

©厚大出品 | 2018年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试用书

考研英语

完形·翻译·写作

抓分攻略

欧阳栾天 刘建波 / 编著

NETEM

THE SCORING STRATEGY OF CLOZE,
TRANSLATION AND WRITING



中国政法大学出版社

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欧阳栾天 自学高中课程参加高考，自学英语专业，中级翻译。本科毕业于天津外国语大学，研究生毕业于中国青年政治学院。结合英语专业、法律专业背景，将考研英语知识与法律思维逻辑完美结合，深入研究英语教学，对应试类教学见解独特。参与编写《考研英语基础教程》、《考研英语历年真题权威解析》等多部图书，新编《考研英语词汇语法抓分攻略》、《考研英语阅读新题型抓分攻略》、《考研英语完形·翻译·写作抓分攻略》、《考研英语（一）历年真题解析1996-2017》等考研丛书。

授课特点：在教学过程中惯用独创的技巧和方法，让课程生动有趣，讲课充满激情、幽默，对知识讲解深入浅出，表达方式易懂，表现形式灵活多样。其独创语法中的“左二右六黄金法则”、“谓语动词五态”、“非谓语动词五形”，阅读中的“得分必备四大关系”，写作中的“完胜作文法”深受学生喜爱，多年来，成功帮助无数学子圆了考研梦。

刘建波 中国政法大学副教授，北京地区考研英语阅卷组成员，主讲考研阅读、写作、完形、翻译。多年参加北京考区阅卷，授课紧扣考试大纲，写作课程和阅卷标准紧密结合，教学方法独特，学生反馈良好。新编《考研英语词汇语法抓分攻略》、《考研英语阅读新题型抓分攻略》、《考研英语完形·翻译·写作抓分攻略》、《考研英语（一）历年真题解析1996-2017》等考研丛书。

授课特点：结合多年阅卷经验，将学生容易失分点进行归纳式讲授，教学沉稳，注重学生学习的体系性，以学生记住、会用、掌握为目标，对学生耐心、细心、负责，被学生亲切地称为“波叔”！

前言

本书涵盖考研英语完形填空、翻译和写作三部分，详细讲解了三大部分的命题规律、解题技巧和相应的得分方法。

完形填空部分详细阐述了完形填空历年来必考的考点，尤其是句子关系，特别就各种句子关系给出了详细的解题方法。这样可以使考生明白，完形填空不是把ABCD四个选项简单代入，然后通过翻译一下来解答题目的，而是针对不同考点有着各种各样的解题方法。

翻译部分详细汇总了十多年来考研英语翻译题对各种句式和语法结构的考查比例，并就这一比例合理分配笔墨，逐一进行分析，并且对于各种句式结构，都逐步进行方法讲解，把长句的翻译转化为按照得分点翻译，这样可以保证考生即使并未读懂全句，也能拿到相应的得分点。这样做翻译题，既可以提高翻译水平，又能为阅读理解打下坚实的基础。

写作部分分小作文和大作文两个层面进行讲解。针对小作文，本书就各种体裁类型列出详细的写作句式，供广大考生借鉴写作；针对大作文，本书列明了历年写作题的命题趋势，并就同一真题作文给出了不同档次的范文，旨在让考生了解什么样的作文才是高分作文，才是阅卷老师最喜欢的作文。此外，本书还为考生列举出一些必备的高级词汇、谚语以及“写作常用表达 101 项”，以供考生积累写作素材。

欧阳栾天 刘建波

2017 年 3 月

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第一部分 完形填空

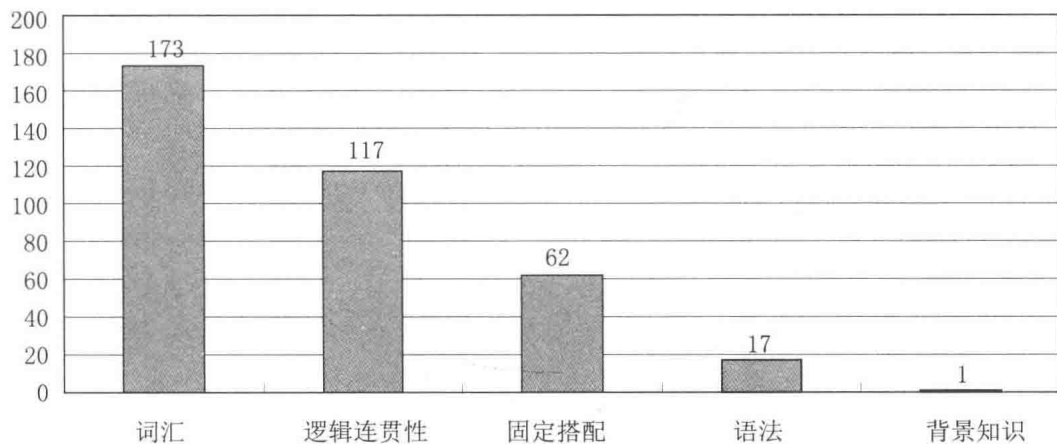
一、完形填空概述

(一) 大纲基本信息详解

该部分不仅考查考生对不同语境中规范的语言要素（包括词汇、表达方式和结构）的掌握程度，而且还考查考生对语段特征（如连贯性和一致性等）的辨识能力等。共 20 小题，每小题 0.5 分，共 10 分。

完形填空题在一篇 350 词的文章中留出 20 个空白，要求考生从每题所给出的 4 个选项中选出最佳答案，使补全后的文章意思通顺、前后连贯、结构完整。考生在答题卡 1 上作答。

(二) 大纲考查目标强化指导



英语知识运用知识点考查分布

1. 词义辨析

英语知识运用的词义辨析题主要考查名词、动词、形容词以及副词的形近、义近词辨析。解答这类题目时，不仅要考虑文章的中心主线，还要考虑各词本身的功能或

特点,比如,动词辨析题就要考虑到动词的及物或不及物性质以及动词前后的主语或宾语对其产生的限制。

2. 逻辑关系

除词义辨析外,英语知识运用还考查逻辑的连贯性,即句与句之间的逻辑关系。归纳起来有6种:并列关系、递进关系、因果关系、对立关系、总分关系以及条件关系。其最直接的体现是对连词的考查。

3. 固定搭配

固定搭配考查频率不高,其特点在于技巧性不强,做对题目的关键在于考生平时的总结和积累,主要参考历年英语知识运用真题中出现过的相关固定搭配。

4. 语法知识

英语知识运用题目的发展趋势为长、难句越来越多,而其考查的特点又是空内信息和空外信息的有机互动,如果不具备扎实的语法功底,就无法理清句子结构,从而难以得出正确答案。由此可见,掌握相应的语法知识,不仅有助于解答直接考查语法的题目,也是解答其他题目的必要手段。

5. 背景知识

虽然英语知识运用中直接考查背景知识的题目比重很小,但考生也不应忽视相关背景知识的积累,比如可以多阅读一些相关的社科类文章,进行有效的积累,以提高做题的速度和准确率,避免遇到不熟悉的话题,不知所措,影响正常发挥。

【学习指导】

- (1) 准确掌握词汇含义和用法
- (2) 利用文章主题解题
- (3) 利用文章结构解题
- (4) 利用语法知识解题
- (5) 利用上下文的逻辑关系解题

二、句子关系

1. 转折对立关系

转折对立关系包括让步和转折关系,常见的标志词和短语有: but, however, yet, on the contrary, by contrast, unfortunately, although, even though, nevertheless, in spite of,

regardless of, anyhow, instead of, rather than, not...but 等。

例 1 All went well that first week. When Saturday night came, I was luckily given the tables not far from the kitchen. _____, I still felt a little hard to carry the heavy trays.

[A] Therefore

[B] However

[C] Otherwise

[D] Finally

答案 B

解析 从整篇文章来看, 这儿是一个转折语气, 表示前一个星期顺利, 而这一天却遇到了一些麻烦。Therefore 是递进语气, finally 也属递进语气, 但表示的是“最后一步”的语气, 多指结论性的行为, 不符合题意; otherwise 虽属转折语气, 但多为推断或假设否定语气, 而本文所叙述的是真实事例的呈现, 所以, 唯有 however 符合题意。故选 B 项。

例 2 We are not _____ of the usual smell of our own house but we _____ new smells when we visit someone else's.

[A] sure

[B] sick

[C] aware

[D] tired

[A] tolerate

[B] repel

[C] neglect

[D] notice

答案 CD

解析 通过阅读, 大家可以看到第二个空格通过 but 来连接, 表示前后意思的转折。通过前后相反的概念表示转折关系, 而前面的谓语动词已经含有 not, 而第二个空是跟前面表示相反的概念, 因此这两个空应该是同义词。我们只需要在这两组 8 个词里面选出一组近义词即可。通过阅读, 我们可以看到第一题目中的 C 项 aware 和后面的 D 项 notice 是同义词, 利用逻辑关系推导, 我们可以一下子做对两个题目。

例 3 Many people, _____, believe in being on the “safe side” and thus take extra vitamins.

[A] nevertheless

[B] therefore

[C] moreover

[D] meanwhile

答案 A

解析 这道题的四个选项是测试逻辑关系词。所以, 首先要判断前后两句的逻辑关系。上文说“尽管获取过量的维生素对身体没有营养价值, 但获得足够的维生素对人的生命是至关重要的”, 而这句表达的大概意思为: 很多人为了安全起见, 服用额外的维生素。从这两句话, 可以得出是转折关系。因此, 纵观四个选项, 只有 A 项表示转折, 为正确答案。

2. 因果关系

表示因果关系的常用的标志词和短语有: because, for, since, as, thus, hence, therefore, so, so...that, such...that, in order that, consequently, accordingly, due to, thanks

to, in response to, on account of, because of, considering that, seeing that, in that, now that, lest, as a result, for this reason 等。

例 1 More families consist of one parent households or two working parents, _____, children are likely to have less supervision at home.

[A] contrarily

[B] consequently

[C] similarly

[D] simultaneously

例 2 When supply exceeds demand for any product, prices are _____ to fall.

[A] timely

[B] simultaneous

[C] subject

[D] liable

3. 并列关系

表示并列关系的常用的标志词和短语有: and, or, neither...nor, either...or, not only...but also, likewise, similarly, equally, in the same way, that is to say, as well as, the same...as 等。

例 1 They do not provide energy, _____ do they construct or build any part of the body.

[A] either

[B] so

[C] nor

[D] never

答案 C

解析 这句话有一个显著的特点是横线后面的部分采用的是倒装语序, 那么回忆一下在语法中哪些情况可以引起句子倒装呢? 肯定有否定词前置引起句子倒装的情形。同时, 在本句中, 逗号之前的句子有否定词。因此, 横线上选择的词汇必然要满足两个条件, 第一, 可与前面的否定呼应, 第二, 可以引起句子倒装。所以, 纵观四个选项, 只有 nor 满足两个条件, 故 C 项为正确答案。

例 2 Theories focusing on the role of society suggest that children commit crimes in response to their failure to rise above their socioeconomic status, _____ as a rejection of middle-class values.

[A] or

[B] but rather

[C] but

[D] or else

4. 总分关系 (例证关系)

表示总分关系的常用的标志词和短语有: such as, for example, for instance, to illustrate, as an illustration, to take an example, more specifically 等。

例 1 The government is to ban payments to witnesses by newspapers seeking to buy up people involved in prominent cases _____ the trial of Rosemary West.

[A] as to

[B] for instance

[C] in particular

[D] such as

答案 B

解析 还要注意例子与例子之间的关系，几个例子都是去证明文章中心的，但例子与例子有时候会有正反对比或者平行关系。

例 2 If the test taker answers _____, the next item will be more difficult. If he or she answers incorrectly, the next question will be easier.

[A] briefly

[B] smartly

[C] correctly

[D] thoroughly

答案 C

解析 “more difficult”与后面“easier”形成对比，“incorrectly”对应的显然是“correctly”。

5. 递进关系

表示递进关系的常用的标志词和短语有：then, besides, additionally, in addition, furthermore, moreover, what is more 等。

例 The words used by the speaker may _____ 44 _____ unfavorable reactions in the listener _____ 45 _____ interfere with his comprehension; hence, the transmission-reception system breaks down. _____ 46 _____, inaccurate or indefinite words may make _____ 47 _____ difficult for the listener to understand the _____ 48 _____ which is being transmitted to him.

46. [A] Moreover

[B] However

[C] Preliminarily

[D] Unexpectedly

答案 A

解析 这道题，第一段文字是在说词汇可能会导致听众产生错误的理解。而 46 空格后面继续说用词不准确会怎么样。由此，我们可以看出，这两段之间的关系应该是递进，即进一步说明用词不当会带来的后果。A 选项刚好是递进关系比较常见的逻辑关系词。故 A 项为正确选项。

6. 对比关系

表示对比关系的常用逻辑词有 while, whereas, as, rather, than, instead of 等，在表示对比关系的句子中，前后两部分应该有明显的对比成分。

例 _____ most leaders sought to maintain Catholicism _____ the official religion of the new states, some sought to end the _____ of other faiths.

[A] Since

[B] If

[C] Unless

[D] While

答案 D

解析 这道题在逗号前后的两个句子形成明显的对比，同时，有很明确的对比成分“sought to”，所以认真分析四个选项，只有 D 选项 while 可以表示对比关系，即为正确选项。

7. 条件关系

条件关系是考生判断的难点。在条件关系中常用逻辑词有 if, only if, if only, unless, otherwise, as soon as, in case, suppose that 等。判断这种逻辑关系的重点在于仔细阅读前后两句话是否是一方以另外一方为条件。

例 He can continue to support himself and his family _____ he produces a surplus.

[A] only if

[B] much as

[C] long before

[D] ever since

答案 A

解析 在这道题中，原文的主线是在讨论农民储存余粮的必要性问题。而这句话的意思是：他能继续养活自己和家庭，只有在他有生产剩余的时候。根据对主线的分析以及对前后句的理解，可以确定前后句的关系为：后句是前句的条件。四个选项中只有 A 项表示条件关系。故 A 项为正确选项。

8. 除上述之外的其他句子关系

例 He had spent those years well, graduating from college, completing two internships in Washington, D. C., and _____, becoming a technical assistant in Sacramento.

[A] hopefully

[B] finally

[C] particularly

[D] certainly

答案 B

解析 由全句的意思可知，在这儿是作者六年求学和工作的最后一个环节，表示毕业之后找到了一份工作，从预期上讲，应该是结论性的，所以，唯有 finally 符合题意，表示条件关系，B 项即为正确答案。

三、词汇的考查

有些完形填空题目本身就是对单词的测试，只要认识单词，基本都可以做对，尤其是近些年完形填空题型对单词的考查日益加重。

例 1 The famous scientist _____ his success to hard work.

[A] imparted

[B] granted

[C] ascribed

[D] acknowledged

答案 C

解析 大家只要认识 ascribe, 知道 ascribe...to... 意思是把...归结为..., 本题就可以轻松做出答案。

例 2 It took us only a few hours to _____ the paper off all four walls.

[A] shear [B] scrape [C] stroke [D] chip

答案 B

除此之外，完形中的词汇还有以下考点值得注意：

1. 选项之间是否有同义词、近义词（名词、动词、形容词、副词）

现在考研英语完形填空很少会考查同义词区分，因此可以利用这一特点将同义词、近义词剔除（除非有明显不同），下面黑色字体均为近义词，需要剔除！

[A] unique	[B] common	[C] particular	[D] typical
[A] unique	[B] particular	[C] special	[D] rare
[A] subsequently	[B] presently	[C] previously	[D] lately
[A] Only	[B] So	[C] Even	[D] Hence
[A] thought	[B] sight	[C] cost	[D] risk

2. 选项之间是否有反义词（名词、动词、形容词、副词）

无论是完形填空，还是阅读理解，反义词和反义选项一般都包含正确答案。

[A] subsequently	[B] presently	[C] previously	[D] lately
[A] spread	[B] interference	[C] exclusion	[D] influence
[A] thinner	[B] stabler	[C] lighter	[D] dimmer

四、感情色彩——褒贬

考研完形填空或者是阅读理解，经常会出现选项具备明显的感情褒贬色彩，这样可以依据整体理解，大致排除一类，或排除褒义，或排除贬义。

[A] confusedly	[B] cheerfully	[C] worriedly	[D] hopefully
[A] shared	[B] forgot	[C] attained	[D] rejected

例 That part of the city has long been _____ for its street violence.

[A] notorious [B] responsible [C] historical [D] illegal

答案 A

解析 该题中，street violence（街头暴力）很明显是贬义词，因此该城市的局部地区因为街头暴力长期以来一直_____。空格只能选择贬义词，剔除偏向褒义的词 BC 项，答案在 AD 项中选择，最终选择 A 项。

五、固定搭配的考查

例 1 As she gathered her books, Jenna decided she'd continue to try to _____ at her new school. She wasn't sure if she'd succeed, but she knew she had to try.

- [A] fit in [B] look out [C] stay up [D] get around

答案 A

解析 从上下文看, Jenna 从初中进入高中之后碰到一系列挫折, 发现自己应该努力适应新学校的环境。此处的意思为“适应”, 而固定搭配 fit in 短语正有此意。故 A 选项正确。

例 2 Then he suddenly felt nervous. After all, it was his first time to _____ a part in a play.

- [A] make [B] join [C] have [D] give

答案 C

补充, 如下这些固定搭配你会吗? 一定要自己动手查一查啊!

a rare bird

a hard nut

particular about

for good

六、上下文、逻辑关系、常识的考查

例 1 Many parents go to children's sporting events and shout results at other players or cheer when their children behave aggressively. As well, children are even taught that hurting other players is acceptable or are pushed to continue playing even when they are injured. _____, the media makes violence seem exciting.

- [A] By account [B] In addition [C] As a result [D] After all

答案 B

解析 从上下文可知, 媒体对体育运动暴力的宣扬, 让孩子觉得非常刺激, 上半句说明父母和教练对孩子的影响, 在此, 又特别强调媒体又起到了推波助澜的作用, 这儿的语气比前面“as well...injured”的语气, 是有过之而无不及。所以, 从四个选项看, 唯有 in addition 符合题意。因为 by account 意为“相反地”; as a result 意为“结果是”; after all 意为“毕竟, 终究”, 它们均不符合题意, 故 B 选项正确。

例 2 Taking off his clothes, he jumped into the river. The _____ water made him tremble all over.

[A] deep [B] cool [C] dirty [D] cold

答案 B

完形填空单题训练

- The government is to ban payments to witnesses by newspapers seeking to buy up people involved in prominent cases _____ the trial of Rosemary West.
[A] illogical [B] illegal [C] improbable [D] improper
- After all, the act of laughing probably does give rise to other types of _____ feedback that improve an individual's emotional state.
[A] physical [B] mental [C] subconscious [D] internal
- ...because it depends on learning—a _____ process—instead of instinct.
[A] incredible [B] spontaneous
[C] inevitable [D] gradual
- They have learned criminal behavior through _____ with others.
[A] interactions [B] assimilation
[C] cooperation [D] consultation
- By 1830 the former Spanish and Portuguese colonies had become independent nations. The roughly 20 million _____ of these nations looked _____ to the future.
[A] natives [B] inhabitants [C] peoples [D] individuals
[A] confusedly [B] cheerfully [C] worriedly [D] hopefully
- Our feelings are partially rooted _____ physical reactions.
[A] with [B] on [C] in [D] at
- Instead, the studies ended _____ giving their name to the "Hawthorne effect".
[A] at [B] up [C] with [D] off
- This group generally do well in IQ test, _____ 12-15 points above the _____ value of 100.
[A] attaining [B] scoring [C] reaching [D] calculating
[A] normal [B] common [C] mean [D] total
- Every morning, its people _____ into the offices and factories of America, seeking a day's work for a day's pay.
[A] swarm [B] stride [C] separate [D] slip
- Children are likely to have less supervision at home _____ was common in the traditional family structure.
[A] than [B] that [C] which [D] as
- Conversation becomes weaker in a society that spends so much time listening and being

- talked to _____ it has all but lost the will and the skill to speak for itself.
[A] as [B] which [C] that [D] what
12. Homeless individuals manage to find a _____ that will give them three meals a day and a place to sleep at night.
[A] lodging [B] shelter [C] dwelling [D] house
13. We are not _____ of the usual smell of our own house but we notice new smells when we visit someone else's.
[A] sure [B] sick [C] aware [D] tired
14. Many theories concerning the causes of juvenile delinquency (crimes committed by young people) focus either on the individual or on society as the major contributing influence. Theories _____ on the individual suggest that children engage in criminal behavior because they were not sufficiently penalized for previous misdeeds or that they have learned criminal behavior through interaction with others.
[A] acting [B] relying [C] centering [D] commenting
15. Successful safety programs may _____ greatly in the emphasis placed on certain aspects of the program. Some place great emphasis on mechanical guarding. Others stress safe work practices by rules or regulations.... others depend on an emotional appeal to the worker.
[A] alter [B] differ [C] shift [D] distinguish
16. It turns out that particular way of conducting the experiments may have led to misleading interpretations of what happened. _____, lighting was always changed on a Sunday.
[A] In contrast [B] For example [C] In consequence [D] As usual
17. Vitamins are similar because they are made of the same elements. They are different _____ their elements are arranged differently, and each vitamin performs one or more specific functions in the body.
[A] in that [B] so that [C] such that [D] except that
18. A variety of activities should be organized _____ participants can remain active as long as they want and then go on to something else without feeling guilty and without letting the other participants alone.
[A] if only [B] now that [C] so that [D] even if
19. _____ most leaders sought to maintain Catholicism as the official religion of the new states, some sought to end the exclusion of other faiths. The defense of the Church became a rallying interference for the conservative forces.
[A] Since [B] If [C] Unless [D] While
20. The human nose is an underrated tool. Humans are often thought to be insensitive smellers compared with animals, _____ this is largely because, unlike animals, we stand upright. This means that our noses are limited to perceiving those smells which float through the air,

missing the majority of smells which stick to surfaces. In fact, _____, we are extremely sensitive to smells, even if we do not generally realize it.

- [A] although [B] as [C] but [D] while
[A] anyway [B] though [C] instead [D] therefore

21. Industrial safety does not just happen. Companies with low accident rates plan their safety programs, work hard to organize them, and continue working to keep them _____ and active.

- [A] alive [B] vivid [C] mobile [D] diverse

22. He, however, might tremble at the thought of what he is about to do. Together with another two scientists, he is publishing a paper which not only _____ that one group of humanity is more intelligent than the others, but explained the process that has brought this about.

- [A] advises [B] suggests [C] protests [D] objects

23. The homeless make up a growing percentage of America's population. _____ homelessness has reached such proportions that local government can't possibly cope. To help homeless people toward independence, the federal government must support job training programs, raise the minimum wage, and fund more low-cost housing.

- [A] Indeed [B] Likewise [C] Therefore [D] Furthermore

◎ 七、完形填空真题训练

► 1999 年

Directions:

For each numbered blank in the following passage, these are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best one and mark your answer on ANSWER SHEET 1 by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets with a pencil. (10 points)

Industrial safety does not just happen. Companies 41 low accident rates plan their safety programs, work hard to organize them, and continue working to keep them 42 and active. When the work is well done, a 43 of accident-free operations is established 44 time lost due to injuries is kept at a minimum.

Successful safety programs may 45 greatly in the emphasis placed on certain aspects of the program. Some place great emphasis on mechanical guarding. Others stress safe work practices by 46 rules or regulations. 47 others depend on an emotional appeal to the worker. But, there are certain basic ideas that must be used in every program if maximum results are to be obtained.