

## 2024 年南京卓越考研英语阅读（二）part A 讲义

### 阅读 part A 复习必备

- 一. 阅读复习资料：2024 年考研英语（二）阅读 part A 讲义
- 二. 阅读必备真题：春季班阅读题（unit 1--5/unit 6--10）；2010--2023 年阅读 part A 真题(2010--2015///2016--2023)
- 三. 阅读高分能力：
  1. 能力必备：词汇能力；理解句子能力；理解段落能力；理解文章能力
  2. 解题思路：有一套清晰解题思路
  3. 总结完善：通过真题，不断总结完善做题思路；自己易犯错误等

### 阅读 part A 能力必备

阅读能力包含：词汇能力、理解句子能力、理解段落能力、理解文章能力、做题思路以及常考考点掌握能力！

#### 一. 词汇能力：

1. 掌握单词角度：词义（基本意思）--词形（前缀）--联想（近义、反义、拼写相近词）
2. 背熟考研词汇：考研词汇红宝书+手机扇贝考研词汇
3. 真题出现词汇：阅读 part A 真题以下场合出现的词汇务必也要掌握：
  - A. 每篇阅读文章主题词
  - B. 每题题干出现的词语
  - C. 每题对应的位置出现的词语
  - D. 答案出现的词语

#### 二. 理解英文信息能力：词组、动宾、句子

##### 理解词组能力

1. 词组特征：A+介词+B
2. 分析方法：圈出介词，判断前后谁意思具体
3. 理解顺序：先看介词前，再看介词后名词；范围谁大，谁小--范围小，具体的更重要！
4. 词组位置：一个句子中的主语部分、宾语部分，或选项；

**5. 例子解析：**

- i. The virgin forest with richness and variety of trees was a precious resource.
- ii. Effects of a program→→Debates of a program
- iii. A product of the consumer era in high education→→the error of a machine panel
- iv. the loss of investment→→reduction of revenue→→a change of ownership
- v. How can Britain's train operators possibly justify yet another increase to rail passenger fares? It has become a grimly reliable annual ritual: every January the cost of traveling by train rises, imposing a significant extra burden on those who have no option but to use the rail network to get to work or otherwise. This year's rise, an average of 2.7 per cent, may be a fraction lower than last year's, but it is still well above the official Consumer Price Index measure of inflation.

21. The author holds that this year's increase in rail passengers fares \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. will ease train operators' burden      B. has kept pace with inflation
- C. is a big surprise to commuters      D. remains an unreasonable measure

**理解动宾能力**

- 1. 结构特征：动词++形容词+名词+介词或 to
- 2. 分析方法：确定动词---找出名词
- 3. 理解顺序：先看动词---再看名词---最后看修饰的形容词
- 4. 动宾位置：文中的谓语和宾语部分；或选项为动宾结构

**5. 例子解析：**

- i. ensure the gender equality on a board or commission.→→**invent** more cunning tools to cope with dangerous work.
- ii. [A] ease competition among themselves      [B] lower their operational costs  
[C] avoid complaints from consumers      [D] provide better online services
- iii. [A] pool their funds to buy patents      [B] exchange patents to compete  
[C] gather talents to develop techs      [D] make effective use of patents
- iv. The main purpose of this "clawback" rule is to hold bankers accountable for harmful risk-taking and to restore public trust in financial institution.
- v. These terms are also intended to infuse work with meaning-and, as Khurana points out, increase allegiance to the firm." You have the importation of terminology that historically used to be associated with non-profit organizations and religious organizations: Terms like vision, values, passion, and purpose," said Khurana

33. Khurana believes that the importation of terminology aims to \_\_\_\_\_

- [A]. revive historical terms      [B]. promote company image

- [C]. foster corporate cooperation      [D]. strengthen employee loyalty

## 理解英文句子能力：本身能力以及和相邻句子之间逻辑

### 1. 判断类型

#### A. 简单句（只有一个完整部分）

#### B. 复杂句（一个句子有区分部分标记：逗号、破折号、冒号、关系词）

### 2. 分析方法

#### A. 简单句：找出主—动—宾；判断修饰词

#### B. 复杂句：利用区分标记，区分主从

### 3. 理解意思：内涵意思+外延意义【动词时态(过去、现在、将来)、情态(may/should/need)或程度(often/commonly/usually, partly, mainly)】

#### A. 简单句：主谓宾意思；定语或状语所指范围

#### B. 复杂句：主句意思、从句意思

i. Since the dawn of human ingenuity, people have devised more cunning tools to deal with work that is dangerous, boring, burdensome and plain nasty.

ii. That restraint in combination with postwar confidence for the future made small, efficient housing positively stylish.

iii. But one specific complaint is made especially mournfully: There's never any time to read.

iv: With the content of papers secured for free, the publisher needs only find a market for its journal. Until this century, university libraries were not very price sensitive. Scientific publishers routinely report profit margins approaching 40% on their operations, at a time when the rest of the publishing industry is in an existential crisis.

The Dutch giant Elsevier, which claims to publish 25% of the scientific papers produced in the world, made profits of more than £900m last year, while UK universities alone spent more than £210m in 2016 to enable researchers to access their own publicly funded research; both figures seem to rise un-stoppably despite increasingly desperate efforts to change them.

27. According to Paragraphs 2 and 3, scientific publishers Elsevier have\_\_\_\_\_

[A]. thrived mainly on university libraries.

[B]. gone through an existential crisis.

[C]. revived the publishing industry.

[D]. financed researchers generously.

v: Grade inflation--the gradual increase in average GPAs(grade-point averages) over the past few decades--is often considered a product of a consumer era in higher education, in which students are treated like customers to be pleased. But another, related force--a policy often buried deep in course catalogs called "grade forgiveness"--is helping raise GPAs.

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

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

### 句子之间逻辑关系：

#### 1. 句子之间逻辑关系：背景句---观点句---解释句--结论句

- A. 背景句：例子，引言，过去  
B. 观点句：概括的现象  
C. 解释句：例子，数据，引言，原因或 this, such, they....  
D. 结论句：段落最后一句进行总结

#### 2. 逻辑关系分析：

i. Henric Ibsen, author of the play "A Doll's House", in which a pretty, helpless housewife abandons her husband and children to seek a more serious life, would surely have approved.. From January 1st, 2008, all public companies in Norway are obliged to ensure that at least 40% of their board directors are women. Most firms have obeyed the law, which was passed in 2003.

ii. When there is rapid improvement in the price and performance of technology, jobs that were once thought to be immune from automation suddenly become threatened. This argument has attracted a lot of attention, via the success of the book Race Against the Machine, by Erik Brynjolfsson and Andrew McAfee, who both hail from MIT's Center for Digital Business.

iii. A new study published in the journal Child Development, by Eveline Crone of the University of Leiden and colleagues, suggests that the positive and negative sides of teenagers go hand in hand. The study is part of a new wave of thinking about adolescence. For a long time scientists and policy makers concentrated on the idea that teenagers were a problem that needed to be solved. The new work emphasizes that adolescence is a time of opportunity as well as risk.

iv. Birds have many unique design features that enable them to perform such amazing feats of endurance. They are equipped with lightweight, hollow bones, intricately designed features providing both lift and thrust for rapid flight, navigation systems.

v. The fundamental reason that birds migrate is to find adequate food during the winter months when it is in short supply. This particularly applies to birds that breed in the temperate and Arctic regions of the Northern Hemisphere, where food is abundant during the short growing season

vi. One of the greatest mysteries is how young birds know how to find the traditional wintering areas without parental guidance. Very few adults migrate with juveniles in tow, and youngsters may even have little or no inkling of their parents' appearance. A familiar example is that of the cuckoo, which lays its eggs in another species' nest and never encounters its young again.

vii. Convenience food helps companies by creating growth, but what is its effect on people? For people who think cooking was the foundation of civilization, the microwave is the last enemy. The communion of eating together is easily broken by a device that liberates household citizens from waiting for mealtimes. The first great revolution in the history of food is in danger of being undone. The companionship of the campfire, cooking pot and common table, which have helped to bond humans in collaborative living for at least 150000 years could be destroyed.

viii. One in three Americans who are at least 40 have, or plan to have a job in retirement to prepare for a longer life, according to a survey conducted by Harris Poll for TD Ameritrade. Even more surprising is that more than half of "unretirees"--those who plan to work in retirement or went back to work after retiring--said they would be employed in their later years even if they had enough money to settle down, the survey showed.

## 阅读常考英文句式结构

### 一. 简单句

结构特征：只有一个主谓结构

分析方法：确定主语---看动---找宾

理解顺序：主谓宾意思---动词状态（时态或情态）---修饰词

意思重心：

1. 主语和宾语是核心、谓语语法意义（时态或情态）是关键
2. 表示范围的定语、或表示条件或范围的状态语（without）也很重要。
3. 在阅读中简单句---只看主谓宾，不看修饰；题干中简单句只看主谓\_\_\_；选项中简单句--看主语和谓语基本确定其核心意思

i. Countries still trade disproportionately with their geographic neighbors.

ii. New, disruptive technology sometimes demands novel applications of the Constitution's protections.

iii. Robots can recognize the error of a machine panel by a fraction of millimeter in a controlled environment.

vi. Intuition's special powers are unleashed only in certain circumstances.

v. Students from impoverished or chaotic homes might have trouble in completing their homework.

**vi.** Outside directors are supposed to serve as helpful, yet less biased, advisers on a firm's board. Having made their wealth and their reputations elsewhere, they presumably have enough independence to disagree with the chief executive's proposals. If the sky, and the share price is falling, outside directors should be able to give advice based on having weathered their own crises.

22. We learn from Paragraph 2 that outside directors should be \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A]. generous investors                      [B]. unbiased executives  
[C]. share price forecasters                [D]. independent advisers

**vii.** American farmers have been complaining of labor shortages for several years now. Given a multi-year decline in illegal immigration, and a similarly sustained pickup in the U.S. job market, the complaints are unlikely to stop without an overhaul of immigration rules for farm workers.

Efforts to create a more straightforward agricultural-workers visa that would enable foreign workers to stay longer in the U.S. and change jobs within the industry have failed in Congress.

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.

## 二. 定语从句

**结构特征：**一个完整句子有 **that/which/who** 连接两部分信息

**分析方法：**区分主从句---**关系词**引导为从句，没有关系词引导为主句

**理解顺序：**先看主句，再看从句

**意思重心：**

1. 整体意思集中在主句；
2. 如果主句先行词意思是泛指，再看从句解释（**关系词**后第一个动词所连接信息）
3. 在阅读中的定语从句只看主句；**问题对应位置为定语从句**：区分主从，看问题需要

**i.** 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.

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

- [A]. used to have big financial concerns    [B]. used to have more job opportunities  
[C]. are reluctant to work in manufacturing    [D]. are entitled to more educational privileges

**ii.** However, there is another important part of the jobs picture that was largely overlooked. There was a big jump in the

number of people who report voluntarily working part-time. This figure is now 830,000(4.4 percent) above its year ago level.

36. Which part of the jobs picture was neglected?

- A. The prospect of a thriving job market.    B. The increase of voluntary part-time jobs.  
C. The possibility of full employment.    D. The acceleration of job creation.

iii. Of course, it is not like you can take an unemployed waiter and train him to be doctor in few weeks, no matter who pays for it. But even if you cannot close that gap, maybe you can close others, and doing so would be to the benefit of all concerned. That seems to be the case in Sweden: When forced to furlong 90 percent of their cabin staff, Scandinavian Airlines decided to start up a short retraining program that reskilled the laid-off workers to support hospital staff. The efforts was a collective one and involved other companies as well as a Swedish University.

25. Scandinavian Airlines decided to\_\_\_\_\_

- A. provide great job vacancies for the unemployed.    B. prepare their laid-off workers for other jobs.  
C. retrain their cabin staff for better services.    D. finance their staff's college education.

iv. Citation cartels, where journals, authors, and institutions conspire to inflate citation numbers, have existed for a long time. In 2016, researchers developed an algorithm to recognize suspicious citation patterns, including groups of authors that disproportionately cite one another and groups of journals that cite each other frequently to increase the impact factors of their publications. Recently, I came across yet another expression of this predatory behavior: so-called support service consultancies that provide language and other editorial support to individual authors and to journals sometimes advise contributors to add a number of citations to their articles and the articles of colleagues.

37. The support service consultancies tend to\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. recommend journals to their clients    B. list citation patterns their clients  
C. ask authors to include extra citations    D. advise contributors to cite each other

### 三. 状语从句

结构特征：分类如下

1. 条件状语从句：if/even if/in case..., ...
2. 时间状语从句：when/before/after..., ....
3. 让步状语从句：while/although/though..., ....
4. 原因状语从句：because/as/for/owing to/due to..., ....

分析方法：区分主从句---关系词引导为从句，没有关系词引导为主句

理解顺序：

1. 主要意思，集中在主句；从句表示主句的条件、让步、时间、原因等；
2. 如果某段首句为 **while/although/as much as** \_\_A\_\_, \_\_B\_\_ 的结构--A 为上一段的总结，B 为该段主要意思。
3. 在阅读中，看主句，略看从句；**题干是**状语从句，只用主句来定位

i. The journal Science is adding an extra source at peer-review process, editor-in-chief Marcia McNott announced today. That follows similar efforts from other journals, after widespread concern that mistakes in data analysis are contributing to the published research findings.

**31. It can be learned from Paragraph 1 that \_\_\_\_\_**

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

[B]. journals are strengthening their statistical checks.

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

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

ii. The use of this little-known practice has accelerated in recent years, as colleges continue to do their utmost to keep students in school (and paying tuition) and improve their graduation rates. When this practice first started decades ago, it was usually limited to freshmen, to give them a second chance to take a class in their first year if they struggled in their transition to college-level courses. But now most colleges save for many selective campuses, allow all undergraduates, and even graduate students, to get their low grades forgiven.

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

A. To help freshmen adapt to college learning. B. To maintain colleges' graduation rates.

C. To prepare graduates for a challenging future. D. To increase universities' income from tuition.

iii. Another approach to getting more done in less time is to rethink how you prioritize your day--in particular how we craft our to-do lists. Tim Harford, author of *Messy: The Power of Disorder to Transform Our Lives*, points to a study in the early 1980s that divided undergraduates into two groups: some were advised to set out monthly goals and study activities; others were told to plan activities and goals in much more detail, day by day.

While the researchers assumed that the well-structured daily plans would be most effective when it came to the execution of tasks, they were wrong: the detailed daily plans demotivated students. Harford argues that inevitable distractions often render the daily to-do list ineffective, while leaving room for improvisation in such a list can reap the best results.

**37. The study in the early 1980s cited by Harford shows that \_\_\_\_\_.**

[A]. distractions may actually increase efficiency.

[B]. daily schedules are indispensable to studying

[C]. students are hardly motivated by monthly goals



[D]. detailed plans may not be as fruitful as expected

iv. Thankfully, there are signs that this is already happening, with Gen Z seeking to learn from their millennial predecessors, even if parents and teachers tend to be still set in the degree mindset. Employers have long seen the advantages of hiring school leavers who often prove themselves to be more committed and loyal employees than graduates. Many too are seeing the advantages of scrapping a degree requirement for certain roles.

28. The author considers it a good sign that \_\_\_\_\_.

[A] Generation Z are seeking to earn a decent degree

[B] school leavers are willing to be skilled workers

[C] employers are taking a realistic attitude to degree

[D] parents are changing their minds about education

#### 四. 宾语从句

结构特征: somebody/something+动词+**that....**, **that** 引导为宾语从句

分析方法: that/whether 引导信息为从句, 其前为主句

理解顺序:

A. 如果问题对应**位置**为宾语从句, 重心在从句里

B. 如果阅读**题目**为宾语从句,

i. The author argues that....--重心在 that 之后从句; /ii. Benjamin argues that....重心主要集中在该段主题句--为主, that 从句信息--为辅。

C. 在阅读文章过程中, 宾语从句只看从句

i. 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.

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.

ii. And this process need not be left to the unconscious. Cartwright believes one can exercise conscious control over recurring bad dreams. As soon as you awaken, identify what is upsetting about the dream. Visualize how you would

like it to end instead; the next time it occurs, try to wake up just enough to control its course. With much practice people can learn to, literally, do it in their sleep.

34. Cartwright seems to suggest that \_\_\_\_\_.

[A] waking up in time is essential to the ridding of bad dreams

[B] visualizing bad dreams helps bring them under control

[C] dreams should be left to their natural progression

[D] dreaming may not entirely belong to the unconscious

iii. But for the most part, these benefits seem thin, uncertain, and far off. In *The Moral Consequences of Economic Growth*, the economic historian Benjamin Friedman argues that both inside and outside the U.S., lengthy periods of economic stagnation or decline have almost always left society more mean-spirited and less inclusive, and have usually stopped or reversed the advance of rights and freedoms. Anti-immigrant sentiment typically increases, as does conflict between races and classes.

38. Benjamin Friedman believe that economic recessions may \_\_\_\_\_.

[A]. impose a heavier burden on immigrants      [B]. bring out more evils of human nature

[C]. promote the advance of rights and freedoms      [D]. ease conflicts between races and classes

## 五. 混合句子类型

结构特征：定语从句、宾语从句、状语从句往往会混合一起出现。

分析方法：通过区分结构标志，判断主要信息位置。

理解顺序：在阅读过程中，依据句子类型，只看主要信息位置。

例：But the researchers believe that outside directors have an easier time of avoiding a blow to their reputations if they leave a firm before bad news breaks, even if a review of history shows they were on the board at the time any wrongdoing occurred. Firms who want to keep their outside directors through tough times may have to create incentives. Otherwise outside directors will follow the example of Ms. Simmons, once again very popular on campus.

24. It can be inferred from the last paragraph that outside directors \_\_\_\_\_.

[A]. may stay for the attractive offers from the firm

[B]. have often had records of wrongdoings in the firm

[C]. are accustomed to stress-free work in the firm      [D]. will decline incentives from the firm

## 六. 独立结构长句

结构特征：一个完整句子有部分信息缺少主谓，其在某个名词之后，为该名词解释信息

分析方法：有谓语动词连接部分为主句信息，没有则为解释信息；

**理解顺序：**

1. 如果问整体，就看主句
2. 如果主句信息不具体，再看解释信息。

**注意：**在阅读过程中，只看主句，解释不看。

i. The students in the Flatiron class probably won't drop out of high school and build the next Facebook. Programming languages have a quick turnover, so the "Ruby on Rails" language they learned may not even be relevant by the time they enter the job market. But the skills they learn ---how to think logically through a problem and organize the results---apply to any coding language, said Deborah Seehorn, an education consultant for the state of North Carolina.

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

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

ii. If you look hard enough, you'll find that many of the products we use every day--chewing gums, skin moisturizers, disinfecting wipes, air fresheners, water purifiers, health snacks, antiperspirants, colognes, teeth whiteners, fabric softeners, vitamins--are results of manufactured habits. A century ago, few people regularly brushed their teeth multiple times a day. Today, because of canny advertising and public health campaigns, many Americans habitually give their pearly whites a cavity-preventing scrub twice a day, often with Colgate, Crest.

32. Bottled water, chewing gun and skin moisturizers are mentioned in Paragraph 5 to\_\_\_\_\_

- [A]. reveal their impact on people's habits
- [B]. show the urgent need of daily necessities
- [C]. indicate their effect on people's buying power
- [D]. manifest the significant role of good habit

iii. Up until a few decades ago, our visions of the future were largely--though by no means uniformly--glowingly positive. Science and technology would cure all the ills of humanity, leading to lives of fulfillment and opportunity for all.

31. Our vision of the future used to be inspired by\_\_\_\_\_

- [A] our desire for lives of fulfillment
- [B] our faith in science and technology
- [C] our awareness of potential risks
- [D] our belief in equal opportunity

iv. Across generational lines, Americans continue to prize many of the same traditional milestones of a successful life, including getting married, having children, owning a home, and retiring in their sixties. But while young and old mostly agree on what constitutes the finish line of a fulfilling life, they offer strikingly different paths for reaching it.

36. One cross-generation mark of a successful life is\_\_\_\_\_.

- [A]. trying out different lifestyles      [B]. having a family with children  
[C]. working beyond retirement age    [D]. setting up a profitable business

## 不同场合句子理解方法：题干信息、位置句子、选项信息

### A. 题干上的信息：判断类型+分析主次

1. 结构特征：不完整的一个句子

2. 理解方法：判断类型--分析主次

A. 观点型：有具体例子，或 paragraph，或只问某事

B. 细节型：题干主干---问什么，考什么（目的、时间、程度、情态）

C. 解题型：考原因，考词义，考某句意思

3. 特征解析：

i. We can learn from paragraph 3 that\_\_\_\_\_.

ii. The author mentions the tollbooth collector to show that\_\_\_\_\_.

iii. According to this text, the competition law\_\_\_\_\_.

iv. Education in the age of automation should put more emphasis on\_\_\_\_\_.

v. If unable to calm down passengers, the railways may have to face\_\_\_\_\_.

vi. The author argues that importation of terminology intends to\_\_\_\_\_.

vii. The author holds/argues that the extension of London's Ulez will\_\_\_\_\_.

viii. According to Nancy, the office language has become\_\_\_\_\_.

ix. The author is optimistic *because/is partly(mainly) caused by/is owing to/due to*\_\_\_\_\_.

x. By saying "*spending of any sort became unfashionable*", the author means that\_\_\_\_\_.

### B. 文中的句子：本身和邻近句子关系

1. 理解句子三步：类型--分析---理解---关键词（主语---宾语---动词时态或情态）

2. 句子与句子之间关系（背景句---观点句---解释句--结论句）

i--2. With the content of papers secured for free, the publisher needs only find a market for its journal. Until this century, university libraries were not very price sensitive. Scientific publishers routinely report profit margins approaching 40% on their operations, at a time when the rest of the publishing industry is in an existential crisis.

3. The Dutch giant *Elsevier*, which claims to publish 25% of the scientific papers produced in the world, made profits of more than £900m last year, while UK universities alone spent more than £210m in 2016 to enable researchers to access their own publicly funded research; both figures seem to rise un-stoppably despite increasingly desperate efforts

to change them.

ii: Requiring companies to make gender the primary qualification for board membership will inevitably lead to less experienced private sector boards. That is exactly what happened when Norway adopted a nationwide corporate gender quota.

34. Norway's adoption of a nationwide corporate gender quota has led to \_\_\_\_

- [A] the underestimation of elite women's role. [B] the objection to female participation on boards.  
[C] the entry of unqualified candidates into the board. [D] the growing tension between labor & management.

iii. On a recent sunny day, 13,000 chickens roam over Larry Brown's 40 windswept acres in Shiner, Texas. Some rest in the shade of a parked car. Others drink water with the cows. This all seems random, but it's by design, part of what the \$6.1 billion U.S. egg industry bets will be its next big thing: climate-friendly eggs.

21. The climate-friendly eggs are produced \_\_\_\_

- A. at a considerably low cost B. at the demand of regular shoppers  
C. as a replacement for organic eggs D. on specially designed farms

### c. 选项上的信息：判断类型（句子/动宾/词组）+分析主次

i. 是句子：主语差异→谓语（时态或情态、或形容词、介词范围）→宾语差别

ii. 是动宾：确定动→判读宾的差异

iii. 是词组：确定介词→介词前的名词为核心

1. *By saying "spending of any sort became deeply unfashionable", the author suggests that \_\_\_\_.*

- A. collectors were no longer actively involved in art-market auctions  
B. people stopped every kind of spending and stayed away from galleries  
C. art collection as a fashion had lost its appeal to a great extent  
D. works of art in general had gone out of fashion

2. It is suggested in paragraph 1 that "*behavioural*" ads help advertisers to \_\_\_\_:

- [A] ease competition among themselves [B] lower their operational costs  
[C] avoid complaints from consumers [D] provide better online services

3. What is the text centered on?

- A. The effects of a program. B. The debates over a program.  
C. The process of a study. D. The transferability of a study.

4. To which of the following is Sverre Munck most likely to agree?

- A. A set ratio of women in a board is unreasonable.  
B. A reasonable quota for women at work needs to be set.

- C. A common principle should be followed by all companies.
- D. An inexperienced businessman is not subject to the new law.
5. The most appropriate *title* for this text could be \_\_\_\_
- A. Fluctuation of Art Prices                      B. Up-to-date Art Auctions
- C. Art Market in Decline                      D. Shifted Interest in Arts
6. In the first paragraph, Damien Hirst's sale was referred to as “*a last victory*” **because** \_\_\_\_.
- A. the art market had witnessed a succession of victories
- B. the auctioneer finally got the two pieces at the highest bids
- C. *Beautiful Inside My Head Forever* won over all masterpieces
- D. it was successfully made just before the world financial crisis

**注意：**如果在两个选项之间纠结，务必找出它们之间差异；如果看不出差异，两个选项谁和位置重复多，一般谁错！

## 两个句子之间转换原则：

**阅读理解 Part A 解题过程中做好两个句子对比：题干和位置；位置和选项**

1. 文中某句和位置重复信息过多一般不是位置；
2. 选项和文中某句重复信息过多一般不是答案

### 1. 两个句子转换：四换原则

#### A. 结构转换

**原文：** it is processing and aggregation, not the mere possession of bits that gives the data value.

**转换：** the value of data comes from the processing of it

#### B. 近义词转换

**例：** The real problem is that the parks have been chronically starved of funding. We conducted a comprehensive survey examining how U.S. residents view their national parks, and we found that Americans place a very high value on them-whether or not they actually visit them. The peer-reviewed economic survey of 700 U.S. taxpayers, conducted by mail and internet, also found that people would be willing to pay a significant amount of money to make sure the parks and their programs are kept intact. Some 81% of respondents said they would be willing to pay additional taxes for the next 10 years to avoid any cuts to the national parks.

28. According to paragraph 5, most respondents in the survey would\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. go to the national parks regularly.                      B. advocate a bigger budget for the national parks.

C. agree to pay extra for the national parks. D. support the national parks' recent reforms.

### C. 具体----指代

(it/this/they)或概括(复数名词、a/an+单数名词) -具体的人或物---指代转换

i. Come on--Everybody's doing it. That whispered message, half invitation and half forcing, is what most of us think of when we hear the words peer pressure. It usually leads to no good--drinking, drugs and casual sex. But in her new book *Join the Club*, Tina Rosenberg contends that peer pressure can also be a positive force through what she calls the social cure, in which organizations and officials use the power of group dynamics to help individuals improve their lives and possibly the world.

21. According to the first paragraph, peer pressure often emerges as \_\_\_\_.

- [A] a supplement to the social cure [B] a stimulus to group dynamics  
[C] an obstacle to school progress [D] a cause of undesirable behaviors

ii. 1. Will the European Union make it? The question would have sounded strange not long ago. Now even the project's greatest cheerleader's talk of a continent facing a "Bermuda triangle" of debt, population decline and lower growth.

2. As well as those chronic problems, the EU faces 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.

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

### D. 正反----反正

两个句子也可以进行：正话反说、反话正说之间转换

i. Americans should take steps to protect their digital privacy→→citizens' privacy is not effectively protected.

ii. The researches suggest that capuchin monkeys, like humans, are guided by social emotions. In the wild, they are a cooperative, group living species. Such cooperation is likely to be stable only when each animal feels it is not being cheated. Feelings of righteous indignation, it seems, are not the preserve of people alone. Refusing a lesser reward completely makes these feelings abundantly clear to other members of the group.

24. Dr. Brosnan and Dr. de Waal have eventually found in their study that the monkeys \_\_\_\_.

- [A] prefer grapes to cucumbers [B] can be taught to exchange things  
[C] will not be cooperative if feeling cheated [D] are unhappy when separated from others

iii. After all, four decades of evidence has now shown that corporations in Europe as the US are evading the meritocratic hiring and promotion of women to top position— no matter how much "soft pressure" is put upon them.

When women do break through to the summit of corporate power--as, for example, Sheryl Sandberg recently did at Facebook—they attract massive attention precisely because they remain the exception to the rule.

If appropriate public policies were in place to help all women—whether CEOs or their children’s caregivers—and all families, Sandberg would be no more newsworthy than any other highly capable person living in a more just society.

40. Women entering top management become headlines due to the lack of \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A]. more social justice                      [B]. massive media attention  
[C]. suitable public policies                [D]. greater “soft pressure”

## 2. 两个句子转换: 三不换原则

A. 时态不换: 过去时 (did/-ed/has done/had done); 现在时 (do/is doing); 将来时 (will/to do), 三种时态不可互换; 除非正话反说或反话正说, 时态可以转变, 但是关键词不换

B. 情态不换: may/might/seem/appear; /can/could/would/tend to, should/ought to/be supposed to/need

C. 关键词不换: 主要指句子上的主语部分的名词, 或宾语的名词

1: Indeed, there is something a little absurd in the state getting involved in the planning of such a fundamentally "grassroots", concept as community sports associations. If there is a role for government, it should really be getting involved in providing common goods--making sure there is space for playing fields and the money to pave tennis and netball courts, and encouraging the provision of all these activities in schools. But successive governments have presided over selling green spaces, squeezing money from local authorities and declining attention on sport in education. Instead of wordy, worthy strategies, future governments need to do more to provide the conditions for sport to thrive. Or at least not make them worse.

24. With regard to mass sport, the author holds that government should \_\_\_\_\_.

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

2. What the study doesn't measure is whether people are still doing work when they' re at home, whether it is household work or work brought home from the office. For many men, the end of the workday is a time to kick back. For women who stay home, they never leave the office. And for women who work outside the home, they often are playing catch-up-with-household tasks. With the blurring of roles, and the fact that the home front lags well behind the workplace in making adjustments for working women, it' s not surprising that women are more stressed at home.

23. The blurring of working women's roles refers to the fact that \_\_\_\_\_

- [A]. they are both bread winners and housewives [B]. their home is also a place for kicking back  
[C]. there is often much housework left behind [D]. it is difficult for them to leave their office



3: Many folks see *silver linings* to this slowdown. Potential home buyers would cheer for lower interest rates. Employers wouldn't mind a little fewer bubbles in the job market. Many consumers seem to have been influenced by stock-market swings, which investors now view as a necessary ingredient to a sustained boom. Diners might see an upside, too. Getting a table at Manhattan's hot new Alain Ducasse restaurant need to be impossible. Not anymore. For that, Greenspan & Co. may still be worth toasting.

34. Why can many people see "*silver linings*" to the economic slowdown?

- [A] They would benefit in certain ways. [B] The stock market shows signs of recovery.  
[C] Such a slowdown usually precedes a boom. [D] The purchasing power would be enhanced.

4: The purpose of editing the News of the World was not to promote reader understanding, to be fair in what was written or to betray any common humanity. It was to ruin lives in the quest for circulation and impact. Ms Brooks may or may not have had suspicions about how her journalists got their stories, but she asked no questions, gave no instructions-nor received traceable.

40. Which of the following is suggested in the last paragraph?

- (A) The quality of writings is of primary importance.  
(B) Common humanity is central to news reporting.  
(C) Moral awareness matters in editing a newspaper.  
(D) Journalists need stricter industrial regulations.

5. As the hacking trial concludes---finding guilty one ex-editor of the News of the World, Andy Coulson, for conspiring to hack phones, and finding the predecessor, Rebekah Brooks, innocent of the same charge--the wide dearth of integrity still stands. Journalists are known to have hacked the phones of up to 5,500 people. This is hacking on an industrial scale, as was acknowledged by Glenn Mulcaire, the man hired by the News of the World in 2001 to be the point person for phone hacking. Others await trial. This long story still unfolds.

37. It can be inferred from Paragraph 3 that\_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) Glenn Mulcaire may deny phone hacking as a crime.  
(B) more journalists may be found guilty of phone hacking.  
(C) Andy Coulson should be held innocent of the charge.  
(D) phone hacking will be accepted on certain occasions.

6: But on the general effectiveness of the social cure, Rosenberg is less persuasive. *Join the Club* is filled with too much irrelevant detail and not enough exploration of the social and biological factors that make peer pressure so powerful. The most glaring flaw of the social cure as it's presented here is that it doesn't work very well for very long.

***Rage Against the Haze*** failed once state funding was cut. Evidence that the ***Love Life*** program produces lasting changes is limited and mixed.

23. In the author's view, Rosenberg's book fails to \_\_\_\_\_

- [A]. adequately probe social and biological factors
- [B]. effectively evade the flaws of the social cure
- [C]. illustrate the functions of state funding
- [D]. produce a long-lasting social effect

7: States will be able to force more people to pay sales tax when they make online purchases under a Supreme Court decision Thursday that will leave shoppers with lighter wallets but is a big financial win for states.

36. The Supreme Court decision Thursday will \_\_\_\_\_

- A. better businesses' relations with states
- B. put most online business in a dilemma
- C. make more online shoppers pay sales tax
- D. forces some states to cut sales tax

8. Such a view would require a corresponding shift in the way US society today views fire, researchers say. For one thing, conversations about wildfires need to be more inclusive. Over the past decade, the focus has been on climate change--how the warming of the Earth from greenhouse gases is leading to conditions that worsen fires. While climate is a key element, Moritz says, it shouldn't come at the expense of the rest of the equation.

38. While admitting that climate is a key element, Moritz notes that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. public debates have not settled yet
- B. fire-fighting conditions are improving
- C. other factors should not be overlooked
- D. a shift in the view of fire has taken place

9. California plans to treat 35,000 acres of forest a year by 2020, and 60,000 by 2030 - financed from the proceeds of the state's emissions-permit auctions. That's only a small share of the total acreage that could benefit, about half a million acres in all, so it will be vital to prioritize areas at greatest risk of fire or drought.

29. What is essential to California's plan according to Paragraph 5?

- A. To handle the areas in serious danger first.
- B. To carry it out before the year of 2020.
- C. To perfect the emissions-permit auctions.
- D. To obtain enough financial support.

10. The authors of the paper are from different universities, and their findings are based on a study involving 147 students(who completed the project)at an unnamed private university. First generation was defined as not having a parent with a four-year college degree. The first-generation students(59.1 percent) were recipients of *Pell Grants*, a federal grant for undergraduates with financial need, while this was true only for 8.6 percent of the students with at least one parent with a four-year degree.

28 The study suggests that most first-generation students \_\_\_\_\_

- [A]. study at private universities
- [B]. are from single-parent families

[C]. are in need of financial support [D]. have failed their college

### 三. 英语段落理解能力

#### 一个段落结构特征:

1. 一个完整段落结构: 背景句→→主题句(句式较短、内容概括)→→解释句(句式较长、内容具体)---结论句

i. 背景句: 过去、例子、引言

ii. 观点句: 概括性信息; 位置--头两句或 But/However/Yet/While 引导句子

iii. 解释句: 间接解释---例子、数据、原因、引言; 直接解释---有 this, such, they, 同义词

A. 例子 (example, exemplify, case, study/research, survey, such as)或具体的人或事物

B. 引言 (quote, quotation)---一段话的引号信息都是解释, 引言反映都是观点

C. 数据 (figures/statistics/percentage)---数据作用解释观点或现象

D. 原因 (because/This is why...)

E. 同义: 和前一一句有同义词解释或有代词指代进行细节说明

iv. 结论句: 结尾句尾该段内容总结

2. 一个段落主题句的考法:

i. 明示法--题干有 paragraph---It can be inferred from the last paragraph that\_\_\_\_\_.

ii. 暗示法---题干出现具体的人或具体物

3. 一个段落细节(解释)句的考法:

i. The author contends that the extension of London's Ulez will\_\_\_\_\_.

ii. The practice of selecting so-called elite jurors prior to 1968 showed that\_\_\_\_\_.

4. 不同段落功能:

A. 第一段: 该段中心思想一般都和主题思想有关

B. 第二段: 该段一般为主题的原因或举例解释主题

C. 最后一段: 该段都为主题的结论---主题词+结论或影响/意义

#### 段落结构考法例子

i: It is no exaggeration to say that telecommunications bring huge benefits and great convenience to our daily life. For instance, telephone makes it possible for people in different places to talk to one another; and mobile phone and e-mail even brings us much more convenience by enabling us to communicate with others regardless of time and place. Furthermore, thanks to the rapid growth of telecommunications, business corporations and government officials can

manage their affairs far more efficiently through phone, fax, and on-line computer. It is an even more important information source for those research workers. Thus, we may say that modern life would be unimaginable without telecommunications.

ii. Thankfully, there are signs that this is already happening, with Gen Z seeking to learn from their millennial predecessors, even if parents and teachers tend to be still set in the degree mindset. Employers have long seen the advantages of hiring school leavers who often prove themselves to be more committed and loyal employees than graduates. Many too are seeing the advantages of scrapping a degree requirement for certain roles.

iii. By almost any measure, there is a boom in Internet-based instruction. In just a few years, 34 percent of American universities have begun offering some form of distance learning (DL), and among the larger schools, it's closer to 90 percent. If you doubt the popularity of the trend, you probably haven't heard of the University of Phoenix. It grants degrees entirely on the basis of online instruction. It enrolls 90,000 students, a statistic used to support its claim to be the largest private university in the country.

31. What is the most striking feature of the University of Phoenix?

- A) All its courses are offered online.      B) Its online courses are of the best quality.
- C) It boasts the largest number of students on campus.
- D) Anyone taking its online courses is sure to get a degree.

iv. **Today's CEO**, at least for major American firms, must have many more skills than simply being able to "run the company". CEOs must have a good sense of financial markets and maybe even how the company should trade in them. They also need better public relations skills than their predecessors, as the costs of even a minor slip-up can be significant. Then there's the fact that large American companies are much more globalized than ever before, with supply chains spread across a larger number of countries. To lead in that system requires knowledge that virtually all major American companies are beyond this.

27. Compared with their predecessors, today's CEOs are required to \_\_\_\_\_

- [A]. foster a stronger sense of teamwork      [B]. finance more research and development
- [C]. establish closer ties with tech companies      [D]. operate more globalized companies

v. 1. If the trade unionist Jimmy Hoffa were alive today, he would probably represent civil servant. When Hoffa's Teamsters were in their prime in 1960, only one in ten American government workers belonged to a union; now 36% do. In 2009 the number of unionists in America's public sector passed that of their fellow members in the private sector. In Britain, more than half of public-sector workers but only about 15% of private-sector ones are unionized.

2. There are three reasons for the public-sector unions' thriving. First, they can shut things down without suffering much in the way of consequences. Second, they are mostly bright and well-educated. A quarter of America's

public-sector workers have a university degree. Third, they now dominate left-of-centre politics. Some of their ties go back a long way. Britain's Labor Party,

36. It can be learned from the first paragraph that\_\_\_\_\_.

- [A]. Teamsters still have a large body of members.
- [B]. Jimmy Hoffa used to work as a civil servant.
- [C]. unions have enlarged their public-sector membership.
- [D]. the government has improved its relationship with unionists.

vi. “Many first-generation students struggle to navigate the middle-class culture of higher education, learn the rules of the game, and take advantage of college resources,” they write. And this becomes more of a problem when colleges don't talk about the class advantage and disadvantages of different groups of students. Because US colleges and universities seldom acknowledge how social class can affect students' educational experience, many first-generation students lack sight about why they are struggling.

30. We may infer from the last paragraph that\_\_\_\_\_

- [A]. universities often react the culture of the middle-class
- [B]. students are to blame for their lack of resources
- [C]. social class greatly helps enrich educational experiences
- [D]. colleges are partly responsible for the problem in question

### 连续段落结构特征

1. 连续段落结构特征：背景段---观点段---解释段--结论段

A. 背景段：过去、例子-----如果有背景段往往是第一段

B. 观点段：概括，较短，位置在前

C. 解释段：具体、较长、位置在后；往往是例子，数据，引言

D. 结论段：为最后一段，对主题结论性总结

2. 连续段落的问题提问方式：

i. 明示法--题干明显提示 *paragraph\_ and \_\_\_/the first two paragraphs/the last two paragraphs*;

ii. 暗示法--段落首句开始举例，说明和上一段有逻辑关系

3. 不同连续段落功能

A. 头两段（the first two paragraphs）--只看第一段：意思和文章中心思想(问题或现象)有关。

B. 如果考中间某两段（paragraph 5 and 6），一般都看第五段中心句

C. 最后两段（the last two paragraphs）---看倒数第二段首句，以及最后一段首句---意思是文章主题的结论或展望。

4. 连续段落考法：两种考法

A. We can learn from the first two paragraphs that \_\_\_\_\_.---考观点，只看观点段

B. We can learn from the first two paragraphs that dark patter \_\_\_\_\_. --考解释，只看解释段

段落理解理解精选精练

**1:** This slim volume is packed with tips to help wage slaves as well as lottery winners get the most "happiness bang for your buck." It seems most people would be better off if they could shorten their commutes to work, spend more time with friends and family and less of it watching television (something the average American spends a whopping two months a year doing, and is hardly jollier for it). Buying gifts or giving to charity is often more pleasurable than purchasing things for oneself, and luxuries are most enjoyable when they are consumed sparingly. This is apparently the reason MacDonald's restricts the availability of its popular McRib - a marketing trick that has turned the pork sandwich into an object of obsession.

23. Macrib is mentioned in paragraph 3 to show that \_\_\_\_\_

- [A]. consumers are sometimes irrational      [B]. popularity usually comes after quality  
[C]. marketing tricks are after effective      [D]. rarity generally increases pleasure

**2 :** Yes, new technology has been eating jobs forever, and always will. But there's been an acceleration. As Davidson notes: "In the 10 years ending in 2009, [U.S.] factories shed workers so fast that they erased almost all the gains of the previous 70 years; roughly one out of every three manufacturing jobs-about 6 million in total -disappeared."

23. The quotation in Paragraph 4 explains that \_\_\_\_\_

- [A]. gains of technology have been erased  
[B]. job opportunities are disappearing at a high speed  
[C]. factories are making much less money than before  
[D]. new jobs and services have been offered

**3 :** Intuition's special powers are unleashed only in certain circumstances. In one study participants completed a battery of eight tasks, including four that tapped reflective thinking (discerning rule comprehending vocabulary) and four that tapped intuition an creativity (generating new products or figures of speech). Then the rated the degree to which they had used intuition ("gut feelings," "my heart").Use of their gut hurt their performance on the first four tasks, as expected, and helped them on the rest. Sometimes the heart is smarter than the head.

38. What can we learn from the last paragraph?

- A. Intuition may affects reflective tasks.      B. Generating new products takes time  
C. Vocabulary comprehension needs creativity      D. Objective thinking may boost inventiveness

**4:** The financial hardship on individuals after a divorce can be extremely difficult, even more so when children are involved. The lack of permanency in relationships, jobs and family life may be the cause of a growing trend to keep a secret bank account hidden from a partner; in other words, an "escape fund".

Margaret's story is far from unique. She is a representative of a growing number of women in long-term relationships who are becoming protective of their own earnings.

23. Which inference can we make about Margaret?

- A. She is a unique woman.      B. She was once divorced.  
C. She is going to retire.      D. She has many children.

**5--1.** More Americans are opting to work well into retirement, a growing trend that threatens to upend the old workforce model.

2. One in three Americans who are at least 40 have, or plan to have a job in retirement to prepare for a longer life, according to a survey conducted by Harris Poll for TD Ameritrade. Even more surprising is that more than half of "unretirees"--those who plan to work in retirement or went back to work after retiring--said they would be employed in their later years even if they had enough money to settle down, the survey showed.

26. The survey conducted by Harris Poll indicates that \_\_\_\_\_

- A. over half of the retirees are physically fit for work  
B. the old workforce is as active as the younger one  
C. one in three Americans enjoy earlier retirement  
D. more Americans are willing to work in retirement

**6:** 5. The question "What happens when the wind doesn't blow or the sun doesn't shine?" has provided a quick put-down for skeptics. But a boost in the storage capacity of batteries is making their ability to keep power flowing around the clock more likely.

6. The advance is driven in part by vehicle manufacturers, who are placing big bets on battery-powered electric vehicles. Although electric cars are still a rarity on roads now, this massive investment could change the picture rapidly in coming years.

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

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

**7-2. Such an encouraging results** is not surprising. Scientists are increasingly seeking out visual artists to help them communicate their work to new audiences. “Artists help scientists reach a broader audience and make emotional connections that enhance learning.” One respondent said. “The experience is very liberating for me, as a scientist,” said another. “There’s often a visual aspect to my science that generating and publishing data does not convey.”

**3.** One example of how artists and scientists have together rocked the scenes came last month when the Sydney Symphony Orchestra performed a reworked version of Antonio Vivaldi’s The Four Seasons. They reimagined the 300-year-old score by injecting the latest climate prediction data for each season-provided by Monash University’s Climate Change Communication Research Hub. The performance was a creative call to action ahead of November’s Conference in Glasgow.

32. The reworked version of The Four Seasons is mentioned to show that \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] art can offer audiences easy access to science
- [B] science can help with the expression of emotions
- [C] public participation in science has a promising future
- [D] art is effective in facilitating scientific innovations

**8--6.** Is there some common factor that underlies these apparently contradictory developments? One idea is that teenage behavior is related to what researchers call "reward sensitivity. Decision-making always involves balancing rewards and risks, benefits and costs." Reward sensitivity" measures how much reward it takes to outweigh risk.

**7.** Teenagers are particularly sensitive to social rewards--winning the game, impressing a new friend, getting that boy to notice you. Reward sensitivity like pro-social behavior and risk-taking, seems to go up in adolescence and then down again as we age. Somehow, when you hit 30, the chance that something exciting and new will happen at that party just doesn't seem to outweigh the effort of getting up off the couch.

39. It can be learned from the last two paragraphs that teenagers \_\_\_\_\_

- A. over-stress their influence on others.
- B. care a lot about social recognition.
- C. become anxious about their future.
- D. endeavor to live a joyful life.

## 四. 理解阅读 part A 文章能力

### 考研阅读文章体裁

- 1. **议论文：** 问题（经济、社会、科技、文化、教育）---分析原因---解决途径或结论
- 2. **说明文：** 现象（经济、社会、科技、文化、教育）---阐述影响/意义---结论

### 考研阅读文章结构



1. 背景段---观点段---解释段---结论段

2. 观点段---解释段---结论段

### 阅读英语文章三步法

一. **第一步--找主题：**阅读第一段+第二段---判断逻辑---确定中心句；解释句（例子、原因、数据）---**研究中心句：**

1. **对象：**人---何事---状况---原因---结果

2. **对象：**何事---状况---原因---影响或解决---结果

二. **第二步--看结果：看最后一段：找结论：**

1. 主题（概念）---作者对此态度      2. 主题（问题）---作者对此解决      3. 主题词（现象）---作者对此影响

三. **第三步--浏览五题题干--来验证：**-题干问的和自己对主题判断是否一致

**示例 1：** Over the past century, all kinds of unfairness and discrimination have been condemned or made illegal. But one insidious form continues to thrive: alphabetism. This, for those as yet unaware of such a disadvantage, refers to discrimination against those whose surnames begin with a letter in the lower half of the alphabet.

It has long been known that a taxi firm called AAAA cars has a big advantage over Zodiac cars when customers thumb through their phone directories. Less well known is the advantage that Adam Abbott has in life over Zouml; Zysman. English names are fairly evenly spread between the halves of the alphabet. Yet a suspiciously large number of top people have surnames beginning with letters between A and K.

**示例 2：** When it comes to the slowing economy, *Ellen Spero isn't biting her nails just yet*. But the 47-year-old manicurist isn't cutting, filling or polishing as many nails as she'd like to, either. Most of her clients spend \$12 to \$50 weekly, but last month two longtime customers suddenly stopped showing up. Spero blames the softening economy. "I'm a good economic indicator," she says. "I provide a service that people can do without when they're concerned about saving some dollars." So Spero is downscaling, shopping at middlebrow Dillard's department store near her suburban Cleveland home, instead of Neiman Marcus. "I don't know if other clients are going to abandon me, too" she says.

Even before Alan Greenspan's admission that America's red-hot economy is cooling, lots of working folks had already seen signs of the slowdown themselves. From car dealerships to Gap outlets, sales have been lagging for months as shoppers temper their spending. For retailers, who last year took in 24 percent of their revenue between Thanksgiving and Christmas, the cautious approach is coming at a crucial time. Already, experts say, holiday sales are off 7 percent from last year's pace. But don't sound any alarms just yet. Consumers seem mildly concerned, not panicked, and many say they remain optimistic about the economy's long-term prospects, even as they do some modest

belt-tightening.

**示例 3: 1. It is true** that CEO pay has gone up--top ones may make 300 times the pay of typical workers on average, and since the mid-1970s CEO pay for large publicly traded American corporations has, by varying estimates, gone up by about 500%. The typical CEO of a top American corporation now makes about \$18.9 million a year.

**The best** model for understanding the growth of CEO pay is that of limited CEO talent in a world where business opportunities for the top firms are growing rapidly. The efforts of America's highest-earning 1% have been one of the more dynamic elements of the global economy. It's not popular to say, but one reason their pay has gone up so much is that CEOs really have upped their game relative to many other workers in the U.S. economy.

26. Which of the following has contributed to CEO pay rise?

- [A]. The growth in the number of corporations [B]. The general pay rise with a better economy
- [C]. Increased business opportunities for top firms
- [D]. Close cooperation among leading economies

**例 4 1.** A century ago, the immigrants from across the Atlantic included settlers and sojourners. Along with the many folks looking to make a permanent home in the United States came those who had no intention to stay, and 7million people arrived while about 2 million departed. About a quarter of all Italian immigrants, for example, eventually returned to Italy for good. They even had an affectionate nickname, “uccelli di passaggio,” birds of passage.

2. Today, we are much more rigid about immigrants. We divide newcomers into two categories: legal or illegal, good or bad. We hail them as Americans in the making, or our broken immigration system and the long political paralysis over how to fix it. We don't need more categories, but we need to change the way we think about categories. We need to look beyond strict definitions of legal and illegal. To start, we can recognize the new birds of passage, those living and thriving in the gray areas. We might then begin to solve our immigration challenges.

**例 5--1.** The concept of man versus machine is at least as old as the industrial revolution, but this phenomenon tends to be most acutely felt during economic downturns and fragile recoveries. And yet, it would be a mistake to think we are right now simply experiencing the painful side of a boom and bust cycle. Certain jobs have gone away for good, outmoded by machines. Since technology has such an insatiable appetite for eating up human jobs, this phenomenon will continue to restructure our economy in ways we can't immediately foresee.

When there is rapid improvement in the price and performance of technology, jobs that were once thought to be immune from automation suddenly become threatened. This argument has attracted a lot of attention, via the success of the book *Race Against the Machine*, by Erik Brynjolfsson and Andrew McAfee, who both hail from MIT's Center for Digital Business.

This is a powerful argument, and a scary one. And yet, John Hagel, author of *The Power of Pull* and other books, says Brynjolfsson and McAfee miss the reason why these jobs are so vulnerable to technology in the first place.

Hagel says we have designed jobs in the U. S. that tend to be “tightly scripted” and “highly standardized” ones that leave no room for “individual initiative or creativity.” In short, these are the types of jobs that machines can perform much better at than human beings. That is how we have put a giant target sign on the backs of American workers, Hagel says.

It's time to reinvent the formula for how work is conducted, since we are still relying on a very 20th century notion of work, Hagel says. In our rapidly changing economy, we more than ever need people in the workplace who can take initiative and exercise their imagination “to respond to unexpected events.” That's not something machines are good at. They are designed to perform very predictable activities.

As Hagel notes, Brynjolfsson and McAfee indeed touched on this point in their book. We need to reframe race against the machine as race with the machine. In other words, we need to look at the ways in which machines can augment human labor rather than replace it. So then the problem is not really about technology, but rather, “how do we innovate our institutions and our work practices?”

31. According to the first paragraph, economic downturns would \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] ease the competition of man vs. Machine      [B] highlight machines' threat to human jobs  
[C] provoke a painful technological revolution      [D] outmode our current economic structure

32. The authors of *Race Against the Machine* argue that \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] technology is diminishing man's job opportunities  
[B] automation is accelerating technological development  
[C] certain jobs will remain intact after automation  
[D] man will finally win the race against machine

33. Hagel argues that jobs in the U. S. are often \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] performed by innovative minds      [B] scripted with an individual style  
[C] standardized without a clear target      [D] designed against human creativity

34. According to the last paragraph, Brynjolfsson and McAfee discussed \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] the predictability of machine behavior in practice  
[B] the formula for how work is conducted efficiently  
[C] the ways machines replace human labor in modern times  
[D] the necessity of human involvement in the workplace

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

[A] How to Innovate Our Work Practices? [B] Machines will Replace Human Labor

[C] Can We Win the Race Against Machines? [D] Economic Downturns Stimulate Innovations

例 6: THE announcement on May 22nd by Istat, Italy's statistical body, that from October it would include drug trafficking, prostitution, and alcohol-and-tobacco smuggling in its economic-output numbers has generated a stream of sniggering headlines. To some, it smacks of 1987, when Italy started taking account of its shadow economy, the off-the-books business which makes up about a fifth of Italian GDP. As a result, the economy grew by 18% overnight, surging past Britain to be the West's fourth-largest economy. The event was hailed as il sorpass (the overtaking) and the source of much national joy.

In fact, then as now, Italy was merely one of the first countries to announce its compliance with international accounting standards. Reporting illegal economically productive activity in which all parties take part voluntarily is required under EU rules known as the European System of Accounts (ESA). But as the guidelines have not so far outlined how to measure drug deals and fake cigarettes, and as such things are by their nature difficult to gauge, few countries comply. That will change from this autumn, when an update of the ESA will refresh guidelines on calculating revenues from the seedier side of the economy.

Some countries already include dope and bootleg booze in their statistics: in the Netherlands, for example, cannabis sales may be counted as coffee-shop revenues. So the aim is to create greater comparability in the GDP figures of member states, in part because this is the basis on which EU funds are distributed. Though cocaine-fuelled GDP stats will in theory reduce the subsidies Italy is entitled to, it will at least push ever-so-closer to (though still very far from) meeting euro-zone rules on government indebtedness and deficits.

Insee, France's statistical body, estimates that the ESA's update will lead to an increase in French GDP of 3.2%--equivalent to a couple of years' growth at current rates. But little of that is due to an uptick in debauchery: the accounting rule update also reclassifies research and development as an investment rather than a cost.

Enrico Giovannini, a professor of economic statistics at the University of Rome and a former Istat president, quips that non-statisticians often suggest that measuring happiness and well-being is a tricky task. His response: "Have you ever tried to measure GDP?"

21. According to the author, Italy was justified in reporting illegal economic activities because \_\_\_\_.

- A. It followed suit after several other countries. B. Shadow economy accounted for a big share.  
C. It needed a way out of economic downturns. D. It complied with the EU's accounting rules.

22. Few countries take similar actions as Italy mainly because \_\_\_\_.

- A. The public frown at the moral consequences. B. The effects on economy will be negligible  
C. Illegal business deals are hard to measure. D. They will no longer be entitled to subsidies

23. It is implied in the text that ESA laid out relevant guidelines probably to \_\_\_\_
- A. Promote the economic development of member states
  - B. Reduce indebtedness and deficits of member states
  - C. Compare the economic statistics more precisely
  - D. Raise revenues from the shadow economy
24. What does Giovannini most probably mean by his response in the last paragraph?
- A. GDP measurement involves some complicated factors.
  - B. GDP measurement should take well-being into account.
  - C. It is a tricky game for non-statisticians to measure GDP
  - D. The non-statisticians are actually talking nonsense.
25. It can be learned from the text that \_\_\_\_
- A. Government are ashamed to report illegal economic activities.
  - B. Illegal economic activities remain to be quite productive
  - C. The public are against shadow economy's impact on GDP
  - D. Off-the-book business stimulates economic development

### 英语二常考主题

1. 科技类 : artificial intelligence; gene patenting; genetically-modified foods; bio-medical research; automation/computation; leakage of personal information/data; information technology/intelligence service ; computation/robots/automation...

-----科技现象：对人类影响（就业或生活）--作者态度：客观、谨慎

2. 经济类: economic decline/recession/depression; silver lining; financial crisis

-----经济问题：问题原因，以及解决或公众态度 ( hopeful/optimistic)

3. 文化类: common/popular culture; assimilation; town of culture; multicultural

-----文化的影响；一定是积极影响

4. 社会类 : gender discrimination/bias/prejudice; immigration; privacy; convenience food; acquisition/combination/merger; peer pressure; fast fashion; social media, newspaper

----社会问题：存在原因以及作者或公众问题态度

5. 教育类: formal education and formal/informal English; online education/instruction; distance learning; minority language; standardized tests;

---教育问题：存在原因以及带来的影响，和作者对此态度（肯定或否定）

6. 环境类：environmentally-friendly; global warming; plastic grass/fake grass/natural grass; pandemic/epidemic(health)

---环境问题：造成原因，带来后果，以及解决办法

## 五. 阅读 part A 做题思路：一个前提--三个关键；五不选+三优选

一个前提：掌握主题（对象+状况）

三个关键：

### 1. 分析问题：判断类型---分析主次

- A. 观点题---题干只出现了 paragraph 定位依据；或题干问到具体的人活物
- B. 细节题---题干“问何事”；考什么
- C. 解答题---题干问原因、词义、或引言含义

### 2. 确定位置（题干所指的概括、题干所指、题干的解释）

- A. 观点题---定位段落---确定中心句（段首，段中 but/however 之处）
- B. 细节题---何事在何段；考何处
- C. 解答题---事实在何处，紧相邻处为解释

### 3. 选择依据：---“四同一概括”

答案和位置有：同词、同义、同时、同情、和概括（范围大）

温馨提示：如果在两个选项纠结，找出两者差别--回看位置

- A. 主语和宾语不同（主语或动宾中的宾）
- B. 谓语动词差异性（意思，时态或情态）
- C. 介词引导或名词修饰的范围不同
- D. 如果两个选项都和位置有关，谁和位置重复多，谁错

## 五不选原则

- 1. will+do (must/indispensable/intend to/plan to)--不选
- 2. Has done(had done)-不选
- 3. 例子不选
- 4. 数据不选
- 5. 引言不选(除非引号里是专有名词)

## 三优选原则

1. 委婉性优选（may/possible/should/likely）
2. 主题词优选（选项带有主题词）
3. 概括性优选（关键词是复数名词或涉及到 economy/cost/financial, environment）

### 确定位置错误的原因：

- i. 题干关键信息没有抓住； ii. 题目类型没有判断对，比如：错把观点当细节

**A. Across generational lines**, Americans continue to prize many of the same traditional milestones of a successful life, including getting married, having children, owning a home, and retiring in their sixties. But while young and old mostly agree on what constitutes the finish line of a fulfilling life, they offer strikingly different paths for reaching it.

**36. One cross-generation mark of a successful life is \_\_\_\_.**

- [A]. trying out different lifestyles      [B]. having a family with children  
[C]. working beyond retirement age      [D]. setting up a profitable business

**B. What makes** the problem thornier is that the usual time-management techniques don't seem sufficient. The web's full of articles offering tips on making time to read: "Give up TV" or "Carry a book with you at all times". But in my experience, using such methods to free up the odd 30 minutes doesn't work. Sit down to read and the flywheel of work-related thoughts keeps spinning-or else you're so exhausted that a challenging book's the last thing you need. The modern mind, Tim Parks, a novelist and critic, writes, "is overwhelmingly inclined toward communication...It is not simply that one is interrupted; it is that one is actually inclined to interruption". Deep reading requires not just time, but a special kind of time which can't be obtained merely by becoming more efficient.

**31. The usual time-management techniques don't work because \_\_\_\_**

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

### 位置对，选错的原因：

- i. 没有抓住位置主要信息部分； ii. 忽视了位置语法意义（即动词时态、情态）

### 课堂强化阅读题

**1. Last year** marked the third year in a row of when Indonesia's bleak rate of deforestation has slowed in pace. One reason for the turnaround may be the country's antipoverty program.

**2. In 2007**, Indonesia started phasing in a program that gives money to its poorest residents under certain conditions, such as requiring people to keep kids in school or get regular medical care. Called conditional cash transfers or CCTs, these social assistance programs are designed to reduce inequality and break the cycle of poverty. They are already used in dozens of countries worldwide. In Indonesia, the program has provided enough food and medicine to substantially reduce severe growth problems among children.

**3. But** CCT programs don't generally consider effects on the environment. In fact, poverty alleviation and environmental protection are often viewed as conflicting goals, says Paul Ferraro.

**4. That's because** economic growth can be correlated with environmental degradation, while protecting the environment is sometimes correlated with greater poverty. However, those correlations don't prove cause and effect. The only previous study analyzing causality, based on an area in Mexico that had instituted CCTs, supported the traditional view. There, as people got more money, some of them may have more cleared land for cattle to raise for meat, Ferraro says.

**5. Such programs** do not have to negatively affect the environment, though. Ferraro wanted to see if Indonesia's poverty-alleviation program was affecting deforestation. Indonesia has the the third-largest area of tropical forest in the world and one of the highest deforestation rates.

**6. Ferraro analyzed** satellite data showing annual forest loss from 2008 to 2012--including during Indonesia's phase in of the antipoverty program--in 7,468 forested villages across 15 provinces and multiple islands. "We see that the program is associated with a 30 percent reduction in deforestation," Ferraro says.

**7. That's likely** because the rural poor are using the money as makeshift insurance policies against inclement weather, Ferraro says. Typically, if rains are delayed, people may clear land to plant more rice to supplement their harvests. With the CCTs, individuals instead can use the money to supplement their harvests.

**8. Whether this** research translates elsewhere is anybody's guess. Ferraro suggests their results may transfer to other parts of Asia, due to commonalities such as the importance of growing rice and market access. And regardless of transferability, the study shows that what's good for people may also be good for the environment, Ferraro says. Even if this program didn't reduce poverty, he says, "the value of the avoided deforestation just for carbon dioxide emissions alone is more than the program costs."

26. According to the first two paragraphs, CCT programs aim to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. facilitate health care reform                      B. help poor families get better off
- C. improve local education systems              D. lower deforestation rates

27. The study based on an area in Mexico is cited to show that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. cattle rearing has been a major means of livelihood for the poor



- B. CCT programs have helped preserve traditional lifestyles
- C. antipoverty efforts require the participation of local farmers
- D. economic growth tends to cause environmental degradation
28. In his study about Indonesia, Ferraro intends to find out \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. its acceptance level of CCTs                      B. its annual rate of poverty alleviation  
C. the relation of CCTs to its forest loss              D. the role of its forests in climate change
29. According to Ferraro, the CCT program in Indonesia is most valuable in that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. it will benefit other Asian countries              B. it will reduce regional inequality  
C. it can protect the environment                      D. it can boost grain production
30. What is the text centered on?  
A. The effects of a program.                              B. The debates over a program.  
C. The process of a study.                                D. The transferability of a study.

## 六. 考研英语（二）阅读 part A 常备考点

### I. 细节题：问+考

一. 题干特征：问到何事+考查细节（时间、情态、目的、程度、性质或其他动作）

二. 解题方法：判断何事在何段；再确定考什么和对应段落相关性

三. 考点详解

1. 考时间：题干考到 **was, is, will, has**\_\_\_\_. 判断问题对应段落，确定和题干时态一致句子

The author holds that the bills sponsored by Lewis and Benjamin will\_\_\_\_\_.

According to justice Anthony, the physical presence rule has\_\_\_\_\_.

2. 考情态--**may/might/can/could/should**\_\_判断问题对应段落，确定和题干情态一致句子

Benjamin Friedman argues that the economic recession may\_\_\_\_\_.

The author holds that small acquisition might\_\_\_\_\_.

3. 考目的-----**aim to/intend to/to/purpose** 判断问题对应段落，确定目的所在句，或 **will** 引导信息

Museums stopped exhibiting some of Gilardi's artworks **to** \_\_\_\_\_.

Khurana believes that the importation of terminology **aims to** \_\_\_\_\_

4. 考程度---**often/usually/commonly/mainly/partly** 判断问题对应段落，确定程度一致处

According to the first paragraph, the peer pressure often emerges as\_\_\_\_\_.

What is commonly regarded as the cause of grade inflation?

**5. 考性质---题干考到某个形容词，判断问题对应段落，确定和该形容词近义词所在句**

To ensure the future of mankind, it is crucial to \_\_\_\_.

Cortina holds that early exposure to computer science makes it easier to \_\_\_\_.

**6. 考动作---题干考到某个动词，判断问题对应段落，确定动作近义词所在句**

In the author's view, Rosenberg's book fails to \_\_\_\_.

**7. 只考物---问和考只涉及到事物，没有考查具体点，用其后 But/however 引导信息作答**

The author argues that this year's increase in the rail passengers fares \_\_\_\_.

It can be inferred that the "high-income threshold" in Australia \_\_\_\_.

**8. 考态度：确定对何物的态度，判断对其词语色彩描述**

A. 肯定乐观: approval, favorable, optimistic, supportive, affirmation--针对某个别现象

B. 批评怀疑: critical, disapproval, doubtful, skeptical, unfavorable--针对于政府行为

C. 客观谨慎: objective, cautious-----针对于科技问题

**9. 考 TRUE. 确定四个选项对应位置，注意比对，意思一致、时间、情态或范围一致****10. 考影响，题干有 effect，题干问到某事物有可能带来的多个影响，一般考后一个****细节题考点精选精练**

1. Justice Anthony Kennedy wrote that the previous decisions were flawed. "Each year the physical presence rule becomes further removed from economic reality and results in significant revenue losses to the States," he wrote in an opinion joined by four other justices. Kennedy wrote that the rule "limited states' ability to seek long-term prosperity and has prevented market participants from competing on an even playing field."

38. According to Justice Anthony Kennedy, the physical presence rule has \_\_\_\_

A. hindered economic development    B. brought prosperity to the country

C. harmed fair market competition    D. boosted growth in states revenue

2: States will be able to force more people to pay sales tax when they make online purchases under a Supreme Court decision Thursday that will leave shoppers with lighter wallets but is a big financial win for states.

36. The Supreme Court decision Thursday will \_\_\_\_

A. better businesses' relations with states    B. put most online business in a dilemma

C. make more online shoppers pay sales tax    D. forces some states to cut sales tax

3. Progressives often support diversity mandates as a path to equality and a way to level the playing field. But all too often such policies are an insincere form of virtue-signaling that benefits only the most privileged and does little to help average people.

A pair of bills sponsored by Massachusetts state Senator Jason Lewis and House Speaker Pro Tempore Haddad, to ensure "gender parity" on boards and commissions, provide a case in point.

31. The author believes that the bills sponsored by Lewis and Haddad will \_\_\_\_\_

- [A]. help little to reduce gender bias.      [B]. pose a threat to the state government.  
[C]. raise women's position in politics.      [D]. greatly broaden career options.

4. **Like other** investors, Mr Arnold's own business often depends on selling start-ups to tech companies, though he admits to mixed feelings about the result: "I think these things are good for me, if I put my selfish hat on. But are they good for the American economy? I don't know."

33. Paul Arnold is concerned that small acquisitions might \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. weaken big tech companies      B. worsen market competition  
C. harm the national economy      D. discourage start-up investors

5. But it is not just down to the government. While these measures would be welcome in the short term, we must face up to the fact that the existing £4.5bn programme of grants to fund new affordable housing, set to expire in 2015, is unlikely to be extended beyond then. The Labour party has recently announced that it will retain a large part of the coalition's spending plans if returns to power. The housing sector needs to accept that we are very unlikely to ever return to era of large-scale public grants. We need to adjust to this changing climate.

40. The author believes that after 2015, the government may \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A]. implement more policies to support housing  
[B]. review the need for large-scale public grants  
[C]. renew the affordable housing grants programme  
[D]. stop generous funding to the housing sector

6. **Unfortunately**, the polyurethane foam he used is inherently unstable. It's especially vulnerable to light damage, and by the mid-1990s, Gilardi's pumpkins, roses, and other figures were splitting and crumbling. Museums locked some of them away in the dark. So van Oosten and her colleagues worked to preserve Gilardi's sculptures. They infused some with stabilizing and consolidating chemicals. Van Oosten calls those chemicals "sunscreens" because their goal was to prevent further light damage and rebuild worn polymer fibers. She is proud that several sculptures have even gone on display again, albeit sometimes beneath protective cases.

23. Museums stopped exhibiting some of Gilardi's artworks to \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] keep them from hurting visitors      [B] duplicate them for future display  
[C] have their ingredients analyzed      [D] prevent them from further damage

7. These terms are also intended to infuse work with meaning-and, as Khurana points out, increase allegiance to the

firm." You have the importation of terminology that historically used to be associated with non-profit organizations and religious organizations: Terms like vision, values, passion, and purpose," said Khurana

33. Khurana believes that the importation of terminology aims to\_\_\_\_\_

- [A]. revive historical terms                      [B]. promote company image  
[C]. foster corporate cooperation              [D]. strengthen employee loyalty

**8:** Come on -Everybody's doing it. That whispered message, half invitation and half forcing, is what most of us think of when we hear the words peer pressure. It usually leads to no good-drinking, drugs and casual sex. But in her new book Join the Club, Tina Rosenberg contends that peer pressure can also be a positive force through what she calls the social cure, in which organizations and officials use the power of group dynamics to help individuals improve their lives and possibly the world.

21. According to the first paragraph, peer pressure often emerges as\_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] a supplement to the social cure                      [B] a stimulus to group dynamics  
[C] an obstacle to school progress                      [D] a cause of undesirable behaviors

**9. They should** start by discarding California's lame argument that exploring the contents of a smartphone--a vast storehouse of digital information is similar to say, going through a suspect's purse. The court has ruled that police don't violate the Fourth Amendment when they go through the wallet or pocketbook, of an arrestee without a warrant. But exploring one's smartphone is more like entering his or her home. A smartphone may contain an arrestee's reading history, financial history, medical history and comprehensive records of recent correspondence. The development of "cloud computing." meanwhile, has made that exploration so much the easier.

28. The author believes that exploring one's phone content is comparable to\_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] getting into one's residence.                      [B] handing one's historical records.  
[C] scanning one's correspondences.                      [D] going through one's wallet.

**10.** Why is that? To some extent the housing sector must shoulder the blame. We have not been good at communicating the real value that housing can contribute to economic growth. Then there is the scale of the typical housing project. It is hard to shove for attention among multibillion-pound infrastructure project, so it is inevitable that the attention is focused elsewhere. But perhaps the most significant reason is that the issue has always been so politically charged.

36. The author believes that the housing sector\_\_\_\_.

- [A]. has attracted much attention                      [B]. involves certain political factors  
[C]. shoulders too much responsibility                      [D]. has lost its real value in economy

**11.** When Microsoft bought task management app. Wunerlist and mobile calendar Sunrise in 2015, it picked up two newcomers that were attracting considerable buzz in Silicon Valley. Microsoft's own Office dominates the market for

"productivity" software, but the start-ups represented a new wave of technology designed from the ground up for the smartphone world.

2. Both apps, however, were later scrapped, after Microsoft said it had used their best features in its own products. Their teams of engineers stayed on, making them two of the many "acquihires" that the biggest companies have used to feed their insatiable hunger for tech talent.

31. What is **TRUE** about Wunderlist and Sunrise after their acquisitions?

- A. Their engineers were retained.                      B. Their market values declined.  
C. Their tech features improved.                      D. Their products were re-priced.

**12. So what does work?** Perhaps surprisingly, scheduling regular times for reading. You'd think this might fuel the efficiency mind-set, but in fact, Eberle notes, such ritualistic behaviour helps us "step outside time's flow" into "soul time". You could limit distractions by reading only physical books, or on single-purpose e-readers. "Carry a book with you at all times" can actually work, too-providing you dip in often enough, so that reading becomes the default state from which you temporarily surface to take care of business, before dropping back down. On a really good day, it no longer feels as if you're "making time to read," but just reading, and making time for everything else.

33. Eberle would agree that scheduling regular times for reading helps \_\_\_\_

- [A] encourage the efficiency mind-set                      [B] develop online reading habits  
[C] promote ritualistic reading                      [D] achieve immersive reading

**13.** "The Heart of the Matter," the just-released report by the American Academy of Arts and Sciences (AAAS), deserves praise for affirming the importance of the humanities and social sciences to the prosperity and security of liberal democracy in America. Regrettably, however, the report's failure to address the true nature of the crisis facing liberal education may cause more harm than good.

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

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

**14. Our ability to** mute our hard-wired reactions by pausing is what differentiates us from animals: doge 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] uncertain                      [C] optimistic                      [D] doubtful

**15.** Financial needs aren't the only culprit for the "unretirement" trend. Other reasons, according to the study, include personal fulfillment such as staying mentally fit, preventing boredom or avoiding depression

27. It can be inferred from Paragraph 3 that Americans tend to think that\_\_\_\_\_

- A. retirement may cause problems for them    B. boredom can be relieved after retirement  
C. the mental health of retirees is overlooked    D. “unretirement” contributes to the economy

16. Brexit is seen by some as an opportunity to reverse a recent trend towards the UK importing food. The country produces only about 60 per cent of the food it eats, down from almost three-quarters in the late 1980s. A move back to self-sufficiency, the argument goes, would boost the farming industry, political sovereignty and even the nations health, sounds great but how feasible is this vision?

26. Some people argue that food self-sufficiency in the UK would\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. a be hindered by its population growth    B. contribute to the nations well-being  
C. become a priority of the government    D. pose a challenge to its farming industry

## II. 解释题型---考解释（原因、词义、引言、影响）

一. 考点特征：问题问到某事的原因、词义或含义（**what/which**）

二. 解题方法：判断事物所在句子，其紧相邻为解释或说明，如果紧相邻为例子，跳过例子，再依据例子之后进行选择

三. 此类考点详解：

1. 原因（reason, why, because, owing to/due to., by\_\_\_、）---紧相邻句子为原因（注意考主要原因还是次要原因）
2. 引言（题干有“...”）；影响（effect）：--紧相邻句子为解释或选项带有主题为答案
3. 词义---紧相邻句子有其同义词或提示意思
3. 指代（It/this/they/these people,某个名词指代）---指代词**前**一句会有答案。

### 考点精选精练

i. In the weeks and months that followed Mr Hirst’s sale, *spending of any sort became deeply unfashionable*. In the art world collectors stayed away from galleries and salerooms. Sales of contemporary art fell by two-thirds, and in the most overheated sector—for Chinese contemporary art—they were down by nearly 90% in the year to November 2008. Within weeks the world’s two biggest auction houses, Sotheby’s and Christie’s, had to pay out nearly \$200m in guarantees to clients who had placed works for sale with them.

22. By saying “*spending of any sort became unfashionable*”, the author suggests that\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. collectors were no longer actively involved in art-market auctions  
B .people stopped every kind of spending and stayed away from galleries  
C. art collection as a fashion had lost its appeal to a great extent  
D .works of art in general had gone out of fashion

**ii:** As a former chairman and member of several remuneration committees, I support the move to a binding ‘say on pay’ vote, despite its difficulties. The market for chief executives has a number of inherent flaws which can be improved by regulation. There is a strong element of ‘winner take all’ behaviour in this market, just as for top athletes or musicians. If a board has good ones, it will want to keep them and keep them motivated.

**37.** The author is in favor of binding ‘say on pay’ vote because \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] the present recruit system for executives is not ideal
- [B] “winner takes all” behaviors should be encouraged
- [C] good executives are hard to get unless well paid
- [D] top executives behave just as athletes or musicians

**iii:** Scientific publishing has long been *a licence to print money*. Scientists need journals in which to publish their research, so they will supply the articles without monetary reward. Other scientists perform the specialised work of peer review also for free, because it is a central element in the acquisition of status and the production of scientific knowledge.

26. Scientific publishing is seen as “*a licence to print money*” partly because \_\_\_\_\_

- [A]. its funding has enjoyed a steady increase. [B]. its marketing strategy has been successful.
- [C]. its payment for peer review is reduced. [D]. its content acquisition costs nothing.

**iv.** Some growth stems from a commitment by governments and farsighted businesses to fund cleaner energy sources. But increasingly the story is about the **plummeting** prices of renewables, especially wind and solar. The cost of solar panels has dropped by 80 percent and the cost of wind turbines by close to one-third in the past eight years.

26. The word “**plummeting**”(Line 3, Para. 2) is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A]. stabilizing [B]. changing [C]. falling [D]. rising

**v.** Critically, another group was asked to spend a minute writing down reasons for their judgment, before giving the rating. Accuracy dropped dramatically. Ambady suspected that deliberation focused them on vivid but misleading cues, such as certain gestures or utterances, rather than letting the complex interplay of subtle signals form a holistic impression. She found similar interference when participants watched 15-second clips of pairs of people and judged whether they were strangers, friends, or dating partners.

37. In Ambady's study, rating accuracy dropped when participants \_\_\_\_\_

- A. gave the rating in limited time B. focused on specific details
- C. watched shorter video clips D. discussed with on another

### III. 主旨题---段落主旨

1. **题干特征：** 题干只有 paragraph, 或题目问到具体的人或物
2. **解题方法：** 判断对应段，分析段落结构（背景句--观点句--解释句）
3. **答案特征：** 对象+状况

#### 考点精选精练

**i. Buying gifts or** giving to charity is often more pleasurable than purchasing things for oneself, and luxuries are most enjoyable when they are consumed sparingly. This is apparently the reason MacDonald's restricts the availability of its popular McRib--a marketing trick that has turned the pork sandwich into an object of obsession.

23. Macrib is mentioned in paragraph 3 to show that \_\_\_\_\_

- [A]. consumers are sometimes irrational    [B]. popularity usually comes after quality  
[C]. marketing tricks are after effective    [D]. rarity generally increases pleasure

**ii.** The egg industry's push is the first major test of whether animal products from regenerative farms can become the next premium offering. In barely more than a decade, organic eggs went from being dismissed as a niche product in natural foods stores to being sold at Walmart. More recently there were similar doubts about probiotics and plant-based meats, but both have exploded into major supermarket categories. If the sustainable-egg roll out is successful, it could open the floodgates for regenerative beef, broccoli, and beyond.

23. The example of organic eggs is used in the Paragraph 4 to suggest \_\_\_\_\_

- A. the doubts to over natural foods    B. the setbacks in the eggs industry  
C. the potential of regenerative products    D. the promotional success of supermarkets

**iii. We're** fairly good at judging people based on first impression, thin slices of experience ranging from a glimpse of a photo to five-minute interaction, and deliberation can be not only extraneous but intrusive. In one study of the ability she dubbed "thin slicing," the late psychologist Nalini Ambady asked participants to watch silent 10-second video clips of professors and to rate the instructor's overall effectiveness. Their ratings correlated strongly with students' end-of-semester ratings. Another set of participants had count backward from 1, 000 by nines as they watched the clips, occupying their conscious working memory. Their ratings were just as accurate, demonstrating the intuitive nature of the social processing.

36. Nalini Ambady's study deals with \_\_\_\_\_

- A. instructor student interaction    B. the power of people's memory  
C. the reliability of first impressions    D. People's ability to influence others

**v.** Stratford-on-Avon, as we all know, has only one industry--William Shakespeare--but there are two distinctly separate



and increasingly hostile branches. There is the Royal Shakespeare Company (RSC), which presents superb productions of the plays at the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre on the Avon. And there are the townsmen who largely live off the tourists who come, not to see the plays, but to look at Anne Hathaway's Cottage, Shakespeare's birthplace and the other sights.

The worthy residents of Stratford doubt that the theatre adds a penny to their revenue. They frankly dislike the RSC's actors, them with their long hair and beards and sandals and noisiness. It's all deliciously ironic when you consider that Shakespeare, who earns their living, was himself an actor (with a beard) and did his share of noise-making.

26. From the first two Paragraphs, we learn that \_\_\_\_\_.

[A] the townsmen deny the RSC's contribution to the town's revenue

[B] the actors of the RSC imitate Shakespeare on and off stage

[C] the two branches of the RSC are not on good terms

[D] the townsmen earn little from tourism

vi. It is unlikely that Gen Z will be done with education at 18 or 21; they will need to be constantly up-skilling throughout their career to stay agile, relevant and employable. It has been estimated that this generation due to the pressures of technology, the wish for personal fulfilment and desire for diversity will work for 17 different employers over the course of their working life and have five different careers. Education, and not just knowledge gained on campus, will be a core part of Generation Z's career trajectory.

7. I have often heard old generations often talk about their degree(even if it was gained decades ago) in the present and personal tense. "I am a geographer or I am a classist." . Their sons or daughters would never say such a thing; it's as if they already know that their degree won't define them in the same way.

30. What can be concluded about Generation Z from the last two paragraphs?

[A] Lifelong learning will define them.

[B] They will make qualified educators.

[C] Degree will no longer appeal them.

[D] They will have a limited choice of jobs.

vii. 5. Sometimes that's worth making a change anyway. Peretti gives the example of Netflix discontinuing its DVD-mailing service to focus on streaming. "It was seen as blunder," he said. The move turned out to be foresighted. And if Peretti were in charge at the Times? "I wouldn't pick a year to end print," he said "I would raise prices and make it into more of a legacy product."

6. The most loyal customers would still get the product they favor, the idea goes, and they'd feel like they were helping sustain the quality of something they believe in. "So if you're overpaying for print, you could feel like you were helping," Peretti said. "Then increase it at a higher rate each year and essentially try to generate additional revenue."....

**38. It can be inferred from paragraphs 5 and 6 that a “legacy product” \_\_\_\_\_**

[A] helps restore the glory of former times [B] is meant for the most loyal customers

[C] will have the cost of printing reduced [D] expands the popularity of the paper

viii. **DeepMind** has almost apologized. The NHS trust has mended its ways. Further arrangements- and there may be many-between the NHS and DeepMind will be carefully scrutinised to ensure that all necessary permissions have been asked of patients and all unnecessary data has been cleaned. There are lessons about informed patient consent to learn. But privacy is not the only angle in this case and not even the most important. Ms Denham chose to concentrate the blame on the NHS trust, since under existing law it “controlled” the data and DeepMind merely “processed” it. But this distinction misses the point that it is processing and aggregation, not the mere possession of bits, that gives the data value.

33. The author argues in Paragraph 2 that \_\_\_\_\_.

[A]. privacy protection must be secured at all costs.

[B]. leaking patients' data is worse than selling it.

[C]. making profits from patients' data is illegal.

[D]. the value of data comes from the processing of it

ix. In the US, the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 has pushed most public companies to defer performance bonuses for senior executives by about a year, slightly helping reduce “short-termism.” In its latest survey of CEO pay, The Wall Street Journal finds that “a substantial part” of executive pay is now tied to performance.

Much more could be done to encourage “long-termism,” **such as** changes in the tax code and quicker disclosure of stock acquisitions. In France, shareholders who hold onto a company investment for at least two years can sometimes earn more voting rights in a company.

24. The US and France examples are used to illustrate \_\_\_\_\_.

A. the obstacles to preventing “short-termism”. B. the significance of long-term thinking.

C. the approaches to promoting “long-termism”. D. the prevalence of short-term thinking.

## IV. 主旨题----文章主旨

题干出现标志词++回答方法

1. 题干出现: title, main idea, mainly about, subject--用第一段+第二段头两句+最后一段首句信息来回答; 再用四题题干来验证自己的选择。

2. 题干问到某个人或作者 mostly agree----用主题词(在第一段)++态度作答(最后一段首句)

3. It can be inferred from this text that \_\_\_\_---用主题词（在第一段主题句里）++结论（最后一段首句）

4. 回答方法：对象（头两段）+状况（后面段落）

### 考点精选精练

**i: 第一段:** Last Thursday, the French Senate passed a digital services tax, which would impose an entirely new tax on large multinationals that provide digital services to consumers or users in France. Digital services include everything from providing a platform for selling goods and services online to targeting advertising based on user data, and the tax applies to gross revenue from such services. Many French politicians and media outlets have referred to this as a “GAFA tax,” meaning that it is designed to apply primarily to companies such as Google, Apple, Facebook and Amazon- in other words, multinational tech companies based in the United States.

36. The French Senate has passed a bill to \_\_\_\_\_

37. It can be learned from Paragraph 2 that the digital services tax \_\_\_\_\_

38. The countries adopting the unilateral measures share the opinion that \_\_\_\_\_

39. It can be learned from Para 5 that the OECD's current work \_\_\_\_\_

40. Which of the following might be the best **title** for this text?

[A]. France Is Confronted with Trade Sanctions      [B]. France leads the charge on Digital Tax

[C]. France Says "NO" to Tech Multinationals

[D]. France Demands a Role in the Digital Economy

**ii. In an essay entitled** “Making It in America”, the author Adam Davidson relates a joke from cotton about just how much a modern textile mill has been automated: The average mill only two employees today,” a man and a dog. The man is there to feed the dog, and the dog is there to keep the man away from the machines.”

**第二段:** Davidson’s article is one of a number of pieces that have recently appeared making the point that the reason we have such stubbornly high unemployment and declining middle-class incomes today is also because of the advances in both globalization and the information technology revolution, which are more rapidly than ever replacing labor with machines or foreign worker

**最后一段:** In a world where average is officially over, there are many things we need to do to support employment, but nothing would be more important than passing some kind of G.I.Bill for the 21st century that ensures that every American has access to post-high school education

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

[A] New Law Takes Effect

[B] Technology Goes Cheap

[C] Average Is Over

[D] Recession Is Bad

**iii 第一段** Rats and other animals need to be highly attuned to social signals from others so that they can identify friends to cooperate with and enemies to avoid. To find out if this extends to non-living beings, Loleh Quinn at the University of California, San Diego, and her colleagues tested whether rats can detect social signals from robotic rats.

**最后一段** : The finding shows how sensitive rats are to social cues, even when they come from basic robots. Similarly, children tend to treat robots as if they are fellow beings, even when they display only simple social signals. “We humans seem to be fascinated by robots, and it turns out other animals are too,” says Wiles.

25. It can be learned from the text that rats \_\_\_\_\_

- [A]. appear to be adaptable to new surroundings
- [B]. are more socially active than other animals
- [C]. behave differently from children in socializing
- [D]. are more sensitive to social cues than expected

**vi. 1. Homework** has never been terribly popular with students and even many parents, but in recent years it has been particularly scorned. School districts across the country, most recently Los Angeles Unified, are revising their thinking on this educational ritual. Unfortunately, L.A. Unified has produced an inflexible policy which mandates that with the exception of some advanced courses, homework may no longer count for more than 10% of a student's academic grade.

2. This rule is meant to address the difficulty that students from impoverished or chaotic homes might have in completing their homework. But the policy is unclear and contradictory. Certainly, no homework should be assigned that students cannot do without expensive equipment. But if the district is essentially giving a pass to students who do not do their homework because of complicated family lives, it is going riskily close to the implication that standards need to be lowered for poor children.

3. District administrators say that homework will still be a part of schooling: teachers are allowed to assign as much of it as they want. But with homework counting for no more than 10% of their grades, students can easily skip half their homework and see very little difference on their report cards. Some students might do well on state tests without completing their homework, but what about the students who performed well on the tests and did their homework? It is quite possible that the homework helped. Yet rather than empowering teachers to find what works best for their students, the policy imposes a flat, across-the-board rule.

4. At the same time, the policy addresses none of the truly thorny questions about homework. If the district finds homework to be unimportant to its students' academic achievement, it should move to reduce or eliminate the assignments, not make them count for almost nothing. Conversely, if homework matters, it should account for a significant portion of the grade. Meanwhile, this policy does nothing to ensure that the homework students are not

assigning more than they are willing to review and correct.

5. The homework rules should be put on hold while the school board, which is responsible for setting educational policy, looks into the matter and conducts public hearings. It is not too late for L.A. Unified to do homework right.

**21. It is implied in paragraph 1 that nowadays homework\_\_\_\_\_.**

- [A]. is receiving more criticism                      [B]. is no longer an educational ritual  
[C]. is not required for advanced courses      [D]. is gaining more preferences

**22. L.A.Unified has made the rule about homework mainly because poor students\_\_\_\_\_.**

- [A]. tend to have moderate expectations for their education  
[B]. have asked for a different educational standard  
[C]. may have problems finishing their homework  
[D]. have voiced their complaints about homework

**23. According to Paragraph 3, one problem with the policy is that it may\_\_\_\_\_.**

- [A]. discourage students from doing homework  
[B]. result in students' indifference to their report cards  
[C]. undermine the authority of state tests                      [D]. restrict teachers' power in education

**24. In Paragraph 4, a key question unanswered about homework is whether\_\_\_\_\_.**

- [A]. it should be eliminated                      [B]. it counts much in schooling  
[C]. it places extra burdens on teachers      [D]. it is important for grades

**25. A suitable title for this text could be\_\_\_\_\_.**

- [A]. Wrong Interpretation of an Educational Policy      [B]. A Welcomed Policy for Poor Students  
[C]. Thorny Questions about Homework                      [D]. A Faulty Approach to Homework

### 英语二阅读 part A 常考替换词

1. 增长: increase/grow/climb/jump=boost=enhance=advance=skyrocket=advance;
2. 下降: decline/decrease/slide/plummet/fall/drop
3. “地位”: status, rank, role, figure
4. “引起”: trigger, arouse, spark, lead to, result in, produce
5. “偏见”: bias=prejudice, discrimination, inequality/equality=disparity/parity
6. “组成”: constitute, include=range from...to..., consist of=be composed of...
7. “发布、颁布”: issue, release, distribute, launch, grant, award
8. “津贴、补贴”: benefit, grant, subsidy, budges, costs, financial/finance

9. “交易”: deal, trade, exchange, transaction
10. “能力”: ability, capability, potential, power
11. “结束”: fulfill, finish, accomplish, achieve, complete, vanish, perish, diminish
12. “语言”: verbally, language, words, lingual(mono-lingual, bilingual)
13. “精确”: accurate/accuracy, precise/precision
14. “以前”: previous, former/latter, prior to, pre==before→post-/after...
15. “加强, 促进”: promote, facilitate, enhance, reinforce, strengthen, add
16. “前景, 未来”: prospect, future, expectation, outlook
17. “顾客”: customer, client, consumer, guest
18. “暂停、延期”: suspend, put off, stop, postpone, delay
19. “信息”: information, message, data, figure, statistics
20. “公司”: enterprise, firm, company, corporation
21. “故意”: deliberately, intentionally, purposely, on/in purpose, at random
22. “冷漠”: indifferent, neutral, carefree, detached, cold
23. “抱怨”: complain, moan, groan==criticize/scorn
24. “吸引”: appeal, attract, fascinate, tempt, absorb
25. “对手”: rival, competitor, opponent/proponent, adversary, enemy
26. 谨慎: prudent, cautious, careful
27. 远离, 不再: no longer/no more, stay away from
28. 培养、养成: cultivate, develop, form
29. 表明/阐述: indicate, show, suggest, illustrate
30. 商业推广: commercial promotion/advertising
31. 激励措施: incentive, attractive offers
32. 支持/肯定: supportive/favorable/approval/positive
33. 批评/否定: critical/disapproval, negative; scornful
34. 怀疑: doubtful, skeptical, uncertain, dilemma, dubious
35. 女性: female, women, feminine---男性: male, men, masculine
36. 服装: clothes, garments
37. 经历: undergo, experience, weather, go through, witness
38. 景观: landscape=nature scene; scenery
39. 目的/打算: aim to/intend to/plan to/want to....

40. 萧条: recession, depression, decline, stagnation
41. 暂时: temporary----永久的: permanent, for ever, for good, eternal
42. 悖论/谬论/事与愿违: paradox, miss the original purpose
43. 忠实、忠诚: loyalty, allegiance, faithfulness
44. 要求/需求: require, demand, need
45. 调整/适应: adapt...to/adjust...to/acclimate/accommodate...to...
46. 必要性: essential, necessary, vital, indispensable
47. 激发、引发: trigger, spark, arouse, cause, lead to, result in
48. 健康: well being, health
49. 保留: stay on, retain, obtain
50. 并购/兼并: merge, acquire/acquisition; combine, consolidation
51. 易碎的: vulnerable, susceptible, weak, fragile, feeble
52. 监督: oversee, monitor, supervise,
53. 忽视: ignore, neglect, overlook, turn a blind eye to
- 54 人们: folks, people, individuals, citizens
55. 影响: affect, effect, influence, impact
56. 特征: characteristics, properties, feature, trait
57. 保护: protect=guard=safeguard=defend=shield
58. 生产: yield, produce, manufacture, generate, produce
59. 主张, 声明: claim=proclaim=remark=advocate=allegation=comment
60. 公平的: even, fair, just, impartial,
61. 解决: solve/solution/solvable; address, tackle, deal with=cope with--resolve
62. 灵活/僵硬的: flexible-----严厉的: rigid/tough
63. 复杂的: complex/complicated/sophisticated/intricate=beyond one's ability/capability
64. 违背: go against, violate, rebel, betray, deviate
65. 税收: tax, levy, tariff, duty, customs
66. 趋势/可能性: tend to/can/may
67. 合作性: cooperative, collaborative, joint; shared; cooperation, collaboration, ally, alliance
68. 经历: undergo, experience, witness, weather, go through
69. 繁荣的: prosperous, booming, flourishing, thriving
70. 限制: limit=restrict=constrict=discipline=confine=hold back=scale back=curb(遏制)

71. 谋生: earn one's living=make one's living=live off
72. 尊敬: worship=esteem=admire
73. 获得: gain=acquire=achieve=fetch=obtain=derive
74. 痛苦: misery(miserable)=suffering=pain=unpleasant=grief=grievance
75. 权力: power=authority=control=rule(统治)=dominance=influence(影响力)
76. 欺骗的/错误的: misleading=confusing=deceptive=unrealistic=false
77. 认为: argue=maintain=allege=insist=affirm=hold=think=suppose
78. 招收: enroll=employ=take on=enlist=draft(征募)sign up=enroll=hire=recruit=select(选拔)
79. 供给: supply=stock=provide=furnish=feed=provision
80. 全体人员: personnel=staff=crew=faculty(全体教员)=workers
81. 扩大: widen=broaden=enlarge=extend=expand=stretch
82. 完全地: completely=entirely=utterly=fully=thoroughly=absolutely=totally
83. 性格,品质: character=quality=personality=nature
84. 评估: analyze=evaluate=assess
85. 巨大的: giant=titanic=gigantic=immense=massive=enormous=huge=vast
86. 假冒,模仿: simulate=imitate=disguise=mock=forge
87. 鄙视: contempt=despise=scorn=look down upon
88. 退还, 回收: reclaim=refund=retrieve=withdraw
89. 活力的: energetic=robust=vigorous=brisk=dynamic
90. 声誉: reputation=celebrity=fame=prestige
91. 迅速的: swift=prompt=instant
92. 养育: nourish=nurture=rear=foster=raise
93. 遗传, 继承: inherit=heritage=legacy=successor
94. 传统的: conventional=traditional=orthodox=used to do
95. 损害: impair=damage=ruin=harm
96. 显然的: obvious=evident, transparent
97. 更新, 恢复: renovate=revive=refresh=regain=restore
98. 有效的: fruitful, effective, productive
99. 服装, 服饰: clothes, garments
100. 调整/适应: adapt..to/adjust...to/acclimate...to/accommodate...to...



## 2024 年考研英语（二）翻译精讲

### 一. 英语翻译评分标准

**第四档**（13—15 分）：很好地完成了试题规定任务。理解准确无误；表达通顺清楚；没有错译、漏译。

**第三档**（9—12 分）：基本完成了试题规定任务。理解基本准确；表达比较通顺；没有重大错译、漏译。

**第二档**（5—8 分）：未能按要求完成试题规定的任务。理解原文不够准确；表达欠通顺；有明显错译、漏译。

### 二. 翻译高分做题顺序

1. 熟悉翻译文章主题思想
2. 区分句子结构方法
3. 句子内部不同成分逻辑关系
4. 意思表述方式(每部分先主要意思，然后补上修饰意思，最后添加语法意义：时态、单复数、冠词)

### 三. 句子内部不同成分逻辑关系及语法特征

#### 1. 主语-----依据动词形式和位置，来确定主语（前最远的名词或代词）

名词	<p>1. Although we try our best, sometimes our <b>paintings</b> rarely turn out as originally planned.</p> <p>2. The virgin forest with richness and variety of trees was a precious resource in Virginia.</p> <p>3. Every child in Britain must by law receive the full time education from the age of 5 to 15. If <b>a child</b> fails to attend school, the school attendant will come to the house to find why, and if there is no good reason, parents will be prosecuted.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>翻译句子中的名词注意事项</b></p> <p>A. 有复数形式---需要翻译出来</p> <p>B. 有不定冠词---翻译成泛指</p> <p>C. 有定冠词+名词---翻译成：这或这些</p>
代词	<p>1. If <b>you</b> are surrounded by problems and cannot stop thinking about the past, <b>you</b> should try to focus on the present moment. <b>Many of us</b> are weighed down by the past or anxious about the future.</p> <p>2. One should learn to forgive.</p> <p>3. It is virtually impossible that one can master all vocabulary within one month.</p> <p>4. Now I, as the chairman of the Students' Union, am writing this letter to</p>

	commend my favorite novel.	
	<b>常考代词译法:</b>	
	A. you/ one---一般翻译成: 我们, 或人们, 或不翻译	
	B. It/this 单独使用, 并做形式主语, 先翻译后, 再翻译前	

## 2. 谓语—连接动作执行者和承受者

时态	<p>常见三个时态: 过去时, 现在时, 将来时:</p> <p>过去时, was/were--曾经; did/-ed--过/了;</p> <p>现在时: is/am/are--现如今</p> <p>将来时: will/would/shall+动词---将要, 会</p> <p>A. Human cloning was, is and will be illegal.</p> <p>B. I can pick a date from the past 53 years and know instantly where I was, what happened in the news and even the day of the week. I've been able to do this since I was four.</p>
语态	<p>英文被动语态 (be+过去分词) 翻译成中文主动语态:</p> <p><b>翻译成:</b>“受到, 遭到”或用“我们”引导</p> <p>A. Beethoven's habit of playing piano was hardly used by composers before him.</p> <p>B. Reform has been vigorously opposed, perhaps most egregiously in education.</p> <p>C. Each student must be helped to understand that English is significant and indispensable for their future career.</p>
语气	<p>常考虚拟语气形式以及翻译方式:</p> <p>1. Would/could/might do---翻译成: 打算, 会, 可能。。。</p> <p>2. Would have done: 曾经会</p> <p>3. Could/should have done: 原本。。。或翻译陈述的否定句</p> <p>A. Who <b>would have thought</b> that, globally, the IT industry produces about the same volumes of greenhouse gases as the world's airlines do--roughly 2 percent of all CO2 emissions?</p>

## 3. 宾语/表语—动作的承受者: 名词—代词—宾语从句—动名词—不定式

宾语/表语	<p>1. 宾语往往在动词后最近的名词或代词</p> <p>2. 确定好宾语, 宾语周围会有定语, 处理好定语和宾语关系。</p> <p>Monitoring is the first step on the road to reduction(节能减排)</p>
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## 4. 定语:

A. 位置特征: 名词周围的修饰词

B. 判断方法: 利用先判断动词---再确定关键名词或动名词---其周围词语即是定语

C. 表述方式: 先后再前, 由远及近原则

A. 形容词	When the new staff are predominantly young men or women fresh from postgraduate study, they largely define the norms of academic life.
B. 名词	<u>Life</u> education is the basis for success in the <u>knowledge</u> society
V+ing/-ed	A. This movement driven by powerful and diverse motivations built a nation out of a wilderness. B. Nowadays anyone applying for a research post has to have published the number of papers.
To+ do	A. There are two basic ways to see success. B. There are many things we need to do to buttress the employment. <b>注意: to do 的定语和目的状语的区分</b>
介词短语	A. Changes in the light, the limitations of your painting materials, and the lack of experience and technique mean that what you start out trying to achieve may not come to life the way that you expected. B. A big survey of Indian households in 2004 found that nearly 40% of emigrants had more than a high-school education.

## 5. 状语

1. 位置: 动词旁边; 句子结尾, 有时有介词引导

2. 修饰谓语动词:

3. 翻译中状语表述方式: 放在主谓之间表述

副词	动词旁边出现复习或修饰词, We agree with you completely. The number of English speakers expands further.
句尾介词引导的	<b>句子结构出现介词引导, 往往是状语</b> A. "Sustainability" has become a popular word these days.

## 五个成分理解方法

1. **找结构**：先确定好**谓语动词**，再确定其**主语和宾语**（有时没有宾语），最后再分析主谓宾分别修饰信息。
2. **想意思**：主谓宾意思，补上修饰意思，添加语法意义（时态、单复数、冠词）

## 四. 句子类型结构分析

### 先判断句子结构

1. **有标记**：确定句子分割部分标记（逗号、冒号、破折号、关系）--每部分不同成分逻辑关系---然后独立表述。

1. It is also the reason why when we try to describe music with words, all we can do is articulate our reactions to it, and not grasp music itself.

2. This story--tragic at the level of the laid off workers, happy at the level of the national work force--summarizes the work experience in America for centuries.

3. But **even as** the number of English speakers expands further there are signs that the global predominance of the language may fade within the foreseeable future.

2. **无标记**：确定动词（谓语动词、过去分词或现在分词、be 动词）--分析每个动词构成部分---独立表述

1. The need to produce goods and service in high quality previously thought it impossible to obtain in mass production will require the work force with high education and skills.

2. Traditionally, legal learning has been viewed in such institutions as the special preserve of lawyers, rather than a necessary part of the intellectual equipment of an educated person

## 不同具体类型，以及表述方式

简单句	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. <b>特征</b>：有一个谓语动词，或一个谓语有两个宾语</li><li>2. <b>理解</b>：先看动词--确定主语和宾语---再判断主语和宾语是否定语；谓语是否有状语</li><li>3. <b>表述</b>：先抓主干（主谓宾）--再处理好定语和状语；注意复数名词、谓语动词时态或被动翻译方式</li><li>4. <b>例子</b>： A. Countries still <u>trade</u> disproportionately <u>with</u> their geographic neighbors。 B. Every child in Britain must by law receive full-time education from the age of five to fifteen. C. That restraint in combination with the postwar confidence in the future made small,</li></ol>
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	efficient housing positively stylish.
定语从句	<p>1. 特征: 名词+that/which/who/where..</p> <p>2. 理解: 先理解主句, 再理解从句</p> <p>3. 表述: A. 从句在五个词之内, 提前用“的”引导; B. 从句超过 5 词以上, 另起一句</p> <p>4. 例子:</p> <p>A. While that may well be true, researchers have also recently found that interacting with strangers actually brings a boost in mood and feelings of belonging <b>that we didn't expect.</b></p> <p>B. They fear that the migration will deprive them of much-needed skilled workers <u><b>who could have taught in their universities and worked in their hospitals.</b></u></p> <p>C. Think about driving in a route <b>which is familiar.</b></p>
状语从句	<p>1. 特征: 一个完整句子出现两个意思, 常考 if, when, because ....</p> <p>2. 理解: 先找出主句, 再分析从句</p> <p>3. 表述: 先翻译主句, 再翻译从句</p> <p>4. 例子:</p> <p>A. You should try to focus on the present moment if you are surrounded by problems and can not stop thinking about the past.</p> <p>B. Insects would eat us up if birds failed to control them.</p>
宾语从句	<p>1. 特征: somebody/Something+动词+that....</p> <p>2. 理解: 先判断主句, 再理解从句</p> <p>3. 表述: 先翻译主句, 再翻译从句</p> <p>4. 例子</p> <p>A. A latest study released recently suggests that contrary to most surveys, individuals are more stressed at home than at work.</p> <p>B. The boy is convinced that if he reads enough, he can explore as many career paths as he likes.</p>
独立结构句子	<p>1. 特征: 一个完整句子有一部分信息是在名词旁边, 解释其内容或原因</p> <p>2. 理解: 先理解主句, 再补充说明从属信息</p> <p>3. 表述: 先翻译主干, 再重复某个名词++独立信息</p> <p>4. 例子:</p> <p>A. We should cherish today, the hope of tomorrow.</p>

B. Three Ds—death, debt, divorce---deliver works of art to the market.
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## 五. 翻译中词义把握能力

如果遇到词语自己表述影响表意，可以采取模糊翻译

**1. 副词:** 表示程度(特殊的副词: hardly, barely, scarcely, rarely=几乎不) --动词或形容词程度

In fact, creative problem-solving skills are incredibly useful in daily life, with which you are more likely to be able to find a solution when a problem arises.

**2. 形容词:** 结合词缀判断，如果无法判断，表示范围或色彩

A. People can share only the most flattering photos, the cream of their wit, style, beauty, intellect and lifestyle.

B. As it turns out, many people are actually perfectly willing to talk and may even be flattered to receive your attention.

**3. 名词:** 结合词缀判断，无法判断，主要用来指“人”、“物”、“方式、途径”等；并且上下文有提示！

In one series of studies, researchers instructed Chicago-area commuters using public transportation to strike up conversation with someone near them.

**4. 动词:** 结合词缀结构判断—如果无法判断，无需多停留下来思考其意思，可以将其理解为“影响，破坏，导致，体现，表明”等

Many everyday tasks take a surprising toll on the environment. A Google search can leak between 0.2 and 7.0 grams of CO<sub>2</sub>.

**5. 专有名词:**

Ted Ning recalls spending a confusing year selling insurance in the late 1990s. He'd been through the dot-com boom and burst, and desperate for a job, signed on with a Boulder agency.

**6. 英汉词义比较--词义依据上下文恰当判断；不熟悉宁可漏译，不要强译**

A. He reminds himself that not every lecture can be a Nobel winner; some will be less effective than others. Next is reconstruction, He analyzes the weak lecture, learning lessons, for the future about what works and what doesn't. Finally, there is perspective, which involves acknowledging that in the grand scheme of life, one lecture really doesn't matter.

**B. 词性:** 动词、名词、形容词、和副词---一般词性不同，意思有所不同

He reads so passionately that his parents have to **institute** a “no reading policy” at the dinner table.

**C. 词缀能力**

If we are serious about ensuring that our science is both meaningful and **reproducible**, we must ensure that our institutions encourage that kind of science

**D. 邻近句子解释**

Lots of studies have found that well-educated people from developing countries are particularly likely to emigrate. This "brain drain " has long bothered policymakers in poor countries, They fear that it hurts their economies, depriving them of much-needed skilled workers.

**六. 翻译必备小知识****1. 被动语态**

A. Nothing can be seen in the dark room.

B. He appeared in the room and was warmly welcomed by the audience.

**2. It be 过去分词+that...**

It is said that all matter possesses weight. =All matter is said to possess weight.

**3. It/This+be 形容词**

It's almost impossible to go through life without experiencing some kind of failure.

**4. of 结构**

A. Much of that time, however, this belief is false.

B. The sheer volume of available choice is enough to send shoppers into a state of information overload.

C. This book is not enough exploration of the social and biological factors.

**5. 插入语**

And supermarkets contain a lot of stuff. The average supermarket, according to the Food Marketing Institute, carries some 44,00 different items, and many carry tens of thousands more.

**6. By**

Monitoring is the first step on the road to reduction, but there is much to be done, and not just by big companies.

**7. According to/as to/as for/某人说**

A. "It was a really bad move because that's not my passion," says Ning, whose dilemma about the job translated, predictably, into a lack of sales.

B. According to scientists, human cloning was, is and will be illegal.

**8. Generally, basically, globally, traditionally**

A. Who would have thought that, globally, the IT industry produces about the same volumes of greenhouse gases as the world's airlines do--roughly 2 percent of all CO2 emissions?

**9. 并列关系---一个主语两个动作**

While producing large quantities of CO2, these computers emit a great deal of heat.

## 10. There be 句式

A. There is credible evidence that sport is heading for an indissoluble marriage with television.

## 七. 考研英语二翻译做题顺序

1. **熟悉主题**：熟读第一段判断主题
2. **区分结构**：分析句子结构（有标记区分法或无标记的动词法）
3. **表述意思**：每部分先表述主谓宾--再补修饰信息--再添加语法意义（复数、时态、冠词）
4. **修改润色**：词义是否合适、顺序是否恰当！
5. **誊写答案**：草稿纸翻译和润色之后，抄写到答题纸

## 英语二翻译真题讲评

**1. Who would** have thought that, globally, the IT industry produces about the same volume of greenhouse gases as the world's airlines do--roughly 2 percent of all CO<sub>2</sub> emissions?

Many everyday tasks take a surprising toll on the environment. A Google search can leak between 0.2 and 7.0 grams of CO<sub>2</sub>, depending on how many attempts are needed to get the “right” answer. To deliver results to its users quickly, then, Google has to maintain vast data centres around the world, packed with powerful computers. While producing large quantities of CO<sub>2</sub>, these computers emit a great deal of heat, so the centres need to be well air-conditioned, which uses even more energy.

However, Google and other big tech providers monitor their efficiency closely and make improvements. Monitoring is the first step on the road to reduction, but there is much more to be done, and not just by big companies.

**2. We tend to** think that friends and family members are our biggest source of connection, laughter and warmth. While that may well be true, researchers have also recently found that interacting with strangers actually brings a boost in mood and feelings of belonging that we didn't expect.

In one series of studies, researchers instructed Chicago-area commuters using public transportation to strike up conversation with someone near them. On average, participants who followed this instruction felt better than those who had been told to stand or sit in silence. The researchers also argued that when we shy away from casual interactions with strangers, it is often due to a misplaced anxiety that they might not want to talk to us. Much of that time, however, this belief is false. As it turns out, many people are actually perfectly willing to talk and may even be flattered to receive your attention.



## 近十年考研英语二翻译真题及参考范文

### 2014 年英语二翻译真题及答案

Most people would define optimism as endlessly happy, with a glass that's perpetually half full. But that's exactly the kind of false cheerfulness that positive psychologists wouldn't recommend. "Healthy optimism means being in touch with reality," says Tal Ben-Shahar, a Harvard professor. According to Ben-Shahar, realistic optimists are those who make the best of things that happen, but not those who believe everything happens for the best.

Ben-Shahar uses three optimistic exercisers. When he feels down--say, after giving a bad lecture, he grants himself permission to be human. He reminds himself that not every lecture can be a Nobel winner; some will be less effective than others. Next is reconstruction. He analyzes the weak lecture, learning lessons for the future about what works and what doesn't. Finally, there is perspective, which involves acknowledging that in the grand scheme of life, one lecture really doesn't matter.

#### 参考译文

大多数人都会把乐观主义定义为无尽的欢乐，就像一只总是装着半杯水的杯子。但那是乐观的心理学家们并不会推荐的一种虚假的快乐。哈佛大学的泰·本沙哈尔(Tal Ben Shahar)教授说，“健康的乐观主义意味着要活在现实之中。”根据 Tal Ben Shahar 的说法，真正的乐观主义者都是那些正视生活中所发生的事情，而不是盲目地认为生活中所发生的每件事都是最好的。

Tal Ben Shahar 采用三种保持乐观的练习方法。比如说，在一次糟糕的演讲之后，情绪低落，他会告诉自己这是人之常情；并提醒自己：并不是每一次演讲都可以达到**诺贝尔获奖者那样的演讲水平/并不是每次演讲都能获得成功**，总会有一些演讲效果差强人意。**接着分析总结**。他分析演讲不好的原因，为了将来更好的演讲，学习经验教训。**最后**，是看待问题的角度，意识到在人生宏伟计划中，一次演讲真的无足轻重。

### 2015 年英语二翻译真题及答案

Think about driving a route that's very familiar. It could be your commute to work, a trip into town or the way home. Whichever it is, you know every twist and turn like the back of your hand. On these sorts of trips it's easy to zone out from the actual driving and pay little attention to the passing scenery. The consequence is that you perceive that the trip has taken less time than it actually has.

This is the well-travelled road effect: people tend to underestimate the time it takes to travel a familiar route.

The effect is caused by the way we allocate our attention. When we travel down a well-known route, because we don't have to concentrate much, time seems to flow more quickly. 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. So we assume it was shorter.

#### 参考译文

设想一下，驱车行驶在一条非常熟悉的路上。它可能是每天上下班、去城里、或是回家的路。不管是哪一条路，对每一个转弯或角落都非常熟悉、了如指掌。在这样的路途中，很容易不专注于驾驶，几乎忽视了沿途中的景色。**如此一来**，会觉得路上所花的时间比实际要少。

这就是“熟悉路线效应”：人们往往会低估行驶在熟悉的路上所花费的时间。

这一效应由我们分配注意力的方式引起。当行驶在熟悉的路上时，由于我们不用太过集中精力，时间似乎飞逝而过。随后，我们回想行车旅程时，由于我们没有过多关注，所以对行程的印象也很模糊。因此，我们认为花费的时间会更短些。

## 2016 年英语二翻译真题及答案

The supermarket is designed to lure customers into spending as much time as possible within its doors. The reason for this is simple: The longer you stay in the store, the more stuff you'll see, and the more you'll buy. And supermarkets contain a lot of stuff. The average supermarket, according to the Food Marketing Institute, carries some 44,000 different items, and many carry tens of thousands more. The sheer volume of available choice is enough to send shoppers into a state of information overload.

According to brain-scan experiments, the demands of so much decision-making quickly become too much for us. After about 40 minutes of shopping, most people stop struggling to be rationally selective, and instead begin shopping emotionally--which is the point at which we accumulate the 50 percent of stuff in our cart that we never intended buying.

### 参考译文

超市的设计就是为了**吸引**顾客尽可能长时间的停留在**店中**。其原因很简单：顾客在店里停留的时间越长，看到的商品越多；而买的就会越多。很多超市拥有大量的商品**(供消费者选择)**。根据食品推广协会的调查，普通的超市大概有 44000 种不同的商品；还有很多超市出售的商品高达上万种。众多的选择足以让购物者面临各种信息，不堪重负。

根据脑部扫描实验发现，需要快速的做这么多决定就会让我们难以承受。**大部分顾客**在大约购物 40 分钟之后，就无法做出理性的选择，而会冲动购物。此时，在购物车里，我们已经装了一半原本就没打算购买的东西了。

## 2017 年英语二翻译真题及答案

My dream has always been to work somewhere in an area between fashion and publishing. Two years before graduating from secondary school, I took a sewing and design course, thinking that I would move on to a fashion design course. However, during that course I realised that I was not good enough in this area to compete with other creative personalities in the future, so I decided that it was not the right path for me.

Before applying for university, I told everyone that I would study journalism, because writing was, and still is, one of my favourite activities. But, to be absolutely honest, I said it, because I thought that fashion and me together was just a dream, I knew that no one could imagine me in the fashion industry at all! So I decided to look for some fashion-related courses that included writing. This is when I noticed the course “Fashion Media & Promotion.”

### 参考译文

我的梦想一直是在时尚设计和出版领域找寻一份工作。中学毕业的前两年，我选修了一门“缝纫和设计”课程，以为我会继续再学习一个时尚设计的课程。然而，就在课程的学习过程中，我意识到在这个领域将来无法与那些富于创新精神的精英们展开竞争。所以，**我断定这条路对我并不是正确的/这条路并不适合我。**

在我申请上大学之前，曾告诉所有人，我打算学习新闻学，因为写作无论是在过去，还是现在都是我最喜欢的事情之一。但是，说实话，当时这样说，是因为我以为从事时尚设计**与我而言**就是一个梦想。我知道根本没有人会相信我会进入时尚这一行。因此，我决定去寻找一些课程，既与时尚相关，又涉及写作。就在此时，我注意到了《时尚媒体与营销》这门课程。

### 2018 年英语二翻译真题及答案

A fifth grader gets a homework assignment to select his future career path from a list of occupations. He ticks “astronaut”, but quickly adds “scientist” to the list and selects it as well. The boy is convinced that if he reads enough, he can explore as many career paths as he likes. And so he reads everything from encyclopedias to science fiction novels. He reads so passionately that his parents have to institute a “no reading policy” at the dinner table.

That boy was Bill Gates, and he hasn’t stopped reading yet--not even after becoming one of the most successful people on the planet. Nowadays, his reading material has changed from science fiction and reference books recently, he revealed that he reads at least 50 nonfiction books a year. Gates chooses nonfiction titles because they explain how the world works. “Each book opens up new avenues of knowledge,” Gates says.

### 参考译文

有一位五年级的学生得到一份家庭作业，要他在一份职业列表中选出自己未来的职业道路。他勾选了“宇航员”，但是又迅速地把“科学家”添加到列表中，也勾选上了。这个男孩认为，如果他读足够多的书，就能探索自己喜欢的很多职业道路。因此，他**阅读每一种书籍/博览群书**，其中包括百科全书和科幻小说。他非常痴迷于读书，以至于他的父母不得不制定了在饭桌上“**禁止读书**”的**规定**。

那个男孩就是比尔·盖茨，他到现在依然没有停止阅读，即使他成为了世界上最成功的人之一也是如此。现在，他阅读的材料最近从科幻小说变成了参考书目；他**透露**自己每年阅读至少 50 本非小说类书籍。盖茨之所以选择此类**书籍**，是因为它们解释世界运转方式。盖茨说，“每本书都会打开探索知识的新道路。”

## 2019 年英语二翻译真题及答案

It is easy to underestimate English writer James Herriot. He had such a pleasant, readable style that one might think that anyone could imitate it. How many times have I heard people say, "I could write a book. I just haven't the time." Easily said. Not so easily done. James Herriot, contrary to popular opinion, did not find it easy in his early days of, as he put it, "having a go at the writing game".

While he obviously had an abundance of natural talent, the final, polished work that he gave to the world was the result of years of practising, re-writing and reading. Like the majority of authors, he had to suffer disappointments and rejections along the way, but these made him all the more determined to succeed. Everything he achieved in life was earned the hard way and his success in the literary field was no exception.

### 参考译文

英国作家詹姆斯·海里厄特（James Herriot）容易被人低估。他的作品风格欢快易懂，让人觉得谁都可以模仿。有多少次我都听人说：“我也能写书。我只是没那时间。”说起来轻巧，做起来就没有那么容易了。和一般人的想法相反，按 James Herriot 的话说，“玩写作这种游戏”之初，他可没觉得容易。

尽管他天分极高，但他最终呈现给世人的**最终的精湛之作**却是多年练习、重写和阅读的结果。跟大多数作家一样，他一路走来也不得不遭受了许多失望和被拒绝之苦，但这些更坚定了他要成功的决心。他一生的所有成就都是艰苦努力的结果，他在文学领域的成功也不例外。

## 2020 年英语二翻译真题及答案

It's almost impossible to go through life without experiencing some kind of failure. But the wonderful thing about failure is that it's entirely up to us to decide how to look at it.

We can choose to see failure as "the end of the world, " Or, we can look at failure as the incredible learning experience that it often is. Every time we fail at something, we can choose to look for the lesson we're meant to learn. These lessons are very important; they're how we grow, and how we keep from making that same mistake again. Failures stop us only if we let them.

Failure can also teach us things about ourselves that we would never have learned otherwise. For instance, failure can help you discover how strong a person you are. Failing at something can help you discover your truest friends, or help you find unexpected motivation to succeed.

### 参考译文

没有经历某种失败的人生几乎是不可能的。但是，失败的奇妙之处**就在于我们是如何看待它/取决于我们看待失败的方式**。

我们可能会将失败看作是“世界末日”。又或者，把失败看作是**难得**的学习经历，**事实上失败通常的确如此**。每当我们在某件事上失败时，可以选择从中汲取我们应该学习的教训。这些教训非常重要，他们教会我们如何成长，如何避免再次犯同样的错误。只有我们向失败低头时，失败才能阻止我们前进。

失败还可以教会我们认识自己，那是我们在**别的方面永远无法学习到的**。例如，失败可以帮助发现自己是一个多么坚强的人。失败可以帮助发现自己最真挚的朋友，或者帮助找到意想不到的成功动力。

## 2021 年英语二翻译真题及答案

We tend to think that friends and family members are our biggest source of connection, laughter and warmth. While that may well be true, researchers have also recently found that interacting with strangers actually brings a boost in mood and feelings of belonging that we didn't expect.

In one series of studies, researchers instructed Chicago-area commuters using public transportation to strike up conversation with someone near them. On average, participants who followed this instruction felt better than those who had been told to stand or sit in silence. The researchers also argued that when we shy away from casual interactions with strangers, it is often due to a misplaced anxiety that they might not want to talk to us. Much of that time, however, this belief is false. As it turns out, many people are actually perfectly willing to talk and may even be flattered to receive your attention.

### 参考译文

我们往往认为，朋友和家人是联系、欢笑和温暖的**最大来源**。这也许不错，但研究人员最近也发现，与陌生人交流不仅会带来情感提升和还能增强归属感，**这是我们原来没有想到的**。

在一系列研究中，研究人员要求使用公共交通的芝加哥地区通勤者们与身边的乘客攀谈。总体来说，遵从交谈指令的人感觉要好于默默站着或坐着的人。研究人员还认为，我们之所以回避与陌生人**闲聊**，常常是出于一种不必要的担心，以为他们可能不想跟我们说话。然而，这种想法很多时候是错的。事实表明，很多人其实非常乐意交谈，甚至会因为得到他人的关注而感到荣幸。

## 2022 年英语二翻译真题及答案

Although we try our best, sometimes our paintings rarely turn out as originally planned. Changes in the light, the limitations of your painting materials, and the lack of experience and technique mean that what you start out trying to achieve may not come to life the way that you expected. Although this can be frustrating and disappointing, it turns out that this can actually be good for you.

Unexpected result have two benefits: you pretty quickly learn to deal with disappointment and realise that when one door closes, another opens. You also quickly learn to adapt and come up with creative solutions to the problems the painting presents and thinking outside the box will become your second nature.

In fact, creative problem-solving skills are incredibly useful in daily life, with which you are more likely to be able to find a solution when a problem arises.

### 参考译文

尽管我们竭尽所能，但有时，我们的很多画作/绘画结果却很难能达到最初的效果（2分）。光线的变换，绘画原料的种种局限性，以及绘画经验和技巧的缺乏，（1分）这些都意味着，最初想达到的画作效果，可能并不会如期而至。（2分）尽管这可能会让人感到沮丧和失望，但其结果实际上对我们可能有益处的。（2分）

意想不到的结果有两大好处：（1分）第一是可以很快学会如何应对失望，并意识到当一扇门关闭的时候，另一扇门会向你敞开。（2分）第二个好处是，也很快学会适应并且想出创造性的措施来解决绘画中所出现的问题；（2分）进而跳出思维定式也将会成为自己的第二天性。（1分）

事实上，创造性的解决问题的技巧在日常生活中是非常有用的。（1分）当出现问题时，找到解决办法可能性更大（1分）。

## 2023 年英语二翻译真题及答案

In the late 18th century, William Wordsworth became famous for his poems about nature. And he was one of the founders of a movement called Romanticism, which celebrated the wonders of the natural world.

Poetry is powerful. Its energy and rhythm can capture a reader, transport them to another world and make them see things differently. Through carefully selected words and phrases, poems can be dramatic, funny, beautiful, moving and inspiring.

No one knows for sure when poetry began but it has been around for thousands of years, even before people could write. It was a way to tell stories and pass down history. It is closely related to song and even when written it is usually created to be performed out loud. Poems really come to life when they are recited. This can also help with understanding them too, because the rhythm and sounds of the words become clearer.

### 参考译文

18 世纪晚期，威廉·华兹华斯（William Wordsworth）因其有关自然的诗歌而闻名遐迩/闻名于世（1分）。他被称为浪漫主义运动创始人之一，该运动颂扬自然界的奇迹（2分）。

诗歌的力量是强大的（0.5分）。其能量和节奏可以吸引读者（0.5分），将他们带到另一个世界（0.5分），让他们以不同的方式看待事物（0.5分）。诗歌通过精心挑选词语（0.5分），可以是戏剧性的、有趣的、美丽的、感人的和鼓舞人心的（1.5分）。

尽管没有人确切地知道诗歌是何时开始的（0.5 分），但它已经大约有几千年的历史（0.5 分），甚至人们会写字之前就已经出现了//甚至于在文字出现之前（0.5 分）。诗歌是一种叙事和传承历史的手段（1 分），它和歌曲有着密切的关系（0.5 分）。即便是写出来的（0.5 分），但是它通常也是用于大声诵读（1 分）。诗歌通过诵读才有生命力，而诵读本身也有助于加深对诗歌的理解（2 分），因为在诵读过程中，诗歌的节律和单词发音愈加清晰（1.5 分）。

2024 年考研英语（二）英文写作精讲

一. 小、大作文考试形式:

47. Directions: Suppose you are invited by Professor Williams to give a presentation about Chinese culture to a group of international students. Write a reply/email/letter/notice to

- 1). accept the invitation, and
- 2). introduce the key points of your presentation.

You should write neatly on the ANSWER SHEET.

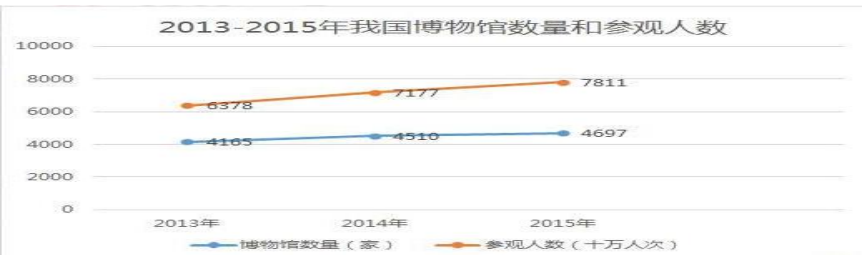
Do not sign you own name at the end of the letter, use “Li Ming ” instead.

Do not write the address .(10 points)

48. Directions: Write your essay on ANSWER SHEET. (15 points). You should

- 1) interpret the chart, and
- 2) give your comments.

You should write about 150 words on the ANSWER SHEET. (15 points)



二、英语二大，小作文评分标准:

第五档	很好地完成了试题规定的任务
A 节	◆ 包含所有内容要点;

(9-10)  B 节  (13-15 分)	◆ 使用丰富的语法结构和词汇  ◆ 语言自然流畅，语法错误极少；  ◆ 有效地采用了多种衔接手法，文字连贯，层次清晰；  ◆ <b>格式与语域恰当贴切。</b>  <b>总结：基本都在研究语言表述问题</b>
第四档  A 节  (7-8 分)  B 节  (10-12 分)	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>较好地完成了试题规定的任务。</b></p> ◆ 包含所有内容要点，允许漏掉一、两个次重点；  ◆ 使用较丰富的语法结构的词汇；  ◆ 语言基本准确，只有在试图使用较复杂结构或较高级词汇时有个别错误；  ◆ 采用适当的衔接手法，层次清晰，组织较严密；  ◆ 格式与语域较恰当。  <p style="text-align: center;"><b>对目标读者产生了预期的效果。</b></p>

**说明：**

1. 无论 A 节还是 B 节，高分作文要求：要点要全、词汇丰富、信息连贯、格式与语域
2. **A 节**作文的评分重点在于信息点的覆盖、内容组织、语言准确性、格式与语域的恰当、语法结构和词汇多样性。允许在作文中使用提示语中出现的个别关键词或词组。
3. **B 节**作文的评分重点在于内容的完整性、文章的组织连贯性、语法结构和词汇的多样性及语言的准确性。

**注意：**如书写较差，以致影响读者理解，将分数降低一个档次

**3. 写作要点要全**

小作文：**目的明确**、内容具体、语言礼貌

大作文：描述图画---分析内容---表达自己对此看法或选择

**4. 写作语域问题：**语言表达有**正式用语**和非正式用语；正式用语主要体现在写作，非正式用语体现在口头表达，具体差异性在于：

A. 语言结构：正式语言句式结构复杂；非正式语言句式结构简单

B. 词语选择：正式语言选词较为复杂；非正式语言选词较为简单

C. 语言表达：正式语言语言表达正式，不省略，必须是完整句子；非正式语言可以省略式，可以出现不完整句子！

**三. 英语作文必备好词语****1. 作文对象：**

A. 人们： people=individuals, folks.



B. 年轻人: youths, the young, young individuals

C. 青少年: adolescents=teenagers=teens=teenage children

D. 城乡居民: urban/rural **residents, inhabitants** in the city/countryside

## 2. 数量单位

A. 几个人: **a couple of** individuals---some, several

B. 许多人: Numerous/various individuals---many

C. 越来越多的人: Individuals in ever-mounting numbers

D. 大多数的人: Majorities of individuals/Overwhelming majorities of individuals

## 四、评分的主要标准

1. 语言: 语言正确, 拼写无误

2. 结构: 结构完整、思路清晰

3. 书写: 卷面整洁, 书写工整

## 五. 写作准备及过程

1. 学会审题: 类型--内容

A. 小作文: 书信、邮件、通知、备忘录; 目的--内容

B. 大作文: 动态型、静态型---主题词---数据原因

2. 熟悉思路: 结构与功能对应原则: 大小作文应三段式; 清楚三段功能

3. 背熟模板: 模板句活用原则: 不要死记模板, 学会记住些好句子, 灵活使用

4. 书写布局: 布局整体性、书写工整性。

## 2024 考研英语二小作文写作精讲

### 一. 近年英语二小作文考试类型

1. 2015---通知

2. 2016---祝贺+建议

3. 2017---感谢+汇报

4. 2018---道歉信

5. 2019---建议

6. 2020---推荐

7. 2021---邀请

8. 2022--通知

9. 2023--建议

10. 2024---推荐、邀请

英语二小作文常考四大类型：建议、邀请、通知、推荐等

## 二. 2024 年考研英语二小作文复习范围

1. 推荐

2. 邀请

3. 通知

4. 建议

5. 道歉信

6. 感谢信

7. 投诉信

8. 求职信++招聘信

9. 询问信+回复询问

10. 备忘录---考前一周再看

## 三. 英语二小作文出题形式

47. Directions: Suppose.... Write an email/a letter to...

1. 动词 1 (congratulate ) ....., and

2. 动词 2.....(give him suggestions)

*Do not sign your own name. Use "Li Ming" instead.*

或者

**Part A. 47.** Directions: *Suppose your university is going to host a summer camp for high school students. Write a notice to*

1). briefly introduce the camp activities, and

2). call for volunteers.

You should write about 100 words on the ANSWER SHEET. Do not use your name or the name of your university. Do

not write your address.(10 points)

#### 四. 英语二小作文概述

1. 字数要求: 100 words, 高分字数应写到 130 words.
2. 书写范围: 书信邮件 (letter/email); 通知 (notice); 备忘 (memo)
3. 布局书写: 布局工整、书写清晰。

#### 五、英语二小作文高分要求

##### 1. 内容要求

- A、第一段 (3 分) ---有明显目的---: 不要出现 “My name is Li Ming/ How time flies!”
- B. 第二段 (5 分) ---有三个方面---: 有完整句子, 句中有词组
- C. 第三段 (2 分) ----礼貌性语言--: 不要出现 “thank you very much, sorry again, best wishes...” 等如此口语式语言形式的表达。

##### 2. 语言规范:

- A. 选词要正式: 选词有中高级词汇, 不能大部分都是口语词汇,
- B. 表述要规范: 不要采用缩略式 (I' m writing--I am writing...)
- C. 内容要严谨: 写好目的--内容和结束语即可, 不要出现 My name is Li Ming/How time flies!/Thank you very much/sorry again/best wishes.

##### 3. 书写要清楚、布局要工整

- A. 书写: 字不要太大, 不要太小; 字与字之间间隔不要太远; 字的大小要统一
- B. 布局: 书信、邮件或通知格式要统一。

满足以上条件: 8 分以上

#### 六. 英语二小作文写作流程

小作文的评分重点在于信息点的覆盖、内容的组织、语言准确性、格式与语域的恰当。对语法结构和词汇多样性的要求将根据具体试题做调整。允许在作文中使用提示语出现的个别词或词组, 但使用提示语中出现过的句子将被扣分。

##### A. 小作文审题五点

1. 写作类型：并判断考查类型：书信？邮件？备忘录(memo)？还是通知(Notice)！？！
2. 基本信息：书写者（Li Ming; Students' Union），身份是什么，收信者？
3. 书写目的：确定写作目的？-----目的务必要明确
4. 书写内容：原因，建议，细节 details/arrangements（时间、地点、主题）！
5. 结束语言：第三段如何结束呢？--感激？盼望？希望？再次道歉？

## B. 小作文写作五步

### 1. 如何写称谓

有明确收信人：

- i. Dear..., -----写给平辈的人
- ii. Dear Prof. ....-----写给某教授的称谓：
- iii. Dear President:----写给校长
- iv. Dear Editor: -----写给编辑；也可以用 Dear Sir or Madam:

无明确收信人：

- i. Dear Sir or Madam:-----不明确收信人或机构
- iv. Dear My Friend,-----写给好朋友，没有提到名字

收信对象众多（诸如：给国际生、全班同学或俱乐部成员）：

Dear All,

### 2. 书写第一段：背景→→目的=2 句话

#### A. 背景写法：

- i. 高兴了解：I have learned with delight that you....currently. 写信者为对方做什么：建议信，推荐信，求职信，回复询问信
- ii. 高兴告诉你：I am exceedingly pleased to inform you that we/I ...currently. 请对方为写信者做什么—邀请信；询问信，感谢信，通知
- iii. 荣幸了解：It is my privilege to learn that you...currently.
- iv. 荣幸地告诉你：It is my privilege to inform you that we/I...currently.
- v. 遗憾告诉你：I am terribly sorry to inform you that I...currently. 投诉信、道歉信常用

通知背景---将 I--改为 we, am---are; my--our

#### B. 目的写法

书信和邮件目的：Today I, as one of the/your\_\_（复数名词）, am writing this letter/this email to\_\_.

通知目的：Today we, on behalf of the organizers, are writing this notice to\_\_\_\_\_

..., on behalf of the Students' Union, ....----给留学生写信

..., as one of your students, ....-----给教授/校长写信

### 3. 第二段写作结构：要点(原因、建议、细节或安排)+解释(,which...)

To begin with, ..., which is significant and indispensable for you/us. To continue, ..., which can facilitate broadening the horizon about it. Simultaneously/Meanwhile, ..., which is a must for it as well.

注意：第二段如果要写 **details/arrangements** 或介绍某个活动（内容：时间、地点、目的等

#### 第二段的第二种写法---投诉信

*To begin with*, when opening it, I found that it was broken, which is a great disappointment for me. *To continue*, I could not find the charger promised in ad, which is far from perfect. *As a result*, you are required to either give me a new one or refund me in full, which is a must for me as well.

### 4. 第三段客气礼貌话语=2 句话

#### A. 感激+盼望：投诉信，邀请信，感谢信，询问

I would appreciate it much if you could do me a favor as soon as possible, and I am looking forward to your prompt reply, hoping you everything goes well.

#### B. 希望+盼望：推荐信，通知，建议，回复询问

I do hope that you will find the information above conducive and practical, and feel free to contact me for the further information about it, hoping you everything goes well.

#### C. 道歉+希望：道歉信，拒绝信

I say apology to you for any inconvenience caused, and hope you can understand my situation and accept my apology, hoping you everything goes well.

### 5. 落款在右下角

Yours sincerely, ---给其他人

Li Ming

或

Students' Union---通知落款

注：小作文不需要写题目；不需要写时间、地址

## 2024 年考研英语二重点小作文

## 一. 推荐信：推荐人、推荐物

1. 书写内容：无论是推荐人还是物，都需要阐述推荐理由，并强调理由的重要性。

### 2. 出题形式--推荐物：

Directions: You are going to host a club reading session. Write an email of about 100 words

1. recommend a book to the club members, and

2. State reasons for your recommendations

You should write neatly on the ANSWER SHEET.

Do not sign your own name at the end of the email. Use "Li Ming" instead.

### 推荐话题：

A. 假如某些留学生打算学习汉语，推荐的学习方法

B. 假如有留学生打算来中国留学，推荐学习内容

### 3. 必备模板：

Dear \_\_\_\_,

**I have learned with delight** that you have a strong passion for \_\_\_\_ currently. Today I, as one of \_\_\_\_, am writing this email to recommend one of my favorite novels/cities/movies/festivals-- \_\_\_\_, and state a couple of reasons for it.

To begin with, \_\_\_\_, which is significant and significant for learning it. To continue, it embraces various customs and traditions, which can facilitate broadening our horizon about it. Simultaneously, it teaches us useful values or lessons as a good student or person, such as \_\_\_\_, which is a must for it as well.

I do hope that you will find my recommendation above conducive and practical, and feel free to contact me for the further information about it, hoping you everything goes well.

Yours sincerely,

Li Ming

### A. 关于物的内容写法：有关节日、城市、景点、书籍、影视

To begin with, there is a long history behind \_this festival\_, **which is significant and indispensable for learning it**. To continue, it embraces various traditions and customs concerned, which can facilitate broadening the horizon about it. Simultaneously, there are numerous delicious foods about it/there are numerous valuable **lessons** to be learned from it, **which is a must for it as well**.

### 2. 出题形式---推荐人：

Directions: Suppose your college is recruiting a member for a club. Write an email of about 100 words,

1. recommend your good friend to the club, and

2. state reasons for your recommendations.

You should write neatly on the ANSWER SHEET.

Do not sign your own name at the end of the email. Use "Li Ming" instead.

## 2. 必备模板

Dear Sir or Madam:

I have learned with delight that you are recruiting/you are in need of \_\_\_\_\_ currently. Today I, as one of the members, am writing this email to recommend my good friend--Jack and tell you his **qualifications** for it.

To begin with, he has always been a top student in his specialized area/he can speak English fluently/well, **which is significant and indispensable for this career**. To continue, he has participated in various extra-curricular activities to improve teamwork spirit/he has rich experience of doing this task, which can facilitate broadening the horizon about it. Simultaneously, he has abilities to face up to any challenge and conquer it, which is a must for it as well.

I do hope that you will find my recommendation above conducive and practical, and feel free to contact me for the further information about him, hoping you everything goes well.

Yours sincerely,

Li Ming

### B. 关于人的内容写法：推荐人、求职信、招聘志愿者、给某人建议

To begin with, he/I/you can speak English fluently, which is significant and indispensable for this career. To continue, he has **I/you have** rich experience of doing this task, which can facilitate broadening the horizon about it. Simultaneously, he has **I/you have** abilities to face up to any challenge and conquer it, which is a must for it as well.

## 二. 邀请信

1. 书写内容：邀请对方出席某个活动，告知对方该活动时间、地点、主题、或注意事项

2. 出题形式

**Directions:** Suppose you are organizing an online meeting. Write an email to Jack, an international student,

(1). invite him to participate, and

(2). tell him the **details/arrangements**.

Do not sign your own name at the end of the e-mail. Use "Li Ming" instead. Don't write your address.(10 points)

### 邀请常考重点话题：

A. 邀请留学生参加中外文化节（Sino-foreign Cultural Festival）

B. 邀请某专家参加某学术会议（symposium）或国际会议（international conference）

### 3. 必备模板：

Dear ....:/,

I am exceedingly pleased to inform you that we will hold\_\_\_\_\_ currently. Today I, on behalf of the Students' Union, am writing this email to invite you to attend it and tell you the details concerned.

To begin with, this activity will be held *in our auditorium/gym* at 6:30 p.m. next Friday evening, which is significant and indispensable for your attending. To continue, the topic of this activity is \_\_\_\_/there are various programs, ranging from *forums* to *experts' lectures* and to *celebrities' speech*\_\_, which can facilitate broadening the horizon about it. Simultaneously, you are supposed to dress formally, which is a must for it as well.

I would appreciate it much if you could accept our invitation without hesitation, and I am looking forward to your prompt reply, hoping you everything goes well.

Yours sincerely,

Li Ming

## 三. 通知

### 1. 评分细则+内容：

- a). 通知格式：总分为 3 分：抬头、落款、通知主题个 1 分（抬头为留学生、落款为学生会、主题为 Notice）
- b). 内容总分为 7 分，分为四个方面：时间、地点、活动内容和欢迎参加。其中时间、地点和活动内容每点 2 分，欢迎参加 1 分。

### 注意：

- a). 抬头可以包括/出现在通知正文的开头。
- b). 时间、地点应尽可能具体明确，不详细酌情扣除一半分值（即 1 分）

### 2. 出题形式：

Directions: *Suppose your university is going to host a summer camp for high school students. Write a notice to*

- 1). briefly introduce the camp activities, and
- 2). call for volunteers.

You should write about 100 words on the ANSWER SHEET. Do not use your name or the name of your university. Do not write your address.(10 points)

### 通知重点话题：

A. 关于留学生的某个活动，比如“汉语桥”演讲活动（Chinese Bridge）等



## B. 关于举办文化节 (Sino-foreign Cultural Festival) 活动

### 3. 必备模板

#### Notice

Dear All,

We are exceedingly pleased to inform you that we are going to hold \_\_\_\_\_ currently. Today we, on behalf of the organizers, are writing this notice to introduce this activity in brief and welcome you participate in it.

To begin with, this activity will be held in the auditorium at 7: 30 p.m. next Friday, which is significant and indispensable for you. To continue, there are various programs ranging from forums to celebrities' speech and to experts' lectures, which can facilitate broadening the horizon about it. Simultaneously, ***if you have a strong passion for it***, you are warmly welcome to attend it.

We do hope that you will find the information above conducive and practical, and feel free to contact us for the further message about it, hoping you everything goes well.

Students' Union

#### C. 关于细节内容写法：通知、邀请

To begin with, this activity will be held in the ***auditorium/gym*** at 6:30 p.m. next Friday, which is significant and indispensable for your attending it. To continue, ***the topic of this activity is about \_\_\_\_\_/there are various programs, ranging from forums to experts' lectures and to celebrities' speech***, which can facilitate broadening the horizon about it. Simultaneously, ***you are supposed to dress formally/if you have a strong passion for it, you are warmly welcome***, which is a must for it as well.

## 四. 建议信

1. 书写内容：就某个活动或事情提出自己的建议 (suggestions, proposals, tips, **advice**)

2. 出题形式：

Directions: Suppose ...is going to..... Write him/her a letter/an email to

1).   动词 1   (thank him/congratulate him), and

2). give him/her suggestions/tips/advice/proposals on how to .....

You should write about 100 words

Do not sign your name. Use "Li Ming" instead.

建议事宜举例：

A. 假如某些留学生(overseas students)打算学习汉语，你建议如何学？

B. 为想在中国找工作的留学生提建议

### 3. 参考模板

Dear .../:

I have learned with delight that you... currently. Today I, as one of your ..., am writing this letter/this email to \_\_\_ and offer you a couple of proposals on how to....

To begin with, you may as well \_\_\_, which is significant and indispensable for it. To continue, you are advised to..., which can facilitate broadening the horizon about it. Simultaneously, you are supposed to have abilities to face up to any challenge and conquer it, which is a must for it as well.

I do hope that you will find my tips above conducive and practical, and feel free to contact me for the further information about it, hoping you everything goes well.

Yours sincerely,

Li Ming

#### 关于建议内容写法：建议信

To begin with, you may as well work harder on it, which is significant and indispensable for it. To continue, you are advised to participate in various activities **concerned**, which can facilitate broadening the horizon about it. Simultaneously, you are supposed to have abilities to **face up to** any challenge and conquer it, which is a must for it as well.

## 五. 道歉信

1. 书写内容：因为不能参加某活动或不能赴约而道歉，务必阐述不能如约的理由。

2. 出题形式：

**Directions** : Suppose you have to cancel your travel plan and will not be able to visit professor Smith, write him an email to

1). apologize and explain the situation and

2). suggest a future meeting.

You should write about 100 words on the ANSWER SHEET. Do not use your own name; Use “Li Ming” instead.

Don't write your address.(10 points)

3. 写作模板：

Dear Prof. Smith:

I am terribly sorry to inform you that I fail to visit you currently. Today I, as one of your students, am writhing this email to say apology to you for it and suggest a future meeting ***at your earliest convenience***.

To start with, my teacher has assigned me a couple of tasks and required me to finish as soon as possible, which is significant and indispensable for me. To continue, it happens that I do not feel well these days, and doctors think it inadvisable that I have a long-distance journey. Simultaneously, because of the pandemic/epidemic--the Covid-19, we had better stay at home or can not attend social gatherings.

I apologize you for any inconvenience caused, and hope you can understand my situation and accept my apology, hoping you everything goes well.

Yours respectively,

Li Ming

## 六. 感谢信

1. 书写内容：务必阐述对方**具体**为自己做了什么而感谢；内容具体，不可笼统就是感谢！

2. 出题形式：

*Directions: Suppose you have just come back from the U.S. as a member of a Sino-American cultural exchange program. Write a letter to your American colleague to*

1). express your thanks for his/her warm reception;

2). welcome him/her to visit China in due course.

You should write about 100 words on ANSWER SHEET 2. Do not sign your own name at the end of the letter. Use “Zhang Wei” instead. Do not write your address. (10 points)

感谢事宜举例：

A. 参加一个国外文化交流项目，回国后，表示感谢

B. 参加外教所教课程结束之后，写一封邮件表示感谢

3. 必备模板：

Dear Sir or Madam:

I am exceedingly pleased to inform you that I \_\_\_\_\_ currently. Today I, as one of your \_\_\_\_\_, am writing this letter to express my gratitude for your warm reception and welcome you to visit me at your earliest convenience.

To begin with, you recommended me various local delicious foods, which is significant and indispensable for my visit. To continue, you introduced various local traditions and customs to us, which can facilitate broadening my horizon about it. Simultaneously, you helped me accomplish my task in language, which is a must for it as well.

I appreciate it much for your warm reception, and I am looking forward to visiting me soon, hoping you everything goes well.

Yours sincerely,

Zhang Wei

## 七. 求职信

**出题形式:** Directions: Suppose a company is going to recruit a position of ....in China Daily. Write a letter,

1. apply for it and
2. tell them your qualifications.

You should write about 100 words.

Do not sign your own name at the end of the letter. Use “Li Ming” instead.

### 应聘事宜举例

- A. 应聘（apply for）一个跨国公司（multinational）工作
- B. 应聘(apply for )某个国际会议做志愿者(volunteer)
- C. 为一个国际会议招聘志愿者(recruit volunteers for an international conference)

**参考模板:**

Dear Sir or Madam:

I have learned with delight that you are recruiting \_\_\_\_\_ currently. Today I, as one of the applicants/candidates, am writing this letter/this email to apply for it and tell you my qualifications for it.

To begin with, I have always been a top student in my specialized area/I can speak English fluently/well, which is significant and indispensable for my future career. To continue, I have participated in various extra-curricular activities to improve teamwork spirit/I have rich experience of doing this task, which can facilitate broadening the horizon about it. Simultaneously, I have abilities to face up to any challenge and conquer it, which is a must for it as well.

I would appreciate it much if my application were taken into your favorable account, and I am looking forward to your prompt reply, hoping you everything goes well.

Yours sincerely,

Li Ming

## 招聘信

**出题形式:** Directions: Suppose an international conference is going to be held in your university . Write a letter, recruiting volunteers and telling them qualifications for it.

You should write about 100 words.

Do not sign your own name at the end of the letter. Use “Li Ming” instead.

**C. 为一个国际会议招聘志愿者(recruit volunteers for an international conference)**

Dear All,

I am exceedingly pleased to inform you that we will hold an international conference in our university currently. Today I, as one of the organizers, am writing this letter/this email to recruit volunteers for it and tell you the qualifications for it.

To begin with, the volunteers had better speak English fluently, which is significant and indispensable for this conference's communication. To continue, you are advised to have rich experience of being volunteers, which can facilitate broadening your horizon about it. Simultaneously, the conference will be held in the auditorium on May, 1--3, 2022, which is a must for your attending as well.

I do hope that you will find the information above conducive and practical, and feel free to contact us for the further information about it, hoping you everything goes well.

Yours sincerely,

Li Ming

## 八. 备忘录

1. 书写内容: 务必阐述事情的细节 (details)或安排(arrangements):

2. 出题形式:

Directions: you are the president of a company. Write a **memo/report** to Percy Shelley, the vice president on the employee's training on computer:

The need to train the employees,

Detailed information, and

Ask him to write a plan.

You should write about 100 words on ANSWER SHEET 2. Do not sign you name in the memo. Use “Li Ming” instead.

3. 必备模板:

**To:** Percy Shelley, vice president

**From:** Li Ming, president

**Date:** Oct. 21<sup>st</sup>, 2021

**Subject:** Computer Training for the staff

As we know, computer training is a must for our company's development. We do need to make up a plan for it.

To begin with, this activity will be held in the auditorium at 6:00 am on Sunday. To continue, the focus of the training is to improve workers' computer skills. Simultaneously, you are advised to accomplish a plan for this training, ranging its programs to its requirements and to its arrangements.

In a word, computer training for the staff is significant and indispensable for our company's future development.

## 2024 年考研英语二大作文精讲

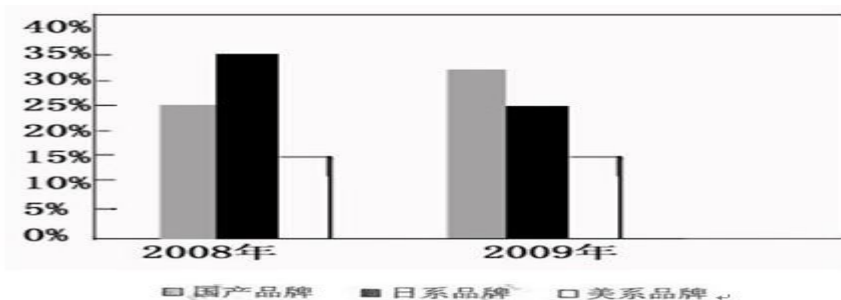
### 一. 大作文出题类型

48. Directions: Write an essay based on the chart below. In your writing, you should

1) interpret the **chart**, and

2) give your comments

You should write at least 150 words on the ANSWER SHEET(15points)



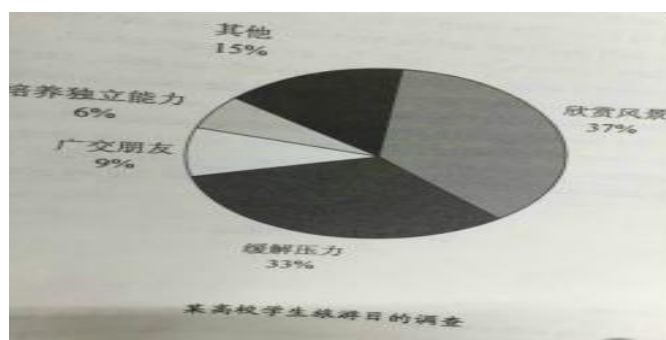
**Part B. 48. Directions:**

Write an essay based on the following chart. you should

1). interpret the chart and

2). give your comments.

You should write about 150 words on the ANSWER SHEET.(15 points).



## 二. 英语二大作文分类

### 动态数据作文

1. 动态标准：有年代变化
2. 数据形式：百分比(percent, %); 百万 (million=m); 十亿 (billion=bn)
3. 数据趋势：增加；下降；缓慢增长；或保持不变
4. 数据原因：需要自己分析原因；数据反映的是变化 (change)
5. 数据描写：先描写增长数据，再描写下降或缓慢增长数据；只描写开始年代和终点年代的数据，中间无需描写！
6. 动作时态：描写数据一般用过去时；或用完成时

### 静态数据作文

1. 静态标准：无年代变化
2. 数据形式：百分比 (percent, %)
3. 数据形式：有最大，中间或最小
4. 数据原因：有时图表中已经提供、有时需要自己分析。数据反映的是差异 (difference)
5. 数据描写：先描写最大数据，最后描写最小数据；如果数据过多，可以描写出主要数据或几组数据放在一个句子里描写---最少三个，最多六个
6. 动作时态：静态数据的时态只能用一般现在时描写。

注意：在开始写作前，务必判断好作文类型：动态和静态

## 三. 英语二大作文写作顺序

1. 判断主题：数据图表上方或下方的中文即为主题词，主题写法：
  - A. 关于谁+什么事（某市居民锻炼方式调查）
  - B. 期间+什么事（我国某市居民春节期间个人消费调查）
2. 确定类型：依据是否有年代，来确定作文为动态还是静态类型。
3. 注意书写：字体不要太大，不要太小；字与字之间距离紧促，大小一致。

## 四. 大作文评分细则

英语二大作文评分重点：内容的完整性、组织连贯性、语法结构及词汇多样性与语言准确性。内容试题要求分为三部分（图表描述、考生分析与评论），缺一不可。

- A. 第一部分（5 分）数据描写：主题句 2 分；数据描述 3 分

B. 第二部分（8 分）分析数据：主题句（2 分）；分析和数据相关因素（6 分，每点 2 分）

C. 第三部分（2 分）总结趋势：对数据趋势做出合理判断。

## 英语二大作文第一段写法

### 动态数据第一段：

What is demonstrated in the chart illustrates clearly that some remarkable change regarding \_\_主题词\_\_ has occurred during the period between\_\_ and\_\_. To be specific, the number of \_\_增长的方面\_\_ jumped up to amazingly\_\_ in\_\_ from roughly\_\_ in\_\_, while the number of \_\_下降或缓慢增长方面\_\_ witnessed a dramatic decline/witnessed a slow rise from approximately\_\_ to \_\_ over the same period. Meanwhile, it should be noticed that \_\_保持不变方面\_\_ stayed stable at \_\_数据\_\_% or so.

### 静态数据第一段：

What is demonstrated in the chart illustrates clearly that some noticeable difference regarding \_\_ has arisen. To be specific, \_\_\_\_, accounting for amazingly\_\_%, is the largest proportion/is the lion's share. The second largest one is given to \_\_. with roughly\_\_%, followed by \_\_, \_\_ and\_\_ which make up approximately\_\_%, \_\_% and \_\_% respectively.

## 英语二大作文第二段：

Simple as this chart seems, the primary reasons behind it are diverse. To begin with, ...(原因 1). Therefore, it is/they are widely popular with individuals in ever-mounting numbers. To continue, ....(原因 2). Thus, majorities of folks would award priority to choosing it/them. Simultaneously, it seems that\_\_ is one of the factors to spark this phenomenon.

### 第二段万能理由--放在原因 1、2 处：

1. ...brings huge benefits and great convenience to our daily life.
2. there is an obvious improvement in the infrastructure about it
3. There is an obvious improvement in economy and living standard.
4. \_\_can facilitate broadening the horizon about it.
5. it seems that its style is one of the factors to trigger this phenomenon.

## 英语二大作文第三段：



Overall, I do believe that this momentum about \_\_\_\_ (主题词) will be maintained. Although we are not sure what will come of this trend, at least it has a great and profound impact upon the lifestyle

### 英语二常见大作文主题汇总

1. 旅游类: travel, trip
2. 教育类: education, online and offline education, distance learning
3. 交流类: communication media(social network, Wechat, micro-blog)
4. 购物类: takeout; express; online shopping, traditional shopping
5. 阅读类: electronic books, paper books
6. 休闲类: ways of leisure: travel, reading, sports
7. 文化类: overseas students, cultural exchange, traditional culture/festivals

## 近十年考研英语二大小作文参考范文

### 2014 年英语二写作真题及范文

**Part A. 47. Directions:** Suppose you are going to study abroad and share an apartment with John, a local student.

Write him to email to

- 1). tell him about your living habits, and
- 2). ask for advice about living there.

You should write about 100 words on **ANSWER SHEET**. Do not use your own name, use “Li Ming” instead. Don’t write your address.(10 points)

### 参考范文

Dear John,

It is my privilege to inform you that I will study in your university and share an apartment with you next semester. Today I, as one of your future roommates, am writing this email to tell you a couple of my living habits and ask for advice about living there.

To begin with, I like doing sports and music, which is significant and indispensable for staying physically and mentally healthy. To continue, I tend to go to the library in my spare time, which can facilitate broadening my horizon about my knowledge. Simultaneously, I wonder if you can offer me a couple of proposals about how to adapt to the campus life, which is a must for my living as well.

I would appreciate it much if you could do me a favor as soon as possible, and I am looking forward to your

prompt reply, hoping you everything goes well.

Yours sincerely,

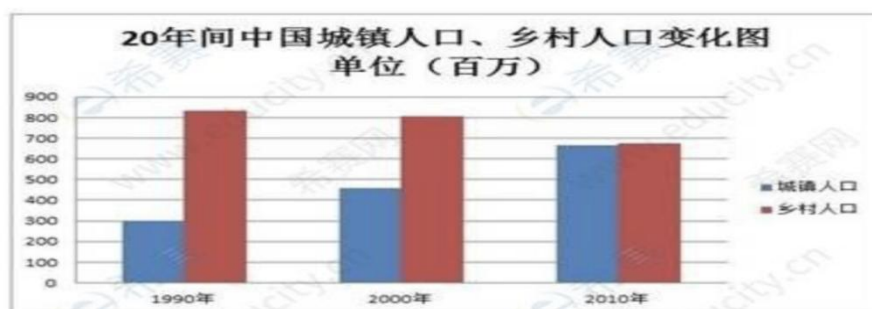
Li Ming

**Part B. 48. Directions:** Write your essay on ANSWER SHEET. (15 points) You should

1. interpret the chart, and

2. give your comments.

You should write about 150 words on the ANSWER SHEET. (15points)



### 参考范文

What is demonstrated in the chart illustrates clearly that some remarkable change regarding the number of urban and rural residents has occurred during the period between 1990 and 2010. To be specific, the number of urban residents jumped up to amazingly 680 million in 2010 from roughly 300 million in 1990, while the number of rural ones witnessed a dramatic decline from approximately 810 million to 670 million over the same period.

Simple as this chart seems, the primary reasons behind it are diverse. To begin with, there is an obvious improvement in the infrastructure in the city. Therefore, it is widely popular with individuals in ever-mounting numbers. To continue, there are more opportunities in the city than in the countryside, ranging from jobs to education. Thus, majorities of folks would award priority to staying in the city rather than in the country. Simultaneously, it seems that the lifestyle is one of the factors to trigger this phenomenon.

Overall, I do believe that this momentum about urban and rural population will be maintained. Although we are not sure what will come of this trend, at least it has a great and profound impact upon their own development.

## 2015 年英语二写作真题及范文

**Part A. 47. Directions:** Suppose your university is going to host a summer camp for high school students. Write a notice to

- 1). briefly introduce the camp activities, and
- 2). call for volunteers.

You should write about 100 words on the ANSWER SHEET. Do not use your name or the name of your university. Do not write your address.(10 points)

### 参考范文

#### Notice

Dear All,

It is our privilege to inform you that our university will hold a summer camp for high school students during this summer vacation. Today we, on behalf of the organizing committee, are writing this notice to introduce this activity in brief and call for some volunteers for it.

To begin with, this summer camp will be held in our university during the period between July, 5th and 15th. To continue, there are various programs, ranging from forums to experts' lectures and to celebrities' speeches, which can facilitate broadening their horizon about it. Simultaneously, if you have a strong passion for it, you are warmly welcome to participate in it.

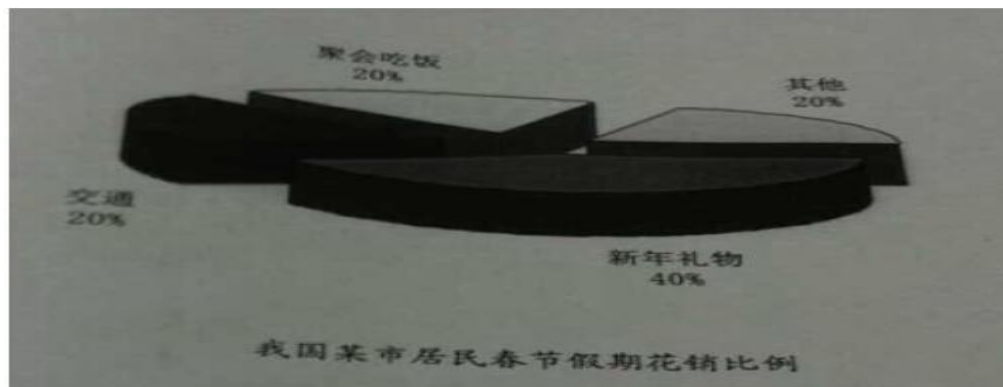
We do hope that you will find the information above conducive and practical, and feel free to contact us for the further message about it, hoping you everything goes well.

Students' Union

**Part B. 48. Directions:** Write an essay based on the following chart. In your writing, your should

- 1). interpret the chart, and
- 2). give your comment.

You should write about 150 words on the ANSWER SHEET.



### 参考范文

What is demonstrated in the chart illustrates clearly that some noticeable difference regarding personal spending/consumption during the Spring Festival has arisen. To be specific, buying gifts, accounting for amazingly 40%, is the largest proportion, followed by transport, gathering for dinners and others which make up approximately 20% respectively.

Simple as this chart seems, the primary reasons behind it are diverse. To begin with, giving gifts to relatives during the Spring Festival is traditional. Therefore, it is widely popular with individuals in ever-mounting numbers. To continue, going sight-seeing can facilitate broadening our horizon about the world. Thus, majorities of folks would award priority to spending more money on it. Simultaneously, it seems that gathering for dinners is one of the factors to trigger this phenomenon.

Overall, I do believe that this momentum about the consumption during the Spring Festival will be maintained. Although we are not sure what will come of this trend, at least it has a great and profound impact upon their lifestyle.

## 2016 年英语二写作真题及范文

**Part A: 47. Direction:** Suppose you won a translation contest and your friend Jack wrote an email to congratulate you, and ask advice on translation. Write him a reply to

- 1). thank him;
- 2). give your advice.

You should write neatly on the ANSWER SHEET. Do not sign your own name at the end of the letter, use “Li Ming” instead. Do not write the address. (10 point)

### 参考范文

Dear Jack,

It is my privilege to learn that you wrote to congratulate me on winning the translation contest and ask for advice about it currently. Today I, as one of good friends, am writing this reply to thank your congratulation and give you a couple of proposals about it.

To begin with, you may as well build up your vocabulary, which is significant and indispensable for a good translation. To continue, you are advised to participate in translation's practice, which can facilitate broadening your horizon about your translating. Simultaneously, you are supposed to grasp translation's skills, which is a must for you as well.

I do hope that you will find my tips above conducive and practical, and feel free to contact me for the further information about it, hoping you everything goes well.

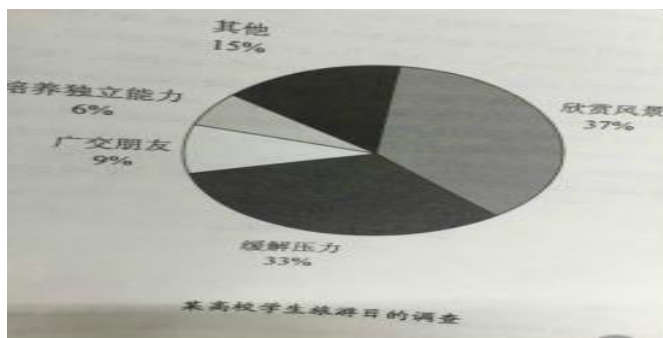
Yours sincerely,

Li Ming

**Part B. 48. Directions:** Write an essay based on the following chart. you should

- 1). interpret the chart and
- 2). give your comments.

You should write about 150 words on the ANSWER SHEET.(15 points).



### 参考范文

What is demonstrated in the chart illustrates clearly that some noticeable difference regarding the purposes of tourism among college students has arisen. To be specific, going sight-seeing, accounting for amazingly 37%, is the largest proportion. The second largest one is given to relieving the pressure with roughly 33%, followed by making friends, developing independence and others which make up approximately 9%, 6% and 15% respectively.

Simple as this chart seems, the primary reasons behind it are diverse. To begin with, tourism can make us enjoy beautiful scenery and facilitate broadening the horizon about the world. Therefore, it is widely popular with individuals in ever-mounting numbers. To continue, tourism is also one of the ways to relieve pressure from work or family. Thus, majorities of folks would award priority to choosing it. Simultaneously, it seems that making friends or developing independence is one of the factors to trigger this phenomenon.

Overall, I do believe that this momentum about tourism will be maintained. Although we are not sure what will come of this trend, at least it has a great and profound impact upon their lifestyle.

## 2017 年英语二写作真题及范文

**Part A. 47. Directions:** Suppose you are invited by Professor Williams to give a presentation about Chinese culture to a group of international students. Write a reply to

1. accept the invitation, and
- 2). introduce the key points of your presentation.

You should write neatly on the ANSWER SHEET. Do not sign your own name at the end of the letter, use “Li Ming” instead. Do not write the address. (10 points)

### 参考范文

Dear Prof. Williams:

It is my privilege to learn that you invite me to give a presentation about Chinese culture to numerous international students currently. Today I, on behalf of the Chinese students, am writing this reply to accept your invitation and introduce a couple of key points about it.

To begin with, I would like to introduce the origin of traditional festivals, which is significant and indispensable for understanding Chinese traditional culture. To continue, I intend to talk about some Chinese traditions and customs, which can facilitate broadening their horizon about it. Simultaneously, various delicious foods would be the last focus of my presentation, which is a must for knowing our culture as well.

I do hope that you will find my presentation above conducive and practical, and feel free to contact me for the further information about it, hoping you everything goes well.

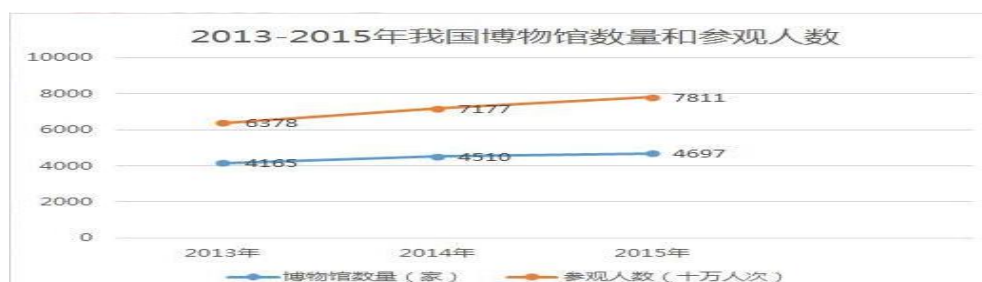
Yours respectfully,

Li Ming

**Part B. 48. Directions:** Write your essay on ANSWER SHEET. (15 points). You should

- 1) interpret the chart, and
- 2) give your comments.

You should write about 150 words on the ANSWER SHEET. (15points)



### 参考范文

What is demonstrated in the chart illustrates clearly that some remarkable change regarding the number of museums and visitors to them has occurred during the period between 2013 and 2015. To be specific, the number of visitors to museums jumped up to amazingly 781.1 million in 2015 from roughly 637.8 million in 2013, while the number of museums witnessed a slow rise from approximately 4165 to 4697 over the same period.

Simple as this chart seems, the primary reasons behind it are diverse. To begin with, going to museums can facilitate the public's horizon about their own culture and history. Therefore, it is widely popular with individuals in ever-mounting numbers. To continue, museum is a window to know the history and traditional culture. Thus, majorities of folks would award priority to choosing it. Simultaneously, it seems that better infrastructure in the museums is one of the factors to trigger this phenomenon.

Overall, I do believe that this momentum about visiting museum will be maintained. Although we are not sure what will come of this trend, at least it has a great and profound impact upon their lifestyle.

## 2018 年英语二写作真题及范文

**Part A. 47. Directions :** *Suppose you have to cancel your travel plan and will not be able to visit professor Smith, write him an email to*

- 1). apologize and explain the situation and
- 2). suggest a future meeting.

You should write about 100 words on the ANSWER SHEET.

Do not use your own name; Use "Li Ming" instead. Don't write your address.(10 points)

### 参考范文

Dear Prof. Smith:

I am terribly sorry to inform you that I have no option but to call off my travel plan and fail to visit you currently. Today I, as one of your students, am writhing this email to say apology to you for it and suggest a future meeting at your earliest convenience.

To start with, my teacher has assigned me a couple of tasks and required me to accomplish them as soon as possible, which are significant and indispensable for my study. To continue, it happens that I do not feel well these days, and doctors think it inadvisable that I have a long-distance journey. Simultaneously, it is because of the pandemic--covid-19 that we had better stay at home and avoid social contact.

I apologize you for any inconvenience caused, and I am looking forward to seeing you soon, hoping you everything goes well.

Yours respectfully,

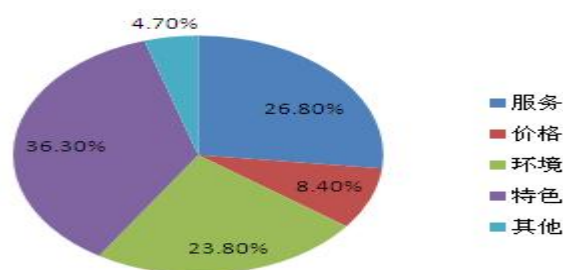
Li Ming

**Part B. 48. Directions :** Write an essay based on the chart below. In your writing , you should

- 1). interpret the chart, and
- 2). give your comments

You should write about 150 words on the ANSWER SHEET.(15 points)

**2017 年某市消费者选择餐厅时的关注因素**



### 参考范文

What is demonstrated in the chart illustrates clearly that some noticeable difference regarding choosing restaurants has arisen. To be specific, features, accounting for amazingly 36.3%, is the largest proportion. The second largest one is given to service with roughly 26.8%, followed by environment, price and others which make up approximately 23.8%, 8.4% and 4.7% respectively.

Simple as this chart seems, the primary reasons behind it are diverse. To begin with, there are various features in a restaurant. Therefore, they are widely popular with individuals in ever-mounting numbers. To continue, a good restaurant can offer satisfactory services and bring huge convenience to consumers. Thus, majorities of folks would award priority to choosing them. Simultaneously, it seems that price or environment is one of the factors to choose restaurants.

Overall, I do believe that this momentum about choosing restaurant will be maintained. Although we are not sure what will come of this trend, at least it has a great and profound impact upon their lifestyle.

## 2019 年英语二写作真题及范文

**Part A. 47. Directions:** 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 arrangements.

You should write about 100 words on the ANSWER SHEET. Do not use your own name. Use "Li Ming" instead (10 points)

### 参考范文

Dear Professor Smith:

It is my privilege to learn that you ask me to plan the debate on the city traffic currently. Today I, on behalf of the Chinese students, am writing this letter to suggest a specific topic and tell you about a couple of my arrangements.

To begin with, I propose that the topic should be "*Lack of management*" vs "*Lack of facilities*", which can facilitate understanding the real reason for traffic problem, and make it clear that management and facilities have become our focus on it. To continue, the debate will be held in the auditorium from 9.00 to 11.00 a.m. next Friday. Simultaneously, we have invited experts in traffic to make comments on this debate, which is a must for understanding it as well.

I do hope that you will find my topic and arrangements above conducive and practical, and feel free to contact me for the further information about it, hoping you everything goes well

Yours respectfully,

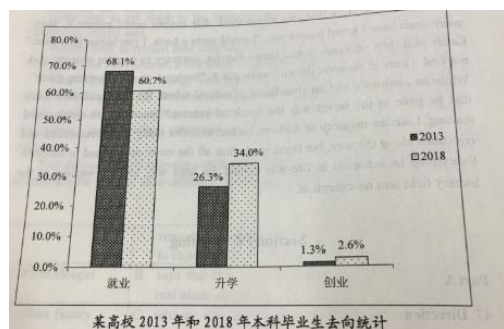
Li Ming

**Part B. 48. Directions :** Write an essay based on the chart below. In your writing , you should

1). interpret the chart, and

2). give your comments

You should write about 150 words on the ANSWER SHEET.(15 points)



### 参考范文

What is demonstrated in the chart illustrates clearly that some remarkable change regarding the future choice

among graduates has arisen. To be specific, the number of going to work slid to roughly 60.7% in 2018 from amazingly 68.1% in 2013, while the number of going to further study jumped up to approximately 34.0% from 26.3% over the same period. Meanwhile, establishing business witnessed a slow rise from about 1.3% to 2.6%.

Simple as this chart seems, the primary reasons behind it are diverse. To begin with, going to work can bring huge benefits and large security to graduates. Therefore, it is widely popular with graduates in ever-mounting numbers. To continue, going to further study can facilitate broadening their horizon about graduates' expertise and the world. Thus, majorities of them would award priority to choosing it. Simultaneously, it seems that inadequate fund or lack of experience is one of the factors to affect establishing business.

Overall, I do believe that this momentum about choosing their future choice will be maintained. Although we are not sure what will come of this trend, at least it has a great and profound impact upon their lifestyle.

## 2020 年英语二写作真题及范文

**Part A. 47. Directions:** Suppose you are planning a tour of a historical site for a group of international students. Write an email to

- 1). tell them about the site, and
- 2). give them some tips for the tour

Please write your answer on the ANSWER SHEET. Do not use your own name, use "Li Ming" instead. (10 points)

### 参考范文

Dear All,

It is my privilege to learn that you are going to visit China currently. Today I, on behalf of the Chinese students, am writing this email to recommend one of historical sites--*The Great Wall* and state a couple of proposals for it.

To begin with, you may as well prepare enough food and water in advance, which is significant and indispensable for your visit. To continue, you are advised to follow the rules and regulations of travel, which can facilitate broadening the horizon about this travel. Simultaneously, you are supposed to have potentials to face up to challenge you will encounter and conquer it, which is a must for it as well.

I do hope that you can find my recommendation and tips above conducive and practical, and feel free to contact me for the further information about it, hoping you everything goes well.

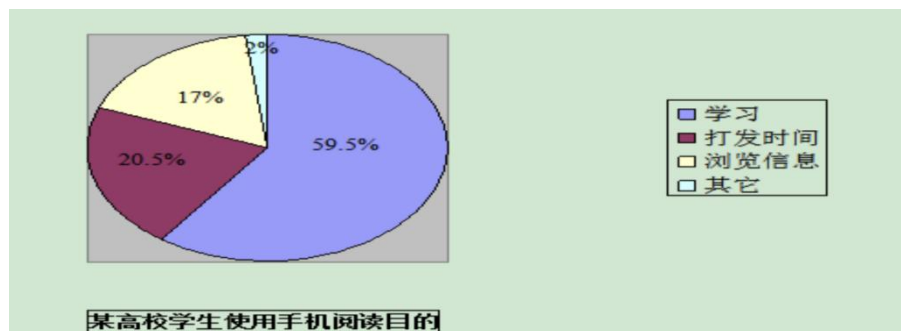
Yours sincerely,

Li Ming

**Part B. 48. Directions:** Write an essay based on the chart below. In your writing, you should

- 1) interpret the chart, and
- 2) give your comments.

You should write about 150 words on the ANSWER SHEET. (15 points)



### 参考范文

What is demonstrated in the chart illustrates clearly that some noticeable difference regarding reading's purposes by smart phones among college students has arisen. To be specific, learning by them, accounting for amazingly 59.5%, is the largest proportion. The second largest one is given to killing time with roughly 20.5%, followed by looking through information and others which make up approximately 17% and 2% respectively.

Simple as this chart seems, the primary reasons behind it are diverse. To begin with, there is various and latest information provided by smart phones. Therefore, it is widely popular with students in ever-mounting numbers. To continue, there are entertaining apps such as game or chatting ones. Thus, majorities of students would award priority to choosing it. Simultaneously, it seems that looking through information is one of the factors to trigger this phenomenon.

Overall, I do believe that this momentum about reading by smart phones will be maintained. Although we are not sure what will come of this trend, at least it has a great and profound impact upon their reading's habit.

## 2021 年英语二写作真题及范文

**Part A . 47. Directions:** Suppose you are organizing an online meeting. Write an email to Jack, an international student,

- (1). invite him to participate, and
- (2). tell him the details.

Do not sign your own name at the end of the e-mail. Use "Li Ming" instead. Don't write your address.(10 points)

### 参考范文

Dear Jack,

It is my privilege to inform you that I am organizing an online meeting for international students currently. Today I, on behalf of the organizing committee, am writing this email to invite you to attend it and tell you a couple of the details concerned.

To begin with, the online meeting will be held by the Tencent Meeting at 10 a.m. next Monday, which is significant and indispensable for your attending it. To continue, there are various programs in this meeting, ranging from forums to experts' lectures and celebrities' speeches, which can facilitate broadening your horizon about learning China. Simultaneously, if you have a strong passion for it, you are warmly welcome to participate in it.

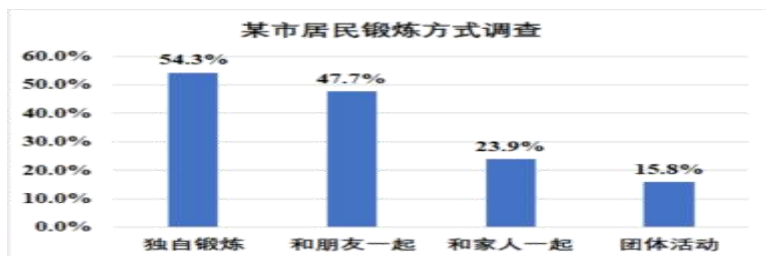
I do hope that you will find the information above conducive and practical, and feel free to contact me for the further message about it, hoping you everything goes well.

Yours sincerely,

Li Ming

**Part B. 48. Directions:** Write an essay based on chart below. In your writing, you should

- (1). interpret the chart, and
- (2). give your comments



What is demonstrated in the chart illustrates clearly that some noticeable difference regarding exercising ways has arisen. To be specific, doing exercise alone, accounting for amazingly 54.3%, is the largest proportion. The second largest one is given to doing it with friends with roughly 47.7%, followed by doing it with the family and by team which make up approximately 23.9% and 15.8% respectively.

Simple as this chart seems, the primary reasons behind it are diverse. To begin with, doing it alone may bring huge benefits and great convenience in terms of one's habits. Therefore, it is widely popular with individuals in ever-mounting numbers. To continue, doing sports with good friends may maximize the joy and the advantage of doing exercising. Thus, majorities of folks would award priority to choosing it. Simultaneously, it seems that doing sports with family or team is one of the factors to trigger this phenomenon.

Overall, I do believe that this momentum about doing sports will be maintained. Although we are not sure what will come of this trend, at least it has a great and profound impact upon our health.

## 2022 年英语二写作真题及参考范文

**Part A. 47. Directions:** Suppose you are planning a campus food festival, write an email to international students in your university to

- 1). introduce the food festival
- 2). invite them to participate

Do not use your own name, use “Li Ming” instead(10 points.)

Dear All,

It is my privilege to inform you that I am planning a campus food festival currently. Today I, on behalf of the organizing committee, am writing this email to introduce this food festival and invite you to attend it.

To begin with, this festival will be held in the sports ground at 8:00 to 10:00 a.m. next Friday, which is significant and indispensable for your attending it. To continue, there are various activities about it, ranging from food shows to celebrities' lectures about foods and to forums, which can facilitate broadening the horizon about this festival. Simultaneously, if you have a strong passion for it, you are warmly welcome to participate in it.

I do hope that you will find the information above conducive and practical, and feel free to contact me for the further message about it, hoping you everything goes well.

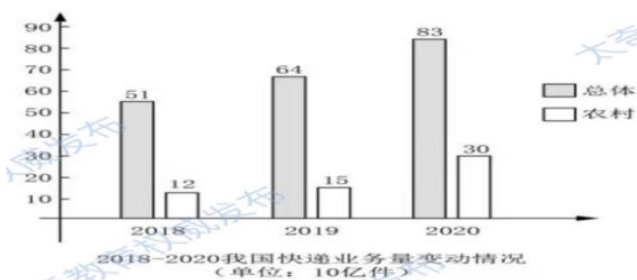
Yours sincerely,

Li Ming

**48. Directions:** Write an essay based on the chart below. In your writing, you should

- 1) interpret the chart, and
- 2) give your comments

You should write at least 150 words on the ANSWER SHEET(15points)



What is demonstrated in the chart illustrates clearly that some remarkable change regarding urban and rural express has occurred during the period between 2018 and 2020. To be specific, the number of urban express jumped up to amazingly 83 billion in 2020 from roughly 51 billion in 1990, while the number of rural express witnessed a slow

rise from approximately 12 million to 30 million over the same period.

Simple as this chart seems, the primary reasons behind it are diverse. To begin with, there is an obvious improvement in the infrastructure about the urban express. Therefore, it is widely popular with individuals in ever-mounting numbers. To continue, the express may bring huge benefits and great convenience to our daily life. Thus, various folks would award priority to choosing express. Simultaneously, it seems that its style is one of the factors to trigger this phenomenon.

Overall, I do believe that this momentum about urban and rural express will be maintained. Although we are not sure what will come of this trend, at least it has a great and profound impact upon the lifestyle.

## 2023 年英语二写作真题及范文

**Part A. 47. Directions:** An art exhibition and a robot show are to be held on Sunday and your friend David asks you which one he should go to. Write him an email to

1. make a suggestion, and
2. give your reason(s)

Write your answer in about 100 words on the ANSWER SHEET

Do not use your own name in your email. Use “Li Ming” instead(10 points)

### 参考范文

Dear David,

It is my privilege to learn that you ask me to participate in an art exhibition or a robot show currently. Today I, as one of your good friends, am writing this email to offer you my proposal for it---go to an art exhibition and state a couple of reasons for it.

To begin with, there is a long history behind this art exhibition, which is significant and indispensable for improving your art comprehension. To continue, there are various programs about this exhibition, ranging from forums to celebrities' art works and to experts' lectures about art, which can facilitate broadening the horizon about it. Simultaneously, there are numerous valuable lessons to be learned from it, which is a must for improving your art.

I do hope that you will find the information above conducive and practical, and feel free to contact me for the further message about it, hoping you everything goes well.

Yours sincerely,

Li Ming

**Part B. 48. Directions:** write an essay based on the chart below. In your writing, you should

- 1). describe and interpret the chart, and
- 2). give your comments.

Write your answer in about 150 words on the *ANSWER SHEET*(15 points)



What is demonstrated in the chart illustrates clearly that some remarkable change regarding health literacy among residents has occurred during the period between 2012 and 2021. To be specific, health literacy jumped up to amazingly 25.40% in 2021 from roughly 14.18% in 2017, while the number witnessed a slow rise from approximately 8.80% in 2012 to 11.58% in 2016.

Simple as this chart seems, the primary reasons behind it are diverse. To begin with, there is an obvious improvement in the infrastructure about health. Therefore, it is widely popular with residents in ever-mounting numbers. To continue, health literacy may bring huge benefits and great convenience to improving our health. Thus, various folks would award priority to choosing it. Simultaneously, it seems that its style is one of the factors to trigger this phenomenon.

Overall, I do believe that this momentum about health literacy will be maintained. Although we are not sure what will come of this trend, at least it has a great and profound impact upon their lifestyle.