



2020 考研英语 考前冲刺100天

一天
一练

备考族英语考试研究中心 任煜 编

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致加入 100 天考研英语训练营的同学

(代前言)

同学们好,我是备考族的任煜(Ben)老师。在这里,我代表备考族的所有老师,尤其是大家在训练营中即将遇到的各位老师,欢迎你们加入备考族的大家庭。在这 100 天里,大家将为了共同的目标——提高英语能力、在考试中获得高分而共同努力。在训练营即将开课之前,我想跟大家聊聊,到底应该怎么准备考研英语,为什么之前的方法都是低效的。接下来,请一定把自己放空,接受这段内容,你们才能提高更多。

1. 考研英语的核心内容是阅读和写作

大部分同学一直很疑惑,经常说考研英语不考口语、不考听力,不能算是对英语水平的考查,很多老师也有类似的观点。那么,考研英语中为什么阅读和写作占比最大?考研英语的核心到底是什么?仔细想想,研究生入学考试是要选拔具有独立研究精神和能力的人才,这方面的能力怎么可能仅通过英语口语和听力的水平来体现?而且,并非每个人都是英语专业的,多数情况下,一个人受教育的水平,难道不是通过英语阅读和写作而体现的吗?在读研期间,你们将会阅读、学习大量文献,而大部分外国文献的内容,都是以英语的形式出现的。如果你们要在国际刊物上发表论文,也必须使用英语。因此,英语阅读能力和写作能力的重要性不言而喻。所以,考研英语要求我们要把主要精力放在提高阅读和写作水平上,当然,翻译等同于写作的一部分,阅读、写作、翻译基本涵盖了考研英语 90% 的分数。抓住这 90%,你也就抓住了考研英语成功的关键。

2. 不要在乎所谓的技巧,不要找捷径

你们见到的大部分考研培训班都是以所谓的技巧培训为主的。请问问自己,这些技巧有用吗?即使有用,它在提高你们英语水平、甚至成绩上的作用,都是微乎其微的。我们都习惯了找捷径,想一夜成名,想一夜暴富,想一觉醒

来发现自己其实是一个富二代。好吧,梦可以做,但是回到现实,所有的成功进步,都要靠一步步的努力去完成。在即将开始的100天考前冲刺训练营中,你们不仅会听到老师对考研英语考试中涉及的各个知识点的讲解,还会学习基础长难句,甚至每天要背哪些单词老师都帮你们安排得明明白白。你们心里会感觉到前所未有的踏实。坚持100天,你们不仅会对考研充满信心,更会对自己的进步感到惊讶。

3. 学会独立思考

请一定要养成独立思考的习惯,这将是你们今后在社会立足时,与众不同且更加优秀的基本能力之一。因为,具备这项能力的你,不会人云亦云,不会随大流,永远会通过自己的学习和理解,找到最适合自己的方式。在为期100天的训练营中,你不仅能提高成绩,还能得到与别处不一样的收获。

为了达到更好的学习效果,我们特别为本书中的“知识要点”“重点内容”和“真题重现”录制了在线课程,请大家按以下步骤获取课程:

- Step 1 识别封底“备考族”二维码
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在为期100天的训练营中,每天大家都将在名人名言的鼓励中踏上学习之路。“知识要点”部分,列举了本日常掌握的知识“清单”;“重点内容”部分,是针对“知识要点”的“清单”做出的简单讲解,大家可以结合视频课程学习、巩固;“真题重现”部分,以历年真题举例,讲解考研英语中出现过的知识点,把握考试命脉;“随堂练习”部分,通过与考研英语真题难易度相当的模拟题来检测学习效果,查漏补缺。全书的最后附有“随堂练习”部分的答案,大家可以对照检查。

最后,希望我们在这100天里,都能成为更好的自己,成为彼此的朋友。祝愿大家考研成功!还没加助教老师微信的同学,请添加微信号:beikaozu02,拉你入群,一起加油!

备考族英语考试研究中心 任煜

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Day 1

There can be no happiness if the things we believe in are different from the things we do.

—Freya Stark, Travel Writer

如果我们相信的事,和我们做的事不同,我们不会快乐。

——芙瑞雅·斯塔克,旅行作家

阅读题型介绍和文章篇章

知识要点

1. 考研英语阅读题型的考试形式和备考建议
2. 考研英语和大学英语四六级考试的区别
3. 文章简单结构

重点内容

- (1) 考研英语的考试时长是 180 分钟。卷面满分 100 分,其中阅读理解部分占 50 分。
 阅读理解 PART A 部分 常规题型:每篇阅读理解文章 500 词左右,20 道小题共计 40 分。
 阅读理解 PART B 部分 新题型:考研英语(一)主要考七选五、小标题、排序题;考研英语(二)主要考小标题、匹配题,5 道小题共计 10 分。
 备考建议:备考时,PART A 部分的每篇文章尽可能控制在 15 分钟之内完成作答;正式考试时,部分文章的作答时间可以延长至 20 分钟。
- (2) 考研英语和大学英语四六级考试的区别:考研英语的句子长且难,长难句的理解问题一定要解决,否则会出现“单词都能看懂,句子却读不懂”的情况。
- (3) 文章的篇章结构主要有两种:总分或者并列。

真题重现

France, which prides itself as the global innovator of fashion, has decided its fashion industry has lost an absolute right to define physical beauty for woman. Its lawmakers gave preliminary approval last week to a law that would make it a crime to employ ultra-thin



models on runways. The parliament also agreed to ban websites that “incite excessive thinness” by promoting extreme dieting. 2016 年英语(一) Text 1

“There is one and only one social responsibility of business,” wrote Milton Friedman, a Nobel Prize-winning economist, “That is, to use its resources and engage in activities designed to increase its profits.” But even if you accept Friedman’s premise and regard corporate social responsibility (CSR) policies as a waste of shareholders’s money, things may not be absolutely clear-cut. New research suggests that CSR may create monetary value for companies at least when they are prosecuted for corruption.

2016 年英语(一) Text 3

随堂练习

Stratford-on-Avon, as we all know, has only one industry — William Shakespeare — but there are two distinctly separate and increasingly hostile branches. There is the Royal Shakespeare Company (RSC), which presents superb productions of the plays at the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre on the Avon. And there are the townfolk who largely live off the tourists who come, not to see the plays, but to look at Anne Hathaway’s Cottage, Shakespeare’s birthplace and the other sights.

The worthy residents of Stratford doubt that the theatre adds a penny to their revenue. They frankly dislike the RSC’s actors, them with their long hair and beards and sandals and noisiness. It’s all deliciously ironic when you consider that Shakespeare, who earns their living, was himself an actor (with a beard) and did his share of noise-making.

The tourist streams are not entirely separate. The sightseers who come by bus — and often take in Warwick Castle and Blenheim Palace on the side — don’t usually see the plays, and some of them are even surprised to find a theatre in Stratford. However, the playgoers do manage a little sight-seeing along with their playgoing. It is the playgoers, the RSC contends, who bring in much of the town’s revenue because they spend the night (some of them four or five nights) pouring cash into the hotels and restaurants. The sightseers can take in everything and get out of town by nightfall.

The townfolk don’t see it this way and local council does not contribute directly to the subsidy of the Royal Shakespeare Company. Stratford cries poor traditionally. Nevertheless every hotel in town seems to be adding a new wing or cocktail lounge. Hilton is building its own hotel there, which you may be sure will be decorated with Hamlet Hamburger Bars, the Lear Lounge, the Banquo Banqueting Room, and so forth, and will be very expensive.

Anyway, the townfolk can’t understand why the Royal Shakespeare Company needs a subsidy. (The theatre has broken attendance records for three years in a row. Last year its 1,431 seats were 94 percent occupied all year long and this year they’ll do better.) The

reason, of course, is that costs have rocketed and ticket prices have stayed low.

It would be a shame to raise prices too much because it would drive away the young people who are Stratford's most attractive clientele. They come entirely for the plays, not the sights. They all seem to look alike (though they come from all over) — lean, pointed, dedicated faces, wearing jeans and sandals, eating their buns and bedding down for the night on the flagstones outside the theatre to buy the 20 seats and 80 standing-room tickets held for the sleepers and sold to them when the box office opens at 10:30 am.

1. 请问这篇文章的结构是总分还是并列？
 - A) 总分
 - B) 并列
2. From the first two paragraphs, we learn that _____.
 - A) the townsfolk deny the RSC's contribution to the town's revenue
 - B) the actors of the RSC imitate Shakespeare on and off stage
 - C) the two branches of the RSC are not on good terms
 - D) the townsfolk earn little from tourism
3. It can be inferred from Para. 3 that _____.
 - A) the sightseers cannot visit the Castle and the Palace separately
 - B) the playgoers spend more money than the sightseers
 - C) the sightseers do more shopping than the playgoers
 - D) the playgoers go to no other places in town than the theater
4. By saying "Stratford cries poor traditionally" (Line 2, Para. 4), the author implies that _____.
 - A) Stratford cannot afford the expansion projects
 - B) Stratford has long been in financial difficulties
 - C) the town is not really short of money
 - D) the townsfolk used to be poorly paid
5. According to the townsfolk, the RSC deserves no subsidy because _____.
 - A) ticket prices can be raised to cover the spending
 - B) the company is financially ill-managed
 - C) the behavior of the actors is not socially acceptable
 - D) the theatre attendance is on the rise

Day 2

None can love freedom heartily, but good men, the rest love not freedom, but license.

— John Milton, Poet

没有人真正爱自由,除了好的人;其他人爱的,不是自由,而是它的行使权。

—— 约翰·弥尔顿,诗人

简单句和并列句

知识要点

1. 长难句分析的三大黄金规则
2. 真题长难句分析

重点内容

1. 长难句分析的三大黄金规则

[黄金规则 1] 在英语中,一个单句有且只有一个连词,如果有了两个或者两个以上的连词,则必有从句或其他伴随成分;

to do 或者 doing 前面没有系动词,一定不是谓语动词;

注意定语从句和宾语从句中连词的省略。

[黄金规则 2] 去除所有的修饰成分,包括形容词、副词、介词短语、非谓语动词等,留下句子的主干。

[黄金规则 3] “谓一反前”,一个谓语仅能对应其前面最近的主语(从从句到主语)。

2. 考研真题长难句分析(简单句和并列句)

案例一: The decision of the New York Philharmonic to hire Alan Gilbert as its next music director has been the talk of the classical-music world ever since the sudden announcement of his appointment in 2009.

分析: 本句的主干是 The decision... has been the talk... 主语是 The decision, 其后的介词短语 of the New York Philharmonic 和动词不定式 to hire Alan Gilbert as its next music director 都是后置定语,解释说明 The decision 的发出者和内容。时间状语由 ever since 引

导,所以句子采用了现在完成时态。

翻译:纽约的爱乐乐团决定聘请艾伦·吉尔伯特担任其下一任音乐总监,自2009年突然宣布这一消息时起,这项任命就在古典音乐界引起了热议。

案例二: Orin Kerr, a law professor, compares the explosion and accessibility of digital information in the 21st century with the establishment of automobile use as a virtual necessity of life in the 20th: The justices had to specify novel rules for the new personal domain of the passenger car then; they must sort out how the Fourth Amendment applies to digital information now.

分析:本句主干为 Orin Kerr compare... with... (奥林·克尔将……与……进行比较)。其中, a law professor 为 Orin Kerr 的同位语成分,补充说明该人物的职位; how 引导的从句作 sort out 的宾语,补充说明问题的具体内容。

翻译:法学教授奥林·克尔把21世纪数字信息的爆炸及其可获取性与20世纪将汽车使用几乎确立为生活必需相比较:当时法官们不得不为小客车这一新兴私人领域明确新规;现在他们也必须解决《第四修正案》如何去适用数字信息的问题。

案例三: Look up Homo sapiens in the “Red List” of threatened species of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and you will read: “List as Least Concern as the species is very widely distributed, adaptable, currently increasing, and there are no major threats resulting in an overall population decline.”

分析:本句是由 and 连接的并列句。第一个分句是由谓语动词 Look up 开头的祈使句,其主干是 Look up Homo sapiens, 其宾语 Homo sapiens 后面的介宾结构 in the “Red List” of threatened species... (IUCN) 作状语。第二个分句的主干是 you will read..., 谓语动词 read 的宾语成分是引号内的内容; 该宾语成分为包含原因状语从句的主从复合句; 主句为 Listed as Least Concern, 主句省略了主语和系动词, 其完整结构应为 (The species is) listed as Least Concern, 其中第一个 as 与 list 搭配, 构成短语 list as..., 意为“被列为……”; 第二个 as 引导的是原因状语从句, 其中句末的现在分词短语 resulting in an overall population decline 作为后置定语, 修饰 major threats。

翻译:在世界自然保护联盟濒危物种《红色名录》上查阅“智人”这一条目,你会读到:“由于该物种分布极广,适应性强,目前数量正在上升,且无导致其族群数量整体下降的重大威胁,故被列为‘无危物种’。”

案例四: Progress in both areas is undoubtedly necessary for the social, political, and intellectual development of these and all other societies; however, the conventional view that education should be one of the very highest priorities for promoting rapid economic development in poor countries is wrong.

分析:本句是转折句,前一句的结果相对简单, Progress in both areas is undoubtedly

necessary 是典型的主系表结构, for 表示“对……来说”, 介词结构 for the social, political, and intellectual development of these and all other societies 作状语, however 之后的分句的主干是 the conventional view is wrong, view 后面的 education should be one of the very highest priorities for promoting rapid economic development in poor countries 是同位语从句, 用来进一步说明其前面的名词 view, 表明 view 的具体内容。

翻译: 对于这些国家和所有其他的社会、政治以及知识发展, 这两方面的进步毫无疑问是必要的; 但是, 教育应该是促进贫穷国家经济迅速发展时最优先考虑的事情之一, 这样的传统观点是错误的。

案例五: But science does provide us with the best available guide to the future, and it is critical that our nation and the world base important policies on the best judgments that science can provide concerning the future consequences of present actions.

分析: 本句为 and 连接的两个并列分句, 前一分句凸显科学对未来的积极引导作用, 后一分句进一步强烈呼吁人们应高度重视科学的指导作用。前一分句由固定搭配 provide sb. with sth. (为某人提供某物) 构成。后一分句中, it 为形式主语, 第一个 that 引导真正主语, 第二个 that 引导定语从句, 修饰 judgments。

翻译: 但科学确实为我们提供了关于未来的最好的可行性指导, 我们国家和整个世界在做重要决策时, 应该以科学能够提供的关于人类当前行为对未来影响的最佳判断为依据, 这一点至关重要。

随堂练习

Wild Bill Donovan would have loved the Internet. The American spymaster who built the Office of Strategic Services in the World War II and later laid the roots for the CIA was fascinated with information. Donovan believed in using whatever tools came to hand in the “great game” of espionage — spying as a “profession.”

These days the Net, which has already re-made such everyday pastimes as buying books and sending mail, is reshaping Donovan’s vocation as well. The last revolution isn’t simply a matter of gentlemen reading other gentlemen’s e-mail. That kind of electronic spying has been going on for decades. In the past three or four years, the World Wide Web has given birth to a whole industry of point-and-click spying. The spooks call it “open source intelligence,” and as the Net grows, it is becoming increasingly influential. In 1995 the CIA held a contest to see who could compile the most data about Burundi. The winner, by a large margin, was a tiny Virginia company called Open-Source Solutions, whose clear advantage was its mastery of the electronic world.

Among the firms making the biggest splash in the new world is Straitford, Inc., a private intelligence-analysis firm based in Austin, Texas. Straitford makes money by selling the results of spying (covering nations from Chile to Russia) to corporations like

energy-services firm McDermott International. Many of its predictions are available online at www.straitford.com.

Straitford president George Friedman says he sees the online world as a kind of mutually reinforcing tool for both information collection and distribution, a spymaster's dream. Last week his firm was busy vacuuming up data bits from the far corners of the world and predicting a crisis in Ukraine. "As soon as that report runs, we'll suddenly get 500 new internet sign-ups from Ukraine," says Friedman, a former political science professor. "And we'll hear back from some of them." Open-source spying does have its risks, of course, since it can be difficult to tell good information from bad. That's where Straitford earns its keep.

Friedman relies on a lean staff in Austin. Several of his staff members have military-intelligence backgrounds. He sees the firm's outsider status as the key to its success. Straitford's briefs don't sound like the usual Washington back-and-forthing, whereby agencies avoid dramatic declarations on the chance they might be wrong. Straitford, says Friedman, takes pride in its independent voice.

1. 文章第一段最后一句的句子主干是 _____。
 - A) These days has already re-made such everyday pastimes as buying books and sending mail
 - B) The Net is reshaping Donovan's vocation
 - C) The Net has already re-made such everyday pastimes as buying books and sending mail
 - D) These days is reshaping Donovan's vocation as well
2. 文章第二段最后一句的句子主干是什么?
 - A) The winner called Open-Source Solutions.
 - B) The winner was its mastery of the electronic world.
 - C) The winner was a tiny Virginia company.
 - D) A tiny Virginia company called Open-Source Solutions.
3. The phrase "making the biggest splash" (Line 1, Para. 3) most probably means _____.
 - A) causing the biggest trouble
 - B) exerting the greatest effort
 - C) achieving the greatest success
 - D) enjoying the widest popularity
4. 文章第四段的 "Open-source spying does have its risks, of course, since it can be difficult to tell good information from bad. That's where Straitford earns its keep." 这句话中的 since 引导的是一个什么从句?
 - A) 时间状语从句
 - B) 定语从句
 - C) 让步状语从句
 - D) 原因状语从句



5. It can be learned from Para. 4 that _____.
- A) Straitford's prediction about Ukraine has proved true
 - B) Straitford guarantees the truthfulness of its information
 - C) Straitford's business is characterized by unpredictability
 - D) Straitford is able to provide fairly reliable information

答案解析

1. The Net has already re-made such everyday business as buying books and watching TV. The Net is reshaping Donovan's vocation.

2. The winner was its mastery of the electronic world, especially its "strong list."

3. The winner was its mastery of the electronic world, especially its "strong list."

4. The winner was its mastery of the electronic world, especially its "strong list."

5. It can be learned from Para. 4 that Straitford is able to provide fairly reliable information.

Day 3

The real happiness doesn't lie in money or success or fame. Real happiness lies in gratitude. So be grateful. Be alive. And live every moment.

— Muniba Mazari, Motivational Speaker

真正的快乐不在金钱、成功或名声里，真正的快乐在感恩里，所以要感恩、有活力、认真地活在每一刻。

——慕尼巴·马扎里，励志演说家

并列逻辑

知识要点

1. 英文文章的逻辑
2. 句与句的逻辑关系

重点内容

- (1) 英文文章的逻辑比中文清楚，因为中文比较讲究遣词造句的唯美，而英文首先讲究逻辑的严谨。因此，英文文章中所有的句子功能，简单来说，可以分为表达观点、支持观点、对观点进行解释。
- (2) 句子之间的逻辑关系主要有并列逻辑、转折逻辑、因果逻辑。本章仅介绍句子之间的并列逻辑。
 - ① 并列逻辑包含举例、递进、顺接、比较。
 - ② 表示举例的词：for example, for instance, such as 等。
 - ③ 表示递进的词：moreover, in addition, what is more, furthermore, also 等。
 - ④ 表示比较的词：more than, like, similarly, likewise, in the same way, in contrast 等。
 - ⑤ 并列逻辑可以帮助判断句子的意思、找寻观点。如果不知道所读句子的意思，可以通过前后的并列逻辑句判断。

真题重现

The decision of the New York Philharmonic to hire Alan Gilbert as its next music



director has been the talk of the classical-music world ever since the sudden announcement of his appointment in 2009. For the most part, the response has been favorable, to say the least. “Hooray! At last!” wrote Anthony Tommasini, a sober-sided classical-music critic.

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随堂练习

Over the past decade, thousands of patents have been granted for what are called business methods. Amazon.com received one for its “one-click” online payment system. Merrill Lynch got legal protection for an asset allocation strategy. One inventor patented a technique for lifting a box.

Now the nation’s top patent court appears completely ready to scale back on business-method patents, which have been controversial ever since they were first authorized 10 years ago. In a move that has intellectual-property lawyers abuzz the U. S. court of Appeals for the federal circuit said it would use a particular case to conduct a broad review of business-method patents. In *Bilski*, as the case is known, is “a very big deal”, says Dennis D. Crouch of the University of Missouri, School of law. It “has the potential to eliminate an entire class of patents.”

Curbs on business-method claims would be a dramatic about-face, because it was the federal circuit itself that introduced such patents with its 1998 decision in the so-called *State Street Bank* case, approving a patent on a way of pooling mutual-fund assets. That ruling produced an explosion in business-method patent filings, initially by emerging Internet companies trying to stake out exclusive pinhs to specific types of online transactions. Later, move established companies raced to add such patents to their files, if only as a defensive move against rivals that might beat them to the punch. In 2005, IBM noted in a court filing that it had been issued more than 300 business-method patents despite the fact that it questioned the legal basis for granting them. Similarly, some Wall Street investment firms armed themselves with patents for financial products, even as they took positions in court cases opposing the practice.

The *Bilski* case involves a claimed patent on a method for hedging risk in the energy market. The Federal Circuit issued an unusual order stating that the case would be heard by all 12 of the court’s judges, rather than a typical panel of three, and that one issue it wants to evaluate is whether it should “reconsider” its *state street Bank* ruling.

The Federal Circuit’s action comes in the wake of a series of recent decisions by the supreme Court that has narrowed the scope of protections for patent holders. Last April, for example the justices signaled that too many patents were being upheld for “inventions” that are obvious. The judges on the Federal circuit are “reacting to the anti-patent trend at the supreme court”, says Harole C. Wegner, a partend attorney and professor at George