

课程说明

Day1「直播1」GRE阅读方法总结	Day8「直播3」高效提取信息及信息题的解法
Day2「录播」长难句专题	Day9「录播」功能题与信息题综合练习
Day3「录播」单句功能	Day10「录播」题型串讲
Day4「录播」句间关系与句子功能题(上)	Day11「录播」逻辑单题(上)
Day5「直播2」句间关系与句子功能题(下)	Day12「直播4」逻辑单题(下)
Day6「录播」全文结构与主旨题	Day13「录播」词汇题讲解
Day7「录播」功能题与主旨题综合练习	Day14模考
	Day15「直播5」课程总结与模考讲评

GRE阅读考试结构

Section 1

- ☐ 短文章 (120字 2题 4min)
- ☐ 中文章 (180字 3题 6min)
- ☐ 长文章 (450字 4题 8min)
- ☐ 逻辑单题 (100字 1题 2min)

Section 2

- ☐ 3篇短文章
- ☐ 1篇中文章
- ☐ 1道逻辑单题

VQVQU
= H 7 M 13 E

150 50%
155 60%
160 70%

8 min 充分分析文章
快速解题

Sample Passage

Extraordinary creative activity has been characterized as revolutionary, flying in the face of what is established and producing not what is acceptable but what will become accepted. According to this formulation, highly creative activity transcends the limits of an existing form and establishes a new principle of organization. However, the idea that extraordinary creativity transcends established limits is misleading when it is applied to the arts, even though it may be valid for the sciences. Differences between highly creative art and highly creative science arise in part from a difference in their goals. For the sciences, a new theory is the goal and end result of the creative act. Innovative science produces new propositions in terms of which diverse phenomena can be related to one another in more coherent ways. Such phenomena as a brilliant diamond or a nesting bird are relegated to the role of data, serving as the means for formulating or testing a new theory. The goal of highly creative art is very different: the phenomenon itself becomes the direct product of the creative act. Shakespeare's *Hamlet* is not a tract about the behavior of indecisive princes or the uses of political power; nor is Picasso's painting *Guernica* primarily a propositional statement about the Spanish Civil War or the evils of fascism. What highly creative artistic activity produces is not a new generalization that transcends established limits, but rather an aesthetic particular. Aesthetic particulars produced by the highly creative artist extend or exploit, in an innovative way, the limits of an existing form, rather than transcend that form.

This is not to deny that a highly creative artist sometimes establishes a new principle of organization in the history of an artistic field: the composer Monteverdi, who created music of the highest aesthetic value, comes to mind. More generally, however, whether or not a composition establishes a new principle in the history of music has little bearing on its aesthetic worth. Because they embody a new principle of organization, some musical works, such as the operas of the *Florentine Camerata*, are of signal historical importance, but few listeners or musicologists would include these among the great works of music. On the other hand, Mozart's *The Marriage of Figaro* is surely among the masterpieces of music even though its modest innovations are confined to extending existing means. It has been said of Beethoven that he toppled the rules and freed music from the stifling confines of convention. But a close study of his compositions reveals that Beethoven overturned no fundamental rules. Rather, he was an incomparable strategist who exploited limits—the rules, forms, and conventions that he inherited from predecessors such as Haydn and Mozart, Handel and Bach—in strikingly original ways.

- 被认为是革命性的 视角
- 引用观点, 后文的靶子
- 旧信息, 读代号 = revolutionary
- ① transcend = revolutionary establish
- ② 转折引用观点, = 反转
- 逻辑相关信息 misleading 加强功能 even though 让步 valid (部分转折, 作者观点)
- 科学 → theory
- 艺术 → phenomena
- 旧 → 艺术的例子
- not a tract (theory)
- 让步 有一些 artist 是 rev
- 然而 革命性的尝试 不受欢迎
- 引用观点 → 革
- 表顺承前文观点
- rather ≠ rather than
- instead ≠ instead of
- 同 反

"创一革"
trans

↑ 作: A ≠ S
不革 ↑ 革
goal ≠
Pheno theory
particular propo
exploit tract
general

rev art eg Mon

↑ new ≠ worth eg Fc

"A-革 eg B"
↑ 作: B-不革

- The author considers a new theory that coherently relates diverse phenomena to one another to be the goal Science + revolutionary
- A. basis for reaffirming a well-established scientific formulation
- B. byproduct of an aesthetic experience
- C. tool used by a scientist to discover a new particular
- D. synthesis underlying a great work of art
- E. result of highly creative scientific activity

- The author implies that Beethoven's music was strikingly original because Beethoven
 - strove to outdo his predecessors by becoming the first composer to exploit limits
 - fundamentally changed the musical forms of his predecessors by adopting a richly inventive strategy
 - embellished and interwove the melodies of several of the great composers who preceded him
 - manipulated the established conventions of musical composition in a highly innovative fashion
 - attempted to create the illusion of having transcended the musical forms of his predecessors

- The passage supplies information for answering all of the following questions EXCEPT:
 - Has unusual creative activity been characterized as revolutionary?
 - Did Beethoven work within a musical tradition that also included Handel and Bach?
 - Is Mozart's *The Marriage of Figaro* an example of a creative work that transcended limits?
 - Who besides Monteverdi wrote music that the author would consider to embody new principles of organization and to be of high aesthetic value?
 - Does anyone claim that the goal of extraordinary creative activity in the arts differs from that of extraordinary creative activity in the sciences?

- The author implies that an innovative scientific contribution is one that
 - is cited with high frequency in the publications of other scientists
 - is accepted immediately by the scientific community
 - does not relegate particulars to the role of data
 - presents the discovery of a new scientific fact
 - introduces a new valid generalization

题干 ask for what
预判, 带目标做题

85%-90%
句间功能题
主旨题
信息题
小反题

双线阅读法

功能线	信息线*
单句 句间 全文结构 套路较强	
具体功能 让步? 例子? 反例? 拆解有一天课讲	有价值 逻辑相关- 创证功能 实现功能
宏观功能 重不重要	无价值

不建议回去看
GRE 不考过分细节

revolutionary

new theory / rev

找代号