

考研英语新题型之七选五

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一、出题形式

在一篇长度约 500~600 词的文章中有 5 段空白,文章后有 6~7 段文字。要求考生根据文章内容从这 6~7 段文字中选择能分别放进文章中 5 个空白处的 5 段。

The time for sharpening pencils, arranging your desk, and doing almost anything else instead of writing has ended. The first draft will appear on the page only if you stop avoiding the inevitable and sit, stand up, or lie down to write. (41) _____.

Be flexible. Your outline should smoothly conduct you from one point to the next, but do not permit it to railroad you. If a relevant and important idea occurs to you now, work it into the draft. (42) _____. Grammar, punctuation, and spelling can wait until you revise. Concentrate on what you are saying. Good writing most often occurs when you are in hot pursuit of an idea rather than in a nervous search for errors.

(43) _____. Your pages will be easier to keep track of that way, and, if you have to clip a paragraph to place it elsewhere, you will not lose any writing on the other side.

If you are working on a word processor, you can take advantage of its capacity to make additions and deletions as well as move entire paragraph by making just a few simple keyboard commands. Some software programs can also check spelling and certain grammatical elements in your writing. (44) _____. These printouts are also easier to read than the screen when you work on revision.

- [A] To make revising easier, leave wide margins and extra space between lines so that you can easily add words, sentences, and corrections. Write on only one side of the paper.
- [B] After you have clearly and adequately developed the body of your paper, pay particular attention to the introductory and concluding paragraphs. It's probably best to write the introduction last, after you know precisely what you are introducing. Concluding paragraphs demand equal attention because they leave the reader with a final impression.
- [C] It's worth remembering, however, that though a clean copy fresh off a printer may look terrific, it will read only as well as the thinking and writing that have gone into it. Many writers prudently store their data on disks and print their pages each time they finish a draft to avoid losing any material because of power failures or other problems.
- [D] It makes no difference how you write, just so you do. Now that you have developed a topic into a tentative thesis, you can assemble your notes and begin to flesh out whatever outline you have made.

出题年份:

2005 2006 2008 2009
2012 2013 2015 2021

二、核心方法(重点)

(1) 做题步骤:

a. 读首段, 理解大意

例: 2013 年

The social sciences are flourishing. As of 2005, there were almost half a million professional social scientists from all fields in

the world, working both inside and outside academia. According to the World Social Science Report 2010, the number of social-science students worldwide has swollen by about 11% every year since 2000. Yet this enormous resource is not contributing enough to today's global challenges, including climate change, security, sustainable development and health. (41) _____ Humanity has the necessary agro-technological tools to eradicate hunger, from genetically engineered crops to ...

b. 读选项，划关键词

关键词：a) 生词，长词，人名，地名，数字……（类似阅读）

b) 各种连接词：

such, these, this, it, he, they, after, other, for example/instance, rather, however, despite, ...

c. 跳 41 题，选定排除

例：2012 年

But for all the reasons there are to celebrate the computer, we must also act with caution. (42) _____ I call it a secret war for two reasons.

[D] This is because the networked computer has sparked a secret war between downloading and uploading — between passive consumption and active creation—whose outcome will shape our collective future in ways we can only begin to imagine.

例：2015 年

How does your reading proceed? Clearly you try to comprehend, in the sense of identifying meanings for individual words and working out relationships between them, drawing on your implicit knowledge of English grammar. (41) _____ You begin to infer a context for the text, for instance, by making decisions about what kind of speech event is involved: Who is making the utterance, to whom, when and where.

[E] You make further inferences, for instance, about how the text may be significant to you, or about its validity—inferences that form the basis of a personal response for which the author will inevitably be far less responsible.

例：2015 年

You infer information you feel the writer has invited you to grasp by presenting you with specific evidence and clues. (42) _____

[E] You make further inferences, for instance, about how the text may be significant to you, or about its validity—inferences that

form the basis of a personal response for which the author will inevitably be far less responsible.

(2) 做题原则:

- a. 段位很重要 (首, 中, 尾)
- b. 落笔定乾坤
- c. 乱招不入眼 (长短、生词多)

三、一些零散问题

- 1. 合理答题时间是多少?
- 2. 文章需要读懂吗?
- 3. 平时还要做哪些练习?