英语阅读与写作

**课堂材料**

**主讲教师：金卓**

**课程内容安排**

**第1周： 课程简介 + 背景知识框架简介 + 阅读技巧介绍**

**第2周： 阅读技巧强化训练**

**第3周： 【考研英语二】（科学研究类）肥胖的新定义**

**第4周： 【考研英语一】（科学研究类）霍桑效应**

**第5周： 【考研英语一】（美国社会）亚利桑那州移民法案**

**第6周： 【考研英语二】（欧洲）数字巨头收割用户数据**

**第7周： 【六级】选词阅读：（商业）跌落神坛——诺基亚风光不再**

**【六级】选词阅读：（环境）德国将禁止汽柴油汽车，鼓励电动汽车**

**第8周： 【六级】选词阅读：（心理学）青少年的社会适应过程**

**【六级】选词阅读：（科技影响）机器人革命给人类公共安全带来的影响**

**第9周： 【六级】模板写作（作文24句）**

**第10周： 【六级】模板写作套用练习**

**第11周： 【六级】仔细阅读 （美国社会）美联储主席耶伦和次贷危机**

**【六级】仔细阅读 （美国社会）转基因食品公司的是与非**

**第12周： 【六级】仔细阅读 （科学界）数据公开与分享的益处**

**【六级】仔细阅读 （美国社会）上大学是否是明智的投资**

**第13周： 【六级】仔细阅读 （美国社会）青少年面对的隐性风险**

**第14周： 【六级】仔细阅读 （环境）垃圾填埋场对鸟类迁徙路径的影响**

**【六级】作文扩展训练**

**第15周： 【外刊】（美国社会）控枪——只不过是一堆谎言和数据**

**第16周： 【考研】写作模板介绍 + 课程回顾**

**Week 1**

**课程简介**

**一、课程目标**

**1. 六级考研核心词+语法长难句**（后置定语1-5，同位语6，分词做状语7，连词8，长倒装9，复合主谓宾10）

**2. 阅读技巧** （跳读+模糊处理；确认指代；句间逻辑；卡选项）

**3. 文化背景知识积累**（科学研究类，全球话题，科技，商业，西方社会，学科）

**4. 模板写作**（四、六级作文24句，考研英语大小作文模板）

**二、语法十项**

1. 后定1：to do

2. 后定2：介宾

3. 后定3：形容词/ed/ing

4. 后定4：who/that/which/where/why/when等句（不包括how和what句）

5. 后定5：省略who/which/that等词的句子

6. 同位语从句：that句

7. 长状语（省略主系之后的分词结构，或较长的介宾结构作状语）

8. 连词汇总：as，while，not…but，either…or等

9. 长倒装：句子中某部分太长，为避免头重脚轻，将较长的部分后置，造成原有的顺序颠倒。

10.复合主谓宾：主宾语或谓语不是一个词，而是由一串词组成，结构较复杂，理解时应打包处理。

**三、阅读技巧1234**

1.跳读+模糊处理 （优先读句子主干，确定基本事实，遇到难词，确认大方向，模糊处理）

2.确认指代和连贯性 （前后两句用词不同，但讲的是同一事物）

3.全文逻辑和局部逻辑 （整篇文章有固定的逻辑结构，局部有三种常见的逻辑模式）

4.卡选项 （正确选项主旨和细节均有对应，错误选项不符合主旨，细节有未提及）

**四、考研+六级阅读文章主题分类**

**1. 科学研究类**

事件举例：

（1）肥胖的新定义（传统定义：BMI；新标准：身体中的脂肪含量）

（2）肥胖流行的七种解释（睡眠少，周围温度，抽烟少，遗传，上年纪了，大龄产妇，胖胖婚姻组合）

（3）补觉有用吗（可以恢复80%的精力，比吃药片强）

（4）负面情绪也可能有好处（恐惧令人机警，愤怒促使我们采取行动）

**核心词举例**

fat, obesity, be attributed to, sleep deficit, sleep deprivation, calcium deficiency, genetic effect, negative emotions, impair driving ability，diabetes，nicotine，deliver an electric shock，be conducive to sleep, the immune system, blood vessel, depression, tablet, physician, diagnose

**2. 全球话题**

关键词举例：能源、环保，气候变化、生态系统，全球化、碳排放，电动汽车，混合动力汽车，有机农场，农业，动物保护，物种多样性，商业捕捞，温室效应，全球化，化石燃料，替代能源

事件举例：

（1）太平洋岛国帕劳建立渔业禁捕区

（2）德国为达到碳排放目标，鼓励使用电动汽车

（3）南极洲开发权的争夺

**核心词举例**

carbon emission, ecosystem，invasive species，endangered species，extinction，hybrid cars，electric cars，battery，organic farm, genetically modified food, agriculture, commercial fishing, bio-diversity，wild life， conservationist, environmentalist

**3. 科技时代**

**关键词举例：**互联网，手机，智能家居，人工智能，大数据，克隆，数字隐私，科技带来的失业，机器人伦理

**事件举例：**

（1）机器人的道德伦理（遇到危险先救谁？遇到坏人是否将其打死？如何判定坏人？）

（2）苹果公司与美国政府在用户隐私问题上的矛盾

（3）创新给社会带来的影响 （短期造成失业阵痛，长期造福人类）

**核心词举例**

excessive use，addiction，e-commerce giant，robot，ethical，digital privacy，big data，reconstruct your identity, smart home, electric cars, wearable devices, mobile phones, gadgets, disruptive technology

**4. 商业**

**关键词：**公司，职场，雇员，消费者，市场，营销手段

**事件举例：**

（1）诺基亚风光不再，被苹果取代

（2）美国职场压力增大，员工旷工，工作效率下降

（3）梅西百货的经营困境

**5. 西方社会** 【美国-司法】亚利桑那州就移民法案一事起诉奥巴马政府

【美国-族群】种族歧视，性别歧视，移民，族裔，社区，固有看法/歧视，

【美国-学术界】科学界，同行评审，论文著作出版

【美国-大学】间隔年的好处：缓冲期+选专业更理性；学费，专业，就业前景，美国STEM经费

【美国-家庭】子女教育，父母产假，母乳喂养，日托中心，中小学安全问题

【美国-行业/工会】职业道德，监管机构，劳工权利，安全，医生，律师，保险，房地产经纪人

【非美社会】（英国）2012年伦敦奥运会未能激发国民运动热情

（欧洲）反对时尚业骨感之美，保护模特的健康

（日本）女孩同男孩在职场中竞争

**6. 学科知识** （常见于六级听力讲座和考研英语一的翻译）

经济学，营销学，园林，建筑，历史，物理，语言学等等

**Week 2**

**阅读技巧强化训练**

**阅读技巧一：跳读 + 模糊处理**

（1）【主题词】 确定主题词，判断围绕主题词发生的事件。

（2）【基本事实】保留基本事实，通常是句子中的主谓宾。其他成分（定语，状语）酌情省略。

（3）【大方向】 不能省略但又无法确定意思的部分，进行语义模糊处理，以确定大方向为主。

**跳读 + 模糊处理——练习1**

Unlike so-called basic emotions such as sadness, fear, and anger, guilt emerges a little later, in conjunction with a child's growing grasp of social and moral norms. Children aren't born knowing how to say “I'm sorry”; rather, they learn over time that such statements appease parents and friends - and their own consciences. This is why researchers generally regard so-called moral guilt, in the right amount, to be a good thing.（英二，2019T1P1）

**跳读 + 模糊处理——练习2**

In the popular imagination, of course, guilt still gets a bad rap. It is deeply uncomfortable – it's the emotional equivalent of wearing a jacket weighted with stones. Yet this understanding is outdated. “There has been a kind of revival or a rethinking about what guilt is and what role guilt can serve,” says Amrisha Vaish, a psychology researcher at the University of Virginia, adding that this revival is part of a larger recognition that emotions aren't binary -- feelings that may be advantageous in one context may be harmful in another. Jealousy and anger, for example, may have evolved to alert us to important inequalities. Too much happiness can be destructive.（英二，2019T1P2）

**跳读 + 模糊处理——练习3**

It never rains but it pours. Just as bosses and boards have finally sorted out their worst accounting and compliance troubles, and improved their feeble corporation governance, a new problem threatens to earn them – especially in America – the sort of nasty headlines that inevitably lead to heads rolling in the executive suite: data insecurity. Left, until now, to odd, low-level IT staff to put right, and seen as a concern only of data-rich industries such as banking, telecoms and air travel, information protection is now high on the boss’s agenda in businesses of every variety. （英一，2007T4P1）

16. The statement “It never rains but it pours” is used to introduce \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

[A] the fierce business competition.　　　　 [B] the feeble boss-board relations.

[C] the threat from news reports.　　　　 [D] the severity of data leakage.

**阅读技巧二：确认指代**

英语文章讲求用词和句式的多样性。因此，作者为避免前后句重复用词，会用“不同的词”来指代前文事物。对于没有指代概念的同学来说，经常误以为前后句讲的是两个事物，事实上作者讲的是同一个事物，只是用了指代而已。

常见的指代方式包括：

（1）明显指代：代词

（2）隐蔽指代：同义词，上下义词，反义词，概括词等

另外，需要注意的是，有时候出题人为了增加题目难度，也会在题干上利用同义词来指代原文某事物，这会给原文定位带来很强的干扰。

**确认指代——练习1**

Any veteran nicotine addict will testify that fancy packaging plays no role in the decision to keep smoking. So, it is argued, stripping cartons of their branding will trigger no mass movement to quit.（六级 2016.12 仔细阅读）

**确认指代——练习2**

Companies located in places with happier people invest more, according to a recent research paper. \_\_\_2\_\_\_, firms in happy places spend more on R&D (research and development). That’s because happiness is linked to the kind of longer-term thinking necessary for making investments for the future.（英二 2016完型）

2. [A] In return [B] In particular [C] In contrast [D] In conclusion

**确认指代——练习3**

In 1784, five years before he became president of the United States, George Washington, 52, was nearly toothless. So he hired a dentist to transplant nine teeth into his jaw – having extracted them from the mouths of his slaves.

That’s a far different image from the cherry-tree-chopping George most people remember from their history books. But recently, many historians have begun to focus on the roles slavery played in the lives of the founding generation. They have been spurred in part by DNA evidence made available in 1998, which almost certainly proved Thomas Jefferson had fathered at least one child with his slave Sally Hemings. And only over the past 30 years have scholars examined history from the bottom up. 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 significantly, they argue that many of the Founding Fathers knew slavery was wrong – and yet most did little to fight it.（英一 2008T4）

36. George Washington’s dental surgery is mentioned to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] show the primitive medical practice in the past.

[B] demonstrate the cruelty of slavery in his days.

[C] stress the role of slaves in the U.S. history.

[D] reveal some unknown aspect of his life.

**阅读技巧三：句间逻辑**

英文文章除少量的背景叙述部分外，多数时候都是就某一话题进行议论。议论讲求逻辑，没有逻辑意识的同学通常会迷失在成群的句子里，分不清主次和句子之间的逻辑关系。事实上，一篇文章只有几句话是最重要的，它们是文章的观点句，其余的句子都是围绕这些观点来进行解释或者举例的。以段落为单位，每段会有一个或两个观点。有时，也可能两三个段落合起来有一个观点句，这取决于作者如何来进行分段。

常见的句间逻辑模式有两种：

模式一：观点句 + 支撑句

模式二：让步句 + 支撑让步 + 转折句 + 支撑转折

绝大多数情况下，句间逻辑表现为模式一的形式。有两点需要注意的是：

（1）位于段落开头的观点句即可以是一句话，也可以是两句话。

（2）后面的支撑句既有可能支撑其紧邻的前一句，也有可能跟前句并列，共同支撑更往前的观点句。

如果分不清楚，只需记住大方向，即“后面的句子支撑前面的句子”即可。

对于模式二，需要特别注意“让步句+支撑让步”的部分。这部分在文章中是比较隐蔽的，但又是英文作者习惯使用的。如果对“模式二”没有深刻认识，很容易被文章误导，将让步的部分看成是作者的观点。事实上，作者真正的观点在转折句上。

**句间逻辑——练习1**

It is curious that Stephen Koziatek feels almost as though he has to justify his efforts to give his students a better future.

Mr. Koziatek is part of something pioneering. He is a teacher at a New Hampshire high school where learning is not something of books and tests and mechanical memorization, but practical. When did it become accepted wisdom that students should be able to name the 13th president of the United States but be utterly overwhelmed by a broken bike chain?

21. A broken bike chain is mentioned to show students' lack of \_\_\_\_\_.

A. academic training B. practical ability

C. pioneering spirit D. mechanical memorization

**句间逻辑——练习2**

But some observers are skeptical. “There is a kind of false precision being hawked by people claiming they are doing ancestry testing,” says Trey Duster, a New York University sociologist. He notes that each individual has many ancestors -- numbering in the hundreds just a few centuries back. Yet most ancestry testing only considers a single lineage, either the Y chromosome inherited through men in a father's line or mitochondrial DNA, which is passed down only from mothers. This DNA can reveal genetic information about only one or two ancestors, even though, for example, just three generations back people also have six other great-grandparents or, four generations back, 14 other great-great-grandparents. （英一2009 T 2）

28. Skeptical observers believe that ancestry testing fails to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] trace distant ancestors [B] rebuild reliable bloodlines

[C] fully use genetic information [D] achieve the claimed accuracy

**阅读技巧四：卡选项**

“卡”是逐一比对的意思。只有卡得严，才能找出正确选项跟原文对应的部分以及错误选项跟原文矛盾的部分。

正确选项特点：原文必有对应，且符合文章主旨。

错误选项特点：必有未提及，且不符合文章主旨。

正确选项跟原文的对应形式为：（1）原词；（2）同义转述；（3）合理推断（含有主题词）

错误选项原文未提及的形式为：（1）无原词，完全未提及；（2）有原词，张冠李戴，拼凑；

（3）过度推断或偏离主题。

如果出现剩下两个选项难以选择的情况，则根据文章主旨来进行判断。哪个选项反映主旨，则为正确答案。文章主旨需综合运用阅读技巧123来确定。

**卡选项练习1**

On one hand, that viewpoint is a logical product of America’s evolution. Manufacturing is not the economic engine that it once was. The job security that the US economy once offered to high school graduates has largely evaporated. More education is the new principle. We want more for our kids, and rightfully so.

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. （英二 2018T 1）

24. The headlong push into bachelor’s degrees for all\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. helps create a lot of middle-skill jobs

B. may narrow the gap in working-class jobs

C. is expected to yield a better-trained workforce

D. indicates the overvaluing of higher education

**卡选项练习2**

American farmers have been complaining of labor shortages for several years. The complaints are unlikely to stop without an overhaul of immigration rules for farm workers.

Congress has obstructed efforts to create a more straightforward visa for agricultural workers that would let foreign workers stay longer in the U.S. and change jobs within the industry. If this doesn’t change, American businesses, communities and consumers will be the losers.（英二 2019 T3）

31. What problem should be addressed according to the first two paragraphs?

A. Discrimination against foreign workers in the U.S.

B. Biased laws in favor of some American businesses.

C. Flaws in U.S. immigration rules for farm workers.

D. Decline of job opportunities in U.S. agriculture.

**卡选项练习3**

Perhaps half of U.S. farm laborers are undocumented immigrants. As fewer such workers enter the country, the characteristics of the agricultural workforce are changing. Today’s farm laborers, while still predominantly born in Mexico, are more likely to be settled rather than migrating and more likely to be married than single, They're also aging. At the start of this century, about one-third of crop workers were over the age of 35. Now more than half are. And picking crops is hard on older bodies. One oft-debated cure for this labor shortage remains as implausible as it's been all along: Native U.S. workers won’t be returning to the farm.（英二 2019 T3）

32. One trouble with U.S. agricultural workforce is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. the rising number of illegal immigrants

B. the high mobility of crop workers

C. the lack of experienced laborers

D. the aging of immigrant farm workers

**阅读技巧综合练习** **跳读+模糊处理；确认指代；句间逻辑；卡选项**

**综合练习1**

Will the European Union make it? The question would have sounded strange not long ago. Now even the project’s greatest cheerleaders talk of a continent facing a “Bermuda triangle” of debt, population decline and lower growth.

As well as those chronic problems, the EU face an acute crisis in its economic core, the 16 countries that use the single currency. Markets have lost faith that the euro zone’s economies, weaker or stronger, will one day converge thanks to the discipline of sharing a single currency, which denies uncompetitive members the quick fix of devaluation. （英二 2011T4）

36. The EU is faced with so many problems that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. it has more or less lost faith in markets

B. even its supporters begin to feel concerned

C. some of its member countries plan to abandon euro

D. it intends to deny the possibility of devaluation

**综合练习2**

To paraphrase 18th-century statesman Edmund Burke, “all that is needed for the triumph of a misguided cause is that good people do nothing.” One such cause now seeks to end biomedical research because of the theory that animals have rights ruling out their use in research. Scientists need to respond forcefully to animal rights advocates, whose arguments are confusing the public and thereby threatening advances in health knowledge and care. Leaders of the animal rights movement target biomedical research because it depends on public funding, and few people understand the process of health care research. Hearing allegations of cruelty to animals in research settings, many are perplexed that anyone would deliberately harm an animal. （英一 2003T2P1）

46. The author begins his article with Edmund Burke's words to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. call on scientists to take some actions

B. criticize the misguided cause of animal rights

C. warn of the doom of biomedical research

D. show the triumph of the animal rights movement

**综合练习3**

President Trump has underlined fossil fuels -- especially coal -- as the path to economic growth. In a recent speech in Iowa, he dismissed wind power as an unreliable energy source. But that message did not play well with many in Iowa, where wind turbines dot the fields and provide 36 percent of the state's electricity generation -- and where tech giants like Microsoft are being attracted by the availability of clean energy to power their data centers.（英二 2018T2）

28. It can be learned that in Iowa, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. wind is a widely used energy source

B. wind energy has replaced fossil fuels

C. tech giants are investing in clean energy

D. there is a shortage of clean energy supply

**附带译文**

**跳读+模糊处理——练习3**

祸不单行。正当老板、董事会总算解决了最为棘手的财务和规章问题，并且改善了薄弱的公司管理之际，一个新的问题又威胁着他们——尤其是在美国——置他们于负面头版头条新闻中，管理层进而不可避免地受到惩罚。这个问题就是：数据不安全。过去，信息保护一直是由临时的、低级信息技术员工来负责，并且被看作只是银行、电信、航空这类拥有大量数据的行业才关注的问题，而现在却高居各行业老板的日程表之首。

**跳读+模糊处理**

正当老板改善了…之际，一个新的问题威胁到他们，导致…。这个问题就是：数据不安全。直到现在（=之前）留给IT staff，并且被看作是跟银行有关的某种担忧，信息保护现在跟老板们有关。

**进一步处理，确定大意**

正当老板改善了…，一个新问题威胁到他们：信息不安全。信息保护原文是跟IT staff有关，跟银行有关，现在跟老板们有关，老板们重视信息保护。

**Week 3**

**（科学研究类）肥胖的新定义**

**文章来源：考研英语二 2014年完型，难度：5500**

Thinner isn’t always better. A number of studies have \_\_\_1\_\_\_ that normal-weight people are in fact at higher risk of some diseases compared to those who are overweight. And there are health conditions for which being overweight is actually \_\_\_2\_\_\_. For example, heavier women are less likely to develop calcium deficiency than thin women. \_\_\_3\_\_\_ among the elderly, being somewhat overweight is often an \_\_\_4\_\_\_ of good health.

Of even greater \_\_\_5\_\_\_ is the fact that obesity turns out to be very difficult to define. It is often defined \_\_\_6\_\_\_ body mass index, or BMI. BMI \_\_\_7\_\_ body mass divided by the square of height. An adult with a BMI of 18 to 25 is often considered to be normal weight. Between 25 and 30 is overweight. And over 30 is considered obese. Obesity, \_\_\_8\_\_\_, can be divided into moderately obese, severely obese, and very severely obese.

While such numerical standards seem \_\_\_9\_\_\_, they are not. Obesity is probably less a matter of weight than body fat. Some people with a high BMI are in fact extremely fit, \_\_\_10\_\_\_ others with a low BMI may be in poor \_\_\_11\_\_\_. For example, many collegiate and professional football players \_\_\_12\_\_\_ as obese, though their percentage body fat is low. Conversely, someone with a small frame may have high body fat but a \_\_\_13\_\_\_ BMI.

Today we have a(an) \_14 \_ to label obesity as a disgrace. The overweight are sometimes \_\_\_15\_\_\_ in the media with their faces covered. Stereotypes \_\_\_16\_\_\_ with obesity include laziness, lack of will power, and lower prospects for success. Teachers, employers, and health professionals have been shown to harbor biases against the obese. \_\_\_17\_\_\_very young children tend to look down on the overweight, and teasing about body build has long been a problem in schools.

Negative attitudes toward obesity, \_\_\_18\_\_\_ in health concerns, have stimulated a number of anti-obesity \_\_\_19\_\_\_. My own hospital system has banned sugary drinks from its facilities. Many employers have instituted weight loss and fitness initiatives. Michelle Obama has launched a high-visibility campaign \_\_\_20\_\_\_ childhood obesity, even claiming that it represents our greatest national security threat.

1. [A] denied [B] concluded [C] doubled [D] ensured

　　2. [A] protective [B] dangerous [C] sufficient [D] troublesome

　　3. [A] Instead [B] However [C] Likewise [D] Therefore

　　4. [A] indicator [B] objective [C] origin [D] example

　　5. [A] impact [B] relevance [C] assistance [D] concern

　　6. [A] in terms of [B] in case of [C] in favor of [D] in respects of

　　7. [A] measures [B] determines [C] equals [D] modifies

　　8. [A] in essence [B] in contrast [C] in turn [D] in part

　　9. [A] complicated [B] conservative [C] variable [D] straightforward

　　10. [A] so [B] while [C] since [D] unless

　　11. [A] shape [B] spirit [C] balance [D] taste

　　12. [A] start [B] qualify [C] retire [D] stay

　　13. [A] strange [B] changeable [C] normal [D] constant

　　14. [A] option [B] reason [C] opportunity [D] tendency

　　15. [A] employed [B] pictured [C] imitated [D] monitored

　　16. [A] compared [B] combined [C] settled [D] associated

　　17. [A] Even [B] Still [C] Yet [D] Only

　　18. [A] despised [B] corrected [C] ignored [D] grounded

　　19. [A] discussions [B] businesses [C] policies [D] studies

20. [A] for [B] against [C] with [D] without

**练习**

**1.【词汇】** 结合自身情况，总结该篇文章中的核心词汇。

**2.【语法】** 找出文中的长难句，并确定其类型。

**3.【跳读+模糊处理】**对每段进行跳读，尝试掌握该段主旨。

**4.【指代】** 找出各个段落中存在的指代现象。

**5.【句间逻辑】** 找出各段的观点句和支撑句

**6.【背景知识积累】** 汇总文中出现的各类角色及事件

参考答案：1-10 BACAD，ACCDB 11-20 ABCDB，DADCB

**Week 4**

**（科学研究类）霍桑效应**

**文章来源：考研英语一 2010年完型，难度：6000**

In 1924 America’s National Research Council sent two engineers to supervise a series of industrial experiments at a large telephone-parts factory called the Hawthorne Plant near Chicago. It hoped they would learn how shop-floor lighting \_\_\_1\_\_\_ workers productivity. Instead, the studies ended \_\_\_2\_\_\_ giving their name to the “Hawthorne effect”, the extremely influential idea that the very \_\_\_3\_\_\_ of being experimented upon changed subjects’ behavior.

The idea arose because of the \_\_\_4\_\_\_ behavior of the women in the Hawthorne plant. According to the \_\_\_5\_\_\_ of the experiments, their hourly output rose when lighting was increased, but also when it was dimmed. It did not \_\_\_6\_\_\_ what was done in the experiment; \_\_\_7\_\_\_ something was changed, productivity rose. A(n) \_\_\_8\_\_\_ that they were being experimented upon seemed to be \_\_\_9\_\_\_ to alter workers’ behavior \_\_\_10\_\_\_ itself.

After several decades, the same data were \_\_\_11\_\_\_ to econometric analysis. The Hawthorne experiments has another surprise in store. \_\_\_12\_\_\_ the descriptions on record, no systematic \_\_\_13\_\_\_ was found that levels of productivity were related to changes in lighting.

It turns out that the peculiar way of conducting the experiments may have let to \_\_\_14\_\_\_ interpretation of what happened. \_\_\_15\_\_\_, lighting was always changed on a Sunday. When work started again on Monday, output \_\_\_16\_\_\_ rose compared with the previous Saturday and \_\_\_17\_\_\_ to rise for the next couple of days. \_\_\_18\_\_\_, a comparison with data for weeks when there was no experimentation showed that output always went up on Monday. Workers \_\_\_19\_\_\_ to be diligent for the first few days of the week in any case, before \_\_\_20\_\_\_ a plateau and then slackening off. This suggests that the alleged “Hawthorne effect” is hard to pin down.

1. [A] affected [B] achieved [C] extracted [D] restored

2. [A] at [B] up [C] with [D] off

3. [A] truth [B] sight [C] act [D] proof

4. [A] controversial [B] perplexing [C] mischievous [D] ambiguous

5. [A] requirements [B] explanations [C] accounts [D] assessments

6. [A] conclude [B] matter [C] indicate [D] work

7. [A] as far as [B] for fear that [C] in case that [D] so long as

8. [A] awareness [B] expectation [C] sentiment [D] illusion

9. [A] suitable [B] excessive [C] enough [D] abundant

10. [A] about [B] for [C] on [D] by

11. [A] compared [B] shown [C] subjected [D] conveyed

12. [A] contrary to [B] consistent with [C] parallel with [D] peculiar to

13. [A] evidence [B] guidance [C] implication [D] source

14. [A] disputable [B] enlightening [C] reliable [D] misleading

15. [A] In contrast [B] For example [C] In consequence [D] As usual

16. [A] duly [B] accidentally [C] unpredictably [D] suddenly

17. [A] failed [B] ceased [C] started [D] continued

18. [A] Therefore [B] Furthermore [C] However [D] Meanwhile

19. [A] attempted [B] tended [C] chose [D] intended

20. [A] breaking [B] climbing [C] surpassing [D] hitting

**练习：**

**1.【词汇】** 结合自身情况，总结该篇文章中的核心词汇。

**2.【语法】** 找出文中的长难句，并确定其类型。

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**6.【背景知识积累】** 汇总文中出现的各类角色及事件

参考答案：1-10 ABCBC，BDACD 11-20 CAADB，ADCBD

**Week 5**

**（美国社会）亚利桑那州移民法诉讼案**

**文章来源：考研英语一 2013年阅读Text4，难度：7000**

On a five to three vote, the Supreme Court knocked out much of Arizona's immigration law Monday --- a modest policy victory for the Obama Administration. But on the more important matter of the Constitution, the decision was an 8-0 defeat for the Administration's effort to upset the balance of power between the federal government and the states.

In Arizona v. United States, the majority overturned three of the four contested provisions of Arizona's controversial plan to have state and local police enforce federal immigration law. The Constitutional principles that Washington alone has the power to “establish a uniform Rule of Naturalization” and that federal laws precede state laws are noncontroversial. Arizona had attempted to fashion state policies that ran parallel to the existing federal ones.

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. On the overturned provisions the majority held that Congress had deliberately “occupied the field” and Arizona had thus intruded on the federal's privileged powers.

However, the Justices said that Arizona police would be allowed to verify the legal status of people who come in contact with law enforcement. That’s because Congress has always envisioned joint federal-state immigration enforcement and explicitly encourages state officers to share information and cooperate with federal colleagues.

Two of the three objecting Justices -- Samuel Alito and Clarence Thomas -- agreed with this Constitutional logic but disagreed about which Arizona rules conflicted with the federal statute. The only major objection came from Justice Antonin Scalia, who offered an even more robust defense of state privileges going back to the Alien and Sedition Acts.

The 8-0 objection to President Obama turns on what Justice Samuel Alito describes in his objection as “a shocking assertion of federal executive power”. The White House argued that Arizona’s laws conflicted with its enforcement priorities, even if state laws complied with federal statutes to the letter. In effect, the White House claimed that it could invalidate any otherwise legitimate state law that it disagrees with.

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

36. Three provisions of Arizona’s plan were overturned because they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] deprived the federal police of Constitutional powers.

[B] disturbed the power balance between different states.

[C] overstepped the authority of federal immigration law.

[D] contradicted both the federal and state policies.

37. On which of the following did the Justices agree, according to Paragraph 4?

[A] Federal officers’ duty to withhold immigrants’ information.

[B] States’ independence from federal immigration law.

[C] States’ legitimate role in immigration enforcement.

[D] Congress’s intervention in immigration enforcement.

38. It can be inferred from Paragraph 5 that the Alien and Sedition Acts \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] violated the Constitution

[B] undermined the states’ interests

[C] supported the federal statute

[D] stood in favor of the states

39. The White House claims that its power of enforcement \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

[A] outweighs that held by the states.

[B] is dependent on the states’ support.

[C] is established by federal statutes.

[D] rarely goes against state laws.

40. What can be learned from the last paragraph?

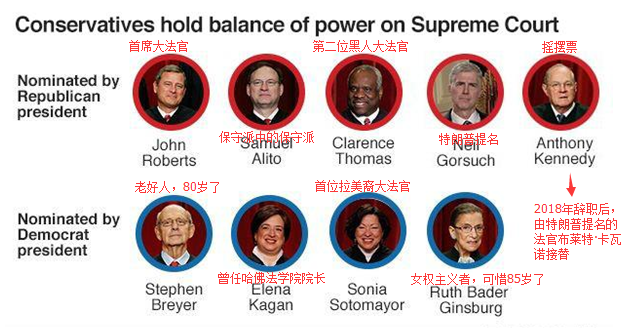
[A] Immigration issues are usually decided by Congress.

[B] Justices intended to check the power of the Administration.

[C] Justices wanted to strengthen its coordination with Congress.

[D] The Administration is dominant over immigration issues.

**MrJin阅读提示**：美国司法案件类文章在考研英语一中出现的频率非常高，该篇文章就是其中的代表。其特点是，难度极大，堪称地狱级。即使是学霸，读完之后也会产生万念俱灰、崩溃绝望的感觉。为什么此类文章这么难？首先，司法案件类文章的用词多为专业词汇，像provision，statute等词在其他主题的文章中几乎不会出现。其次，这类文章对背景知识的要求高。文章中涉及美国宪法，最高法院，国会，党派矛盾，州府矛盾，美国移民政策，社会不同族裔等各类子话题以及它们之间的关系，可谓错综复杂。建议大家在预习时百度一下不会的名词，扩充背景知识。



**两党意识形态区分（保守派vs自由派）**

共和党：保守 —— 自我约束，小政府

（减税，企业负担小，提高竞争力；反堕胎，反控枪，反同性婚姻，对移民强硬）

民主党：自由 —— 公平博爱，大政府

（加税，照顾弱势群体，竞争力差；支持堕胎权利，严格控枪，支持同性婚姻，同情移民）

参考答案: CCDAB

**Week 5译文**

**亚利桑那州移民法诉讼案**

周一，最高法院以5比3的投票结果否决了亚利桑那州移民法案的大部分内容，这对奥巴马政府来说算得上是一次小小的政策胜利。但是在更重要的与宪法相关的问题上，最高法院给出了8比0的投票结果，这使奥巴马政府企图打破与各州之间权力平衡的努力以失败告终。

在亚利桑那州诉美国联邦政府一案中，多数法官同意推翻该州移民法案中四项有争议条款中的三项。根据这些条款，亚利桑那州警察将执行联邦移民法。依照宪法原则，只有华盛顿政府有权“建立统一的入籍法规”。并且，联邦法规优先于各州法律，这些都是无可争议的。然而，亚利桑那州却试图制定与现行联邦法规相并行的（移民）政策。

安东尼·肯尼迪大法官以及支持他的首席大法官约翰·罗伯茨和自由派大法官们裁定亚利桑那州在联邦政府面前过于抬高自己的地位。在被推翻的移民条款方面，多数法官认为国会已经明确占领了该领域。因此，亚利桑那州侵犯了联邦政府的特权。

然而，大法官们声称，亚利桑那州的警察在执法过程中将被允许核实人们的合法身份。这样判决是因为国会一直以来都希望见到联邦和各州在移民问题上进行联合执法，并明确鼓励各州警察与联邦同事们分享信息并进行合作。

持反对意见的三位大法官中有两位分别是塞缪尔·斯卡利亚和克拉伦斯·托马斯。他们同意该宪法逻辑，但在到底哪项亚利桑那州的（移民）规定与联邦法规相冲突的问题上持有异议。唯一持较大反对意见的法官是安东尼·斯卡利亚。他甚至搬出了《客籍法与惩治叛乱法》来为州特权进行强力辩护。

大法官萨缪尔·阿利托在他的反对意见中提到奥巴马在联邦政府行政权力上的言论是令人震惊的，而8比0的反对结果正是对该狂妄言论所做的回应。白宫认为亚利桑那州的法律与它（白宫）的执法优先权相冲突，哪怕州法律完全按照联邦法规执行。实际上，白宫声称只要它不同意便可以使任何已经生效的州法律失效。

有些权力确实只属于联邦政府，例如对公民身份和边境的控制。如果国会想阻止各州通过自己的资源去检查移民身份是完全可以做到的，但国会却从来没有这么做。奥巴马政府贸然宣称因为它不想执行国会在移民问题上的意愿，所以各州也不许这么做。因此，大法官们有充分的理由驳回此番诉求。

**练习：**

**1. 根据译文再进行一次跳读，确定文章的主旨。**

**2. 汇总各类角色及他们之间的关系，扩展背景知识和相关词汇。**

**Week 6**

**（欧洲/互联网）数字巨头收割用户数据**

**文章来源：英语二 2018年Text 3，难度：5500**

The power and ambition of the giants of the digital economy is astonishing — Amazon has just announced the purchase of the upmarket grocery chain Whole Foods for $13.5bn, but two years ago Facebook paid even more than that to acquire the WhatsApp messaging service, which doesn’t have any physical product at all. What WhatsApp offered Facebook was an intricate and finely detailed web of its users’ friendships and social lives.

Facebook promised the European commission then that it would not link phone numbers to Facebook identities, but it broke the promise almost as soon as the deal went through. Even without knowing what was in the messages, the knowledge of who sent them and to whom was enormously revealing and still could be. What political journalist, what party whip, would not want to know the makeup of the WhatsApp groups in which Theresa May’s enemies are currently plotting? It may be that the value of Whole Foods to Amazon is not so much the 460 shops it owns, but the records of which customers have purchased what.

Competition law appears to be the only way to address these imbalances of power. But it is clumsy. For one thing, it is very slow compared to the pace of change within the digital economy. By the time a problem has been addressed and remedied it may have vanished in the marketplace, to be replaced by new abuses of power. But there is a deeper conceptual problem, too. Competition law as presently interpreted deals with financial disadvantage to consumers and this is not obvious when the users of these services don’t pay for them. The users of their services are not their customers. That would be the people who buy advertising from them — and Facebook and Google, the two virtual giants, dominate digital advertising to the disadvantage of all other media and entertainment companies.

The product they’re selling is data, and we, the users, convert our lives to data for the benefit of the digital giants. Just as some ants farm the bugs called aphids for the honeydew they produce when they feed, so Google farms us for the data that our digital lives yield. Ants keep predatory insects away from where their aphids feed; Gmail keeps the spammers out of our inboxes. It doesn’t feel like a human or democratic relationship, even if both sides benefit.

**综合运用阅读技巧完成第31-35题。**

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

A. digital products B. user information C. physical assets D. quality service

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

A. worsen political disputes B. mess up customer records

C. pose a risk to Facebook users D. mislead the European commission

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

A. should serve the new market powers

B. may worsen the economic imbalance

C. should not provide just one legal solution

D. cannot keep pace with the changing market

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

A. they are no defined as customers

B. they are not financially reliable

C. these services are generally digital

D. the services are paid for by advertisers

35. The ants analogy is used to illustrate \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. a win-win business model between digital giants

B. a typical competition pattern among digital giants

C. the benefits provided for digital giants' customers

D. the relationship between digital giants and their users

**练习：**

**1.【词汇】** 结合自身情况，总结该篇文章中的核心词汇。

**2.【语法】** 找出文中的长难句，并确定其类型。

**3.【跳读+模糊处理】**对每段进行跳读，尝试掌握该段主旨。

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**6.【背景知识积累】** 汇总文中出现的各类角色及事件

参考答案：BCDAD

**Week 7-1**

**（商业）跌落神坛——诺基亚风光不再**

**文章来源：CET-6 2015年12月选词填空，难度：5000**

　　It seems to be a law in the technology industry that leading companies eventually lose their position, often quickly and brutally. Mobile phone champion Nokia, one of Europe's biggest technology success stories, was no \_\_\_\_\_ (37), losing its market share in just a few years.

In 2007, Nokia accounted for more than 40% of mobile phone sales \_\_\_\_\_ (38). But consumers' preferences were already \_\_\_\_\_ (39) toward touch-screen smartphone. With the introduction of Apple's iPhone in the middle of that year, Nokia's market share \_\_\_\_\_ (40) rapidly and revenue plunged. By the end of 2013, Nokia had sold its phone business to Microsoft.

What sealed Nokia's fate was a series of decisions made by Stephen Elop in his position as CEO, which he \_\_\_\_\_ (41) in October 2010. Each day that Elop spent in charge of Nokia, the company's market value declined by $23 million, making him, by the numbers, one of the worst CEOs in history.

But Elop was not the only person at \_\_\_\_\_ (42). Nokia's board resisted change, making it impossible for the company to adapt to rapid shifts in the industry. Most \_\_\_\_\_ (43), Jorma Ollila, who had led Nokia's transition from an industrial company to a technology giant, was too fascinated by the company's \_\_\_\_\_ (44) success to recognize the change that was needed to sustain its competitiveness.

The company also embarked on a \_\_\_\_\_ (45) cost-cutting program, which included the elimination of thousands of jobs. This contributed to the \_\_\_\_\_ (46) of the company's once-spirited culture, which had motivated employees to take risks and make miracles. Good leaders left the company, taking Nokia's sense of vision and direction with them. Not surprisingly, much of Nokia's most valuable design and programming talent left as well.

A. assumed B. bias C. desperate D. deterioration

E. exception F. fault G. incidentally H. notably

I. previous J. relayed K. shifting L. shrank

M. subtle N. transmitting O. worldwide

**核心词汇汇总**

1. eventually, brutally, be no exception, market share, account for

2. consumers’ preference, shift toward, with the introduction of，shrank，revenue plunged

3. seal one’s fate, assume, in charge of, market value, decline

4. at fault, board, resist change, adapt to, rapid shifts

5. most notably, transition, industrial company, technology giant, be fascinated by

6. previous success, recognize the change, sustain, competitiveness, embark on

7. desperate, elimination, deterioration, motivate, make miracles

8. vision, bias, incidentally, relay, subtle, transmit

参考答案：37. EOKLA 　　42. FHICD

**Week 7-2**

**（科技影响）德国鼓励电动汽车**

**文章来源：六级 2017年12月选词填空，难度：5000**

Many European countries have been making the shift to electric vehicles and Germany has just stated that they plan to ban the sale of vehicles using gasoline and diesel as fuel by 2030. The country is also planning to reduce its carbon footprint by 80-95% by 2050, (26) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a shift to green energy in the country. Effectively, the ban will include the registration of new cars in the country as they will not allow any gasoline (27) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ vehicle to be registered after 2030.

　Part of the reason this ban is being discussed and (28) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is because energy officials see that they will not reach their emissions goals by 2050 if they do not (29) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a large portion of vehicle emissions. The country is still (30) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that it will meet its emissions goals, like reducing emissions by 40% by 2020, but the (31) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of electric cars in the country has not occurred as fast as expected.

Other efforts to increase the use of electric vehicles include plans to build over 1 million hybrid and electric car battery charging stations across the country. By 2030, Germany plans on having over 6 million charging stations (32) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. According to the International Business Times, electric car sales are expected to increase as Volkswagen is still recovering from its emissions scandal.

There are (33) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ around 155,000 registered hybrid and electric vehicles on German roads, dwarfed by the 45 million gasoline and diesel cars driving there now. As countries continue setting goals of reducing emissions, greater steps need to be taken to have a (34) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ effect on the surrounding environment. While the efforts are certainly not (35) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the results of such bans will likely only start to be seen by generations down the line, bettering the world for the future.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A) acceptance  B) currently  C) disrupting  D) eliminate  E) exhaust  F) futile  G) hopeful  H) implemented | I) incidentally  J) installed  K) noticeable  L) powered  M) restoration  N) skeptical  O) sparking |

**练习：（1）**总结核心词；

**（2）**确定长难句的类型；

**（3）**运用阅读技巧123分析原文。

参考答案：26-30 OLHDG 31-35 AJBKF

**Week 8-1**

**（心理学）青少年的社会适应过程**

**文章来源：六级 2016年6月选词填空，难度：6500**

Pursuing a career is an essential part of adolescent development. "The adolescent becomes an adult when he (26) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a real job." To cognitive researchers like Piaget, adulthood meant the beginning of an (27) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Piaget argued that once adolescents enter the world of work, their newly acquired ability to form hypotheses allows them to create representations that are too ideal. The (28) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of such ideals, without the tempering of the reality of a job or profession, rapidly leads adolescents to become (29) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the non-idealistic world and to press for reform in a characteristically adolescent way. Piaget said: "True adaptation to society comes (30) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ when the adolescent reformer attempts to put his ideas to work."

Of course, youthful idealism is often courageous, and no one likes to give up dreams. Perhaps, taken (31) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ out of context, Piaget's statement seems harsh. What he was (32) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, however, is the way reality can modify idealistic views. Some people refer to such modification as maturity. Piaget argued that attaining and accepting a vocation is one of the best ways to modify idealized views and to mature.

As careers and vocations become less available during times of (33) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, adolescents may be especially hard hit. Such difficult economic times may leave many adolescents (34) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ about their roles in society. For this reason, community interventions and government job programs that offer summer and vacation work are not only economically (35) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ but also help to stimulate the adolescent's sense of worth.

A. automatically B. beneficial C. capturing D. confused

E. emphasizing F. entrance G. excited H. existence

I. incidentally J. intolerant K. occupation L. promises

M. recession N. slightly O. undertakes

**练习：（1）**总结核心词；

**（2）**确定长难句的类型；

**（3）**运用阅读技巧123分析原文。

Keys: 26-30 OKHJA 31-35 NEMDB

**Week 8-2**

**（科技影响）机器人革命给公共安全带来的影响**

**文章来源：六级 2016年6月选词填空，难度：5500**

The robotics revolution is set to bring humans face to face with an old fear—man-made creations as smart and capable as we are but without a moral compass. As robots take on ever more complex roles, the question naturally (26) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_: Who will be responsible when they do something wrong? Manufacturers? Users? Software writers? The answer depends on the robot.

Robots already save us time, money and energy. In the future, they will improve our health care, social welfare and standard of living. The (27) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of computational power and engineering advances will (28) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ enable lower-cost in-home care for the disabled, (29) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ use of driverless cars that may reduce drunk- and distracted-driving accidents and countless home and service-industry uses for robots, from street cleaning to food preparation.

But there are (30) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to be problems. Robot cars will crash. A drone (遥控飞行器) operator will (31) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ someone's privacy. A robotic lawn mower will run over a neighbor's cat. Juries sympathetic to the (32) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of machines will punish entrepreneurs with company-crushing (33) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and damages. What should governments do to protect people while (34) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ space for innovation?

Big, complicated systems on which much public safety depends, like driverless cars, should be built, (35) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and sold by manufacturers who take responsibility for ensuring safety and are liable for accidents. Governments should set safety requirements and then let insurers price the risk of the robots based on the manufacturer's driving record, not the passenger's.

A. arises B. ascends C. bound D. combination

E. definite F. eventually G. interfere H. invade

I. manifesting J. penalties K. preserving L. programmed

M. proximately N. victims O. widespread

**练习：（1）**总结核心词；

**（2）**确定长难句的类型；

**（3）**运用阅读技巧123分析原文。

答案: 26-30 ADFOC 31-35 HNJKL

**Week 9**

**四、六级模板写作（24句）**

**——金卓老师**

**第一阶段: 确定中文写作思路**

**一、作文题目分类**

**1.人生哲理类**

（1）互相帮助、互相理解、互相尊重（六级2017.12）

（2）创新、创造、发明（六级2016.12）

（3）听比说重要，做个行动派，终生学习的重要性（四级2015.12）

（4）Why it pays to be honest？（预测）

**2.社会现象类**

（1）**好现象**： 电动汽车，出国旅游，大学生社会实践，兼职

（2）**坏现象**： 雾霾，假货，考试作弊，不安全食品

（3）**好坏参半**： 互联网虚假信息泛滥，过度沉迷于虚拟世界，社交媒体对阅读的影响

（四级2017.12）医患关系，师生关系，家长与子女关系

（四级2015.6） 人与手机，人与电脑，父母与孩子

（四级2018.12）在国外上学的挑战，在大城市生活的挑战，

毕业后开始一项事业的挑战

（4）**两者选一**： （六级2017.6） 文科or理科，国内大学or国外大学，

职业技术学校or大学

（四级2016.12） 考研or找工作，国企or合资企业，找工作or创业

**二、内容布局（每段写什么内容？写哪几句？）**

**1.“人生哲理类”作文**

**一、开头段（引题，写两句话）**

第一句，直接上名言。如果题目里已经给出名言，直接抄。如果没有，则自己创造，并借助伟人之口说出。

**（1）【名言】**正如一句名言所说，“帮助别人，别人才会在你困难的时候帮助你。”

**（2）【名人】**伟大的英国生物学家达尔文曾经说过，正是（创新）使人类区别于这个星球上的其他物种。

第二句，说明 xxx 的重要性。

**（3）【重要性】**从这句名言中，我们能够了解到，（创新）在我们的生活中占据着重要的地位。

**二、中间段（举例论证 xxx 的重要性，写一个主题句来承上启下 + 2-3个例子）**

**（4）【承上启下句】**事实上，在我们的社会中可以找到非常多的例子来证明这一点。

**（5）【例1：大学生】**没有…，大学生就不能拥有一个充满成就/快乐和谐的大学生涯。

**（6）【例2：企业家】**同样，如果一个企业家不重视…，他就不能带领企业走向成功。

**（7）【例3：国家民族】**更进一步，如果我们国家/民族不重视…，我们就不会在国际社会上立足。

**三、结尾段（提出解决办法和希望）**

该段写大概三四句话，先说“得出结论，某某东西对我们是重要且有益的”，再说具体的建议。具体的建议里有三种角色可以考虑：政府，媒体和学校。政府能做的是制定政策，创造条件来鼓励好事物，或者建立惩罚制度来杜绝坏事物。媒体能做什么？发起活动来宣传重要性。学校呢？提供更多的讲座和指导。大家写的时候，挑其中的一两个写，就能达到字数。还可以灵活的合并媒体和学校的内容。最后一句写衷心希望大家受益，表达良好的愿望，圆满收尾。

**（8）【得出结论】**从上面的分析，我们可以很确定地得出一个结论：彼此帮助对于我们不仅非常重要，而且也是有益处的。

**（9）【政府鼓励】**政府应该制定相关的政策或创造有利的条件来鼓励/奖励/推动…

**（10）【媒体/学校，宣传推广】**因此，我们的媒体和学校应该发起更多的活动，提高人们“帮助他人”的意识。

**（11）【希望，受益】**衷心希望我们每个人都能从这个过程/这些举措中受益。

**2. “社会现象类”作文**

**第一段：引题，即提出问题**

先分清楚是好现象还是其他现象。如果是好现象，则首句提到其受到越来越多的青睐。如果是其他现象，则说其受到关注。然后第二句统一用调查的数据来支撑，说明其受青睐或者受关注的程度。总体来说，第一段只是一个“引题”的段落，应该以介绍现象为主，同学门要尽量克制，避免加入分析的内容。到了第二段，我们再分析不迟。

**（12）【现象：受青睐/受关注】**最近，（出国旅游）在我们的社会中受到了越来越多的青睐/关于…的讨论受到了广泛的关注，尤其是在诸如白领和大学生这样的青年人当中。

**（13）【调查数据支撑】**根据一份在1000人中做的调查，有大约80%的人声称他们…

**第二、三段：承上启下 + 分析利弊 + 解决办法**

第一段引题之后，在第二段的首句，我们需要用一句话来承上启下。如果是单纯的好现象，我们可以借鉴前面第8句，写成“xxx对我们来说既是必须的，也是有益的。”如果是坏现象，我们可以利用第14句的后半句，写“毫无疑问，xxx给我们带来的负面影响是不容忽视的”，然后从两到三个方面展开即可。需要特别注意的是“好坏参半”和“二选一”的写法。如果是“好坏参半”，可以先让步，说其好处，再转折说其危害。例如，涉及到手机，电脑，互联网的话题，虽然题目重点是说其在某方面带给我们的危害，但是在此之前我们可以先让步，说明起带给我们的好处，然后再转折。整体上，我们可以写成“毫无疑问，作为人类历史上最伟大的发明之一，互联网给我们的生活带来了巨大的便利。但是，它给我们带来的负面影响也是不容忽视的”；如果是“二选一”的话题，我们可以写“事实上，A和B都有各自的优势”或者仍然借用第8句，写成“事实上，A和B对我们来说都是既重要又有益处的”。

**（14）【承上启下句】（好坏参半，先让步后转折）**毫无疑问，（作为人类历史上最伟大的发明之一，互联网）给我们的生活带来了巨大的便利。但是，它给我们带来的负面影响也是不容忽视的。

无论是好现象，坏现象，还是好坏参半，二选一，我们分析的无外乎是它们的正面影响和负面影响。这里要提前准备一些常见的好处和坏处。然后到了第三段，给出相应的解决办法，最最后再来一个衷心希望收尾。如果是好现象，通常的好处是开拓视野，丰富阅历，学会了实用技能等等，当然，为了字数上达到要求，还要做相应的扩展，比如学会了技能，后面加上“这为将来的事业打下了坚实的基础”。然后，在结尾段里相应的解决办法就是政府鼓励，媒体宣传其重要性，学校提供讲座指导等等。注意，再次提醒，不用都写，挑一两个写就能达到字数。如果是坏现象，比如过度使用手机，电脑，互联网，社交网站等，那么在第二段里肯定是要写其危害。此时，可以考虑影响了健康，健康还可以具体到免疫力，记忆等。另外，影响了工作和学习效率，使人无法集中注意力。最后，还可以影响到人际关系，与他人的沟通能力等等。如果是跟消费者相关的话题，比如不安全食品，虚假广告，假货等，危害主要的两点：一个是影响了用户的体验，构成了欺诈。另一个破坏了市场秩序和公平竞争的市场环境，不利于经济效率的提高。解决的办法，还是要想到政府和媒体。政府制定法律来惩罚，媒体在消费者或者公众中宣传自我保护意识。如果是好坏参半的话题，在解决办法上，要体现出“理性对待”和“合理使用”的内容。如果是二选一的话，也是理性对待，在最后衷心希望的部分里，把受益换成做出正确理智的决定。

常见好处：（除了第15-16句以外，还可以灵活使用第5-7句中的例子来作为论据）

**（15）【好处1：视野，阅历】**首先，开拓视野，丰富阅历，丰富知识体系。同时，xxx可以让他们接触到不同背景的人，并提高他们与人沟通的技巧。

**（16）【好处2：实用技能，就业】**其次，xxx 让我们学会了很多实用的知识和技能，这将使我们在就业市场里更加具有竞争力，并为职业生涯奠定坚实的基础。

常见坏处：（除了第17-20句以外，还可以灵活使用第5-7句中的例子来作为论据）

**（17）【坏处1：健康，免疫力，记忆力，睡眠】**首先，xxx 严重威胁到了我们的身体健康。很多研究表明，xxx 对人体免疫力，记忆力，睡眠都有极大的负面影响。

**（18）【坏处2：工作，学习，注意力】**其次，xxx 影响到了我们的工作和学习的效率。科研研究表明，长时间使用 xxx，不正当使用（手机，互联网，虚拟世界）会使人无法集中于自己要完成的任务。

**（19）【坏处3：人际关系，沟通能力】**最后，（过度使用手机）将人们彼此分开，长此以往将严重影响到我们的人际关系以及和别人的沟通能力。

**（20）【坏处4：市场公平，透明】**（假货，虚假广告，盗版，消费者和商家之间的不信任）将会影响市场的公平和透明，而这被广泛认为是一国经济之基石。

解决办法+希望：

**（21）【政府：惩罚机制，阻止】**政府应该制定严厉的惩罚制度来阻止那些（制造假货）的人。

**（22）【媒体/学校：提供指导，以便全面了解】**同时，（媒体/教育机构）应该给（学生）提供更多的讲座和节目/指导，以便他们能够全面了解...

**（23）【好坏参半：理性态度对待】**我们必须采取理性的态度和方法对待手机/互联网，以便我们能够合理地使用它。

**（24）【二选一：明智选择】**衷心希望大家能够在…和…之间做出一个正确、理智的选择。

**第二阶段：背诵英文例句+扩展**

**（1）正如一句名言所说，“帮助别人，别人才会在你困难的时候帮助你。”**

**As an English proverb goes, “help others, and you will be helped when you are in need.”**

关键表达提示：谚语proverb，跟其搭配的动词用goes。

**（2）伟大的英国生物学家达尔文曾经说过，正是（创新）使人类区别于这个星球上的其他物种。**

**Darwin, the great British biologist, once said that it is (innovation) that makes human beings different from other species on this planet.**

关键表达提示：达尔文 Darwin, 生物学家 biologist，还有注意用两个逗号做插入语来提示达尔文的身份。

扩展：（记住四五个人名还有他们的身份应该够用了）

**著名的古希腊哲学家亚里士多德曾经说过 Aristotle，the famous ancient Greek philosopher**

**美国著名成人作家、演说家戴尔·卡耐基Dale Carnegie, the famous American adult educator and speaker,**

最伟大的发明家之一，托马斯•爱迪生曾经说过，Thomas Edison, one of the greatest inventors in the world

伟大的科学家爱因斯坦曾经说过 Einstein， the great scientist

世界闻名的中国商业领袖马云曾经说过 Ma Yun，the world-famous Chinese business leader

**（3）从这句名言中，我们能够了解到，（创新）在我们的生活中占据着重要的地位。**

**From this remarkable saying, we are informed that (innovation) occupies a profoundly significant position in our lives.**

关键表达提示：某句话用saying或phrase表示，尽量不用sentence略显中式。此外，还可以在saying前面加上修饰词 remarkable。了解用 we are informed that 或者 we learn that，占据重要地位 occupies a profoundly significant position，也可以换成“发挥重要的作用”= plays an essential role in our life。表示“重要”的词 important，significant，essential，vital，crucial，fundamental，critical等等，随便拿来一个用。表示“非常”，除了very，这里升级成了profoundly。

扩展句：从我的经验来看，这句话是完全正确的——xxx在我们的生活中占据着重要的地位。From my own experience, this remarkable saying is completely true -- xxx occupies a profoundly significant position in our lives.

**（4）事实上，在我们的社会中可以找到非常多的例子来证明这一点。**

**Actually, numerous examples can be found in our society to illustrate this point of view.**

关键表达提示：“很多”用numerous，比many高级。证明 prove，show，illustrate都可以。为了让句子变长，加上地点状语 In our society.

扩展句：然而，一个不可否认的事实是，文科和理科都有各自的好处。However，an undeniable fact is that both humanities and science have their own merits and advantages.

**（5）没有…，大学生就不能拥有一个充满成就/快乐和谐的大学生涯。**

**Without (innovation), a college student cannot (broaden his way of thinking and) he will be less likely to enjoy a successful and fulfilling college career.**

关键表达提示：大学生涯 college career。修饰大学生涯的词一般有两类，一类是与人交往的话题，如互相理解，互相尊重，互相帮助，诚实等等，那么修饰词就是happy and harmonious。另一类是努力奋斗的话题，那么修饰词就是 successful and fulfilling。

**（6）同样，如果一个企业家不重视…，他就不能带领企业走向成功。**

**Similarly, if an entrepreneur does not focus on innovation, he will not lead his business to success and prosperity.**

关键表达提示：企业家 entrepreneur；表示“重视”的词组：focus on，attach importance to，lay emphasis on，place great value on，give priority to，emphasize the importance of；带领企业走向成功 lead his business to success and prosperity. Prosperity除了繁荣，兴旺之外，也指企业成功的意思，与success构成同义词叠加。上一句中的 successful and fulfilling 也是同义词叠加。类似的还有后面的媒体发起活动 activities and campaigns 也是同义词叠加，这个在英文写作中是一种常见手法，不属于啰嗦的废话。

扩展句：他的企业就不能在（风云变幻的）市场中保持竞争力 = his business/company will not stay competitive in the marketplace / gain a competitive edge in the volatile market.

**（7）更进一步，如果我们国家/民族不重视…，我们就不会在国际社会上立足。**

**To take a step further, if our nation does not give priority to (innovation), we will not thrive in the international community.**

关键表达提示：更进一步 to take a step further；国家民族用nation，比country更能体现出民族性。国际社会不要按照字面翻译成society，要用community。立足用thrive，本身就是个六级核心词，其本意指在困境中挺拔，茁壮成长，出色地应对，兴盛等。

扩展句：如果我们不重视…，我们就不能和其他发达的工业化国家竞争，并且在国际社会立足。If we don’t…, we will not be able to compete with those developed industrialized nations and we will not thrive in the international community either.

**（8）从上面的分析，我们可以很确定地得出一个结论：彼此帮助对于我们不仅非常重要，而且也是有益处的。**

**From the analysis above, we can draw a conclusion that helping each other is both essential and beneficial to us.**

关键表达提示：从上面分析 from the analysis above = 基于上面的讨论 from what has been discussed above。 得出结论 draw a conclusion that。如果想表示“确定地”，要用safe一词，但是句式就要复杂一些，是 it is safe for us to draw a conclusion that…。重要且有益处 essential and beneficial。

**（9）政府应该制定相关的政策，创造有利的条件来鼓励/奖励/推动…**

**Our government should make policies or create favorable conditions to encourage/award/promote (innovation).**

关键表达提示：创造有利条件 create favorable conditions，表示正面推动的词汇：encourage，award，promote，boost，enhance，improve等等。注意encourage这个词，在后面的坏事物中提到它的反义词是 discourage，表示阻止。

**（10）因此，我们的媒体和学校应该发起更多的活动，提高人们“帮助他人”的意识。**

**Therefore, our media and schools should launch more activities and campaigns to promote the awareness of helping others among the public.**

关键表达提示：因此，用therefore。媒体用media，别乱加s，ia本身就是复数了，对应的学校用 schools即可。另外，media可以升级为 the mainstream media，schools可以升级为educational institutions。提高人们的…意识 = 在公众中推广…的意识 = promote the awareness of … among the public. 常见的有自我保护意识（食品安全）the awareness of self-protection，安全意识 the awareness of security，环保意识 the awareness of environmental protection，低碳意识（电动汽车） the awareness of low-carbon，诚信意识（考试作弊） the awareness of honesty，面对面交流意识（过度使用手机，互联网，虚拟世界）the awareness of face-to-face communication。公德意识（不文明游客）the awareness of public morality。

扩展句：媒体应该在公众中宣传…的重要性/危害，以便公众能够提高他们的…意识。

Media should publicize the importance/harm of…，so that people can enhance their awareness of…

**（11）衷心希望我们每个人都能从这个过程/这些举措中受益。**

**I sincerely hope that every one of us can reap huge benefits in this process.**

关键表达提示：衷心希望 I sincerely hope that = it is my sincere hope that，注意前面是副词sincerely，后面是形容词sincere。获益= reap huge benefits （from/in）

扩展句：（坏事情，政府惩罚，媒体宣传）衷心希望每个人都能从这些举措中获益。It is my sincere hope that every one of us can reap huge benefits from these measures.

**（12）最近，（出国旅游）在我们的社会中受到了越来越多的青睐，尤其是在诸如白领和大学生这样的青年人当中。**

**Recently, (outbound tourism) has gained in popularity in our society, especially among young people such as white collars and college students.**

关键表达提示：受到越来越多的青睐 = has gained in popularity，注意这里的时态用完成时，has gained。另外，gain后面的in可加可不加，不过金老师建议大家加上，毕竟字典上还是以加上为主流，只不过实际使用的时候，也有相当一部分 native speakers不加。

另外，“尤其是”这部分是为了加长句子的。后面常见的特定人群是青年人，诸如白领和大学生, especially among young people such as white collars and college students. Young people的一个替换表达是 young adults。

如果是“大学排名”，选“文理科”，去哪念大学这类话题，则特定人群还可以是“高中生和他们的家长”。especially among high school students and their parents.

**最近，关于…的讨论受在我们的社会中引起了越来越多的人的关注。**

**Recently, the debate on whether to choose humanities or science has aroused more and more people’s concern in our society.**

关键表达提示：引起了关注 has aroused more and more people’s concern，时态还是要用成完成时，以强调事件的影响。替换表达：has aroused a widespread concern。地点状语，用in our society，可以起到加长句子的作用。如果有特定人群，则继续使用 especially among。

**（13）根据一个在1000人中做的调查，有大约80%的人声称他们…**

**According to a survey in 1000 people, approximately eighty percent of them claim that (they once travelled abroad or they have the plans to do so.)**

关键表达提示：调查survey，大约about = approximate，选approximately增加大词使用机会。受访者的动作，用claim，替换词用complain，admit。后面声称的数字和内容就得靠大家自己编了。主要是突出事件在社会上的受关注度，用来支撑上一句话中的popularity或者widespread concern，使文章读起来连贯，且有理有据。

扩展句：他们当中大约三分之二的人选择了文科，而不到三分之一的人选择理科。Approximately two thirds of them would like to choose humanities and less than one third showed a preference over science.

**（14）毫无疑问，作为人类历史上最伟大的发明之一，互联网给我们的生活带来了巨大的便利。但是，它给我们带来的负面影响也是不容忽视的。**

**Undoubtedly, as one of the greatest inventions in human history, the Internet has provided huge convenience for us. However, its negative effects should never be ignored.**

关键表达提示：毫无疑问，undoubtedly。发明，invention。不容忽视，should never be ignored。

扩展句：然而，一个不容忽视的事实是，xxx也给我们的生活带来了巨大的挑战。However, an undeniable fact is that xxx poses a big challenge to our lives.

**（15）首先，开拓视野，丰富阅历，丰富知识体系。同时，xxx可以让他们接触到不同背景的人，并提高他们与人沟通的技巧。**

**First and foremost，(出境游，选修课，文科，国外念大学)broadens/ is conducive to expand one's horizons and widens his way of thinking (enriches one's life experience and knowledge structure). At the same time，it exposes us to people from different backgrounds and improves our ability to communicate with others.**

关键表达提示：两个关键的动词，开拓 broaden/widen和丰富 enrich。后面的内容自己选，不要都写，选两个即可，否则就造成堆砌了。接触 = let them meet = expose them to，用expose效果会更好。不同背景的人 people from different backgrounds。这里的介词用from，with，of都可以。提高与人沟通的技巧 = improve their skills/ability to communicate with others.

扩展句：通过让我们接触到不同背景的人和文化，xxx扩展了开拓了我们的视野，并拓宽了我们的思维。By exposing us to a diversity of people and cultures, xxx broadens our horizons and widens our way of thinking. （或者xxx allows you to see a wider range of opportunities and choices）

**（16）其次，xxx 让我们学会了很多实用的知识和技能，这将使我们在就业市场里更加具有竞争力，并为职业生涯奠定坚实的基础。**

**（社会实践，选修课，兼职，职业技术学校，理科，国内大学）allows us to acquire a lot of practical knowledge and skills, which will help us gain a competitive edge in the job market and lay a solid foundation for our careers in the workplace.**

关键表达提示：表示“使动”除了let，make，可以用allow。学会用acquire，比用learn要高级。实用的practical，知识和技能 knowledge and skills，这里也是同义词叠加。注意“逗号+which”。更加具有竞争力 = 获得竞争优势 gain a competitive edge，就业市场 job market，职业生涯 career，因为单独的career可以指任何一段时期，为了明确是职业生涯，加上in the workplace。奠定坚实的基础 lay a solid foundation for。

**（17）首先，xxx 严重威胁到了我们的身体健康。很多研究表明，xxx 对人体免疫力，记忆力，睡眠都有极大的负面影响。**

**（雾霾，长期使用手机，长期生活在虚拟世界里）poses a huge threat to our health. Numerous studies have shown/suggested that the overuse of mobile phones (or spending a long time in the virtual world) exerts an extremely/tremendously negative effect on people’s immune system as well as their memory and sleeping.**

关键表达提示：表示负面影响的词有“威胁”threaten，pose a huge threat to；“对…有害”harm，do great harms to；“影响到”affect；“对…产生了巨大的负面影响”have/exert extremely negative effect/influence/impact on sth。大家至少要掌握三种。因为提到弊端的时候，可能要说两三个，应该替换着用。

很多研究，继续使用numerous一词。免疫力the immune system。注意as well as的使用。

**（18）其次，xxx 影响到了我们的工作和学习的效率。科研研究表明，长时间使用 xxx，不正当使用（手机，互联网，虚拟世界）会使人无法集中于自己要完成的任务。**

**Second, it also affects our work and study efficiency. Science has indicated that overuse of … leads to concentration failure. （= makes us fail to concentrate on our tasks）**

关键表达提示：工作就用work，别用成working或者job。效率 efficiency。科学研究表明，science has indicated；不正当使用 = overuse，the improper use of。无法集中 fail to concentrate on/concentration failure。

**（19）最后，（过度使用手机）将人们彼此分开，长此以往将严重影响到我们的人际关系以及和别人的沟通能力。**

**Last but not least, it separates people from each other, which in the long run will have a negative impact on their interpersonal relationship and their ability to communicate with others.**

关键表达提示：将人们彼此分开，用separates people from each other，当然也可以利用“同义词叠加”的写作手法扩展一下，and makes them isolated（使他们变得孤立）。注意“逗号+which”。长此以往 in the long run。人际关系 interpersonal relationship。

**（20）（假货，虚假广告，盗版，消费者和商家之间的不信任）将会影响市场的公平和透明，而这被广泛认为是一国经济之基石。**

**XXX impairs the fairness and transparency of the market，which is widely deemed as the cornerstone of a country's economy.**

关键表达提示：“影响”用六级核心词impair或者undermine。impair强调影响某种机能，undermine强调影响某种基础，用在这里都是适合的。公平和透明fairness and transparency，“基石”用cornerstone或者foundation。

**（21）政府应该制定严厉的惩罚制度来阻止那些（制造假货）的人。**

**Our government should establish a severe punishment system to discourage those who (produce fake goods).**

关键表达提示：制定用establish，严厉的severe，惩罚制度 punishment system，阻止用discourage，跟encourage是反义词关系。另外，还可以用deter替换discourage。那些做…的人 those who…

扩展句：政府应该引入更多的立法和监管力量来打击... More legislative and regulatory powers should be introduced by the government to crack down on ...

**（22）同时，（媒体/教育机构）应该给（学生）提供更多的讲座和节目/指导，以便他们能够全面了解...**

**Meanwhile，more lectures or programs/guidance should be provided by educational institutions and media （for students） so that they can have a comprehensive knowledge of ...**

关键表达提示：全句可以考虑用被动形式，media和educational institutions写不写都可以。以便用so that，后面经常会和can连用。全面了解 have a comprehensive knowledge of。

扩展句：学校应该提供更多的讲座和指导，以便让（学生）更全面地了解（外国的文化）。More lectures and guidance should be provided by schools so that students can have a comprehensive knowledge of foreign cultures.

**（23）我们必须采取理性的态度和方法对待手机/互联网，以便我们能够合理地使用它。**

**We must take a rational attitude and approach to mobile phones/ the Internet so that we can use them in a proper way.**

关键表达提示：理性的rational，合理的proper，将态度和方法同义词叠加，attitude and approach。

扩展：盲目的blind，疯狂的crazy

**（24）衷心希望大家能够在…和…之间做出一个正确、理智的选择。**

**It is my sincere hope that every one of us can make a right and sensible choice between （humanities and science）.**

关键表达提示：正确明智的，同义词叠加，right and sensible，在…之间between这个介词不要忘了，用在二选一的话题里。

**三、各类题目参考结构**

1. 人生哲理类： 【1-2、3】 +【4、5、6、7】+【8、9、10、11】

2. 好现象： 【12、13】+【8、15、16】+【9、10、11】

3. 坏现象： 【12、13】+【14、17-20】+【8、21、22、11】

4. 好坏参半： 【12、13】+【14、17-20】+【23、22、11】

5. 二选一： 【12、13】+【8、15、16】+【23、22、24】

**1. 人生哲理类：** 【名人名言、重要】 +【很多例子、大学生、企业家、国家】+【结论、政府、媒体/学校、衷心希望受益】

**2. 好现象：**  【受青睐、根据调查】+【有益、丰富阅历、实用技能】+【政府、媒体/学校、衷心希望受益】

**3. 坏现象：**  【讨论受关注、根据调查】+【不能忽视影响、工作学习/健康/人际关系、市场公平等】+【结论、政府、媒体/学校、衷心希望受益】

**4. 好坏参半：** 【讨论受关注、根据调查】+【让步好处、转折危害、工作学习/健康/人际关系、市场公平等】+【理性对待、媒体/学校全面了解、衷心希望受益】

**5. 二选一：**  【讨论受关注、根据调查】+【两者都重要且有益、丰富阅历、实用技能】+【理性对待、媒体/学校全面了解、衷心希望明智选择】

**MrJin注：注意灵活性，个别句子需根据具体话题做顺序调整或内容删减。**

**Week 10**

**模板写作（24句）——套用练习**

**第三阶段：灵活套用**

**练习提示：**

（1）先确定各题目的分类：哲理类，现象类（好，坏，好坏参半，二选一）

（2）注意承上启下句的写法，它决定了第二段的论述方式。

（3）灵活借用。比如好处除了15和16两句外，还可以借用前面456句的三个例子。坏处和好处中的例子可以互换。

（4）24句只是起点，练会之后根据自身情况，酌情丰富自己的表达。

练习1：2017年12月：互相帮助

练习2：2016年12月：创新的重要性及如何鼓励创新

练习3：2017年6月：选择文科还是理科

练习4：2015年6月：社交网站对阅读的影响

练习5：2016年6月：想象一下，人们花越来越多的时间在虚拟世界取代真实世界交流

**练习1**

互相帮助

“帮助别人，别人才会在你困难的时候帮助你。”从这句话中，我们知道互相帮助在我们的生活中发挥着非常重要的作用。

事实上，我们可以找到许多的例子来证明这一点。没有互相帮助，大学生就不能跟室友和同学和谐地相处，并拥有一个快乐的大学生涯。同样，如果一个企业家不能理解他的员工，他就不会得到员工的支持，并且他也不太可能带领企业走向成功。甚至对于我们的国家来说，如果不在其他国家有难的时候伸出援手，我们就不会赢得朋友，并在国际社会上立足。

从上面的分析，我们可以很确定地得出一个结论：彼此帮助对于我们不仅非常重要，而且也是有益处的。因此，我们的媒体和学校应该发起更多的活动，提高人们“帮助他人”的意识。衷心希望大家可以在这个过程中收获良多。

**练习2**

关于创新

伟大的科学家爱因斯坦曾经说过，“没有创新，人类和这个星球上的其他物种将没有任何区别。”从我的经验来看，这句话是完全正确的——创新在我们的生活中占据着重要的地位。

事实上，我们可以在我们的社会中找到很多很多的例子来证明这一点。没有创新，大学生就不能丰富他们的思维模式，并拥有一个成功的、有成就的大学生涯。同样，如果一个企业家不专注于创新，他的公司就不能在市场中保持竞争力，他也不能带领企业走向成功。甚至对于我们的民族来说，如果我们不重视创新，我们就无法在国际社会立足。

从上面的分析，我们可以确定地得出结论，创新对于我们既是必要的，也是有益的。因此，我们必须采取行动来鼓励创新。一方面，政府应该制定相关的政策并创造有利的条件来奖励创新。另一方面，媒体和学校应该组织更多的活动在公众中推广创新意识。我衷心希望每个人都能从创新中获益。

**练习3**

选择文科还是理科

最近，关于选择理科还是文科的讨论引起了越来越多的人们的关注（在我们的社会里）。根据一项在1000名大学生当中所做的调查，有大约三分之二的人声称他们喜欢文科，而选择理科的学生则不到三分之一。

事实上，文科和理科都有各自的优势和好处。一方面，如果一个大学生选择了文科，他会有更多的机会去开拓自己的视野，丰富自己的知识体系。另一方面，如果他选择了理科，像计算机，电子工程等等，他可以学习更多的实用技能，这将使他们在就业市场里具有竞争力。

基于上面的分析，我们可以确定地得出结论，文科和理科都可以使人受益。因此，我们必须采取理性，正确的态度去对待文科和理科。另外，媒体和学校应该组织更多的活动给学生提供一些指导和讲座。我衷心希望每个大学生可以做出正确的选择。

**练习4**

社交网站对阅读的影响

最近，社交网站在我们的社会里受到了越来越多的欢迎，尤其是在青年人当中，诸如白领和大学生。根据一份在1000名young adults中的调查，大约80%的人声称他们使用过社交网站。

毫无疑问，社交网站让我们的生活变得充满色彩。然而，它却对我们的阅读产生了诸多的影响。首先，它威胁到了阅读者的健康。过度使用社交网站导致缺觉和记忆力减退。其次，社交网站对阅读习惯也有很大的负面影响。在使用社交网站时，人们常常读得很快，很随意。

从上面的分析，我们可以看出社交网站是一把双刃剑，它对我们既有好处，也有坏处。因此，我们必须用理性的态度对待社交网站。另外，媒体和学校也有责任去发起更多的活动来给公众指导，让他们能够合理地使用社交网站，并养成良好的阅读习惯。我衷心希望大家都能从这些举措中受益。

**练习5**

虚拟世界

最近，人们花越来越多的时间在虚拟世界里的现象受到了越来越多的人的关注。根据一项在1000人（大学生）中所做的调查，有大约三分之二的人声称他们每天会花超过十个小时来玩手机或者电脑。

不可否认，手机和电脑都是人类最伟大的发明，而且它们使我们的生活变得丰富多彩。然而，过度使用它们也给我们带来了诸多不利的影响。首先，它严重影响了我们的健康和工作效率。许多的研究已经证明过度使用手机是缺觉的第一大原因。其次，花太多时间在虚拟世界里意味着你没有足够的时间和家人在一起。

基于上面的分析，我们可以得出一个确定的结论：虚拟世界对于我们来说既是一个好事物，也是一个怀事物。因此，我们必须用理性和正确的态度来对待它。另外，媒体和学校也应该多组织活动来给学生们一些指导。衷心希望大家能够合理地去利用虚拟世界。

**2019年6月四级作文**

（1）学生会组织参观当地农场 （A visit to a local farm）

（2）学生会组织参观希望小学 （A visit to a Hope elementary school）

（3）学生会组织去社区敬老 （A volunteer activity to assist elderly people in the neighborhood）

**2019年6月六级作文**

（1）学习动机和方法的重要性 （The importance of motivation and methods in learning）

（2）相互理解和尊重的重要性 （The importance of mutual understanding and respect in interpersonal relationships）

（3）团队合作和沟通的重要性 （The importance of team spirit and communication in the workplace）

**四级作文（二）：学生会组织参观希望小学**

为了提高我校学生的关爱儿童意识，校学生会于 2019年6月15日组织了一场参观希望工程小学的活动。大约有100名志愿者参与了此次活动。

根据这些志愿者们的反馈，其中绝大多数的人都认为这是一次难忘且非常有成就感的经历。一方面，这次活动让他们接触到了新的环境和不同背景的孩子，开拓了他们的视野，并丰富了他们的人生经历。另一方面，通过此次活动，他们对这些孩子们的生活有了更加全面的了解并增加了他们的社会责任感。

然而，为了帮助更多的儿童，仅仅这一次活动是不够的。学校和媒体应该发起更多此类的活动。同时，当地政府也应该重视这些孩子们的教育，并奖励那些提供帮助的人。衷心希望每个孩子都能在此过程中受益。

To promote the awareness of caring for the young kids among the students in our school, the Student Union organized a visit to a Hope elementary school on June15th, 2019. Approximately 100 volunteers participated in this activity.

According to their feedback, a vast majority of them claimed that it was an un forgettable and fulfilling experience for them. For one thing, this activity broadened their horizons and enriched their life experience by exposing them to a new environment as well as kids from different backgrounds. For another, through this activity their sense of social responsibility was greatly enhanced as they gained a more comprehensive knowledge of the lives of these kids.

However, to help more underprivileged children, only one activity is not enough. More campaigns and activities of this kind should be launched by media and schools. Meanwhile, the local government should lay emphasis on these kids' education and award those who offer their help. It is our sincere hope that these kids could reap huge benefits from these measures. （170 words）

**六级作文（三）：团队合作和沟通的重要性**

美国著名成人作家、演说家戴尔·卡耐基曾经说过：“如果你想取得事业上的成功，你必须先提高你的沟通能力和人际关系”。从这句话中，我们知道团队精神和沟通在职场中发挥着十分重要的作用。

事实上，有无数的例子可以证明这个观点。如果没有较强的团队精神和与员工沟通的能力，一个商业领袖就不能带领他的企业走向成功。同样，如果一个员工在工作期间不重视合作和有效沟通，他就不能提高效率，这反过来也会极大地影响到他的升职预期。

基于上面的分析，我们可以得出结论：团队精神和沟通对于我们来说既是必要的，也是有益的。一方面，学校应该提供更多的讲座和指导，以便学生能够全面地应对未来的职场。另一方面，媒体应该发起更多的活动来倡导和谐的人际关系。我衷心希望每个人都能在此过程中受益。

Dale Carnegie, the famous American adult educator and speaker, once said that “If you want to achieve career success, you have to polish your communication and interpersonal relationship skills.” From this saying, we are informed that communication and team spirit occupy profoundly significant positions in the workplace.

Actually, numerous examples can be found in our society to illustrate this point of view. Without strong team spirit and effective communication with his employees, a business leader will not lead his company to success and prosperity. Similarly, if an employee doesn’t focus on workplace cooperation and efficient communication, he will not be productive, which in turn exerts a tremendously negative effect on his promotion prospects.

From the analysis above, we can draw a conclusion that team spirit and communication are both essential and beneficial to us. On the one hand, schools should provide more lectures and guidance for college students so that they will be fully prepared for their future workplace interactions. On the other hand, the media should launch more activities and campaigns to promote the awareness of cosy social connection. I sincerely hope that every one of us can reap huge benefits in this process. (195 words)

**Week 11-1**

**（美国社会）美联储主席耶伦和次贷危机**

**文章来源：CET-6 2015年6月仔细阅读，难度：6000**

When the right person is holding the right job at the right moment, that person's influence is greatly expanded. That is the position in which Janet Yellen, who is expected to be confirmed as the next chair of the Federal Reserve Bank (Fed) in January, now finds herself. If you believe, as many do, that unemployment is the major economic and social concern of our day, then it is no stretch to think Yellen is the most powerful person in the world right now.

Throughout the 2008 financial crisis and the recession and recovery that followed, central banks have taken on the role of stimulators of last resort, holding up the global economy with vast amounts of money in the form of asset buying. Yellen, previously a Fed vice chair, was one of the principal architects of the Fed's $ 3.8 trillion money dump. A star economist known for her groundbreaking work on labor markets, Yellen was a kind of prophetess early on in the crisis for her warnings about the subprime (次级债) meltdown. Now it will be her job to get the Fed and the markets out of the biggest and most unconventional monetary program in history without derailing the fragile recovery.

The good news is that Yellen, 67, is particularly well suited to meet these challenges. She has a keen understanding of financial markets, an appreciation for their imperfections and a strong belief that human suffering was more related to unemployment than anything else.

Some experts worry that Yellen will be inclined to chase unemployment to the neglect of inflation. But with wages still relatively flat and the economy increasingly divided between the well-off and the long-term unemployed, more people worry about the opposite, deflation (通货紧缩) that would aggravate the economy’s problems.

Either way, the incoming Fed chief will have to walk a fine line in slowly ending the stimulus. It must be steady enough to deflate bubbles (去泡沫) and bring markets back down to earth but not so quick that it creates another credit crisis.

Unlike many past Fed leaders, Yellen is not one to buy into the finance industry's argument that it should be left alone to regulate itself. She knows all along the Fed has been too slack on regulation of finance.

Yellen is likely to address the issue right after she pushes unemployment below 6%, stabilizes markets and makes sure that the recovery is more inclusive and robust. As Princeton Professor Alan Blinder says, "She's smart as a whip, deeply logical, willing to argue but also a good listener. She can persuade without creating hostility." All those traits will be useful as the global economy's new power player takes on its most annoying problems.

56. What do many people think is the biggest problem facing Janet Yellen?

A. Lack of money. B. Subprime crisis.

C. Unemployment. D. Social instability.

57. What did Yellen help the Fed do to tackle the 2008 financial crisis?

A. Take effective measures to curb inflation.

B. Deflate the bubbles in the American economy.

C. Formulate policies to help financial institutions.

D. Pour money into the market through asset buying.

58. What is a greater concern of the general public?

A. Recession. B. Deflation. C. Inequality. D. Income.

59. What is Yellen likely to do in her position as the Fed chief?

A. Develop a new monetary program. B. Restore public confidence.

C. Tighten financial regulation. D. Reform the credit system.

60. How does Alan Blinder portray Yellen?

A. She possesses strong persuasive power. B. She has confidence in what she is doing.

C. She is one of the world's greatest economists. D. She is the most powerful Fed chief in history.

**练习：（1）**总结核心词；

**（2）**确定长难句的类型；

**（3）**运用阅读技巧123分析原文。

**（4）**运用阅读技巧4卡选项，分析正确选项和错误选项。

**Week 11-2**

**（美国社会）转基因食品公司的是与非**

**文章来源：CET-6 2015年6月仔细阅读，难度：5500**

I’ll admit I've never quite understood the obsession (难以破除的成见) surrounding genetically modified (GM) crops. To environmentalist opponents, GM foods are simply evil, an understudied, possibly harmful tool used by big agricultural businesses to control global seed markets and crush local farmers. They argue that GM foods have never delivered on their supposed promise, that money spent on GM crops would be better channeled to organic farming and that consumers should be protected with warning labels on any products that contain genetically modified ingredients. To supporters, GM crops are a key part of the effort to sustainably provide food to meet a growing global population. But more than that, supporters see the GM opposition of many environmentalists as fundamentally anti-science, no different than those who question the basics of man-made climate change.

For both sides, GM foods seem to act as a symbol: you're pro-agricultural business or anti-science. But science is exactly what we need more of when it comes to GM foods, which is why I was happy to see Nature devote a special series of articles to the GM food controversy. The conclusion: while GM crops haven't yet realized their initial promise and have been dominated by agricultural businesses, there is reason to continue to use and develop them to help meet the enormous challenge of sustainably feeding a growing planet.

That doesn’t mean GM crops are perfect, or a one-size-fits-all solution to global agriculture problems. But anything that can increase farming efficiency—the amount of crops we can produce per acre of land—will be extremely useful. GM crops can and almost certainly will be part of that suite of tools, but so will traditional plant breeding, improved soil and crop management—and perhaps most important of all, better storage and transport infrastructure (基础设施), especially in the developing world. (It doesn't do much good for farmers in places like sub-Saharan Africa to produce more food if they can't get it to hungry consumers.) I'd like to see more non-industry research done on GM crops--not just because we'd worry less about bias, but also because seed companies like Monsanto and Pioneer shouldn't be the only entities working to harness genetic modification. I'd like to see GM research on less commercial crops, like corn. I don't think it's vital to label GM ingredients in food, but I also wouldn't be against it--and industry would be smart to go along with labeling, just as a way of removing fears about the technology.

Most of all, though, I wish a tenth of the energy that's spent endlessly debating GM crops was focused on those more pressing challenges for global agriculture. There are much bigger battles to fight.

56. How do environmentalist opponents view GM foods according to the passage?

A. They will eventually ruin agriculture and the environment.

B. They are used by big businesses to monopolize agriculture.

C. They have proved potentially harmful to consumers' health.

D. They pose a tremendous threat to current farming practice.

57. What does the author say is vital to solving the controversy between the two sides of the debate?

A. Breaking the GM food monopoly.

B. More friendly exchange of ideas.

C. Regulating GM food production.

D. More scientific research on GM crops.

58. What is the main point of the Nature articles?

A. Feeding the growing population makes it imperative to develop GM crops.

B. Popularizing GM technology will help it to live up to its initial promises.

C. Measures should be taken to ensure the safety of GM foods.

D. Both supporters and opponents should make compromises.

59. What is the author's view on the solution to agricultural problems?

A. It has to depend more and more on GM technology.

B. It is vital to the sustainable development of human society.

C. GM crops should be allowed until better alternatives are found.

D. Whatever is useful to boost farming efficiency should be encouraged.

60. What does the author think of the ongoing debate around GM crops?

A. It arises out of ignorance of and prejudice against new science.

B. It distracts the public attention from other key issues of the world.

C. Efforts spent on it should be turned to more urgent issues of agriculture.

D. Neither side is likely to give in until more convincing evidence is found.

**练习：（1）**总结核心词；

**（2）**确定长难句的类型；

**（3）**运用阅读技巧123分析原文。

**（4）**运用阅读技巧4卡选项，分析正确选项和错误选项。

W13-1参考答案：CDBCA W13-2参考答案：BDADC

**Week 12-1**

**（科学界）数据公开与分享的益处**

**文章来源：CET-6 2017年6月仔细阅读，难度：5500**

Open data sharers are still in the minority in many fields. Although many researchers broadly agree that public access to raw data would accelerate science, most are reluctant to post the results of their own labors online.

Some communities have agreed to share online–geneticists, for example, post DNA sequences at the GenBank repository (库) , and astronomers are accustomed to accessing images of galaxies and stars from, say, the Sloan Digital Sky Survey, a telescope that has observed some 500 million objects–but these remain the exception, not the rule. Historically, scientists have objected to sharing for many reasons: it is a lot of work; until recently, good databases did not exist; grant funders were not pushing for sharing; it has been difficult to agree on standards for formatting data; and there is no agreed way to assign credit for data.

But the barriers are disappearing, in part because journals and funding agencies worldwide are encouraging scientists to make their data public. Last year, the Royal Society in London said in its report that scientists need to “shift away from a research culture where data is viewed as a private preserve”. Funding agencies note that data paid for with public money should be public information, and the scientific community is recognizing that data can now be shared digitally in ways that were not possible before. To match the growing demand, services are springing up to make it easier to publish research products online and enable other researchers to discover and cite them.

Although calls to share data often concentrate on the moral advantages of sharing, the practice is not purely altruistic (利他的). Researchers who share get plenty of personal benefits, including more connections with colleagues, improved visibility and increased citations. The most successful sharers–those whose data are downloaded and cited the most often get noticed, and their work gets used. For example, one of the most popular data sets on multidisciplinary repository Dryad is about wood density around the world; it has been downloaded 5,700 times. Co-author Amy Zanne thinks that users probably range from climate-change researchers wanting to estimate how much carbon is stored in biomass, to foresters looking for information on different grades of timber. “I’d much prefer to have my data used by the maximum number of people to ask their own questions,” she says. “It’s important to allow readers and reviewers to see exactly how you arrive at your results. Publishing data and code allows your science to be reproducible.”

Even people whose data are less popular can benefit. By making the effort to organize and label files so others can understand them, scientists become more organized and better disciplined themselves, thus avoiding confusion later on.

46. What do many researchers generally accept?

A) It is imperative to protect scientists' patents.

B) Repositories are essential to scientific research.

C) Open data sharing is most important to medical science.

D) Open data sharing is conducive to scientific advancement.

47. What is the attitude of most researchers towards making their own data public?

A) Opposed.

B) Ambiguous.

C) Liberal.

D) Neutral.

48. According to the passage, what might hinder open data sharing?

A) The fear of massive copying.

B) The lack of a research culture.

C) The belief that research data is private intellectual property.

D) The concern that certain agencies may make a profit out of it.

49. What helps lift some of the barriers to open data sharing?

A) The ever-growing demand for big data.

B) The advancement of digital technology.

C) The changing attitude of journals and funders.

D) The trend of social and economic development.

50. Dryad serves as an example to show how open data sharing \_\_\_\_\_.

A) is becoming increasingly popular

B) benefits sharers and users alike

C) makes researchers successful

D) saves both money and labor

**练习：（1）**总结核心词；

**（2）**确定长难句的类型；

**（3）**运用阅读技巧123分析原文。

**（4）**运用阅读技巧4卡选项，分析正确选项和错误选项。

**Week 12-2**

**（美国社会）上大学是明智的投资**

**文章来源：CET-6 2015年6月仔细阅读，难度：5500**

There are few more sobering online activities than entering data into college-tuition calculators and gasping as the Web spits back a six-figure sum. But economists say families about to go into debt to fund four years of partying, as well as studying, can console themselves with the knowledge that college is an investment that, unlike many bank stocks, should yield huge dividends.

　　A 2008 study by two Harvard economists notes that the “labor-market premium to skill”—or the amount college graduates earned that’s greater than what high-school graduate earned—decreased for much of the 20th century, but has come back with a vengeance (报复性地) since the 1980s. In 2005, the typical full-time year-round U.S. worker with a four-year college degree earned $50,900, 62% more than the $31,500 earned by a worker with only a high-school diploma.

　　There’s no question that going to college is a smart economic choice. But a look at the strange variations in tuition reveals that the choice about which college to attend doesn’t come down merely to dollars and cents. Does going to Columbia University (tuition, room and board $49,260 in 2007-08) yield a 40% greater return than attending the University of Colorado at Boulder as an out-of-state student ($35,542)? Probably not. Does being an out-of-state student at the University of Colorado at Boulder yield twice the amount of income as being an in-state student ($17,380) there? Not likely.

　　Now, in this consumerist age, most buyers aren’t evaluating college as an investment, but rather as a consumer product --- like a car or clothes or a house. And with such purchases, price is only one of many crucial factors to consider.

　　As with automobiles, consumers in today’s college marketplace have vast choices, and people search for the one that gives them the most comfort and satisfaction in line with their budgets. This accounts for the willingness of people to pay more for different types of experiences (such as attending a private liberal-arts college or going to an out-of-state public school that has a great marine-biology program). And just as two auto purchasers might spend an equal amount of money on very different cars, college students (or, more accurately, their parents) often show a willingness to pay essentially the same price for vastly different products. So which is it? Is college an investment product like a stock or a consumer product like a car? In keeping with the automotive world’s hottest consumer trend, maybe it’s best to characterize it as a hybrid (混合动力汽车); an expensive consumer product that, over time, will pay rich dividends.

　　6. What’s the opinion of economists about going to college?

　　A. Huge amounts of money is being wasted on campus socializing.

　　B. It doesn’t pay to run into debt to receive a college education.

　　C. College education is rewarding in spite of the startling costs.

　　D. Going to college doesn’t necessarily bring the expected returns.

　　7. The two Harvard economists note in their study that, for much of the 20th century, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

　　A. enrollment kept decreasing in virtually all American colleges and universities

　　B. the labor market preferred high-school to college graduates

　　C. competition for university admissions was far more fierce than today

　　D. the gap between the earnings of college and high-school graduates narrowed

　　8. Students who attend an in-state college or university can \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

　　A. save more on tuition

　　B. receive a better education

　　C. take more liberal-arts courses

　　D. avoid traveling long distances

　　9. In this consumerist age, most parents \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

　　A. regard college education as a wise investment

　　B. place a premium on the prestige of the College

　　C. think it crucial to send their children to college

　　D. consider college education a consumer product

　　10. What is the chief consideration when students choose a college today?

　　A. Their employment prospects after graduation.

　　B. A satisfying experience within their budgets.

　　C. Its facilities and learning environment.

　　D. Its ranking among similar institutions.

**练习：（1）**总结核心词；

**（2）**确定长难句的类型；

**（3）**运用阅读技巧123分析原文。

**（4）**运用阅读技巧4卡选项，分析正确选项和错误选项。

W14-1参考答案：DACCB W14-2参考答案：CDADB

**Week 13**

**（美国社会）青少年面对的隐性风险**

**文章来源：CET-6 2016年12月仔细阅读，难度：5500**

Teenagers at risk of depression, anxiety and suicide often wear their troubles like a neon (霓虹灯)sign. Their risky behaviors – drinking too much alcohol, using illegal drugs, smoking cigarettes and skipping school – can alert parents and teachers that serious problems are brewing.

But a new study finds that there’s another group of adolescents who are in nearly as much danger of experiencing the same psychiatric symptoms: teens who use tons of media, don’t get enough sleep and have a sedentary (不爱活动的) lifestyle.

Of course, that may sound like a description of every teenager on the planet. But the study warns that it is teenagers who engage in all three of these practices in the extreme who are truly in jeopardy. Because their behaviors are not usually seen as a red flag, these young people have been dubbed the “invisible risk” group by the study’s authors.

“In some ways they’re at greater risk of falling through the cracks,” says researcher Vladimir Carli. “While most parents, teachers and clinicians would react to an adolescent using drugs or getting drunk, they may easily overlook teenagers who are engaging in inconspicuous behaviors.”

The study’s authors surveyed 12,395 students and analyzed nine risk behaviors, including excessive alcohol use, illegal drug use, heavy smoking, high media use and truancy (逃学). Their aim was to determine the relationship between these risk behaviors and mental health issues in teenagers.

About 58% of the students demonstrated none or few of the risk behaviors. Some 13% scored high on all nine of the risk behaviors. And 29%, the “invisible risk” group, scored high on three in particular: They spent five hours a day or more on electronic devices. They slept six hours a night or less. And they neglected “other healthy activities.”

The group that scored high on all nine of the risk behaviors was most likely to show symptoms of depression; in all, nearly 15% of this group reported being depressed, compared with just 4% of the low-risk group. But the invisible group wasn’t far behind the high-risk set, with more than 13% of them exhibiting depression.

The findings caught Carli off guard. “We were very surprised,” he says. “The high-risk group and low-risk group are obvious. But this third group was not only unexpected, it was so distinct and so large – nearly one third of our sample – that it became a key finding of the study.”

Carli says that one of the most significant things about his study is that it provides new early-warning signs for parents, teachers and mental health-care providers. And early identification, support and treatment for mental health issues, he says, are the best ways to keep them from turning into full-blown disorders.

51. What does the author mean by saying “Teenagers at risk of depression, anxiety and suicide often wear their troubles like a neon sign.” (Lines 1-2, Para.1)?

A) Mental problems can now be found in large numbers of teenagers.

B) Teenagers’ mental problems are getting more and more attention.

C) Teenagers’ mental problems are often too conspicuous not to be observed.

D) Depression and anxiety are the most common symptoms of mental problems.

52. What is the finding of the new study?

A) Teenagers’ lifestyles have changed greatly in recent years.

B) Many teenagers resort to drugs or alcohol for mental relief.

C) Teenagers experiencing psychological problems tend to use a lot of media.

D) Many hitherto unobserved youngsters may have psychological problems.

53. Why do the researchers refer to teens who use tons of media, don’t get enough sleep and have a sedentary lifestyle as the “invisible risk” group?

A) Their behaviors can be an invisible threat to society.

B) Their behaviors do not constitute a warning signal.

C) Their behaviors do not tend towards mental problems.

D) Their behaviors can be found in almost all teenagers on earth.

54. What does the new study find about the invisible group?

A) They are almost as liable to depression as the high-risk group.

B) They suffer from depression without showing any symptoms.

C) They do not often demonstrate risky behaviors as their peers.

D) They do not attract the media attention the high-risk group does.

55. What is the significance of Vladimir Carli’s study?

A) It offers a new treatment for psychological problems among teenagers.

B) It provides new early-warning signals for identifying teens in trouble.

C) It may have found an ideal way to handle teenagers with behavioral problems.

D)It sheds new light on how unhealthy behaviors trigger mental health problems.

**练习：（1）**总结核心词；

**（2）**确定长难句的类型；

**（3）**运用阅读技巧123分析原文。

**（4）**运用阅读技巧4卡选项，分析正确选项和错误选项。

Keys：51-55 CDBAB

**Week 14**

**（生态环境）垃圾填埋场对鸟类迁徙路径的影响**

**文章来源：CET-6 2017年6月仔细阅读，难度：5000**

Massive rubbish dumps and sprawling landfills constitute one of the more uncomfortable impacts that humans have on wildlife. They have led some birds to give up on migration. Instead of flying thousands of miles in search of food, they make the waste sites their winter feeding grounds.

Researchers in Germany used miniature GPS tags to track the migrations of 70 white *storks* (鹳) from different sites across Europe and Asia during the first five months of their lives. While many birds travelled along well-known routes to warmer climates, others stopped short and spent the winter on landfills, feeding on food waste, and the multitudes of insects that thrive on the dumps.

In the short-term, the birds seem to benefit from overwintering(过冬) on rubbish dumps. Andrea Flack of the Max Planck Institute found that birds following traditional migration routes were more likely to die than German storks that flew only as far as northern Morocco, and spent the winter there on rubbish dumps. “For the birds it’s a very convenient way to get food. There are huge clusters of organic waste they can feed on,” said Flack. The meals are not particularly appetising, or even safe. Much of the waste is discarded rotten meat, mixed in with other human debris such as plastic bags and old toys.

“It’s very risky. The birds can easily eat pieces of plastic or rubber bands and they can die,” said Flack. “And we don’t know about the long-term consequences. They might eat something toxic and damage their health. We cannot estimate that yet.”

The scientists tracked white storks from different colonies in Europe and Africa. The Russian, Greek and Polish storks flew as far as South Africa, while those from Spain, Tunisia and Germany flew only as far as the Sahel.

Landfill sites on the Iberian peninsula have long attracted local white storks, but all of the Spanish birds tagged in the study flew across the Sahara desert to the western Sahel. Writing in the journal, the scientists describe how the storks from Germany were clearly affected by the presence of waste sites, with four out of six birds that survived for at least five months overwintering on rubbish dumps in northern Morocco, instead of migrating to the Sahel.

Flack said it was too early to know whether the benefits of plentiful food outweighed the risks of feeding on landfills. But that’s not the only uncertainty. Migrating birds affect ecosystems both at home and at their winter destinations, and disrupting the traditional routes could have unexpected side effects. White storks feed on locusts (蝗虫) and other insects that can become pests if their numbers get out of hand. “They provide a useful service,” said Flack.

**51. What is the impact of rubbish dumps on wildlife?**

A) They have forced white storks to search for safer winter shelters.

B) They have seriously polluted the places where birds spend winter.

C) They have accelerated the reproduction of some harmful insects.

D) They have changed the previous migration habits of certain birds.

**52. What do we learn about birds following the traditional migration routes?**

A) They can multiply at an accelerating rate.

B) They can better pull through the winter.

C) They help humans kill harmful insects.

D) They are more likely to be at risk of dying.

**53. What does Andrea Flack say about the birds overwintering on rubbish dumps?**

A) They may end up staying there permanently.

B) They may eat something harmful.

C) They may evolve new feeding habits.

D) They may have trouble getting adequate food.

**54. What can be inferred about the Spanish birds tagged in the study?**

A) They gradually lose the habit of migrating in winter.

B) They prefer rubbish dumps far away to those at home.

C) They are not attracted to the rubbish dumps on their migration routes.

D) They join the storks from Germany on rubbish dumps in Morocco.

**55. What is scientists’ other concern about white storks feeding on landfills?**

A) The potential harm to the ecosystem.

B) The genetic change in the stork species.

C) The spread of epidemics to their homeland.

D) The damaging effect on bio-diversity.

**练习：（1）**总结核心词；

**（2）**确定长难句的类型；

**（3）**运用阅读技巧123分析原文。

**（4）**运用阅读技巧4卡选项，分析正确选项和错误选项。

**Keys:**51-55 DDBCA

**Week 15**

**（美国社会）控枪——只不过是一堆谎言和数据**

文章来源：《经济学人》 难度：7000

**P1** “DO YOU know what the‘Hunger Games’movies are about? Rush Limbaugh asked his listeners earlier this week. “It's teenagers killing other teenagers.” Elliot Rodger, the disturbed 22-year-old who went on a shooting rampage last week in California, using three semiautomatic handguns guns he bought legally, was surely no stranger to the thrilling books and Hollywood franchise. His father, Peter Rodger, worked on the films. Indeed, while “everybody on the left” is using the murders to “advance their political agenda, in this case to get rid of the Second Amendment”, Mr Limbaugh smells another smoking gun."Why not blame Hollywood movies here?"

**P2** The debate over the roots of America’s gun violence is sadly predictable. A big, tragic event ensures everyone takes their places and rattles off memorized lines. On one side are the folks who complain (rather convincingly, mind) that America has far too many guns and not enough measures to keep them out of the wrong hands. On the other are those who say the problem isn’t guns but what’s rotting in American culture: fraying（争吵的）families, neglected churches, violent video games, bullying social media and mistreated mental illness. The two sides don’t need to talk to each other, and soon they will go quiet again. Gun violence has claimed more than 4350 lives since January 1st (and killed or injured 475 children) , a fact that is as mundane as it is grim(残忍的).

**P3** There was a time after the shootings in Newtown in 2012 when it seemed like an actual conversation was taking place. Americans began weighing the government's obligation to protect the rights of gun owners against its duty to protect lives of its citizens，particularly the very young. Though many legislators were reluctant to introduce new restrictions, most seemed to recognize the merits of tightening the ones that already exist, such as more thorough background checks for gun buyers, with better screening for those with mental illness, But within a year, the push for reform went slack. The National Rifle Association drew fire; politicians cowered; and many Americans soldiered on, chastened, disillusioned and resigned. Americans are learning to live with gun massacres.

**P4** Yet the gun-control cause has a potently tragic new recruit. “We don't have to live like this,” declared Richard Martinez on May 24th, the day after Rodger murdered his 20-year-old son, Christopher. “Too many have died. We should say to ourselves, not one more.” In a searing 80-second speech (which is worth watching), his face flushed, eyes wet with grief, he lambasted craven, irresponsible politicians, and the NRA for enabling his son's death. “They talk about gun rights; what about Chris's right to live?”

**P5** Mr Martinez has vowed to fight for more responsible gun laws. He is a powerful spokesman. As a military police officer in the army before becoming a criminal-defense lawyer, he says he understands guns. “I have friends who are in NRA.I grew up on a farm. I hunted. I killed animals.” Mr Martinez told the *Washington Post*. “But assault rifles and semiautomatic weapons? There is no need for those except in war.” He has said he will meet the parents of the boy who killed his son. “If I can meet and find common ground with (dad Peter Rodger), why can’t the Democrats and Republicans in Congress do the same?”

**P6** Recognizing the narrow window for action to address gun violence，California law makers have moved quickly. Legislation has been proposed that would delay gun permits for those whose family and friends complain to police about a possible mental disorder (as Elliot Rodgers’ parents did). Law -enforcement officials could seek an order from judge to keep such people from buying of owning a gun. This is sensible, though some have already voiced concerns that this would limit the civil liberties of the mentally disabled. Others have trouble imagining it will be signed by Jerry Brown, California’s governor, who has vetoed gun-control legislation in the past. On Saturday Tim Donelly, a Republican state assemblyman who hopes to become California’s next governor campaigned door-to-door in Santa Ana in a cap showing his support for the NRA. “I don’t believe there’s any place for partisan politics or political agendas in the aftermath of the tragedy.” he said.

**P7** In the meantime, federal legislators have been mum on the subject. On Friday Jay Carney, the president's outgoing press secretary, offered more lame excuses for government inaction (though there is plenty that the president can do unilaterally, as Adam Gopnik writes here). All of this makes it a little too easy to envisage the day ---next week? Next month? --- when Richard Martinez’s son is no longer a cause célèbre but a statistic.

1. Why did Rush Limbaugh mention the “Hunger Games” movies in his speech in Para.1?

A) To show the popularity of the movies.

B) To point out the actors in the movies.

C) To provide evidence of blaming Hollywood movies for American’s gun violence.

D) To describe the major plot of the movies.

2. After the shooting in Newtown in 2012, many legislators seemed to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) be willing to introduce new restrictions

B) realize the advantages of tightening restrictions

C) prefer more thorough background checks for those with mental illness

D) enjoy an actual conversation

3. What does the author mean by “a potently tragic new recruit” at the beginning of Para.4?

A) The gun-control cause needs to employ more people.

B) The gun-control cause is very tragic.

C) A new member has changed the gun-control cause.

D) A new member has just joined the gun-control cause.

4. The word “partisan” in Para.6 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) prejudiced B) inspired C) numerous D) familiar

5. We can infer from the last sentence of the passage that, Richard Martinez’s son \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) has changed the federal legislators’ ideas

B) will be a movie star

C) will be honored and remembered

D) will be forgotten and be treated as a statistic

**Week 16**

**考研写作模板教程简介**

**考研英语一：小作文10分 （书信、通知等）**

**大作文20分 （图片作文）**

**考研英语二：小作文10分 （书信、通知等）**

**大作文15分 （图表作文——柱形图，饼形图，曲线图，表格等）**

**英语二小作文历年题目**

2010年 感谢美国同事的热情招待，邀请其来中国 【感谢+邀请】

2011年 弟弟李明被大学录取，表示祝贺，给出大学生活建议 【祝贺+建议】

2012年 刚买的电子词典存在质量问题，进行投诉 【投诉信】

2013年 通知同学举办慈善义卖，发出倡议 【提议】

2014年 向未来室友介绍自己的生活习惯并希望对方给出建议 【咨询】

2015年 所在大学为高中生举办夏令营，招募志愿者 【通知】

2016年 感谢朋友的祝贺，给出赢得翻译比赛的建议 【感谢+建议】

2017年 接受威廉教授的邀请，介绍文化讲座要点 【受邀+介绍】

2018年 取消对斯密斯教授的拜访，道歉并提出新的拜访机会 【道歉+提议】

**考研英语小作文写作模板（英语一二均适用）**

**第一段：打招呼 + 说明写信目的**

**第1句：打招呼**

打招呼的部分主要是描述自己心情为主，对待朋友熟人可以用“兴奋，高兴”；对待尊敬的人可以用“荣幸”；对待坏的事情，可以用“糟糕，难过，生气，失望”等。

相关表达：

好心情：兴奋 excited，高兴 delighted，感到荣幸的 feel privileged

坏心情：糟糕 terrible，难过 sorry，生气 angry，失望 disappointed

你可能想不到我有多么…当我…You would never imagine how + 心情 + I was when I (received your letter.)

**第2句：写信目的**

**准备表达：**

Anyway（不管怎样），actually（其实），purpose（目的），express（表达），extend（表达），heartfelt（发自内心的），apology（道歉），congratulation（祝贺），gratitude（感谢），complaint（抱怨），apply for the position of manager（申请经理的职位），propose some suggestions for sth（建议），invite/invitation（邀请）

**第二段：夸对方 + 切合话题**

**第3句：夸对方 （也可将此句灵活调整到第2句，放在打招呼的后面。原来的第二句则放到此位置，来交代目的）**

**第4、5句：引述话题内容 + 自己适当发挥（为避免临场出错，尽量借鉴大作文模板里的表达）**

在我眼里 in my eyes；你一直是 you have always been；善良的 nice，好相处的 easy-going，慷慨的 generous，负责的 responsible，靠谱的 reliable，勤奋的 diligent，博学的 knowledgeable，

好处：拓宽视野和思维方式 broaden my horizon and way of thinking

提高了与人沟通的能力 enhance my ability to communicate with others

让我变得更加适应新的环境 make me more adaptable to new environment

**MrJin注：**第二段准备这些反映人的优点和能力的表达，不仅可以用来夸对方，还可以用到招聘，求职，告示，通知里。

**第三段：客套结尾**

**第6句：如果你能考虑我的（建议，邀请，抱怨，申请）我将不胜感激/非常高兴**

**第7句：期待你的回复。**

相关表达：

如果你能...我将不胜感激 I would appreciate it if you could ...

考虑 take...into consideration

期待你的回复 looking forward to you reply

**考研小作文模板套用练习**

**2019年小作文（英语二）**

Suppose Professor Smith asked you to plan a debate on the theme of city traffic. Write him an email to

1) Suggest a specific topic with your reasons, and

2) Tell him about your arrangement.

**MrJin范文版：**

Dear Professor Smith,

You would never imagine how excited and delighted I was when I received your letter. In my eyes, you have always been a very respectable and knowledgeable person.

Since you asked me to plan a debate on the theme of city traffic, I would like to suggest a specific topic to you. I think we can talk about private cars because the number of them has experienced a dramatic change over the past decade in China and it exerts a very big influence on our daily lives.

So, do you like this topic? I would appreciate it if you could take my suggestions into consideration. Looking forward to your reply. **（108 words）**

Sincerely yours,

Li Ming

亲爱的斯密斯教授：

您可能不知道收到您的来信时，我是多么的兴奋！在我眼里，你是一位非常令人尊敬且学识渊博的人。

既然您让我来计划一个关于城市交通主题的辩论，我想给您推荐一个具体的话题。我觉得我们可以谈论一下私家车，因为在过去的十年里，中国私家车的数量发生了巨大的变化，并且这给我们的生活带来的巨大的影响。

所以，您认为这个话题怎么样？如您能考虑我的建议，我将不胜感激。期盼您的回复。

您真挚的，

李明

**考研英语（二）大作文写作模板**

**2016年 某校大学生旅游的目的（饼形图）**

**（总体概括）如图所示，大学生们出于不同的目的去旅游。（数据一）根据所给的数据，37%的大学生去旅游是为了欣赏风景；（数据二）相比之下，为了缓解压力去旅游的大学生占了33%，排在第二位。**

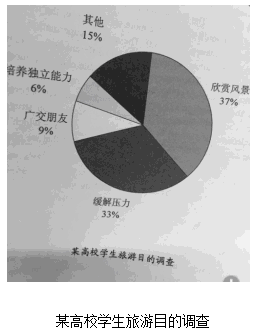
**（提出问题）那么，是什么造成这种现象？我认为，至少应该考虑两方面重要因素。（原因一）首先，随着中国社会和经济的快速发展，人们开始越来越重视生活质量和个人的幸福感。（扣题，数据一）因此，毫不奇怪，多数人会认为欣赏美丽的风景是最重要的原因，当他们打算去旅游时。（原因二）其次，旅游有助于开拓人们的视野，丰富人生阅历。（扣题，数据二）因此，这也是为什么人们选择去旅游来缓解压力。**

**（预测趋势）在我看来，图中反映的趋势在未来几年仍然会继续。（建议）而我们的政府有责任制定相关的规定，并创造有利的条件来鼓励更多的人去旅游。（希望）我衷心希望每个人都能从中受益。**

**As is clearly demonstrated in the chart, college students go to travel for quite different purposes. According to the given statistics，37 percent of them go to travel to enjoy beautiful sceneries. In contrast，the proportion of those who travel to reduce pressure accounts for 33%，ranking the second place.**

**So, what causes such a phenomenon? From my perspective, at least two fundamental factors should be taken into consideration. First, with the rapid development of our society and economy, people begin to pay more attention to the quality of life and their sense of happiness. Therefore, it is not surprising that they would choose enjoying beautiful sceneries as the primary reason when they plan to travel. Second, travelling can broaden people’s views and horizons and enrich their life experience. So that’s why people go to travel to reduce pressure.**

**Personally, I believe the trend indicated in the chart will continue in the years to come. However, it is our government’s responsibility to establish related regulations and create favorable conditions to encourage more people to travel. I sincerely hope that every individual can reap huge benefits in this process. （191 words）**

**附图：**

**考研英语（一）大作文写作模板**

**模板一：好现象，好品质**

**2010年 文化火锅（文化交流）**

**What the picture portrays to us is a** hotpot **with** a diversity of cultural elements. Except some familiar Chinese elements like Peking Opera and Kung Fu, we can also find a lot of foreign ones such as Shakespeare and post-modernism.

**Obviously, this picture aims at drawing people’s attention to** cultural exchange. **To illustrate its importance, we can find numerous examples in our society. If college students don’t pay attention to** cultural exchange, **they will lose many opportunities to** broaden their horizons and way of thinking **by exposing themselves to** people with different backgrounds. **Similarly, if a boss or entrepreneur does not place great value on** cultural exchange, **he will not** forge an international vision **and lead his business to prosperity**. **To take a step further, our nation will not thrive in the international community if we fail to** learn cultures of other countries.

**From the analysis above, we can conclude that cultural exchange is both essential and beneficial to us. Therefore, it is our government’s responsibility to establish related policies or create favorable conditions to encourage more people to engage in** cultural exchange. **The mainstream media and educational institutions should also offer more campaigns or lectures to cultivate people’s awareness of** cultural exchange. **I sincerely hope that every individual can reap a huge benefit from these measures. (217 words)**

这幅图向我们展示的是一个带有各种文化元素的火锅。除了一些我们熟悉的中国元素，例如京剧和功夫以外，我们还能发现很多外国元素，像莎士比亚和后现代主义。

显然，这幅漫画旨在让人们去关注文化交流。为了证明其重要性，我们可以在社会里找到很多的例子。如果大学生们不重视文化交流，他们会失去很多机会，通过与不同背景的人交流来拓宽他们的眼界和思维；同样，如果一个老板或者企业家不重视文化交流，就不能形成国际化的视角，并带领企业走向成功；更近一步，如果我们民族不去了解其他国家的文化，就不能在国际社会上立足。

通过上面的分析，我们可以得出结论：文化交流对于我们来说不仅必要，而且会让我们受益。因此，我们的政府有责任去制定相关的政策或者创造有利的条件来鼓励更多的人去接触不同的文化。而主流媒体和教育机构也应该发起更多的活动或讲座来培养人们的文化交流意识。衷心希望每个人都能通过这些举措受益。

附图：

**火锅内容：佛教、道教、老舍、毕昇、儒家、仁、礼、后现代、莎士比亚、天鹅湖、爱因斯坦。**

**模板三：坏现象**

**（预测文）请扶起跌倒在地上的老人**

**What the cartoon portrays is** an old grandfather fall**ing** on the ground **with** his crutch apart. **Though** he is crowded by many passers-by, it seems that none of them would give him a hand because they fear that their kindness will involve themselves in an uninvited lawsuit.

**Obviously, such a scenario echoes a rising phenomenon in our society** -- **we seem to get more and more hesitant** when faced with people in need. **So, what should we blame? From my perspective, at least two factors can never be ignored. First（first and foremost）, like it or not, we have to admit that our society is undergoing a crisis of moral decline. Although the last decade has witnessed an amazingly substantial economic growth in our country, some people also have become more materialized and money-oriented than before.** **Driven by greed, they even choose to** make profit by taking advantage of people’s love and care (kindness and benevolence). **Second, the existing laws and regulations are not adequate to give full protection to help-givers.**

**However, it is never too late to take actions. On the one hand, more legislative and regulatory powers should be introduced with the purpose of** fighting against fraudsters. **On the other hand, the mainstream media and organizations have a responsibility for promoting the awareness of** mutual trust and help **among the public. It is my deep and sincere hope that, with the joint efforts of each party, every individual can** be inspired and show his kindness to the needy. **（238 words）**

图片描绘的是一个老爷爷，（他）摔倒在地上，拐杖也离了手。虽然他的身旁有很多人经过，却没有一个人伸出援手，因为大家害怕他们的善行会让自己陷入到意想不到的法律纠纷中。

很明显，这样的一幅场景（再一次）反映了我们社会中一个愈发常见的现象：在面对需要帮助的人的时候，我们变得越来越犹豫。那么，我们到底应该怪罪于谁呢？在我看来，至少应该考虑两方面的因素。首先，我们必须承认我们的社会正在经历一场道德水平下降的危机。尽管过去十年见证了中国经济的巨大发展，然而一些人却也变得更加地物质化和向钱看（以金钱为导向的）。受贪欲的驱使，他们甚至不惜利用人们的爱心来牟利。其次，现有的法律法规还不健全，不能为做好事的人提供足够的保护。

当然，现在采取行动还不晚。一方面，应该有更多的司法和监管力量介入来打击行骗的人。另一方面，主流媒体和机构有责任在公众中宣传信任和献爱心的重要性。我衷心希望，在各方的努力之下，每个人都能受到鼓舞，并伸出手来帮助有困难的人。

附图：

**金卓老师微博：MrJin英语**