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考研英语

# 4周高分特训

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主编

屠皓民

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# 考研英语 4 周高分特训

主 编 屠皓民



中国政法大学出版社

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# 前 言

经过前期的奋战,多数考研同学对真题已经不再陌生,而强化阶段也让我们掌握了很多解题技巧。离考试还有几个月的时间,到了这个阶段,我们主要需要注意两点,一是进行大量的演练,将这些技巧运用于实际,进而真正掌握这些技巧。二是查漏补缺,不断发现自己的弱项,及时完善。

针对这一时期的学习需要,我们经过对大量资料的收集和整理,与真题进行详细对比之后,挑选出这些与历年真题难度基本一致、文章体裁和结构基本吻合的模拟试题,来帮助学员进行这一阶段的提高。

本书共设置4周的模拟演练,把完形、翻译、写作、新题型和阅读分为单独的模块来进行练习,让学员在巩固单项解题技能的同时,也能从中查找自己的知识漏洞。

每天都分配了复习的任务,考生每天需要拿出三个小时左右的时间,其中一个至一个半小时解题,剩余的时间用于试题的分析和理解。

第一天:阅读、完形、翻译

第二天:阅读、新题型、小作文

第三天:阅读、翻译、大作文

第四天:阅读、完形、翻译

第五天:阅读、新题型、小作文

第六天:阅读、翻译、完形、新题型

第七天:阅读、阅读、新题型、大作文

为了能在考试中抓住重点与得分点,建议考生在解题过程中调整试题的解答过程,采用“作文—阅读理解—翻译—新题型—完形填空”的顺序流程,这样能保证在最清醒的状态下完成试卷中的重点和得分点。

希望本书能给广大考生在最后的冲刺阶段带来最大的助力,也恳请各位读者和考生能就使用本书中遇到的问题提出意见和建议。最后,预祝所有的考生取得佳绩,考上自己心仪的学校!

屠皓民

2015年8月





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# WEEK ONE



**焦虑就是浪费时间，他不会改变  
任何事，只能偷走你的快乐，让你忙碌  
不停却一事无成！**

**Worry is a total waste of time. It  
doesn't change anything. All it does is  
steal your joy and keeps you very busy  
doing nothing.**



# Day One

## Text 1

### Directions:

Read the following text and answer the questions below the text by choosing [A], [B], [C] or [D]. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1.

Empowering workers constitutes the first step toward a stronger economy and stronger citizenry. It is a vital step toward overcoming inequality in American society. During the 1980s, the need for better wages for all workers increased as women, traditionally secondary earners, assumed greater responsibility for their own and their children's well-being. Yet the ability to raise families to a decent living standard through wage work decreased; real wages fell for most workers. And the Federal Government enacted no new policies to facilitate the integration of work and family, as working women and working families suffered a loss in political power as well.

Black or Hispanic women are four times as likely to be low-wage workers as are white men with comparable skills and experience. White women are more than three times as likely as white men to be low-wage workers, and black or Hispanic men more than one-and-a-half times as likely. More than half of all low-wage workers are the only wage workers in their families, or live alone.

Employment no longer provides an escape from poverty. More than eight million working adults are poor; two million of them work full-time, year-round. More than seven million poor children have at least one working parent. When that one working parent is a low-wage worker, the children have no better chance of escaping from poverty than if the parent were not working at all; more than two-fifths of such children are poor.

Even if generous income assistance were available, the wages employers pay would be held to a minimum. In addition, policies such as tax credits for working parents do nothing to increase the political power of working women and men.

Our research shows that alliance is among the most effective strategies for raising



sing pay, especially for women and minority men. Being a union member, or being covered by a collective bargaining agreement, raised 1984 wages by \$ 1.79 per hour for Hispanic men, \$ 1.32 for black men, \$ 1.26 for Hispanic women, \$ 1.01 for black women, \$ 0.68 for white women, and \$ 0.41 for white men, when all other factors, such as occupation, industry, firm size, education and experience were held constant. In percentage terms, the union increase was more than 15 percent for blacks and Hispanics, 11 percent for white women, and 4 percent for white men.

1. During the 1980s, women started to play a more important role in \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] demanding political fights. [B] improving social welfare.  
[C] supporting the family. [D] earning better wages.
2. According to Paragraph 2, who are most likely to be poor?  
[A] Women of color. [B] White women.  
[C] Men of color. [D] White men.
3. According to Paragraph 3, having a job \_\_\_\_\_  
[A] means earning a low wage.  
[B] has never provided a way out of poverty.  
[C] does not mean that the children will become rich.  
[D] may not be a guarantee for a poor family to become better off.
4. The term "alliance" (Paragraph 5) refers to \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] mobilizing all workers to seize power.  
[B] gathering workers into an organized group.  
[C] working out strategies to raise workers' pay.  
[D] changing wage policies for women and minority men.
5. What is the theme of the text?  
[A] The causes of low-wage problems.  
[B] The inequality of workers' pay.  
[C] The improvement of the rates of pay.  
[D] The economy and the rates of pay.

## Text 2

### Directions:

Read the following text. Choose the best word(s) for each numbered blank and mark [A], [B], [C] or [D] on ANSWER SHEET 1.

The rising cost of medicine in the U. S. is among the most worrying problems

facing the country. Most people would be 1 by the high quality of medicine 2 to most Americans. There is a lot of specialization, a great deal of 3 to the individual, a 4 amount of advanced technical equipment, and 5 effort not to make mistakes because of the financial risk which doctors and hospitals must 6 in the courts if they 7 things badly.

But the Americans are in a mess. The problem is the way in 8 health care is organized and financed. 9 to public belief it is not just a free competition system. The private system has been 10 a large public system, because private care was simply not 11 the less fortunate and the elderly.

But even with this huge public part of the system, which this year will eat up 845 billion dollars—more than 10 percent of the U. S. budget—a large number of Americans are left 12. These include about half the 11 million unemployed and those who fail to meet the strict limits 13 income fixed by a government trying to make savings where it can.

The basic problem, however, is that there is no central control 14 the health system. There is no 15 to what doctors and hospitals charge for their services, 16 what the public is able to pay. The number of doctors has shot up and prices have climbed. When faced with toothache, a sick child, or a heart attack, all the unfortunate person 17 can do is 18 up. Two thirds of the population 19 covered by medical insurance. Doctors charge as much as they want 20 that the insurance company will pay the bill.

- |                       |                  |                   |                     |
|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1. [A] compressed     | [B] impressed    | [C] obsessed      | [D] repressed       |
| 2. [A] available      | [B] attainable   | [C] achievable    | [D] amenable        |
| 3. [A] extension      | [B] retention    | [C] attention     | [D] exertion        |
| 4. [A] countless      | [B] titanic      | [C] broad         | [D] vast            |
| 5. [A] intensive      | [B] absorbed     | [C] intense       | [D] concentrated    |
| 6. [A] run into       | [B] encounter    | [C] face          | [D] defy            |
| 7. [A] treat          | [B] deal         | [C] maneuver      | [D] handle          |
| 8. [A] which          | [B] that         | [C] what          | [D] when            |
| 9. [A] Contrary       | [B] Opposed to   | [C] Averse        | [D] Objected        |
| 10. [A] integrated    | [B] joined       | [C] combined      | [D] merged          |
| 11. [A] looking about | [B] looking into | [C] looking after | [D] looking through |
| 12. [A] over          | [B] out          | [C] off           | [D] away            |
| 13. [A] for           | [B] in           | [C] with          | [D] on              |
| 14. [A] over          | [B] on           | [C] under         | [D] behind          |



15. [A] boundary [B] restriction [C] confinement [D] limit  
 16. [A] other than [B] rather than [C] more than [D] over than  
 17. [A] related [B] associated [C] linked [D] concerned  
 18. [A] to pay [B] paying [C] pay [D] to have paid  
 19. [A] is being [B] are [C] have been [D] is  
 20. [A] knowing [B] to know [C] they know [D] known

### Text 3

#### Directions:

Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese. Your translation should be written clearly on ANSWER SHEET 2.

Glenn Reynolds, the author of "The Higher Education Bubble," predicts that the bubble will burst "messily". (1) People have long believed that "whatever the cost, a college education is a necessary ticket to future prosperity," and easy credit has allowed them to pay ever more, and colleges have raised fees to absorb the extra cash. However, this cannot go on forever, says Mr. Reynolds, especially when people start asking whether a degree in religious and women's studies is worth the \$100,000 debt incurred to pay for it.

Jeff Denneen, a Bain consultant, puts it more cautiously. Higher education has not delivered extra value to match the extra costs, he says. Indeed, the average student is studying for fewer hours and learning less than in the past. Grade inflation only partially masks these trends. Mr. Denneen agrees that the bubble will burst, though he does not say "messily".

(2) Some universities are addressing their financial problems. Cornell University began in 2009; Kent Fuchs, offered to cut the costs of administration by \$70m, if the faculty would concentrate on excelling at a limited number of important things, rather than trying to do everything. Mr. Fuchs says that a university can become too broad; a financial squeeze is an opportunity to become more focused.

Since 2010, many endowments have recovered their value, and data from 823 institutions show a return of 19% for 2011. The University of Chicago is one of many whose finances have improved since 2010. Brand-name institutions are unlikely to go bust, says Mr. Denneen, but they may have to curb needs-blind admission, or hire fewer star professors.

(3) Less-known colleges, which lack big endowments, will have to cut deeper.



Timidly reducing a bit from every department each year, in the hope that good times return, will not work. Departments and courses must be shed and whole campuses merged or shuttered.

Public universities, with more centralized leadership, find it easier to consolidate. New Jersey is merging its medical college into Rutgers University, and there are four sets of mergers in Georgia alone. One will combine Augusta State and Georgia Health Sciences universities, and will strip administrative costs and overheads.

(4)For-profit universities have proved to be the exception to the rule; most are in good financial health, however, they face pressure from lawmakers who think they fail to deliver value for the \$32 billion in subsidies they receive. A new report from Senator Tom Harkin decries the for-profit sector's aggressive recruiting, poor academic results and excessive fees.

College-boosters have several retorts to all this doom-mongering. Surely, they say, as technology advances, the demand for education will continue to grow? Cynics add that Bain's recommendations should be taken warily, since it stands to win fat consulting contracts if lots of American universities decide to restructure.

Still, the doomsayers may be onto something. (5)Four-year residential colleges cannot keep on forever raising their fees faster than the public's capacity to pay them, especially when online degrees are so much cheaper, and universities that fail to prepare for the hurricane ahead are likely to be flattened by it.

### 思路精解

#### Text 1

#### 参考答案

1. C 2. A 3. C 4. B 5. B

#### 解题思路

1. 20 世纪 80 年代期间, 女性开始在\_\_\_\_\_方面起着更为重要的作用。

[A] 要求政治斗争

[B] 提升社会福利

[C] 维持家庭

[D] 获得更高的薪水

【思路】利用题干关键词 the 1980s 可以定位在文章第一段。根据第三句话“... women, traditionally secondary earners, assumed greater responsibility for their own



and their children's well-being.”可以看出,20 世纪 80 年代女性开始在养家方面起着重要的作用。只有[C]项符合题意。

2. 根据文章第二段,谁最有可能贫穷?

[A] 有色人种的女性

[B] 白人女性

[C] 有色人种的男性

[D] 白人男性

**【思路】**文章第二段第一、二句话对白人女性、白人男性、有色人种的女性、有色人种的男性的工资作了比较,“Black or Hispanic women are four times as likely to be low-wage workers as are white men with comparable skills and experience. White women are more than three times as likely as white men to be low-wage workers. And black or Hispanic men more than one and a half times as likely.”比较之下只有有色人种的女性可能是最贫穷的,因此答案是[A]。

3. 根据第三段,拥有工作\_\_\_\_\_

[A] 意味着获得低工资。

[B] 永远无法提供摆脱贫穷的方法。

[C] 并不意味着孩子可能变得富有。

[D] 也许不能保证贫穷的家庭变得富有。

**【思路】**从第三段可以看出,有工作不再意味着就可以摆脱贫穷,孩子们不可能因为低收入的父母而变得富有,可见[C]项符合题意。[B]选项含义与段落首句接近,很容易将选项中 never 与文中的 no longer 混为同一概念。[D]选项看似正确,但本段主要讨论孩子的问题。

4. 第五段中“alliance”指的是\_\_\_\_\_

[A] 动员所有工人掌握权力。

[B] 将工人聚集成一个有组织的群体。

[C] 寻找策略提升工人工资。

[D] 为女性和少数的男性改变工资政策。

**【思路】**第五段第一句话中的 alliance 与第二句话中的 being a union member 为同一概念,而后面紧接的 or 表明是并列关系,a collective bargaining agreement 是“集体讨论达成的协议”,因此表示是一个群体,只有[B]项的意思最贴切,故选[B]。

5. 文章的主题是什么?

[A] 低工资问题的根源

[B] 工人收入不平等

[C] 收入比率的提升

[D] 经济与收入比率

【思路】这篇文章第一段第二句话就指出“It is a vital step toward overcoming inequality in American society.”通篇都在讲不同人种之间工资的差异,所以本文的主题应选[B]项,即工人工资之间的不平等性。

### 高频回顾

constitute	<i>v.</i> 构成	generous	<i>adj.</i> 慷慨大方的
well-being	<i>n.</i> 幸福,安康	decent	<i>adj.</i> 正派的,得体的
enact	<i>v.</i> 颁布,制定	facilitate	<i>v.</i> 推动,促进
integration	<i>n.</i> 综合	collective	<i>n.</i> 集体

### 全文精译

促进工人的自我实现是繁荣经济和坚定公民意识的第一步,是战胜美国社会不平等的重要一步。在 20 世纪 80 年代,作为传统的第二位挣钱者,女性对自己和孩子承担的责任越来越大,对工资的要求也越发提高。但是通过工资使家人过上体面生活的能力却降低了,大多数工人的实际工资降低了。联邦政府并没有颁布新的政策推进工作和家庭的结合,因为职业女性和工人家庭已经失去了政治力量。

黑人或者拉丁美洲的妇女要比有同等技能和经验的白人男性的工资低 4 倍。白人妇女成为低收入者的可能性要比白人男性高 3 倍,比黑人或者拉丁美洲男性高 1.5 倍。一半以上的低收入工人要么是家庭唯一的经济来源,要么是独自生活。

就业不能再使人摆脱贫困。800 多万的成年工人是贫穷的,其中的 200 万是全年、全日的工作。700 多万贫穷的孩子有至少一个有工作的父亲或母亲。当工作的父亲或者母亲是一个低收入者时,那么孩子就和父母没有工作的孩子一样没有机会摆脱贫困。五分之二以上的这样的孩子是贫穷的。

即使得到丰厚的经济援助,雇主们所支付的工资也总是控制在最低。此外,像税款抵扣这样的政策对于工人在增加政治力量方面无济于事。

我们的调查表明联合化是涨工资最有效的策略,尤其对于女性和少数的男性。1984 年,作为联合会的成员或者集体讨论达成的协议的受保护者,当所有其他的因素像职业、工业、公司规模、教育程度和经验都相同时,拉丁美洲男性工资每小时提高了 1.79 美元,黑人男性提高了 1.32 美元,拉丁美洲女性提高了 1.26 美元,黑人女性提高了 1.01 美元,白人女性提高了 0.68 美元,白人男性提高了 0.41 美元。用百分比计算,通过联合黑人和拉丁美洲人的工资都得到了 15% 以上的增长,11% 的白人女性和 4% 的白人男性工资得到增长。



## Text 2

## 参考答案

1. B 2. A 3. C 4. D 5. C 6. C 7. D 8. A 9. A 10. B  
11. C 12. B 13. D 14. A 15. D 16. D 17. D 18. C 19. B 20. A

## 解题思路

1. impress 意为“给……留下印象”，原句意为：高质量的医疗服务给许多人留下了印象。故选项[B]impressed 正确。选项[A]compressed 意为“压缩，浓缩”；选项[C]obsessed 意为“受困扰，迷住”；选项[D]repressed 意为“抑制，镇压”，如：repress one's anger。

2. available 意为“可以享受到的，可利用的，有用的”，此处指可享受到的医疗服务，故选项[A]available 符合题意。选项[B]attainable 意为“可达到的，可得到的”，用于一般人能力不易达到的情况，与句意不符；选项[C]achievable 意为“做得到的，可完成的”，强调在达到目的过程中包含有耐性、努力；选项[D]amenable 意为“愿意服从的，有责任的”。全句可译为：美国高质量的医疗保障服务体系给人们留下了深刻印象。

3. 语义搭配题。attention 表示“注意力，关注”，原句意为：关注病人，因此选项[C]attention 正确。选项[A]extension 意为“延长，扩充，电话分机”；选项[C]retention 意为“保持，保留”；选项[D]exertion 意为“尽力，努力，运用”。

4. 语义搭配题。a vast amount of 意为“大量的”，故选项[D]正确。选项[A]countless 意为“不计其数的”；选项[B]titanic 意为“巨大的，庞大的”；选项[C]broad 意为“宽阔的”均不与 amount 连用。

5. 语义搭配题。intense 意为“强烈的，热情的”，如：intense cold/interest，根据句中 effort 一词可知做出不懈努力，以规避医生或医院犯错，故选项[C]intense 正确。选项[A]intensive 意为“精深的，透彻的”；选项[B]absorbed 与选项[D]concentrated 意思相近，意为“专注的，精力集中的”。

6. 语义辨析题。face 意为“面对，遭遇”。根据原句意思：医生或医院如果在医疗过程中出了差错的话，就可能面临巨额罚金，因此，这种 financial risk 是他们可能面对的，故选项[C]face 符合题意。选项[A]run into 意为“偶遇”；选项[B]encounter(较正式)意为“遭遇，突然遇到”；选项[D]defy 意为“公然反抗，蔑视”，均无法与句中的 risk 连用。

7. 语义辨析题。handle = deal with 意为“处理”，本句意为“医生处理不当”，故选项