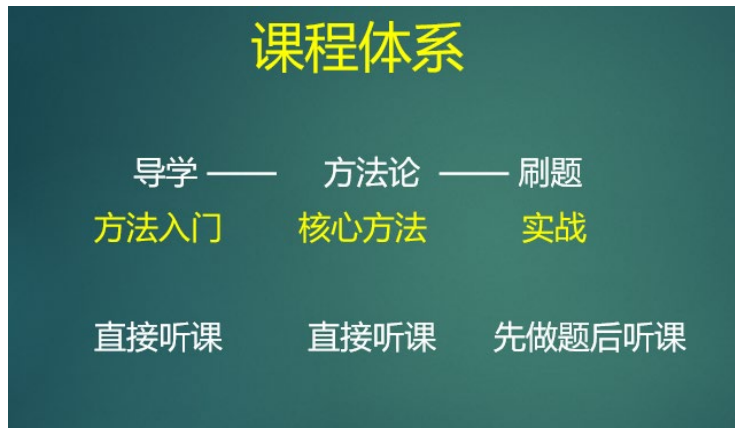


考研英语二新题型导学

一、课程体系



二、大纲要求

B 节(5 小题)

本部分有两种备选题型。每次考试从这两种题型中选择其中的一种形式，或者两种形式的组合进行考查。

本节文章设 5 小题，每小题 2 分，共 10 分。

备选题型有：

1) 多项对应

本部分为一篇长度为 450~550 词的文章，试题内容分为左右两栏，左侧一栏为 5 道题目，右侧一栏为 7 个选项。要求考生在阅读后根据文章内容和左侧一栏中提供的信息从右侧一栏中的 7 个选项中选出对应的 5 项相关信息。

2) 小标题对应

在一篇长度为 450~550 词的文章前有 7 个概括句或小标题。这些文字或标题分别是对文章中某一部分的概括或阐述。要求考生根据文章内容和篇章结构从这 7 个选项中最恰当的 5 个概括句或小标题填入文章空白处。

三、考查形式分析

多项对应题	2011、2012、2014、2017、2019
小标题题	2013、2015、2016、2018、2020
判断正误	2010

小标题题方法入门

一、考点分析

在一篇长度为 450~550 词的文章前有 7 个概括句或小标题。这些文字或标题分别是对文章中某一部分的概括或阐述。要求考生根据文章内容和篇章结构从这 7 个选项选出最恰当的 5 个概括句或小标题填入文章空白处。

二、解题分析

- 1、分析语段特征，找出重点句；
 - 1) 总-分语段特征，总是重点；
 - 2) 分-总语段特征，总是重点；
 - 3) 转折-让步语段特征，转折部分是重点；
 - 4) 原因-结果语段特征，结果部分是重点
- 2、抓句子主干；
- 3、寻找匹配关系。
 - 1) 复现
 - 2) 同义替换
 - 3) 上下义
 - 4) 取反型

三、做题步骤

1. 先通读标题，记住标题对文章进行整体理解。
2. 做题时不必拘泥于原文的顺序，最好先易后难。具体做的时候关注段首和转折后（转折后优先），找出语段特征。
3. 作出最终判断时，必须要找到明确的匹配关系。（即同义替换或复现）

四、大纲样题

- A) What to do as a student?
- B) Various definitions of plagiarism
- C) Ideas should always be sourced
- D) Oversight plagiarism can be forgiven
- E) Plagiarism is equivalent to theft
- F) The consequences of plagiarism

41. _____

The penalties for plagiarism vary from situation to situation. In many universities, the punishment may range from failure in a particular course to expulsion from the university. In the literary world, where writers are protected from plagiarism by international copyright laws, the penalty may range from a small fine to imprisonment and a ruined career. Protection of scholars and writers, through the copyright laws and through the social pressures of the academic and literary communities, is a relatively recent concept. Such social pressures and copyright laws require writers to give scrupulous attention to documentation of their sources.

42. _____

①Students, as inexperienced scholars themselves, must avoid various types of plagiarism by being self-critical in their use of other scholars' ideas and by giving appropriate credit for the source of borrowed ideas and words, otherwise dire consequences may occur. ②There are at least three classifications of plagiarism as it is revealed in students inexactness in identifying sources properly. ③They are plagiarism by accident, by ignorance, and by intention.

43. _____

①Plagiarism by accident, or oversight, sometimes is the result of the writer's inability to decide or remember where the idea came from. ②He may have read it long ago, heard it in a lecture since forgotten, or acquired it second-hand or third-hand from discussions with colleagues. ③He may also have difficulty in deciding whether the idea is such common knowledge that no reference to the original source is needed. ④Although this type of plagiarism must be guarded against, it is the least serious and, if lessons learned, can be exempt from being severely punished.

44. _____

①Plagiarism through ignorance is simply a way of saying that inexperienced writers often do not know how or when to acknowledge their sources. ②The techniques for documentation—note-taking, quoting, footnoting, listing bibliography—are easily learned and can prevent the writer from making unknowing mistakes or omissions in his references. ③Although “there is no copyright in news, or in ideas, only in the expression of them,” the writer cannot plead ignorance when his sources for ideas are challenged.

45. _____

①The most serious kind of academic thievery is plagiarism by intention. ②The writer, limited by his laziness and dullness, copies the thoughts and language of others and claims them for his own. ③He not only steals, he tries to deceive the reader into believing the ideas are original. ④Such words as immoral, dishonest, offensive, and despicable are used to describe the practice of plagiarism by intention.

答案：请听老师课上讲解噢

小标题题方法操作

例 英二大纲样题

- [A] Follow on Lines
- [B] Whisper: Keep It to Yourself
- [C] Word of Experience: Stick to It
- [D] Code of Success: Freed and Targeted
- [E] Efficient Work to Promote Efficient Workers
- [F] Recipe: Simplicity Means Everything
- [G] Efficiency Comes from Order

41. _____

①That's the title of productivity guru David Allen's pithy 2001 treatise on working efficiently, which continues to resonate in this decade's overworked, overwhelmed, overteched workplace. ②Allen hasn't just sold 500,000 copies of his book. ③He has preached his message of focus, discipline and creativity everywhere from Sony and Novartis to the World Bank and the U.S. Air Force. ④He counsels swamped chief executives on coping with information overload. ⑤He ministers to some clients with an intensive, two-day, \$6,000 private session in which he and his team organize their lives from top to bottom. ⑥And he has won the devotion of acolytes who document on their blogs how his Getting Things Done (GTD) program has changed their lives.

42. _____

①Allen admits that much of his basic recipe is common sense. ②Free your mind, and productivity will follow. ③Break down projects and goals into discrete, definable actions, and you won't be bothered by all those loose threads pulling at your attention. ④First make decisions about what needs to get done, and then fashion a plan for doing it. ⑤If you've cataloged everything you have to do and all your long-term goals, Allen says, you're less likely to wake up at 3 a.m. worrying about whether you've forgotten something: "Most people haven't realized how out of control their head is when they get 300 e-mails a day and each of them has potential meaning."

43. _____

①When e-mails, phone calls and to-do lists are truly under control, Allen says, the real change begins. ②You will finally be able to use your mind to dream up great ideas and enjoy your life rather than just occupy it with all the things you've got to do. ③Allen himself, despite running a \$5.5 million consulting practice, traveling 200 days a year and juggling a business that's growing 40% every year, finds time to joyride in his Mini Cooper and sculpt bonsai plants. ④Oh, and he has earned his black belt in karate.

44. _____

①Few companies have embraced Allen's philosophy as thoroughly as General Mills, the Minnesota-based maker of Cheerios and Lucky Charms. ②Allen began at the company

with a couple of private coaching sessions for top executives, who raved about his guidance. ③Allen and his staff now hold six to eight two-day training sessions a year. ④The company has already put more than 2,000 employees through GTD training and plans to expand it company-wide. ⑤ “Fads come and go,” says Kevin Wilde, General Mills’ CEO, “but this continues to work.”

45. _____

①The most fevered followers of Allen's organizational methodology gather online. ②Websites like gtdindex. marvelz. com parse Allen's every utterance. ③The 43Folders blog ran an eight-part pod-cast interview with him. ④GTD enthusiasts like Frank Meeuwsen, on whatsthenextaction. com gather best practice techniques for implementing the book's ideas. ⑤More than 60 software tools have been built specifically to supplement Allen's system.

答案：请听老师课上讲解噢

多项对应题

一、考点分析

本部分为一篇长度为 450~550 词的文章，试题内容分为左右两栏，左侧一栏为 5 道题目，右侧一栏为 7 个选项。要求考生在阅读后根据文章内容和左侧一栏中提供的信息从右侧一栏中的 7 个选项中选出对应的 5 项相关信息。

二、做题步骤

1、读左侧一栏 5 道题干，确定定位词；

1) 专有名词>2) 普通名词>3) 动词>4) 形容词或副词

2、找到定位词在原文中出现的全部位置，通读所有定位句，并概括；
定位词可能在文中多次出现

3、左侧题干对比右侧选项，找复现或同义替换选项。

复现：原词再现

同义替换：同义词/近义词改写

I ①The World economy has run into a brick wall. ②Despite countless warnings in recent years about the need to address a looming hunger crisis in poor countries and a looming energy crisis worldwide, world leaders failed to think ahead. ③The result is a global food crisis. ④Wheat, corn and rice prices have more than doubled in the past two years, and oil prices have more than tripled since the start of 2004. ⑤These food-price increases combined with soaring energy costs will slow if not stop economic growth in many parts of the world and will even undermine political stability, as evidenced by the protest riots that have erupted in places in Haiti, Bangladesh and Burkina Faso. ⑥Practical solutions to these growing woes do exist, but we'll have to start thinking ahead and acting globally.

II ①The crisis has its roots in four interlinked trends. ②The first is the chronically low productivity of farmers in the poorest countries, caused by their inability to pay for seeds, fertilizers and irrigation. ③The second is the misguided policy in the U.S. and Europe of subsidizing the diversion of food crops to produce biofuels like corn-based ethanol. ④The third is climate change; take the recent droughts in Australia and Europe, which cut the global production of grain in 2005 and 2006. ⑤The forth is the growing global demand for food and feed grains brought on by swelling populations and incomes. ⑥In short, rising demand has hit a limited supply, with the poor taking the hardest blow.

III ①So, what should be done? ②Here are three steps to ease the current crisis and avert the potential for a global disaster. ③The first is to scale-up the dramatic success of Malawi, a famine-prone country in southern Africa, which three years ago established a special fund to help its farmers get fertilizer and high-yield seeds. ④Malawi's harvest doubled after just one

year. ⑤An international fund based on the Malawi model would cost a mere \$ 10 per person annually in the rich world, or \$ 10 billion in all. ⑥Such a fund could fight hunger as effectively as the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria is controlling those diseases.

IV①Second, the U.S. and Europe should abandon their policies of subsidizing the conversion of food into biofuels. ②The U.S. government gives farmers a taxpayer-financed subsidy of 51 cents per gal of ethanol to divert corn from the food and feed-grain supply. ③There may be a case for biofuels produced on lands that do not produce foods — tree crops (like palm oil), grasses and wood products — but there's no case for doling out subsidies to put the world's dinner into the gas tank. ④Third, we urgently need to weatherproof the world's crops as soon and as effectively as possible. ⑤For a poor farmer, sometimes something as simple as a farm pond – which collects rainwater to be used for emergency irrigation in a dry spell – can make the difference between a bountiful crop and a famine. ⑥The world has already committed to establishing a Climate Adaptation Fund to help poor regions climate-proof vital economic activities such as food production and health care but has not yet acted upon the promise.

例 大纲样题	
	[A] poor countries
41. Anti-hunger campaigns are successful in	[B] all the world
42. Production of biofuels is subsidized in	[C] the Climate Adaptation Fund
43. Protest riots occurred in	[D] the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria
44.The efforts were not so successful with	[E] Bangladesh
45. Food shortage becomes more serious in	[F] Malawi
	[G] the US and Europe

答案：请听老师课上讲解噢

判断正误题方法入门

一、考点分析

Part B

Read the following text and decide whether each of the statements is true or false. Choose T if the statement is true or F if the statement is not true. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

二、做题步骤

1. 理解命题句，确定关键词。
关键词：1) 专有名词、数词和连字符词；
2) 普通名词；
3) 动词
2. 回文定位，找到关键词所在位置，理解原文。
3. 命题句与原文定位位置语义对比，判断正误。

2010 年真题

I ①Both Boeing and Airbus have trumpeted the efficiency of their newest aircraft, the 787 and A350 respectively. ②Their clever designs and lightweight composites certainly make a difference. ③But a group of researchers at Stanford University, led by Ilan Kroo, has suggested that airlines could take a more naturalistic approach to cutting jet-fuel use, and it would not require them to buy new aircraft.

II ①The answer, says Dr Kroo, lies with birds. ②Since 1914, scientists have known that birds flying in formation—a V-shape, echelon or otherwise—expend less energy. ③The air flowing over a bird's wings curls upwards behind the wingtips, a phenomenon known as upwash. ④Other birds flying in the upwash experience reduced drag, and spend less energy propelling themselves. ⑤Peter Lissaman, an aeronautics expert who was formerly at Caltech and the University of Southern California, has suggested that a formation of 25 birds might enjoy a range increase of 71%.

III ①When applied to aircraft, the principles are not substantially different. ②Dr Kroo and his team modeled what would happen if three passenger jets departing from Los Angeles, San Francisco and Las Vegas were to assemble over Utah, assume an inverted V-formation, occasionally change places so all could have a turn in the most favourable positions, and proceed to London. ③They found that the aircraft consumed as much as 15% less fuel (coupled with a reduction in carbon-dioxide output). ④Nitrogen-oxide emissions during the cruising portions of the flight fell by around a quarter.

IV ①There are, of course, knots to be worked out. ②One consideration is safety, or at least the perception of it. ③Would passengers feel comfortable travelling in companion? ④Dr Kroo points out that the aircraft could be separated by several nautical miles, and would not be in the intimate groupings favoured by display teams like the Red Arrows. ⑤A passenger peering out of the window might not even see the other planes. ⑥Whether the separation distances involved would satisfy air-traffic-control regulations is another matter, although a working group at the International Civil Aviation Organisation has included the possibility of formation flying in a blueprint for new operational guidelines.

V ①It remains to be seen how weather conditions affect the air flows that make formation flight more efficient. ②In zones of increased turbulence, the planes' wakes will decay more quickly and the effect will diminish. ③Dr Kroo says this is one of the areas his team will investigate further. ④It might also be hard for airlines to co-ordinate the departure times and destinations of passenger aircraft in a way that would allow them to gain from formation flight. ⑤Cargo aircraft, in contrast, might be easier to reschedule, as might routine military flights.

VI ①As it happens, America's armed forces are on the case already. ②Earlier this year the country's Defence Advanced Research Projects Agency announced plans to pay Boeing to investigate formation flight, though the programme has yet to begin. ③There are reports that some military aircraft flew in formation when they were low on fuel during the second world war, but Dr Lissaman says they are unsubstantiated. ④“My father was an RAF pilot and my cousin the skipper of a Lancaster lost over Berlin,” he adds. ⑤So he should know.

41. Findings of the Stanford University researchers will promote the sales of new Boeing and Airbus aircraft.

42. The upwash experience may save propelling energy as well as reducing resistance.

43. Formation flight is more comfortable because passengers can not see the other planes.

44. The role that weather plays in formation flight has not yet been clearly defined.

45. It has been documented that during World War II, America's armed forces once tried formation flight to save fuel.

答案：请听老师课上讲解噢