

# 2021 军队文职笔试考点集锦

## 《英语》

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## 第一部分 阅读理解

### 考点一：主旨题

#### (一) 题型特征

主旨题一般出现在文章的第一题或最后一题，考察该文的中心思想，主旨大意。

常见问法如下：

What is the passage mainly about?

The main idea of the passage might be ( )?

The best title for this passage is ( )?

#### (二) 解题策略

1. 找首段或尾段，或综合概括各段第一句
2. 找频率较高的词
3. 排除原文中过于细节化的选项
4. 片面绝对的语气不可选，委婉语气可能大

【例】Signs of corporate distress will stoke concerns about the ability of Turkey's banks to withstand a rise in bad debts. The sector were given a major overhaul after a financial crisis in 2000 and 2001 and the banks, but their capital adequacy ratios have been eroded by the falling lira. Low domestic savings rates mean that Turkish banks are heavily reliant on foreign funding. Last week, the rating agency Moody's downgraded 18 banks because of concerns about their ability to refinance.

What does the last paragraph indicate? ( )

- A. Turkish banks will rely on foreign funding rather than domestic savings.
- B. The banking sector in Turkey will finally come through the difficulties.
- C. Turkish banks might face a crisis.
- D. All the rating agencies are pessimistic about Turkish banks.

【答案】C。段落主旨题。根据题目定位文章最后一段，发现选项 B 原文未提及。根据原文 Low domestic savings rates mean that Turkish banks are heavily reliant on foreign funding 可知选项 A 表述前半句符合，但是后半句未提及。选项 D 表达当中的 All 太绝对，可优先排除。故本题选 C。

## 考点二：细节题

## (一) 题型特征

细节题考察对文章某一处细节的理解，以及迅速定位的能力。

what、why、when、where、who、how

## (二) 解题策略

## 1. 找关键词。

关键词有两种：一种是显性关键词，如包含大写字母的词/词组(如：人名、地名、时间等)、数字；一种是隐性关键词，主要指句子的主干内容，即句子的主体(即主语)和对象(即宾语)。

## 2. 通过关键词回到原文定位。要注意同义替换，常见为名词、名词词组、形容词等。

## 3. 结合上下语境分析。

## 4. 顺序原则。即出题顺序与行文顺序基本一致。

【例】Gaining green card may involve the black market costs. The green card application process can take a long time, and people often have to eat while waiting for their papers. Many immigrants have resolved this through the acquisition of fake documents. (Note as an attorney, I emphatically do not recommend this. But people do it. A lot.) At their best (and most expensive), fake papers can be quite useful. From taking to immigrants, I have learned that there is a man in a certain Central American capital who, for \$6,000 will get you a U.S. passport with a name and photo of your choosing that will scan as real on border crossing computers. In New York City, \$150-\$200 will get you work documents connected to a real Social Security number. \$75 will get you a color copy on thick paper that looks like a Social Security card as long as you don't look closely enough to see that it is actually a "Social Security" card.

Which of the following statements is true according to the passage?

A. The writer finds fake paper a good solution.

B. Social Security Number is the most expensive.

C. All fake materials are free of any flaw.

D. Fake papers do works quite well sometimes.

【答案】D。选项 A：作者认为假证是很好的解决问题的方式，根据Note as an attorney, I emphatically do not recommend this.可知作者并不推崇假证；选项 B：社保卡是最贵的，根据for \$6,000 will get you a U.S. passport...可知文章提到的数字中只有护照最贵；选项 C：所

有的假证都完美无瑕，表述错误；选项 D：假证有时候很有用，根据 At their best (and most expensive), fake papers can be quite useful. 可知假证有时候确实比较有用。故正确答案是选项 D。

## 第二部分 语法串讲

### 考点三：比较级的特殊用法

(一) as/so + 形容词/副词的原级+ as 的用法

肯定句中用 as+形容词/副词原级+ as，比如：

He is as clever as any other boy in the class.

否定句中用 not as/so+形容词/副词原级+ as (not 也可以由否定含义的词充当)，比如：

He is not as/ so suitable for the job as me /I am.

(二) 有些 as + 形容词/副词+ as 结构，有其固定含义，比如：

as soon as 一... 就... as well as 不仅...

as good as 与...几乎一样好 as/ so far as... 就...来说，至于...

as/ so long as 只要 as much as 差不多，几乎等于....

(三) The + 比较级..., the + 比较级..., 比如：

The more he talked, the less I understood.

### 考点四：If 条件句中的虚拟语气

(一) 对现在的虚拟

从句：did (虚拟语气中 be→were)

主句：would(should, could, might)+do

If I saw him now, I would be very happy.

(二) 对过去的虚拟

从句：had+done;

主句：would(should, could, might)+have+done

If it had not rained yesterday, we would have played football.

(三) 对将来的虚拟

从句: should+do/were to+do/did;

主句: would(should, could, might)+do

If it were to snow/should snow tomorrow, we would cancel the 1000-meter race.

(四) 混合的虚拟语气

从句发生的动作和主句发生的动作, 不在同一个时间范围内发生。

If he were alive now, he might have finished his scientific researches on the bridge building three years ago.

如果他现在还活着, 他可能三年前就完成了他的桥梁建筑科研工作了。

If it had not snowed yesterday, we would be on the way to Shanghai.

要是昨天不下雪的话, 我们现在就应该在去上海的路上了。

【例】( ) we introspect ourselves, the better we will understand ourselves.

A. The more frequent

B. The frequenter

C. The more frequently

D. The frequentlier

【答案】C。此题结构为: the---,the---, 表示: 越..., 越...。句意: “我们自省的越频繁, 我们就会越了解自己。” 题干中填入的是需要修饰动词 introspect, 结合词性特点可知需要用副词。所以正确答案是选项 C。

【例】If you ( ) in such a hurry, you ( ) sugar into the sauce instead of salt.

A. were not, would not put

B. were, would put

C. had been, would have put

D. had not been, would not have put

【答案】D。根据句意, 如果你不那么着急, 就不会错把糖当作盐放进蘸料里面了。我们可以看出, 这里需要使用虚拟语气, 表示对一般过去的假设。从句用 had done, 主句用 would have done。本题中, 主句和分句都需要用否定的语气, 故此题选择 D 项。

## 第三部分 英语国家概况

### 考点五：英国

#### （一）政府

实行内阁制（Cabinet system）。由君主任命在议会中占多数席位的政党领袖出任首相并组阁，向议会负责。现任内阁首相为特雷莎·梅（Theresa May）。她是继撒切尔夫人之后英历史上第二位女首相。

#### （二）行政区划

分为英格兰(England)、苏格兰(Scotland)、威尔士(Wales)、北爱尔兰(Northern Ireland)四部分，对应的首府分别是伦敦 (London)、爱丁堡 (Edinburgh)、卡迪夫 (Cardiff)、贝尔法斯特 (Belfast)。

#### （三）教育

英格兰、威尔士和苏格兰实行 5 至 16 岁义务教育制度，北爱地区实行 4 至 16 岁义务教育制度。义务教育归地方政府主管，高等教育则由中央政府负责。

### 考点六：美国

#### （一）地理

1. 洛基山脉（Rocky mountain）是北美大陆的脊梁（backbone of the North American Continent），被称作是大陆分水岭（Continental Divide）。

2. 密西西比河（The Mississippi River）被称为是“众河之父”（Father of Waters）或“老人河”（Old man River）。

3. 美国最重要的五大湖分别是：苏必利尔湖（Lake Superior）—世界上最大的淡水湖，密歇根湖（Lake Michigan）是唯一完全在美国境内的湖，休伦湖（Lake Huron），伊利湖（Lake Erie），安大略湖（Lake Ontario）。

#### （二）南北战争

1861 年 4 月—1865 年 4 月，美国内战，又称南北战争（civil war）最终北方胜利。1861 年，美国总统亚伯拉罕·林肯公布的（Abraham Lincoln）宣布《解放黑人奴隶宣言》（The Emancipation Proclamation）。此宣言立即解放了部分奴隶，并为最终废除全美奴隶制度预先铺路。

#### (四) 政党

1. 共和党 (Republican Party)：成立于 1854 年。1861 年林肯就任总统，共和党首次执政。“大象”是共和党的党徽。

2. 民主党 (Democratic Party)：1791 年成立，当时称共和党。1794 年改称民主共和党，1828 年改为民主党。“驴子”是民主党的党徽

#### 考点七：加拿大

Ottawa，渥太华有是加拿大的首都，是全国政治、经济、文化和交通中心。Toronto，多伦多是加拿大最大的城市，是安大略省首府，重要的港口和全国金融、商业、工业，文化中心之一。Vancouver，温哥华，为全国第三大城市和工业中心，太平洋沿岸最大的港口城市，国际贸易的重要中转站，世界著名的旅游城市。Montreal，蒙特利尔是加拿大第二大城市和海港，为全国最大的海港和金融，商业、工业中心，北美唯一以讲法语为主的大城市。Quebec，魁北克市是加拿大第一座被发现的城市。

#### 考点八：澳大利亚

澳大利亚土著人 (Aboriginal 或者 Aborigine) 是澳大利亚最早的居民，他们属游牧民族，分散在整个澳大利亚，在欧洲人占领澳大利亚之前，共有 500 多个部落，人数达七十五万之多。

【例】The Emancipation Proclamation to end the plantation slavery in the south of US was issued by ( ).

A. Abraham Lincoln

B. Thomas Paine

C. George Washington

D. Thomas Jefferson.

【答案】A。1861 年，美国总统亚伯拉罕·林肯公布的 (Abraham Lincoln) 宣布《解放黑人奴隶宣言》 (The Emancipation Proclamation)。故正确答案为选项 A。

【例】Who were the natives of Australia before the arrival of the British settlers?

A. The Eskimos.

B. The Maori.



C. The Indians.

D. The Aborigines.

【答案】D。澳洲最早居民为土著人 Aboriginal 或者 Aborigine。Aborigines are members of the tribes that were living in Australia when Europeans arrived there: 澳大利亚土著人是澳大利亚最早的居民，他们属游牧民族，分散在整个澳大利亚，在欧洲人占领澳大利亚之前，共有 500 多个部落，人数达七十五万之多。故正确答案为选项 D。

## 第四部分 英语语言学

### 考点九：语音学

Phoneme (音素, 音位): any one of the set of smallest units of speech in a language that distinguish one word from another. In English, the |s| in sip and the |z| in zip represent two different phonemes. 区分单词的最小语音单位, 如英语 sip 中的 s 和 zip 中的 z 是两个不同的音素。

### 考点十：句法学

Syntax (句法学): study of the internal structures of sentence and the rules for the combination of words.

### 考点十一：语用学

#### (一) Speech act theory (言语行为理论)

1. A locutionary act is the act of uttering words, phrases, clauses. It is the act of conveying literal meaning by means of syntax lexicon and phonology.

2. An illocutionary act is the act of expressing the speaker's intention; it is the act performed in saying something.

3. A perlocutionary act is the act performed by or resulting from saying something; it is the consequence of, or the change brought about the utterance; it is the act performed by saying something.

#### (二) 会话准则

1. Maxim of quality 质量准则：使你的话尽量真实。
2. Maxim of quantity 数量原则：你的话应当包含所需要的信息内容。
3. Maxim of relevance 相关准则：使你的话与话题相关
4. Maxim of manner 方式准则：表达要清晰，避免模糊、歧义。

【例】Speech act theory is an important theory in the ( ) study of language.

- A. semantic
- B. pragmatic
- C. phonetic
- D. morphological

【答案】B。言语行为理论是语言学语用研究中的一个重要理论，所以应该选择 B 项。A 项：语义学；C 项：语音学；D 项：形态学，均不符合题目要求。故正确答案为选项 B。

## 第五部分 英美文学

### 考点十二：英国文学

英国文学的时间跨度长，涉及范围广，下面以表格形式提炼出重点可能考到的作家和代表作品。

William Shakespeare 威廉·莎士比亚	<i>Macbeth</i> <i>Hamlet</i> <i>King Lear</i> <i>Othello</i>	Until about 1608, he wrote mainly tragedies, among them Hamlet, Othello, King Lear, and Macbeth, all considered to be among the finest works in the English language.
Percy Bysshe Shelley 珀西·比希·雪莱	Ode to the West Wind 《西风颂》 To a Skylark 《致云雀》	P B Shelley was one of the major English Romantic poets, who is regarded by some as among the finer lyric and philosophical poets in the English language, and one of the more influential.

<p>Charles Dickens 查尔斯·狄更斯</p>	<p><i>Oliver Twist</i> 《雾都孤儿》</p> <p><i>A Tale of Two Cities</i> 《双城记》</p> <p><i>Great Expectations</i> 《远大前程》</p> <p><i>Hard Times</i> 《艰难时世》</p>	<p>He was an English writer and social critic. He created some of the world's best-known fictional characters and is regarded by many as the greatest novelist of the Victorian era.</p>
<p>Charlotte Brontë 夏洛蒂·勃朗特</p>	<p><i>Jane Eyre</i> 《简·爱》</p>	<p>She was an English novelist and poet, the eldest of the three Brontë sisters who survived into adulthood and whose novels became classics of English literature.</p>
<p>George Bernard Shaw 乔治·萧伯纳</p>	<p><i>Widower' Houses</i> 《鳏夫的房产》</p> <p><i>Pygmalion</i> 《皮格马利翁》</p>	<p>With a range incorporating both contemporary satire and historical allegory, Shaw became the leading dramatist of his generation, and in 1925 was awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature.</p>

考点十三：美国文学

美国文学的涉及范围广，涉及作家较多，下面以表格形式提炼出重点可能考到的作家和代表作品。

<p>Thomas Paine 托马斯·潘恩</p>	<p><i>Common Sense</i> 《常识》</p> <p><i>The American Crisis</i> 《美国危机》</p>	<p>One of the Founding Fathers of the United States, he authored the two most influential pamphlets at the start of the American Revolution and inspired the patriots in 1776 to</p>
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		declare independence from Britain.
Herman Melville 赫尔曼·梅尔维尔	<i>Typee</i> 《泰比》 <i>Moby-Dick</i> 《白鲸》	His writing draws on his experience at sea as a common sailor, exploration of literature and philosophy, and engagement in the contradictions of American society in a period of rapid change.
Walt Whitman 沃尔特·惠特曼	<i>Leaves of Grass</i> 《草叶集》	He was an American poet, essayist, and journalist. A humanist, he was a part of the transition between transcendentalism and realism, incorporating both views in his works. Whitman is among the most influential poets in the American canon, often called the father of free verse.
Mark Twain 马克·吐温	<i>The Gilded Age: A Tale of Today</i> 《镀金时代》 <i>The Adventures of Tom Sawyer</i> 《汤姆·索亚历险记》 <i>The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn</i> 《哈克贝利·费恩历险记》	Samuel Langhorne Clemens, better known by his pen name Mark Twain, was an American writer, humorist, entrepreneur, publisher, and lecturer. Among his novels are <i>The Adventures of Tom Sawyer</i> and its sequel, <i>The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn</i> , the latter often called "The Great American Novel".
Theodore Dreiser 西奥多·德莱塞	<i>Sister Carrie</i> 《嘉莉妹妹》 <i>An American Tragedy</i> 《美国的悲剧》	He was an American novelist and journalist of the naturalist school. His novels often featured main characters who succeeded at their

	<i>The Financier</i> 《金融家》	objectives despite a lack of a firm moral code, and literary situations that more closely resemble studies of nature than tales of choice and agency
Francis Scott Key Fitzgerald F. 司各特·菲茨杰拉德	This Side of Paradise 《人间天堂》  Tender Is the Night 《夜色温柔》  The Great Gatsby 《了不起的盖茨比》  Tales of the Jazz Age 《爵士时代的故事》	He was an American fiction writer, whose works helped to illustrate the flamboyance and excess of the Jazz Age.  Perhaps the most notable member of the “ <b>Lost Generation</b> ” of the 1920s, Fitzgerald is now widely regarded as one of the greatest American writers of the 20th century.
Ernest Miller Hemingway 欧内斯特·海明威	<i>The Sun Also Rises</i> 《太阳照常升起》  <i>A Farewell to Arms</i> 《永别了，武器》  <i>For Whom the Bell Tolls</i> 《丧钟为谁而鸣》  <i>The Old Man and the Sea</i> 《老人与海》	He was an American journalist, novelist, and short-story writer. His economical and understated style—which he termed the <b>iceberg theory</b> —had a strong influence on 20th-century fiction, while his adventurous lifestyle and his public image brought him admiration from later generations. Hemingway won the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1954.

【例】The novel For Whom the Bell Tolls is written by ( ).

- A. Scott Fitzgerald
- B. William Faulkner

C. Eugene O' Neill

D. Ernest Hemingway.

【答案】D。《丧钟为谁而鸣》是海明威的代表作品。所以答案选 D。



