英国政治制度

1. 君主立宪制 (constitutional monarchy)

2. 责任内阁制 (cabinet system)

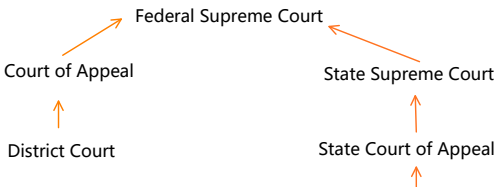
3. 两党制

三、美国法律体系

1. 大陆法系 VS 海洋法系 (case law)

名 目	大陆法系	海洋法系 (英美法系)
法律渊源	制定法(罗马法)	判例法; “遵守先例” 原则
法律分类	公法、私法、社会法	普通法、衡平法
法典编纂	成文法典	单行法律多; 法典少
法院体系	普通法院、行政法院、宪法法院	普通法院
法官	不强求律师出身; 不得造法 (解释法律)	律师中选任; 造法
诉讼程序	合议制; 审问式 (职权主义)	独任制; 辩论式 (当事人主义)

2. 美国法院体系



↑
Trail Court

【真题演练】

【2013-text 3】 英语二

A federal appeals court overturned the prior decision, ruling that
推翻 之前

Myriad Genetics could indeed hold patents to two genes that help forecast a woman's risk of breast cancer.

【2017-text 4】

① The US Supreme Court has overturned the corruption conviction of
推翻 腐败 指控
former Virginia governor, Robert McDonnell.

② The high court's decision said the judge in Mr. McDonnell's trial
审判
failed to tell a jury that it must look only at his "official acts,"

3.陪审团制度 (Jury System)

阅读背景知识04 课堂笔记

视频定位
02:31~25:30

一、课前回顾

【美国政治制度】小结

- 1. 三权分立：立法：国会；行政：总统；司法：最高法院（首席大法官是终身制）
- 2. 制约与平衡（checks and Balance）
- 3. 宪法（Constitution）
 - 1) 联邦原则 即规定一个强有力的联邦政府；同时让各州有较大自主权（decision-making power）
 - 2) 分权制衡
 - 3) 民主原则

Representative democracy 代议制民主

Direct democracy 直接民主
- 4. 两党制
 - The Left：民主党（代表平民和中产阶级，亲民）
 - The Right：共和党（代表富民阶层）

NOTE:

大板块

小板块

重要知识

注释

作业

视频定位
25:30~45:04

一、英国政治制度

1. 君主立宪制

英国首相掌握两大权力：立法权和行政权

【真题演练】

【2015-text 1】

Does that mean the writing is on the wall for all European royals, with their magnificent uniforms and majestic lifestyles?

不祥之兆

【2013-text 4】

Justice Anthony Kennedy, joined by Chief Justice John Roberts and the Court's liberals, ruled that the state flew too close to the federal sun.

挑战权威

【英语谚语来历】

- 1. 希腊神话 under the rose（保守秘密）
- 2. 圣经 the finger on the wall（=the writing on the wall 不祥之兆）
- 3. 伊索寓言 bell the cat（主动承担危险任务）

视频定位
45:04~47:50

2. 责任内阁制（cabinet system）

- 1. 国王是国家元首，实际最高行政首长是首相。
- 2. 首相由议会多数党领袖担任，手握行政权（executive power）和立法权（legislative power），同样奉行代议制（representative system）

3. 两党制

英国主要的两大党派：the Labor Party（工党） the Conservative Party（保守党）

小结 【美英政治制度】

美国：三权分立 + 两党制

英国：君主立宪制 + 责任内阁制 + 两党制

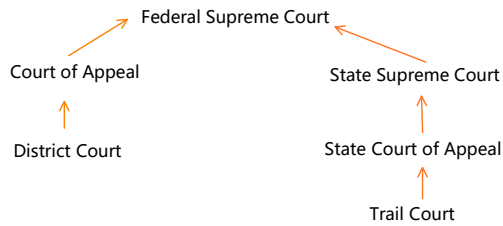
视频定位
47:50~50:03

三、美国法律体系

1. 大陆法系 VS 海洋法系 (case law)

名目	大陆法系	海洋法系（英美法系）
法律渊源	制定法(罗马法)	判例法；“遵守先例”原则
法律分类	公法、私法、社会法	普通法、衡平法
法典编纂	成文法典	单行法律多；法典少
法院体系	普通法院、行政法院、宪法法院	普通法院
法官	不强求律师出身；不得造法（解释法律）	律师中选任；造法
诉讼程序	合议制；审问式（职权主义）	独任制；辩论式（当事人主义）

2. 美国法院体系



3. 陪审团制度 (Jury System)

英语二2010年第四篇文章:

The jury is also said to be the best surviving example of **direct rather than representative democracy**. In a direct democracy, citizens take turns governing themselves, rather than electing representatives to govern for them.

小结 【美国法律制度】

美国

海洋法系 — 判例法

法院系统 — 联邦+州

陪审团制度

四、经济类

1. 牛市 (bull market) 熊市 (bear market)

- 1) bear 抛售股票的卖空人 bear market 空头市场
- 2) bull 哄抬价格的买进者 bull market 行情看涨的市场

2. 经济危机 (Economic Crisis)

- 1) 1929-1933 Great Depression 经济大萧条= Great Recession
- 2) 2008 World Financial Crisis 世界金融危机

作业:

看一看今天讲的成语

Notes:

在考研文章中，讲到雷曼兄弟银行申请破产，则该文章与2008年世界金融危机有关。

课后总结

一、英国政治制度

1. 君主立宪制

议会与国王共同统治，统治方式从人治转向法治

2. 责任内阁制 (cabinet system)

①国王是国家元首，实际最高行政首长是首相。

②首相由议会多数党领袖担任，手握行政权 (executive power) 和立法权 (legislative power)，同样奉行代议制 (representative system)

3. 两党制

英国主要的两大党派: the Labor Party (工党) the Conservative Party (保守党)

二、美国法律体系

1. 大陆法系 VS 海洋法系 (case law) 海洋法系 — 判例法

2. 法院系统 — 联邦+州

3. 陪审团制度

三、经济类

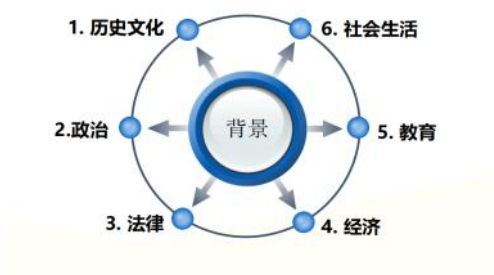
1. 牛市 (bull market) 熊市 (bear market)

2. 经济危机 (Economic Crisis)

阅读背景知识05 课堂笔记

视频定位
0:00~2:13

考研阅读背景知识串讲



小结【美国法律制度】

美国

海洋法系---判例法
法院系统---联邦+州
陪审团制度

【经济类】

1. 牛市 (bull market) 熊市 (bear market)

- 1) bear 抛售股票的卖空人 bear market 空头市场
- 2) bull 哄抬价格的买进者 bull market 行情看涨的市场

【真题演练】

【2010-text 1】英语二

The longest **bull run** in a century of art-market history ended on a **牛市**
dramatic note with a sale of 56 works by Damien Hirst.
戏剧化 氛围

2. 经济危机 (Economic Crisis)

- 1) 1929-1933 Great Depression 经济大萧条= Great Recession
- 2) 2008 World Financial Crisis 世界金融危机

【真题演练】

21. In the first paragraph, Damien Hirst's sale was referred to as "a last victory" because_____.

- [A] the art market had witnessed a succession of victories
- [B] the auctioneer finally got the two pieces at the highest bids
- [C] Beautiful Inside My Head Forever won over all masterpieces
- [D] it was successfully made just before the **world financial crisis** (世界金融危机)

【2011-text 3】英语二

During **the Depression** and the war(**World War II**), Americans had learned to live with less,
大萧条 第二次世界大战
and that restraint, in combination with the postwar confidence in the future, made small, efficient housing positively stylish.

3. 企业并购浪潮 (merger&acquisition) (高频考点)

并购:

merger≈**acquisition**≈**combination**≈**concentration**≈**consolidation**

↓
monopoly
垄断

【真题演练】

【2001-text 4】

The world is going through the biggest wave of **mergers** and **acquisitions** ever witnessed.
(兼并)

【2003-text 3】

Supporters of the new super systems argue that these **mergers** will allow for **substantial**
并购 实质上的

NOTE:

大板块

小板块

正确答案

注释

重要考点

补充知识

重点掌握词汇

生词

课后练习

Notes:

在考研文章中，
讲到雷曼兄弟银行申请破产，
则该文章与2008年世界金融危机
(次贷危机) 有关。

Notes:

考研只考这五个

视频定位
2:13~12:41

视频定位
12:41~22:20

视频定位
22:20~39:20

cost reductions and better coordinated service.
成本 协作的

4. 企业文化

【真题演练】

Now a pink slip, a bad diagnosis, or a disappearing spouse can reduce a family from solidly middle class to newly poor in a few months.

英语中的颜色词 part1

white lie 善意的谎言
white elephant 华而不实、大而无用的东西
blue blood 贵族
blue mood 忧郁的情绪

【真题演练】

【2010-text 4】英语二

The practice of selecting so-called elite or blue-ribbon juries provided a convenient way around this and other anti-discrimination laws.

英语中的颜色词 part2

black day 凶日
black sheep 害群之马
red day 吉日
red face 愤怒
red tape 繁文缛节
red ink 亏损、赤字

【真题演练】

【2018-text 4】

The U.S. Postal Service (USPS) continues to bleed red ink.

英语中的颜色词 part3

greenhand 新手
greenhouse 温室
green-eyed 妒忌的
yellow pages 黄页 (电话号码本)
yellow boy 金币 (金钱)
pink slip 解雇函

小结 【经济类】

牛市 v.s. 熊市
经济危机
企业并购浪潮
企业文化

Notes:
mood (情绪) 词根来自于moon (月亮)

视频定位
39:20~1:03:03

【教育类】

1. 奖学金 (grants)

- 1) 贷款 loans
- 2) 工读金 Work-Study

【真题演练】

【2015-text 2】英语二

Most of the first-generation students (59.1 percent) were recipients of Pell Grants, a federal grant for undergraduates with financial need, while this was true only for 8.6 percent of the students with at least one parent with a four-year degree.

2. 美国的法律教育

州和个人捐赠办学
1) 行业协会
ABA(American Bar Association) 全美律师工会
AALS(Association of American Law School)全美法学院协会

AALL(Association of American Law Library) 全美法律图书馆馆员协会

- 2) 职业教育
 - 3) 本科后教育
 - 4+3 (4年本科任意专业+3年法学专业)
 - 4) Bar Examination (司法考试)
- 一年两次 七月与二月的最后一个星期三

【真题演练】

[2014-text 3] There is just one path for a lawyer in most American states: a four- year undergraduate degree in some unrelated subject, then a three- year law degree at one of 200 law schools authorized by the American Bar Association and an expensive preparation for the bar exam.

3.西方的高等教育

- 1)基础化
- 2)非技术化

General Education (通识教育)

耶鲁本科奉行"Liberal Arts Education", 常见翻译为"通识教育"、"自由技艺教育"、"博雅教育"等，
强调非实用性、非职业性，其核心是培育学生的自由精神、公民责任及远大的志向。在美国，耶鲁的
本科教育可以算是博雅教育的典范。

【教育类】小结

- 1.奖学金： ①贷款 loans ②工读金 work-study
- 2.美国法律教育： ①行业协会 ②职业教育 ③本科后教育 ④bar examination 司法考试
- 3.西方的高等教育： ①基础化 ②非技术化 general education 通识教育

作业：无

课后总结

一、【经济类】

- 1. 牛市 (bull market) 熊市 (bear market)
- 2. 经济危机 (Economic Crisis)
- 3. 企业并购浪潮 (merger&acquisition)
- 4. 企业文化

英语中的颜色词

二、【教育类】

- 1. 奖学金 (grants)
- 1) 贷款 loans
- 2) 工读金 Work-Study
- 2. 美国的法律教育
- 1) 行业协会
- 2) 职业教育
- 3) 本科后教育
- 4) Bar Examination (司法考试)
- 3.西方高等教育
- 1) 基础化
- 2) 非技术化

Notes:
司法考试：一年两次
七月与二月的最后一个星期三

阅读背景知识06 课堂笔记

视频定位
03:18~7:41

课前回顾

一、经济类

1. 牛市 (bull market) 熊市 (bear market)
2. 经济危机 (Economic Crisis)
3. 企业并购浪潮 (merger&acquisition)
4. 企业文化

二、教育类

1. 奖学金 (grants)

① 贷款 loans

② 工读金 work-study

2. 美国的法律教育 (州和个人捐赠办学)

① 行业协会

ABA(American Bar Association) 全美律师工会

AALS(Association of American Law School) 全美法学院协会

AALL(Association of American Law Library) 全美法律图书馆馆员协会

② 职业教育

③ 本科后教育 4+3

④ Bar Examination (司法考试) 一年两次, 七月与二月的最后一个星期三

NOTE:

大板块

小板块

重要知识

注释

小结

作业

Notes

视频定位
7:41~15:25

西方的高等教育

1) 基础化

2) 非技术化

General Education (通识教育)

耶鲁本科奉行"Liberal Arts Education", 常见翻译为"通识教育"、"自由技艺教育"、"博雅教育"等, 强调非实用性、非职业性, 其核心是培养学生的自由精神、公民责任及远大的志向。在美国, 耶鲁的本科教育可以算是博雅教育的典范。

3) Humanities and Social Sciences 人文社科

【真题链接】【2014-text 4】英语一

"The Heart of the Matter," the just-released report by the American Academy of Arts and Sciences (AAAAS), deserves praise for affirming the importance of the humanities and social sciences to the prosperity and security of liberal democracy in America.

4. 西方的实用主义教育

1) anti-intellectualism 反智主义

【真题链接】【2004-text 4】

Even our schools are where we send our children to get a **practical education**—not to pursue knowledge for the sake of knowledge. Symptoms of pervasive **anti-intellectualism** in our schools aren't difficult to find.

2) practical education 实用教育

【真题链接】【2018-text 1】

He is a teacher at a New Hampshire high school where learning is not something of books and tests and mechanical memorization, but **practical**.

【教育类】小结

1. 奖学金: ① 贷款 loans ② 工读金 work-study
2. 美国法律教育: ① 行业协会 ② 职业教育 ③ 本科后教育 ④ bar examination 司法考试
3. 西方的高等教育: ① 基础化 ② 非技术化 general education 通识教育
4. 西方的实用主义教育: ① anti-intellectualism ② practical education

视频定位
26:32~40:20

二、社会生活类

1. 社会保障

1) Retirement money 退休金

以美国为例:

① Federal Pension System 联邦退休金制度

条件: 65岁, 10年缴费年限。 缴纳方式: 企业+个人 full pension (全额养老金)

② Private Pension System 私人年金计划

企业自愿

③ Individual Retirement Plans 个人退休金计划

个人+企业 储蓄 自愿

2. Unemployment insurance 失业保险

① 领到的钱为: Unemployment benefits 失业救济金

② 发生在 layoffs 裁员的时候, (pink slip解雇函), 领取时长为失业后的12-26周, 可适当延长4个周。

3. Disability insurance 伤残保险

Disability insurance 相当于国内的“工伤保险”

Notes:

Private pension system 是一些高福利企业为了留住人才而推出的。

Notes:

中国的失业保险是赔付制

视频定位
40:20~44:48

视频定位
57:00~64:36

Disability insurance 相当于国内的“工伤保险”

① NHS的主要经费来源于**税收**

- 【真题演练】 【2015-text 4】 英语二

to allow people to get insurance outside of employment.

The principle of **British welfare** is no longer that you can insure yourself against the risk of **unemployment** and receive **unconditional payments** if the disaster happens.

A man's house is his castle. → Independence

个人主义即根据自己的标准"选择自己的道路"的自由，自己做决定，同样也承担个人选择的后果。

Just how much does the Constitution protect your digital data?

Ludwig Mies van der Rohe (路德维希·密斯·凡德罗)



1. 社会保障: ① retirement money 退休金 ② unemployed insurance 失业保险
 ③ disability insurance 伤残保险 ④ NHS (national health service) 英国
2. 隐私: ① A man's house is his castle. ② Independence
3. 建筑设计: ① less is more. ② 英语中矛盾性词组

课后总结

1. 奖学金: ① 贷款 loans ② 工读金 work-study
2. 美国法律教育: ① 行业协会 ② 职业教育 ③ 本科后教育 ④ bar examination 司法考试
3. 西方的高等教育: ① 基础化 ② 非技术化 general education 通识教育
4. 西方的实用主义教育: ① anti-intellectualism ② practical education

1. 社会保障:

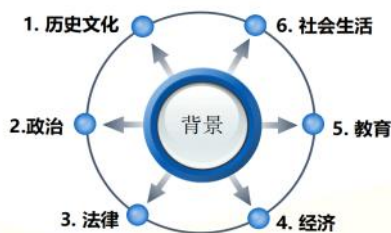
- ① retirement money 退休金
- ② unemployed insurance 失业保险
- ③ disability insurance 伤残保险
- ④ NHS (national health service) 英国

2. 隐私: ① A man's house is his castle. ② Independence

阅读背景知识07 课堂笔记

视频定位
00:00~26:30

考研阅读背景知识串讲



【社会生活类】

1. 社会保障: ① retirement money 退休金 ② unemployed insurance 失业保险
③ disability insurance 伤残保险 ④ NHS (national health service) 英国
2. 隐私: ① A man's house is his castle. ② Independence
3. 建筑设计: ① less is more. ② 英语中矛盾性词组

【真题应用】

【2008-text4】

Works of several historians reveal the moral compromises made by the nation's early leaders and the fragile nature of the country's infancy. More significant, they argue that many of the **Founding Fathers** (开国元勋) knew **slavery** (奴隶制) was wrong—and yet most did little to fight it.

38. What do we learn about **Thomas Jefferson**?

[A] His political view changed his attitude towards slavery.

(他的政治观点改变了他对奴隶制的态度)

[B] His status as a father made him free the child slaves.

(他作为父亲的身份使得他释放了一些童奴)

[C] His attitude towards slavery was complex.

(他对于奴隶制的态度是复杂的)

[D] His affair with a slave stained his prestige.

(他和奴隶的风流韵事玷污了他的名声)

For one thing, the **South** (南方各州) could not afford to part with its slaves. Owning slaves was "like having a large bank account," says Wiencek, author of *An Imperfect God: George Washington, His Slaves, and the Creation of America*. The southern states would not have signed the **Constitution** (宪法) without protections for the "peculiar institution," including a clause that counted a slave as three fifths of a man for purposes of **congressional representation** (国会代表权).

And the statesmen's political lives depended on slavery. The three-fifths formula handed Jefferson his **narrow victory** (险胜) in the presidential election of 1800 by inflating the votes of the southern states in the **Electoral College** (选举团). Once **in office** (主政), Jefferson extended slavery with the **Louisiana Purchase** (路易斯安那州的购买) in 1803; the new land was carved into 13 states, including three **slave states** (蓄奴州).

39. Which of the following is true according to the text?

[A] Some Founding Fathers benefit politically from slavery.

(有些开国元勋从奴隶制中获利了)

[B] Slaves in the old days did not have the right to vote.

(在过去, 奴隶没有权力去投票) (与原文相反)

[C] Slave owners usually had large savings accounts.

(奴隶主们通常有大的储蓄账户)

[D] Slavery was regarded as a peculiar institution.

(奴隶制被认为是一种奇特制度)

【真题应用】

【2013-text2】英语二

③ With or without permission, they straddle laws, **jurisdictions** (司法管辖权) and identities

NOTE:

大板块

小板块

正确答案

注释

重要考点

补充知识

重点掌握词汇

生词

课后练习

Notes:

1. old news

2. student teacher

3. faint praise 明褒实贬

4. Less is more

5. happy accident

6. a small majority

视频定位
26:30~37:24

视频定位
37:24~50:40

视频定位
50:40~01:01:17

with ease. ② We need them to imagine the United States as a place where they can be productive for a while without committing themselves to staying forever. ③We need them to feel that home can be both here and there and that they can belong to two nations honorably.

【2004-text 3】

Consumers say they're not in despair because, despite the dreadful headlines, their own fortunes still feel pretty good. Home prices (房价) are holding steady in most regions. In Manhattan, "there's a new gold rush (大写为淘金热, 小写可表示对一切事物的狂热) happening in the \$4 million to \$10 million range, predominantly fed by Wall Street bonuses," says broker Barbara Corcoran. In San Francisco, prices are still rising even as frenzied overbidding quiets. "Instead of 20 to 30 offers, now maybe you only get two or three," says John Tealdi, a Bay Area real-estate broker. And most folks still feel pretty comfortable about their ability to find and keep a job.

33. When mentioning "the \$4 million to \$10 million range" (Lines 3, Paragraph 3), the author is talking about ____.

[A] gold market.

(黄金市场)

[B] real estate.

(不动产)

[C] stock exchange.

(股票交易)

[D] venture investment.

(风险投资)

作业: 无

课后总结

一、【社会生活类】

社会保障

隐私

建筑设计

二、【真题应用】

【2008-text4】

Founding Fathers

slavery

congressional representation

narrow victory

Electoral College

the Louisiana Purchase

【2013-text2】英语二

jurisdiction

阅读背景知识08 课堂笔记

视频定位
03:33~19:33

历史文化

【2005-text4】

Illustrated with an entertaining array of (一系列) examples from both high and low culture, the trend that Mr. McWhorter documents is unmistakable. But it is less clear, to take the question of his subtitle, why we should, like, care. As a linguist, he acknowledges that all varieties of human language (人类语言的所有变体), including non-standard ones like Black English, can be powerfully expressive—there exists no language or dialect in the world that cannot convey complex ideas. He is not arguing, as many do, that we can no longer think straight because we do not talk proper.

38. To which of the following statements would McWhorter most likely agree?

[A] Logical thinking is not necessarily related to the way we talk.

(逻辑思维不一定与我们说话的方式有关)

[B] Black English can be more expressive than standard English.

(黑人英语比标准英语更有表现力)

[C] Non-standard varieties of human language are just as entertaining.

(人类语言的非标准变种也同样有趣)

[D] Of all the varieties, standard English can best convey complex ideas.

(在各种语言中，标准英语最能表达复杂的思想)

【真题应用】

【2006-text 4】

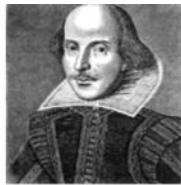
Many things make people think artists are weird. But the weirdest maybe this: artists' only job is to explore emotions, and yet they choose to focus on the ones that feel bad.

This wasn't always so. The earliest forms of art, like painting and music, are those best suited for expressing joy. But somewhere from the 19th century onward, more artists began seeing happiness as meaningless, phony or, worst of all, boring, as we went from Wordsworth's daffodils to Baudelaire's flowers of evil.

《水仙花》

《恶之花》

黄金时期一：William Shakespeare (1564-1616)



介绍：莎士比亚是英国文艺复兴时期的剧作家、诗人，处于伊丽莎白女王时代，他的四大悲剧为人们所津津乐道，认为其悲剧触及人性。

黄金时期二：Queen Victoria 维多利亚女王时代



介绍：The reign of Victoria was marked by a great expansion of the British Empire. The Victorian Era was at the height of the Industrial Revolution, a period of significant social, economic and technological change in the United Kingdom. In that period the United Kingdom became the largest superpower the world had ever seen.

Novelists: Charles Dickens (1812-1870)

【真题应用】

【2004-text 3】

Many folks see silver linings to this slowdown.

乌云背后的幸福线

NOTE:

大板块

小板块

重要知识

注释

作业

Notes

Notes:

西方相信“人之初，性本恶”，七宗罪

Notes:

Wordsworth, 华兹华斯, 英国浪漫主义诗人

Notes:

浪漫主义：描绘对象多为自然景观
现实主义：描绘对象多为社会现实
经济繁盛年代悲剧盛行, 悲惨年代喜剧盛行

视频定位
19:33~28:18

视频定位
28:18~33:03

【2012-text 4】英语二

No one tries harder than the jobless to find silver linings in this national economic disaster.

【历史文化】

【真题应用】

【2013-text1】The Devil Wears Prada

① In the 2006 film version of *The Devil Wears Prada*, Miranda Priestly, played by Meryl Streep, scolds her unattractive assistant for imagining that high fashion doesn't affect her. ② Priestly explains how the deep blue color of the assistant's sweater descended over the years from fashion shows to department stores and to the bargain bin in which the poor girl doubtless found her garment.

21. Priestly criticizes her assistant for her _____.

(指代 assistant)

[A] poor bargaining skill.

(议价能力差)

[B] insensitivity to fashion.

(对时尚不敏感)

[C] obsession with high fashion.

(痴迷于高级时尚)

[D] lack of imagination.

(缺乏想象力)

【真题应用】

【2015-text3】英语二

sex discrimination (性别歧视)

ladies first (女士优先)

Lean in (《向前一步》)

sex discrimination (性别歧视)

policeman

chairman

history

human

【真题应用】

【2014-text1】英语二

If she hopes her new-found fortune will yield lasting feelings of fulfilment, she could do worse than read *Happy Money* by Elizabeth Dunn and Michael Norton.

This slim volume is packed with tips to help wage slaves as well as lottery winners get the most "happiness bang for your buck."

get a bigger/better bang for your buck

从自己投入的努力或金钱中得到好处

bang 巨响 buck 钱(美元)

【政治】

【真题应用】

【2013-text4】

①Some powers do belong exclusively to the federal government, and control of citizenship and the borders is among them. ② But if Congress wanted to prevent states from using their own resources to check immigration status, it could. ③ It never did so. ④ The Administration (美国政府) was in essence asserting that because it didn't want to carry out Congress (国会)'s immigration wishes, no state should be allowed to do so either. ⑤ Every Justice rightly rejected this remarkable claim.

作业: 无

课后总结

一、【历史和文化】

1. 现实主义和浪漫主义

浪漫主义, 描绘对象多为自然景观; 现实主义, 描绘对象多为社会现实。

2. 英国历史文化两大黄金时期

① William Shakespeare (1564-1616)

介绍: 莎士比亚是英国文艺复兴时期的剧作家、诗人, 处于伊丽莎白女王时代, 他的四大悲剧为人们所津津乐道, 认为其悲剧触及人性。一般来说, 经济繁盛年代悲剧盛行, 悲惨年代喜剧盛行。

Notes:

阅读中出现代词

遵循向上或就近指代原则

②Queen Victoria 维多利亚女王时代

介绍：日不落帝国；小说家查尔斯·狄更斯

3. 性别问题

阅读中出现代词遵循向上或就近指代原则

sex discrimination (性别歧视)

ladies first (女士优先)

Lean in (《向前一步》)

二、【政治】

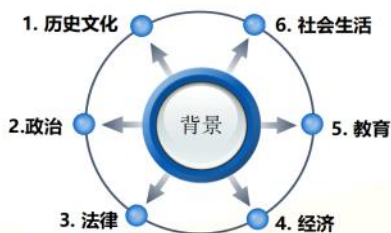
The Administration (美国政府)

Congress (国会)

阅读背景知识09 课堂笔记

视频定位
00:00~14:35

考研阅读背景知识串讲



【政治】

【真题应用】

【2013-text4】

①Some powers do belong exclusively to the federal government, and control of citizenship and the borders is among them. ② But if Congress wanted to prevent states from using their own resources to check immigration status, it could. ③ It never did so. ④ **The Administration** (美国政府) was in essence asserting that because it didn't want to carry out **Congress** (国会)'s immigration wishes, no state should be allowed to do so either. ⑤ Every Justice rightly rejected this remarkable claim.

【法律】

【真题应用】

【2012-Cloze】英语二

①Millions of Americans and foreigners see **G.I. Joe** as a mindless war toy, the symbol of American military adventurism, but that's not how it used to be.

G.I.=Government Issue/General Issue 政府用品/大众用品 (以G.I开头都属于国家)

【2011-Text3】英语二

We tend to think of the decades immediately following World War II as a time of prosperity and growth, with soldiers returning home by the millions, going off to college on the **G. I. Bill** and lining up at the marriage bureaus.

G. I. Bill (《退伍军人权利法案》、《退伍军人安置法》) (鼓励退伍军人多读书)

【2013-Text1】英语二

①In a world where average is officially over, there are many things we need to do to **support employment**, but nothing would be more important than passing some kind of **G. I. Bill** for the 21st century that ensures that every American has access to **post-high school education** (后高中教育).

24. According to the author, to **reduce unemployment**, the most important is .

[A] to accelerate the I. T. revolution

(加速IT革命)

[B] to advance economic globalization

(提高经济全球化)

[C] to ensure more education for people

(确保对人民更多的教育)

[D] to pass more bills in the 21st century

(在21世纪通过更多法案)

【2019-Text 1】

In the US, the **Sarbanes-Oxley Act** (塞班斯法案) of 2002 has pushed most public companies to defer **performance bonuses** (绩效奖金) for senior executives by about a year, slightly helping reduce "short-termism."

【经济】

【真题应用】

【2003-Text3】

The railroad industry as a whole, despite its brightening fortunes, still does not earn enough

NOTE:

大板块

小板块

正确答案

注释

重要考点

补充知识

重点掌握词汇

Notes:

阅读中出现代词

遵循向上或就近指代原则

视频定位
14:35~31:15

视频定位
31:15~42:50

to cover the cost of the capital it must invest to keep up with its surging traffic. Yet railroads continue to borrow billions to acquire one another, with Wall Street (华尔街) cheering them on.

55. According to the text, the cost increase (成本增加) in the rail industry (铁路行业) is mainly caused by _____.

[A] the continuing acquisition

(持续兼并)

[B] the growing traffic

(不断增长的交通)

[C] the cheering Wall Street

(高兴的华尔街)

[D] the shrinking market

(市场的萎缩)

【真题应用】

【2015-Text2】英语二

First generation (一代) was defined as not having a parent with a four-year college degree. Most of the first-generation students (一代大学生) (59.1 percent) were recipients of Pell Grants (佩尔奖学金), a federal grant for undergraduates with financial need, while this was true only for 8.6 percent of the students with at least one parent with a four-year degree.

28. The study suggests that most first-generation students _____.

[A] are from single-parent families

(来自单亲家庭)

[B] study at private universities

(在私立大学上学)

[C] are in need of financial support

(有经济资助的需要)

[D] have failed their college

(没能上大学)

【真题应用】

【2015-Text 2】

① Just how much does the Constitution protect your digital data?

② The Supreme Court will now consider whether police can search the contents of a mobile phone without a warrant if the phone is on or around a person during an arrest.

26. The Supreme Court will work out whether, during an arrest, it is legitimate to _____.

最高法院

逮捕时

合法的

[A] search for suspects' mobile phones without a warrant.

错误, 搜的是内容不是手机

[B] check suspects' phone contents without being authorized.

正确, without authorized 等同 without a warrant

[C] prevent suspects from deleting their phone contents.

[D] prohibit suspects from using their mobile phones.

【真题应用】

【2013-Text 2】

① Advertisers are horrified. ② Human nature being what it is, most people stick with default

人性使然

settings. ③ Few switch DNT on now, but if tracking is off it will stay off. ④ Bob Liodice, the chief executive of the Association of National Advertisers, says consumers will be worse off if the industry cannot collect information about their preferences. ⑤ People will not get fewer ads, he says. ⑥ "They'll get less meaningful, less targeted ads."

28. Bob Liodice holds that setting DNT as a default _____.

do not track

[A] goes against human nature.

[B] fails to affect the ad industry.

错误, 没有提及广告行业

[C] will not benefit consumers.

[D] may cut the number of junk ads.

视频定位

42:50~51:30

视频定位

51:30~01:01:24

课后总结

一、【历史文化】

阅读中出现代词遵循向上或就近指代原则

sex discrimination (性别歧视)

ladies first (女士优先)

Lean in (《向前一步》)

二、【政治】

The Administration (美国政府)

Congress (国会)

三、【法律】

G.I.=Government Issue/General Issue 政府用品/大众用品 (以G.I开头都属于国家)

G. I. Bill (《退伍军人权利法案》、《退伍军人安置法》) (鼓励退伍军人多读书)

Sarbanes-Oxley Act (塞班斯法案)

四、【经济】

Wall Street (华尔街)

first-generation students (一代大学生)

Pell Grants (佩尔奖学金)

阅读背景知识10 课堂笔记

社会生活类真题应用

一、隐私类

【真题应用】

【2018-Text 2】【原文】

I ①A new survey by Harvard University finds more than two-thirds of **young Americans** disapprove of President Trump's use of Twitter. ②The implication is that **Millennials** prefer news from the White House to be filtered through other sources, not a president's social media platform.

II ①Most Americans **rely on** social media to check daily headlines. ②Yet as **distrust** has risen toward all media, people may be starting to beef up their media **literacy skills**. ③Such a trend is **文化素养**

badly needed. ④During the 2016 presidential campaign, nearly a quarter of web content shared by Twitter users in the politically critical state of Michigan was **fake news**, according to the University of Oxford. ⑤And a survey conducted for BuzzFeed News found 44 percent of Facebook users **rarely or never trust** news from the media giant.

26. According to **Paragraphs 1 and 2**, many **young Americans** cast doubt on _____.

- [A] the justification of the news-filtering practice.
[B] people's preference for social media platforms.
[C] the administration's ability to handle information.
[D] **social media as a reliable source of news.**

二、论文发表类

【真题应用】

【2008-Text 2】【原文】

This is now changing. According to the **OECD report**, some 75% of **scholarly journals** are now **国际经合组织** **学术期刊**

online. Entirely new business models are emerging; three main ones were identified by the report's authors. There is the so-called **big deal**, where institutional subscribers pay for access to a collection of online journal titles through site-licensing agreements. There is **open-access publishing**, typically supported by asking the author (or his employer) to pay for the paper to be published. Finally, there are **open-access archives**, where organizations such as universities or international laboratories support institutional repositories. Other models exist that are **hybrids** of these three, such as delayed open-access, where journals allow only subscribers to read a paper for the first six months, before making it freely available to everyone who wishes to see it. All this could change the traditional form of the peer-review process, at least for the publication of papers.

29. With the **open-access publishing model**, the author of a paper is required to _____.

开源出版模型

[A] **cover the cost of its publication**

承担发表的成本

[B] subscribe to the journal publishing it

文中没有说要订阅出版了他论文的期刊

[C] allow other online journals to use it freely

[D] complete the peer-review before submission

【2015-Text 3】【原文】

①The journal Science is adding an extra round of **statistical checks** to its **peer-review process**, **数据审查** **同行评审**

editor-in-chief Marcia McNutt announced today. ②The policy follows similar efforts from other journals, after widespread concern that basic mistakes in data analysis are **contributing to the irreproducibility** of many published research findings.

31. It can be learned from **Paragraph 1** that _____.

[A] Science intends to simplify its peer-review process.

[B] **journals are strengthening their statistical checks.**

期刊在加强数据审核

[C] few journals are blamed for mistakes in data analysis.

[D] lack of data analysis is common in research projects.

NOTE:

大板块

小板块

重要知识

正确选项

注释

作业

课后总结

Notes:

Millennials: 80~95年出生的

人, 被称为“互联网的原住民”

视频定位
05:44~19:33

视频定位
19:33~36:09

视频定位
36:09~44:33

课后总结

知识点总回顾

一、历史文化

早期历史，殖民地时期，近现代史

二、政治

【美国政治制度】

①三权分立

②制约与平衡 (checks and balance)

③民主原则

Representative democracy 代议制民主

Direct democracy 直接民主

④两党制

The Left The Right

【英国政治制度】

①君主立宪制

②责任内阁制 (cabinet system)

③两党制

英国主要的两大党派： the Labor Party (工党) the Conservative Party (保守党)

三、法律

【美国法律体系】

①大陆法系 VS 海洋法系 (case law) 海洋法系 — 判例法

②法院系统 — 联邦+州

③ 陪审团制度

四、经济

兼并合并 (铁路行业、IT行业的兼并合并) ; 经济萧条

五、教育

1.奖学金： ①贷款 loans ②工读金 work-study

2.美国法律教育： ①行业协会 ②职业教育 ③本科后教育 ④bar examination 司法考试

3.西方的高等教育： ①基础化 ②非技术化 general education 通识教育

4.西方的实用主义教育： ①anti-intellectualism ②practical education

六、社会生活类

隐私，论文发表