

考研人救命稻草

模块 1

完型急救妙招

1. 红花绿叶词原则

根据对历年完型选项的统计分析，在选项当中出现红花词，**优先选红花词**，红花词为正确答案的几率更高。**一般不选绿叶词**，绿叶词为正确答案的几率较低。

(1) 常见红花词：

while, however, because, for example/instance, even, yet.

(2) 常见绿叶词：

unless, therefore, once, regardless of, once, thus.

2. 选项分布规律

根据历年完型题型正确答案统计规律——完型答案**正确选项个数一般均分**，即**ABCD 各 5 个**，如果没有时间进行盲选时，建议选择 A 选项，因为 A 选项有超过 5 个的情况。（连续两个答案都一致的情况 ≤ 3 次）

模块 2

阅读蒙猜技巧

英语阅读，在考研英语中占据最大比重。阅读部分分为 **Part A** 和 **Part B**。
Part A 传统阅读，即四选一题型；包含四篇文章，每篇文章五道问题，共 40 分。
Part B 信息匹配/标题匹配，即七选五；包含一篇文章，五道题目，共 10 分。

1. 主旨题

(1) 概念

主旨题主要考查学生把握全文主题和理解中心思想的能力，也包括分析归纳文章的段落大意、重要情节、人物特征、环境特点的能力。这种试题要求考生能把握文章的总体，并真正理解主题和中心句；要求能较好地运用概括、判断、归纳、推理等逻辑思维的方法，难度较大，属于高层次题。

(2) 特征

题干表现形式常以 **"best title"、"main idea"、"mainly....."** 等词提问。主旨题的位置一般会在五道题目当中的最后一道。

(3) 技巧

第一步：确定题型，如果题干当中有"best title"、"main idea"、"mainly....."等字眼，则为主旨题；

第二步：遇到主旨题，首先回看前面题干，在题干当中找重复项；

第三步：回到选项当中，寻找与重复项匹配的选项。

例子：英语（二）2016 Text3

31. The usual time-management techniques don't work because____.
32. The "empty bottles" metaphor illustrates that people feel a pressure to____.
33. Eberle would agree that scheduling regular times for reading helps____.
34. "Carry a book with you at all times" can work if____.
35. The best title for this text could be 【 】 .
- A.How to Enjoy Easy Reading
- B.How to Find Time to Read
- C.How to Set Reading Goals
- D.How to Read Extensively

(4) 方法带用

第一步：确定题型：35. The best title for this text could be 【 】 .，通过题干，确认为主旨题；

第二步：回看前面题干，找重复项；

31. The usual time-management techniques don't work because____.
32. The "empty bottles" metaphor illustrates that people feel a pressure to____.
33. Eberle would agree that scheduling regular times for reading helps____.
34. "Carry a book with you at all times" can work if____.

通过对比，发现四道题干中"time"反复出现；

第三步：回到选项当中，寻找与重复项匹配的选项。

- A.How to Enjoy Easy Reading
- B.How to Find Time to Read
- C.How to Set Reading Goals
- D.How to Read Extensively

只有 B 选项有重复词"time"，故此题选 B.

2. 例证题

(1) 概念

例证题主要考查考生区分论点和论据；理解文章的总体结构以及单句之间、段落之间的关系：主要是考察考生通过段落，句子来推测文章的主旨，支持的观点等。

(2) 特征

题干表现形式常以 **"show, shows, to show, example, illustrate, case, exemplify, illustration"** 等词提问。

(3) 技巧

第一步：确定题型，如果题干当中有 **"show, shows, to show, example, illustrate, case, exemplify, illustration"** 等字眼，**则为例证题**；

第二步：遇到例证题，首先回看前面题干，在题干当中找定位词，**主要找人名、专有名词等名词**；

第三步：回到文章当中，进行定位，然后看定位词的前边，**答案一般都在定位词前面**。

例子：英语（二）2009 Text4

We should not forget, however, that most New Englanders were less well educated. While few craftsmen or farmers, let alone dependents and servants, left literary compositions to be analyzed, it is obvious that their views were less fully intellectualized. Their thinking often had a traditional superstitious quality. A tailor named John Dane, who emigrated in the late 1630s, left an account of his reasons for leaving England that is filled with signs. Sexual confusion, economic frustrations, and religious hope—all came together in a decisive moment when he opened the Bible, told his father the first line he saw would settle his fate, and read the magical words: "come out from among them, touch no unclean thing, and I will be your God and you shall be my people." One wonders what Dane thought of the careful sermons explaining the Bible that he heard in puritan churches.

39. The story of John Dane shows that less well-educated New Englanders were often ____.

- A. influenced by superstitions.
- B. troubled with religious beliefs.
- C. puzzled by church sermons.
- D. frustrated with family earnings.

(4) 方法带用

第一步：确定题型，39. The story of John Dane shows that less well-educated New Englanders were often ____.

第二步：在题干当中找定位词，主要找人名、专有名词等名词；

39. The story of John Dane shows that less well-educated New Englanders were often ____.

第三步：回到文章当中，进行定位，然后看定位词的前边，答案一般都在定位词前面。

We should not forget, however, that most New Englanders were less well educated. While few craftsmen or farmers, let alone dependents and servants, left literary compositions to be analyzed, it is obvious that their views were less fully intellectualized. Their thinking often had a traditional superstitious (迷信的) quality. A tailor named John Dane, who emigrated in the late 1630s, left an account of his reasons for leaving England that is filled with signs. Sexual confusion, economic frustrations, and religious hope—all came together in a decisive moment when he opened the Bible, told his father the first line he saw would settle his fate, and read the magical words: "come out from among them, touch no unclean thing, and I will be your God and you shall be my people." One wonders what Dane thought of the careful sermons explaining the Bible that he heard in puritan churches.

- A. influenced by superstitions. 受迷信影响
- B. troubled with religious beliefs. 受宗教信仰困扰
- C. puzzled by church sermons. 对教堂布道感到困惑
- D. frustrated with family earnings. 对家庭收入感到沮丧

通过对比，文章当中写到了 "Their thinking often had a traditional superstitious (迷信的) quality." 与选项 A 对应，所以选择 A。

3. 态度题

(1) 概念

态度题主要考查考生对作者的观点、意图、态度的理解。

(2) 特征

题干表现形式常以 **"attitude"** 词提问。

(3) 技巧

第一步：确定题型，如果题干当中有 **"attitude"**，则为态度题；

第二步：看选项，写中文，除无用词——**一般正确答案都是和态度相关的词。**

词汇积累			
supportive	支持的	positive	积极的
favorable	赞成的	approval	赞成
optimistic	乐观的	confident	确信的
negative	消极的	critical	批评的
doubtful	怀疑的	pessimistic	悲观的
disapproval	不赞成的	opposed	反对的
objective	中立的	neutral	中立的

不是这些词大多数时间是可以直接排除。

第三步：用定位，回归文章进行对比。

例子：英语（二）2013 Text3

Our ability to mute our hard-wired reactions by pausing is what differentiates us from animals: dogs can think about the future only intermittently or for a few minutes. But historically we have spent about 12 percent of our days contemplating the longer term. Although technology might change the way we react, it hasn't changed our nature. We still have the imaginative capacity to rise above temptation and reverse the high-speed trend.

35. The author's attitude toward reversing the high-speed trend is_____.

- A.tolerant
- B.optimistic
- C.uncertain
- D.doubtful

（4）方法带用

第一步：确定题型，35. The author's **attitude** toward reversing *the high-speed trend* is_____.

第二步：看选项，写中文，除无用词；

~~A.tolerant~~

B.optimistic 积极的

C.uncertain 消极的

~~D.doubtful~~

第三步：用定位，回归文章进行对比。

Our ability to mute our hard-wired reactions by pausing is what differentiates us from animals: dogs can think about the future only intermittently or for a few minutes.

But historically we have spent about 12 percent of our days contemplating the longer term. Although technology might change the way we react, it hasn't changed our nature. We still have the imaginative capacity to rise above temptation and reverse *the high-speed trend*.

35. The author's attitude toward reversing *the high-speed trend* is_____.

A.tolerant

B.optimistic 积极的

C.uncertain 消极的

D.doubtful

定位在最后一句话，由此可推知，作者认为这是有希望做到的事情，也即，持有乐观的态度。所以选择 B。

4. 判断题

(1) 概念

判断题主要考查考生对语篇内容的判断，通过原文与选项间的比照来考查考生对局部信息的理解能力。

(2) 特征

题干表现形式常出现**选对"true"、选错—"not true、EXCEPT"**等词进行提问。

(3) 技巧

第一步：确定题型，如题干当中有**"true、not true、EXCEPT"**则为判断题。

第二步：根据定位词**定段落**，接着**先看转折句，再看首句**，最后看尾句。

例子：英语一 2013 Text3

Perhaps willfully, it may be easier to think about such lengthy timescales than about the more immediate future. The potential evolution of today's technology, and its social consequences, is dazzlingly complicated, and it's perhaps best left to science fiction writers and futurologists to explore the many possibilities we can envisage. That's one reason why we have launched Arc, a new publication dedicated to the near future.

33. Which of the following is true according to Paragraph 5?

A. Arc helps limit the scope of futurological studies.

B. Technology offers solutions to social problem.

C. The interest in science fiction is on the rise.

D. Our immediate future is hard to conceive.

(4) 方法带用

第一步：确定题型：33. Which of the following is **true** according to Paragraph 5?

第二步：根据定位词定段落，接着先看转折句，再看首句，最后看尾句。

5 Perhaps willfully, **it may be easier to think about such lengthy timescales** than about the more **immediate future**.

也许有悖常理。**思考长远的时间跨度比近期的未来更简单、更容易。**

A. Arc helps limit the scope of futurological studies. Arc 帮助限制未来学研究的范围。

B. Technology offers solutions to social problem. 技术为社会问题提供解决方案。

C. The interest in science fiction is on the rise. 对科幻的兴趣与日俱增。

D. Our immediate future is hard to conceive. 我们近期的未来很难想象。

所以它表达的是：长远艰难，近期难。这与选项 D 相符，此题选 D。

5. 猜词题

(1) 概念

猜词题主要考查同学们语篇分析、逻辑推理等综合能力。

(2) 特征

题干会引用文章当中的词汇，并告诉我们它在文章当中的位置，问我们 "**most probably means**"

(3) 技巧

第一步：确定题型，题干一般会引用文章当中的词汇并问 "**most probably means**"

第二步：回到文章进行定位并寻找具有逻辑寓意的**逻辑标志词**；如：

词汇积累	
转折词	however、but、nonetheless/nevertheless、whereas、yet、rather than、instead of
让步词	although、though、even if、even though、despite、in spite of、regardless of
副词和介词短语	conversely、contrarily、contrary to、on the contrary、by contrast、in contrast、unfortunately、Instead of
表递进	instead

第三步：看单词所在的句子，如果是，**相同关系**，那么我们**找与上文有相同意义的选项**；**反之则找反义词**。

例子：英语（二）2006 Text1

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

21. The word "homogenizing"(Line 2, Paragraph 1) most probably means

- A. identifying.
- B. associating.
- C. assimilating.
- D. monopolizing.

（4）方法带用

第一步：确定题型—21. The word "**homogenizing**"(Line 2, Paragraph 1) **most probably means**.

第二步：回到文章进行定位并寻找具有逻辑寓意的逻辑标志词；

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

找到"**In spite of**"它表相反。

第三步：找反义意思的词。

In spite of（尽管，表相反） "endless talk of difference（差异）," American society is an amazing machine for homogenizing（相同） people.

- A. identifying. 确定。
- B. associating. 关联。
- C. assimilating. 同化。**
- D. monopolizing. 垄断

因为表相反，上文是差异，那么下文则为相同，所以选择最接近的 C。

模块 3

高频写作模板

Part A

1. 建议信

Dear XXX,

I'm very glad to receive your letter. Here are my suggestions with regard to

First of all, it is advisable to make a detailed plan, during which process you can consult the experienced. What's more, a systematic accumulation of relevant

knowledge on would prove essential to desirable results. Last but not least, it is high time that you found a good tutor who can give you timely support whenever you are in trouble.

I hope you will find the above-mentioned useful and practical. Thanks for taking your time reading this letter. I wish you all the very best!

Yours sincerely,

XXX

收到你的来信我非常开心。以下是我关于……的建议。

首先，最好制定一个详细的计划，在此过程中你可以咨询经验丰富的人。更重要的是，系统地积累有关……的知识对取得理想的结果至关重要。最后但同样重要的是，是时候找一个好导师了，当你遇到麻烦，他就能及时为你提供支持。

我希望上述内容是有用且切实可行的。谢谢你花时间阅读这封信。我祝你一切顺利！

2. 邀请信

(1) 常用模板一

Dear XXX,

There will be in the Students' Recreational Center from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. on May 1st. You are cordially invited to this occasion.

To begin with, we will Then we will take part in a range of meaningful activities: listening to lectures, having discussion, and

I look forward to your favorable reply, and your participation will be of significant meaning to us. Please let us know your decision at your earliest convenience.

Yours sincerely,

XXX

学生活动中心将于 5 月 1 日上午 10 时至下午 3 时举行……。我们诚挚地邀请你参加这次活动。

首先，我们将……。然后，我们将参加一系列有意义的活动：听讲座、讨论和……。

我期待您的积极回复，您的参与对我们将具有重要意义。请在您方便的时候尽早告知我们您的决定。

(2) 常用模板二

Dear XXX,

There will be in the Students' Recreational Center from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. on May 1st. You are cordially invited to this occasion.

The arrangements for the activity are as follows. First, we will conduct discussions on some heated topics concerning, and we will collect constructive opinions. Then we will enjoy an excellent lecture presented by some brilliant professors. We will go on to have a good time conferring awards on outstanding performers in the end of the activity.

I look forward to your favorable reply, and your participation will be of significant meaning to us. Please let us know your decision at your earliest convenience.

Yours sincerely,

XXX

学生活动中心将于 5 月 1 日上午 10 时至下午 3 时举行……。我们诚挚地邀请你参加这次活动。

活动安排如下。首先，我们会就一些有关……的热门话题进行讨论，并收集建设性意见。然后我们将欣赏一些杰出教授的精彩演讲。活动结束后，我们将继续为杰出的表演者颁奖。

我期待您的积极回复，您的参与对我们将具有重要意义。请在您方便的时候尽早告知我们您的决定。

Part B

1. 静态图

The chart gives information about According to the data, the percentage of 类别一 accounts for approximately XX%, the highest among all the four categories. On the contrary, the percentages of 类别二, 类别三 and 类别四 account for XX%, XX% and XX% respectively.

Several factors that account for the above-mentioned phenomena could be summarized as follows. First and foremost, from my perspective, with the Chinese economy developing rapidly, the society becoming stabler and more harmonious. As a result, Furthermore, be good for Last but not least,

In conclusion, Because of this, I believe that will become more

popular in the future.

图表提供了关于……的信息。根据数据，类别一占 XX%，在所有四个类别中最高。相反地，类别二、类别三和类别四分别占 XX%、XX%和 XX%。

造成上述现象的几个因素可归纳如下。首先，在我看来，随着中国经济的快速发展，社会变得更加稳定和和谐。因此，……此外，……可能有利于……最后但同样重要的是，……

总之，……正因为如此，我相信……在未来会更受欢迎。

2. 动态图

The chart above clearly reflects the changes in the statistics of 类别一 and 类别二 between XXXX and XXXX. Based upon the data given above, we can see that the number of 类别一 has risen sharply from XX to XX during the X years, while the number of 类别二 jumped from XX to XX in the same time.

Several factors that account for the above-mentioned phenomena could be summarized as follows. First and foremost, in recent years, China has witnessed rapid economic growth and great rise in living standards of the people.

Therefore, ……Furthermore,……be good for……Last but not least, ……

Taking into account what has been argued, we can come to the conclusion that this established trend is positive and therefore acceptable.

上图清晰地反映了类别一和类别二在 xxxx 到 xxxx 数据的变化。根据上面给出的数据，我们可以看到类别一在 X 年中，从 XX 急剧上升到 XX，而类别二在同一时间从 XX 急剧上升至 XX。

造成上述现象的几个因素可归纳如下。首先，近年来，中国经济快速增长，人民生活水平大幅提高。因此，……此外，……可能有利于……最后但同样重要的是，……

考虑到上述观点，我们能够得出结论：这一既定的趋势是积极的，因此可以接受。

模块 4

翻译

1. 翻译原则

遵循原文，切勿抓住主旨之后自由发挥，即需做到准确、通顺、完整。

2. 解题步骤

- (1) 快速浏览知主旨;
- (2) **看英文写汉字**, 将认识的单词尽可能地写下来;
- (3) 连接成通顺的句子:
 - ①适当找汉语同义近义词进行替换;
 - ②适当改变句子顺序。

3. 翻译技巧

(1) 专有名词——一般为人名、地名、机构名称

翻译方法:

- ①遵照习惯。常见的专有名词需进行识记, 如, Beethoven 贝多芬。
- ②按照音译。若非常见专有名词可进行音译。如, Richard 理查德。
- ③不译直抄。若不记得是否为常见专有名词, 音译亦觉得奇怪, 则直接照抄。

(2) 一词多义

- ①特征: 常用含义与语境不匹配, 语句不通顺
- ②翻译方法: 换词——根据语境换近义词, 使之语句通顺, 符合汉语表达习惯。

(3) 定语从句

A. 定语从句结构简单、信息量较小——定语前置, 用“的”连接。

【例】Think about driving a route that's very familiar.

【参考译文】试想一下, 你驾车行驶在一条非常熟悉的路上。

B. 定语从句太冗长, 或者前置语义不通顺——定语后置

【例】They fear that it hurts their economies, depriving them of much-needed skilled workers who could have taught at their universities, worked in their hospitals and come up with clever new products for their factories to make.

他们担心这会损害他们本国的经济, 使他们失去急需的技术人才, 这些人才本可以在国内的大学任教、医院工作或设计新奇产品供工厂生产。

(4) 状语从句

由于中英文表达习惯的不同, 英文一般喜欢将状语放置在后面, 在翻译成中文时, 需对语序进行调整, 即将状语从句前置。

①让步状语从句

A. 由 although (尽管), though (尽管), even if (即使), even though (即使), while (虽然; 尽管) 等引导, 翻译成中文时从句部分前置。

【例】It doesn't feel like a human or democratic relationship, even if both sides benefit.

【参考译文】即使对双方有利，这感觉也不像是人性化或者平等的关系。

B.由 whatever, whenever, wherever, no matter wh-等引导，从句部分前置，译为“不论……”“不管……”“无论……”。

【例】Perhaps the places they have been to, the places they want to go, the things they like, the things they hate——whatever you talk about.

【参考译文】无论你在谈论什么，可能是他们去过的地方，他们想去的地方，他们喜欢或是讨厌的东西。

②时间状语从句

A.when, as, while, before, after, since, till (until); as soon as, hardly ... when..., no sooner... than...译为“一……就……”“刚……就……”

【例】The court cannot maintain its legitimacy as guardian of the rule of law when justices behave like politicians.

【参考译文】当法官像政客那样表现时，法院将不能保持它作为法律规则守护者的合法性。

③条件状语从句

A.一般由 if, in case“假如，万一”，only if“只有……才……”等连词引导
a.In case I forget, please remind me about it.

【参考译文】万一我忘了，就请提醒我一下。

B.And afterwards, when we come to think back on it, we can't remember the journey well because we didn't pay much attention to it.

【参考译文】之后，我们回想起这段旅程时，由于当时没怎么注意，所以记得不很清楚。