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考研英语

主讲教师

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PART. 01

整体解题思路

（一）先文后题，以自然段为单位读一段、做一题

很多同学都喜欢从题干或选项出发，先标记出题干中的关键词，再返回原文进行定位，我们把这种方法称为返回定位法。但是这种解题思路会有两个问题：**1**、在考研英语当中，定位词并不一定能和原文中的定位句精准匹配（即同义替换不一定是正确答案）。**2**、同学们在不了解原文主要内容的情况下，如果直接看选项会形成主观想象，以致于把原文理解成自己想象的内容。

所以，建议各位同学以自然段为单位读一段、做一题，先看文章，后做题，避免选项影响和误导同学们对文章的理解。返回定位法的优点就是做题快。但是在研究生考试中，阅读理解要求同学们用18-20分钟完成一篇文章，同学们的做题速度不需要过快。返回定位法更适用于高考或四六级考试这种信息查找类的考试，而不太适用于考研英语阅读理解这种文章理解类的考试。

(二) 粗读，初选

所谓粗读，是指快速浏览各个自然段内容，不用细读每一句话，利用句子间的逻辑关系，躲开难点。比如，对于论点和论据两部分内容，论据的难度往往比论点更大，这时同学们只需要看懂论点即可，因为论据的内容也是为了证明论点。从逻辑上说，两者看懂任意一个就可以了。再比如，若干个并列内容，只需要看懂其中任意一个就可以。如果出现因果关系，重因轻果。如果出现实验方法和实验结论，只需要看懂实验结论即可……

其实句子间的逻辑关系，无非是等价关系、转折关系、因果关系或递进关系。如果能精准地把握句子间的逻辑关系，就可以大大降低理解考研文章的难度。一篇长度在400-420个单词的文章，同学们只需要读懂其中约300个单词就能把握文章大概内容，进而选出正确答案。

所谓初选，是指在粗读文章之后，往往并不能直接从四个选项中精准选出正确答案，但是我们可以排除掉一个或两个错误选项，缩小正确答案的范围。

(三) 精读题干，再次返回原文

利用各种解题思路（主旨大意题、词汇理解题、细节信息题、推理判断题.....）反复对比选项和原文，选出正确答案。

(四) 两个选项排除一个：“三问”法

同学们经常会遇到在两个选项之间犹豫不决的情况，这个时候大家要问自己三个问题：

第一，有没有哪一个选项是常识判断，原文并没有提及，但符合常识。如果有，将其排除。

第二，有没有哪一个选项是根据原文内容推理得出。即使这个选项是合理的推理，也往往是错误选项。考研英语阅读只考查各位同学是否能够准确地理解原文，不考查同学们的推理能力。即使在推理判断题中，如果某个选项和原文的意思完全一样，没有进行推理，那么它也是正确答案。

第三，如果这两个选项都不是常识判断，也都没有进行推理，其表述和原文完全一致，那么一定有一个选项错在“答非所问”，即这个选项不符合题干要求。**所以**，同学们这个时候要返回题干，再次精读题干，标记出题干考查的范围和对象，进而将错误选项排除。

(五) 先易后难

如果同学们实在无法确定某一道题的正确答案，可以暂时将其跳过，继续进行后面的题目，待完成所有题后，再返回该题。因为，当我们全部完成整篇文章的阅读理解之后，对文章的理解程度会大大加深，有助于我们去解决之前没有看懂的题目，我们把它称之为“先易后难”原则。

(六) 利用正确答案和错误答案的特征蒙猜

同学们注意，这种利用正确答案和错误答案的常见特征蒙猜的方法，是不得已为而之的选择，大家不要舍本逐末。很多同学如果不去追求把文章理解透彻，从而选出正确答案，而只关注这些蒙猜技巧，在考试中是很难取得高分的。所以我们把这种技巧的讲解放在解题的最后一步。

试题链接 (英—2011年 Text 4)

P1

It's no surprise that Jennifer Senior's insightful, provocative magazine cover story, "I Love My Children, I Hate My Life," is arousing much chatter—nothing gets people talking like the suggestion that child rearing is anything less than a completely fulfilling, life-enriching experience. Rather than concluding that children make parents either happy or miserable, Senior suggests we need to redefine happiness: instead of thinking of it as

试题链接 (英一2011年 Text 4)

P1

something that can be measured by moment-to-moment joy, we should consider being happy as a past-tense condition. Even though the day-to-day experience of raising kids can be soul-crushingly hard, Senior writes that “the very things that in the moment dampen our moods can later be sources of intense gratification and delight.”

试题链接 (英一2011年 Text 4)

P2

The magazine cover showing an attractive mother holding a cute baby is hardly the only Madonna-and-child image on newsstands this week. There are also stories about newly adoptive—and newly single—mom Sandra Bullock, as well as the usual “Jennifer Aniston is pregnant” news. Practically every week features at least one celebrity mom, or mom-to-be, smiling on the newsstands.

试题链接 (英一2011年 Text 4)

P3

In a society that so persistently celebrates procreation, is it any wonder that admitting you regret having children is equivalent to admitting you support kitten-killing? It doesn't seem quite fair, then, to compare the regrets of parents to the regrets of the childless. Unhappy parents rarely are provoked to wonder if they shouldn't have had kids, but unhappy childless folks are bothered with the message that children are the single most important thing

试题链接 (英一2011年 Text 4)

P3

in the world: obviously their misery must be a direct result of the gaping baby-size holes in their lives.

试题链接 (英一2011年 Text 4)

P4

Of course, the image of parenthood that celebrity magazines like *Us Weekly* and *People* present is hugely unrealistic, especially when the parents are single mothers like Bullock. According to several studies concluding that parents are less happy than childless couples, single parents are the least happy of all. No shock there, considering how much work it is to raise a kid without a partner to lean on; yet to hear Sandra and Britney tell it, raising a kid on their “own” (read: with round-the-clock help) is a piece of cake.

试题链接 (英一2011年 Text 4)

P5

It's hard to imagine that many people are dumb enough to want children just because Reese and Angelina make it look so glamorous: most adults understand that a baby is not a haircut. But it's interesting to wonder if the images we see every week of stress-free, happiness-enhancing parenthood aren't in some small, subconscious way contributing to our own dissatisfactions with the actual experience, in the same way that a small part of us hoped getting "the Rachel" might make us look just a little bit like Jennifer Aniston.

QUESTION. 36

Jennifer Senior suggests in her article that raising a child can bring ____.

- [A] temporary delight
- [B] enjoyment in progress
- [C] happiness in retrospect
- [D] lasting reward

QUESTION. 37

We learn from Paragraph 2 that _____.

- [A] celebrity moms are a permanent source for gossip
- [B] single mothers with babies deserve greater attention
- [C] news about pregnant celebrities is entertaining
- [D] having children is highly valued by the public

QUESTION. 38

It is suggested in Paragraph 3 that childless folks _____.

- [A] are constantly exposed to criticism
- [B] are largely ignored by the media
- [C] fail to fulfill their social responsibilities
- [D] are less likely to be satisfied with their life

QUESTION. 39

According to Paragraph 4, the message conveyed by celebrity magazines is ____.

- [A] soothing
- [B] ambiguous
- [C] compensatory
- [D] misleading

QUESTION. 40

Which of the following can be inferred from the last paragraph?

- [A] Having children contributes little to the glamour of celebrity moms.
- [B] Celebrity moms have influenced our attitude towards child rearing.
- [C] Having children intensifies our dissatisfaction with life.
- [D] We sometimes neglect the happiness from child rearing.

• • 词汇 • •

insightful	a.	富有洞察力的
provocative	a.	具有争议的; 煽动的
chatter	n.	闲聊, 讨论
rearing	n.	抚养, 养育
fulfilling	a.	使人满足的
miserable	a.	痛苦的
redefine	v.	重新定义
past-tense condition		过去时态
soul-crushingly hard		令人崩溃般地艰难
dampen	v.	使抑郁、沮丧
mood	n.	心情
intense	a.	强烈的, 热烈的

• • 词汇 • •

gratification	n.	满足, 喜悦
delight	n.	高兴, 愉快
magazine cover		杂志封面
cute	a.	可爱的
Madonna-and-child		圣母与圣婴
adoptive	a.	收养的
pregnant	a.	怀孕的
celebrity	n.	名人
persistently	ad.	坚持地, 一直; 固执地
celebrate	v.	庆祝, 颂扬
procreation	n.	生育, 生产
admit	v.	承认

• • 词汇 • •

be equivalent to		等于, 相当于
kitten-killing	n.	虐杀小猫
rarely	ad.	很少地, 罕有地
be provoked to (do)		被激怒 / 煽动去做
folk	n.	人们
be bothered with		被.....困扰
misery	n.	痛苦
celebrity	n.	名人
unrealistic	a.	不切实际的, 不实在的
shock	n.	震惊; 震动
lean on		靠在.....上; 依靠
round-the-clock	a.	全天候的, 24 小时的

• • 词汇 • •

dumb	a.	傻的
glamorous	a.	富有魅力的；迷人的
stress-free	a.	无压力的
happiness-enhancing	a.	提升幸福感的
subconscious	a.	潜意识的，下意识的
contribute to		对.....起作用
dissatisfaction	n.	不满

● ● 考场攻略 ● ●

段1

- (1) “I Love My Children, I Hate My Life” 位于两个逗号之间，为**插入语**，可以略去不看。
- (2) “**Rather than A,B**” 结构,可以理解为“是B，而不是A”，看B不看A，在考场中如果B看不懂，可以利用“not A=B”来推出B的含义。
- (3) “**Even though A,B**” 结构,可以理解为“是B,而不是A”，看B不看A，在考场中如果看不懂B,可以利用“not A=B”来推出B的含义。
- (4) conclude、suggest、consider、write常为**观点引出词**，“人物+conclude, suggest, consider, write...”后面的内容常为观点。

● ● 考场攻略 ● ●

段2

(1) “The magazine cover showing an attractive mother holding a cute baby” ,现在分词 showing 和 holding 作后置定语分别修饰前面的名词 magazine cover 和 mother。

(2) “... Sandra Bullock, as well as the usual ‘Jennifer Aniston’ ...” , 构成 “A as well as B” 结构, A、B看懂一个即可。

● ● 考场攻略 ● ●

段3

- (1) “In a society that so A..., is it any wonder that B” 可以理解为 “在一个如此之A的社会里, B这样的事不奇怪”, 所以A、B看懂一个即可。
- (2) “the childless” 构成 “the+adj.” 结构, 表示一类人。
- (3) “a direct result of the gaping...” 中 direct 和 of介词结构同时修饰 result。

● ● 考场攻略 ● ●

段4

- (1) 首句中 “Of course” 表转折，后面的内容往往是考点。
- (2) “ the image of parenthood that celebrity magazines...” 可以理解为 “ A of B that C” ，译为 “C的B的A” 。
- (3) “conclude” 一词与研究结论有关。
- (4) “ ; ” 分号表示前后关系为并列或转折。

● ● 考场攻略 ● ●

段5

- (1) 首句中 “**because**” 表达了强烈的因果关系,往往是考点所在, “A because B” 结构中, B是原因, A是结果。
- (2) “**in the same way**” 前后看一半即可。
- (3) “**contributing to**” 表示因果关系, 往往是考点所在, “A contribute to B” 结构, 表明A是原因, B是结果。

PART. 02

主旨大意题

(一) 提问方式

1 针对主旨发问

What is the passage mainly about (summarize main idea)?

2 考查文章标题

Which of the following could be the best title for the passage?

(二) 基本解题思路

1 因文而异，殊途同归

考研阅读文章的行文结构，基本可以分为以下四种：

(1) 开门见山型：开篇直接说出作者的观点或主旨大意，其段首句往往就是文章的主旨所在。

(2) 不破不立型：所谓不破不立，指的是驳论型文章。这类文章往往会在第一自然段先给出前人（某个专家）的观点或大众、过去的观点。而作者的观点与之相反，所以其中心主旨经常出现在首段或第二段转折处后。而迷惑选项会利用作者实际上要否定掉的观点来设置，所以同学们一定要看清楚，作者观点是否和其引用的专家观点完全一致。

(3) 起承转合型：BPES型（Background、Problem、Explanation、Solution）这种类型是考研阅读中最常见的行文方式。其特点是作者在第一自然段以记叙文的手法，描述某一个现象或事实（讲故事）。在第二自然段，从记叙性质的文字，转换成说明议论性质的文字。根据刚刚所描述过的现象或事实，提出现存问题，之后开始分析问题，最后给出解决方案或建议。其主旨往往在记叙性文字结束、议论性文字开始处。

(4) 问题答案型：这种文章的特点是，在文章开篇，以设问句的方式提出一个问题。设问句本身，就能够从一定程度上概括文章主旨。整篇文章的行文就是为了解决开篇所提出的这个问题。其主旨句往往就是设问句本身，亦或是在文章的尾段。

(二) 基本解题思路

2 解题后置

同学们在分析完一篇文章所有题目后，对于文章中心思想的理解会更加深刻透彻，所以不管主旨大意题出现在文后5道题当中的哪一道，我们都要最后再去处理主旨大意题。当然，在绝大多数情况下，考研英语阅读理解的主旨大意题，一般都是5道题当中的最后一题。

(二) 基本解题思路

3 构思作文法&逆推法

对于选出文章标题 (best title) 这种主旨大意题而言, 同学们可以利用“逆向思维”的方法。假设让你以ABCD四个备选答案为文章的标题, 去构思一篇作文。那么, 这篇作文, 有没有可能和自己刚刚读到的文章内容是相似的? 如果有, 那么这个选项就是正确答案。

(二) 基本解题思路

4 拒绝标题党，不选文艺范

考研阅读的主旨大意题，只考查各位同学能否概括原文中心要义，不考查各位同学的写作能力。所以同学们不要误以为，真的是要你去给一篇文章写一个最佳标题。我们只需要选出能够精准概括原文主旨大意的选项即可。

(三) 错误答案特征

1. 局部信息，以偏概全，用段意（尤其是末段）来代替整篇文章的主旨。
2. 偏离中心，选项内容看似与原文相关，但是不能概括全文。
3. 扩大范围，选项使用了过于宏观的说法去概括全文。

试题链接 (英一2010年 Text 1)

P1

Of all the changes that have taken place in English-language newspapers during the past quarter-century, perhaps the most far-reaching has been the inexorable decline in the scope and seriousness of their arts coverage.

试题链接 (英一2010年 Text 1)

P2

It is difficult to the point of impossibility for the average reader under the age of forty to imagine a time when high-quality arts criticism could be found in most big-city newspapers. Yet a considerable number of the most significant collections of criticism published in the 20th century consisted in large part of newspaper reviews. To read

试题链接 (英一2010年 Text 1)

P2

such books today is to marvel at the fact that their learned contents were once deemed suitable for publication in general-circulation dailies.

试题链接 (英一2010年 Text 1)

P3

We are even farther removed from the unfocused newspaper reviews published in England between the turn of the 20th century and the eve of World War II, at a time when newsprint was dirt-cheap and stylish arts criticism was considered an ornament to the publications in which it appeared. In those far-off days, it was taken for granted that

试题链接 (英一2010年 Text 1)

P3

the critics of major papers would write in detail and at length about the events they covered. Theirs was a serious business, and even those reviewers who wore their learning lightly, like George Bernard Shaw and Ernest Newman, could be trusted to know what they were about. These men believed in journalism as a calling, and were proud to be published in the

试题链接 (英一2010年 Text 1)

P3

daily press. "So few authors have brains enough or literary gift enough to keep their own end up in journalism," Newman wrote, "that I am tempted to define 'journalism' as 'a term of contempt applied by writers who are not read to writers who are' ."

试题链接 (英一2010年 Text 1)

P4

Unfortunately, these critics are virtually forgotten. Neville Cardus, who wrote for the *Manchester Guardian* from 1917 until shortly before his death in 1975, is now known solely as a writer of essays on the game of cricket. During his lifetime, though, he was also one of England's foremost classical-music critics, and a stylist so widely admired that his

试题链接 (英一2010年 Text 1)

P4

Autobiography (1947) became a best-seller. He was knighted in 1967, the first music critic to be so honored. Yet only one of his books is now in print, and his vast body of writings on music is unknown save to specialists.

试题链接 (英一2010年 Text 1)

P5

Is there any chance that Cardus' s criticism will enjoy a revival? The prospect seems remote. Journalistic tastes had changed long before his death, and postmodern readers have little use for the richly upholstered Vicwardian prose in which he specialized. Moreover, the amateur tradition in music criticism has been in headlong retreat.

QUESTION. 21

It is indicated in Paragraphs 1 and 2 that _____.

- [A] arts criticism has disappeared from big-city newspapers
- [B] English-language newspapers used to carry more arts reviews
- [C] high-quality newspapers retain a large body of readers
- [D] young readers doubt the suitability of criticism on dailies

QUESTION. 22

Newspaper reviews in England before World War II were characterized by _____.

- [A] free themes
- [B] casual style
- [C] elaborate layout
- [D] radical viewpoints

QUESTION. 23

Which of the following would Shaw and Newman most probably agree on?

- [A] It is writers' duty to fulfill journalistic goals.
- [B] It is contemptible for writers to be journalists.
- [C] Writers are likely to be tempted into journalism.
- [D] Not all writers are capable of journalistic writing.

QUESTION. 24

What can be learned about Cardus according to the last two paragraphs?

- [A] His music criticism may not appeal to readers today.
- [B] His reputation as a music critic has long been in dispute.
- [C] His style caters largely to modern specialists.
- [D] His writings fail to follow the amateur tradition.

QUESTION. 25

What would be the best title for the text?

- [A] Newspapers of the Good Old Days
- [B] The Lost Horizon in Newspapers
- [C] Mournful Decline of Journalism
- [D] Prominent Critics in Memory

• • 词汇 • •

take place		发生
quarter-century	n.	25 年, 1/4 世纪
far-reaching	a.	深远的, 深刻的
inexorable	a.	无情的; 不可阻挡的
decline	n.	下降, 衰退
scope	n.	范围
seriousness	n.	严肃性, 认真度
coverage	n.	范围, 规模; (新闻) 报道
average	a.	平均的; 平常的; 一般的
criticism	n.	批评, 评论
considerable	a.	相当大 (或多) 的
significant	a.	重要的; 有意义的

• • 词汇 • •

consist of		由.....组成, 包括
marvel at		对.....惊奇, 惊叹
content	n.	内容; 主题
remove from		从.....中移开 (拿走 / 除掉)
stylish	a.	时髦的, 流行的
be considered (as)...		被视作.....
ornament	n.	装饰物, 装饰品
far-off	a.	远方的
at length		充分地, 详尽地
journalism	n.	新闻业, 新闻学, 新闻工作
calling	n.	职业
literary	a.	文学的

• • 词汇 • •

gift	n.	天赋
define	v.	定义
contempt	n.	轻视, 轻蔑
virtually	ad.	实际上, 几乎
solely	ad.	仅仅
foremost	a.	最重要的, 具有首要地位的
stylist	n.	文体学家
admired	a.	被人赞赏的, 令人钦佩的
autobiography	n.	自传
upholstered	a.	布局精心的
amateur	a.	业余的
headlong	a.	急速的, 迅猛的

• • 词汇 • •

retreat	n.	后退, 衰退, 撤退
prose	n.	散文
save to		除了.....以外
in print		在版的, 还在出版发行的
best-seller	n.	畅销书
be knighted		被授予爵士

● ● 考场攻略 ● ●

段1

- (1) “inexorable” 以典型形容词后缀 “able” 结尾，如果不认识，可以略去不看，以形容词结尾的都可理解为 “.....的”。
- (2) 如果以 “ly” 结尾的副词不认识，也可以略去不看。

● ● 考场攻略 ● ●

段2

(1) 第1句可以理解为It is difficult to A for B to imagine C。 “对于 B 这样的读者而言，他们已经困难到了A那样的程度，去想象C 这样的一个年代”。

● ● 考场攻略 ● ●

段3

(1) 首句中出现了“even”，阅读时要理解为“A... even... B”，B是A的递进，这里的A、B代表的可以是一个词，也可以是整个句子，甚至还可以是整个自然段，even 前后读懂一半就行。

(2) “So few authors have brains enough or literary gift enough to keep their own end up in journalism, ... that...” 可以理解为 So A that B，即可以被理解为“如此的A以至于 B”。那么这里A与B从逻辑上来讲意思是相近或相同的（A与B可以是一个单词、短语，也可以是一个句子）。

● ● 考场攻略 ● ●

段4

(1) “**Unfortunately**” 是阅读中非常重要的词，它有两个作用：第一，它表示转折，Unfortunately前后为逻辑上的相反；第二，Unfortunately表达了作者的观点态度，Unfortunately后面的内容往往是作者不希望发生的事情，与作者的观点态度相反。

(2) Neville Cardus 这个专有人名和 1917、1975、1947、1967 这些时间节点，它们通常可以被理解为具体论据。在考场中，若实在看不懂论据可以用本段第1句（论点句）的意思来代替，即 “**论点句=论据句**”。

● ● 考场攻略 ● ●

段5

(1) Moreover” 表示“除此之外”，与前面的论述方向一致，若实在看不懂可以略去。

THANK YOU!

主讲

舅舅老师

2022

考研英语

主讲教师

李旭舅舅



PART. 01

词汇理解题

(一) 提问方式

1

The word/phrase “...” most probably means _____.

2

The word/phrase “...” is closest in meaning to _____.

(二) 基本解题思路

1. 词汇理解题不是考查学生是否掌握了此单词的含义，而是考查学生能否利用上下文内容推测出词义。

2. 返回原文找到原词，分析生词所在的句子与上下文之间的逻辑关系。

3. 判断出词义后要将选项代入原文，在检查生词所在的句子是否通顺的同时，还要关注其是否能符合前后句子的行文逻辑。

注意：一般来说，在抛开上下句的情况下，四个备选答案都能使命题句通顺。但是联系上下文，就只有一个选项能满足行文逻辑。

(三) 错误答案特征

1. 脱离语境，只取生词的字面含义或常用含义，而非原文中的含义。
2. 利用拼写较为复杂的词汇迷惑考生。
3. 利用拼写形式与原文相似的词汇使考生上当。

例1

①The decision to quit a senior position to look for a better one is unconventional. ②For years executives and headhunters have adhered to the rule that the most attractive CEO candidates are the ones who must be **poached**. ③Says Korn/Ferry senior partner Dennis Carey: "I can't think of a single search I've done where a board has not instructed me to look at sitting CEOs first." (英语一2011年Text 2)

QUESTION. 28

The word “poached” most probably means ____.

- [A] approved of
- [B] attended to
- [C] hunted for
- [D] guarded against

例2

①But it's not just a gender thing. ②At work, people pretty much know what they're supposed to be doing: working, making money, doing the tasks they have to do in order to draw an income. ③The bargain is very pure: Employee puts in hours of physical or mental labor and employee draws out life-sustaining moola. (英语二2015年Text 1)

QUESTION. 24

The word “moola” most probably means ____.

- [A] energy
- [B] skills
- [C] earnings
- [D] nutrition

试题链接 (英语—2014年Text 1)

P1

In order to “change lives for the better” and reduce “dependency,” George Osborne, Chancellor of the Exchequer, introduced the “upfront work search” scheme. Only if the jobless arrive at the jobcentre with a CV, register for online job search, and start looking for work will they be eligible for benefit — and then they should report weekly rather than fortnightly. What could be more reasonable?

试题链接 (英语—2014年Text 1)

P2

More apparent reasonableness followed. There will now be a seven-day wait for the jobseeker's allowance. "Those first few days should be spent looking for work, not looking to sign on," he claimed. "We're doing these things because we know they help people stay off benefits and help those on benefits get into work faster." Help? Really? On first hearing, this was the socially concerned chancellor, trying to change

试题链接 (英语—2014年Text 1)

P2

lives for the better, complete with “reforms” to an obviously indulgent system that demands too little effort from the newly unemployed to find work, and subsidises laziness. What motivated him, we were to understand, was his zeal for “fundamental fairness” — protecting the taxpayer, controlling spending and ensuring that only the most deserving claimants received their benefits.

试题链接 (英语—2014年Text 1)

P3

Losing a job is hurting: you don't skip down to the jobcentre with a song in your heart, delighted at the prospect of doubling your income from the generous state. It is financially terrifying, psychologically embarrassing and you know that support is minimal and extraordinarily hard to get. You are now not wanted; you are now excluded from the work environment that offers purpose and structure in your life.

试题链接 (英语—2014年Text 1)

P3

Worse, the crucial income to feed yourself and your family and pay the bills has disappeared. Ask anyone newly unemployed what they want and the answer is always: a job.

试题链接（英语—2014年Text 1）

P4

But in Osborneland, your first instinct is to fall into dependency — permanent dependency if you can get it — supported by a state only too ready to indulge your falsehood. It is as though 20 years of ever-tougher reforms of the job search and benefit administration system never happened. The principle of British welfare is no longer that you can insure yourself against the risk of unemployment and receive unconditional payments if the disaster happens.

试题链接 (英语—2014年Text 1)

P4

Even the very phrase “jobseeker’s allowance” is about redefining the unemployed as a “jobseeker” who had no fundamental right to a benefit he or she has earned through making national insurance contributions. Instead, the claimant receives a time-limited “allowance,” conditional on actively seeking a job; no entitlement and no insurance, at £71.70 a week, one of the least generous in the EU.

QUESTION. 21

George Osborne's scheme was intended to ____.

- [A] motivate the unemployed to report voluntarily
- [B] provide the unemployed with easier access to benefits
- [C] encourage jobseekers' active engagement in job seeking
- [D] guarantee jobseekers' legitimate right to benefits

QUESTION. 22

The phrase “to sign on” (Para. 2) most probably means _____.

- [A] to register for an allowance from the government
- [B] to accept the government's restrictions on the allowance
- [C] to check on the availability of jobs at the jobcentre
- [D] to attend a governmental job-training program

QUESTION. 23

What prompted the chancellor to develop his scheme?

- [A] A desire to secure a better life for all.
- [B] An eagerness to protect the unemployed.
- [C] An urge to be generous to the claimants.
- [D] A passion to ensure fairness for taxpayers.

QUESTION. 24

According to Paragraph 3, being unemployed makes one feel _____.

- [A] insulted
- [B] uneasy
- [C] enraged
- [D] guilty

QUESTION. 25

To which of the following would the author most probably agree?

- [A] Unemployment benefits should not be made conditional.
- [B] The British welfare system indulges jobseekers' laziness.
- [C] The jobseekers' allowance has met their actual needs.
- [D] Osborne's reforms will reduce the risk of unemployment.

• • 词汇 • •

in order to		为了
dependency	n.	依赖
upfront	a.	预先的；首要的
scheme	n.	计划
jobless	a.	失业的，无工作的
CV	abbr.	简历
register	v.	注册，登记
be eligible for		有资格
benefit	n.	救济金
fortnightly	ad.	每两周地
reasonableness	n.	合理的事
allowance	n.	津贴，补贴

• • 词汇 • •

look for		寻找
sign on		登记
stay off		远离
indulgent	a.	纵容的, 放纵的
subsidise	v.	资助, 给.....补助金
laziness	n.	懒惰, 惰性
motivate	v.	促使, 激励
zeal	n.	热心, 热忱
deserving	a.	应得的
claimant	n.	申领者, 申请者
delighted	a.	高兴的
prospect	n.	前景, 展望

• • 词汇 • •

generous	a.	慷慨的
state	n.	国家
terrifying	a.	可怕的
psychologically	ad.	心理上地
embarrassing	a.	使人尴尬的, 令人为难的
minimal	a.	最低的; 最小限度的
extraordinarily	ad.	极其, 特别
crucial	a.	至关重要的
instinct	n.	本能反应
permanent	a.	永久的
indulge	v.	纵容
falsehood	n.	谎言, 假话

• • 词汇 • •

ever-tougher	a.	严格的, 越来越强硬的
administration	n.	管理
welfare	n.	福利
conditional on...		以.....为条件
unconditional	a.	无条件的
entitlement	n.	应得的权益, 权利
disaster	n.	灾难, 灾祸

● ● 考场攻略 ● ●

段1

(1) “change lives for the better” **and** reduce “dependency,” 构成 “A and B” 并列结构，读懂一个即可。

(2) rather than fortnightly” 中 “**rather than**” 后面的内容为被否定的内容，翻译成 “而不是.....”，如果读不懂，可略去不看。

● ● 考场攻略 ● ●

段2

- (1) 段首 **"More"** 表明这一自然段是沿着上一自然段的递进。
- (2) "... looking for work, not looking to sign on..." 构成 **"doing A, not doing B"** 的结构, 其中 A 与 B 含义相反, 看懂其中一个即可。
- (3) "..., trying to change lives for the better, ..." 中两个逗号之间的内容为插入语, 可略去不看。文章中出现 **"..., A, +V"** 的结构, 即两个逗号, 且第二个逗号后跟动词, A 为插入语内容, 可略去不看。
- (4) **On first hearing** 翻译成“乍一听”, 其后的内容与作者真实意图相反。
- (5) **破折号**表示解释说明, 后面的内容是对前面的解释, 即 **"A—B"**, B 是对 A 的具体解释。

● ● 考场攻略 ● ●

段3

- (1) “**A: B**” 的结构, “:” 表解释或定义, 前后相等。
- (2) “financially”, “psychologically” 和 “extraordinarily” 以 “**ly**” 结尾, 为副词, 如果不认识, 考场中可略去不看。
- (3) “**A; B**” 的结构, A、B 两个分句含义相近或相同, 看懂其一即可。

● ● 考场攻略 ● ●

段4

- (1) “**But** in Osborneland” 表明后面的内容为Osborneland的观点。
- (2) “ ... supported by a state only too ready to indulge your falsehood”
修饰前面 “dependency” 一词，如果读不懂，可略去不看。
- (3) “**Instead**” 一词表转折，转折后的内容往往是考点，表达了作者自己的观点。
- (4) “**even**” 的出现表示构成了递进的关系。

PART. 02

态度方向题

(一) 提问方式

1-2

- The author's attitude toward...is _____.
- The author holds/believes/suggests/agrees that...is _____.

3-5

- What's the author's attitude toward...?
- 人名+would most likely agree that _____.
- 人名+attitude toward...is _____.

(二) 基本解题思路

1. 仔细阅读题干，标记出态度的发出者和承受者。**要特别注意的是**，不是所有的态度题，都是考查作者的态度观点。有时候，也会考查文中某个专家的态度观点。
2. 画出文中能够表达出态度方向的形容词、副词、动词和语气词，用以比对选项。
3. 同学们在阅读文章时，往往对于文章中所提及的事物会有自己的主观态度，**解题时千万不能把自己的态度观点融入其中。**
4. 如果态度的发出者是作者，承受者是政府（英美执政政府），或是当前正在实施的某项政策规定等。那么消极、否定、质疑的态度，往往会成为正确答案。

(二) 基本解题思路

5. 考研文章均是选自于西方顶级学术期刊，所以作者不会出现“奚落，讽刺，迷惑，漠不关心，模棱两可，存有偏见”等态度。

常见“炮灰”选项有：

mocking 嘲弄的	puzzled 困惑的	tolerance 容忍
indulgence 纵容	hesitancy 犹豫	biased 有偏见的
scornful 轻蔑的	desperate 绝望的	satiric 讽刺的
ambiguous 模棱两可的	tolerant 容忍的	indifference 漠不关心
contemptuous 蔑视的	uncertainty 不确定	sarcastic 讽刺的

(三) 错误答案特征

1. 符合常识，但原文未提及，错把自己的观点当成作者的观点。
2. 语气强烈，含有极端词汇的表达。
3. 把专家的观点误以为是作者的观点（驳论文中常见）。

例1

①Far less certain, however, is how successfully experts and bureaucrats can select our peer groups and steer their activities in virtuous directions. ②It's like the teacher who breaks up the troublemakers in the back row by pairing them with better-behaved classmates. ③The tactic never really works. And that's the problem with a social cure engineered from the outside: in the real world, as in school, we insist on choosing our own friends. (英语一2012 年Text 1)

QUESTION. 25

The author suggests in the last paragraph that the effect of peer pressure is ____.

- [A] harmful
- [B] desirable
- [C] profound
- [D] questionable

例2

①Indeed, there is something a little absurd in the state getting involved in the planning of such a fundamentally “grassroots” concept as community sports associations. ②If 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. ③But successive governments have presided over selling green spaces, squeezing money from local authorities and declining attention on sport in education. ④Instead of wordy, worthy strategies, future governments need to do more to provide the conditions for sport to thrive. ⑤Or at least not make them worse. (英语二2017年Text 1)

QUESTION. 25

The author's attitude to what UK governments have done for sports is _____.

- [A] tolerant
- [B] critical
- [C] uncertain
- [D] sympathetic

试题链接 (英语二2017年Text 1)

P1

Every Saturday morning, at 9 am, more than 50,000 runners set off to run 5km around their local park. The Parkrun phenomenon began with a dozen friends and has inspired 400 events in the UK and more abroad. Events are free, staffed by thousands of volunteers. Runners range from four years old to grandparents; their times range from Andrew Baddeley's world record 13 minutes 48 seconds up to an hour.

试题链接 (英语二2017年Text 1)

P2

Parkrun is succeeding where London's Olympic "legacy" is failing. Ten years ago on Monday, it was announced that the Games of the 30th Olympiad would be in London. Planning documents pledged that the great legacy of the Games would be to lever a nation of sport lovers away from their couches. The population would be fitter, healthier and produce more winners. It has not happened. The number of adults doing weekly sport did rise, by nearly 2 million in the run—up to 2012

试题链接 (英语二2017年Text 1)

P2

— but the general population was growing faster. Worse, the numbers are now falling at an accelerating rate. The opposition claims primary school pupils doing at least two hours of sport a week have nearly halved. Obesity has risen among adults and children. Official retrospections continue as to why London 2012 failed to “inspire a generation.” The success of Parkrun offers answers.

试题链接 (英语二2017年Text 1)

P3

Parkrun is not a race but a time trial: Your only competitor is the clock. The ethos welcomes anybody. There is as much joy over a puffed-out first-timer being clapped over the line as there is about top talent shining. The Olympic bidders, by contrast, wanted to get more people doing sport and to produce more elite athletes. The dual aim was mixed up: The stress on success over taking part was intimidating for newcomers.

试题链接 (英语二2017年Text 1)

P4

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.

试题链接 (英语二2017年Text 1)

P4

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.

QUESTION. 21

According to Paragraph 1, Parkrun has _____.

- [A] gained great popularity
- [B] created many jobs
- [C] strengthened community ties
- [D] become an official festival

QUESTION. 22

The author believes that London' s Olympic "legacy" has failed to _____.

- [A] boost population growth
- [B] promote sport participation
- [C] improve the city' s image
- [D] increase sport hours in schools

QUESTION. 23

Parkrun is different from Olympic games in that it _____.

- [A] aims at discovering talents
- [B] focuses on mass competition
- [C] does not emphasize elitism
- [D] does not attract first-timers

QUESTION. 24

With regard to mass sports, the author holds that governments should ____.

- [A] organize “grassroots” sports events
- [B] supervise local sports associations
- [C] increase funds for sports clubs
- [D] invest in public sports facilities

QUESTION. 25

The author's attitude to what UK governments have done for sports is ____.

- [A] tolerant
- [B] critical
- [C] uncertain
- [D] sympathetic

• • 词汇 • •

phenomenon	n.	现象
inspire	v.	激起, 给.....以启示
staff	v.	担当职员; 在.....工作
range	v.	(在一定幅度内) 变化
announce	v.	宣布
document	n.	文件, 公文
pledge	v.	保证, 承诺
accelerating	a.	加速的
opposition	n.	反对
halve	v.	减半
obesity	n.	肥胖症
retrospection	n.	反省, 回顾

• • 词汇 • •

legacy	n.	遗产；遗赠
ethos	n.	理念，精神
puffed-out	a.	气喘吁吁的
clap	v.	鼓掌，拍手
bidder	n.	投标人，出价人
elite	a.	精英的
dual	a.	双重的
intimidate	v.	恫吓，胁迫
trial	n.	选拔赛；测试赛
absurd	a.	荒谬的
concept	n.	概念
pave	v.	铺设

• • 词汇 • •

court	n.	球场
provision	n.	提供
preside	v.	负责；管理
squeeze	v.	挤，压
authority	n.	官方，当局
wordy	a.	口头的
strategy	n.	战略
thrive	v.	兴旺发达

● ● 考场攻略 ● ●

段1

- (1) “;” 表并列或转折，前后只看一半即可。

段2

- (1) ...be fitter, healthier and produce more winners 构成 “A, B and C” 的结构，在这种情况下 A、B 和 C 只需看懂其中一个即可。

- (2) 出现 **but** 一词，转折后的内容常为考点。

- (3) 由 **worse** 开头，说明其含义和上一句同一方向，程度更强，因此理解其中一句即可。

● ● 考场攻略 ● ●

段3

- (1) 首句中 “:” 表解释说明，冒号后面的内容是对前面的 Parkrun is not a race but a time trial 的具体解释。
- (2) “..., **by contrast**, ...” 为插入语，可以提至句首翻译。

● ● 考场攻略 ● ●

段4

- (1) “—” 表解释说明，后面的内容是对前面的解释。
- (2) “**Instead of A, B**” 结构，可以理解为“是B，而不是A”，看B不看A，在考场上如果B看不懂，可以利用“not A=B”来推出B的含义。
- (3) 考研阅读中，提及当前政府政策时，作者通常都持有“**批判**”“**消极**”观点，文后第25题这种态度方向题，在考场中实在不会解答时，可以优先考虑 critical 这样的选项。

THANK YOU!

主讲

舅舅老师

2022

考研英语

主讲教师

李旭舅舅



PART. 01

论点论据题

(一) 提问方式

1-2

...is cited as an example of _____.
The example of...shows that _____.

3-4

...is mentioned to (show that) _____.
...is quoted to indicate that _____.

(二) 基本解题思路

1. 返回原文，找出原句。
2. 判断论点、论据的关系。
 - 1) **沿着论据向前寻找**，距离论据最近的句子很可能就是论点。
 - 2) 寻找for example/for instance/such as/时间节点或地点等**标志词汇**。
 - 3) 考研英语文章的作者，为了论证某个观点，所给出的例子，往往是基于西方国家民众的背景知识，对于英美国家的读者而言，论据更加直观具体，更易理解。但是，我们作为中国考生并没有西方民众的背景知识，所以对于我们而言，考研英语中论点比论据简单，**同学们不要纠缠论据里面的具体内容，直接看论据前面的论点，对比选项即可得出答案。**

(三) 错误答案特征

过于细节的信息（论据里的信息）往往是迷惑学生的内容。

例1

①But the justices should not swallow California's argument whole. ②New, disruptive technology sometimes demands novel applications of the Constitution's protections. ③Orin Kerr, a law professor, compares the explosion and accessibility of digital information in the 21st century with the establishment of automobile use as a virtual necessity of life in the 20th: The justices had to specify novel rules for the new personal domain of the passenger car then; they must sort out how the Fourth Amendment applies to digital information now. (英语—2015 年Text 2)

QUESTION. 30

Orin Kerr' s comparison is quoted to indicate that ____.

[A] the Constitution should be implemented flexibly

[B] new technology requires reinterpretation of the Constitution

[C] California' s argument violates principles of the Constitution

[D] principles of the Constitution should never be altered

例2

①Yes, new technology has been eating jobs forever, and always will. ②But there' s been acceleration.③As 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."

(英语二2013 年Text 1)

QUESTION. 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

试题链接 (英语二2014年Text 1)

P1

What would you do with \$590m? This is now a question for Gloria MacKenzie, an 84-year-old widow who recently emerged from her small, tin-roofed house in Florida to collect the biggest undivided lottery jackpot in history. If she hopes her new-found fortune will yield lasting feelings of fulfilment, she could do worse than read *Happy Money* by Elizabeth Dunn and Michael Norton.

试题链接 (英语二2014年Text 1)

P2

These two academics use an array of behavioral research to show that the most rewarding ways to spend money can be counterintuitive. Fantasies of great wealth often involve visions of fancy cars and extravagant homes. Yet satisfaction with these material purchases wears off fairly quickly. What was once exciting and new becomes old-hat; regret creeps in.

试题链接（英语二2014年Text 1）

P2

It is far better to spend money on experiences, say Ms. Dunn and Mr. Norton, like interesting trips, unique meals or even going to the cinema. These purchases often become more valuable with time — as stories or memories — particularly if they involve feeling more connected to others.

试题链接 (英语二2014年Text 1)

P3

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).

试题链接 (英语二2014年Text 1)

P3

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 McDonald's restricts the availability of its popular McRib — a marketing trick that has turned the pork sandwich into an object of obsession.

试题链接 (英语二2014年Text 1)

P4

Readers of *Happy Money* are clearly a privileged lot, anxious about fulfillment, not hunger. Money may not quite buy happiness, but people in wealthier countries are generally happier than those in poor ones. Yet the link between feeling good and spending money on others can be seen among rich and poor people around the world, and scarcity enhances the pleasure of most things for most people.

试题链接 (英语二2014年Text 1)

P4

Not everyone will agree with the authors' policy ideas, which range from mandating more holiday time to reducing tax incentives for American homebuyers. But most people will come away from this book believing it was money well spent.

QUESTION. 21

According to Dunn and Norton, which of the following is the most rewarding purchase?

- [A] A big house.
- [B] A special tour.
- [C] A stylish car.
- [D] A rich meal.

QUESTION. 22

The author's attitude toward Americans' watching TV is _____.

- [A] critical
- [B] supportive
- [C] sympathetic
- [D] ambiguous

QUESTION. 23

McRib is mentioned in Paragraph 3 to show that ____.

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

QUESTION. 24

According to the last paragraph, *Happy Money* _____.

- [A] has left much room for readers' criticism
- [B] may prove to be a worthwhile purchase
- [C] has predicted a wider income gap in the U.S.
- [D] may give its readers a sense of achievement

QUESTION. 25

This text mainly discusses how to ____.

- [A] balance feeling good and spending money
- [B] spend large sums of money won in lotteries
- [C] obtain lasting satisfaction from money spent
- [D] become more reasonable in spending on luxuries

• • 词汇 • •

widow	n.	寡妇
emerge from		从.....中出来
tin-roofed	a.	铁皮屋顶的
undivided	a.	未分开的
lottery jackpot		彩票头奖
fortune	n.	财富
fulfilment	n.	满足, 实现
an array of		一系列
rewarding	a.	有回报的
fantasy	n.	想象, 幻想
extravagant	a.	奢侈的
satisfaction	n.	满足

• • 词汇 • •

purchase	n.	购买
creep in		悄悄溜进
unique	a.	独特的
connected	a.	有联系的
academic	n.	学者
buck	n.	钱, 美元
whopping	a.	巨大的, 极大的
jolly	a.	快活的
charity	n.	慈善团体
consume	v.	消费
sparingly	ad.	节约地
restrict	v.	限制

• • 词汇 • •

availability	n.	可获得性
obsession	n.	着迷, 迷恋
wage slave		工薪族
lot	n.	一群人
generally	ad.	通常地, 大体
scarcity	n.	缺乏
range from		从.....到.....
mandate	v.	强制执行
incentive	n.	激励
privileged	a.	有特权的, 特殊的

● ● 考场攻略 ● ●

段1

具体数字“\$590m ”、“84- year -old”和专有名词“Gloria Mac- Kenzie”“Florida”、“*Happy Money* by Elizabeth Dunn and Michael Norton”均可以视为举例子，因此整个第一段都是引子，为了引出后面的观点。

● ● 考场攻略 ● ●

段2

- (1) 首句中 “show” 一词的后面为研究结论，常与考点相关。
- (2) “the most rewarding ways to spend money” 中形容词 “the most rewarding” 和 to do 不定式同时修饰 ways。
- (3) “Fantasies of great wealth” 可以理解为 “A of B” 结构，译成 “B 的 A”。
- (4) “Yet” 置于句首，表转折，与上一句含义相反。
- (5) “;” 分号表示并列或转折。
- (6) “, say Ms Dunn and Mr Norton,” 两个逗号之间的内容为插入语，可略去不看。
- (7) “interesting trips, unique meals or even going to the cinema” 构成 “A, B or C” 结构，看懂一个即可。

● ● 考场攻略 ● ●

段3

- (1) “wage slaves as well as lottery winners” 可以理解为 “A as well as B” 结构，“as well as” 表并列，A 和B 看懂一个即可。
- (2) (something the average American spends a whopping two months a year doing, and is hardly jollier for it) 小括号之间的内容为插入语，可略去不看。
- (3) “Buying gifts or giving to charity” 构成了 “A or B” 的结构，在这种情况下 “A≈ B” ， 只需看懂其中一个即可。
- (4) “and” 表并列，and 前后看懂一半即可。
- (5) “McDonald” 为举例部分，可以作为论据，考场中，如果实在看不懂可以用论点句的意思来代替，即论点句≈论据句。

● ● 考场攻略 ● ●

段4

- (1) “authors’ policy ideas, which...” 中 **which** 引导的定语从句举例说明了 “policy ideas”，在考场中如果看不懂，可略去不看。
- (2) “**But**” 置于句首，表转折，**but** 后面常为考点。

PART. 02

细节信息题

(一) 提问方式

1-2

According to paragraph/the text, 具体信息?
Which of the following is true according to...?

3-4

It can be learned from paragraph...that...
具体信息+because/because of/due to...

(二) 基本解题思路

1. 返回原文，找出命题句。
2. 精读原句，直接比对选项得出答案，不要进行推理。
3. 如果命题句看不懂，可根据它的上下句进行理解。
4. 正确答案往往与原文有多处词汇、短语和分句的同义替换。

(三) 错误答案特征

1. 无中生有，与原文内容相关，符合常识，但原文未提及。
2. 偷换概念，将命题句的核心概念偷换掉，如偷换主语或宾语。
3. 答非所问，选项内容正确，但不符合题干的问法。

例1

①Devoted concertgoers who reply that recordings are no substitute for live performance are missing the point. ②For the time, attention, and money of the art-loving public, classical instrumentalists must compete not only with opera houses, dance troupes, theater companies, and museums, but also with the recorded performances of the great classical musicians of the 20th century. ③These recordings are cheap, available everywhere, and very often much higher in artistic quality than today's live performances; moreover, they can be "consumed" at a time and place of the listener's choosing. ④The widespread availability of such recordings has thus brought about a crisis in the institution of the traditional classical concert. (英语一2011年Text 1)

QUESTION. 24

According to the text, which of the following is true of recordings?

- [A] They are often inferior to live concerts in quality.
- [B] They are easily accessible to the general public.
- [C] They help improve the quality of music.
- [D] They have only covered masterpieces.

例2

①Ruth Simmons joined Goldman Sachs' s board as an outside director in January 2000; a year later she became president of Brown University. ②For the rest of the decade she apparently managed both roles without attracting much criticism. ③But by the end of 2009 Ms. Simmons was under fire for having sat on Goldman' s compensation committee; how could she have let those enormous bonus payouts pass unremarked? ④By February the next year Ms. Simmons had left the board. ⑤The position was just taking up too much time, she said. (英语二2011 年Text 1)

QUESTION. 21

According to Paragraph 1, Ms. Simmons was criticized for ____.

- [A] gaining excessive profits
- [B] failing to fulfill her duty
- [C] refusing to make compromises
- [D] leaving the board in tough times

试题链接 (英语二2012年Text 2)

P1

Pretty in pink: adult women do not remember being so obsessed with the colour, yet it is pervasive in our young girls' lives. It is not that pink is intrinsically bad, but it is such a tiny slice of the rainbow and, though it may celebrate girlhood in one way, it also repeatedly and firmly fuses girls' identity to appearance. Then it presents that connection, even among two-year-olds, between girls as not only innocent but as evidence of innocence. Looking around, I despaired at the singular lack of imagination about girls' lives and interests.

试题链接 (英语二2012年Text 2)

P2

Girls' attraction to pink may seem unavoidable, somehow encoded in their DNA, but according to Jo Paoletti, an associate professor of American Studies, it is not. Children were not colour-coded at all until the early 20th century: in the era before domestic washing machines all babies wore white as a practical matter, since the only way of getting clothes clean was to boil them. What's more, both boys and girls wore what were thought of as gender-neutral dresses.

试题链接 (英语二2012年Text 2)

P2

When nursery colours were introduced, pink was actually considered the more masculine colour, a pastel version of red, which was associated with strength. Blue, with its intimations of the Virgin Mary, constancy and faithfulness, symbolised femininity. It was not until the mid-1980s, when amplifying age and sex differences became a dominant children's marketing strategy, that pink fully came into its own, when it began to seem inherently attractive to girls, part of what defined them as female, at least for the first few critical years.

试题链接 (英语二2012年Text 2)

P3

I had not realised how profoundly marketing trends dictated our perception of what is natural to kids, including our core beliefs about their psychological development. Take the toddler. I assumed that phase was something experts developed after years of research into children's behaviour: wrong. Turns out, according to Daniel Cook, a historian of childhood consumerism, it was popularised as a marketing trick by clothing manufacturers in the 1930s.

试题链接（英语二2012年Text 2）

P4

Trade publications counselled department stores that, in order to increase sales, they should create a “third stepping stone” between infant wear and older kids’ clothes. It was only after “toddler” became a common shoppers’ term that it evolved into a broadly accepted developmental stage. Splitting kids, or adults, into ever-tinier categories has proved a sure-fire way to boost profits. And one of the easiest ways to segment a market is to magnify gender differences — or invent them where they did not previously exist.

QUESTION. 26

By saying “it is...the rainbow” (Para.1), the author means pink ____.

- [A] should not be the sole representation of girlhood
- [B] should not be associated with girls' innocence
- [C] cannot explain girls' lack of imagination
- [D] cannot influence girls' lives and interests

QUESTION. 27

According to Paragraph 2, which of the following is true of colours?

- [A] Colours are encoded in girls' DNA.
- [B] Blue used to be regarded as the colour for girls.
- [C] White is preferred by babies.
- [D] Pink used to be a neutral colour in symbolising genders.

QUESTION. 28

The author suggests that our perception of children's psychological development was much influenced by ____.

- [A] the marketing of products for children
- [B] the observation of children's nature
- [C] researches into children's behaviour
- [D] studies of childhood consumption

QUESTION. 29

We may learn from Paragraph 4 that department stores were advised to _____.

- [A] focus on infant wear and older kids' clothes
- [B] attach equal importance to different genders
- [C] classify consumers into smaller groups
- [D] create some common shoppers' terms

QUESTION. 30

It can be concluded that girls' attraction to pink seems to be ____.

- [A] clearly explained by their inborn tendency
- [B] fully understood by clothing manufacturers
- [C] mainly imposed by profit-driven businessmen
- [D] well interpreted by psychological experts

• • 词汇 • •

be obsessed with		痴迷于, 着迷于
pervasive	a.	遍布的, 弥漫的
intrinsically	ad.	从本质上 (讲)
celebrate	v.	歌颂
fuse	v.	融合
identity	n.	特性, 身份
innocent	a.	天真的, 单纯的
singular	a.	非凡的, 异常的
encode	v.	把.....编码
associate	a.	副的
domestic	a.	家庭的, 国内的
practical	a.	实际的

• • 词汇 • •

nursery	n.	托儿所, 幼儿园
masculine	a.	男子气概的, 男性的
pastel	a.	淡的, 柔和的
intimation	n.	暗示
constancy	n.	坚贞
faithfulness	n.	忠诚
symbolise	v.	象征
femininity	n.	女性特质
amplify	v.	放大, 增强
dominant	a.	主导的, 占优势的
strategy	n.	策略, 战略
inherently	ad.	天性地, 固有地

• • 词汇 • •

critical	a.	关键性的
unavoidable	a.	不可避免的
realise	v.	意识到
dictate	v.	支配
perception	n.	认知, 观念
toddler	n.	学步的孩子
phase	n.	阶段, 时期
consumerism	n.	消费主义
popularise	v.	使受欢迎, 普及
trick	n.	伎俩, 把戏
manufacturer	n.	生产商, 制造商
counsel	v.	建议, 劝告

• • 词汇 • •

infant	n.	婴儿, 幼儿
evolve	v.	发展, 逐渐形成
developmental	a.	生长的, 发展的
split... into...		把.....分为.....
category	n.	类别, 种类
boost	v.	促进, 增加
segment	v.	划分, 分割
magnify	v.	放大, 扩大
previously	ad.	先前, 以前

● ● 考场攻略 ● ●

段1

- (1) “:” 冒号表解释说明, 前后看懂一半即可。
- (2) “yet” 一词表转折。
- (3) “not A but B” 结构, 译成 “不是A 而是 B”, 看 B 不看 A。
- (4) “though A, B” 结构, 可以理解为 “虽然A, 但是B”, 看B 不看A, 在考场中如果看不懂 B, 可以利用 “not A=B” 来推出B 的含义。
- (5) “repeatedly and firmly” 为副词, 可略去不看。
- (6) “not only innocent but as evidence of innocence” 可以理解为 “not only A, but (also) B” 结构, 这里 A 与B 在逻辑上意思是相近或相同的 (这里的 A 与B 可以是一个单词、短语, 也可以是一个句子), 在考场中, A、B 看懂一个即可。

● ● 考场攻略 ● ●

段2

- (1) “, somehow encoded in their DNA,” 两个逗号之间为插入语，可略去不看。
- (2) “What’s more” 表明该句与前一句的论述方向是一致的，在考场上实在看不懂可以略去。
- (3) “It was... that...” 为强调结构，强调的是时间状语 “not until the mid-1980s”。第一个 when 引导的是定语从句，修饰 mid-1980s。第二个 when 引导的是时间状语从句，其中 it 指代 pink。“part of what defined them as female” 是 it 的同位语。

● ● 考场攻略 ● ●

段3

- (1) “profoundly” 一词为副词，可略去不看。
- (2) “core beliefs about their psychological development” 中的形容词 core 和 about 介词短语同时修饰beliefs。
- (3) “Take the toddler” 译成 “以toddler 为例”，因此可以作为论据，考场中，若实在看不懂可以用 论点句的意思来代替，即论点句~论据句。
- (4) “Daniel Cook, a historian of childhood consumerism” 可以直接理解为 “专家”。

● ● 考场攻略 ● ●

段4

(1) “in order to” 表目的，译成 “为了……”。

(2) “It was only after ‘toddler’ became a common shoppers’ term that...”

可以理解为 “It was... that...” 强调结构。

(3) “Splitting kids, or adults, into ever-tinier categories” 可以理解为 “split A into B” 结构，译成 “把A 分成B”。

(4) “—” 破折号表解释说明，前后看一半即可。

THANK YOU!

主讲

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2022

考研英语

主讲教师

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PART. 01

推理判断题

(一) 提问方式

1-2

It can be inferred/implied that...
Which of the following can be inferred from...

3-4

The author indicates that...
We learn from...

(二) 基本解题思路

1. 根据题干或选项返回原文，**找出命题句**。
2. 依据原文的意思进行判断、理解，**不要过度推理**。
3. 注意推理题的“**最近推理原则**”：能不推理则不推理。如果非推理不可的话，则推理较近的选项优于推理较远的选项。
4. 实在不能确定正确答案时，可采取排除法。

(三) 错误答案特征

1. 无中生有，与原文内容相关，符合常识，但原文未提及。
2. 推理过度，推理出原文未出现的内容。

例1

①Consequently, discovery claims should be thought of as protoscience. Similar to newly staked mining claims, they are full of potential. ②But it takes collective scrutiny and acceptance to transform a discovery claim into a mature discovery. ③This is the credibility process, through which the individual researcher's me, here, now becomes the community's anyone, anywhere, anytime. ④Objective knowledge is the goal, not the starting point. (英语一2012年Text 3)

QUESTION. 32

It can be inferred from Paragraph 2 that credibility process requires ____.

- [A] strict inspection
- [B] shared efforts
- [C] individual wisdom
- [D] persistent innovation

例2

①The whirlwind that swept through newsrooms harmed everybody, but much of the damage has been concentrated in areas where newspapers are least distinctive. ②Car and film reviewers have gone. ③So have science and general business reporters. ④Foreign bureaus have been savagely cut off. ⑤Newspapers are less complete as a result. ⑥But completeness is no longer a virtue in the newspaper business.

(英语二2011 年Text 2)

QUESTION. 29

What can be inferred from the last paragraph about the current newspaper business?

- [A] Distinctiveness is an essential feature of newspapers.
- [B] Completeness is to blame for the failure of newspaper.
- [C] Foreign bureaus play a crucial role in the newspaper business.
- [D] Readers have lost their interest in car and film reviews.

试题链接 (英语—2017年Text 2)

P1

“The ancient Hawaiians were astronomers,” wrote Queen Liliuokalani, Hawaii’s last reigning monarch, in 1897. Star watchers were among the most esteemed members of Hawaiian society. Sadly, all is not well with astronomy in Hawaii today. Protests have erupted over construction of the Thirty Meter Telescope (TMT), a giant observatory that promises to revolutionize humanity’s view of the cosmos.

试题链接 (英语—2017年Text 2)

P2

At issue is the TMT's planned location on Mauna Kea, a dormant volcano worshiped by some Hawaiians as the piko, that connects the Hawaiian Islands to the heavens. But Mauna Kea is also home to some of the world's most powerful telescopes. Rested in the Pacific Ocean, Mauna Kea's peak rises above the bulk of our planet's dense atmosphere, where conditions allow telescopes to obtain images of unsurpassed clarity.

试题链接 (英语—2017年Text 2)

P3

Opposition to telescopes on Mauna Kea is nothing new. A small but vocal group of Hawaiians and environmentalists have long viewed their presence as disrespect for sacred land and a painful reminder of the occupation of what was once a sovereign nation.

试题链接 (英语—2017年Text 2)

P4

Some blame for the current controversy belongs to astronomers. In their eagerness to build bigger telescopes, they forgot that science is not the only way of understanding the world. They did not always prioritize the protection of Mauna Kea's fragile ecosystems or its holiness to the islands' inhabitants. Hawaiian culture is not a relic of the past; it is a living culture undergoing a renaissance today.

试题链接（英语—2017年Text 2）

P5

Yet science has a cultural history, too, with roots going back to the dawn of civilization. The same curiosity to find what lies beyond the horizon that first brought early Polynesians to Hawaii's shores inspires astronomers today to explore the heavens.

试题链接 (英语—2017年Text 2)

P5

Calls to disassemble all telescopes on Mauna Kea or to ban future development there ignore the reality that astronomy and Hawaiian culture both seek to answer big questions about who we are, where we come from and where we are going. Perhaps that is why we explore the starry skies, as if answering a primal calling to know ourselves and our true ancestral homes.

试题链接 (英语—2017年Text 2)

P6

The astronomy community is making compromises to change its use of Mauna Kea. The TMT site was chosen to minimize the telescope's visibility around the island and to avoid archaeological and environmental impact. To limit the number of telescopes on Mauna Kea, old ones will be removed at the end of their lifetimes and their sites returned to a natural state. There is no reason why everyone cannot be welcomed on Mauna Kea to embrace their cultural heritage and to study the stars.

QUESTION. 26

Queen Liliuokalani's remark in Paragraph 1 indicates ____.

- [A] her conservative view on the historical role of astronomy
- [B] the importance of astronomy in ancient Hawaiian society
- [C] the regrettable decline of astronomy in ancient times
- [D] her appreciation of star watchers' feats in her time

QUESTION. 27

Mauna Kea is deemed as an ideal astronomical site due to _____.

- [A] its geographical features
- [B] its protective surroundings
- [C] its religious implications
- [D] its existing infrastructure

QUESTION. 28

The construction of the TMT is opposed by some locals partly because ____.

- [A] it may risk ruining their intellectual life
- [B] it reminds them of a humiliating history
- [C] their culture will lose a chance of revival
- [D] they fear losing control of Mauna Kea

QUESTION. 29

It can be inferred from Paragraph 5 that progress in today's astronomy ____.

- [A] is fulfilling the dreams of ancient Hawaiians
- [B] helps spread Hawaiian culture across the world
- [C] may uncover the origin of Hawaiian culture
- [D] will eventually soften Hawaiians' hostility

QUESTION. 30

The author's attitude toward choosing Mauna Kea as the TMT site is one of ____.

- [A] severe criticism
- [B] passive acceptance
- [C] slight hesitancy
- [D] full approval

• • 词汇 • •

astronomer	n.	天文学家
reigning	a.	在位的
monarch	n.	君主
esteemed	a.	受人尊敬的
protest	n.	抗议
erupt	v.	爆发
observatory	n.	天文台
revolutionize	v.	彻底改革；发动革命
cosmos	n.	宇宙
worship	v.	敬奉，崇拜
rise above		不受.....的影响
bulk	n.	大部分

• • 词汇 • •

unsurpassed	a.	无可比拟的
clarity	n.	清晰, 清楚
dormant	a.	休眠的
opposition	n.	反对
environmentalist	n.	环境学家
disrespect	n.	不敬, 无礼
sacred	a.	神圣的
occupation	n.	占领
sovereign	a.	有主权的
belong to		属于
eagerness	n.	渴望, 渴求
prioritize	v.	优先考虑

• • 词汇 • •

ecosystem	n.	生态系统
inhabitant	n.	居民, 居住者
relic	n.	遗物, 遗迹
renaissance	n.	复兴
controversy	n.	争议
civilization	n.	文明
curiosity	n.	好奇心, 好奇
horizon	n.	地平线
disassemble	v.	拆开, 拆卸
dawn	n.	曙光; 开端, 开始
visibility	n.	能见度
archaeological	a.	考古学的

思路总结

段1

- (1) “...Queen Liliuokalani, Hawaii’ s last reigning monarch, in 1897” 逗号中间的内容是对 “Queen Liliuokalani” 职业或地位的具体解释。
- (2) “Sadly” 一词具有转折含义, 说明后面的内容与前面的内容含义相反。
- (3) “...a giant observatory that promises to revolutionize humanity’ s view of the cosmos” 为同位语, 具体解释了前面提到的 “the Thirty Meter Telescope (TMT)” 。

思路总结

段2

- (1) “ ..., a dormant volcano worshiped by some Hawaiians as the piko, ...” 两个逗号之间的内容为**插入语**，可以略去不看。
- (2) “**But**” 一词，转折后的内容往往更重要。
- (3) “unsurpassed” 为形容词，如不认识，可以略去不看。

思路总结

段3

“a painful reminder of the occupation of what was once a sovereign nation”构成了“A of B of C”的结构,可以翻译为“C 的 B 的 A”。

思路总结

段4

(1) "...the protection of Mauna Kea' s fragile ecosystems or its holiness to the islands' inhabitants" 构成 "A or B" 结构, 在这种情况下, A 和 B 只需看懂其中一个即可。

(2) " ; " 分号前后表示并列或转折。

思路总结

段5

- (1) 第1句中出现 “Yet” 词，表示这段和上段的转折关系。
- (2) “Calls to disassemble all telescopes on Mauna Kea or to ban future development there...” 构成 “A or B” 的结构，在这种情况下 A 和 B 只需看懂其中一个即可。

思路总结

段6

“... to minimize the telescope's visibility around the island and to avoid archaeological and environmental impact”构成“A and B”结构，在这种情况下 A 和 B 只需看懂其中一个即可。

PART. 02

文章续写题

(一) 提问方式

1

In the following part immediately after this text, the author will most probably focus on _____.

(二) 基本解题思路

1. 返回原文，精读文章最后一段的最后一句话。
2. 概括文章最后一段的段意。
3. 从逻辑上说，正确答案往往既能紧密贴合全文最后一句，也能符合全文自然段的逻辑。

(三) 错误答案特征

1. 无中生有，原文并未提及。
2. 选项符合整个语篇结构的逻辑关系，但不符合段落结构的逻辑关系。

例1

① In short, the image that best represents the current crisis is the stereotypical cartoon scene of a man sitting at the breakfast table with a newspaper held up in front of his face, while a woman glares at the back of it, wanting to talk. (英语二2010 年Text 2)

QUESTION. 30

In the following part immediately after this text, the author will most probably focus on_____.

- [A] a vivid account of the new book *Divorce Talk*
- [B] a detailed description of the stereotypical cartoon
- [C] other possible reasons for a high divorce rate in the U.S.
- [D] a brief introduction to the political scientist Andrew Hacker

试题链接 (英语二2010年Text 2)

P1

I was addressing a small gathering in a suburban Virginia living room — a women's group that had invited men to join them. Throughout the evening, one man had been particularly talkative, frequently offering ideas and anecdotes, while his wife sat silently beside him on the couch. Toward the end of the evening, I commented that women frequently complain that their husbands don't talk to them. This man quickly nodded in agreement.

试题链接（英语二2010年Text 2）

P1

He gestured toward his wife and said, “She’s the talker in our family.” The room burst into laughter; the man looked puzzled and hurt. “It’s true,” he explained. “When I come home from work I have nothing to say. If she didn’t keep the conversation going, we’d spend the whole evening in silence.”

试题链接 (英语二2010年Text 2)

P2

This episode crystallizes the irony that although American men tend to talk more than women in public situations, they often talk less at home. And this pattern is wreaking havoc with marriage.

试题链接 (英语二2010年Text 2)

P3

The pattern was observed by political scientist Andrew Hacker in the late 1970s. Sociologist Catherine Kohler Riessman reports in her new book *Divorce Talk* that most of the women she interviewed — but only a few of the men — gave lack of communication as the reason for their divorces. Given the current divorce rate of nearly 50 percent, that amounts to millions of cases in the United States every year — a virtual epidemic of failed conversation.

试题链接 (英语二2010年Text 2)

P4

In my own research, complaints from women about their husbands most often focused not on tangible inequities such as having given up the chance for a career to accompany a husband to his, or doing far more than their share of daily life-support work like cleaning, cooking and social arrangements. Instead, they focused on communication: “He doesn’t listen to me.” “He doesn’t talk to me.” I found, as Hacker observed years before, that most wives want their husbands to be, first and foremost, conversational partners, but few husbands share this expectation of their wives.

试题链接 (英语二2010年Text 2)

P5

In short, the image that best represents the current crisis is the stereotypical cartoon scene of a man sitting at the breakfast table with a newspaper held up in front of his face, while a woman glares at the back of it, wanting to talk.

QUESTION. 26

What is most wives' main expectation of their husbands?

- [A] Talking to them.
- [B] Trusting them.
- [C] Supporting their careers.
- [D] Sharing housework.

QUESTION. 27

Judging from the context, the phrase “wreaking havoc” (Para. 2) most probably means _____.

- [A] generating motivation
- [B] exerting influence
- [C] causing damage
- [D] creating pressure

QUESTION. 28

All of the following are true EXCEPT _____.

- [A] men tend to talk more in public than women
- [B] nearly 50 percent of recent divorces are caused by failed conversation
- [C] women attach much importance to communication between couples
- [D] a female tends to be more talkative at home than her spouse

QUESTION. 29

Which of the following can best summarize the main idea of this text?

- [A] The moral decaying deserves more research by sociologists
- [B] Marriage break-up stems from sex inequalities
- [C] Husband and wife have different expectations from their marriage
- [D] Conversational patterns between man and wife are different

QUESTION. 30

In the following part immediately after this text, the author will most probably focus on _____.

- [A] a vivid account of the new book *Divorce Talk*
- [B] a detailed description of the stereotypical cartoon
- [C] other possible reasons for a high divorce rate in the U.S.
- [D] a brief introduction to the political scientist Andrew Hacker

• • 词汇 • •

address	v.	发言, 讲话
gathering	n.	聚会
suburban	a.	城郊的, 郊区的
invite	v.	邀请
talkative	a.	健谈的
anecdote	n.	趣闻轶事
silently	ad.	安静地, 默默地
comment	v.	发表评论
complain	v.	抱怨
nod	v.	点头同意
gesture	v.	做手势
burst into		突然.....起来

• • 词汇 • •

puzzled	a.	困惑的, 茫然的
episode	n.	(一段) 经历, 插曲
crystallize	v.	使明确, 使具体
irony	n.	讽刺
wreak havoc		造成严重破坏
observe	v.	观察, 注意到
divorce	n.	离婚
current	a.	当前的, 现今的
amount to		相当于, 总计为
virtual	a.	实质上的, 实际上的
epidemic	n.	流行病
complaint	n.	抱怨

• • 词汇 • •

focus	v.	(使) 聚焦, (使) 集中
tangible	a.	有形的, 实在的
inequity	n.	不公平, 不平等
career	n.	事业, 职业
accompany	v.	陪伴
social arrangement		社交安排
foremost	ad.	首要; 第一
expectation	n.	期待, 预期
represent	v.	代表, 体现
stereotypical	a.	老套的, 一成不变的
crisis	n.	危机
hold up		举起

思路总结

段1

- (1) 破折号构成“A—B”结构，B 用来解释说明 A，看懂一个即可。
- (2) “frequently offering ideas and anecdotes” 处于两个逗号之间，为插入语，可略去不看。
- (3) “while”，可以理解为“A while B”结构，while 译成“然而”，表对比。
- (4) “puzzled” 和 “hurt” 由 and 连接，考场中遇到“A and B”结构，往往前后看懂一半即可。

思路总结

段2

- (1) “although A, B” 结构，可以理解为“尽管 A，但是 B”，看 B 不看 A，在考场中如果看不懂 B，可以利用 not A=B 来推出 B 的含义。
- (2) “And” 置于句首，表并列，表明与上一句的含义相同或者相近。

思路总结

段3

- (1) “Sociologist Catherine Kohler Riessman” 可直接理解为 “专家”。
- (2) “in her new book Divorce Talk” 作状语，可略去不看。

思路总结

段4

- (1) “tangible inequities such as...” 可以理解为 “A such as B” 结构，B 用来解释说明A，在考场中如果看不懂B，可以略去不看。
- (2) “having given..., or doing...” 构成了 “A or B” 的结构，在这种情况下，A≈B，只需看懂其中一个即可。
- (3) “Instead” 一词表转折，后面的内容往往是考点。
- (4) “: ” 冒号表解释说明，前后看懂一半即可。
- (5) “expectation of their wives” 可以理解为 “A of B” 结构，译成 “B 的A” 。

思路总结

段5

- (1) “the image that best represents the current crisis is...” 中 that 引导的定语从句使主语the image 和谓语动词is 形成主谓分离。
- (2) “stereotypical cartoon scene of...” 中的 “stereotypical” 和 of 介词短语共同修饰cartoon scene。
- (3) while可以理解为 “A while B” 结构，while译成 “然而” 表对比。

THANK YOU!

主讲

舅舅老师