

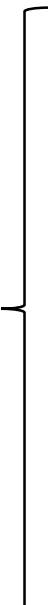
A background image showing three people from the chest down, wearing dark blue or grey pinstriped business suits. They are standing with their arms crossed against a plain, light-colored background. The person on the left is a man wearing a tie. The person in the center is a woman with her hair pulled back. The person on the right is a man wearing a belt.

# 高级英语

## 串讲三

# 高级英语题型

## 高级英语

- 
- 1、单项选择
  - 2、阅读理解
  - 3、英译汉
  - 4、写作
  - 5、选词填空
  - 6、汉译英

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# 一、题型讲解——阅读理解

## 解题技巧

### ① 确定中心词

寻找题干中的人名、地名、大写、时间、地点等

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实意名词

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实意名词



谓语动词，副词，形容词等

# 一、题型讲解——阅读理解

## 解题技巧

(1) Fifty years ago, baby boomers and their parents suffered through what was ubiquitously understood as “the generation gap” , or the inability for different generations to speak clearly with one another. (1904)

# 一、题型讲解——阅读理解

## 解题技巧

(2) A new national poll of Americans between the ages of 18 and 29 — the millennial generation — provides strong evidence of a new generation gap, this time with the boomers (born between 1946 and 1964) playing the role of uncomprehending parents. When Millennials say they are liberal, it means something very different than it did when Barack Obama was coming of age. (1904)

**1. A boomer can be a person who was born ( ) .**

A: in 1956

B: in 1976

C: in 1986

D: in 1996



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**2. In Paragraph 2, the word “uncomprehending” means ( ) .**

A:lacking support

B:lacking understanding

C:showing contempt

D:showing indifference

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# 一、题型讲解——阅读理解

## 解题技巧

(2) When Millennials say they are socialists, they're not participating in nostalgia for the old German Democratic Republic. And their strong belief in economic fairness shouldn't be confused with the attitudes of the Occupy movement.

(3) The poll of Millennials was conducted by the Reason Foundation and the Rupe Foundation earlier this spring. It engaged nearly 2400 representative 18 to 29 year olds on a wide variety of topics.

(1904)

# 一、题型讲解——阅读理解

## 解题技巧

(4) This new generation gap certainly helps to explain why Millennials are far less partisan than folks 30 and older. Just 22% of Millennials identify as Republican or Republican-leaning, compared with 40% of older voters. After splitting their votes for George E. Bush and Al Gore in 2000(each candidate got about 48%), Millennials have voted overwhelmingly for Democratic candidates in the 2004, 2008, and 2012 elections. (1904)

# 一、题型讲解——阅读理解

## 解题技巧

(4) Forty-three percent of Millennials call themselves Democrats or leaning that way. Yet that's still a smaller percentage than it is for older Americans, 49% of whom are Democrats or lean Democrats. Most strikingly, 34% of Millennials call themselves true independents, meaning they don't lean toward either party. For older Americans, it's just 10%. (1904)

**3. We can learn from Paragraph 4 that ( ) .**

A: a larger percentage of Millennials are Democratic-leaning

B: a smaller percentage of older Americans are Democratic-leaning

C: the percentage of partisan Millennials is larger than that of older Americans

D: there is a larger percentage of Millennials as Democrats than that of older Americans

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# 一、题型讲解——阅读理解

## 解题技巧

(5)Millennials use language differently than Boomers and Gen Xers (born between 1965 and 1980). In the Reason-Rupe poll, about 62% of Millennials call themselves liberal. By that, they mean they favor gay marriage and pot legalization, but those views hold little or no implication for their views on government spending.

**4. When Millennials call themselves *liberal*, they mean that ( ) .**

A:they want to increase the size and scope of the government

B:they uphold the legalization of gay marriage and marijuana

C:they want to urge the government to reduce its spending

D:they would not support a candidate who is conservative

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# 一、题型讲解——阅读理解

## 解题技巧

(5) To Millennials, being socially liberal is being liberal, period. For most older Americans, calling yourself a liberal means you want to increase the size, scope, and spending of the government (it may not even mean you support legal pot and marriage equality). Despite the strong liberal tilt among Millennials, 53% say they would support a candidate who was socially liberal and fiscally conservative (are you listening, major parties?).

# 一、题型讲解——阅读理解

## 解题技巧

(6) There are other areas where language doesn't track neatly with Boomer and Gen X definitions. Millennials have no first-hand memories of the Soviet Union or the Cold War. Forty-two percent say they prefer socialism as a means of organizing society but only 16% can define the term properly as government ownership of the means of production. In fact, when asked whether they want an economy managed by the free market or by the government, 64% want the former and just 32% want the latter.

# 一、题型讲解——阅读理解

## 解题技巧

(6) Scratch a Millennial “socialist” and you are likely to find a budding entrepreneur (55% saying they want to start their own business someday). Although they support a government-provided social safety net, two-thirds of Millennials agree that “government is usually inefficient and wasteful” and they are highly skeptical toward government with regards to privacy and nanny-state regulations about e-cigarettes, soda sizes, and the like.

**5. When you look into Millennial “socialists” more deeply you will find that ( ) .**

A:many of them are actually against capitalism

B:many of them want to start their own business in the future

C:most of them favor a government intervention in the economy

D:most of them believe in the government's efficiency in market management

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## 解题技巧

(7) For all the attention lavished on the youthful, anti-capitalist Occupy movement a few years ago, it turns out that Millennials have strongly positive attitudes toward free markets (just don't call it capitalism). Not surprisingly, they define fairness in a way that is less about income disparity and more about getting your due.

**6. In Paragraph 7, the word "disparity" means ( ) .**

A:redistribution

B:demotion

C:impartiality

D:difference

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# 一、题型讲解——阅读理解

## 解题技巧

(7) Almost six in ten believe you can get ahead with hard work and a similar number wants a society in which wealth is parceled out according to your achievement, not via the tax code or government redistribution of income. Even though 70% favor guaranteed health care, housing, and income, Millennials have no problem with unequal outcomes.

(8) Like most older Americans, too, Millennials are deeply worried about massive and growing federal budgets and debt, with 78% calling such things a major problem.

# 一、题型讲解——阅读理解

## 解题技巧

(9)It would be a real shame if we can't have the sorts of conversations we need to address and remedy such issues because different generations are talking past each other. Millennials are different than Boomers or Gen Xers: Culture comes first and politics second to them.

**7. Unlike Baby Boomers and Gen Xers, ( ) .**

A:Millennials believe that culture is more important than politics

B:Millennials usually take a dim view of gay marriage and immigration

C:Millennials feel ashamed that they can't have conversations with the government

D:Millennials think that the government is highly successful in helping the poor

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# 一、题型讲解——阅读理解

## 解题技巧

(9) They are less partisan and they are less hung up about things such as pot use, gay marriage, and immigration. But in many ways, they agree with older generations when it comes to the value and legitimacy of work, the role of government in helping the poor, and the inefficiency of government to do that.

**8. In Paragraph 9, the word "legitimacy" means ( ) .**

A:lawfulness

B:identity

C:effectiveness

D:possibility

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# 一、题型讲解——阅读理解

## 解题技巧

(10)Everyone agrees that there are crises everywhere: Social Security and Medicare are going bust and the economy has been on life support for years. The best solutions will engage and involve Americans of all ages. The Reason-Rupe poll points to some places where generations are talking past each other and others where there is wide agreement. Giving its finding a close read might just help narrow today's generation gap so we can get on with improving all generations' prospects.

**9. We can learn from Paragraph 10 that Boomers, Gen Xers and Millennials all agree that in recent years the American economy ( ) .**

A:has been on the increase

B:has barely sustained itself

C:has become more prosperous

D:has recovered from the recession

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**10. The author's attitude toward Millennials is ( ) .**

A:casual

B:negative

C:pessimistic

D:objective



# 一、题型讲解——阅读理解

提问方式:

The writer thinks/suggests that...

What does the author think of ...?

What is the author's attitude towards...?

According to the author,...

What is the author's opinion on...?

How would the author feel about "..."?

What does the author mean by saying "..."?

# 一、题型讲解——阅读理解

回答：

1. 表示支持或肯定的

positive 积极的

supportive 支持的

optimistic 乐观的

concerned 关切的

favorable 赞成的

in favor of 赞同

sympathetic 同情的

appreciative 欣赏的

admiring 钦佩的

reasonable 合理的

think highly of 对.....评价很高

fascinating 迷人的

enthusiastic 热衷的

# 一、题型讲解——阅读理解

回答：

## 2. 表示中立的

uninterested 不感兴趣的,

neutral 中立的,

indifferent 漠不关心的,

casual 漫不经心的, 不在乎的

ambiguous 模棱两可的,

objective 客观的,

cautious 谨慎的,

uncertain 不确定的,

impersonal 不受个人感情影响的.....

# 一、题型讲解——阅读理解

回答：

## 3. 表示反对或否定

critical 批评的

negative 否定的

doubtful 怀疑的

suspicious 怀疑的

worried 担心的

pessimistic 悲观的

depressed 沮丧的

disappointed 失望的

worrying 令人担忧的

disappointing 令人失望的

disapproving 不赞成的

unwise 不明智的

ridiculous 可笑的

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## 二、英译汉

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1. 划分意群

2. 意群翻译

3. 得意忘形

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## 二、英译汉

### 1. 划分意群

按照以下六种标志划分

- ① 标点符号
- ② 介词短语
- ③ 连词
- ④ 非谓语动词
- ⑤ 引导词
- ⑥ 固定搭配



## 二、英译汉

### 1. 划分意群

But what this country doesn't know is that America has created a monster in the form of millions of fighting men who have been taught to deal in violence, and who have been given a chance to die for the biggest nothing in history.

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## 二、英译汉

### 3. 得意忘形

But what this country doesn't know is that America has created a monster in the form of millions of fighting men who have been taught to deal in violence, and who have been given a chance to die for the biggest nothing in history.

但是这个国家不知道的是，美国已经以数百万个战斗人员形成一种可怕的力量，这些战斗人员受过从事暴力的训练，并被赋予一个机会去为人类历史最大的虚无而死。（被赋予一个毫无意义地去牺牲的机会）

## 二、英译汉

1. Most strikingly, 34% of Millennials call themselves true independents, meaning they don't lean toward either party. For older Americans, it's just 10%.



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最引人注意的是，千禧一代中有34%的人自称为真正的无党派者，也就是说他们不倾向于任何一个政党。对年龄稍大一些的美国人来说，这一比例仅为10%

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对千禧一代而言，在社会问题上思想开放就等同于自由主义，仅此而已。对大多数年龄稍大一些美国人而言，自称为自由主义者，就意味着想要扩大政府的机构规模、职能范围和财政支出。

## 二、英译汉

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事实上，在被问到他们想要的经济是由市场自由调控还是政府调控时，64%的人想要前者，仅有32%的人想要后者。

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4. Almost six in ten believe you can get ahead with hard work and a similar number wants a society in which wealth is parceled out according to your achievement, not via the tax code or government redistribution of income.

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有近六成的人认为成功要靠努力来获得，近乎同等数量的人希望社会财富能实行按劳分配，而不是通过税法或政府对收入进行重新分配。

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5. Giving its finding a close read might just help narrow today's generation gap so we can get on with improving all generations' prospects.



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对这一调查结果进行仔细研读或许有助于缩小今天的代沟，这样我们就可以在改善每一代人的前景方面取得进展。

虽然这题我不会

但也不能空着