



## monkey 老师逆天改命班笔记

### （纯技巧版）

阅读 + 作文 + 完型、翻译、新题型

#### ★使用说明

- 1.本笔记主要根据 Monkey 老师逆天改命版课程整理而成，汇总了 Monkey 老师讲授的阅读、作文、完型、翻译以及新题型的做题方法技巧。
- 2.该阅读技巧适用于英语一和英语二，可自行打印，在练习真题时搭配使用。
- 3.考研阅读的题型、出题思路以及解题技巧都相对稳定，近年出题更喜欢将各种题型结合考查，在备考时切勿拘泥于形式，追求唯方法论。题目做对，才是正解。
4. 重点已标注，把握突出重点！灵活运用技巧！



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## 找主旨&用主旨（学习思路）

提炼主旨：通过题干、选项、题眼、关键词句快速把握对象+判定

应用主旨：应用已知主旨和结构信息，配合各类技巧解题得分

实战策略：实战中如何完成主旨与答案的猜想+验证

五大定式：针对特定主题或判定的文章，总结规律与技巧

## 第一章 阅读技巧

### 第一部分:主旨提炼 (如何在审题阶段快速把握主旨?)

#### 一、题干信息提取

1. 第5题题干中的实意信息(往往是文章主旨对象):

35.The author believed that **the new awards** are

25. The author's attitude toward **the role of outside directors** is

#### 作者态度题两极提问法:

中性事物 好不好? Or 负面事物(的影响)严重不严重?

#### 25 题经典的作者态度题 **attitude toward**

What is the author's attitude towards IQ tests?

A] Supportive. [B] Skeptical. [C] Impartial. [D] Biased.

How do the public feel about the current economic downturn?

[A] Optimistic. [B] Confused. [C] Carefree. [D] Panicked.

**IQ 测试好不好? 中性事物好不好?**

**态度题直接反射到主旨**

2. 5 题选项中一致的名词、情感态度、答案方向:

35.Which of the following is the best title for this text?



[A]The Middle Class **on the Alert** 警惕

[B] The Middle Class **on the Cliff** 悬崖

[C]The Middle Class **in Conflict** 冲突

[D] The Middle Class **in Ruins** 废墟

负面影响（经济下降）严不严重？

25. Which of the following would be the best title for the text?

[A] Getting Stuck in Security Lines 安检线

[B]PreCheck-a Belated Solution

[C]Less Screening for More Safety 安全

[D] Underused PreCheck Lanes

3. 第 1-4 题题干重复出现的实意名词：

31.One of the reasons for high-school graduates not taking **a gap year** is that

32. Studies from the US and Australia imply that taking **a gap year helps**

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

34. **A gap year** may **save money** for students by **helping** them

35.The most suitable title for this text would be

第五题一般是主旨题，前四段针对文章各段，文中反复中出现的即是主旨对象

判断主旨对象做出来的是好？还是不好？

对象： **gap year** 判定： 好



#### 4. 题干中暗示情感态度的特征词:

##### ①一般的情感态度提示词

##### ②国外的月亮比较圆—美国或英国当前相关领域存在问题

28. **Compared** with their **American** counterparts, **Japanese** newspapers

33. A major **difference** between the **Japanese** and **US. workforces** is that

##### ③should=fail to=该做却还没能做到→当前一定存在问题

22. The author believes that London's Olympic "legacy has **fail to**

23. Education in the age of automation **should** put more emphasis on

**Fail to**    **should**    本应该做但没能做

##### ④题干出现批评者、部分反对者时,其意见往往与主旨相反,作者持中立态度

28. The construction of the TMT is **opposed by some locals** partly because

## 二、原文特定信息的提取

步骤:完成对题干、选项的信息提炼后,给原文**逐段标号**,并在此过程中

##### ①画出首段问句

##### ② 圈出斜体字书名,

③用不超过 2 分钟的时间阅读**原文正数第二段、倒数第二段的第一句话**,结合**以上信息和题干里获取的信息**进一步验证或提炼主旨。

**首段问句:**第一段开头或结尾的问句,往往就是文章主旨围绕的问题。

**二段一句:**文章首段作用常为引出主旨,末段常进行升华。

**书如其人:**书名最直接的反应该书乃至全文主题!且斜体字容易辨识!

(不要把 *Nature*, *Science*, *Economist* 等常见期刊杂志名也当做书名)



1. 第一段首尾出现的问句(几乎全是主旨):

**How can the train operators possibly justify yet another increase to rail passenger fares?** It has become a grimly reliable annual ritual every January the cost of travelling by train rises, imposing a significant extra burden on those who have no option but to use the rail network to get to work or otherwise. This year's rise, average of 2.7 percent may be a fraction lower than last year's but it is still well above the official Consumer Price Index(CPI) measure of inflation.

2021 年英一 text1 铁路运营商不能继续涨价了！

Among the annoying challenges facing the middle class is one that will probably unmentioned in the next presidential campaign: **What happens when the robots co for their jobs?**

2018 年英一 text1 机器人对人类就业的威胁

**Whatever happened to the death of newspapers?** A year ago the end seemed near. The recession threatened to remove the advertising and readers that had not already fled to the internet. Newspapers like the San Francisco Chronicle were chronicling 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 年英二 text2 报业危机

**Just how much does the Constitution protect your digital data?** 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.

2015 年英一 text2 最高法院数字隐私案



### 1. 句+二段一句+书如其人——综合应用

P1:**What would you do with \$590m?**This is now a question for Gloria MacKenzie an 84-year-old widow who recently emerged from her small tin-roofed house in Florida to collect the biggest undivided lottery jackpot in history.If she hopes her new-found fortune will yield lasting feelings of fulfillment she could do worse than read **Happy Money** by Elizabeth Dunn and Michael Norton.

P2-1:These two academics use an array of behavioral research to show that **the most rewarding ways to** spend money can be counter intuitive.

P6-1: This slim volume is packed with tips to help wage slaves as well as lottery winners get **the most “happiness** bang for your buck.’

### 1. 黄金段:

当**原文段数>6**时，建议额外阅读

全文**非首尾段中，字数最少，且卷面上占位不多于3行**的段落，这样的段落往往起到承上启下并再次强调主旨的作用。



## 第二部分:主旨应用(如何利用主旨解题?)

考研议论文三大“元问题”:

① 好不好? ② 为什么好 or 不好? ③不好的, 该怎么改?

谁是我们的朋友, 谁是我们的敌人?这个问题是革命的首要问题

### 一、作者(主旨)态度:好与坏, 对与错

#### 1. 作者态度题技巧:

态度明确, 但尽可能不中立

无态度, 失公允, 皆为下等文章

舔狗与丧家之犬, 难登大雅之堂

#### ①态度明确, 但尽可能不中立

正面选项:supportive, optimistic, positive, approval favourable, affirm

反面选项:critical skeptical negative, pessimistic, doubtful

中立选项:objective 中立的, impartial 不偏不倚的(5%概率正确)

#### ②作者态度题中, 同时出现两个同向经典态度选项, 则都错

25.What is the author's attitude towards the proposal?

A. Skeptical

B Objective

C Favourable.

D. Critical

出现两个同一方向态度的选项就是错误选项 (同正面或同负面)

#### ③无态度, 失公允, 皆为下等文章(必错选项)





无态度:puzzled tolerance, tolerant, indifference, indifferent, hesitate, hesitancy ambiguous, acceptance uncertain **understand** trivial

**understand** 场面客套话

注意:中立(objective impartial)不是无态度词

失公允:contempt contemptuous, sarcastic, biased, scornful, conceited, indulgence indulgent permissive

**Objection n.反对**

#### ④舔狗与丧家之犬，难登大雅之堂(大概率错误)

舔狗:satisfaction, enthusiastic, appreciation, appreciative, gratitude

丧家之犬:desperate, hopeless, destructive

当舔狗、丧家犬选项与同方向的经典情感态度词同框时，必错！

34. The author's attitude toward Google's pledges is one of

A.contempt 蔑视

B. skepticism.

C.respect. 尊重

D. affirmation. 认肯

respect. 尊重 多了情感上的偏向

答案 要么 B 要么 D

35.The author's attitude toward the application of AI to healthcare is

A ambiguous.

B appreciative

C cautious. 谨慎的（带有怀疑的）

D contemptuous.



⑤出现在前三题的作者态度题，直接选负面选项

36. According to Paragraph 1, what is the author's attitude toward the AAAS's report?

- [A]Critical 批评的
- [B]Appreciative
- [C]Contemptuous
- [D]Tolerant

2. 若理论不正确，则观点无意义

讲述理论内容特点的选项与评价理论对错的选项同框时，选后者

从文章中我们了解到，作者觉得某人/某理论/某看法

- [A]认为 xxx(内容)
- [B]是流行的(特点)
- [C]是对的(正误)
- [D]是错的(正误)

一定在 C D 里面二选一

33. Which of the following is true about the recent annual study?

- [A] It excludes GDP as an indicator (有什么特点)
- [B] It is sponsored by 163 countries. (有什么特点)
- [C] Its criteria are questionable (错的)
- [D] Its results are enlightening (对的)

Enlightening 有启示意义

即支持态度

C D 里面二选一



24. According to the last paragraph,Happy Money

[A]has left much room for readers criticism

[B]may prove to be a worthwhile purchase

[C] has predicted a wider income gap in the U.S

[D] may give its readers a sense of achievement

谁是“我们”？“我们”是谁？这真正决定了敌友、好坏、对错。

## 二、屁股决定脑袋，立场决定态度

1. 一个人的身份、所属的组织，象征着其利益出发点，进而很大程度上决定了他在某问题上的立场态度(好不好)以及评价角度(为什么好 为什么不好)

30. Jay Lininger would most likely support

[A] industry groups 产业集团

[B]the win-win rhetoric

[C]environmental groups

[D]the plan under challenge 被挑战的计划

33.Giovanni Parmigiani believes that the establishment of the SBoRE may

[A] pose a threat to all its peers. 不好

[B]meet with strong opposition. 不好

[C]increase *Sciences* circulation 增加发行量

[D] set an example for other journals 树立榜样

文章提到他是 SBoRE 的成员以及大学的教授

好不好？排除 AB

为什么？排除 C



27. Judging from the context,the phrase “wreaking havoc”(Line 3,Para.2) most probably means

- A.generating motivation
- B.exerting influence
- C.causing damage
- D. creating pressure

2. 作者所站的角度以及他思考问题的出发点，决定了他后续给出的结论和建议。好，对谁来说好？不好，对谁来说不好？

31.According to Paragraph 1, Facebook acquired WhatsApp for its\_\_\_\_\_

32. Linking phone numbers to Facebook identities may \_\_\_\_\_

33. According to the author.competition law\_\_\_\_\_

34.Competition law as presently interpreted can **hardly protect Facebook users** because

35. The ants analogy is used to illustrate\_



文中出现斜体书名 *Divorce Talk*

离婚是伤害还是压力

作者是站在用户的角度

32. Linking phone numbers to Facebook identities may

- A. **pose a risk** to Facebook users
- B. **mislead** the European commission
- C. **worsen** political disputes
- D. **mess up** customer records 搞乱

对谁不好？

对用户。排除 BC，可以验证 AD，A 可能性大

### 3. 走群众路线

出于报刊受众群体与阅读量的考虑，作者所站的角度以及思考问题的出发点，往往是广大人民群众。

一个事物好在哪？

对人民群众有好处

一个事物坏在哪？

当前问题是谁的锅？

反正不是人民群众的锅（政府政策一般是背锅侠）

27. What was **the original purpose** of grade forgiveness?

- A To **maintain** colleges graduation rates
- B To **increase** universities income from tuition
- C To **prepare graduates** for a challenging future
- D To **help freshmen** adapt to college learning



21. Who will **be most threatened** by automation?

- A. Leading politicians.
- B. Low-wage laborers
- C. Robot owners.
- D. Middle-class workers

AC 排除

考研阅读的题源外刊订阅对象是中产阶级，因为杂志贵

#### 4. 同敌人划清界限

占有大量财富的资本家与明星往往是人民群众的对立面，所以作者很少站在逐利的资本家、明星的角度思考问题

强调赚钱、利润的选项都是不好的(尤其在教育、学术主题的文章中)

40. Which of the following can be inferred from the last paragraph?

- [A] Having children contributes little to the glamour of celebrity moms.
- [B] Celebrity moms have influenced our attitude towards child rearing
- [C] Having children intensifies our dissatisfaction with life.
- [D] We sometimes neglect the happiness from child rearing

23. Deborah Seehorn believes that the skills learned at Flatiron will\_

- [A] help students learn other computer languages
- [B] have to be upgraded when new technologies come
- [C] need improving when students look for jobs
- [D] enable students to make big quick money

#### 5. 企业经营万金油优缺点

作者偶尔会站在企业家的角度给企业提出改革建议，以免企业走向衰亡。资本家的本质就是逐利，所以



企业经营的万金油缺点——成本上升、利润降低、股价下降

企业经营的万金油优点——成本下降、利润提高、股价上升

26. It is suggested in Paragraph 1 that “behavioural” ads **help advertisers to**

A ease competition among themselves

B lower their operational costs.

C avoid complaints from consumers

D provide better online services.

36. *The New York Times* is considering ending its print edition partly due to

A the increasing online ad sales

B the pressure from its investors

C the complaints from its readers

D the high cost of operation



世界怎么了?我们怎么办?

### 三、向死而生，希望犹存!——不好的，该怎么改?

#### 1. 讨负面问题的文章，作者一般会在文章末段进行建议或警醒

#### ①建议=当前问题的解决办法

常见的建议类词汇:

should, need to, be required to, suggest      solution

主旨:当前环保措施有问题

35. It can be learned **from the last paragraph** that auto companies

A. will raise low-emission car production

B. will upgrade the design of their vehicles

C. **should be** forced to follow regulations

D. **should be** put under public supervision

对象:与失业相关的新政策      判定:有问题

25. To which of the following would the author most probably agree?

[A] The British welfare system indulges jobseekers' laziness.

[B] Osborne's reforms will reduce the risk of unemployment.

[C] The jobseekers' allowance has met their actual needs.

[D] Unemployment benefits **should** not be made conditional

其中特别注意，“xx 很重要”是一类常见的表达建议的方式:

essential    crucial    vital    importance    central    matters    critical    necessary

对象: **fashion industry**      判定:有问题

24. Which of the following can be inferred from **the last paragraph**?





- [A]Vanity has more often been found in idealists
- [B] The fast-fashion industry ignores sustainability
- [C]People are more interested in unaffordable garments
- [D] Pricing **is vital to** environment-friendly purchasing

对象:美国报纸     判定:有问题

29. What can be inferred **from the last paragraph** about the current newspaper business?

- [A] Distinctiveness is an **essential** feature of newspapers
- [B]Completeness is to blame for the failure of newspaper
- [C]Foreign bureaus **play a crucial role in** the newspaper business
- [D] Readers have lost their interest in car and film reviews.

②警醒=当前问题不解决，未来可能会引发的其他问题

对象:Entergy 公司     判定:有问题

30. It can be inferred **from the last paragraph** that
- [A] Entergy's business elsewhere **might be** affected
  - [B] the authority of the NRC will be defied
  - [C] Entergy will withdraw its Plymouth application
  - [D] Vermont's reputation **might be** damaged

**Might** 是信号，不是答案标配

对象:中产阶级     判定:面临财务风险

34. It can be inferred **from the last paragraph** that
- [A]financial risks tend to outweigh political risks.
  - [B] the middle class **may** face greater political challenges.
  - [C]financial problems **may** bring about political problems.



[D]financial responsibility is an indicator of political status.

1. **should=fail to=该做却没能做到=批评+分析+建议**

①探讨问题的文章中，带 **should fail to** 的选项大概率是答案

对象:环保宣传

判定:有问题

38. By pointing out our identity as“citizens,”the author indicates that\_\_

- A. we **should** press our governments to lead the combat
- B. we have been actively exercising our civil rights
- C. our relationship with local industries is improving
- D. our focus **should be** shifted to community welfare

政府背锅！技巧叠加

主旨:AI 在医疗上的应用带来的问题

31. What is true of the agreement between the NHS and DeepMind?

- A. It fell short of the latter's expectations
- B. It caused conflicts among tech giants
- C. It **failed to** pay due attention to patients' rights
- D. It put both sides into a dangerous situation.

②症结与建议一体两面，应用 **should=fail to** 排除干扰、联立解题

主旨:Parkrun 的优点就是伦敦奥运会的缺点

The author believes that **London's Olympic**“legacy”has **failed to**

- A boost population growth
- B improve the city's image
- C increase sport hours in schools
- D promote sport participation



应该做但没能做到什么？

伦敦奥运会的本职？

According to Paragraph 1, **Parkrun** has

- [A] created many jobs
- [B] gained great popularity
- [C] become an official festival
- [D] strengthened community ties

段落细节为段落主旨服务，段落主旨为全文主旨服务。

而报刊文章的主旨永远专注于当前和未来。

#### 四、以小见大，心系天下，心系当下——如何充分利用主旨解题？

讲主旨的选项:与主旨一致的很可能对，有关的留作备选

讲细节的选项:选能引出主旨、论证主旨的

讲过去的题目:其结论往往与主旨不同或相反

1. 除反总分总型结构的文章，以及涉及过去的题目外，

1-4 题等非全文主旨题中，起到引出主旨(首)、论证主旨(例、细)、总结主旨等作用的选

项，大概率是答案。

主旨:自动化导致的失业问题

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 AX6



主旨:报刊上的艺术评论现在越来越少了

24.What can be learned about **Cardus** according to the last two paragraphs?

- [A]His music criticism may not appeal to readers today
- [B] His reputation as a music critic has long been in dispute
- [C]His style caters largely to modern specialists.
- [D] His writings fail to follow the amateur tradition

论证主旨

道理上意思上符合的优先选择



## 2. 议论文的全文主旨必然关注当下或未来

①全文主旨题(第 5 题)中聚焦过去的选项都是错的。

25. What would be the best title for the text?

[A] Newspapers of **the Good Old Days**

[B] The Lost Horizon in Newspapers

[C] Mournful Decline of Journalism

[D] Prominent Critics **in Memory**

排除 AD

40. Which of the following would be the best title for the text?

A The USPS Starts to Miss Its **Good Old Days**

B The Postal Service: Keep Away from My Cheese

C The USPS: Chronic Illness Requires a Quick Cure

E. The Postal Service Needs More than a Band-Aid

排除 A

②首段(第 1 题)提到过去时，必然是为了引出现在。

主旨:海洋鱼类面临灭绝的危险

31. The extinction of large prehistoric animals is noted to suggest that

A large animals were vulnerable to the changing environment

B small species survived as large animals disappeared

C large sea animals may face the same threat **today**

D slow-growing fish outlive fast-growing ones

主旨:如何应对新科技带来的伦理问题?

31. Mary Shelley's novel Frankenstein is mentioned because it

A involves some concerns raised by AI **today**

B. has remained popular for as long as 200 years.



C.fascinates AI scientists all over the world.

D. has sparked serious ethical controversies

提到细节有关都是工具人

③1-4 题选项中有部分选项强调过去时，需要将其结论取反，再与主旨、现状比对。

主旨:高管裸辞成为新常态

29. It can be inferred from the last paragraph that

[A]top performers **used to** cling to their posts.

[B] loyalty of top performers is getting out-dated.

[C] top performers care more about reputations.

[D] it's safer to stick to the traditional rules

A 虽然与主旨看似相反，但注意是过去

**Used to** 注意!!!

主旨:职业教育很重要

23. We can infer from Paragraph 5 that high school graduates \_

A. **used to** have big financial concerns

B. **used to** have more job opportunities

C. are reluctant to work in manufacturing

D. are entitled to more educational privileges

取反后 不差钱了 就业机会少了



④带有特殊题干限定词的题目，其对应原文可能会存在两个相关表述，一定要关注其限定条件。其中表示带有过去、初衷、通常、大众等限定词的题目，正确答案与主旨结论不同或相反。

#### 常见题干限定词：

过去:used to before previous...(但现在...)

初衷:was intended to. Original purpose...(但现在..)

通常:commonly,often...(一般认为..., 但实际情况是...)

大众:most people general public(大众认为..., 但研究表明.)

现在:recent latest, has done, now

看到一定小心，关注限定条件！

主旨：在家比在公司压力大

21. According to Paragraph 1 most **previous** surveys found that home

A offered greater relaxation than the workplace

B was an ideal place for stress measurement

C generated more stress than the workplace

D was an unrealistic place for relaxation

看到过去、初衷、通常、大众等限定词，答案与主旨相反

31. According to Nancy Koehn office language **has become**

A more emotional

B more objective

C less energetic

D less strategic

问现在

26. What is **commonly** regarded as the cause of grade inflation?



- A.College' s neglect of GPAs
- B. The influence of consumer culture
- C. Students indifference to GPAS
- D. The change of course catalogs

看到通常、认为大致与主旨不一样

### ⑤ 综合运用

主旨:报刊上的艺术评论快消失了

22. Newspaper reviews in England **before World War II** were characterized by

- [A] free themes.
- [B] casual style
- [C] elaborate layout.
- [D] radical viewpoints.

过去和现在相反

能够论证主旨的细节

主旨:现在的年轻人太艰难了

40.Which of the following is true about **Schneider**?

- [A] He found a dream job after graduating from college
- [B]His parents believe working steadily is a must for success
- [C] His parents' good life has little to do with a college degree
- [D] He thinks his job as a technician quite challenging

技巧的综合运用

选择体现 **Schneider** 他很难的选项





父母是过去的年轻人

Schneider 是现在的年轻人

五、所问即所答，所问即主旨——如何解决【文章结构题】

文章结构题、论述手法题，直接通过前 4 题题干总结。

25. In this text, the author presents a problem with

- A. opposing views on it
- B. possible solutions to it
- C. its alarming impacts.
- D. its major variations

21. Who will be most **threatened by automation**?

22. Which of the following best represents the author's view?

23. **Education** in the age of automation **should** put more emphasis on

24. The author **suggests that tax policies be aimed at**

25. In this text, the author presents a problem with

40. In discussing the US jury system, the text centers on \_\_\_\_

- [A] its nature and problems
- [B] its characteristics and tradition
- [C] its problems and their solutions
- [D] its tradition and development



### 第三部分:实战策略

解题是充满不确定性的动态过程，Monkey 大法是科学的实战策略

#### 一、主旨的猜想与验证

##### 1. 题干关键主旨信息:

- ①第 5 题题干中的实意信息
- ②第 5 题选项中一致的名词、情感态度、答案方向
- ③1-4 题题干重复出现的实意名词
- ④题干中暗示情感态度的特征词

##### 2. 原文关键主旨信息:

- ①二段一句 ② 书如其人 ③ 首段问句 ④ 黄金段

##### 3. 结合 5、1 两道【主旨题】的选项以及回文验证，进一步确定主旨

注:如果至此对主旨仍然没有一点思路和线索，则

- ①重点看 5 题(全文主旨题)的四个选项，它给了我们四个可能的主旨方向。
- ②以做细节题的方式攻破第 1 题，从原文的具体信息中得到主旨
- ③ 利用主旨进行后续的解题。

第一题往往与主旨相关，对应第一段或者第一、二段  
猜得对不对，回文验证

##### 4. 按(5)、1、4、3、2(5)或(5)、1、2、3、4(5)的顺序逐题击破

注:如果 5、1 题回文阅读也暂时无法得到主旨，则抛弃主旨解题思路，把 1-4 题当细节题用传统思路解题，回头再做第 5 题。找主旨并非我们的根本目的，而是要借主旨更好的完成解题。



5. 主旨的验证贯穿解题的全过程，而非“一锤子买卖”。如果我们猜想的主旨是错的，那基于错误主旨得到的“疑似答案”也必然是错的，这个错误在回文验证答案时必然会暴露，也就给了我们纠正主旨的提示与机会。

## 二、题目答案的猜想与验证

1. 有明显的疑似答案时，按以下优先级依次回文验证

① 与主旨一致的选项

② 符合原理性技巧或定式规律的选项

③ 仅有个别特征词符合技巧的选项 (should, fail to, may)

2. 无明显的疑似答案时，做好以下基本的筛选与分类，并回文验证

① 筛选与主旨话题有关的选项

② 按态度倾向(褒贬、好坏、对错)给选项分类

3. 确定题目对应的解题段，回原文验证

① 题干没有明显定位词时，利用题文同序原则或选项的特征词定位到解题段

② 段落首尾句(往往是段落主旨) > 命题句 > 命题句的上下句 > 其他句子

③ 验证时，关注能读懂的，确定性的信息！ 不要对着长难句或生词瞎脑补

④ 如果原文啥也读不懂，那就利用上述的选项优先级去蒙猜大概率正确的答案

有技巧思路的，蒙； 没思路的，全选一样的



## Monkey 五大定式

### 一、社科类说明文——旧现象，新发现

识别特征：

① 主题常与心理、行为、认知、社会影响有关

② 学术味儿重，题干大量提及图书、理论、研究

③ 题干中往往询问多方的观点，且带有特殊的题干限定词(如:原本、最初、过去、通常、大众:学界、现在、最近)

典型特征词：

social influence, peer behavior, perception recognition, psychology, brain

英一 2012 T1

21. According to the first paragraph, peer pressure often emerges as
22. Rosenberg holds that public-health advocates should
23. In the author's view, Rosenberg's book fails to
24. Paragraph 5 shows that our imitation of behaviors
25. The author suggests in the last paragraph that the effect of peer pressure is

原理:社科研究的学科特性，决定了它必然是对某一个固有的乃至于极其常见且普遍的社会现象的研究;同时，这一学科的主观性较强，导致了有价值的新观点或新结论提出时，往往在推翻一个旧的大众认识或旧有的错误的完善的研究结论。而材料的“与时俱进”与科学研究方法的“实事求是”这两个特点叠加，决定了文中结论势必是当时最正确最接近真理的。

典型结构:旧现象，新发现(反总分总)



大众通常认为/学界以往认为对象+错误判定;

但最新的研究表明，这是错的，实际上 对象+正确判定。

①因为...(理论依据) ②因此...(指导意义)

需要优先锁定正确结论，免受文章开头的错误观点的误导

**推论 1:与时俱进+实事求是=必然正确**

最新、最近的研究结论是对的，此前提及其他结论很可能是错的

**推论 2:先天或后天是社科文的常见研究结论**

①研究结论题中表示先天或后天的选项正确概率极大，可蒙猜或优先验证

②选项中同时出现先天、后天两个选项时，优先蒙猜或验证先天

③但问某个优秀品质的来源时，蒙表示后天努力与培养的选项

24. Paragraph 5 shows that our imitation of behaviors

A is harmful to our networks of friends

B will mislead behavioral studies

C occurs without our realizing it

D can produce negative health habits

24. Ericsson and his colleagues believe that

A talent is a dominating factor for professional success.

B biographical data provide the key to excellent performance.

C the role of talent tends to be overlooked.

D high achievers owe their success mostly to nurture.

**先天、本能类词汇:**

intuitive 直觉的

inborn 与生俱来的

biological 生理上的

impulsive 冲动的

talent 天赋

genetic 遗传的



inherited 遗传的                      unconscious 无意识的    instinctive 本能的  
encoded、hard-wired DNA 注定的                      automatic 自动的

### 后天、刻意而为类词汇：

cultivate 培养                      nurture 培养                      training 训  
练                      practice 练习  
cognitive 认知的    conscious 有意识的    deliberate 刻意的                      intended 有意的

## 二、新事物、新科技——新事物，新形势，新挑战

### 识别特征：

文章主旨与高科技、新事物有关，或出现明显的新旧对比

### 典型特征词：

machine.    Robot    automation    computer science    big data Facebook, AI  
autonomous vehicle, renewable energy  
Deep Learning(深度学习)    blockchain(区块链)    cloud computing(云计算)  
Internet of Things(物联网)    Virtual Reality(虚拟现实)    privacy policy(隐私政策)

### 典型结构：

新事物(好在哪)

新形势(出现了哪些随之而来的新问题)

新挑战(政策、认知等旧事物该如何调整以应对新形势、解决新问题)

22. Which of the following best represents the author's view?

- A. Worries about automation are in fact groundless.
- B. Optimists opinions on new tech find little support
- C. issues arising from automation need to be tackled
- D. Negative consequences of new tech can be avoided



### 推论 1:新事物代表着事物发展方向

新事物对全社会而言宏观上总是好的，代表或适应先进生产力

推论 2:新事物优于旧事物，具有旧事物不可比拟的优越性文章中出现显著的新旧对比时，重点一定是强调新事物的好

record music VS live performance

parkrun vs Olympic Games

renewable energy fossil fuel

### 推论 3:新事物得到人民群众的拥护和支持

流行→对大众有好处、低门槛(access, available, approach)

21. According to Paragraph 1, Parkrun has \_\_\_\_

- A created many jobs
- B gained great popularity
- C become an official festival
- D strengthened community ties

24. According to the text, which of the following is true of recordings?

- A They are often inferior to live concerts in quality
- B They are easily accessible to the general public
- C They help improve the quality of music
- D They have only covered masterpieces.

### 推论 4:新事物战胜旧事物要经历一个曲折发展的过程

三种外部阻力:

- ① 旧事物的阻挠(陈旧落后的政策、旧产业的既得利益者)
- ② 实践的错误(新科技的应用极容易出现问題)
- ③ 认知的局限(新科技容易带来伦理道德问题)



三种自身需要突破的内部瓶颈:

①高价格(价格变低)

②低供给(门槛降低, **supply, access, availability**)

③窄应用(应用更广泛, **application**)

29. Which of the following is true about clean energy according to Paragraphs 5 & 6?

- A Its application has boosted battery storage
- B. It is commonly used in car manufacturing
- C Its continuous supply is becoming a reality
- D Its sustainable exploitation will remain difficult

三、旧事物的问题、危机——向死而生，希望犹存

识别特征:

①题干中出现了表示负面问题、改进建议与措施的词汇

②全文主旨判定为负面，且文章从开篇就在讨论某个负面问题

典型特征词:

concern, was upset by, cast doubt on, worry, problem, criticized. Lack, complain, should, to reduce unemployment, to reverse the negative influence, solution to the ethical issues

典型结构:

①新事物，新形势，旧事物应该却没能应对新挑战，要完，建议 or 警醒

②旧事物由于没能应对新挑战，出现了显著严峻的问题，建议 or 警醒

③面临新挑战，现有的解决方案存在问题，末段提出新建议 or 警醒→问题诊断+解决办法

30. In this text the author mainly discusses

- A flawed ownership of America's law firms and its causes
- B the factors that help make a successful lawyer in America T





- C a problem in America's legal profession and solutions to it
- D the role of undergraduate studies in America's legal education

推论 1:应该积极地应对问题;对国家、民族的未来抱有希望表示问题、困境无解类的消极选项必错

33. The solution to the ethical issues brought by autonomous vehicles
- A. can hardly ever be found
  - B. has aroused much curiosity
  - C. is still beyond our capacity
  - D. causes little public concern

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

推论 2:文章末段总是建议或警醒

①向死而生，希望犹存(略)

②警惕“向死而生”型主旨陷阱

40. Which of the following would be the best title for the text?

- A Ways to Grasp The Heart of the Matter
- B liberal Education and "The Heart of the Matter"
- C The AAAS's Contribution to Liberal Education
- D Progressive Policy vs. Liberal Education

35. Which of the following could be the most appropriate title for the text?

- [A] How to Innovate Our Work Practices?
- [B] Machines will Replace Human Labor
- [C] Can We Win the Race Against Machines?



[D] Economic Downturns Stimulate Innovations

推论 3: **should=fail to**=该做却没能做到=批评+分析+建议

①药丸型文章中，带 **should、fail to** 的选项大概率是答案(略)

②症结与建议一体两面，应用 **should=fail to** 排除干扰、联立解题

对象:欧洲皇室 判定:有问题

23. Which of the following is shown to be odd according to Paragraph 4?

[A] The role of the nobility in modern democracies.

[B] Aristocrats excessive reliance on inherited wealth T

[C] The simple lifestyle of the aristocratic families

[D] The nobility's adherence to their privileges

24. The British royals have most to fear because Charles

[A] takes a tough line on political issues

[B] fails to change his lifestyle as advised

[C] takes republicans as his potential allies.

[D] fails to adapt himself to his future role

推论 4: 出问题的旧事物没能应对新形势、新挑战

①积极适应和调整以应对新挑战，是旧事物的万金油改进建议

②跟不上新形势新变化，是旧事物的万金油问题成因

39. Peretti believes that in a changing world AI traditional luxuries can stay unaffected B cautiousness facilitates problem-solving C aggressiveness better meets challenges D legacy businesses are becoming out dated

新旧事物发展光谱:

新事物:代表先进生产力，使同类事物变成了旧事物

新形势:整体改变了社会现实，间接影响了其他事物



新挑战:旧事物需要积极调整以应对新事物、新形势

旧事物:由于没能应对新挑战而出现严峻问题，处在灭亡边缘

向死而生，希望犹存:事关生死存亡，必须重视。思考解决办法

一新事物的诸多优点反之既是旧事物的缺点与问题所在:受众少、价格高、门槛高、效率低、没能应对新挑战

### 【小结】报刊文章的猎奇本质

报刊文章的主题永远是新事物、新观点、新变化→NEWS!!!

新事物——新事物、新形势、新挑战新事物的特点(介绍)新事物好在哪

新事物带来了哪些衍生问题

新变化——旧事物-向死而生，希望犹存旧事物、旧观念、旧社会制度出现的问题其症结所在其解决方案

新观点——社科文-旧现象，新发现旧有错误观点的内容新观点的内容

新观点的理论依据、指导意义



#### 四、司法类文章——司法类文章终极定式

识别特征：

① 题干中多次出现最高法院、大法官、判决、案件等司法概念

② 文章与某个具体的法律案件、法庭裁决、法律修改有关

典型特征词：

case. Justice the Supreme Court ruling Act legal law

典型结构：

因法院判决意义重大且不容曲解。相关文章往往会在首段清晰地写明相关诉讼涉及的对象，法庭判决的结果，以及作者对该判决的外延影响的初步解读。→文章首段一般会客观陈述总结法院的判决结果

40. In dealing with the Supreme Court decision Thursday, the author

- A. presents its main points with conflicting views on them
- B. gives a factual account of it and discusses its consequences.
- C. cites some cases related to it and analyzes their implications
- D. describes the long and complicated process of its making

原理：英美法律体系基于 **Common Law System** 判例法系

In a common law system the law is created by precedents set after judges decide actual cases. When a judge hears a case that has a new issue in it the judge makes a decision regarding the issue in the case. That decision then becomes a precedent that must be followed by other courts with equal standing within the legal system. The precedent remains law unless and until a higher court overturns the decision. The practice of following decisions made by other courts for similar issues is known as stare decisions.



在英美法系中，法律是通过法官判罚具体的案件时所产生的判例(precedent)而创造出来的。当法官审理一个涉及新问题的案子时，他会针对这一问题做出判决。这一判决此时就变成了必须被其他同级和下级法院遵守的判例。除非有更高级的法院出来推翻(overturn)这一判决，否则它将一直起到法律效用。这种遵从其他法庭在类似案件中做出的判决的司法实践(legal practice)被称为遵循先例。

### 推论 1:判决往往与新事物有关

新事物，新形势，旧有法律需要通过判决更新，以应对新形势

### 推论 2:新案件的判决结果将成为通用判例

个别判决对同类案件的司法实践(内)以及相关问题(外)产生宏观影响

Which of the following is true of the Bilski case?

- A Its ruling complies with the court decisions
- B It involves a very big business transaction.
- C It has been dismissed by the Federal Circuit
- D It may change the legal practices in the U.s

In the author's view,the Vermont case will test

- A Entergy's capacity to fulfill all its promises
- B the nature of states patchwork regulations
- C the federal authority over nuclear issues.
- D the limits of states power over nuclear issues

### 推论 2:新案件的判决结果将成为通用判例

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D the limits of states power over nuclear issues

推论 3:最高法院以及最高大法官是正义的化身

①作者一般支持和认同最高法的判决结果

②故最高法的判决=作者的判定

③最高法尚无定论的案件，作者不会轻易下结论

40.The author's attitude toward the court's ruling is

[A]sarcastic [B] tolerant.

[C] skeptical. [D] supportive.

推论 4:只有最高法有权对宪法进行解读新事物、新形势、现存法律(宪法)新解读

30. Orin Kerrs comparison is quoted to indicate that

A the Constitution should be implemented flexibly

B New technology requires reinterpretation of the Constitution

C California's argument violates principles of the Constitution

D Principles of the Constitution should never be altered

33. According to the author,competition law\_\_

A should serve the new market powers

B. may worsen the economic imbalance

C.cannot keep pace with the changing market



D. should not provide just one legal solution

34.Competition law as presently interpreted can hardly protect Facebook users because

- A. they are not financially reliable
- B. they are not defined as customers
- C. the services are generally digital
- D. the services are paid for by advertisers

推论 5:司法判决结果是双刃剑

二元对立型案件或明显牵扯多方利益的司法判决，需要优先关注：

①对立的双方是谁

②争议的焦点是什么、涉及的核心利益是什么

③法院的判决或态度(有最高法则以最高法为准)

且以上信息往往在文章首段(首段必读原则)

重要司法类词汇整理：

jury n. 陪审团	judge n. 法官	defendant n. 被告	suspect n. 嫌犯
defense v. 为...辩护	verdict n. 判决结果	rule v 判决	conviction n. 定罪
prohibit v. 禁止	rule out v. 禁止	object v. 反对	overrule v. 推翻
overturn v. 推翻	reject v. 驳回		
Supreme Court 最高法院	the Justice 最高大法官	Federal Circuit 联邦法院	
constitution n. 宪法	unconstitutional adj. 违宪的	amendment n. 修正案	
legitimate adj. 合法的	legal adj 合法的	illegal adj. 非法的	
jurisdiction n. 司法	legal practice n. 司法实践	legislation n. 立法	
Tom vs. Jerry Tom 与 Jerry 对峙的官司			
xx Act n. xx 法案	case n. 案件		



## 五、政府政策类文章——政府政策是背锅侠

### 识别特征:

题干、文章中多次出现政府、政策、立法者、国会、联邦、州等概念

### 典型特征词:

Congress, public sector, state, federal government,  
White House, Administration, policy, legislator, officials

### 典型结构:无

### 原理:

政府政策本质上的滞后性导致它往往存在缺陷，是各种问题的背锅侠

政府政策的出发点和初衷总是好的，但往往没实现初衷

导致政府政策不给力的外部阻力

导致政府政策不给力的内部矛盾

#### 1. 质上的后导致它在在存在缺陷，是各种问题的背锅侠

- ①政府政策好不好? 不好
- ②当前问题是谁的锅? 政府政策的锅
- ③当前问题该怎么解决? 通过政府政策解决

26. Britain's public sentiment about the countryside

A is not well reflected in politics

B is fully backed by the royal family

C didn't start till the Shakespearean age

D has brought much benefit to the NHS

#### 1. 政府政策的出发点和初衷总是好的，但往往没实现初衷

- ①政府政策的终极目的是保证市场与民生领域的公平与效率





24. The author suggests that tax policies be aimed at

- A. encouraging the development of automation
- B. increasing the return on capital investment
- C. easing the hostility between rich and poor
- D. preventing the income gap from widening

②当某题询问政策初衷时，该政策往往产生了负面影响，是不好的

21. George Osborne's scheme was intended to

27. What was the original purpose of grade forgiveness?

③ 市场监管方面，政府的目的是鼓励充分竞争、遏制垄断、促进市场公平

(level, even, fair)与长期健康繁荣;故问政策目的时，绝不能选有利于个别企业或让企业多赚钱的选项。

21. According to Paragraph 1, one motive in imposing the new rule is to

- A. guarantee the bonuses of top executives
- B. enhance bankers sense of responsibility
- C. build a new system of financial regulation
- D. help corporations achieve larger profits

④ 在就业、环保等民生方面，政府主要依赖税收、社保、定向基金等财政政策工具，本质是收钱和出钱;由于其资金来自于纳税人的税款，需要保证有限的资金公平与有效的分配。

24. With regard to mass sports, the author holds that governments should\_\_

- A. increase funds for sports clubs
- B. invest in public sports facilities
- C. organize "grass roots sports events"
- D. supervise local sports associations



23. What promoted the chancellor to develop his scheme?

[D] A passion to ensure fairness for taxpayers

### 1. 导致政府政策不给力的内外阻力

既得利益者(interest group)

尤其是其中的工会(union)与行业联盟(industry group)的干涉(interfere)与游说(lobby)是改革失败或使政策无力的一个核心原因

Hindrance to the reform of the legal system originates from

A. the rigid bodies governing the profession

According to Paragraph 2 the USPS fails to modernize itself due to

A. the interference from interest groups

### 1. 导致政府政策不给力的制度矛盾

① **三权分立制**:与国会、最高法院同框时，行政部门(联邦政府、总统、华盛顿、白宫)一般都是被批评、被监督、被限制的那个

② **联邦政府制**:联邦政府与州政府同框时在争夺管辖权与执法权力

③ **国会两党制**:民主党与共和党的对立导致政府应对的低效与迟缓

### 【重要通识】美国政治体制——三权分立

行政受限——白宫、总统、政府

Administration—the White House, the President.

Washington D.C., Federal government State government

立法民主——国会

Legislation—the Congress (Democratic vs Republican) Senate, senator, policy maker  
legislation hall



### 司法独立——最高法院

Jurisdiction—Supreme Court、the Justice(s)(9 法官投票制)、the interpretation of Constitution(宪法解释权)

### 【重要通识】美国政治体制——联邦政府制

United States of America=50 个州组成的联邦国家

### 10th Amendment to the United States Constitution

宪法第 10 修正案:宪法未明确授予联邦政府的权利，保留给各州。

Federal government——联邦政府(白宫、总统、华盛顿)

国家层面的行政、立法、司法(财政、国防、出入境管理、税务等)

State government——各州政府(常见州名阅读中积累)完全在州界内的事务以及联邦政府未被授权的事务



### 【重要通识】英国&欧盟政经常识

UK=United Kingdom=Britain 英国

Briton 英国人

英国首相=Prime Minister=Boris Johnson，前任是 Theresa May

财政部长=Chancellor of the Exchequer=Irish Sunak

三大党派:Labours 劳动党，Conservatives 保守党，Liberals 自由党

parliament 国会

MPs 国会议员 members of parliament

city council 城市议会

NHS=National HealthS service=英国医保社保

体系

EU=European Union 欧盟

European Commission 欧盟委员会

法国总统 Emmanuel Macron，欧盟的政治影响力，衰退守成

德国总理 Angela Dorothea Merkel，欧盟的经济发动机，上升求变

Brexit=英国脱欧

post-Brexit world 后退欧时代

## 六、其他常考话题

### 1. 学术类(英一 only):

2008 年 T2，学术出版的常规模式与新形势

2012 年英一 T3，学术研究中的集体审慎

2015 年英一 T3，学术期刊加强统计学检查

2020 年英一 T2，学术出版商的暴利问题

### 1. 环保类(英一 and 英二)

2017 年英二 T4，野火问题与治理(财政投入的思路)

2018 年英二 T2，清洁能源的发展(清洁能源的相关常识)



2019 年英二 T2，森林碳缸的问题(环保的辩证性)

2019 年英二 T4，大众环保行为的转变(如何提升民众的环保意识)

2020 年英二 T3，马德里市空气污染治理(城市各自为政 vs 全国一盘棋)

枯藤看天下



## 第二章 大小作文

### 第一部分:小作文三分归元法

注意小作文:

1.who——决定了信的抬头

2.是不是通知——决定开头

3.主要还是次要目的——决定了首段如何写

4.涉及哪些元素——决定了第二段怎么写

5.是否需要回信——决定第三段怎么写

#### 一、首段--表达写信的目的

次要目的(客套礼节)+主要目的(题干重点描写要求的部分)

Dear XX, (首字母都要大写, 结尾是逗号, )

I am writing this letter to..../This notice is to...

亲爱的 xx, 我写这封信是为了/本公告是为了

次要目的(感谢、道歉、悼念等纯粹情感性的目的):

thank you for..../congratulate you for..../apologize for..do sth and to

为...而感谢你/祝贺你/向你道歉/其他目的, 并且

主要目的(提建议、意见, 介绍信息, 进行推荐...文章的核心主旨):

① offer you some suggestions/information about sth./how to do sth.

② 给出关于某事/如何做某事的建议/信息

②extend you an invitation to do sth. 邀请你做某事

③recommend you sth 推荐给你某事物

④ do sth 做某事



## 二、尾段--表达对读信人的期望:按是否需要对方回信

### 1.否:(公告、招募、问询...)→没有需求,创造需求

① I would be glad if you found the information/suggestions mentioned above helpful. Should you have any further questions, please feel free to contact me.

Yours truly

Li Ming

希望以上信息/建议对你有用。如果有其它问题,请随时与我联系。

你诚挚的,

李明

### 2.是:建议、介绍、推荐、感谢、道歉、邀请、投诉、申请...)→期待回复

② I would appreciate it if you could take my complaint/application/resignation/recommendation /invitation /questions into serious consideration And I would be much obliged to you for an early and positive reply.

Yours truly,

Li Ming

希望你能重视或认真考虑我的投诉/申请/辞职/建议/邀请/问题。如能早日得到你的积极回复,我将不胜感谢。

你诚挚的,

李明

## 三、第二段--主体段

### 整体架构:

Regarding... (主题: ...名词) , there are several points I would like to mention



First of all, 论点 1.

What's more, 论点 2.

In addition, 论点 3.

For more details, you could refer to the attachment below.(28 词)

### 具体论点:

三元:是什么(说明介绍)、为什么(分析利弊)、怎么办(建议意见), 均可用肯定、否定、疑问句改写, 或者直接用

### 1.是什么(以说明介绍活动信息为主)

#### 引出句

I will brief you on more details about this event so that you can plan accordingly.

向您介绍有关此活动的更多详细信息, 以便您进行相应的规划

#### 说明句

First and foremost,时间、地点: 它将于下周日在...地点举行(请保证有时间)

①it will be held/ it is located in the Main Building(next Sunday)

/we will gather in the Main Building next Sunday and set off to the spot(and please make sure you are available then)

②our staff will be there to provide you necessary orientation/guidance

③ it is highly recommended to be properly dressed for the occasion

英一:志愿者招募(10)、图书馆相关信息(16)、志愿者项目细节(19)、请教授担任演讲比赛评委(13)、请人参加毕业典礼(18)、歌唱比赛通知(20)英二:慈善义卖(13)、





生活习惯(14)、招志愿者(15)、历史景点(20)、(21)邀请同学参加在线会议并告知他会议细节

## 2.为什么(分析利弊)

### 引出句

**利:**There are two aspects in my recommendation/ introduction, which will be described below.

我推荐/介绍的理由涉及两个方面，下面会具体说明。

**弊:**Dissatisfaction is the least I could say after what the following problems put me through.

在遇到以下问题后，不满意已经是最客气的说法了。

### 原因句

**权威认可:**获得了政府的官方奖项、资质、认可(说它好，就说有这个证书;说它不好，就说没有这个资质)

①have an official award/qualification/recognition from the government.

群众基础:人民群众很欢迎、评价很高、很关注担心 ta

② enjoy a widespread popularity/reputation/concern among 人民群众

**个人喜欢:**我个人觉得 xx 很有吸引力、有趣、有益

③ I personally find it attractive/interesting/beneficial to do sth.

To put it first, what can best describe you is your good-natured character and encouraging demeanor.

首先，秉性善良，为人热心，这两个品质能最恰当地描述你。



As well, you have instilled in me higher moral standards, which will definitely follow me through life.

另外，你教会了我很多会令我受益一生的为人处世之道。

### 通用句

**利:**To begin with, (第一个推荐的理由);It has been highly recognized by many people who are more familiar with it.In addition(介绍/推荐的第二个内容).For this reason as well as all its merit, you just cannot help becoming fond of it.

首先，(第一个推荐的理由);许多对此很熟悉的人表示高度赞同。其次，(介绍/推荐的第二个内容)。出于这个原因和它的无数优点，你会情不自禁地喜欢上它。

**弊:**First of all, (第一个投诉的理由).The inconvenience it has brought forth is more than overwhelming.To complicate the situation, I was not able to speak to anyone from your help team. I would very much appreciate it if somebody was available to assist me in dealing with this matter.

首先，(第一个投诉的理由)。它所带来的不便让人难以承受。更麻烦的是，我无法拨通人工服务热线。如果谁有空帮我解决这个问题，我将非常感激。

/Primarily,the stress level that I have been feeling has acutely risen due to the frustrating fact that (第一个理由).Let me move on to (第二个理由), which has caused me more troubles than I care to mention

/首先，由于(第一个理由)，这令我非常不安，导致我最近压力剧增。说到(第二个理由)，它给我带来了更多的麻烦，我难以一一例举。

英一:推荐电影(11)、推荐一本书(15)、推荐城市景点(17)

英二:中国传统文化(17)、邀请外国友人来中国玩(10)、城市交通辩论(19)投诉字典(12)、求职(为什么选我)、求职回函(为什么选你)。



### 3.怎么办(建议意见)

#### 引出句

I will give substance to my proposals in the next part of the letter.

接着，我将详实地说明我的提议。

#### 建议句

① it's advisable to establish up a correct value about sth primarily.

端正认识:建立起关于 xx 的正确价值观是首要任务

② you could look for relevant/advanced experiences in this aspect

理论与经验:你可以寻求该领域的相关/先进经验

③ a practical and reasonable plan should be promptly carried out and stuck to.

知行合一:应当制定合理可行的计划并坚持

#### 通用句

Primarily, (第一个建议), and specialists are advising that this is really worth adopting.

What is more,(第二个建议),which is very beneficial both from the present and future perspectives.

英一:如何适应中国校园生活(12)、如何提高身体素质(14)、找工作(21)英二:如何适应大学生活(11)、如何提高翻译水平(16)



## 第二部分:大作文万能模板

### 一、图画类大作文分类

#### 1.按展现形式分类

优秀品质:19 坚持不懈、21 年自信(坚持做自己)

不良问题:15 聚会沉迷手机、11 乱扔垃圾、10 文化火锅

鲜明对比:12 乐观与悲观、14 母女相伴、16 家长以身作则、17 读书应脚踏实地、20 拖延症

选择平衡:13 毕业选择、18 硬课与水课

#### 2.按影响对象:

个人成长:12 乐观与悲观、16 家长以身作则、17 读书应脚踏实地、19 坚持、15 聚会沉迷手机、20 拖延症、13 毕业选择、18 硬课与水课、21 坚持做自己

社会发展:10 文化火锅、11 乱扔垃圾、14 母女相伴

共性主旨:对 个人成长或社会发展 有影响的 优秀品质或良好意识

作文的实质:描述图片→初步解读主旨→展开论证主旨→总结升华主旨

### 二、模板思路与框架

#### 总模板

#### 段落一

As is vividly/ironically depicted in the cartoon, **doing/done sth**, **A is doing/done/adj...(while B is doing/done/adj...)** The symbolic meaning behind the picture is rather explicit: the virtue/awareness/issue of xx deserves our due attention

如图所示, **生动地/讽刺地**描绘的那样, 做着 **次要动作**, **A 正在做某个 主要动作**。图片的象征意义是非常明确的:**xx 品质/意识/问题**值得我们给予适当的关注。



## 段落二

To examine the significance of xx, certain factors should be specifically pointed out here First and foremost it is a truth widely acknowledged that all other factors being equal xx could be the decisive difference between academic/professional/social success or not. In addition(①since young people always play a vanguard role in promoting social progress,and xx exerts remarkable influence on the development of their characters. it will inevitably shape multiple aspects of China in the foreseeable future. (② We are living in a world with common interest and since xx exerts remarkable influence on our shared community its impact will inevitably extend to each and every single one of us. Consequently,the lack of xx will hinder us from making substantial progress and eventually cost us dearly.

为了分析 **xx** 的重要性，我想重点强调以下几点。首先，很多人都认同，在其他条件一样的前提下，**xx** 是决定**学术/职业/社会**成功与否的关键。其次，①(个人类)年轻人一直是社会进步的先锋力量，而 **xx** 对其品格和能力发展有显著的影响，后者将不可避免的在不远的将来影响中国的方方面面。 ②(社会类)我们生活在同一个世界里，有着共通的利益，而 **xx** 对我们共同的环境社君社会世界有显著的影响，这将不可避免的触及我们每个人。因此，缺乏/没有 **x** 会让我们无法进步，并终将为此付出不菲的代价。

## 段落三

In brief, xx is of true significance and relevant measures must be taken promptly. To be specific,① governments should implement proper policies and launch mass media campaigns ②education institutions should provide necessary guidance to infuse such an indispensable virtue/awareness into everyone. As President Xi once put it“empty talk would lead a country astray,and hard work can revitalize a nation”.The more rapidly concrete efforts are made the more effectively, this virtue/awareness will benefit us in the upcoming future.



简而言之，**xx** 真的很重要，我们应该迅速采取相关措施。具体来说，①政府应该施行合适的政策并发动媒体宣传② 教育机构应该开展公开课并给与引导，以将这样一种不可或缺的**品质/意识**注入每个人的心中。正如习大大所说，“空谈误国，实干兴邦。”我们越快采取具体行动，**这一品德/意识**未来就越能从中受益。

### 三、审题思路与主题词替换

#### 第1步:看图解读主旨，抓化为优秀品质，进行个人 or 社会分类

不良问题→优秀品质:

鲜明对比→优秀品质:

选择平衡→选择/平衡 xx 的能力:

#### 第2步:确定英文主题词

所有主题词要处理成名词，只会写形容词时加 being，不会写时正话反说

protect the environment→

persistent→

the awareness that

选择类:

平衡类:

#### 第3步:确定与主旨有关的主要信息次要信息:交代必要环境背景

主要信息:能体现主旨的关键动作(谁做了什么事)对照组信息:与上述动作形成鲜明对比的另一动作

#### 第4步:构思描图句

doing/done sth, A is doing sth,while B is doing sth

描图主旨为王，细节为主旨服务!不要加入太多无关细节难为自己!

### 消极模板

#### 段落一

(1) Recently people have been generating loads of news reports, comments and



follows about(主题词),mainly negative.(2)The picture captures a real-life scenario of our life that we never wish to face again:(描述图片内容).(3)Evidently, what the artist intends to advise us is that we should fully recognize the downside effects of(主题词)on our life.

(1)最近，网友们一直在关注(主题词)并发表评论，其中大多是批评。(2) 图中捕捉到了一个我们在真实生活中再也不愿重蹈覆辙的场景:(描述图片内容)。(3)显然，艺术家意在告诉我们应该充分认识(主题词)对我们生活的不利影响。

## 段落二

(4) You might find the following two descriptions helpful for your full understanding of this unfavorable phenomenon.(5)First and foremost(主题词)may have been formed from young,thus people feel reluctant to change this behavior.(6)In addition, when it comes to educating children, many parents and teachers have failed in behaving like a good role model.(7)My standpoint is well-supported by the public, as discovered by some responsible researchers.(8) A common view should be agreed upon that we shall get down to the problem instantaneously.

(4)你可能会发现以下两点说明有助于你充分理解这一不良现象。(5)首先，(主题词)可能是人们从小就养成的习惯，因此他们不愿意改变这种行为。(6)另外，在教育孩子的时候，很多家长和老师都没有成为好榜样。(7)可靠研究发现，我的观点得到了民众的充分支持。(8)我们应该达成一致的看法，那就是我们应该立即着手解决这个问题。

## 段落三

(9) Dale Carnegie claims:“Successful men will profit from his mistakes and try again in a different way”.(10) Each young person with a good sense of responsibility,



should persuade more people to stay away from(主题词).(11) Socially, educators should be open to different teaching approaches in order to successfully instill good values into youngsters.

(9)戴尔·卡耐基称:“成功的人能从错误中吸取教训，然后转变方式从头再来。”(10)每一个具有责任感的年轻人都应该说服更多的人远离(主题词)这种行为。(11)在社会上，教育者应该以开放包容的态度对待不同的教育方式，只为能成功地培育青少年形成良好的价值观。

### 积极模板

#### 段落一

(1) We thought that people's interest in(主题词) would fade away in no time, but we were wrong. (2) The scene portrayed in the picture lively shows a classic case for the theme discussed:(描述图画内容).(3)The creator has no doubt successfully advertised for the great meaning of(主题词)through the comical illustration

(1)我们以为人们对(主题词)的兴趣会在短时间内消失，但事实并非如此。(2)图中所描绘的场景生动地展示了一个关于这话题的典型事例:(描述图画内容)。(3)作者无疑通过这幅漫画成功宣传了(主题词)的重要意义。

#### 段落二

(4) I will present the most convincing two arguments out of many potential explanations for my opinion as follows.(5)To start with, everyone's life is interrelated with and affected slowly but surely by(主题词)in an unobvious but irresistible way.(6) Additionally, it is a plus for the health of younger generation that(主题词) is now part of our home and school education.(7) Therefore, we should always bear the significance of(主题词) in our mind under any circumstance.





(4)在众多可能的解释中，我将提出以下最有说服力的两个论点来说明我的观点。(5)首先，大家的生活都必然与(主题 词)相关联，且受到其潜移默化的影响。(6)其次，(主题词)现在我们家庭和学校教育的一部分，这对年轻一代的健康成长是一个加分项。(7)所以，我们在任何情况下都应时刻牢记(主题词)的重要意义。

### 段落三

(8) As one of the most widely spread proverbs goes, action speaks much louder than words.(9)Individuals can play an active role here by self-evaluating,self-correcting and thus self-improving in all aspects.(10) At the social level ,we rely on schools and homes to cultivate teenagers awareness of(主题词).

(8)正如这样一句广为流传的名言：“行胜于言。”(9)个人可以通过自我反思、知错能改来发挥积极的作用，从而在各个方面进行自我完善。(10)在社会层面，我们需要学校和家庭来培养青少年(主题词)的意识。



### 第三部分:英二大作文（图表类）万能模板

#### 一、图表类大作文分类

##### 1.时代变了(图表中有多个时间点，柱状图、折线图居多):

2010:发达国家与发展中国家的手机数量--发展中国家增长迅速

2011:国内轿车市场品牌占有率变化--国产品牌份额增加，日系降低

2014:中国城乡人口变化趋势--城镇人口显著增加

2017:博物馆数量和参观人数变化--都在增加

2019:大学生毕业后的选择--升学和创业比重明显增加

##### 2.当前趋势特点(饼状图居多):

2012:某公司不同年龄员工满意度调查--年龄越大越满意

2013:各年级大学生兼职率--年级越高兼职率越高

2015:春节花销比重--买新年礼物花费最多

2016:大学生旅游目的--欣赏风景、缓解压力的最多

2018:消费者选餐厅时的关注因素--特色、服务、环境

2020:大学生手机阅读目的--学习为主，消遣时间是其次

2021:居民锻炼方式--独自锻炼的最多

**共性主旨:**当前社会的趋势或潮流

**核心思路:**描述图表数据→点出趋势(正能量居多)→成因解读→总结升华

#### 二、模板思路与框架

##### 段落一

As is illustrated in the statistics(among sb about sth)the number/percentage of sth/those who xx is xx/increased/decreased from 数字 1 to 数字 2 in the xx years between 年份 1 and 年份 2.,and the number/percentage of sth/those who xx is



xx/increased/decreased from 数字 1 to 数字 2. From my perspective, the above figures reveal a currently prevailing tendency among contemporary society.

正如(关于某群体某主题的)统计数据所示，描图句。在我看来，以上数字体现了当前社会中的一个显著趋势或倾向。

## 段落二

To examine the root cause of this tendency, certain factors should be specifically pointed out here. First and foremost just as Karl Marx once said the economic basis determines the superstructure. Given the shifting economic atmosphere and the state of affairs it is not surprising for us to witness the above mentioned tendency.(可自由发挥句). What's more, the phenomenon under discussion could be attributed to the diversity/shift of relevant populations(可具体替换) preferences/interests/values(可展开). In addition, social media platforms substantially facilitate the flow and intensification of certain awareness, thus accelerate the transition from an emerging phenomenon into the new reality.

要想透彻的审视这一趋势或倾向的根本成因，应重点关注以下几点。首先，正如卡尔·马克思所言，经济基础决定上层建筑。考虑到不断变化的经济环境和形势，出现上述的趋势完全不令人意外。(可自由发挥句)。其次，这一现象也可归因于相关人群(可具体替换)的 偏好/兴趣/价值观 的 多样性/变化。(可自由发挥句)。此外，社交媒体平台极大的方便了特定观念的流动和强化，进而加速了一个新现象成为新常态的过程。

## 段落三

In conclusion, this tendency is of profound inevitability and will continue to exist in the foreseeable future. Correspondingly, as the vanguard and successor of our society, we should grasp the pulse of this trend surf the wave of this era and actively meet whatever challenges and opportunities it may bring forth.



总而言之，这一趋势具有深刻的必然性，在可见的未来仍将继续存在。相应的，作为社会的先锋以及继承人，我们应该抓住这一趋势的脉搏，驾驭这一时代浪潮，并积极应对其可能带来的挑战与机遇。

### 三、审题思路与描图信息

#### 1.数字还是百分比?

数字→number, 百分比→percentage

#### 2.是否直接与人有关且很复杂?

人→those who... 事物→sth

#### 3.有没有年份变化?(多个年份时间点)

有→increased/decreased from 数字 1 to 数字 2 in the xx years between 年份 1 and 年份 2;

无→is xx

#### 4.各项数据分别是多少?单位是什么?

注意:如遇特殊类型的图表,先自己解读主旨,再选择对主旨有论证作用的关键数据。



## 第四部分:大小作文常见疑问及解答

(扣分点、书写字体、格式、答题卡与字数限制、水区旱区)

### 一、作文的主要扣分点

- 1.严重语法错误、跑题(不符合题目要求)以及字数不足永远是最大的扣分点。
- 2.考研作文不会因为考生的句式和词汇与他人相同，或仅因考生使用了模板套路而扣分!大作文万能模板一般得分在 60%-75%之间，扣掉的分数是因为万能模板的论点必然不具体、不针对。Monkey 作文模板给的预估分已经将这部分失分计算在内了，在此之上的额外失分，基本都是由于有太多严重语法错误以及跑题导致的。
- 3.高分大作文、高分句型是接近考研英语阅读题正文风格的。阅读就是别人的作文。

### 二、书写字体

- 1.考研作文、翻译的书写只需做到清晰、方便阅卷老师辨认即可!理论上，字本身的好坏以及特定字体风格对主观题(作文、翻译)得分没有明显的影响。
- 2.实战中，写一手清晰又美观的好字，可能确实会比仅仅做到清晰易辨认得分要高 1-2 分。但这种好字的练习需要大量的时间，且从提分角度而言投入产出比太低!同学们考前有练字的时间，不如多背几个知识点!

### 三、格式

- 1.作文的通知、告示并不存在所谓的专用格式，用课上展示的一般信件格式完全没有问题。小作文结尾无需写地址和日期。
- 2.作文正文的格式有缩进式(每段开头空一个词的位置，段与段之间不空行，参见考研英语阅读正文格式)与齐头式(每段开头不空格，顶头写:段与段之间空一行)。两种格式没有优劣之分，用自己多年来一直惯用的格式即可!
- 3.大作文不需要写标题!



#### 四、答题卡与字数

- 1.考研英语小作文、大作文各有答题卡上半页的空间作答。按一般人的字体，这个空间最多可以写下总共 230 词左右的作文。
- 2.超出答题卡作答范围的内容不会被阅卷老师看到，写不下也无法要额外的答题卡，所以在写大作文时尤其要注意控制字数，保险起见，考前练习时尽量不要超过 220 词。
- 3.答题卡上不能用涂改液、修正带!如有写错的地方，请像高中一样用传统的修改符号去改正，且注意不要超出答题卡上给定的作答范围。

#### 五、水区旱区问题

- 1.水区/旱区决定了作文评分标准的宽松或严格，相同作文得分的多与少一般极旱区 12 分的英语一大作文，在极水区可得到 15-16 分

**极旱区:**北京、上海

**旱区:**浙江、江苏、天津、四川、重庆

**水区:**黑龙江、吉林、辽宁、陕西、山西、河北、河南、江西、广西、内蒙、宁夏、新疆

**极水区:**西藏、青海、云南、贵州

(其他未提到的省市默认为中等得分水平)

整体上，生源质量较高、院校质量较高、经济较发达的地区偏旱

- 2.公共课阅卷在报考的目标院校所在省份统一进行，你和你的直接竞争对手分标准是一致的!因此，不要纠结水旱区问题!



### 第三章 完型、翻译、新题型技巧

#### 第一部分:完形填空保底技巧

##### 一、保 4 操作

1.速读各段首句，把握主旨或关键词

2.看选项，在逻辑关系词中，选出下列高频必选词（出现七八次）

while. however, although, yet. because, as , for example. such as

3.在其他题目中，选出明显与主旨有关的实意词

##### 二、稳 6 操作

4.社科实验类(心里、认知、行为、实验、科学家)的文章，选社科类必选词(变体也算)

科学家行为类

解释解读:interpret,explain,attribute, contribute, account for

描述总结:discover,describe,conclude,suggest, conduct

实验论证类

关联对比:relate, associate, compare, connect, match, involve, contrast

追踪观察:predict, track, measure

常用名词:factor, sign, exposure, sample, counterpart, indicator, evidence

实验结果:yield, generate, produce, affect, lead to,result, consequence, outcome

5.不超过一行，只有一个未知空的句子，有把握的选答案(英二多)

6.统计已选答案的 ABCD 数量，其余选项都选最少的那个



### 三、争 8 操作

在完成 1-5 步后，剩下的题都自己做(有把握的选，没把握的按 6 蒙)

### 四、硬实力学霸直接自己做即可

获取更多资料，请关注公众号：枯藤看天下





## 第二部分:翻译蒙猜技巧

### 一、蒙猜的基本原则

1.重视主干(动词、名词)与基本情感态度的表达

2.可选择性无视或简化修饰性的成分(形容词、副词)

①Monkey 毫无疑问是个爱岗敬业、诚实守信的模范老师。

②Monkey 对马原的赞美有如滔滔江水连绵不绝黄河泛滥一般一发不可收拾。

### 二、动词的蒙猜

“整搞用做认为有是”+进行时/被动态等时态语态补充+反复横跳

### 三、名词的蒙猜

1.关于名称类大写专有名词

2.一般名词的蒙猜

### 四、阴阳怪气、不说人话类句子的蒙猜

#### 附:翻译解题流程与时间安排

##### 1.英一翻译:

①整体延续百句实战的基本方法步骤，先分析谓从结构

②4 分钟 1 句话，总共 20 分钟。(不战略放弃的情况下)

③一般只需阅读出题句本身即可做题。

④当出题句晦涩不说人话、或出现生词时，可通过适当阅读上下文进行推理猜测，思路类似阅读里的词义题(生词，尤其是超纲词，往往是主旨或上下文的复读机)

优先级:主干内容完整(5 分)>“表面”通顺合理(6 分)>修饰性细节完整精确(8 分)>润色完美，读者友好(10 分)

##### 2.英二翻译:



- ①第一时间用 2-3 分钟粗读文章，理解大意，把握主旨，掌握句子难易分布。
- ②全文一般由 6 个左右的复合句+1 至 2 个短句构成，长句每句翻译 25 分钟，短句 1.5 分钟，总用时不超过 20 分钟。学会在心中打草稿和润色。
- ③ 当出现生僻、无法理解的词组或短语时，主要结合主旨进行猜测

**优先级与分档:主旨 8 分>通顺 10 分>准确 13 分>完美 15 分**

**目标:保 8，稳 10，争取 12+**



### 第三部分:新题型必备操作

#### 一、观点匹配(英二 only)

- 1.直接精读 7 个选项，找共性，分个性(3min)
- 2.回到原文从前往后找选项区第一个人名初次出现的位置。以此为起点，依次圈出全部 5 个人名初次出现的位置(1min)
- 3.从第一个人名开始具体解题，通过两个人名出现的位置锁定答题区间。重点读人名所在句以及答题区(一般是一整段)的首尾句。(10min)

#### 二、选标题(英一 and 英二)

- 1.结构为 1 个目标+5 个相关建议，优先阅读标题和第 1-2 段，总结主旨目的
- 2.精读 7 个选项，理解其于目标的关系，抓个性。特征词重复的选项往往对应难题，需特殊标记，重点比较差异。选项短时可直接抄在草稿纸上!
- 3.每个段落从首尾句往中间读，排除共性主旨的干扰，只关注每段的特性。每段至少要找到 2 个能验证答案的句子，才算实锤。2 分钟内无法确定答案，先跳过!

**15 分钟封顶，10 分拿满!**

#### 三、七选五(英一 only)

**核心原则:区分难度，由易到难分层做题，尽可能减少备选项。**

- 1.快速浏览 7 个选项，锁定其中代有大写的专有名词、人名、数字等高辨识度特征词的选项，回原文寻找(不一定有)重复出现对应词汇的段落区间并优先作答(3min)
- 2.看 5 个设空处下一句，带有代词、逻辑关系词、other/another 的优先做，指代方法、观点的代词是废物;重点结合选项尾句做题。



3.看剩余选项的首句，带有代词、逻辑关系词、other/another 的优先做，结合设空处上一句做题。

4.其余题目，依靠文章的连贯性与一致性原则做题;段内设空优于首尾设空!

**20 分钟封顶，6 分保底!**

#### 四、排序题(英一 only)

**核心原则:酌情保分!避免一着不慎满盘皆输。**

1.精读已给出的段落，如果给出 2 段，重点读排序靠前的段落，读完后给段落编号打 X!(3min)

**(特别注意，只给出 1 个已知段的文章，有 1 段是多余的!)**

2.首段空缺时，优先解决该题，重点依赖以下首段常见特征;

3.从已知段开始寻找线索，首尾句有代词、逻辑关系词、other/another 的选项优先做，也可利用明显的时间线索解题(与 7 选 5 类似)

4.如果无法根据已知选项“顺藤摸瓜”，则抛弃已知项，优先将逻辑关系显著的备选段落进行微观排序，再考虑其宏观位置。

5.保分写法(目标 70 分以下考生必备)

**20 分钟封顶，保 6 争 10!**