

# 2017考研英语暑期速成颠覆学习法

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# 自我介绍

## 个人简介：

新东方原英语教学管理专家，考研，四六级，高考英语颠覆型讲师，儿童成长心理培训专家。“万物理论”教育思想创始人！微博粉丝迅速破万！大学期间就已成为明星教师。独创“万能写作仿写法”“词汇词团记忆法”“阅读逻辑分析法”堪称一绝！曾帮助许多学员完美逆袭考研英语。课后学员成绩突飞猛进，平均提分可达20分，其中不乏考入985，211院校的学员。课程逻辑严谨，深入浅出，语言犀利，直言不讳，多才多艺，诙谐幽默，深受学生喜爱。授课风格：逻辑，通俗，实战！



# 内容提要

1. 考研英语考题介绍.
2. 备考中的学员暑假学习方案.
3. 初次备考的学员暑假学习方案.
4. 暑假考研备考时间规划.



题型	分值	数量
完形填空	10分	20道
阅读理解	40分	20道
新题型	10分	5道
翻译	10分/15分	5道/段落
写作	30分/25分	2篇



# 考研英语核心之核心考点

1.词汇

2.长难句

3.逻辑

4.背景知识



# 背词汇的那些坑

记过不等于记住

记住不等于记清

记清不等于分清

分清不等于在句子中能知道意思

句中知道意思不等于看懂句子&段落

看懂句子&段落不等于会做&做对题目

会做&做对题目不等于时间够用



# 长难句

You have all heard it repeated that men of science work by means of induction (归纳法) and **deduction**, that by the help of these **operations**, they, **in a sort of sense**, manage to **extract from** Nature certain **natural laws**, and that **out of** these, by some special skill of their own, they build up their theories. (1993年 翻译)





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你们都多次听说过，科学家是用归纳法和演绎法工作的，他们用这些方法，在某种意义上说，力求从自然界找出某些自然规律，然后他们根据这些规律，用自己的某种非同一般的本领，建立起他们的理论。





# 逻辑

Anyway, the townsfolk 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. (2006年阅读)

29. 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



# 背景知识

The US\$3-million Fundamental physics prize is indeed an interesting experiment, as Alexander Polyakov said when he accepted this year's award in March. And it is far from the only one of its type. As a News Feature article in Nature discusses, a string of lucrative awards for researchers have joined the Nobel Prizes in recent years. **Many, like the Fundamental Physics Prize, are funded from the telephone-number-sized bank accounts of Internet entrepreneurs.** These benefactors have succeeded in their chosen fields, they say, and they want to use their wealth to draw attention to those who have succeeded in science.



# 备考中的学员暑期方案

- ①限时做阅读（包括新题型与完型），以训练做题思路及解题技巧为主。（2003-2011真题）
- ②广泛读作文，以观察高分作文的逻辑及收集写作素材为主。
- ③逐步练翻译，以提高中文排列逻辑及翻译技巧为主。



In 1784, five years before he became president of the United States, George Washington, 52, was nearly toothless. So he hired a dentist to transplant nine teeth into his jaw – having extracted them from the mouths of his slaves.

That's a far different image from the cherry-tree-chopping George most people remember from their history books. But recently, many historians have begun to focus on the roles slavery played in the lives of the founding generation. They have been spurred in part by DNA evidence made available in 1998, which almost certainly proved Thomas Jefferson had fathered at least one child with his slave Sally Hemings. And only over the past 30 years have scholars examined history from the bottom up. Works of several historians reveal the moral compromises made by the nation's early leaders and the fragile nature of the country's infancy. More significantly, they argue that many of the Founding Fathers knew slavery was wrong – and yet most did little to fight it.

36. George Washington's dental surgery is mentioned to

- [A] show the primitive medical practice in the past.
- [B] demonstrate the cruelty of slavery in his days.
- [C] stress the role of slaves in the U.S. history.
- [D] reveal some unknown aspect of his life.





Do you remember all those years when scientists argued that smoking would kill us but the doubters insisted that we didn't know for sure? That the evidence was inconclusive, the science uncertain? That the antismoking lobby was out to destroy our way of life and the government should stay out of the way? Lots of Americans bought that nonsense, and over three decades, some 10 million smokers went to early graves.

An argument made by supporters of smoking was that \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] there was no scientific evidence of the correlation between smoking and death
- [B] the number of early deaths of smokers in the past decades was insignificant
- [C] people had the freedom to choose their own way of life
- [D] antismoking people were usually talking nonsense



# 考研英语阅读精选分享

2002年 text 4





① The Supreme Court's decisions on physician-assisted suicide carry important implications for how medicine seeks to relieve dying patients of pain and suffering.

② Although it ruled that there is no constitutional right to physician-assisted suicide, the Court in effect supported the medical principle of —double effect , a centuries-old moral principle holding that an action having two effects—a good one that is intended and a harmful one that is foreseen—is permissible if the actor intends only the good effect.

③ Doctors have used that principle in recent years to justify using high doses of morphine to control terminally ill patients' pain, even though increasing dosages will eventually kill the patient.

④ Nancy Dubler, director of Montefiore Medical Center, contends that the principle will shield doctors who —until now have very, very strongly insisted that they could not give patients sufficient medication to control their pain if that might hasten death.

⑤ George Annas, chair of the health law department at Boston University, maintains that, as long as a doctor prescribes a drug for a legitimate medical purpose, the doctor has done nothing illegal even if the patient uses the drug to hasten death. "It's like surgery," he says. We don't call those deaths homicides because the doctors didn't intend to kill their patients, although they risked their death. If you're a physician, you can risk your patient's suicide as long as you don't intend their suicide.

⑥ On another level, many in the medical community acknowledge that the assisted-suicide debate has been fueled in part by the despair of patients for whom modern medicine has prolonged the physical agony of dying.







⑦ Just three weeks before the Court's ruling on physician-assisted suicide, the National Academy of Science (NAS) released a two-volume report, *Approaching Death: Improving Care at the End of Life*. It identifies the undertreatment of pain and the aggressive use of ineffectual and forced medical procedures that may prolong and even dishonor the period of dying as the twin problems of end-of-life care.

⑧ The profession is taking steps to require young doctors to train in hospices, to test knowledge of aggressive pain management therapies, to develop a Medicare billing code for hospital-based care, and to develop new standards for assessing and treating pain at the end of life.

⑨ Annas says lawyers can play a key role in insisting that these well-meaning medical initiatives translate into better care. "Large numbers of physicians seem unconcerned with the pain their patients are needlessly and predictably suffering," to the extent that it constitutes "systematic patient abuse". He says medical licensing boards "must make it clear... that painful deaths are presumptively ones that are incompetently managed and should result in license suspension"





56. From the first three paragraphs, we learn that\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] doctors used to increase drug dosages to control their patients' pain.

[B] it is still illegal for doctors to help the dying end their lives

[C] the Supreme Court strongly opposes physician-assisted suicide

[D] patients have no constitutional right to commit suicide

从前三段中，我们可以得知\_\_\_\_\_

[A]医生过去常通过增加药量来减轻病人的痛苦

[B]医生帮助病危者结束生命仍然是违法的

[C]最高法院强烈反对医生协助自杀

[D]宪法没有赋予病人自杀的权力

**[解题思路]**该题可以结合前三段的具体信息进行对照分析。第二段（单句）前半句说，目前宪法还没有明确医生协助自杀的权利，也就是说医生协助自杀还是一种违法行为。所以选项[B]正确，选项中的 *illegal* 对应文中的 *no constitutional right*。

**[干扰排除]**选项[A]中 *used to*（过去常常,,,）与第三段内容中 *in recent years* 时间不符。该段指出，近年来医生一直用（*have used*）“双重效应”原则来为自己的行为开脱，因为他们使用（*using*）大量吗啡给重病患者止痛，这说明医生仍通过增加药量来减轻病人的痛苦，选项[A]中的 *used to* 是针对该段中 *have used*、*using* 设置的干扰。第二段前半句谈到，医生协助自杀没有宪法依据，但是接着说，法院实际上对这种“双重效应”的医疗原则是支持的，所以不能说“最高法院强烈反对医生协助自杀”，故选项[C]错误。原文只是说医生协助病人自杀不符合宪法，但并没有提及病人是否有宪法赋予的自杀的权利，故选项[D]不准确。





57. Which of the following statements is true according to the text?

[A] Doctors will be held guilty if they risk their patients' death.

[B] Modern medicine has assisted terminally ill patients in painless recovery.

[C] The Court ruled that high-dosage pain-relieving medication can be prescribed.

[D] A doctor's medication is no longer justified by his intentions.

根据文章的内容，下列哪一项陈述是正确的？

[A] 如果医生冒着让病人死亡的风险他们将被认为有罪

[B] 现代医学已帮助危重病人进行无痛康复。

[C] 法院判决，可以开大剂量的止痛药。

[D] 医生开药是否合法不再取决于他的意图。

**[解题思路]**文中第二段提到，最高法院实际上是支持“双重效应”原则，即只要出于良好的意图，即使出现坏的结果也是可以接受的。接着第三段举例说，医生正是使用这一原则才对危重病人使用了大量的吗啡镇痛。由此可以推出，最高法院支持大剂量镇痛剂的使用，故选项[C] 正确。

**[干扰排除]**第二段谈到最高法院支持“双重效应”原则，接着第三段举例说，尽管大剂量的吗啡最终会导致病人死亡，但基于“双重效应”原则，医生还是对危重病人使用了大量的吗啡镇痛。可见，如果动机是好的，即使会危害病人的生命，根据“双重效应”原则，医生也是无罪的，故选项[A]错误。同理，这也说明医生的动机（为病人镇痛）成为他用药的理由，即医生用药的意图好坏决定他们的行为是否合法，所以选项[D]错误。文中第六代医学延长了病人临终时肉体上的痛苦（prolonged the physical agony of dying），而非“帮助病人进行无痛康复”，故排除选项[B]。





58. According to the NAS's report, one of the problems in end-of-life care is\_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] prolonged medical procedures      [B] inadequate treatment of pain  
[C] systematic drug abuse      [D] insufficient hospital care

根据 NAS 的报告可知， 临终护理存在的问题之一是\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A]延长了医疗过程      [B]对痛苦的治疗不够  
[C]蓄意滥用药物      [D]医院护理不够

**[解题思路]**该题关键词是 NAS 和 end-of-life， 答案源于文中第七段。该段句②指出， NAS 的报告说明了临终护理存在两大问题： 一是对病痛的处理不够（the undertreatment of pain）； 二是大胆使用无效及强制性的医疗手段来延长病人的死亡时间， 甚至让病人死得不体面。选项[B] inadequate treatment of pain 和文中的 the undertreatment of pain 意思相同， 所以选项[B]是临终护理存在的问题之一。

**[干扰排除]**由第七段句②可知， 医疗手段是无效和强制性的而非 prolonged medical procedures， 故排除选项[A]。要排除选项[C]， 就得正确理解文中 ineffectual and forced medical procedures， 此处指的是不能将病人治好却又强制病人必须接受的医疗手段， 这些医疗措施只能延长病人临死的痛苦。但不能由此就推断出医生蓄意滥用药物， 尤其是“蓄意”无从谈起， 文中的确在末段句②出现了 systematic patient abuse， 但这里是指医生蓄意虐待病人， 故选项[C]错误。选项[D]意义过宽， 文中提到的两个问题是， 对减轻痛苦做得不够以及坚持无效的、 强制性的医疗手段， 此处所指的第一个问题是 the undertreatment of pain（对病人病痛的减轻处理不力）， 而不是“医院护理不够”（insufficient hospital care）， 所以错误。







59. Which of the following best defines the word —aggressive ( line 4, paragraph 7 )?

- [A] Bold                      [B] Harmful  
[C] Careless                [D] Desperate.

下列哪一项最恰当地解释了单词aggressive（第七段第三行）的意思？

- [A]大胆的                      [B]有害的  
[C]粗心的                      [D]绝望的

**[解题思路]**做语义理解题的关键是分析上下文，猜测该词在该句中的词义。**aggressive** 在文中是用来限定描述（对无效的并具强制性的医疗手段的）“使用”这一行为的。**aggressive**用于褒义时意思是“强有力的；坚持己见的”，用于贬义时指“攻击性的；不顾后果的”。根据文意，这种医疗手段的 **aggressive use** 造成了不良后果：延长了病人的死亡时间，甚至让病人死得不体面，由此推断，此处应取 **aggressive** 的贬义。比较四个选项，只有选项[A]**Bold**（大胆的；冒失的）能同义替换文中的 **aggressive**，修饰 **use**，故选项[A] 正确。

**[干扰排除]**选项[B]有害的、[C]粗心的、[D]绝望的均与 **aggressive** 本意“攻击性的；不顾后果的”相差太远，不能替换。注意，本题目得分率很低，很多考生都错选了选项[B]和[C]，因为考生觉得将这两词代入文中，也能与 **use** 构成合理搭配，即 **harmful use** 和 **careless use**，但是却忽略了 **harmful** 和 **careless** 本身的含义和 **aggressive** 相差甚远，根本无法最恰当地解释（**best defines**）单词 **aggressive** 在文中的意思。





60. George Annas would probably agree that doctors should be punished if they\_\_\_\_\_.  
 [A] manage their patients incompetently [B] give patients more medicine than needed  
 [C] reduce drug dosages for their patients [D] prolong the needless suffering of the patients

乔治·安纳斯或许认为医生应该受到惩罚，如果他们\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A]对病人治疗不力
- [B]对病人超量用药
- [C]减少病人的用药剂量
- [D]延长病人不必要的痛苦

**[解题思路]**根据题目中的关键词 **George Annas**，可定位至文章第五段和最后一段。第五段提及 **Annas** 的观点：出于合理的医疗目的，医生开药即使加速病人死亡也不应受到法律惩处。最后一段句②中，**Annas** 指出许多医生对于病人遭受不必要的、可预见的痛苦无动于衷。句③指出，如果病人痛苦的死亡（**painful deaths**）可以认定是治疗不当造成的后果，应当吊销医生的行医执照。可以看出，**Annas** 认为不应该让病人承受临终前不必要的痛苦，故选项[D] 正确。

**[干扰排除]**选项[A]是针对末段末句“...painful deaths...are incompetently managed...”设置的干扰项，请注意，这里的 **incompetently managed** 修饰的是 **painful deaths**，指的是导致痛苦死亡的不当治疗行为，而选项[A]“对病人治疗不当”，明显意义宽泛了很多，治疗不当分很多种，且有轻有重，而文中只是说导致病人痛苦死亡的不当治疗行为，在 **Annas** 看来，应当吊销当事医生的执照，所以选项[A] 错误。第五段句①**Annas** 指出只要医生开药是为了正当的医疗目的，就没有违法，所以也可推出，只要为了合法的医疗目的，药量多少的问题并不会使医生受到惩罚，故选项[B]和选项[C]错误。





# 全文译文

①最高法院关于医生协助病人自杀问题做出的裁决，对于医学界如何减轻垂死病人的痛苦与折磨具有重要意义。

②虽然裁决规定，宪法没有赋予医生协助病人自杀的权力，但最高法院实际上还是支持“双重效应”的医学原则的。这个延续了数百年的道德原则认为：当某个行为可能出现两种结果时——一个是希望达到的好的结果，另一个是可以预见到的坏的结果——如果行为的执行者期待的只是好的结果，那么这个行为是被允许的。

③近年来，医生们一直在借用该原则来证明，使用大剂量的吗啡控制晚期病人的病痛是合情理的，哪怕加大剂量可能最终会导致病人死亡。

④蒙特非奥尔医疗中心主任南希·道布勒认为，这一原则将庇护那些医生——他们“直到现在还坚定地认为，如果加大剂量可能会加速病人死亡，他们总不能给病人足够的药物来控制他们的痛苦。”

⑤波士顿大学健康法系主任乔治·安纳斯则声称，只要医生开药具有正当的医疗目的，即使病人因服用该药加速死亡，医生的行为也并没有违法。他说：“这就像外科手术，我们不认为那些死亡是谋杀，因为医生并没有故意杀死病人，尽管他们确实让病人冒着可能死亡的危险。如果你是一名医生，只要你没有让病人自杀的意图，你就可以冒着让他们可能自杀的风险去实施某种医疗方案。”

⑥另一方面，许多医学界的人承认，协助病人自杀的争论之所以升温，部分原因是病人的绝望情绪。对他们来说，现代医学只是延长了他们弥留之际肉体上的苦痛。

⑦就在最高法院对医生协助病人自杀的行为做出裁决的三周前，国家科学院（NAS）发表了一份两卷的报告——《走近死亡：改善临终关怀》。该报告认为临终护理方面存在两大问题：对于减轻病人的病痛处理不够；不顾后果地使用无效的并且强制性的医疗手段来延长病人的死亡时间，甚至使病人的死亡过程蒙受屈辱。

⑧医学界正采取措施让年轻的医生在晚期病人疗养所接受培训，检验各种大胆的镇痛疗法方面的知识，为医院所提供的临终关怀制定医疗收费标准，同时也为评估和处理病人弥留之际的病痛建立新的标准。

⑨安纳斯说，在坚持让这些善意的医疗动机转化为更好的护理的问题上，律师能够发挥关键的作用。“许多医生似乎对病人遭受不必要的、可以预见的痛苦漠不关心”，其严重程度已经构成“蓄意虐待病人”。他说，行医执照颁发委员会“必须明确表明，病人痛苦的死亡可以推定为由于医生治疗不力造成的，应该吊销其行医执照。”





# 初次备考的学员暑期方案

- ①精读文章：以提高词汇、长难句、逻辑、背景知识及训练解题思路为主。（2000-2011真题）
- ②输出文章：以收集写作素材为主。
- ③限时刷真题：各个模块逐步击破（2003-2011）



It is generally recognized, however, that the introduction of the computer in the early 20th century, followed by the invention of the integrated circuit during the 1960s, radically changed the process, although its impact on the media was not immediately apparent. (2002 完型)

然而，人们普遍认为，20 世纪初计算机的出现以及随后 60 年代集成电路的发明从根本上改变了这一进程，尽管它对媒体的影响并不是立竿见影的。



It is generally **recognized**, however, that the introduction of the computer in the early 20th century, **followed by** the invention of the integrated circuit during the 1960s, **radically** changed the process, although its impact on the media was not immediately apparent. (2002 完型)

It is generally **recognized**, however, that the introduction of the computer in the early 20th century, **followed by** the invention of the smart cellphones, **radically** has changed our thinking and the way of living. (科技角度)





## 2001阅读第一篇精读笔记

### 第一段

①Specialisation can be seen as a response to the problem of an increasing accumulation of scientific knowledge. ②By splitting up the subject matter into smaller units, one man could continue to handle the information and use it as the basis for further research. ③But specialisation was only one of a series of related developments in science affecting the process of communication. ④Another was the growing professionalisation of scientific activity.

Specialisation

n.专业化

split

v.使分开

unit

n.单元;单位

handle

v.处理;操作

professionalisation

n.职业化

subject matter

a response to the problem

an increasing accumulation of

split up A into B

题目;论题;题材

这个问题的应对之策

不断累积的

把A分割成B

①可以将专业化视为对科学知识不断积累的一种反应。②通过将一门学科细化成更小的单位，人们就能继续运用这些知识，并把它作为进一步研究的基础。③但是，专业化只是科学领域里影响交流过程的一系列相关进展中的一个方面，另一方面是科研活动的日益职业化。





## 2001阅读第一篇精读笔记

### 第二段

① No clear-cut distinction can be drawn between professionals and amateurs in science: exceptions can be found to any rule. ② Nevertheless, the word —amateur does carry a connotation that the person concerned is not fully integrated into the scientific community and, in particular, may not fully share its values. ③ The growth of specialisation in the nineteenth century, with its consequent requirement of a longer, more complex training, implied greater problems for amateur participation in science. ④ The trend was naturally most obvious in those areas of science based especially on a mathematical or laboratory training, and can be illustrated in terms of the development of geology in the United Kingdom.

clear-cut  
distinction  
amateur  
exception  
Nevertheless  
connotation  
integrate  
complex

a. 明确的; 明显的  
n. 区别; 卓越; 荣誉  
n. 业余人士  
n. 例外  
adv. 然而 conj. 但是  
n. 含义  
v. 使一体化  
a. 复杂的

imply  
illustrate  
draw distinction between...  
carry a connotation that  
consequent requirement  
participation in  
base on  
in terms of

v. 暗含, 暗示  
v. 阐明; 说明; 例证  
在...作出区分  
具有...含义  
随之而来的要求  
参与...  
基于...  
在...方面, 就...而言

① 在科学领域里, 专业人员和非专业人员之间没有明确的区分标准: 任何规则都可能出现例外。② 然而, “非专业人员”这个词的确带有这样的含义, 即指此人没有完全融入科学界, 尤其是他可能并不完全认同该领域的价值观。③ 19 世纪专业化的发展以及随之而来的对于延长培训时间和加大培训难度的要求, 都意味着非专业人员参与科研活动将面临更多的问题。④ 这一趋势在那些以数学或实验室训练为基础的科学领域里自然表现得最为明显, 英国地质学的发展就反映了这一趋势。





## 2001阅读第一篇精读笔记

### 第三段（前半部分）

① A comparison of British geological publications over the last century and a half reveals not simply an increasing emphasis on the primacy of research, but also a changing definition of what constitutes an acceptable research paper. ② Thus, in the nineteenth century, local geological studies represented worthwhile research in their own right; but, in the twentieth century, local studies have increasingly become acceptable to professionals only if they incorporate, and reflect on, the wider geological picture. ③ Amateurs, on the other hand, have continued to pursue local studies in the old way.

comparison	n. 比较	represent	v. 代表, 表现, 象征
publication	n. 出版物, 发表	pursue	v. 追求
reveal	v. 揭露; 展现	incorporate	v. 包含, 合并
primacy	n. 首要, 至高无上	emphasis on	强调...
definition	n. 定义; 解释	only if	只有在...条件下
constitute	v. 构成, 组成	reflect on	反应...

① 只要比较一下过去的一个半世纪里的英国地质学刊物就会发现，不仅仅是研究的首要地位越来越受到强调，而且科研文章的发表标准也在发生改变。② 因此，在 19 世纪，地方性地质学研究本身就代表了有价值的研究，而到了 20 世纪，地方性的地质学研究只有涵盖并反映了更广泛的地质学问题，才会逐渐为专业人员所接受。③ 另一方面，非专业人员依旧以传统的方式从事着地方性研究。





# 2001阅读第一篇精读笔记 第三段（后半部分）

④The overall result has been to make entrance to professional geological journals harder for amateurs, a result that has been reinforced by the widespread introduction of refereeing, first by national journals in the nineteenth century and then by several local geological journals in the twentieth century.⑤As a logical consequence of this development, separate journals have now appeared aimed mainly towards either professional or amateur readership.⑥A rather similar process of differentiation has led to professional geologists coming together nationally within one or two specific societies, whereas the amateurs have tended either to remain in local societies or to come together nationally in a different way.

journal	n.日报,日记
reinforce	v.加强;巩固
referee	n.裁判 v.审阅,鉴定
readership	n.读者
specific	a.具体的,明确的

differentiation	n.区别;不同
whereas	conj.然而
overall result	最终结果
make sth harder for sb	使某人做某事更难
a logical consequence	逻辑结果

④最终结果将导致非专业人员更加难于在专业的地质学刊物上发表文章，论文评审制度的广泛应用增加了这一难度，这种评审制度先是在19世纪被国家级刊物采用，接着在20世纪被几家地方的地质学刊物采用。⑤这一发展的必然结果是，现在出现了主要针对专业读者群和非专业读者群的不同期刊。⑥一个极其类似的分化过程使专业地质学者组成了一两个全国性的专业协会，而非专业人员则往往要么留在地方协会，要么以不同的方式组成全国性的协会。





2001阅读第一篇精读笔记  
第四段

① Although the process of professionalisation and specialisation was already well under way in British geology during the nineteenth century, its full consequences were thus delayed until the twentieth century. ② In science generally, however, the nineteenth century must be reckoned as the crucial period for this change in the structure of science.

under way

已经开始;在进行中

delay

v.延迟;耽搁

be well under way

发展良好

reckon

v.看作;认为是

crucial

a.关键的,决定性的

be reckoned as...

被认为是...

① 虽然职业化和专业化过程早在 19 世纪的英国地质学界就已经顺利进行了,但其影响却延迟至 20 世纪才充分显示出来。② 然而,纵观科学领域,19 世纪应被看做科学结构发生改变的关键时期。



# 暑假学习规划表

7:00-8:00 起床、洗漱、吃早饭（务必吃早饭，否则影响学习效率）

8: 10-9:30 读文章（2000-2003考研阅读真题—背词汇，看长难句，理解文章）

9: 40-12: 00 复习专业课一或数学（交替复习，保持学习效率，中间需要休息）

12: 00-14: 00 吃午饭、午休（午饭可以吃一些肉类，午休时间不宜太长）

14: 10-16: 10 复习英语（先复习上午精读文章，再次阅读或者读写作范文，然后进行仿写）

16: 20-19: 20 锻炼、吃晚饭（锻炼方式自己选择，晚饭不宜吃太多，以水果蔬菜为主）

19:30-21:30 复习专业课二（中间一定要休息，不要持续时间太长）

21:40-22:40 总结今日各科知识点（没有干扰，有助于深度理解）

22:40-23:10 放松娱乐（读读微信或微博，看看新闻，放松思维）

23:10-23:30 洗澡、休息（保持7-8个小时睡眠）



# 后续介绍（阅读）

## 六大题型+答案七大出处

①细节题 ②推理题 ③例证题 ④语义题 ⑤态度题 ⑥主旨题

①观点处 ②转折处 ③否定处 ④比较处 ⑤因果处 ⑥代词处

⑦强调处





# 后续介绍（写作）

## 小作文+大作文

### ①考研写作必备句型：

1.主语从句      2.宾语从句      3.定语从句等

### ②考研写作大作文讲解：

1.开头段讲解    2.中间段讲解    3.结束段讲解

### ③考研写作小作文讲解：

1.考研写作万能拿分技巧汇总                      2.考研写作（大小作文）框架汇总



# 后续课程



2017考研英语阅读万能  
**颠覆能力提升法**

主讲人：李云飞



最近直播	直播总次数	听课有效期至
07月11日 19:30-21:30	4	2016-08-05 21:30:00

**课程简介**  
新东方原“颠覆性”“逻辑性”“实战性”名师李云飞，给大家带来“考研英语阅读万能颠覆能力提升法”课程将以考研英语真题为蓝本，分别从六大题型，八大出处开始讲解。目标只有一个！提分！提分！再提分！



2017考研英语写作万能  
**颠覆能力提升法**

主讲人：李云飞



最近直播	直播总次数	听课有效期至
07月13日 19:30-21:30	4	2016-08-07 21:30:00

**课程简介**  
新东方原“颠覆性”“逻辑性”“实战性”名师李云飞，给大家带来“考研英语写作万能颠覆能力提升法”课程将以考研英语真题为蓝本，分别从小作文与大作文的写作框架和写作素材入手讲解。目标只有一个！提分！提分！再提分！





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