

2021\2022

考研英语方法入门（一）

READING COMPREHENSION

Part A 豪横 40 分 半壁江山

每道题 高达 2 分

完型 4 道

Translation 翻译 150words 10 分 30words

保命

简单

The best readers are those who know where not to know.

Not 去粗取精 善良

洋八股文与牛逼的 be 结构

一个一个细化

To know a little is most dangerous.

1)全文论点 核心概念解题法：说多说少都不行，就要刚刚好！

Text 1 真题

1) 连词 引导 从句 不看 滚 从属 While still catching up to men in some spheres of modern life, 名词 主人句 主句 women appears to be 是 way ahead in at least one undesirable category. 2) "Women are

particularly susceptible to developing depression and anxiety disorders in response to stress **compared to men**, " according to Dr. Yehuda, chief psychiatrist at New York's Veteran's Administration Hospital.

Studies of both animals and humans have shown that sex hormones somehow affect the stress response, causing females under stress to produce more of the trigger chemicals than do males under the same conditions. In several of the studies, when stressed-out female rats had their ovaries (the female reproductive organs) removed, their chemical responses became equal to those of the males.

1. Which of the following is true according to **the first two paragraphs?**

Women are

Women are

对于全文核心概念，在全文总论点题中，要不多不少 刚刚好地 点出 论据
概念 不得 出现在全文总论点题的答案中

[A] **Women** are biologically more vulnerable to stress. 备胎一 备胎转正

[B] **Women** are still suffering much stress caused by **men**. 说多了 滚

[C] **Women** are more experienced than **men** in coping with stress. 说多了滚

[D] **Men** and women show different inclinations when faced with stress. 滚!

还考论点表述的格式

林语堂

Diverse 多样 抛弃常人

一 审题 不是定位 而是根据位置 定 本质 论点? 论据? 洋八股文 前两段
前三段 前 n 段---- 全文总论点!!!! 二、谁 什么句式 什么谓语 作者本人的
观点=观点 **法治** be 动词 豪横的系表 是 判断 是动词的主语就是全文
讨论核心 =核心概念 **核心概念**是全文总论点正确答案的必要条件 必要条件
=排除法的依据

脑力 information overload 信息过载

四篇文章 每篇文章 至少一道题 考察全文总论点

8分 至少8分 怪 知识点很窄 扎实

Text 2 真题 **there be** 是不是咱们豪横的系表结构？

只要动词是 **be** 就是系表！ **have been** 最后 **are being**

There 在那里的

An apple is there. 一只苹果在那里。 主系表

习惯 你想强调谁，就把谁往前头搁

存在 **there**

There is an apple. 表 系 主 **there be** 的 **be** 动词的主语 前？后？后！

Stratford-on-Avon, as we all know, has only one industry — William Shakespeare — but there are **two** 俩 洋八股 总分结构进行到底 distinctly separate and increasingly hostile branches. 1) There **is** the Royal Shakespeare Company (RSC), which presents superb productions of the plays at the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre on the Avon. 2) And there **are** **the townsfolk** 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.

雨露均沾

There is RSC.

And there are the townsfolk.

1. From the first two paragraphs, we learn that__.

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

备胎— 备胎转正

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

呢? 说少了 滚

[C] The branches of the RSC are not on good terms 市民呢? 说少了!

滚

[D] the townsfolk learn little from tourism 剧院呢? 说少了! 滚

头两段 全文总论点 ---- be --- be 动词的主语---- 不多不少 刚刚好地在答

案中出现 一切违反此原则的选项, 一概滚蛋 排除大法

前 n 段 best title 最佳标题 digest

全文总论点 省长 豪横 自己得出现 还不能让小市长 出现 核心概念 要不

多不少 刚刚好地 出现 要求很高

村长 局部论点 要求不高 局部 段落 一个长句 也有自己的核心概念 但是因

为地位比较低 所以要求不高: 这个分核心概念 必须出现, 但是允许别的概念同

时出现 多备胎

2) 局部论点 核心概念解题法：谁先挑明谁转正！

Text 3

(全文第二段)

所有的从句都不如主句重要 1) think that 观点本身宾语从句是重点 2) because 本身是重点 3) 从句有语气词修饰 if only if 牛逼

Many argue that GDP is a flawed concept. The question of GDP and its usefulness has annoyed policymakers in the UK for half a century. It measures things that do not matter and misses things that do. By most recent measures, the UK's GDP has been the envy of the Western world, with record low unemployment and high growth figures. If everything was going so well, then why did over 17million people vote for Brexit, despite the warnings about what it could do to their country's economic prospects?

1.It can be inferred from Paragraph 2 that_____.

[A] the UK is reluctant to remold its economic pattern GDP 呢？滚

[B] GDP as the measure of success is widely defied in the UK 备胎一

备胎转正！

[C] the UK will contribute less to the world economy GDP 呢？滚！

[D] policymakers in the UK are paying less attention to GDP 备胎二

谁好看谁转正！我说 最标准的英文措辞是啥 重要的东西 前？后？ there be 前！

前几段 全文

Para2 第二段 --段落分论点

Text 4

(全文第四段) Surely it should be a mystery that some dim bosses fail to realize that trust, the most valuable of economic assets, is easily destroyed and is hugely expensive to restore — and that few things embody more possibility to destroy trust than a company letting sensitive personal data get into the wrong hands.

4. According to Paragraph 4, what puzzles the author is that some bosses fail to _____.

- [A] see the link between trust and data protection
- [B] realize the sensitivity of personal data
- [C] emphasize the high cost of data restoration
- [D] appreciate the economic value of trust

3) 局部论点 表语判断解题法：原文与选支，只看形容词！

Text 5

In 1784, five years before he became president of the United States, George Washington, 52, nearly toothless. So he hired a dentist to

transplant nine teeth into his jaw — having extracted them from the mouths of his slaves.

That is a far different image from the cherry-tree-chopping George most people remember from their history books.

1. George Washington' s dental surgery is mentioned to

[A] show the primitive medical practice in the past.

[B] demonstrate the cruelty of slavery in his days.

[C] stress the role of slaves in the U.S. history.

[D] reveal some unknown aspect of his life.

Text 6

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. However, whether such a sense of fairness evolved independently in capuchins and humans, or whether it stems from the common ancestor that the species had 35 million years ago, is, as yet, an unanswered question.

5.What can we infer from the last paragraph?

- [A] Monkeys can be trained to develop social emotions.
 - [B] Human indignation evolved from an uncertain source.
 - [C] Animals usually show their feelings openly as humans do.
 - [D] Cooperation among monkeys remains stable only in the wild.
-

考研英语方法入门（二）

4) 系与谓——论点与论据之间有不可逾越的鸿沟

Text 7

It was inevitable that this primacy should have narrowed as other countries grew richer. Just as inevitably, the retreat from predominance proved painful. By the mid-1980s Americans had found themselves at a loss over their fading industrial competitiveness. Some huge American industries, such as consumer electronics, had shrunk or vanished in the face of foreign competition. By 1987 there was only one American TV maker left, Zenith. Foreign-made cars and textiles were sweeping into the domestic market. America's machine-tool industry was on the ropes. For a while it looked as though the making of semiconductors was going to be the next casualty.

2. The loss of U.S. predominance in the world economy in the 1980s

is shown in the fact that the American ____.

- [A] TV industry had withdrawn to its domestic market
- [B] semiconductor industry was taken over by foreign enterprises
- [C] machine-tool industry had collapsed after suicidal actions
- [D] auto industry had lost part of its domestic market

Text 8

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.

Can this merely be coincidence? One theory, dreamt up in all the spare time enjoyed by the alphabetically disadvantaged, is that the rot sets in early. At the start of the first year in infant school, teachers seat pupils alphabetically from the front, to make it easier to remember their names. So short-sighted Zysman junior gets stuck in the back row, and is rarely asked the improving questions posed by those insensitive teachers. At the time the alphabetically disadvantaged may think they have had a lucky escape. Yet the result may be worse qualifications, because they get less individual attention, as well as less confidence in speaking

publicly.

The humiliation continues. At university graduation ceremonies, the ABCs proudly get their awards first; by the time they reach the Zysmans most people are literally having a ZZZ. Shortlists for job interviews, election ballot papers, lists of conference speakers and attendees: all tend to be drawn up alphabetically, and their recipients lose interest as they plough through them.

4. What does the author mean by “most people are literally having a ZZZ” (Lines 2, Paragraph 5)?

- [A] They are getting impatient.
- [B] They are noisily dozing off.
- [C] They are feeling humiliated.
- [D] They are busy with word puzzles.