前言

近年来,全国硕士研究生统一招生考试的报考人数呈现出明显的上升趋势,越来越多的考生将研究生阶段的学习纳入到学业发展的规划中。英语是全国硕士研究生统一招生考试的必考科目,对很多考生来说颇具挑战。英语能力对高层次人才意义重大,无论从事科学研究,还是获取良好的职业发展,都需要英语能力作为支持。其中,阅读、翻译和写作是学生必备的核心能力,也是考研英语重点考查的技能。

为了帮助学生取得理想的成绩、提升英语水平,不少院校开设了考研英语相关课程。但是,针对不同基础的学生,如何在教学中兼顾语言能力培养和备考提分?如何通过开展科学合理的教学活动让学生学有所获?如何借助数字化手段,为教师减负、为学生提效?

为此,外研社、外研在线携手考研名师南京师范大学朱有义老师,为广大考生研发《考研英语智慧教程》新形态教材。本教材依据《全国硕士研究生招生考试英语(一)考试大纲(非英语专业)》《全国硕士研究生招生考试英语(二)考试大纲(非英语专业)》和《大学英语教学指南(2020版)》,积极响应教育信息化战略,贯彻落实党的二十大精神,创新教学模式与资源供给方式,以现代信息技术为手段,实现纸质教材和数字化教学资源的融合贯通。本教材强调"数字赋能""易教易学",以线上线下相结合的混合式教学设计、讲练结合的课堂授课方式、紧扣真题的考点详解为特色,力求实现语言能力培养与备考提分的双重目标。

一、教材特色

紧扣大纲要求, 网罗历年真题, 确保能力培养和备考提分

编写团队依据多年教授考研英语课程的经验,围绕考试大纲细则,深入解读考研 英语综合能力要求;归纳考研英语各部分题型特点,分析常见考点,总结命题规律和 解题方法。同时基于真题选篇,特别设计语篇解析、技巧训练、长难句分析等拓展练 习,讲练结合,便于教师开展互动式、启发式课堂教学,帮助学生切实提高语言能 力;教材以真题为抓手,以学生个性化需求为导向,特别制作视频微课,帮助学生掌

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握答题技巧和解题思路。此外,教材线上学习部分设置专项练习和模拟试题板块,方便学生进行实战演练,"用中学、学中用",做到成竹在胸。

以课堂为主体, 兼顾个性化需求, 精心设计智慧教学流程

《考研英语智慧教程》新形态教材由U校园数字课程和课堂手册构成,依托外研在线"U校园智慧教学云平台",以线上线下融合共通的方式解决考研英语课程学分学时少、学情差异大、个性化需求多等教学难点。

课上,教师以课堂手册为基础开展教学活动,带领学生分析真题考点,总结解题要点,帮助学生夯实语言知识,掌握解题思路和答题技巧。课下,学生通过U校园智慧教学云平台进行自主学习,学习UNIPUS名师真题精讲视频微课,有针对性地完成专项练习,巩固所学知识,提高语言能力。在完成主体学习任务后,学生可挑战考研英语模拟试题,全面熟悉考试。通过以课堂为主体、"线上线下一体化"的教学流程设计,期待为不同层次的院校提供个性化解决方案。

此外,为满足考生需求,UNIPUS名师将在U校园平台定期开展直播课,与考生交流互动,为考生指点迷津,提供有益建议。

技术赋能教与学,实现数智化备考体验

教材基于U校园平台,引入丰富的数字化教学手段,为广大师生打造考研英语"智慧教程"。机器评阅可即时反馈客观题和作文题的智能评阅结果,提供学习分析报告,展示成绩排名、学习进度等信息,帮助学生准确找到薄弱点、进行自我反思,实现自主提升。U校园教学管理功能可帮助教师监管学生的学习效果,提高教学效率,减轻批改作业的负担。

二、教材构成

《考研英语智慧教程》新形态教材包括课堂手册和U校园数字课程。课堂手册共包含三章:大纲解读、专项突破和真题解析。数字课程除包含课堂手册全部内容外,还额外配备大纲解读和真题解析微课、专项练习、模拟试题等丰富的学练资源。教材还配套助教课件,方便教师课堂使用。

各章具体内容如下:

第一章 大纲解读

"知己知彼,百战不殆。"本章深入解读考试大纲细则,帮助学生理解考查目标, 了解考试题型、题目数量和分值设置,并提供备考建议。

第二章 专项突破

"知其然,知其所以然。"本章包含"英语知识运用""阅读理解""翻译"和"写作"四节,与考试内容相对应,深入分析考研英语重点题型的考点设置。每节提炼题型特点,归纳高频考点,剖析解题思路,并辅以专项练习用于课下巩固,帮助学生实现读、写、译专项能力突破。

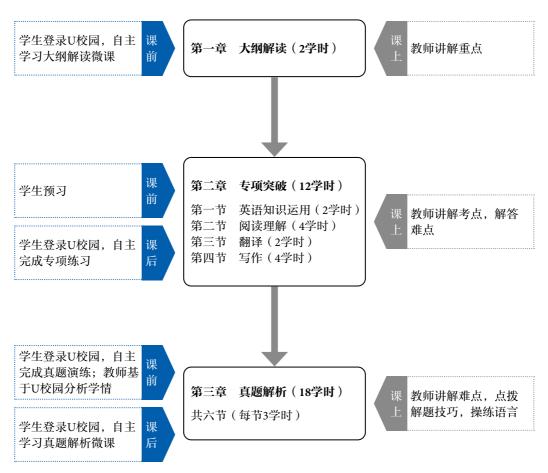
第三章 真题解析

"千锤百炼,熟能生巧。"本章由真题构成。根据历年真题选材特点,总结出六大常考主题:历史人文主题、信息科技主题、社会文化主题、商业经济主题、法律时事主题、教育学术主题。依据主题分为六节,每节结构如下:

- **真题演练:** 从历年真题中精选考点丰富的考题, 教师以此分析考题特点, 解读 重要考点。
- 技巧训练:通过问答、填空等活动形式,带领学生回顾解题技巧,引导学生主动思考,复盘解题思路,掌握解题方法。
- 拓展训练:基于考试目标与能力考查指标,结合选篇的题材特点与行文特色,有针对性地补充语篇解析、长难句分析、翻译训练等拓展练习题,帮助学生提高语言运用能力。
- 词汇积累:精选文章中的重点词汇,帮助学生掌握熟词僻义、固定用法等考查重点,积累主题词汇。
- 微课解析: U校园数字课程特设UNIPUS名师阅读真题精讲微课,深入讲解答题思路,帮助学生攻克阅读理解这一分值最大的重点板块。

三、混合式教学建议

为帮助教师更好地使用新形态教材开展混合式教学,编写团队提供如下教学建 议以供参考,教师可根据教学实际进行调整。



*学时安排以一学期16个教学周、32学时为例

四、编写团队

《考研英语智慧教程》新形态教材的编写思路、整体框架和章节设计由南京师范 大学朱有义老师、石家庄铁道大学王立军老师和内蒙古师范大学赵晓军老师三位主编 确定。成都理工大学易舫老师和南京财经大学韩静老师负责教材第一章、第二章的编 写工作。南京师范大学孙昂老师和郑州轻工业大学刘雪丽老师负责教材第三章的编写 工作。全书统稿工作由主编朱有义老师完成。

期待新形态教材通过创新的教学模式设计、丰富立体的教学资源,帮助教师提升教学效果,用"智慧教程"照亮广大考生的考研之路!同时,真心期待广大院校师生的反馈意见与建议,以便不断改进和完善教材,惠及更多师生。

最后,祝愿所有考生顺利考入理想学府!

《考研英语智慧教程》编写团队

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第一章 大纲解读

全国硕士研究生招生考试英语考试大纲(非英语专业)(以下简称"大纲")对 考试形式、考试内容、考查能力等作出了明确说明。本章以2023年考试大纲为参照, 重点解读考研英语的题型特点、能力要求及考查重点,为备考提供方法指导。

一、考试形式与考试内容

(一)考试形式

考研英语的考试形式为笔试,考试时间为180分钟,满分100分。试卷包括一份试题册和一张答题卡。考生应按要求将选择题的答案涂写在答题卡相应题号的选项上,将非选择题的答案书写在答题卡指定位置的边框区域内。

(二)考试内容

1 英语(一)

英语(一)试题分三部分,包括英语知识运用、阅读理解和写作。各部分具体内容如下:

英语知识运用 (共10分)

本部分题型为完形填空, 共20小题。

在一篇**280**词左右的文章中留出20个空白,要求考生从每小题 所给的4个选项中选出最佳答案填入空白,使填补后的文章通顺、 连贯。

本部分由A、B、C三节组成, 共30小题。 A节要求考生阅读4篇文章,文章总长度为1600~1700词。每 篇文章后设5个小题,要求考生从每小题所给的4个选项中选出最 佳洗项,是传统的多项洗择题型(四洗一)。 B节要求考生阅读1篇长度为500~600词的文章并完成5个小 题。本节有3种备选题型,每次考试从3种题型中选择一种进行考 查。备选题型有: 1)在文章中留出5个空白,要求考生从文后所给的7个选项中 选出最佳的5项填入空白, 使填补后的文章结构完整、内 容连贯、合乎逻辑。 2) 要求考生从文前或文后所给的7个小标题或概括句中选出 阅读理解 最佳的5个与文中5个指定的语段进行匹配。 (共60分) 3) 文章段落顺序已被打乱,要求考生根据文章内容和上下文 逻辑关系重新排列段落顺序,其中2~3个段落的正确位置 已经给出。 本书将B节的这3种题型统称为"选择搭配", 其中前两种题 型称为"选择搭配('七选五')", 第三种称为"选择搭配(排序)"。 C节要求考生将一篇约400词的英语文章中的5个画线部分(共 约150词)译成汉语,译文准确、完整、通顺。 C节虽然题型为英译汉,但同时也考查考生对语篇的理解, 因此英语(一)将其划人阅读理解部分。由于C节的题型与A、B 节差异较大,为增强备考的针对性,本书将阅读理解C节作为"翻

本部分由A、B两节组成,每节1道题。

译"部分单独列出。

写作 (共30分)

A节(10分)要求考生根据规定情境写1篇100词左右的应用 文,类型包括书信、告示、纪要等。

B节(20分)要求考生根据提示信息写1篇**160~200**词的短文, 提示信息的形式为文字、图画或图表。

2 英语(二)

英语(二)试题分四部分,包括英语知识运用、阅读理解、翻译和写作。各部分 具体内容如下:

英语知识运用 (共10分)	本部分题型为完形填空,共20小题。 在一篇 350 词左右的文章中留出20个空白,要求考生从每小题 所给的4个选项中选出最佳答案填入空白,使填补后的文章通顺、 连贯。
阅读理解 (共50分)	本部分由A、B两节组成,共25小题。 A节要求考生阅读4篇文章,文章总长度为1500~1600词。每 篇文章后设5个小题,要求考生从每小题所给的4个选项中选出最 佳选项,是传统的多项选择题型。 B节要求考生阅读1篇长度为450~550词的文章并完成5个小题。本节有2种备选题型,每次考试从2种题型中选择一种进行考 查。备选题型有: 1)要求考生从文前或文后所给的7个判断或概括项中选出最 佳的5个与文中5个指定的主题进行匹配。 2)要求考生从文前或文后所给的7个小标题中选出最佳的5个 与文中5个指定的语段进行匹配。
翻译 (共15分)	本部分要求考生将1篇长度约150词的英语短文译成汉语,译 文准确、完整、通顺。
写作 (共25分)	本部分由A、B两节组成,每节1道题。 A节(10分)要求考生根据规定情境写1篇100词左右的应用文,类型包括书信、告示、纪要等。 B节(15分)要求考生根据提示信息写1篇150词的短文,提示信息的形式为文字、图画或图表。

英语(一)和英语(二)的考试内容差别不大,但整体而言英语(一)挑战性略高于英语(二),因此英语(一)的备考方法对英语(二)的考生来说同样适用。

二、考查能力

英语(一)和英语(二)的大纲对考生的能力要求没有明显差别。本部分以英语(一)为例进行解读。

(一)语言知识

1 词汇

考生应掌握5500个左右的单词以及常见的国家(或地区)名、大洲名、大洋名等。同时,考生还应掌握单词的习惯搭配、固定用法等,并掌握单词之间的语义关系,如上下义关系、同义关系、反义关系等。此外,考生还应掌握转化、合成等英语构词法,能根据常用的前缀和后缀进行单词的派生,掌握常见的缩写词。

※ 要点解读

考研英语要求考生具备扎实的词汇基础。考生的词汇量不够,在考试中将会"寸步难行"。需要特别注意的是,大多数英语单词都有多个词义,如果考生只知晓其中一个词义,就有可能无法准确理解语篇,也无法在具体语境中作出最佳判断。此外,词汇及其搭配也是英语知识运用部分的考查重点,特别是介词的搭配。

无论是单词的前后缀、词义、用法还是搭配,都需要考生在日常学习中多加积累。

2 语法、语篇、语用

考试大纲中并没有列出对考生语法、语篇、语用知识的具体要求,而是强调 考生应在听、说、读、写等语言实践中学习和掌握这些内容,提高准确性、丰富 性和得体性,能熟练运用于具体语境,有效把握和传递信息,实现特定交际意图。

※ 要点解读

虽然试卷中没有语法部分,大纲中也未明确列出语法知识的考查范围,但对 语法知识的考查贯穿整个考试。其中, 阅读理解和翻译部分的文章通常涉及语法 结构较复杂的语句,比如复合句,这就要求考生具备分析复杂语法结构的能力; 写作部分则要求考生准确运用语法知识、避免语法错误。对语篇知识的考查主要 体现在英语知识运用部分, 题目往往涉及句间和句内的逻辑关系, 需要考生结合 上下文进行理解和判断。在写作部分、考生则需要运用语用知识选择恰当的语 体,实现交际目的。

正如大纲中所言, 考生需要在平时的语言技能练习中熟练掌握这些知识, 并 在做题时有意识地调用自己储备的知识。

(二)语言技能

考研英语重点考查阅读和写作这两种技能。

1 阅读

考生应能读懂多种话题、多种类型的语言较复杂的文字材料。话题包括科 技、经济、教育、社会、历史、文化等,类型包括新闻、评论、报告、论文、专 著等。对所读材料,考生应能:

- 1) 概括主旨要义;
- 2)理解具体信息;
- 3)根据上下文推断单词和词组的含义;
- 4)作出判断、推理和引申:
- 5) 理解作者的意图、观点和态度:
- 6)理解文章结构和上下文逻辑关系;
- 7)分析文中使用的修辞手法、论证方法等:
- 8) 比较文中事实、观点、态度等的异同。

※ 要点解读

对阅读技能的考查在考研英语中所占分值最重,题量最大,能力要求也最多样。

阅读材料的体裁主要为议论文和说明文,话题广泛。文章的内容一般不会过于专业,对考生知识面的挑战不大。

阅读理解A节涵盖全部技能,重点考查考生概括主旨要义,理解具体信息,作出 判断、推理、引申的能力。

阅读理解B节考查考生理解文章结构、上下文逻辑关系以及概括、比较等能力,要求考生能够从整体上把握文章的行文脉络,理解段落之间、句子之间的逻辑关系,识别增加上下文内容连贯性的语言。

英语(一)的阅读理解C节和英语(二)的翻译部分也将阅读理解能力作为考查要点,特别是对语篇中复杂概念的理解。这就需要考生重点训练根据上下文推断单词和词组含义的能力。除了准确理解之外,翻译部分在表达层面上对译文的完整性和流畅性也有要求,因此考生还需要掌握常用的翻译方法。

阅读能力可以说是考生需要掌握的核心技能。平时训练中,考生要通过大量做题熟悉常见考点,了解命题人的出题思路,掌握解题技巧。同时,考生也要充分利用阅读材料,关注题材与文体特点,积累相关话题的背景知识,深入分析文本,确保真正读懂材料。通过有针对性地拓展练习,举一反三、不断巩固,考生才能真正提高阅读能力,在答题时"水到渠成"。

2 写作

考生应能写多种类型的应用文,包括书信、通告、告示、纪要等,并能写不同功能的文章,包括描述性、叙述性、说明性、论述性文章。写作时,考生应能做到:

- 1) 内容切中题意, 按要求完成试题规定的任务;
- 2) 根据任务需求选择较丰富的语法结构和词汇;
- 3) 语言表达规范,用词准确,语法、拼写、标点正确;
- 4)结构合理,层次清晰,内容连贯,合乎逻辑;
- 5)根据写作目的和对象,选择恰当的文体和语体。

※ 要点解读

写作A节考查应用文写作。应用文的本质属性是交际性,有明确的交际对象、 交际目的、交际内容和对交际效果的预期,同时也有相应的格式要求。应用文写 作的关键在于交际意图明确、内容清晰合理、格式和语体恰当。考生还需要熟练 掌握交际用语,包括如何问候、询问、答复、邀请、建议、感谢、投诉等。

写作B节考查短文写作。题目要求考生根据材料完成作文,对材料内容进行描述或说明,并对所反映的现象进行评论。也就是说,B节往往需要考生撰写具有多种功能的文章,即论述性与描述性、叙述性或说明性相结合的文章,考生应熟悉这四类表达方式的语言特征,加强训练。

无论是应用文写作还是短文写作,都考查考生的书面表达能力。考生要做到 段落结构层次分明,句子之间衔接自然,句子内部用词准确、语法正确。内容切 题、层次清晰、语法和拼写正确是"保底关键",内容连贯、句式和词汇多样、语 言表达流畅则是"高分要领"。在平时的训练中,考生可充分利用范文,学习写作 思路、积累好词好句,通过不断反思,找到自己的薄弱之处,多写多练,循序渐 进地提升写作能力。

第二节 阅读理解

考研英语中的"阅读理解"文章体裁以说明文和议论文为主,题材涉及社会、文化、科技、经济等诸多领域,有些文章还具有一定的学术性。考生平时应广泛阅读不同题材的文章,提高阅读能力。考生可通过以下"四步法"来解答这部分题目:

1 通读全文

做题前,可先快速浏览全文,明确文章主题,并通过理解段与段之间的逻辑关系,整体把握文章大意和主要观点。

2 细读题干

题干是命题人设计的考点承载句,包含问题及线索。做题时,从题干入手,通过题干中的专有名词、带引号的词语、段落位置等线索,初步定位"答案区"。

3 锁定"题眼"

结合上下文,仔细阅读"答案区",理清上下文逻辑关系,进一步找到答案所在的关键句,即锁定"题眼"。

4 甄别选项

结合"题眼"和文章主题,对选项进行甄别。排除明显不相关或错误的选项, 比较剩余选项。正确选项一般是对原文的同义转换、概述或适当引申。切记不 要脱离原文。

根据对历年真题的研究,"阅读理解"部分通常从具体信息、主旨大意、例证关系、推理引申、观点态度、推测词义六个方面进行考查。本节以具有代表性的真题为例,帮助考生熟悉这六类考点的命题形式,掌握相应的解题技巧。



Q 考点1: 具体信息

具体信息是考研英语阅读理解中最常见的考点,旨在考查考生理解局部内容的能力。具体信息题通常对某事发生的背景信息、方式、结果、原因,以及文中人物的看法等进行设问。根据信息类型,此类题目可分为事实细节题和因果关系题两类。

1 事实细节题

此类题目针对原文中的事实细节本身设问,题干中常含有比较明晰的线索供考生 定位原文,正确选项也往往是对原文细节的同义转换或简单概括。做题时只要善用题 干中的线索,把握住"题眼",即可找到正确答案。

☑ 真题演练

- 1 One problem with the PreCheck program is
 - [A] a dramatic reduction of its scale.
 - [B] its wrongly-directed implementation.
 - [C] the government's reluctance to back it.
 - [D] an unreasonable price for enrollment.

2017年英语 (一) Text 1 第24题

- 2 Cooper and her colleagues argue that a "town of culture" award could
 - [A] consolidate the town-city ties in Britain.
 - [B] promote cooperation among Britain's towns.
 - [C] increase the economic strength of Britain's towns.
 - [D] focus Britain's limited resources on cultural events.

2020年英语(一) Text 1 第21题

≥ 考点分析

1 同义转换

通过题目中的 ... is ...这一结构不难看出,本题考查的是对事实细节的理解,而且很可能是对原文的同义转换。题干中有两个关键线索——PreCheck program和problem。从PreCheck program这一信息可以初步判断"答案区"位于文章第五、六段。接下来仔细阅读这一区域,可以发现第六段的第二句中有与problem含义相近的表达fatal flaw(致命缺点)。因此,可以锁定"题眼""Since the beginning, this price tag has been PreCheck's fatal flaw."。由此可知,PreCheck program的问题是价格不合理。因此,本题选D。

2 简单概括

本题考查文中人物的看法。通过题干中的关键信息Cooper and her colleagues可快速定位至原文第一段。这一段围绕Cooper and her colleagues的提议展开,论述了他们提议设立 "town of culture" award的理由。再结合题干中的其他关键线索argue和a "town of culture" award could可发现,本段最后一句 "A town of culture award could, it is argued, become an annual event, attracting funding and creating jobs." 即为 "题眼"。四个选项中,只有C选项increase the economic strength of Britain's towns是对原文attracting funding和creating jobs这两个信息点的概括。因此,本题选C。

2 因果关系题

此类题目基于文章中存在的因果关系,通常针对原因设问,题干中常含有why、reason、result in、because、contribute to等表示因果关系的词语。答题时需要先通过题干中的因果关系词明确考点,再根据关键词定位原文,识别出文中的因果结构,最后分析选项,选出正确答案。

以下词语可帮助考生识别题干和原文中的因果关系:

表示原因

by, lie in, be rooted in, originate from, emerge from, as a reaction to, in response to ...

表示结果

then, hence, lead to, result in, on that account, as a consequence ...

☑ 真题演练

Which of the following contributes to long waits at major airports?

- [A] New restrictions on carry-on bags.
- [B] The declining efficiency of the TSA.
- [C] An increase in the number of travellers.
- [D] Frequent unexpected secret checks.

2017年英语 (一) Text 1 第22题

≥ 考点分析

从题干中的contributes to可知,本题考查的是因果关系。结合这一考点和long waits at major airports这一线索可以判断,答案出处应为文章第三段第二句话 "Enhanced security measures since then, combined with a rise in airline travel due to the improving economy and low oil prices, have resulted in long waits at major airports such as Chicago's O'Hare International."。根据句意,导致long waits at major airports的原因是enhanced security measures和a rise in airline travel。对比四个选项,只有C选项an increase in the number of travelers是对原文a rise in airline travel的同义转换。因此,本题选C。

Q 考点2: 主旨大意

主旨大意题旨在考查考生分析、归纳、概括等能力。根据考查的范畴,此类题目 可分为全文主旨题和段落大意题两类。

1 全文主旨题

此类题目要求考生把握整篇文章的主题思想。考研英语文章多为议论文和说明 文,行文脉络清晰。作者往往在文章开头提出问题或介绍相关话题产生的背景,提出 观点;接下来分析问题形成的原因和产生的影响,或者围绕观点展开论述;最后介绍 解决问题的措施,或者对观点进行总结。对于这种结构的文章,把握文章主旨比较容 易,关注每一段的主题句,将各段主题句进行综合归纳即可。有时主题句或作者观点 在文中不明显,这就需要考生留意文章中反复出现的关键表达和核心信息,并结合作 者的行文思路进行综合分析。

全文主旨题常见的考法有:

- What would be the best title for the text?
- An appropriate title for the text is most likely to be ...
- What is the text mainly about?
- Which of the following would be the subject / main idea of the text?
- Which of the following best summarizes the text?

此类题目的难点主要在于对干扰项的排除。干扰项的常见特点包括偏离文章主题、无中生有、以段落大意代替文章主旨等。

☑ 真题演练

Which of the following would be the best title for the text?

- [A] Less Screening for More Safety
- [B] PreCheck—a Belated Solution
- [C] Getting Stuck in Security Lines
- [D] Underused PreCheck Lanes

2017年英语 (一) Text 1 第25题

≥ 考点分析

根据题干可知,本题考查考生对全文主旨的把握。文章行文脉络清晰,各部分大意如下:

	担山太安而松洼的问题:
第一段	提出本文要探讨的问题increasingly massive security lines,
	即安检队伍越来越长。
	分析问题。第二段指出安检排队时间过长带来的影响(拖
第二至四段	累了美国人民的经济生活和个人生活,令人恼火);第
	三、四段说明了安检排队时间过长的原因。
	介绍解决该问题的措施。第五、六段介绍了PreCheck
第五至七段	program (预检计划),及其未能起到作用的原因;第七段
	总结观点: 预检计划应发挥作用。

综合各部分的大意可以发现,全文围绕安检排队时间过长这一问题展开,相关表达贯穿全文,如increasingly massive security lines、wasted time、long waits、suffers in unnecessary lines等。四个选项中只有C选项Getting Stuck in Security Lines"被困在安检队伍里"最贴合这一主题。因此,本题选C。

A选项意为"安检少一点,安全多一些",而原文中没有相应的论述,属于无中生有的错误选项。B选项意为"预检计划——一项迟来的方案",而原文最后一句话"It is long past time to make the program work."则说明该计划早已有之,只是一直没有发挥应有的作用,故B选项错误。D选项意为"未被充分使用的预检通道",是对文章第五至七段的总结,属于以段落大意代替文章主旨的错误选项。

2 段落大意题

相比全文主旨题,段落大意题考查的原文范围较小,需要综合归纳的信息较少,难度相对较低。答题时,需仔细阅读相应的原文段落,借助段落内部结构找出主题句,并与各个选项的含义进行比对。如果段落中没有主题句,则需要观察选项中是否有原文中反复出现的主题词、关键信息或具有抽象含义的词,是否较全面、有针对性地表达了段落的中心思想。

段落大意题常见的考法有:

- In the first paragraph / Paragraph X, the author discusses ...
- According to Paragraph X, ...
- We can learn from Paragraph X that ...

国 真题演练

According to Paragraph 2, the proposal might be regarded by some as

- [A] a sensible compromise.
- [B] a self-deceiving attempt.
- [C] an eye-catching bonus.
- [D] an inaccessible target.

2020年英语 (一) Text 1 第22题

≥ 考点分析

根据题于可定位至原文第二段 "Some might see the proposal as a booby prize for the fact that Britain is no longer able to apply for the much more prestigious title of European capital of culture, a sought-after award bagged by Glasgow in 1990 and Liverpool in 2008. A cynic might speculate that the UK is on the verge of disappearing into an endless fever of self-celebration in its desperation to reinvent itself for the post-Brexit world: After town of culture, who knows what will follow—village of culture? Suburb of culture? Hamlet of culture?"。仔细阅读可以发现,本段分两步呈现了对提案的负面评价。第一句中的 booby prize(末名奖,作为玩笑发给比赛中的最后一名)为关键信息。对大多数考生来说,booby prize是生词,需通过后面的内容for the fact that ...来推测词义。这句话说明了一些人对提案中的奖项持怀疑态度。继续阅读不难发现,作者进一步阐述了一些人对此奖项的质疑:脱欧后的英国陷入了自提身价、自我陶醉的状态。综合这两点可以得出,一些人认为这一提案的本质是自欺欺人。因此,本题选B。

Q 考点3: 例证关系

在进行论述时,作者常常通过举例的方式来证明论点,由此产生的例证关系是考研英语阅读题中经常出现的考点。例证关系题往往考查某个论据证明了什么样的论点,或起到什么样的作用,即论据的性质。常见的论据有事例、数据、权威人物的观点等。解答例证关系题的关键在于通过题干中的关键词定位到原文中论据的位置,而论点一般位于论据前后。仔细阅读这一区域便可找出论据所服务的对象或判断出论据的性质。

此类题目的题干常含有example、case、show、demonstrate等标志词。例证关系题常见的考法有:

- The author uses the example of ... to show that ...
- When mentioning "..." the author is talking about ...
- The author writes of ... to demonstrate ...
- ... is mentioned in Paragraph 3 to present ...

☑ 真题演练

- 1 The crash of EgyptAir Flight 804 is mentioned to
 - [A] stress the urgency to strengthen security worldwide.
 - [B] highlight the necessity of upgrading major U.S. airports.
 - [C] explain Americans' tolerance of current security checks.
 - [D] emphasize the importance of privacy protection.

2017年英语 (一) Text 1 第21题

- 2 Glasgow is mentioned in Paragraph 3 to present
 - [A] a contrasting case.
 - [B] a supporting example.
 - [C] a background story.
 - [D] a related topic.

2020年英语 (一) Text 1 第24题

❷ 考点分析

1

由题干中的EgyptAir Flight 804可以定位至原文第二段的第二句。由第二句中的 provides another tragic reminder of why可知,本句说明了提及该事例的原因,但 省略了why所指向的具体内容,因此解答本题的关键就在于找出省略的内容。 省略的前提是前文已经出现,因此可以得出关键信息,也就是EgyptAir Flight 804这个例子指向的论点,应当在本段首句。首句叙述了美国人愿意忍受耗时的安检程序以换取安全保障,紧随其后的第二句提到了EgyptAir Flight 804的事例,由此可以得出,该事例的目的在于说明美国人愿意接受耗时的安检程序的原因。对比四个选项,C选项中的tolerance是对原文willing to tolerate的同义转换,security checks是对原文security procedures的同义转换。因此,本题选C。

A、B两个选项都属于无中生有的错误选项。A选项"强调加强全球安全的紧迫性",是对该事例的个人解读,原文中仅探讨美国人对航空旅行安检程序及安全的看法,没有提及全球安全。B选项"强调美国主要机场升级的必要性"在原文中也没有提及。D选项"加强对个人隐私的保护"将本段最后一句中的private lives过度引申为privacy,属于偷换概念的错误选项。实际上最后一句是在说明耗时的安检拖累了个人生活,与该事例无关。

2

根据选项可知,本题考查的是论据的性质。根据题干可以定位至原文第三段最后一句,大意为,格拉斯哥获得"欧洲文化之都"称号后成为艺术、音乐和戏剧中心,并延续至今。格拉斯哥的事例指出了获得称号的积极意义。结合上下文可知,格拉斯哥的事例与前文逻辑吻合,是一个正向的支撑事例。因此,本题选B。

Q 考点4: 推理引申

推理引申题要求考生对原文提供的已知信息进行分析、归纳和推理,理解字里行 间的言外之意。此类题目的答案不会直接出现在文章中,因此考生在答题时,应先根 据题干、选项中的关键词回到原文定位,再仔细阅读定位处的上下文,梳理作者的逻 辑,最后进行合乎常理的推断,得出答案。一般来说,正确选项往往更具概括性。切 记推理既不能脱离原文、主观臆断,也不能照搬原文、生搬硬套。

此类题目的题干中往往会出现suggest、imply、assume、infer等标志性词语。推 理引申题常见的考法有:

- The author suggests that ...
- We may infer from the second paragraph that ...
- We can learn from the text that ...
- Which of the following can be inferred from the last paragraph?

☑ 真题演练

The author suggests that a title holder is successful only if it

- [A] endeavours to maintain its image.
- [B] meets the aspiration of its people.
- [C] brings its local arts to prominence.
- [D] commits to its long-term growth.

2020年英语(一) Text 1 第23题

≥ 考点分析

从题干中的suggests可知,本题为推理引申题。根据题干中的关键信息a title holder is successful可以定位至原文的第三段第三句 "The really <u>successful holders of such titles</u> …",接着需要仔细阅读和分析这句话的上下文。本段第二句描述了不成功的文化称号获得者只会带来一时风光而不能给当地带来长远利益,是对题干内容的反向描述,据此可以初步推测:成功的文化称号获得者是能带来长远利益的。再看第三、四句 "The really successful holders of such titles are those that do <u>a great deal more than</u> fill hotel bedrooms and bring in high-profile arts events and good press for a year. They transform the aspirations of the people who live there; they nudge the self-image of the city into a bolder and more optimistic light.",由第三句中的a great deal more than可知,本句中的fill hotel bedrooms、bring in high-profile arts events和good press for a year并不足以证明文化称号获得者的成功。第四句则是对成功的文化称号获得者的正面描述:能够改变当地居民的愿景,推动城市的自我形象变得更加大胆和乐观。虽然没有直接点明,但通过综合理解这三句话,我们可以推断出原文强调了长期发展的重要性。A、B、C三个选项都是对这三句所包含的信息点的片面解读。因此,本题选D。

Q 考点5: 观点态度

观点态度题主要考查考生能否准确理解作者对文中某一现象或其论述对象的态度。作者的态度一般有三种:肯定、否定和客观中立。作者有时会通过文章开头或结尾的主题句明确表达态度;有时则会将态度暗藏在对观点的论证过程中,通过一些带有感情色彩的词语进行表达。考生在解答此类题目时,可首先观察文章开头或结尾是否有作者观点的总结。如果没有,则需要梳理上下文逻辑关系,并找出能体现作者态度的词,包括形容词、动词、名词等,通过这些词语表示的感情色彩,结合语境总体判断作者的态度。另外,还需要注意but、not等表示转折和否定的词,这些词往往标志着态度发生了转变,是语义重点。

观点态度题常见的考法有:

- What is the author's attitude toward XXX?
- The author's attitude toward XXX is one of ...
- The author views XXX with ...

态度题的选项一般是表达感情色彩的词,考生需要熟练掌握以下词语的含义:

表示肯定、正面的词		表示客观、中立的词		表示否定、负面的词	
positive	积极的, 赞同的	objective	客观的	critical	批评的
favorable	赞同的, 支持的	neutral	中立的	ironic	讽刺的, 嘲讽的
approving	赞成的;同意的	impersonal	客观的	sarcastic	讽刺的, 嘲讽的
praising	赞扬的	informative	提供有用信息的	pessimistic	悲观的
admiring	欣赏的	impartial	公正的,中立的	negative	消极的,负面的
optimistic	乐观的	unbiased	公正的,无偏见的	cynical	愤世嫉俗的
pleasant	令人愉快的	fair-minded	公正的,不偏不倚的	suspicious	怀疑的

☑ 真题演练

What is the author's attitude towards the proposal?

[A] Skeptical. [B] Objective. [C] Favourable. [D] Critical.

2020年英语 (一) Text 1 第25题

≥ 考点分析

题干中的proposal指的是设立英国"文化城镇"奖的提议,原文也是围绕这一提议展开的。作者在文章结尾段的最后一句建议文化大臣接受该提议,使其付诸行动。描述该提议时,使用了褒义词positive和hope-filled(充满希望),充分体现了作者对该提议的支持态度。因此,本题选C。此外,文章第二、三段叙述了关于设立文化称号的不同方面的观点。在论述的最后,也就是第三段最后一句,作者写道"But it can be done ...",论述的走向是积极的,由此也可以推断出作者的支持态度。

Q 考点6: 推测词义

考生在完成考研英语阅读理解部分的过程中难免会遇到生词。根据上下文推测生词的词义是考研英语大纲对考生阅读能力的要求之一,也是反映考生阅读理解水平的有效手段。该题型的本意并不是考查考生的词汇量,而是考查考生能否借助上下文,并结合生词本身的结构特点来对词义进行推测。推测词义题常考超纲词的释义和熟词的生僻含义。考生在答题时,可以根据生词所在句的内部逻辑关系或与前后句的逻辑关系,借助并列、递进、转折等表示逻辑关系的词语,结合上下文进行推断;还可以通过识别例证关系,借助例子猜测词义;有时也可以利用构词法辅助验证。

推测词义题常见的考法有:

- The phrase "..." (Para. 2) is closest in meaning to ...
- What is the possible meaning of the word "..." in the last paragraph?
- The expression "..." means ...

☑ 真题演练

1	The word "expedited" (Para. 5) is closest in meaning to		
	[A] faster.	[B] quieter.	
	[C] wider.	[D] cheaper.	
	2017年英语 (一) Text 1 第23题		

- 2 The word "homogenizing" (Paragraph 1) most probably means
 - [A] identifying.[B] associating.[C] assimilating.[D] monopolizing.

2006年英语 (一) Text 1 第21题

- 3 The word "poached" (Paragraph 4) most probably means
 - [A] approved of. [B] attended to.
 - [C] hunted for. [D] guarded against.

2011年英语 (一) Text 2 第28题

≥ 考点分析

1

观察expedited所在句及其上下文: 前一句的意思是PreCheck(预检计划)对旅客和TSA都有好处; expedited所在句介绍了预检计划的具体内容,即通过了背调预检的旅客可以使用expedited screening lanes; 而后一句则说明,这种安排能让TSA专注于高风险旅客,从而节约所有人的时间。由此得知,使用expedited screening lanes能够节约时间。四个选项中,只有A项faster含有与此相关的意思。因此,本题选A。

2

观察homogenizing所在句及其上下文: 句内有表示让步关系的词in spite of,可以推测homogenizing的意思与上文endless talk of difference (无休止地谈论差异)相反;后一句话的大意为"美国大众文化的特点是'衣着和用语方面的一致性,以及敬畏心的缺失'",是对an amazing machine for homogenizing people的进一步阐释,由此可以推测出两者表达的意思相近。结合构词法,前缀homo表示"相同的",可以进一步推断出homogenizing的大致含义为"使一致"。四个选项中,A选项identifying意为"识别",B选项associating意为"联系",C选项assimilating意为"同化",D选项monopolizing意为"垄断"。其中C选项assimilating含义最为接近。因此,本题选C。

3

观察poached所在句及其上下文:通过adhered to the rule that可知,生词所在的分句the most attractive CEO candidates are the ones who must be poached是高管和猎头一直遵循的一个原则;接下来的一句引言则是对这个原则的例证,大意为"我想不到哪一次招人,董事会不是让我首先考虑那些在任CEO的"。由此可以推测,上文中的the rule指的是:最具吸引力的CEO候选人就是那些在任的CEO,这些人是必须被挖来的。所以poached的大致含义为"被挖来"。因此,本题选C。

Q 专项练习









登录U校园,完成阅读理 解专项练习。

第二节 信息科技主题

随着信息技术的飞速发展,信息科技类主题成为考研英语的热点题材。该题 材通常介绍专业性较强的科技知识,或者讨论高科技在社会和伦理层面的影响。

本小节主要解析以下真题:

2.1 Use of English

题型: 完形填空

题源: 2011年 英语(二)

2.2 Reading Comprehension

Text 1

题型: 多项选择

题源: 2019年 英语(一)

Text 2

题型:选择搭配("七选五")

题源: 2021年 英语(一)

2.3 Translation

题型:英译汉(句子) 题源: 2011年 英语(一)

2.4 Writing

题型:短文写作(图画作文)

题源: 2015年 英语(一)

Q 2.1 Use of English



☑ 真题演练

Directions: Read the following	g text. Choose the best	word(s) for each	numbered blank.

Directions: Read the following text. Choose the best word(s) for each numbered blank.
The Internet affords anonymity to its users, a blessing to privacy and freedom of
speech. But that very anonymity is also behind the explosion of cyber-crime that has
across the Web.
Can privacy be preserved bringing safety and security to a world that seems
increasingly3?
Last month, Howard Schmidt, the nation's cyber-czar, offered the federal government
a4 to make the Web a safer place—a "voluntary trusted identity" system that would
be the high-tech $\underline{}$ of a physical key, a fingerprint and a photo ID card, all rolled
6 one. The system might use a smart identity card, or a digital credential7 to
a specific computer, and would authenticate users at a range of online services.
The idea is to8 a federation of private online identity systems. Users could
which system to join, and only registered users whose identities have been
authenticated could navigate those systems. The approach contrasts with one that would
require an Internet driver's license10 by the government.
Many companies have already had these "single sign-on" systems that make it
possible for users to <u>11</u> just once but use many different services.
12, the approach would create a "walled garden" in cyberspace, with safe
"neighborhoods" and bright "streetlights" to establish a sense of a <u>13</u> community.
Mr. Schmidt described it as a "voluntary ecosystem" in which "individuals and
organizations can complete online transactions with $\underline{14}$, trusting the identities of
each other and the identities of the infrastructure15 which the transaction runs."
Still, the administration's plan has <u>16</u> privacy rights activists. Some applaud the
approach; others are concerned. It seems clear that such a scheme is an initiative push
toward what would <u>17</u> be a compulsory Internet "driver's license" mentality.
The plan has also been greeted with <u>18</u> by some computer security experts, who

worry that the "voluntary ecosystem" envisioned by Mr. Schmidt would still leave much of the Internet <u>19</u>. They argue that all Internet users should be <u>20</u> to register and identify themselves, in the same way that drivers must be licensed to drive on public roads.

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] tolerance	[C] indifference	[D] enthusiasm
19.	[A] manageable	[B] defendable	[C] vulnerable	[D] invisible
20.	[A] invited	[B] appointed	[C] allowed	[D] forced

♡ 技巧训练

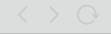
词义辨析

- 1 第3、13、19题考查形容词词义辨析, 其修饰的对象分别是什么? 如何通过上下文来选出正确的形容词?
- 2 本篇考查科技语境中的动词词义,如log in (第11题)。还有哪些题考查此类语境下词语的含义?如何辨析其词义?

阊词汇积累

写出下列词语的中文释义。					
anonymity	n.		scheme	n.	
cyber-crime	n.		compulsory	adj.	
authenticate	V.		sweep	V.	
navigate	V.		ride	V.	
ecosystem	n.		digital credential		
transaction	n.		linger on		

Q 2.2 Reading Comprehension



☑ 真题演练

Text 1

Directions: Read the following text. Answer the questions by choosing A, B, C or D.

This year marks exactly two centuries since the publication of *Frankenstein* by Mary Shelley. Even before the invention of the electric light bulb, the author produced a remarkable work of speculative fiction that would foreshadow many ethical questions to be raised by technologies yet to come.

Today the rapid growth of artificial intelligence (AI) raises fundamental questions: "What is intelligence, identity, or consciousness? What makes humans humans?"

What is being called artificial general intelligence, machines that would imitate the way humans think, continues to evade scientists. Yet humans remain fascinated by the idea of robots that would look, move, and respond like humans, similar to those recently depicted on popular sci-fi TV series such as "Westworld" and "Humans."

Just how people think is still far too complex to be understood, let alone reproduced, says David Eagleman, a Stanford University neuroscientist. "We are just in a situation where there are no good theories explaining what consciousness actually is and how you could ever build a machine to get there."

But that doesn't mean crucial ethical issues involving AI aren't at hand. The coming use of autonomous vehicles, for example, poses thorny ethical questions. Human drivers sometimes must make split-second decisions. Their reactions may be a complex combination of instant reflexes, input from past driving experiences, and what their eyes and ears tell them in that moment. AI "vision" today is not nearly as sophisticated as that of humans. And to anticipate every imaginable driving situation is a difficult programming problem.

Whenever decisions are based on masses of data, "you quickly get into a lot of ethical questions," notes Tan Kiat How, chief executive of a Singapore-based agency that is helping the government develop a voluntary code for the ethical use of AI. Along with Singapore, other governments and mega-corporations are beginning to establish

their own guidelines. Britain is setting up a data ethics center. India released its AI ethics strategy this spring.

On June 7, Google pledged not to "design or deploy AI" that would cause "overall harm," or to develop AI-directed weapons or use AI for surveillance that would violate international norms.

While the statement is vague, it represents one starting point. So does the idea that decisions made by AI systems should be explainable, transparent, and fair.

To put it another way: How can we make sure that the thinking of intelligent machines reflects humanity's highest values? Only then will they be useful servants and not Frankenstein's out-of-control monster.

- 1. Mary Shelley's novel Frankenstein is mentioned because it
 - [A] fascinates AI scientists all over the world.
 - [B] has remained popular for as long as 200 years.
 - [C] involves some concerns raised by AI today.
 - [D] has sparked serious ethical controversies.
- 2. In David Eagleman's opinion, our current knowledge of consciousness
 - [A] helps explain artificial intelligence.
 - [B] can be misleading to robot making.
 - [C] inspires popular sci-fi TV series.
 - [D] is too limited for us to reproduce it.
- 3. The solution to the ethical issues brought by autonomous vehicles
 - [A] can hardly ever be found.
 - [B] is still beyond our capacity.
 - [C] causes little public concern.
 - [D] has aroused much curiosity.
- 4. The author's attitude toward Google's pledges is one of
 - [A] affirmation. [B] skepticism.
 - [C] contempt. [D] respect.

- 5. Which of the following would be the best title for the text?
 - [A] AI's Future: In the Hands of Tech Giants
 - [B] Frankenstein, the Novel Predicting the Age of AI
 - [C] The Conscience of AI: Complex But Inevitable
 - [D] AI Shall Be Killers Once Out of Control

♡ 技巧训练

观点态度&主旨大意

- 1 第2题考查人物David Eagleman的观点态度。根据人名定位到原文第4段,观察 "still far too ... to ..." "no good" "let alone ..." 等,此类表达通常体现出怎样的态度?
- 2 第4题考查作者的观点态度。回溯原文第8段,"While the statement is vague, it represents one starting point.",该句的语义重点在前半句还是后半句? 如何通过综合分析词语"vague"和"starting point"来确定正确选项?
- 3 第5题考查全文主旨。如何通过分析在原文中多次出现的"ethical"及其上下文来确定正确选项?

∌ 拓展训练

1 用英文概括作者提及下列信息的目的。

Frankenstein	
David Eagleman	
autonomous vehicles	
Tan Kiat How	
Google	

2 将下列长难句改写为若干个简单的句子。

Even before the invention of the electric light bulb, the author produced a remarkable
work of speculative fiction that would foreshadow many ethical questions to be raised by technologies yet to come.
Yet humans remain fascinated by the idea of robots that would look, move, and respond
like humans, similar to those recently depicted on popular sci-fi TV series such as
"Westworld" and "Humans."
We are just in a situation where there are no good theories explaining what consciousness
actually is and how you could ever build a machine to get there.
actually is and now you could ever build a machine to get there.
On June 7, Google pledged not to "design or deploy AI" that would cause "overall
harm," or to develop AI-directed weapons or use AI for surveillance that would violate
international norms.

□ 词汇积累

写出下列词语的中文释义。

speculative	adj.	 pledge	v.	
foreshadow	V.	 deploy	V.	
consciousness	n.	 surveillance	n.	
evade	V.	 violate	V.	
fascinate	V.	 vague	adj.	
autonomous	adj.	 let alone		
sophisticated	adj.	 at hand		

營 微课解析



U **⊕ □** ⊗

登录U校园,学习Text 1 的全部题目解析。

☑ 真题演练

Text 2

Directions: In the following text, some sentences have been removed. For questions 1–5, choose the most suitable one from the list A–G to fit into each of numbered blanks. There are two extra choices, which do not fit in any of the blanks.

In the movies and on television, artificial intelligence is typically depicted as something sinister that will upend our way of life. When it comes to AI in business, we often hear about it in relation to automation and the impending loss of jobs, but in what ways is AI changing companies and the larger economy that don't involve doom-and-gloom mass unemployment predictions?

A recent survey of manufacturing and service industries found that companies currently use AI more often in computer-to-computer activities than in automating human activities. Here are a few ways AI is aiding companies without replacing employees:

Better Hiring Practices

Companies are using artificial intelligence to remove some of the unconscious bias from hiring decisions. "There are experiments that show that, naturally, the results of interviews are much more biased than what AI does," says Pedro Domingos, a computer science professor. "(1) _______" One company that's doing this uses analytics to help identify where there may be bias in the hiring process.

More Effective Marketing

Some AI software can analyze and optimize marketing email subject lines to increase open rates. One company in the UK claims their software can outperform humans by up to 10 percent when it comes to email open rates. This can mean millions more in revenue.

(2) ______ These are "tools that help people use data, not a replacement for people," says Patrick H. Winston, a professor of artificial intelligence and computer science at MIT.

Saving Customers Money

Energy companies can use AI to help customers reduce their electricity bills, saving them money while helping the environment. Companies can also optimize their own

energy use and cut d	lown on the cost of electricity. Insurance companies, meanwhile,
can base their premiu	ıms on AI models that more accurately assess risk. Domingos says,
"(3)	" -

Improved Accuracy

"Machine learning often provides a more reliable form of statistics, which makes data more valuable," says Winston. It "helps people make smarter decisions."

(4)

Protecting and Maintaining Infrastructure

A number of companies, particularly in energy and transportation, use AI image processing technology to inspect infrastructure and prevent equipment failure or leaks before they happen. "If they fail first and then you fix them, it's very expensive," says Domingos. "(5) ______"

- [A] AI replaces the boring parts of your job. If you're doing research, you can have AI go out and look for relevant sources and information that otherwise you just wouldn't have time for.
- [B] One accounting firm uses an AI system that helps review contracts during an audit. This process, along with employees reviewing the contracts, is faster and more accurate.
- [C] There are also companies that analyze advertising performance across multiple channels and social media and make adjustments or suggestions about where advertising funds will yield best results.
- [D] You want to predict if something needs attention now and point to where it's useful for employees to go to.
- [E] Before, they might not insure the ones who felt like a high risk or charge them too much, or they would charge them too little and then it would cost the company money.
- [F] We're also giving our customers better channels versus picking up the phone to accomplish something beyond human scale.
- [G] AI looks at résumés in greater numbers than humans would be able to, and selects the more promising candidates.

፟ 技巧训练

选择搭配("七选五")

- 1 找出备选项中的关键词,并与文章的小标题进行匹配。
- 2 文中画线处附近有哪些线索(如序数词、连接词、人称代词、指示代词等)可以使上下文内容连贯、衔接紧密?
- 3 文中画线处附近哪些信息在备选项中有所体现?

ॐ 拓展训练

- 1 根据原文,用英文概括AI在以下方面的助益。
 - Better Hiring Practices

 AI can remove some of the unconscious bias from hiring decisions.
- More Effective Marketing
 Saving Customers Money

 Improved Accuracy

 Protecting and Maintaining Infrastructure

2 分析下列句子的结构。

1.	When it comes to AI in business, we often hear about it in relation to automation and the impending loss of jobs, but in what ways is AI changing companies and the larger economy that don't involve doom-and-gloom mass unemployment predictions?
	One company in the UK claims their software can outperform humans by up to 10 percent when it comes to email open rates.
3.	A number of companies, particularly in energy and transportation, use AI image
	processing technology to inspect infrastructure and prevent equipment failure or leaks before they happen.
4.	There are also companies that analyze advertising performance across multiple channels and social media and make adjustments or suggestions about where advertising funds will yield best results.

□ 词汇积累

写出下列词语的中文释义。

sinister	adj.	 optimize	v.	
upend	V.	 outperform	v.	
impending	adj.	 revenue	n.	
automate	V.	 premium	n.	
unconscious	adj.	 audit	n.	
analytics	n.	 promising	adj.	

二 微课解析



U



登录U校园,学习Text 2 的全部题目解析。

Q 2.3 Translation



Directions: Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese.

With its theme that "Mind is the master weaver," creating our inner character and outer circumstances, the book *As a Man Thinketh* by James Allen is an in-depth exploration of the central idea of self-help writing.

(1) Allen's contribution was to take an assumption we all share—that because we are not robots we therefore control our thoughts—and reveal its erroneous nature. Because most of us believe that mind is separate from matter, we think that thoughts can be hidden and made powerless; this allows us to think one way and act another. However, Allen believed that the unconscious mind generates as much action as the conscious mind, and (2) while we may be able to sustain the illusion of control through the conscious mind alone, in reality we are continually faced with a question: "Why cannot I make myself do this or achieve that?"

Since desire and will are damaged by the presence of thoughts that do not accord with desire, Allen concluded: "We do not attract what we want, but what we are." Achievement happens because you as a person embody the external achievement; you don't "get" success but become it. There is no gap between mind and matter.

Part of the fame of Allen's book is its contention that "Circumstances do not make a person, they reveal him." (3) <u>This seems a justification for neglect of those in need, and a rationalization of exploitation</u>, of the superiority of those at the top and the inferiority of those at the bottom.

This, however, would be a knee-jerk reaction to a subtle argument. Each set of circumstances, however bad, offers a unique opportunity for growth. If circumstances always determined the life and prospects of people, then humanity would never have progressed. In fact, (4) circumstances seem to be designed to bring out the best in us, and if we feel that we have been "wronged" then we are unlikely to begin a conscious effort to escape from our situation. Nevertheless, as any biographer knows, a person's early life and its conditions are often the greatest gift to an individual.

The sobering aspect of Allen's book is that we have no one else to blame for our present condition except ourselves. (5) The upside is the possibilities contained in knowing that everything is up to us; where before we were experts in the array of limitations, now we become authorities of what is possible.

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	少扣股训练					
回)	颠真题,按照以下步骤完成练习。					
	Step 1 分析句子结构 → Step 2 尝试修改译文 → Step 3 总结翻译技巧					
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1.	Allen's contribution was to take an assumption we all share—that because we are not					
	robots we therefore control our thoughts—and reveal its erroneous nature.					
	句子结构:					
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	翻译技巧:					
2.	while we may be able to sustain the illusion of control through the conscious mind					
	alone, in reality we are continually faced with a question: "Why cannot I make myself do					
	this or achieve that?"					
	句子结构:					
	修 改 稿:					
	翻译技巧:					

3.	This seems a justification for neglect of those in need, and a rationalization of exploitation,						
	of the superiority of those at the top and the inferiority of those at the bottom.						
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	ernal <i>adj.</i> prospect <i>n.</i> ntention <i>n.</i> sobering <i>adj.</i>						
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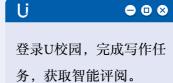
Q 2.4 Writing

☑ 真题演练

Directions: Write an essay of 160-200 words based on the following picture. In your

essay, you should

- 1) describe the picture briefly,
- 2) interpret its intended meaning, and
- 3) give your comments.





手机时代的聚会

♡ 技巧训练

短文写作(图画作文)

1 Step 1 审题识图

- 题目要求: 描述图画内容、解读图画的寓意并发表自己的评论和见解
- 图画主题:
- 写作目的:对社会现象进行观察、解读,并发表个人见解

2 Step 2 构思提纲

- Part 1 描述图画内容
 - 总述画面内容: 四个人聚餐时都忙着看手机
- Part 2 解释图画寓意,展开分析论述
 - 主题句:
 - 阐述影响:随着智能手机的普及,
 - 分析原因: 手机使交流变得快速便捷, 人们沉溺于虚拟世界带来的愉 悦,却忽视了现实世界
- Part 3 发表相关评论, 自然结束文章
 - 提出建议:人们应该 _____

3 Step 3 下笔成文

- 画面描述完整:涵盖所有重点信息,不要遗漏文字说明
- 条理清晰、层次分明: 主旨明确, 分析论述充分详实
- 文章连贯、语言准确:衔接自然、语法正确、用词丰富

U校园智慧教学云平台使用指南

亲爱的同学, 你好! 欢迎使用U校园智慧教学云平台(以下简称"U校园")。

U校园为高校外语教学提供教、学、评、测、研一站式混合教学解决方案,通过 优质的学习内容、高效的教学工具、互通的多终端支持,全方位提升学习体验和教学 效果。

数字课程使用指南

本教材提供一门教材配套数字课程,基于U校园使用。数字课程提供与教材相对 应的学习内容与管理功能,可支持自主学习、师生互动、班级管理与在线测评等,有 助于提升学习效率与教学质量。

使用步骤

Step 1 使用电脑打开U校园首页(u.unipus.cn),完成注册,登录系统;也可使用手机在应用市场下载"U校园学生版"App或扫描右侧二维码下载,完成注册,登录系统。



- Step 2 登录后,选择你所在的学校,输入你的学号和姓名,完成身份认证。如认证 不成功,可能是因为贵校尚未开通U校园或未导入学生名单,请联系授课教师,以学校为单位联系外研社市场经理开通或导入。
- Step 3 使用书后验证码激活数字课程。验证码提供两种形式: 18位字符和二维码,信息一致,效用相同,使用一种形式激活课程后,另一种即时失效。可选择在电脑端或手机端输入18位字符,或使用手机端扫描二维码激活课程。课程激活后在电脑端和手机端皆可使用。

注意事项

- 1. 验证码可自教材印刷日期起三年内激活,激活后课程使用有效期为一年,逾期未使用将被视为放弃。
- 2. 验证码不记名、不挂失、不可转让、不可退换、遗失不补,请妥善保管。
- 3. 外语教学与研究出版社及北京外研在线数字科技有限公司对验证码使用有最 终解释权。

常见问题

1. 我的验证码为什么不能激活课程?

请先排除以下情况:

- A. 输错验证码;
- B. 输入的验证码与选择的数字课程名称不匹配;
- C. 验证码已被其他人使用过。

如以上情况均不存在,请咨询客服。

2. 我的验证码还没有使用就丢失或损坏了怎么办?

验证码遗失不补,请一定妥善保管。如丢失或损坏需通过正规渠道购买新教材或 学习卡。

3. 我能把我的账号和密码给我的同学使用吗?

不能。教师需要通过账号查询你的学习进度和答题情况并进行评估,如果和其他同学混用账号,教师将无法对你的学习情况进行客观评价。

4. 登录U校园后,为什么没有看到我要学习的课程?

请确认是否发生以下情况:

- A. 学校管理员未分配班课。请联系授课教师确认课程是否分配。
- B. 未加班级。联系授课教师获得本班的班课邀请码,加入班级。

C. 加错班级。可退出错误班级,联系授课教师获得正确的班课邀请码,重新加班。

5. 为什么U校园App中的音视频内容无法播放?

未下载的音视频内容,请确保在网络畅通的环境下进行播放;已下载的音视频内容,如无法播放,请尝试重新下载,或者咨询客服。

6. 如何下载和删除U校园App中的音视频文件?

下载:点击每单元目录页右上角的下载按钮,可下载本单元所有的音视频文件。 删除:在"我的"→"设置"中选择"清除缓存",可清除已下载的音视频文件。

7. 是否可以导出U校园App中已下载的音视频文件?

音视频文件只支持App内下载和播放,不支持导出。

※ 客服邮箱: service@unipus.cn

客服电话: 400 898 7008

₩ 外研社官方服务号

