



C O U R S E

# 考研英语（二）

—— 前导课

讲师：Via老师



## 讲师介绍



刘莹（Via老师）

大连理工大学

英语翻译学硕士

6年英语专业背景

主讲：考研英语

- 英语专业八级，笔译证书II
- 《舌尖上的中国》字幕译者



跟着Via老师，我们一起备考不枯燥，英二拿高分！

学习是一种信仰！

### III 写在课前

1. 【前导课】针对备考学习方法进行指导，知识体系搭建会在【基础课】完成
2. 请同学们确认上课设备，如有遇网络问题可退出重新进入
3. 为保证授课节奏，设置单独答疑时间
4. 坚持去做困难但正确的事情！

### III 常见问题

1. 英语考试是什么？考几种题型？
2. 英语考什么？
3. 我要考多少分？该如何准备？
4. 单词记不住，长难句看不懂，我还有救吗？
5. 我的基础特别差，我该怎么办？

2

### III 1.英语考试是什么？考几种题型？



## 1. 完型填空（选项）

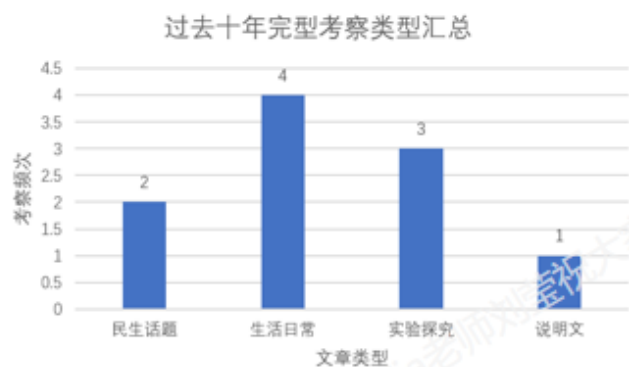
1. A:swept B:skipped C:walked D:ridden
2. A:for B:within C:while D:though
3. A:careless B:lawless C:pointless D:helpless
4. A:reason B:reminder C:compromise D:proposal
5. A:information B:interference C:entertainment D:equivalent
6. A:by B:into C:from D:over
7. A:linked B:directed C:chained D:compared
8. A:dismiss B:discover C:create D:improve
9. A:recall B:suggest C:select D:realize
10. A:released B:issued C:distributed D:delivered
11. A:carry on B:linger on C:set in D:log in
12. A:In vain B:In effect C:In return D:In contrast
13. A:trusted B:modernized C:thriving D:competing
14. A:caution B:delight C:confidence D:patience
15. A:on B:after C:beyond D:across
16. A:divided B:disappointed C:protected D:united
17. A:frequently B:incidentally C:occasionally D:eventually
18. A:skepticism B:relevance C:indifference D:enthusiasm
19. A:manageable B:defendable C:vulnerable

## 1. 完型填空（选项）

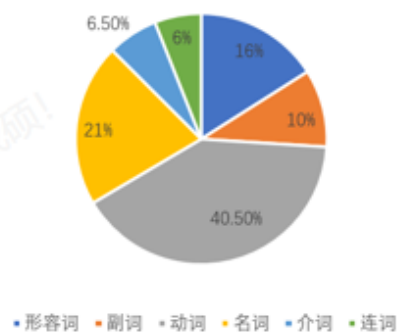
1. [A] purchase [B] profit [C] connection [D] bet
2. [A] define [B] predict [C] prioritize [D] appreciate
3. [A] exclusively [B] temporarily [C] potentially [D] initially
4. [A] experiment [B] proposal [C] debate [D] example
5. [A] identical [B] marginal [C] provisional [D] traditional
6. [A] rumor [B] secret [C] myth [D] problem
7. [A] despite [B] unlike [C] through [D] besides
8. [A] moreover [B] however [C] therefore [D] again
9. [A] inspected [B] created [C] expanded [D] reformed
10. [A] end [B] burden [C] lack [D] decrease
11. [A] policy [B] suggestion [C] purpose [D] insight
12. [A] contributing [B] allocating [C] promoting [D] transferring
13. [A] As a result [B] At any rate [C] By the way [D] In a sense
14. [A] unite [B] finance [C] follow [D] choose
15. [A] share [B] identify [C] divide [D] broaden
16. [A] announcement [B] assessment [C] adjustment [D] accomplishment
17. [A] famous [B] responsible [C] available [D] respectable
18. [A] Before [B] Once [C] While [D] Unless
19. [A] serve [B] limit [C] summarize [D] alter

# 1. 完型填空

## 考情分析



词类考频占比



考研英语

## 阅读 (75分)



### Text 3

Today, widespread social pressure to immediately go to college in conjunction with increasingly high expectations in a fast-moving world often causes students to completely overlook the possibility of taking a gap year. After all, if everyone you know is going to college in the fall, it seems silly to stay back a year, doesn't it? And after going to school for 12 years, it doesn't feel natural to spend a year doing something that isn't academic.

But while this may be true, it's not a good enough reason to condemn gap years. There's always a constant fear of falling behind everyone else on the socially perpetuated "race to the finish line," whether that be toward graduate school, medical school or lucrative career. But despite common misconceptions, a gap year does not hinder the success of academic pursuits—in fact, it probably enhances it.

Studies from the United States and Australia show that students who take a gap year are generally better prepared for and perform better in college than those who do not. Rather than pulling students back, a gap year pushes them ahead by preparing them for independence, new responsibilities and environmental changes—all things that first-year students often struggle with the most. Gap year experiences can lessen the blow when it comes to adjusting to college and being thrown into a brand new environment, making it easier to focus on academics and activities rather than *acclimation* blunders.

If you're not convinced of the inherent value in taking a year off to explore interests, then consider its financial impact on future academic choices. According to the National Center for Education Statistics, nearly 80 percent of college students end up changing their majors at least once. This isn't surprising, considering the basic mandatory high school curriculum leaves students with a poor understanding of the vast academic possibilities that await them in college. Many students find themselves listing one major on their college applications, but switching to another after taking college classes. It's not necessarily a bad thing, but depending on the school, it can be costly to make up credits after switching too late in the game. At Boston College, for example, you would have to complete an extra year were you to switch to the nursing school from another department. Taking a gap year to figure things out initially can help prevent stress and save money later on.

31. One of the reasons for high-school graduates not taking a gap year is that \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] they think it academically misleading
- [B] they have a lot of fun to expect in college
- [C] it feels strange to do differently from others
- [D] it seems worthless to take off-campus courses

32. Studies from the US and Australia imply that taking a gap year helps \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] keep students from being unrealistic
- [B] lower risks in choosing careers
- [C] ease freshmen's financial burdens
- [D] relieve freshmen of pressures

33. The word "acclimation" (Line 8, Para. 3) is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] adaptation
- [B] application
- [C] motivation
- [D] competition

34. A gap year may save money for students by helping them \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] avoid academic failures
- [B] establish long-term goals
- [C] switch to another college
- [D] decide on the right major

35. The most suitable title for this text would be \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] In Favor of the Gap Year
- [B] The ABCs of the Gap Year
- [C] The Gap Year Comes Back
- [D] The Gap Year: A Dilemma

## 阅读理解

The power and ambition of the giants of the digital economy is astonishing—Amazon has just announced the purchase of the upmarket grocery chain Whole Foods for \$13.5bn, but two years ago Facebook paid even more than that to acquire the WhatsApp messaging service, which doesn't have any physical product at all. What WhatsApp offered Facebook was an intricate and finely detailed web of its users' friendships and social lives.

数字经济巨头的力量和雄心是惊人的——亚马逊刚刚宣布以135亿\$的价格购买高档食品连锁店全食品，但两年前，Facebook支付了更多的钱来获得WhatsApp消息服务，该服务根本没有任何实物产品。WhatsApp向Facebook提供的是一个复杂而详细的用户友谊和社交生活网络。

➤ 31. According to Paragraph 1, Facebook acquired WhatsApp for its \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. digital products
- B. user information
- C. physical assets
- D. quality service

阅读+寻找原文信息



## AB句

Text 1	正确选项	原文
21.A	is harmful to the environment	the damage plastic grass does to the environment and biodiversity
22.B	resistance to fake grass use	a ban on the sale of plastic grass
23.B	the disadvantages of growing real grass	there is also an environmental impact with natural lawns, which need mowing and therefore usually consume electricity or petrol.
24.C	Remind its users to obey existing rules	comply with the legal and policy safeguards no plans to ban the use of artificial grass
25.D	has been a controversial product	主旨题



## AB句

Text 2	正确选项	原文
26.D	poorly maintained infrastructure	they have a maintenance backlog (挤压)
27.A	spoil (破坏) visitor experience	increased privatization would undercut (削弱) one of the major reasons why 300 million visitors come to the parks each year.
28.C	agree to pay extra for the national parks	be willing to pay additional taxes for the next 10 years to avoid any cuts to the national parks.
29.B	have historical significance	protect historical sites and to bring the stories of these places to life.
30.D	is in need of a funding increase	The parks do all this on a shoestring (小本经营). Congress allocates only \$3billion a year to the national park system





## AB句

Text 3	正确选项	原文
31.C	switch its focus of memory	They didn't remember the information, but they remembered how to find the folders.
32.D	lessens our memory burdens	the Internet is becoming an external hard drive for our memories, a process known as "cognitive offloading."
33.A	It may reform our learning approach	the trend will change our approach to learning
34.A	requires further academic research	Still other experts say it's too soon to understand ..... There is no experimental evidence .....
35.B	the Internet is weakening our memory	主旨题



## AB句

Text 4	正确选项	原文
36.A	develop opposite personality traits	once cheerful and compliant (顺从的) children become rebellious (叛逆的) teenage risk-takers
37.C	provides a new insight into adolescence	A new study published ..... suggests that the positive and negative sides of teenagers go hand in hand.
38.D	It tends to peak in adolescence	Other studies have shown that rebellious behavior increased as you become a teenager and then fades away as you grow older
39.B	care a lot about social recognition	Teenagers are particularly sensitive to social rewards
40.A	Why teenagers are self-contradictory.	主旨题 apparently contradictory developments

## 英语（二）

2021 考研英语大纲	2022 考研英语大纲
考试性质	考试性质
全国统一入学考试科目	全国统一招生考试科目
英语（二）语言技能-阅读：根据阅读材料，考生应能：1) 理解主旨要义；2) 理解文中的具体信息；3) 理解语篇的结构和上下文的逻辑关系；4) 根据上下文推断重要生词或词组的含义；5) 进行一定的判断和推理；6) 理解作者的意图、观点或态度。	前 6 条不变，增加第 7 条：“理解文章的论证方法，比较不同观点。”
阅读理解 A 节，本节为多项选择题。共四篇文章，总长度为 1500 词左右。	总长度由“1500 词”改为“1500-1600 词”

阅读理解精讲			
文章	话题	题干特点	相关考题
Text1	再生产品 ( regenerative products )	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>观点</b> excited about; to suggest; disagree</li> <li>段落推断 learned from the last paragraph</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2018 Text2 可再生能源</li> <li>2019 Text2 森林碳汇</li> <li>2020 Text3 Madrid 清洁空气区</li> </ul>
Text2	退休后再就业 ( unretirees )	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>观点</b> survey indicates; BW thinks;</li> <li>逻辑 changing partly due to; increasing their savings by;</li> <li>段落推断 inferred from the three paragraph</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2015 Text4 自愿和非自愿兼职</li> <li>2019 Text3 美国农业劳动力短缺</li> </ul>
Text3	黑暗模式 ( Dark Patterns )	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>观点</b> study to show; should; intended to; a key is</li> <li>段落推断 learned from the first two paragraph</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2016 Text1 编码课程</li> </ul>
Text4	伦理课堂 ( ethic classes )	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>观点</b> scientists generally believe; previous findings suggest that; NS thinks that; ES suspects that</li> <li>逻辑 : which is a reason for;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2019 Text1 愧疚</li> <li>2018 Text4 懒惰</li> <li>2016 Text3 时间管理</li> </ul>



## 考点词和同义替换积累

Text3	选项	原文
31.C	undermine users' decision-making	impair consumer choices
32.D	to show their strong presence	one in 10 employs these design practices
33.B	talk with relevant teams	conversations; discussion
34.B	protect consumers from being ticked	not be confused or misled
35.B	business' self-discipline	a need for greater accountability from within the business community

核心考点：否定类表达

12



### 解密长难句

2010年阅读理解真题 Text2节选

#### 26. What is most wives' main expectation of their husbands?

大多数主妇对他们丈夫的主要期待是什么？

- [A] talking to them 和她们交谈
- [B] trusting them 相信她们
- [C] supporting their careers 支持她们的事业
- [D] sharing housework 分担家务

原文	选项
conversational partners 交流伙伴	talking to them 和她们交谈

2010年阅读理解真题 Text2节选

先分清主句和修饰，然后按需做题

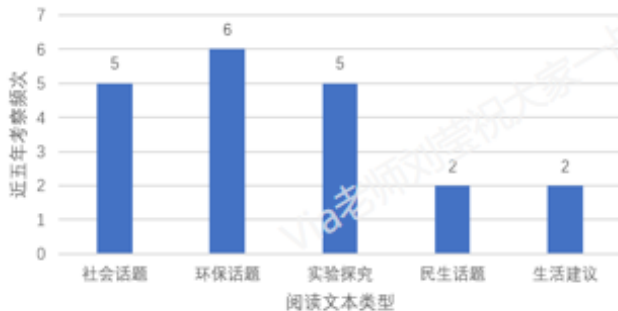
I found, as Hacker observed years before, that most wives want their husbands to be first and foremost conversational partners, but few husbands share this expectation of their wives.

我发现，正如Hacker几年前观察到的那样，大多数主妇最想和他们的丈夫成为交流伙伴，但是很少有丈夫和他们的妻子有相同的期待。

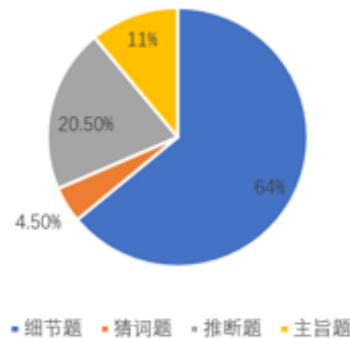
## 2. 阅读理解

### 考情分析

阅读理解文本类型近五年考频



阅读理解题型占比



## 四大题型—阅读理解(新题型)

### Part B

#### Directions:

Read the following text and answer the questions by choosing the most suitable subheading from the list A-G for each of the numbered paragraphs (41-45). There are two extra subheadings which you do not need to use. Mark your answers on the ANSWER SHEET (10 points)

- A. Stay calm
- B. Stay humble
- C. Don't make judgments
- D. Be realistic about the risks
- E. Decide whether to wait
- F. Ask permission to disagree
- G. Identify a shared goal

#### How to Disagree with Someone more powerful than you

Your boss proposes a new initiative you think won't work. Your senior colleague outlines a project timeline you think is unrealistic. What do you say when you disagree with someone who has more power than you do? How do you decide whether it's worth speaking up? And if you do, what exactly should you say?

—41—  
Here is how to disagree with someone more powerful than you.

After this risk assessment, you may decide it's best to hold off on voicing your opinion. Maybe "you haven't finished thinking the problem through, the whole discussion was a surprise to you, or you want to get a clearer sense of what the group thinks," says Weeks. If you think other people are going to disagree too, you might want to gather your army first. People can contribute experience or information to your thinking — all the things that would make the disagreement more likely to be successful. If the conversation is going to be a heated one, it's better to wait until you can make the powerful person feel less

### 小标题

—42—  
This may sound overly deferential, but, according to Grimes, it's a smart way to give the powerful person psychological safety and control. You can say something like, "I know, we seem to be moving toward a first-quarter commitment here. I have reasons to think that won't work. I'd like to lay out my reasoning. Would that be OK?" This gives the person a choice, allowing them to

voluntarily opt in. And, assuming they say yes, it will make you feel more confident about voicing your disagreement.

—43—

You might feel your heart racing or your face turning red, but do whatever you can to remain neutral in both your words and actions. When your body language communicates reluctance or anxiety, it undercuts the message, Weeks says. It sends a mixed message, and your counterpart gets to choose what to read, she explains. Deep breaths can help, as can speaking more slowly and deliberately. When we feel panicky we tend to talk louder and faster. You don't want to be nervous or talk in a whisper, but simply slowing the pace and talking in an even tone helps calm the other person down and does the same for you, says Grimes. It also makes you seem confident, even if you aren't.

—44—

Emphasize that you're offering your opinion, not "gospel truth," says Grimes. "It may be a well-informed, well-researched opinion, but it's still an opinion, so talk tentatively and slightly undermine your confidence." Instead of saying something like, "If we set an end-of-quarter deadline, we'll never make it," say, "This is just my opinion, but I don't see how we will make that deadline." Weeks suggests adding a lot of "guiding phrases" like "I'm thinking aloud here." This will leave room for dialogue. Having asserted your position (as a position, not as a fact), "demonstrate equal curiosity about other views," says Grimes. Reimagine the person that this is your point of view, and then invite critique. Weeks suggests trying something like, "Tell me where I'm wrong with this." Be genuinely open to hearing other opinions.

—45—

## 四大题型—阅读理解(新题型)

### Part B

Directions. Read the following text and match each of the numbered items in the left column to its corresponding information in the right column. There are two extra choices in the right column. Mark your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

In choosing a new home, Camille McClain's kids have a single demand: a backyard. McClain's little ones aren't the only kids who have an opinion when it comes to housing, and in many cases youngsters' views weigh heavily on parents' real estate decisions, according to a 2018 Harris Poll survey of more than 2,000 U.S. adults.

While more families back an older-generation proclivity to leave kids in the dark about real estate decisions, realty agents and psychologists have mixed views about the financial, personal and long-term effects kids' opinions may have.

The idea of involving children in a big decision is a great idea because it can help them feel a sense of control and ownership in what can be an overwhelming process, said Ryan Hooper, a clinical psychologist in Chicago.

"Children may face serious difficulties in coping with significant moves, especially if it removes them from their current school or support system," he said.

Greg Jarszewski, real estate brokers with Gagliardo Realty Associates, said he's not convinced that kids should be involved in selecting a home—but their opinions should be considered in regards to proximity to friends and social activities, if possible.

"They're choosing their home—without actually choosing it," he said.

Greg Jarszewski, a real estate attorney based in New York City, said he's seen kids who are very opinionated about the backyard of a potential home. "They like about the backyard of a potential home being included in the decision-making process," Bailey said.

Many of the aspects of home buying aren't a consideration for children, said Tracey Hampton, a real estate agent based in Santa Clarita, Calif. And placing too much emphasis on their opinions can ruin a fantastic home purchase.

"Speaking with your children before you make a real estate decision is wise, but I wouldn't base the purchasing decision solely on their opinions," Hampton said.

The other issue is that many children—especially older ones—may base their real estate knowledge on HGTV shows, said Aaron Norris of The Norris Group in Riverside, Calif. "They love Chip and Joanna Gaines just as much as the rest of us," he

said. "HGTV has seriously changed how people view real estate. It's not shelter, it's a lifestyle. With that mindset change come some serious money consequences."

Kids tend to get stuck in the features and the immediate benefits to them personally, Norris said.

Parents need to remind their children that their needs and desires may change over time, said Julie Gurner, a real estate analyst with FitSmallBusiness.com.

"Their opinions can change tomorrow," Gurner said. "Harsh as it may be to say, that decision should likely not be made contingent on a child's opinions, but rather made for them with great consideration into what home can meet their needs best—and give them an opportunity to customize it a bit and make it their own."

This advice is more relevant now than ever before, even as more parents want to embrace the ideas of their children, despite the current housing crunch.

	A. remarks that significant moves may pose challenges to children.
41. Ryan Hooper	B. says that it is wise to leave kids in the dark about real estate decisions.
42. Adam Bailey	C. advises that home purchases should not be based only on children's opinions.
43. Tracey Hampton	D. thinks that children should be given a sense of involvement in homebuying decisions.
44. Aaron Norris	E. notes that aspects like children's friends and social activities should be considered upon homebuying.
45. Julie Gurner	F. believes that homebuying decisions should be based on children's needs rather than their opinions.
	G. assumes that many children's views on real estate are influenced by the media.

### 匹配题

## 四大题型—阅读理解(新题型)

### 七选五考情分析

年份	题型	话题
2010	判断正误	复制鸟类来节省飞机燃料
2011	人名观点匹配	是否要禁止快餐
2012	人名观点匹配	更关注伟大人物的经历而非成就
2014	人名观点匹配	大地艺术 (Land Art) 代表作品特征
2017	人名观点匹配	美国制造业现状
2019	人名观点匹配	购房要考虑的因素
2013	小标题匹配	宠物
2015	小标题匹配	成长烦恼 (fear)
2016	小标题匹配	开心一些 (express)
2018	小标题匹配	五种方式学会和任意一个人交流
2020	小标题匹配	五种方式赢得办公室所有人的喜爱
2021	小标题匹配	怎样向上级表达不同意见
2022	小标题匹配	保持身体健康
2023	人名观点匹配	房价

#### ①主要分为两类题型

- 小标题匹配
- 观点信息匹配

#### ②考察侧重点均为日常生活

#### ③难度较低, 性价比最高

**Directions:** Translate the following text into Chinese. Write your translation on the ANSWER SHEET. (15 points)

- ① In the late 18th century, William Wordsworth became famous for his poems about nature.
- ② And he was one of the founders of a movement called Romanticism, which celebrated the wonders of the natural world.
- ③ Poetry is powerful. ④ Its energy and rhythm can capture a reader, transport them to another world and make them see things differently. ⑤ Through carefully selected words and phrases, poems can be dramatic, funny, beautiful, moving and inspiring.
- ⑥ No one knows for sure when poetry began but it has been around for thousands of years, even before people could write. ⑦ It was a way to tell stories and pass down history. ⑧ It is closely related to song and even when written it is usually created to be performed out loud.
- ⑨ Poems really come to life when they are recited. ⑩ This can also help with understanding them too, because the rhythm and sounds of the words become clearer.

## 4. 英译汉

翻译技巧示例

*It's almost impossible to go through life without experiencing some kind of failure.*

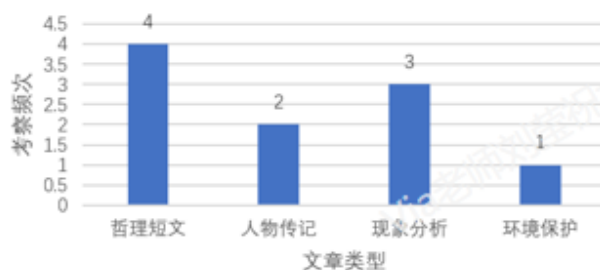
那几乎不可能度过一生，不经历某种失败。（反面案例）

这句话很好理解，但是其中有一些翻译重点，形式主语和双重否定  
人的一生总是要经历一些失败的。

年份	话题
2023	威廉·华兹华斯
2022	绘画的好处
2021	为何要与陌生人交谈
2020	失败的助益
2019	詹姆斯·赫里奥特
2018	比尔盖茨爱读书
2017	我的梦想
2016	超市心理学
2015	熟路效应
2014	乐观
2013	超强记忆力
2012	移民
2011	IT行业的温室气体排放
2010	承受力

## 4. 英译汉

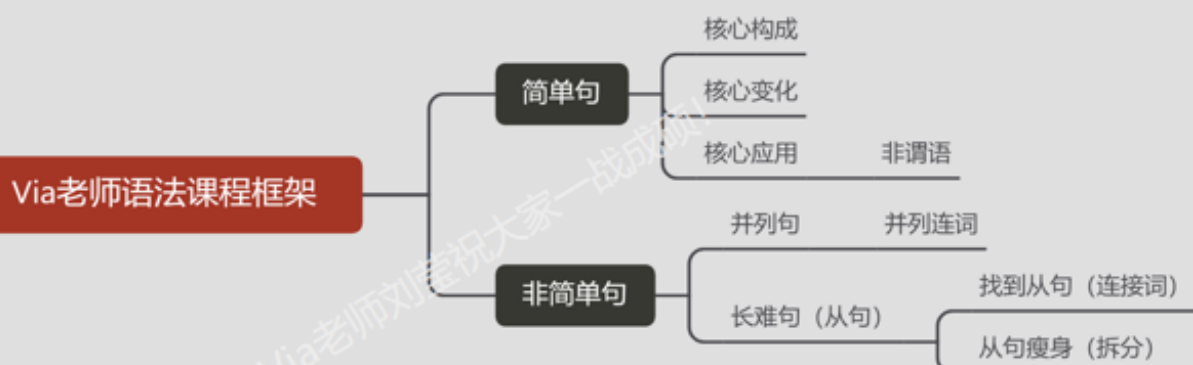
近十年翻译文本类型考频



翻译题句子数量变化趋势



## 我们只需学做题用得到的



**简单句：只描述一件事** → **不会遇到语序障碍**

**非简单句：同时有几件事** → **长难句!!!**

### 四大题型—小作文(书信/通知/会议纪要)

#### Section IV Writing

##### Part A

##### 47. Directions:

Suppose your cousin Li Ming has just been admitted to a university. Write him/her a letter to:

- (1) congratulate him/her, and
- (2) give him/her suggestions on how to get prepared for university life.

You should write about 100 words on the ANSWER SHEET.

**Do not** sign your own name at the end of the letter. Use “Zhang Wei” instead.

**Do not** write the address. (10 points)



年份	主题	考试形式
2010	感谢美国同事款待, 欢迎造访中国	感谢+邀请 (信)
2011	祝贺表弟考上大学, 给予大学生活建议	祝贺+建议 (信)
2012	对网店购买电子产品的投诉, 请求解决办法	投诉+请求 (信)
2013	邀请同学参加义卖会, 介绍活动细节	邀请+介绍 (信)
2014	自我习惯介绍, 请求舍友给予生活建议	介绍+请求 (信)
2015	举办夏令营, 介绍活动细节, 号召志愿者	通知+介绍+号召 (通知)
2016	你赢了翻译比赛, 朋友向你祝贺并寻求建议	感谢+建议 (信)
2017	教授邀请你为留学生做关于中国文化的演讲	感谢+描述演讲要点 (信)
2018	取消了行程, 无法拜访教授	道歉+建议 (信)
2019	组织辩论, 建议主题, 介绍相关安排	介绍+建议 (信)
2020	旅行安排, 行程建议	推荐+建议 (信)
2021	邀请留学生杰克参加线上会议并告知会议细节	介绍+邀请 (信)
2022	邀请留学生参加大学美食节, 介绍美食节活动	介绍+邀请 (信)
2023	建议David参观艺术展还是机器人展说明原因	建议 (信)

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## 四大题型一大作文(图表/图画/文字)

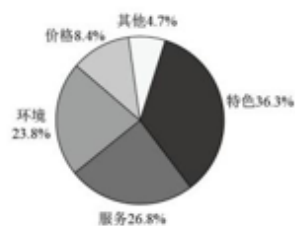
### Section IV Writing

#### Part B

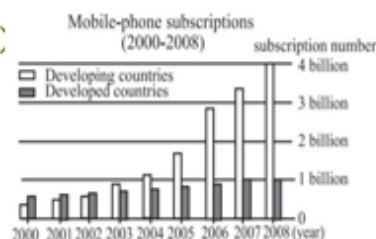
**Directions:** Write an essay based on the chart below. In your writing, you should

- 1) interpret the chart, and
- 2) give your comments

You should write about 150 words on the ANSWER SHEET. (15 points)



2017年某市消费者选择餐厅时的关注因素



## 考研英语二「图画」作文

2015年英语（一）真题

**Directions:** Write an essay based on the picture below. In your essay, you should

- 1) **describe and interpret** the picture, and
- 2) give your **comments**. Write your answer in about 150 words on the ANSWER SHEET. (15 points)



手机时代的“聚会”

## 考研英语二「文字」作文

**Directions:** Read the following excerpt from an article and write an essay. In your essay, you should explain whether or to what extent you agree with the author. Support your argument with reasons and relevant examples. Write your answer in about 150 words on the ANSWER SHEET. (15 points)

Today, we have entered an era of information technology revolution with the rapid development of science and technology. With the popularization and widespread use of computers, mastering and applying computers has become the need of scientific development and the future information age, and has become one of the necessary qualities of qualified talents today. However, children using computers for a long time will have many adverse effects on their health. Using a computer every day can have more negative than positive effects on young children.

### III 四大题型——大作文(图表)

年份	考试类型	话题
2010	动态柱图	发展中国家和发达国家手机销量
2011	动态柱图	美系、日系、国产品牌在轿车市场所占份额
2012	静态表格	不同年龄段人群对工作满意度
2013	动态柱图	大学生兼职在在大一到大四的占比变化
2014	动态柱图	城镇和乡村人数在1990-2010年的变化
2015	静态饼图	春节开支的占比
2016	静态饼图	高校学生旅游目的调查
2017	动态线图	2013-2015博物馆数量和参观博物馆人数的情况
2018	静态饼图	消费者选择餐厅所关心的因素
2019	动态柱图	2013-2018年本科毕业生去向
2020	静态饼图	高校学生手机阅读目的调查
2021	静态柱图	某市居民体育锻炼方式的调查
2022	动态柱图	2018-2020年我国快递业务量变化情况
2023	动态线图	2011-2021 我国居民健康素养(health literacy)水平

	推荐做题顺序		推荐用时
非选择题	Section IV 写作		40min ( 15+25 )
选择题	Section II	阅读理解	80-90min
选择题		阅读新题型	20min
非选择题	Section III 翻译 ( 英译中 )		20-25min
选择题	Section I 完型		10-15min



## 2. 四大题型考察重点是什么

考研英语二考试题型及分值

类型	题型	分值	总计	考点
选择题	完形填空	20×0.5'	10'	上下文
	阅读理解	20×2'	40'	技巧+长难句+考点词
	七选五	5×2'	10'	技巧+长难句+考点词
非选择题	英译汉	1×15'	15'	技巧+长难句+考点词
	写作	1×10'	25'	句型框架+话题语料
		1×15'		
合计	-	-	100'	-



## 3. 我要考多少分，该如何准备？

2023年全国硕士研究生招生考试考生进入复试的初试成绩基本要求(专业学位类)

专业学位名称	A类考生 <sup>①</sup>			B类考生 <sup>②</sup>			备 注
	总分	单科(满分 =100分)	单科(满分 >100分)	总分	单科(满分 =100分)	单科(满分 >100分)	
金融、应用统计、税务、国际商务、保险、资产评估	346	48	72	336	45	68	③临床医学[1051]、④口腔医学[1052]、 ⑤中医[1057]专业： 根据相关规定，“招生单位自主确定 并对外公布本单位临床医学专业学位专 业硕士研究生进入复试的初试成绩要求， 以及接受推荐其他单位临床医学专业学 位硕士研究生调剂的成绩要求。教育部制 定临床医学专业学位硕士研究生初试成 绩基本要求供招生单位参考，同时作为医 考临床医学专业学位硕士研究生生的考 生调剂到其他专业的基本成绩要求。”
审计	197	51	102	187	46	92	
法律(非法学)、法律(法学)、社会工作、警务	326	45	68	316	42	63	③口腔 ④口腔
教育、汉语国际教育	350	51	77	340	48	72	
应用心理	350	51	153	340	48	144	③口腔 ④口腔
体育	305	39	117	295	36	108	
翻译、新闻与传播、出版	363	54	81	353	51	77	③口腔 ④口腔
文物与博物馆	336	46	138	326	43	129	
建筑学、城市规划、电子信息、机械、材料与化工、资源与环境、能源动力、土木水利、生物与医药、交通运输	273	38	57	263	35	53	③口腔 ④口腔
农业、兽医、风景园林、林业	251	33	50	241	30	45	
临床医学 <sup>③</sup> 、口腔医学 <sup>④</sup> 、公共卫生、护理、药学、中药学	296	39	117	286	36	108	③口腔 ④口腔
中医 <sup>⑤</sup>	295	39	117	285	36	108	
军事	260	35	53	250	32	48	③口腔 ④口腔
工商管理、旅游管理	167	41	82	157	36	72	
公共管理	175	44	88	165	39	78	③口腔 ④口腔
会计	197	51	102	187	46	92	
图书情报	198	52	104	188	47	94	③口腔 ④口腔
工程管理	178	44	88	168	39	78	
艺术	362	40	60	352	37	58	③口腔 ④口腔
享受少数民族照顾政策的考生 <sup>⑥</sup>	251	30	45	251	30	45	

报考“少数民族高层次骨干人才计划”考生进入复试的初试成绩基本要求为总分不低于251分。

### III 3.我要考多少分，该如何准备？

年份	A线（21省）	B线（10省）
2023年(MBA)	41	36
2022年(MBA)	42	37
2021年(MBA)	42	37
2020年	44	39
2019年	42	37
2018年	42	37
2017年	42	37
2016年	39	34
2015年	40	35

B类： 内蒙古、广西、海南、贵州、云南、西藏、甘肃、青海、宁夏、新疆

### III 3.我要考多少分，该如何准备？

- 考研大纲词汇：5500左右
- 核心高频词汇：1000（反复高频考察）
- agree / agreeable / agreement（不考察词性）
- cost / spend / pay / take（不考察同近义词辨析）

看懂就得分  
不需要背词性  
不涉及读音

#### 常见问题

#### 1. 单词太多

考研大纲词汇5498词

减掉初高中简单词还剩3944词

减掉从未考察过的还剩2309词

减掉低频生僻词和同根词还剩1092词

porcupine ['pɔ:rkjupaɪn] n.豪猪

Happy happiness unhappy happily

## 找规律

**extend** (考频10)

**attendance** (考频8)

**intend** (考频23)

**tendency** (考频12)

**tend** (考频38)

**attend** (考频6)

**extension** (考频9)

**contend** (考频9)

**intention** (考频7)

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## 词根词缀法

### 一、词根词缀的概念

了解

前缀：态度（肯/否）、方向（**inside** **outside**）

词根：核心含义

后缀：词性

**unimportant**

a.不重要的

**important**

a.重要的

**importance**

n.重要性

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## tend—stretch (伸展、延申)

tend	[tɛnd]	v. 往往会、照顾 (考频 38)
extend	[ɪk'stɛnd]	v. 延展、扩大 (考频 10)
attend	[ə'tɛnd]	v. 出席、参加 (考频 6)
contend	[kən'tɛnd]	v. 争论、主张 (考频 9)
intend	[ɪn'tɛnd]	v. 打算、想要 (考频 23)

## tract—拖、拉、拽



tractor	n. 拖拉机
extract	v. 吸引
attract	n. 合同
contract	v. 抽取、抽出

## pose—放置

expose	v. 显露、暴露
compose	v. 组成
impose	v. 影响

## port—港口

import	['ɪmpɔ:t]	v. 进口
export	['eksɔ:pɔ:t]	v. 出口
transport	['trænsɔ:pɔ:t]	v. 运输
seaport	['si:pɔ:t]	n. 海港
passport	['pɑ:spɔ:t]	v. 护照
support	[sə'pɔ:t]	v. 支持

### III 送给大家

要得到你必须要付出，要付出你还要学会坚持。如果你觉得很难你可以放弃，但是你放弃了就不要抱怨。人生就是这样，世界是平衡的，每个人都是通过自己的努力，去决定自己生活的样子。

Via老师刘莹祝