

# 考研英语阅读与词汇

汪卫红

2021年10月14日

2021考研英语阅读与...



扫一扫二维码，入群聊。

546480983



# 全国硕士研究生招生考试网上报名平台

## 2022年全国硕士研究生招生考试-正式报名

10月5日至25日，考生可登录“全国硕士研究生招生考试网上报名平台”进行正式报名。报名时间为每天9:00-22:00。请尽量避开网报开始阶段的高峰期。预报名成功后，报名数据有效，不需要在正式报名阶段再次报名。

1

填写考生信息

2021.9.16-10.25

2

预报名

2021.9.24-9.27

3

正式报名

2021.10.5-10.25

4

网上确认(现场确认)

时间待定

5

准考证下载

2021.12.18-12.27

考英语一还是英语二？



英语科目	适用专业（学硕）	适用专业（专硕）
英语一	所有学术硕士（除 <b>外国语专业</b> 的十三大门类，110个一级学科）	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 法律硕士（含法学专业035102与非法学专业035101）</li> <li>2. 临床医学(1051)</li> <li>3. 口腔医学(1052)</li> <li>4. 公共卫生(1053)</li> <li>5. 护理(1054)</li> <li>6. 汉语国际教育(0453)</li> <li>7. 建筑学(0851)</li> <li>8. 城市规划(0853)</li> </ol>
英语二		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 工商管理(1251)</li> <li>2. 公共管理(1252)</li> <li>3. 会计(1253)</li> <li>4. 旅游管理(1254)</li> <li>5. 图书情报(1255)</li> <li>6. 工程管理(1256)</li> <li>7. 审计(0257)</li> </ol>
英语一/二	其它专硕可自行选用，选择权归招生单位	金融(0251)、应用统计(0252)、税务(0253)、国际商务(0254)、保险(0255)、资产评估(0256)、社会工作(0352)、警务(0353)、教育(0451)、新闻与传播(0552)、出版(0553)、艺术(1351)、工程(0852)、农业推广(0951)、兽医(0952)、风景园林(0953)、林业(0954)、军事(1151)、体育(0452)、应用心理(0454)、文物与博物馆(0651)、药学(1055)、中药学(1056)

	英语一	英语二
词汇	5,500词及相关短语, 有3%超纲词汇	5,500词及相关短语, 无超纲词汇
语法	熟练运用基本的语法知识, 没有列出具体要求	八个基本语法知识点, 明确了考试范围和考察
完型	240-280词的文章, 考查词汇、表达方式、结构等基础英语知识在具体语境中的使用, 以及对语段特征如连贯性和一致性等的辨识能力。 (20*5=10分)	约350词的文章, 考查考生对英语知识的综合运用能力 (20*.5=10分)
阅读	4篇总长度约1600词的文章, 考查考生理解主旨要义、具体信息、概念性含义、判断推理引申、根据上下文推测生词的词义等8方面能力 (4*5*2=40分)	4篇总长度约1500词的文章, 考查考生理解主旨要义、具体信息、结构和上下文的逻辑关系等6方面能力。 (4*5*2=40分)
新题型	3种题型备选: 七选五; 排序; 选小标题 (5*2=10分)	2种题型备选: 多项对应; 小标题对应 (5*2=10分)
翻译	约400词文章中5个划线部分 (约150词) 译成汉语, 考查考生准确理解概念或结构较复杂的英语文字材料的能力 (5*2=10分)	150词左右的一个或几个英语段落, 理解所给英语语言材料并将其译成汉语的能力。 (1*15=15分)
作文	小作文: 约100词的应用性短文, 包括私人和公务信函、备忘录、报告等 (10分)	小作文: 约100词的应用性短文, 包括私人和公务信函、备忘录、报告等 (15分)
	大作文: 160-200词的短文 (标点符号不计算在内)。提示信息形式有主题句、写作提纲、规定情景、图、表等 (20分)	大作文: 150词左右的英语说明文或议论文。提供信息的形式为图画、图表或文字 (15分)

# 2022研究生英语考试大纲有哪些变化？



# 2022年考研英语大纲

## I. 考试性质

### II. 考查目标

- ▷ (一) 语言知识
- ▷ (二) 语言技能

### III. 考试形式、考试内容与试卷结构

#### (一) 考试形式

(二) 考试内试题分三部分, 共52题, 包括英...

#### ▷ (三) 试卷结构

### 2021年考研英语(二)大纲原文

#### I 考试性质

#### II 考查目标

- ▷ (一) 语言知识
- ▷ (二) 语言技能

#### III 考试形式、考试内容与试卷结构

##### (一) 考试形式

##### ▷ (二) 考试内容

##### (三) 试卷结构

### (三) 试卷结构

1、英语知识运用(10分) 1篇文章

#### 2、阅读理解(60分)

A 4篇文章(共约1600词)

B 1篇文章(500-600词)

C 1篇文章(约400词)

#### 3、写作(30分)

A 规定情景英语写私人和公务信函、...

B 主题句、写作提纲、规定情景、图...



# 考研英语大纲对比表

## 英语（一）

2021考研英语大纲	2022考研英语大纲
英语（一）语言技能-阅读：对所读材料，考生应能：8）“区分论点和论据”	改为：8）“理解文章的论证方法，比较不同观点”
英语（一）考试内容-第一部分-英语知识运用，“而且还考察考生对语段特征（如连贯性和一致性等）的辨识能力等。”	“而且还考察考生使用恰当的衔接手段建构连贯语篇的能力”
阅读理解A节4篇文章总长度“约1600词”	4篇文章总长度“1600-1700词”
试卷结构 II 阅读理解（B节）测试要点 对连贯性、一致性等语段特征以及文章结构的理解	三）试卷结构 I 阅读理解（B节）测试要点 理解文章结构、上下文逻辑关系、概括文章内容

## 英语（二）

2021考研英语大纲	2022考研英语大纲
考试性质 全国统一入学考试科目	考试性质 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”

<http://www.kaoyan365.cn/yingyu/cihui/284401.html>

2022考研英语大纲已经公布，整体上来说，词汇方面变动不大，同学们可以放心，按照大家目前的备考节奏继续坚持背诵单词。但大纲中也出现了一些小调整，需要同学们加以注意，中公考研为大家总结一起来看。

新增3个后缀			
后缀类型	后缀	例词	注：标红为新增内容
名词后缀	【-eer	mountain—mountaineer	新增后缀-eer及例词
		auction—auctioneer	
动词后缀	【-eer	profit—profiteer	新增后缀-eer及例词
		command—commandeer	
形容词后缀	【-ish	Ireland—Irish	新增例词
		child—childish	
		red—reddish	
形容词后缀	【-most	top—topmost	新增后缀-most及例词
		southern—southernmost	

<http://www.kaoyan365.cn/yingyu/cihui/284401.html>

3个国家名称变动			
国家（地区） --变动前	国家（地区） 名变动--变动后	形容词	人
Myanmar, Burma	Myanmar	Burmese	Burmese
the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, North Korea	the Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Korean	Korean
the Republic of Korea, South Korea	the Republic of Korea	Korean	Korean

**变动之后：已标红。**

以上是中公考研为考生整理的“2022考研英语大纲已公布！2022考研英语词汇变动部分已汇总！”相关内容，希望对大家有帮助，中公考研小编预祝大家都能取得好成绩！更多英语词汇相关内容尽在中公考研英语词汇频道。

# 考研英语大纲对比表

对比之后发现

今年考研英语大纲：

**没有本质变化**

<https://mp.weixin.qq.com/s/yQm-U78NiYrWpNpkQZMnmA>

考研英语主要考察哪方面的英语能力？



# 考研英语大纲之考查目标

考生应掌握下列语言知识和技能:

## (一)语言知识

### 1.语法知识

考生应能熟练地运用基本的语法知识。

本大纲没有专门列出对语法知识的具体要求,其目的是鼓励考生用听、说、读、写的实践代替单纯的语法知识学习,以求考生在交际中能更准确、自如地运用语法知识。

### 2.词汇

考生应能掌握5500左右的词汇以及相关附表中的内容。除掌握词汇的基本含义外,考生还应掌握词汇之间的词义关系,如同义词、近义词、反义词等;掌握词汇之间的搭配关系,如动词与介词、形容词与介词、形容词与名词等;掌握词汇生成的基本知识,如词源、词根、词缀等。英语语言的演化是一个世界范围内的动态发展过程,它受到科技发展和社会进步的影响。这意味着需要对本大纲词汇表不断进行研究和定期的修订。

此外,全国硕士研究生入学英语统一考试是为非英语专业考生设置的。考虑到交际的需要,考生还应自行掌握与本人工作或专业相关的词汇,以及涉及个人好恶、生活习惯和宗教信仰等方面的词汇。

## (二)语言技能

### 1.阅读

考生应能读懂选自各类书籍和报刊的不同类型的文字材料(生词量不超过所读材料总词汇量的3%),还应能读懂与本人学习或工作有关的文献资料、技术说明和产品介绍等。对所选材料,考生应能:

- 1)理解主旨要义;
- 2)理解文中的具体信息;
- 3)理解文中的概念性含义;
- 4)进行有关的判断、推理和引申;
- 5)根据上下文推测生词的词义;
- 6)理解文章的总体结构以及上下文之间的关系;
- 7)理解作者的意图、观点或态度;
- 8)理解文章的论证方法,比较不同观点。

### 2.写作

考生应能写不同类型的应用文,包括私人和公务信函、备忘录、报告等,以及一般描述性、叙述性、说明性或议论性的文章。写作时,考生应能:

- 1)做到语法、拼写、标点正确,用词恰当;
- 2)遵循文章的特定文体格式;
- 3)合理组织文章结构,使其内容统一、连贯;
- 4)根据写作目的和特定作者,恰当选用语域①。

# 考研英语大纲之考查目标

考生应掌握下列语言知识和技能:

## (一)语言知识

### 1.语法知识

考生应能熟练地运用基本的语法知识。

本大纲没有专门列出对语法知识的具体要求,其目的是鼓励考生用听、说、读、写的实践代替单纯的语法知识学习,以求考生在交际中能更准确、自如地运用语法知识。

### 2.词汇

考生应能掌握5500左右的词汇以及相关附表。除掌握词汇的基本含义外,考生还应掌握词汇间的语义关系,如同义词、近义词、反义词等;掌握词汇的搭配关系,如动词与介词、形容词与副词、动词与名词等;掌握词汇生成的基本规则,如词根、词缀等。英语语言的演化是一个动态发展过程,它受到科技发展和社会进步的影响。这意味着需要对本大纲词汇表不断进行研究和定期的修订。

此外,全国硕士研究生入学英语统一考试是为非英语专业考生设置的。考虑到交际的需要,考生还应自行掌握与本人工作或专业相关的词汇,以及涉及个人好恶、生活习惯和宗教信仰等方面的词汇。

## (二)语言技能

### 1.阅读

考生应能读懂选自各类书籍和报刊的不同类型的文字材料(生词量不超过所读材料词汇量的3%),还应能读懂与本人学习或工作相关的文献资料、技术说明和产品介绍等。对阅读技能的要求如下:

- 1)理解主旨大意;
- 2)理解文中具体信息;
- 3)理解文中的概念性含义;
- 4)作出有关的判断、推理和引申;
- 5)根据上下文推测生词的词义;
- 6)理解文章的总体结构以及上下文之间的关系;
- 7)理解作者的意图、观点或态度;
- 8)理解文章的论证方法,比较不同观点。

### 2.写作

考生应能写不同类型的应用文,包括私人 and 公务信函、备忘录、报告等,以及一般描述性、叙述性、说明性或议论性的文章。写作时,考生应能:

- 1)做到语法、拼写、标点正确,用词恰当;
- 2)遵循文章的特定文体格式;
- 3)合理组织文章结构,使其内容统一、连贯;
- 4)根据写作目的和特定作者,恰当选用语域①。

不考听力和口语

# 考研英语大纲之考查目标

考生应掌握下列语言知识和技能：

## (一)语言知识

### 1.语法知识

考生应能熟练地运用基本的语法知识。

本大纲**没有专门列出对语法知识的具体要求**，

其目的是鼓励考生用听、说、读、写的实践代替单纯的语法知识学习，以求考生在交际中能更准确、自如地运用语法知识。

### 2.词汇

考生应能掌握5500左右的词汇以及相关附表中的内容。

除掌握词汇的**基本含义**外，**考生还应掌握词汇**

**之间的词义关系**，如同义词、近义词、反义词等；掌

握词汇之间的搭配关系，如动词与介词、形容词与介词、形容词与名词等；掌握词汇生成的基本知识，如词源、词根、词缀等。英语语言的演化是一个世界范围内的动态发展过程，它受到科技发展和社会进步的影响。这意味着需要对本大纲词汇表不断进行研究和定期的修订。

此外，全国硕士研究生入学英语统一考试是为非英语专业考生设置的。考虑到交际的需要，考生还应自行掌握

**与本人工作或专业相关的词汇**，以及涉及个人

好恶、生活习惯和宗教信仰等方面的词汇。

## (二)语言技能

### 1.阅读

考生应能读懂选自各类书籍和报刊的不同类型的文字材料

(生词量不超过所读材料总词汇量的3%)，还应能读懂**与本**

**人学习或工作有关的文献资料**、技术说明和产品介

绍等。对所选材料，考生应能：

- 1)理解主旨要义；
- 2)理解文中的具体信息；
- 3)理解文中的概念性含义；
- 4)进行有关的判断、推理和引申；
- 5)根据上下文推测生词的词义；
- 6)理解文章的总体结构以及上下文之间的关系；
- 7)理解作者的意图、观点或态度；
- 8)理解文章的论证方法，比较不同观点。

### 2.写作

考生应能写不同类型的**应用文**，包括私人 and 公务信函、备

忘录、报告等，以及**一般描述性、叙述性、说明性**

**或议论性**的文章。写作时，考生应能：

- 1)做到语法、拼写、标点正确，用词恰当；
- 2)遵循文章的特定文体格式；
- 3)合理组织文章结构，使其内容统一、连贯；
- 4)根据写作目的和特定作者，恰当选用语域①。



# 考研英语阅读与词汇

# 考研英语阅读与词汇

- ◆ 考研英语阅读文章特征分析
- ◆ 考研英语阅读与词汇备考建议
- ◆ 考研英语阅读词汇资源介绍

# ◆ 考研英语阅读文章特征分析

(2020年英语一真题解析)

## Text 1

**1** A group of Labour MPs, among them Yvette Cooper, are bringing in the new year with a call to institute a UK “town of culture” award. The proposal is that it should sit alongside the existing city of culture title, which was held by Hull in 2017, and has been awarded to Coventry for 2021. Cooper and her colleagues argue that the success of the crown for Hull, where it brought in £220m of investment and an avalanche of arts, ought not to be confined to cities. Britain’s towns, it is true, are not prevented from applying, but they generally lack the resources to put together a bid to beat their bigger competitors. A town of culture award could, it is argued, become an annual event, attracting funding and creating jobs.

**2** 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?

**3** It is also wise to recall that such titles are not a cure-all. A badly run “year of culture” washes in and washes out of a place like the tide, bringing prominence for a spell but leaving no lasting benefits to the community. The really successful holders of such titles are those that do a great deal more than 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. It is hard to get right, and requires a remarkable degree of vision, as well as cooperation between city authorities, the private sector, community groups and cultural organisations. But it can be done: Glasgow's year as European capital of culture can certainly be seen as one of a complex series of factors that have turned the city into the powerhouse of art, music and theatre that it remains today.

**4** A “town of culture” could be not just about the arts but about honouring a town’s peculiarities—helping sustain its high street, supporting local facilities and above all celebrating its people. Jeremy Wright, the culture secretary, should welcome this positive, hope-filled proposal, and turn it into action.

- 21.** Cooper and her colleagues argue that a “town of culture” award could
21. consolidate the town-city ties in Britain.
  22. promote cooperation-among Britain’s towns.
  23. increase the economic strength of Britain’s towns.
  24. focus Britain’s limited resources on cultural events.
- 22.** According to Paragraph 2, the proposal might be regarded by some as
21. a sensible compromise. B. a self-deceiving attempt.
  22. C. an eye-catching bonus. D. an inaccessible target.
- 23.** The author suggests that a title holder is successful only if it
21. endeavours to maintain its image. B. meets the aspiration of its people.
  22. C. brings its local arts to prominence. D. commits to its long-term growth.
- 24.** Glasgow is mentioned in Paragraph 3 to present
21. a contrasting case. B. a supporting example.
  22. C. a background story. D. a related topic.
- 25.** What is the author’s attitude towards the proposal?
21. Skeptical. B. Objective.
  22. C. Favourable. D. Critical.

## Text 1

**1** A group of Labour MPs, among them Yvette Cooper, are bringing in the new year with a call to institute a UK “town of culture” award. The proposal is that it should sit alongside the existing city of culture title, which was held by Hull in 2017, and has been awarded to Coventry for 2021. Cooper and her colleagues argue that the success of the crown for Hull, where it brought in £220m of investment and an avalanche of arts, ought not to be confined to cities. Britain’s towns, it is true, are not prevented from applying, but they generally lack the resources to put together a bid to beat their bigger competitors. A town of culture award could, it is argued, become an annual event, attracting funding and creating jobs.

**21.** 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.

## Text 1

2 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?

22. 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.



**3** It is also wise to recall that such titles are not a cure-all. A badly run “year of culture” washes in and washes out of a place like the tide, bringing prominence for a spell but leaving no lasting benefits to the community. The really successful holders of such titles are those that do a great deal more than 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. It is hard to get right, and requires a remarkable degree of vision, as well as cooperation between city authorities, the private sector, community groups and cultural organisations. But it can be done: Glasgow's year as European capital of culture can certainly be seen as one of a complex series of factors that have turned the city into the powerhouse of art, music and theatre that it remains today.

**23.** 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.
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**24.** Glasgow is mentioned in Paragraph 3 to present

- A. a contrasting case.
- B. a supporting example.
- C. a background story.
- D. a related topic.

4 A “town of culture” could be not just about the arts but about honouring a town’s peculiarities—helping sustain its high street, supporting local facilities and above all celebrating its people. Jeremy Wright, the culture secretary, should welcome this positive, hope-filled proposal, and turn it into action.

25. What is the author’s attitude towards the proposal?

- A.Skeptical.
- B.Objective.
- C.Favourable.
- D.Critical.

# ◆ 考研英语阅读文章特征分析

1 A group of Labour MPs, among them Yvette Cooper, are bringing in the new year with a call to **institute** a UK “town of culture” award. The **proposal** is that it should sit alongside the existing city of culture title, which was held by Hull in 2017, and has been awarded to Coventry for 2021. Cooper and her colleagues argue that the success of the crown for Hull, where it brought in £220m of investment and an **avalanche** of arts, ought not to be **confined** to cities. Britain’s towns, it is true, are not prevented from applying, but they generally lack the resources to put together a **bid** to beat their bigger **competitors**. A town of culture award could, it is argued, become an **annual** event, attracting funding and creating jobs.

2 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?

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**4** A “town of culture” could be not just about the arts but about honouring a town’s **peculiarities**—helping sustain its high street, supporting local **facilities** and above all celebrating its people. Jeremy Wright, the culture secretary, should welcome this positive, hope-filled proposal, and turn it into action.

# ◆ 考研英语阅读文章特征分析

## 1. 词汇

考生应能掌握5500左右的词汇以及相关附表中的内容。除掌握词汇的基本含义外，考生还应掌握词汇之间的词义关系，如同义词、近义词、反义词等；掌握词汇之间的搭配关系，如动词与介词、形容词与介词、形容词与名词等；掌握词汇生成的基本知识，如词源、词根、词缀等。

英语语言的演化是一个世界范围内的动态发展过程，它受到科技发展和社会进步的影响。这意味着需要对本大纲词汇表不断进行研究和定期的修订。

此外，全国硕士研究生入学英语统一考试是为非英语专业考生设置的。考虑到交际的需要，考生还应自行掌握与本人工作或专业相关的词汇，以及涉及个人好恶、生活习惯和宗教信仰等方面的词汇。

# ◆ 考研英语阅读文章特征分析

1 A group of **Labour MPs**, among them Yvette Cooper, are bringing in the new year with a call to institute a UK “town of culture” award. The proposal is that it should sit alongside the existing city of culture title, which was held by **Hull** in 2017, and has been awarded to **Coventry** for 2021. Cooper and her colleagues argue that the success of the crown for Hull, where it brought in £220m of investment and an avalanche of arts, ought not to be confined to cities. Britain’s towns, it is true, are not prevented from applying, but they generally lack the resources to put together a bid to beat their bigger competitors. A town of culture award could, it is argued, become an annual event, attracting funding and creating jobs.

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## Our Team - 2020 MPs - NZ Labour Party

<https://www.labour.org.nz/ourteam>



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## Merseyside Labour MPs outraged at Keir Starmer writing

<https://www.theguardian.com/politics/2021/oct/03/...>

Oct 03, 2021 · Frontbench **Labour MPs** were among those to challenge Starmer, who said he would not stand in Liverpool last January during the leadership election: "This ...

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## 英美主要政党英文简介,绝对原创 - 百度文库

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## 双语阅读:英国的政党-新东方网

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## 英美主要政党英文简介,绝对

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## 双语阅读:英国的政党-新东方

2013年2月4日 双语阅读:英国的政党.F

he House of Commons. They all oper  
yingyu.xdf.cn/201302/93179...html

Labour Party, centre-right to left-wing (traditionally left-wing) (355 seats in the House of Commons)  
Co-operative Party (all Co-operative Party MPs are also Labour MPs as part of a long-standing electoral  
agreement)

Conservative Party, centrist to centre-right (traditionally centre-right) (198 seats)

Liberal Democrats, centrist to centre-left. (63 seats)

Most English parties tend to give themselves a British name, even if they do not operate outside  
England. Most of the parties that operate within England alone, tend to be either minor parties  
incapable of contesting many constituencies, or parties purely interested in English issues or  
regionalism, such as the English Democrats Party. However, the Conservative Party have recently  
adopted a policy of English Votes on English Legislation (EVoEL), a policy that is considered by many as  
fatally flawed. The Conservative policy of EVoEL aims to prevent MP's with constituencies outside of  
England from voting on legislation that only affects England. There is a signifacant element within the  
Conservative Party that supports full devolution for England with the establishment of an English  
Parliament and Executive along the lines of that given to Scotland.

英国国会下议院主要由三个政党把持政治。他们的活动遍及英国各地 (只有保守党有来自北爱尔兰的候选人)。欧  
洲议会的英国议员、苏格兰议会和威尔士国民大会的大部分成员都代表这些政党中的一个政党:

工党, 倾右派议员到左派议员 (传统上的左派)(在下议院有355个议席) 合作党 (根据一个长期的选举协议, 所有  
的合作党下院议员也同样是工党的下院议员)



# 一个叫 “Born near hull ” 是在英国哪里？

我来答

## 1个回答

#热议# 大多数男性都抵触彩礼吗？为什么？



中南西北

2015-11-16 · 知道合伙人教育行家

关注

Hull 是英国一个历史名城，有近千年的历史。其全称为 Kingston upon Hull，中文译作“赫尔河畔京斯顿”，港澳译作“侯城”，通常简称赫尔，位于英格兰的东约克郡。

Hull 是当地一条河的名称。十二世纪末，当时的英格兰国王爱德华一世将此地一个小镇命名为 King's town upon Hull（Hull 河畔的国王之城）。由于发音关系，King's town 写成 Kingston，沿用至今。

“Born near hull ” 并非地名，而是“出生于 Hull 城附近”的意思。由于这是一座历史悠久的名城，“Born near hull ” 的名人肯定不少。



百度网友5b48d12a6e

2012-10-27

关注

在英国，是一座历史名城

考文垂 (Coventry) 英国英格兰西米德兰郡城市。曾以纺织业驰名于世。地处英格兰中心，与伦敦、布里斯托尔、利物浦、赫尔诸港距离大致相等，面积97平方千米。人口约30万。因建有隐修院而发展成为繁荣的贸易城镇。14世纪末制皂、羊毛、服装与皮革工业发达。15世纪中叶是英国重要的纺织工业中心。18世纪以钟表业著称。19世纪出现汽车等重工业。1896年，英国第一辆戴姆勒汽车在此诞生。20世纪始发展人造纤维、电子和军火工业。建有英国诗人丁尼生的两座纪念塔和三一教堂、八角形高塔等。设有考文垂高等学院、沃里克大学和兰切斯特工业大学。

考文垂的历史体现在其保存完好的从中世纪到现代风格的建筑上，例如半木结构房屋、全国最漂亮的中世纪市政厅、聚集在城市大教堂周围鹅卵石街道上的救济院。在Priory Row上，残旧的老教堂与20世纪新建的大教堂（这个1960年代的建筑的设计风格直到今天还存在争议）比肩而立，让人过目难忘。

## 行政区划

英格兰的区划较为复杂，其类型和数量如下：

- 1、郡Administrative county 34个
- 2、
  - (1) 自治市镇(不冠类型) Unitary authority 36个
  - (2) 自治市镇（市标记） Unitary authority (city) 10个
  - (3) 自治市镇（郡标记） Unitary authority (county) 1个
- 3、
  - (1) （6个都市郡的）区 Metropolitan borough 25个
  - (2) （6个都市郡的）市级区 Metropolitan borough (city) 11个
- 4、
  - (1) （伦敦的）区 London borough 29 个
  - (2) （伦敦的）市级区 London borough (city) 2 个
  - (3) （伦敦的）皇家区 London borough (royal) 2个

**3** It is also wise to recall that such titles are not a cure-all. A badly run “year of culture” washes in and washes out of a place like the tide, bringing prominence for a spell but leaving no lasting benefits to the community. The really successful holders of such titles are those that do a great deal more than 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. It is hard to get right, and requires a remarkable degree of vision, as well as cooperation between city authorities, the private sector, community groups and cultural organisations. But it can be done: **Glasgow**'s year as European capital of culture can certainly be seen as one of a complex series of factors that have turned the city into the powerhouse of art, music and theatre that it remains today.

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1050

37

# 国家历史文化名城

语音

编辑

讨论

14

上传视频

国家历史文化名城，中国五千年的历史孕育出了一些因深厚的文化底蕴和发生过重大历史事件而青史留名的城市。这些城市，有的曾是王朝都城；有的曾是当时的政治、经济重镇；有的曾是重大历史事件的发生地；有的因为拥有珍贵的文物遗迹而享有盛名；有的则因为出产精美的工艺品而著称于世。它们的留存，为人们回顾中国历史打开了一个窗口。

1982年2月，为了保护那些曾经是古代政治、经济、文化中心或近代革命运动和重大历史事件发生地的重要城市及其文物古迹免受破坏，“历史文化名城”的概念被正式提出。根据《中华人民共和国文物保护法》，“历史文化名城”是指保存文物特别丰富，具有重大历史文化价值和革命意义的城市。<sup>[1]</sup>从行政区划看，历史文化名城并非一定是“市”，也可能是“县”或“区”。

截至2021年3月12日，国务院已将137座城市列为国家历史文化名城，并对这些城市的文化遗迹进行了重点保护。<sup>[1-3]</sup>  
[24-25]

中文名	国家历史文化名城	数量	137座（截至2021年3月12日）
外文名	state-list famous historical and culture cities	审批单位	国务院

## 目录

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[6 分布](#)

- 华北地区
- 东北地区
- 华东地区
- 中南地区

- 西南地区

- 西北地区

[7 督查名单](#)[8 通报批评](#)

EU competences in the field of culture

Strategic framework for the EU's cultural policy

Cultural policy cooperation at the EU level

**Culture in cities and regions** ▲

EU policies for culture in cities and regions

**European Capitals of Culture**

Designated Capitals of Culture



# European Capitals of Culture

An initiative putting culture at the heart of European cities with EU support for a yearlong celebration of art and culture.

# ◆ 考研英语阅读文章特征分析

## 2. 文化背景

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Opinion  
UK city of culture

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### The Guardian view on Yvette Cooper's 'town of culture' proposal: a fine idea *Editorial*

Instituting a UK 'town of culture' award alongside the existing 'city of culture' title might look like a desperate post-Brexit search for meaning. But the idea could bring real benefits to Britain's communities

Sun 30 Dec 2018 15.51 GMT



691

▲ Labour MP Yvette Cooper and her colleagues argue that the success of the cultural crown for Hull ought not to be confined to cities. Photograph: Joe Giddens/PA

A group of Labour MPs, among them Yvette Cooper, are bringing in the new year with a call to institute a UK "town of culture" award. The proposal is that it should sit alongside the existing city of culture title, which was held by Derry-Londonderry in 2013, by Hull in 2017, and has been awarded to Coventry for 2021. Cooper and her colleagues argue that the success of the crown for Hull, where it brought in £220m of investment and an avalanche of arts, ought not to be confined to cities. Britain's towns, it is true, are not prevented from applying, but they generally lack the resources to put together a bid to beat their bigger competitors; only one, Paisley, has ever made the shortlist. A town of culture award could, it is argued, become an annual event, attracting funding and creating jobs.

Some might see the proposal as a somewhat parochial step - 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, and to be held by the southern Italian city of Matera in 2019. (The news that Brexit would render the UK ineligible for the title came, rather bizarrely under the circumstances, as a surprise to many in 2017.) A cynic might speculate that the UK is on the

# ◆ 考研英语阅读文章特征分析

## 2. 文化背景

揭秘！历年真题原文出处！考研英语阅读选材来自哪？



双一流考研考博指导



2019-07-07

投诉

阅读数：8202

来源：刘超燃

考研英语绝大多数来自英美国家的报刊杂志，以面向大众的大众社科类和科普类期刊为主。考研英语命题人出于命题的需要，可能会对原文稍作修改。有一点需要明白的是，修改肯定不会改变原文的意思，大多数修改都只是对其中的部分句子或者单词进行同义替换。

<https://weibo.com/ttarticle/p/show?id=2309404391352593940546&sudaref=www.baidu.com>



# ◆ 考研英语阅读文章特征分析

## 2. 文化背景

### 2近七年真题题源出处

考研英语真题文章的来源：The Christian Science Monitor、The Atlantic、Time、Popular Science、The Huffington Post 等等比较重要的杂志，题材偏重的文章内容涉及社会科学、自然科学和人文科学各个领域，其中社会科学所占比较大，自然科学所占比不大，人文科学近来有增长的趋势。

2013年考研英语真题题源：

分类	英语一	英语二
完型	《经济学人》2012	节选自The Root of All Evil
Passage1	《美国商业周刊》2012	《纽约时报》2012
Passage2	《经济学人》2012	《华盛顿邮报》2012
Passage3	《新科学家》2012	《纽约时报》2012
Passage4	《华尔街日报》2012	《纽约时报》2012
Passage5-新题型	《自然》2012	《卫报》2012
翻译	节选自Gardens:An Essay on the Human Condition	《卫报》2012

2014年考研英语真题题源：

分类	英语一	英语二
完型	No Negative News 2012	《大西洋月刊》2012

# ◆ 考研英语阅读文章特征分析

来源不大

3高频期刊前五位

## 2. 文化背景

第一名：卫报 (The Guardian) ×12篇



<https://weibo.com/ttartic>

# ◆ 考研英语阅读文章特征分析

**1 A group of Labour MPs, among them Yvette Cooper, are bringing in the new year with a call to institute a UK “town of culture” award.** The proposal is that it should sit alongside the existing city of culture title, which was held by Hull in 2017, and has been awarded to Coventry for 2021. Cooper and her colleagues argue that the success of the crown for Hull, where it brought in £220m of investment and an avalanche of arts, ought not to be confined to cities. Britain’s towns, it is true, are not prevented from applying, but they generally lack the resources to put together a bid to beat their bigger competitors. A town of culture award could, it is argued, become an annual event, attracting funding and creating jobs.

**2** 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?

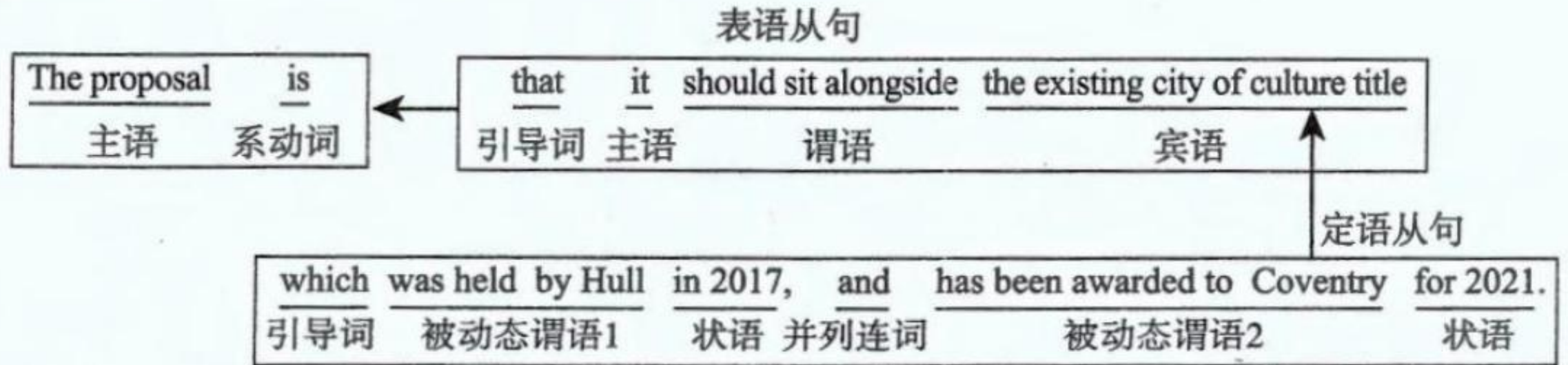
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# ◆ 考研英语阅读文章特征分析

## 3. 复杂句

### 1. 语法知识

考生应能熟练地运用基本的语法知识。

本大纲没有专门列出对语法知识的具体要求，其目的是鼓励考生用听、说、读、写的实践代替单纯的语法知识学习，以求考生在交际中能更准确、自如地运用语法知识。

# 考研英语阅读与词汇

◆ 考研英语阅读文章特征分析

◆ 考研英语阅读与词汇备考建议

◆ 考研英语阅读词汇资源介绍

QQ影音 v 考研英语 不同的复习方式竟然能拉开这么大的差距, 你真的会... 小思想家Ya bilibili

**目录**

- 怎么安排做题时间
- 看视频课方式和要点
- 看视频课还是黄皮书
- 黄皮书解析怎么看
- 做那些年份的题, 刷几遍
- 需要留真题模考吗
- 需要手译本吗
- 结尾会有★做真题步骤示范★

划重点, 对做真题比较懵的同学可以看我后面的做真题方法

目录	原先内容	补充+示范啊
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# 考研词汇背记要点

✓ 找对努力方向

# ◆ 考研英语阅读与词汇备考建议：词汇



2022考研英语大纲词汇汇总

Day1	大纲词汇(1)	大纲词汇(2)	大纲词汇(3)		
Day2	大纲词汇(4)	大纲词汇(5)	大纲词汇(6)	大纲词汇(7)	
Day3	大纲词汇(8)	大纲词汇(9)	大纲词汇(10)	大纲词汇(11)	大纲词汇(12)
Day4	大纲词汇(13)	大纲词汇(14)	大纲词汇(15)	大纲词汇(16)	大纲词汇(17)
Day5	大纲词汇(18)	大纲词汇(19)	大纲词汇(20)	大纲词汇(21)	大纲词汇(22)
Day6	大纲词汇(23)	大纲词汇(24)	大纲词汇(25)	大纲词汇(26)	大纲词汇(27)
Day7	大纲词汇(28)	大纲词汇(29)	大纲词汇(30)	大纲词汇(31)	大纲词汇(32)
Day8	大纲词汇(33)	大纲词汇(34)	大纲词汇(35)	大纲词汇(36)	大纲词汇(37)
Day9	大纲词汇(38)	大纲词汇(39)	大纲词汇(40)	大纲词汇(41)	大纲词汇(42)
Day10	大纲词汇(43)	大纲词汇(44)	大纲词汇(45)	大纲词汇(46)	大纲词汇(47)
Day11	大纲词汇(48)	大纲词汇(49)	大纲词汇(50)	大纲词汇(51)	大纲词汇(52)
Day12	大纲词汇(53)	大纲词汇(54)	大纲词汇(55)	大纲词汇(56)	大纲词汇(57)
Day13	大纲词汇(58)	大纲词汇(59)	大纲词汇(60)	大纲词汇(61)	大纲词汇(62)
Day14	大纲词汇(63)	大纲词汇(64)	大纲词汇(65)	大纲词汇(66)	大纲词汇(67)

## 恋练有词



v4.0

恋练有词app是一款非常高效的英语学习软件，平台内有丰富

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文件大小： 51.93 MB 发布时间： 2020-11-24 15:51:13



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### 恋练有词app特色：

与中，英文口语，音频和视频一对一即时交互，并像母语人士一样学习英语。

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### 恋练有词app优势：

题目与书本完全同步，根据单元划分每个单词都有考研真题例句，充分结合教学课程效！

每日更新一条英语美句，每天撸通它，背诵它，考研难句写作不再害怕。

没有任何繁杂的广告软文，专心致志与你一起恋练单词。

### 恋练有词app小编点评：

多方面的英语课程，让大家的英语能力能够全方位的提高。

真题中的单词是最重要的！



## Text 1

**1** A group of Labour MPs, among them Yvette Cooper, are bringing in the new year with a call to **institute** a UK “town of culture” award. The **proposal** is that it should sit alongside the existing city of culture title, which was held by Hull in 2017, and has been awarded to Coventry for 2021. Cooper and her colleagues argue that the success of the crown for Hull where it brought in £220m of investment and an **avalanche** of arts, ought not to be **confined** to cities. Britain’s towns, it is true, are not prevented from applying, but they generally lack the resources to put together a **bid** to beat their bigger **competitors**. A town of culture award could, it is argued, become an **annual** event, attracting funding and creating jobs.

编号	英文	中文	备注
2020-T1			
1	institute		
2	proposal		
3	avalanche		
4	confine		
5	bid		
6	competitor		
7	annual		

# 考研词汇背记要点

- 找对努力方向
- 提高背单词的速度 (X手背)
- 提高记忆效果 (√用眼 √用口 √用脑子)
- 加强中文意思记忆
- 用APP背单词不要看着选项找答案
- 二倍速记忆法

# 考研英语阅读与词汇

- ◆ 考研英语阅读文章特征分析
- ◆ 考研英语阅读与词汇备考建议
- ◆ 考研英语阅读词汇资源介绍

# ◆ 考研资源介绍之真题

■ 1998-2009年考研英语一解析	20
■ 1998-2009年考研英语一真题	20
■ 2010-2020年考研英语一解析	20
■ 2010-2020年考研英语一真题	20
📄 1998-2009考研英语真题答案速查.pdf	20
📄 2010-2020考研英语一真题答案速查 (2010-2...	20
📄 2021考研英语一真题及答案解析—中国教育在...	20

# ◆ 考研资源介绍之词汇



# ◆ 考研资源介绍之词汇

唐迟英语二2010-2020年蹲坑词汇背诵版

公众号: 考研斯基

📁 背诵版【微信公众号: 考研斯基师兄】

📁 默写版【微信公众号: 考研斯基师兄】



唐叔 | 蹲坑词汇

## 唐迟英语二2010-2020年蹲坑词汇背诵版

2010年		
Text 1	auctioneer	n. 拍卖师
	bids	n./v. 出价, 投标
	bankruptcy	n. 破产
	momentum	n. 动量, 势头
	bewilderingly	adv. 令人费解的
	reckons	v. 估计, 认为
	ego	n. 自我
	greed	n. 贪婪
	controversy	n. 争议
	contemporary	adj. 当代的
	gallery	n. 美术馆, 画廊
	slump	n. 骤降, 猛跌
	surpassed	v. 超过, 赶超
	circulation	n. 循环, 流通, 发行量
Fluctuation	n. 波动, 涨落	
Text 2	address	v. 向...说话
	gathering	n. 聚会
	suburban	a. 郊区的
	couch	n. 长沙发
	anecdote	n. 奇闻, 轶事
	irony	n. 讽刺
	episode	n. 片段, 场景
	epidemic	n. 流行病[微信公众号: 考研斯基]
tangible	adj. 明确的, 清楚的, 实在的	

# ◆ 考研资源介绍之词汇

唐迟英语二2010-2020年蹲坑词汇背诵版

公众号: 考研斯基

📁 背诵版【微信公众号: 考研斯基师兄】

📁 默写版【微信公众号: 考研斯基师兄】








唐叔 | 蹲坑词汇

## 唐迟英语二2010-2020年蹲坑词汇背诵版

2010年		
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	momentum	n. 动量, 势头
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tangible	adj. 明确的, 清楚的, 实在的	

# ◆ 考研资源介绍之语法

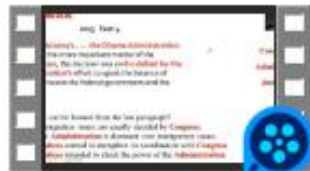
-  唐迟长难句逻辑精讲1如何抓住主干.exe
-  唐迟长难句逻辑精讲2非主干类型.exe
-  唐迟长难句逻辑精讲3文章实战及从句关系.exe
  
-  2022翻译实战训练16篇.pdf
-  2022唐静拆分组合翻译法.pdf



# ◆ 考研资源介绍之英美文化背景



1.01. 美国文化背景 从五月花到美国独立战争 | 唐迟(Av715285680, P1).mp4



2.02. 美国文化背景课 美国的诞生 (上) (Av715285680, P2).mp4



3.03. 美国文化背景课 美国的诞生 (下) (Av715285680, P3).mp4



4.04. 从水门事件到宪法危机 (Av715285680, P4).mp4



5.05. 黑人问题——矛盾的白人文化 (Av715285680, P5).mp4



6.06. 司法独立 (Av715285680, P6).mp4

[https://www.bilibili.com/video/BV1CP4y187Fc?from=search&seid=5678692296633024002&spm\\_id\\_from=333.337.0.0](https://www.bilibili.com/video/BV1CP4y187Fc?from=search&seid=5678692296633024002&spm_id_from=333.337.0.0)

2023考研英语有道刘琦阅读背景知识

117播放 · 0弹幕 2021-10-08 14:15:07



考  
研

上  
岸  
符

聪  
明  
大  
进

智  
穴  
洪  
开



**1** Even if families don't sit down to eat together as frequently as before, millions of Britons will nonetheless have got a share this weekend of one of that nation's great traditions: the Sunday roast.   1   a cold winter's day, few culinary pleasures can   2   it. Yet as we report now, the food police are determined that this   3   should be rendered yet another guilty pleasure   4   to damage our health.

**2** The Food Standards Authority (FSA) has   5   a public warning about the risks of a compound called **acrylamide** that forms in some foods cooked   6   high temperatures. This means that people should   7   crisping their roast potatoes, reject thin-crust pizzas and only   8   toast their bread. But where is the evidence to support such alarmist advice?   9   studies have shown that acrylamide can cause neurological damage in mice, there is no   10   evidence that it causes cancer in humans.

**3** Scientists say the compound is   11   to cause cancer but have no hard scientific proof.   12   the **precautionary** principle, it could be argued that it is   13   to follow the FSA advice.   14  , it was rumoured that smoking caused cancer for years before the evidence was found to prove a   15  .

**4** Doubtless a piece of boiled beef can always be   16   up on Sunday alongside some steamed **vegetables**, **without** the Yorkshire pudding and no wine. But would life be worth living?   17  , the FSA says it is not telling people to cut out roast foods   18  , but to reduce their lifetime intake. However, their   19   risks coming a cross as being pushy and overprotective. Constant health scares just   20   with no one listening.

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2 it. Yet as we report now, the food police are determined that this should be rendered yet another guilty pleasure 4 to damage our health.

2 The Food Standards Authority (FSA) has 5 a public warning about the risks of a compound called acrylamide that forms in some foods cooked 6 high temperatures.

1. [A] In [B] Towards  
[C] On [D] Till
2. [A] match [B] express  
[C] satisfy [D] influence
3. [A] patience [B] enjoyment  
[C] surprise [D] concern
4. [A] intensified [B] privileged  
[C] compelled [D] guaranteed
5. [A] issued [B] received  
[C] compelled [D] guaranteed

2 The Food Standards Authority (FSA) has 5 a public warning about the risks of a compound called acrylamide that forms in some foods cooked 6 high temperatures. This means that people should 7 crisping their roast potatoes, reject thin-crust pizzas and only 8 toast their bread. But where is the evidence to support such alarmist advice? 9 studies have shown that acrylamide can cause neurological damage in mice, there is no 10 evidence that it causes cancer in humans.

5. [A] issued [B] received  
[C] compelled [D] guaranteed
6. [A] under [B] at  
[C] for [D] by
7. [A] forget [B] regret  
[C] finish [D] avoid
8. [A] partially [B] regular  
[C] easily [D] initially
9. [A] Unless [B] Since  
[C] If [D] While
10. [A] secondary [B] external  
[C] conclusive [D] negative

3 Scientists say the compound is 11 to cause cancer but have no hard scientific proof. 12 the precautionary principle, it could be argued that it is 13 to follow the FSA advice. 14, it was rumoured that smoking caused cancer for years before the evidence was found to prove a 15.

11. [A] insufficient [B] bound  
[C] likely [D] slow
12. [A] On the basis of [B] At the cost of  
[C] In addition to [D] In contrast to
13. [A] interesting [B] advisable  
[C] urgent [D] fortunate
14. [A] As usual [B] In particular  
[C] By definition [D] After all
15. [A] resemblance [B] combination  
[C] connection [D] pattern

4 Doubtless a piece of boiled beef can always be 16 up on Sunday alongside some steamed vegetables, without the Yorkshire pudding and no wine. But would life be worth living? 17, the FSA says it is not telling people to cut out roast foods 18, but to reduce their lifetime intake. However, their 19 risks coming a cross as being pushy and overprotective. Constant health scares just 20 with no one listening.

16. [A] made [B] served  
[C] saved [D] used
17. [A] To be fair [B] For instance  
[C] To be brief [D] In general
18. [A] reluctantly [B] entirely  
[C] gradually [D] carefully
19. [A] promise [B] experience  
[C] campaign [D] competition
20. [A] follow up [B] pick up  
[C] open up [D] end up

# 考研大纲·名师解析

2021年 中国教育在线第一时间发布

政治

英语(一)

英语(二)

数学(一)

数学

(二)

法律硕士

教育学

历史学

心理学




## 2021年考研英语真题答案解析汇总（解析版）

0-12-31 中国教育在线综合整理 kaoyan.eol.cn



- 研月历
- 专业解读
- 院校查询
- 考研分数线
- 调剂平台
- 考研大纲
- 研招直播
- 关注掌上考研 掌上



- 掌上考研调剂系统
- 2021年全国研究生招生调查报告
- 全国历年考研真题及答案解析
- 全国研究生院高校名单汇总
- 全国研究生导师数据查询系统
- 研究生考试专业院校数据库

**中国教育在线讯** 中国教育在线考研频道在2021考研英语考试结束后，发布2020年考研英语真题及解析，希望能对大家有所帮助!中国教育在线考研频道预祝大家取得优异成绩!

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[2021考研英语\(二\)真题及答案解析](#)

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掌上考研

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宣讲会

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华南 3

政治

英语

数学

专业课

## 历年政治真题

政治	2020年	2019年	2018年	2017年	2016年
	真题	真题	真题	真题	真题
	2015年	2014年	2013年	2012年	2011年
	真题	真题	真题	真题	真题

## 历年英语真题

	2020年	2019年	2018年	2017年	2016年
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## 🔦 备考早知道

报考 / 备考 / 录取 / 更多



几乎是每年，在考研分数公布后，伴随而来的不只是喜悦...



按照现如今的情况，考研绝对是越早规划越好。一方面报...



如标题所说，考研很累，坚持下去的决心是什么？如果暂...

- 一战失败学长：我的错误你别再犯

- 如何高效学习，我从知乎总结了这几个方法

📱 考研复习最怕的几种情况，你中招了吗？

- 没过四六级，对考研影响大吗？

📱 吧！考研旱区水区影响这么大

- 如何判断一所院校难不难考？

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- 2019广东财经大学804环
- 2018广西民族大学824环

## 热门院校

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扬州大学 河北大学 四川大  
浙江工业大学 南京师范十学

- 资讯分类 > 报考 | 考研政策 | 报考指南 | 招生简章 | 专业目录 | 考研大纲 | 院校排名 | 备考 | 考研英语 | 考研数学 | 考研政治 | 专业课 | 高分经验
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- 热门院校 > 贵州大学 | 西南财经大学 | 中南财经政法大学 | 赣南师范大学 | 吉林大学 | 上海财经大学 | 中国科学院大学 | 汕头大学 | 北京邮电大学 | 浙江工商大学
- 热门科目 > 刑法学 | 民商法学综合 | 综合俄语 | 环境学 | 中外音乐史 | 化工工艺学 | 材料综合基础 | 数据结构与算法 | 数学课程与教学论 | 汉语写作与百科知识



最近一位同学分享了自己的考研历程。即使现在已经到目...



英语学得好，高分少不了，不少同学英语是短板，一直拿...



很多人说考研能改变学历出身，这话没错。如果刚好是...

- 考研，一天学6小时，能上岸吗?
- 面对复习，如何保持高效的状态?
- 背书太难，老记不住怎么办?
- 考研如何戒掉手机 (附实用方法)

- 经验分享：400分上岸人大，我是这么学的
- 考研政治资料可以用去年的吗?
- 考研人睡几小时最好?
- 考研备考：怎样减少不必要社交?

吧! 考研旱区水区影响这么大

• 如何判断一所院校难不难考?

浙江工业大学 南京师范大学

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## 考研英语



### 考研英语80分的人，都做了这些事

英语学得好，高分少不了，不少同学英语是短板，一直拿不到高分。今天有一位学霸来分享自己英语80分经验，真的很有用。1、复习重点单词十分重要，词汇达到一定程度，无论是阅读还是做翻译题，都不会有太多阻碍。无 ...

2021/08/29 #备考# #考研英语#

学科攻略

## 单词技巧

### 真题中单词有什么规律？不认识的单词怎么猜？

背单词应该是备考时，持续时间最长的项目了。从开始备考的那一天，一直要持续到考试前的那一刻。可即便如此，到了考试的时候，同学依然会觉得自己准备不足。1、单词难在哪里？比如做题的时候，常常发现很多单词看着 ...

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每日电台 2021.09.05

学姐：失恋之后，我的意外改变



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答题记录

2021年考研英语一试题

年份：2021年 | 总分：100.0分 | 总题数：52

- 一、完形填空 20 题
- 二、阅读理解 20 题
- 三、新题型 5 题
- 四、翻译 5 题
- 五、写作 2 题

重新答题

继续答题

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