

# CET短篇阅读

## 阅读题规律

1、选择题有几道，就把文章分为几个部分

第一题，对应第一部分，以此类推

至于这个部分是一整段还是几个句子，你就要用定位词去判断

2、文章的重点

你放心，和语文论述类语文一样

在于议论句，大部分情况下也在每段的首尾句

而在这开头和结尾，你要学会根据一些形容词和副词，来判断作者的态度

这个懂的都懂

3、选项的重点在哪里

重点，即题眼

是在修饰句前的那个名词，通常出现在材料的后半部分

也就是说，名词对的上，就能入选

举个例子

A. Not all of them are **symptoms of dementia**.

在这一句里，重点有且仅有symptoms of dementia

Not all of them, 是修饰句，毫无卵用

再举一个例子

A. Our **interaction skills** deteriorate.

重点有且仅有 interaction skills，其他部分卵用没有

#### 4、做题的顺序

第一步，直接读题目，再回去看文章

目的在于初步确定文章主题

第二步，用各题题眼简单确定段落范围

如果你看到第二题有名词定位，那么直接定位到那里

前面的就是第一段的材料，以此类推

这一步对于那些段落很少的文章，就显得很没必要

但是对于那些每段很少的文章

这种时候用下一题帮助定位就显得很有必要

第三步，找到选项中的名词，其他一律掉丢

主要判断3个东西，时态、主语、题眼

当然这一步可以提前或者置后，看题目

第四步，根据材料的其他部分，定位文章的具体内容

主要是专有名词和特有的定位词

### 第五步，找议论句，结合首尾句判断论点

首尾句不一定需要，重点是议论句

中间必有议论句，可能是在某个长难句的一部分

和第二步一样，这一步主要针对的是概述题

### 第六步，简单翻译原文，看能否和选项完美对应

重点在于：主体、时态

接下来才去比对名词，判断程度、因果什么的

关键词对不上但意思有点联系就保留

有更好的就不选这个，没有更好的就选这个

### 第七步，用句子结构与核心论点再比对

一般针对最后一题的概述

用首尾段推核心论点或者直接看尾段推

但如果最后一题是材料题，就显得没有必要了

同第二步、第五步

当然上面这个只是针对大部分题，你要做题去试

有时候先找定位再找议论句更快，有时候先找议论句再找定位更快

有些题用句子结构直接秒了，有些题用核心论点更好

这个得多用题去试试

但是一般前四题到第六步就能解出来，最后一题可能需要用到核心论点或者句子结构

如果是概述题，要你概述某段的东西去选的

那么就是直接456，看情况上7

先看首尾句，再找议论句，接着利用这些句子串起来确定论点

这个是概述题的通法

当然你把段改成整篇文章，其实就是阅读最后一题的通法

下面直接看题

## CET4-2018-6-1-A

Losing your ability to think and remember is pretty scary. We know the risk of dementia (痴呆症) increases with age. But if you have memory slips, you probably needn't worry. There are pretty clear differences between signs of dementia and age-related memory loss.

After age 50, it's quite common to have trouble remembering the names of people, places and things quickly, says Dr. Kirk Daffner of Brigham and Women's Hospital in Boston.

The brain ages just like the rest of the body. Certain parts shrink, especially areas in the brain that are important to learning, memory and planning. Changes in brain cells can affect communication between different regions of the brain. And blood flow can be reduced as blood vessels narrow.

Forgetting the name of an actor in a favorite movie, for example, is nothing to worry about. But if you forget the plot of the movie or don't remember even seeing it, that's far more concerning, Daffner says.

When you forget entire experiences, he says, that's "a red flag that something more serious may be involved." Forgetting how to operate a familiar

object like a microwave oven, or forgetting how to drive to the house of a friend you've visited many times before can also be signs of something going wrong.

But even then, Daffner says, people shouldn't panic. There are many things that can cause confusion and memory loss, including health problems like temporary stoppage of breathing during sleep, high blood pressure, or depression, as well as medications (药物) like antidepressants.

You don't have to figure this out on your own. Daffner suggests going to your doctor to check on medications, health problems and other issues that could be affecting memory. And the best defense against memory loss is to try to prevent it by building up your brain's cognitive (认知的) reserve, Daffner says.

"Read books, go to movies, take on new hobbies or activities that force one to think in novel ways," he says. In other words, keep your brain busy and working. And also get physically active, because exercise is a known brain booster.

你必须先读题目再读文章，先找出五个选项的题眼

46. Why does the **author** say that one needn't be concerned about **memory slips**?

- A. Not all of them are symptoms of dementia.
- B. They occur only among certain groups of people.
- C. Not all of them are related to one's age.
- D. They are quite common among fifty-year-olds.

47. What **happens** as we become **aged** according to the passage?

- A. Our interaction skills deteriorate.
- B. Some parts of our brain stop functioning.
- C. Communication within our brain weakens.
- D. Our whole brain starts shrinking.

48. Which **memory-related symptom** should people take seriously?

- A. Totally forgetting how to do one's daily routines.
- B. Inability to recall details of one's life experiences.
- C. Failure to remember the names of movies or actors.
- D. Occasionally confusing the addresses of one's friends.

49. What **should people do** when **signs of serious memory loss** show up?

- A. Check the brain's cognitive reserve.
- B. Stop medications affecting memory.
- C. Turn to a professional for assistance.
- D. Exercise to improve their well-being.

50.What is **Dr. Daffner's advice** for **combating memory loss**?

- A.Having regular physical and mental checkups.
- B.Taking medicine that helps boost one's brain.
- C.Engaging in known memory repair activities.
- D.Staying active both physically and mentally.

主题是和记忆有关的，什么memory slips， memory-related， memory loss之类的很容易看出来

并且这篇文章一共有8段，所以最好先用后面的题目帮助定位材料

但是吧，我又看到这篇文章每一段基本都很短

如果你要定位的话其实跟把那一段读完了没什么太大区别

所以这里就不用后面的来简单定位了

当然你也可以试着去先用后面几题的定位词先简单定位一下

这个无所谓的，后面一抓一大把

直接看题

46.Why does the **author** say that one needn't be concerned about **memory slips**?

- A.Not all of them are symptoms of dementia.
- B.They occur only among certain groups of people.
- C.Not all of them are related to one's age.
- D.They are quite common among fifty-year-olds.

接下来进行定位， needn't be concerned about **memory slips** 就是定位词

而且四六级的第一问答案一般都会在第一段里，偶尔会在第二段，下面直接定位

Losing your ability to think and remember is pretty scary. We know the risk of dementia (痴呆症) increases with age. **But if you have memory slips, you probably needn't worry.** There are pretty clear differences between signs of dementia and age-related memory loss.

After age 50, it's quite common to have trouble remembering the names of people, places and things quickly, says Dr. Kirk Daffner of Brigham and Women's Hospital in Boston.

直接定位到原文，一般答案就在这句话的前后，注意这个地方出现 but

一般重点在but之后，但是but前也必须看一下，因为有些题他后面说的很隐晦，需要用前面的东西做补充

第一段：

but前：痴呆症风险随年纪变大而增加

but后：这个东西和痴呆症的特征、与年纪相关的失忆有很大不同

第二段：

50岁后由各种记忆问题很正常

接下来直接看选项

A. Not all of them are symptoms of dementia. // 不全是

痴呆症的特征

B. They occur only among certain groups of people. // 只在特

定人群出现

C. Not all of them are related to one's age. // 不全都

跟年龄有关

D. They are quite common among fifty-year-olds. // 在50岁

的人群里很普遍

原文说的是和年龄有关的有不同，C说的是不全和年龄有关，排除C，保留A

B选项属于是无中生有，排除

D选项是主体搞错了，题目说的是 memory slips，D说的主题是各种记忆问题，排除

所以选 A

这里面有一个还涉及到一个很重要的原则就是

这题为什么选A，主要并不是因为A对，而是因为BCD都错

这个逻辑和单纯的对错不一样，因为在一些比较难的题里，会有ABCD都对，但程度不一定的区别

根据

47.What **happens** as we become **aged** according to the passage?

- A.Our interaction skills deteriorate.
- B.Some parts of our brain stop functioning.
- C.Communication within our brain weakens.
- D.Our whole brain starts shrinking.

定位第三段，因为一二段已经用过了，所以不会再用

The **brain** ages just like the rest of the body. **Certain parts shrink**, especially areas in the brain that are important to learning, memory and planning. Changes in brain cells can affect **communication** between different regions of the brain. And blood flow can be reduced as blood vessels narrow.

当你发现这一段讲的很笼统的时候，可以先从选项入手



A.Our interaction skills deteriorate.	// interaction skills
B.Some parts of our brain stop functioning.	// brain
C.Communication within our brain weakens.	// communicaton
D.Our whole brain starts shrinking.	// whole brain

接下来回到第三段

没有interaction skills 排除A, B选项的stop function无法对应到原文

这时候只有CD能入选

D选项说的是 whole brain, 材料说的时候 certain parts, 有夸大的嫌疑

但是这时候还不能判D死刑, 还要看C是不是比D更离谱

Changes in brain cells can affect **communication** between different regions of the brain.

这句话其实并没有直接告诉你沟通能力会变弱, 只是说会有影响所以单纯看这句话还是有不少嫌疑的

这种时候需要你分析一个句子结构, 简单点说就是和前后句子之间是什么关系

句子结构主要就几种: 并列, 递进, 转折, 过渡, 呼应, 总结

前面说脑子萎缩, 接着说脑子的变化会影响沟通

很明显是一个递进的关系, 脑子不好, 并且这种脑子的变化会影响沟通, 所以沟通也不好

选C

48.Which **memory-related symptom** should people take seriously?

- A.Totally forgetting how to do one's daily routines.
- B.Inability to recall details of one's life experiences.
- C.Failure to remember the names of movies or actors.
- D.Occasionally confusing the addresses of one's friends.

定位到文章第四五段，因为两段都很短而且第六段有个But，所以大概率是另一个问题的材料

Forgetting the **name** of an actor in a favorite movie, for example, is nothing to worry about. But if you forget the plot of the movie or don't remember even seeing it, that's far more concerning, Daffner says.

When you forget entire **experiences**, he says, that's "a red flag that something more serious may be involved." Forgetting how to **operate a familiar object like a microwave oven**, or forgetting how to drive to **the house of a friend you've visited** many times before can also be signs of something going wrong.

题眼说的是这种症状，所以可以先分析一下选项，和理科那种“下列哪个选项是正确的”一个解法

```
A.Totally forgetting how to do one's daily routines.      //
daily routines
B.Inability to recall details of one's life experiences.    //
detail of life experience
C.Failure to remember the names of movies or actors.      //
names
D.Occasionally confusing the addresses of one's friends.   //
addresses
```

接下来和上一题一样的解法

C选项说的是 nothing to worry about，排除

接下来ABD选项里面

B选项是details of life experiences，而非原文说的entire experiences，排除

接下来AD选项都有出现，所以很明显是程度上的问题

A.Totally forgetting how to do one's daily routines.

D.Occasionally confusing the addresses of one's friends.

原文是entire, 完全的, A说的是totally, D说的是occasionally

选A

49.What **should people do** when **signs of serious memory loss** show up?

A.Check the brain's cognitive reserve.

B.Stop medications affecting memory.

C.Turn to a professional for assistance.

D.Exercise to improve their well-being.

直接往下定位

But even then, Daffner says, people shouldn't panic. There are many things that can cause confusion and memory loss, including health problems like temporary stoppage of breathing during sleep, high blood pressure, or depression, as well as medications (药物) like antidepressants.

You don't have to figure this out on your own. Daffner suggests going to your doctor to check on medications, health problems and other issues that could be affecting memory. And the best defense against memory loss is to try to prevent it by building up your brain's cognitive (认知的) reserve, Daffner says.

答案会在哪里, 你放心, 肯定在后面

你见多了就明白了, 我随便给你找一个翻译腔的句子:

但是他从沙发上跳了起来“说实话, 根据我内心的想法”, 他吐了一口烟圈, “你是个傻逼”

重点，当然是“你是傻逼”

这叫语言习惯，外国人这种长难句都是这么神经病，直接跳到最后段落也是同理

题目问的是怎么做，第一段上来就提一个观点，后面在解释这个观点，接着第二段才是怎么做

第二段让你失忆了就去医生那里检查，最好的防护方式就是building up your brain's cognitive reserve

题目问的是当memory loss show up应该怎么做，而不是prevent

选C

50.What is **Dr. Daffner's advice** for **combating memory loss**?

- A.Having regular physical and mental checkups.
- B.Taking medicine that helps boost one's brain.
- C.Engaging in known memory repair activities.
- D.Staying active both physically and mentally.

是什么，怎么做

没有之前怎么预防

有了怎么办

这两问的逻辑很清晰，所以你其实是可以直接排除一些选项的

- |   |             |
|---|-------------|
| A.Having regular physical and mental checkups.  | // checkup  |
| 是预防的措施, 排除                                      |             |
| B.Taking medicine that helps boost one's brain. | // medicine |
| C.Engaging in known memory repair activities.   | // memory   |
| repair activities                               |             |
| D.Staying active both physically and mentally.  | // active   |
| both physically and mentally                    |             |

这里面我倾向于CD, B虽然对但是吃药并不太算得上是一个建议

更算一个处理方式, 建议一般是一些多参加活动、多看书、多跳舞上这种笼统的东西

"Read books, go to movies, take on new hobbies or activities that force one to think in novel ways," he says. In other words, keep your brain busy and working. And also get physically active, because exercise is a known brain booster.

看到activities force think和physically, 直接选D

C的repair夸大了这俩的作用, 原文只说是 brain booster, 不知道能不能repair

## CET4-2018-6-1-B

A letter written by Charles Darwin in 1875 has been returned to the Smithsonian Institution *Archives* (档案馆) by the FBI after being stolen twice.

"We realized in the mid-1970s that it was missing," says Effie Kapsalis, head of the Smithsonian Institution Archives. "It was noted as missing and likely taken by an *intern* (实习生), from what the FBI is telling us. Word got out that it was missing when someone asked to see the letter for research purposes," and the intern put the letter back. "The intern likely took the letter again once nobody was watching it."

Decades passed. Finally, the FBI received a tip that the stolen document was located very close to Washington, D.C. Their art crime team recovered the letter but were unable to press charges because the time of limitations had ended. The FBI worked closely with the Archives to determine that the letter was both authentic and

definitely Smithsonian's property.

The letter was written by Darwin to thank an American geologist, Dr. Ferdinand Vandeveer Hayden, for sending him copies of his research into the geology of the region that would become Yellowstone National Park.

The letter is in fairly good condition, in spite of being out of the care of trained museum staff for so long. "It was luckily in good shape," says Kapsalis, "and we just have to do some minor things in order to be able to unfold it. It has some glue on it that has colored it slightly, but nothing that will prevent us from using it. After it is repaired, we will take digital photos of it and that will be available online. One of our goals is to get items of high research value or interest to the public online."

"It would now be difficult for an intern, visitor or a thief to steal a document like this. "Archiving practices have changed greatly since the 1970s," says Kapsalis, "and we keep our high value documents in a safe that I don't even have access to."

51.What happened to **Darwin's letter** in the 1970s?

- A.It was recovered by the FBI.
- B.It was stolen more than once.
- C.It was put in the archives for research purposes.
- D.It was purchased by the Smithsonian Archives.

52.What did the **FBI do** after the **recovery of the letter**?

- A.They proved its authenticity.
- B.They kept it in a special safe.
- C.They arrested the suspect immediately.
- D.They pressed criminal charges in vain.

53.**What** is **Darwin's letter** about?

- A.The evolution of Yellowstone National Park.

- B.His cooperation with an American geologist.
- C.Some geological evidence supporting his theory.
- D.His acknowledgement of help from a professional.

54.What will the Smithsonian Institution Archives **do with the letter** according to Kapsalis?

- A.Reserve it for research purposes only.
- B.Turn it into an object of high interest.
- C.Keep it a permanent secret.
- D.Make it available online.

55.What has the past half century **witnessed** according to Kapsalis?

- A.Growing interest in rare art objects.
- B.Radical changes in archiving practices.
- C.Recovery of various missing documents.
- D.Increases in the value of museum exhibits.

主题是信，recovery说明应该是丢过，又被找回了

同样有很多段，这里简单定位

第三题的人名第一次出现在第四段，说明123段是一二题的材料

并且第二题必有第3段作为材料，所以只是不确定第二段

后面剩下2段，你看到四五题都提到那个K什么的人

五六段也都有出现这个K什么鬼的，最后一题也不是概述题

所以第五段对应第4题，最后一段对应第5题

这时候你又看到第一题材料很短，只有一句话，所以大概率是需要第二段补充的

所以初步判断：

第一题：1, 2

第二题：3

第三题：4

第四题：5

第五题：6

当然还是要注意，这种判断只能帮助你初步确定范围

具体的可能是一句话两句话

比如第二段一共4句话，如果你发现第一题答案只需要看到第二段的第3句话就能选

那么下一题，也就是第二题

你的材料就是从第二段的第4句话开始找起

这个你要根据前面题目用的材料去看下一题的具体材料

最后就是

**除了人名、地名、专有名词**

其他情况你的初步判断最好都不要太自信

比如这里的第2段材料

如果是四级，如果第一段只有很简短的一句话大概率第一题的答案是从第2段找

但是六级就又有点不太一样了，第一段很简短的一句话可以出两道题的答案，后面2-3段全是废话

当然这个规律在四级这里99.99%是成立的

因为我把四级阅读全写了一遍也没遇到过例外的



不多bb, 直接看题

51.What happened to **Darwin's letter** in the 1970s?

- A.It was recovered by the FBI.
- B.It was stolen more than once.
- C.It was put in the archives for research purposes.
- D.It was purchased by the Smithsonian Archives.

因为这几个选项帮我们分析了不少东西, 直接看一波选项

- |   |              |
|---|--------------|
| A.It was recovered by the FBI.                      | // recovered |
| B.It was stolen more than once.                     | // stolen    |
| more than one                                       |              |
| C.It was put in the archives for research purposes. | // archives  |
| D.It was purchased by the Smithsonian Archives.     | // purchased |

接下来直接定位

A letter written by Charles Darwin in 1875 has been returned to the Smithsonian Institution *Archives* (档案馆) by the FBI after being stolen twice.

"We realized in the mid-1970s that it was missing," says Effie Kapsalis, head of the Smithsonian Institution Archives. "It was noted as missing and likely taken by an *intern* (实习生), from what the FBI is telling us. Word got out that it was missing when someone asked to see the letter for research purposes," and the intern put the letter back. "The intern likely took the letter again once nobody was watching it."

排除D, 只能从ABC里面选

是不是FBI去recover的其实并没有直接说, 需要结合后面的材料判断, 保留A

B选项在第一段最后一句直接出现了 being stolen twice

C选项并不是为了for research purposes才放进档案馆

其实肯定是选B了，虽然材料是一二段

但是你看第二段大部分是在bb，所以重点—议论句，是在第一段

根据出题顺序第一题的材料必在前两段，A的不在，所以大概率是错的

当然你保留AB然后看完再回来选也不是不行

选B

52.What did the **FBI do** after the **recovery of the letter**?

- A.They proved its authenticity.
- B.They kept it in a special safe.
- C.They arrested the suspect immediately.
- D.They pressed criminal charges in vain.

定位到下一段

Decades passed. Finally, the FBI received a tip that the stolen document was located very close to Washington, D.C. Their art crime team recovered the letter but were unable to press charges because the time of limitations had ended. The FBI worked closely with the Archives to determine that the letter was both authentic and definitely Smithsonian's property.

重点在最后，原因前面已经讲过了

这种怎么做的题，一定有一个是什么/为什么的引入过程，所以直接看到最后一句：

The FBI worked closely with the Archives to determine that the letter was both authentic and definitely Smithsonian's property.

definitely determine authentic = 绝对确定真实性 = 证明真实性 = prove authenticity

选A

53. **What** is **Darwin's letter** about?

- A. The evolution of Yellowstone National Park.
- B. His cooperation with an American geologist.
- C. Some geological evidence supporting his theory.
- D. His acknowledgement of help from a professional.

继续往下走

The letter was written by Darwin to thank an American geologist, Dr. Ferdinand Vandever Hayden, for sending him copies of his research into the geology of the region that would become Yellowstone National Park.

找重点, to thank an American geologist for sending him copies of his research into the geology

A选项无关, B选项的cooperation夸大了这俩哥们的关系, 只是寄给他自己的研究, 没说是合作关系

C选项和B一个死法, 夸大了这份研究的价值

选D

54. What will the Smithsonian Institution Archives **do with the letter** according to Kapsalis?

- A. Reserve it for research purposes only.

B.Turn it into an object of high interest.

C.Keep it a permanent secret.

D.Make it available online.

剩下两段，一题一段

The letter is in fairly good condition, in spite of being out of the care of trained museum staff for so long. "It was luckily in good shape," says Kapsalis, "and we just have to do some minor things in order to be able to unfold it. It has some glue on it that has colored it slightly, but nothing that will prevent us from using it. After it is repaired, we will take digital photos of it and that will be available online. One of our goals is to get items of high research value or interest to the public online."

太长了，不想看，直接砍了

The letter is in fairly good condition, in spite of being out of the care of trained museum staff for so long.

After it is repaired, we will take digital photos of it and that will be available online. One of our goals is to get items of high research value or interest to the public online.

A选项说只是为了保护，没看到

B选项说变成 high interest，原文是 high research value or interest to the public online

C选项是secret，没看到

D的online和原文will be available online对应，选D

为什么这么做？

因为中间都在介绍为什么要这么做，不需要你的介绍，滚

## 我只要你对这件事情的做法

论点思维，只保留最关键的首尾句和首尾句前后的议论句

我们要的是怎么做，前面肯定会有瞎巴巴的内容，直接看首尾句

但是尾句太短了，所以就多加了一句

当然其实你只看首尾用排除法也能选出来这题

55.What has the past half century **witnessed** according to Kapsalis?

- A.Growing interest in rare art objects.
- B.Radical changes in archiving practices.
- C.Recovery of various missing documents.
- D.Increases in the value of museum exhibits.

直接定位最后一段

"It would now be difficult for an intern, visitor or a thief to steal a document like this. "Archiving practices have changed greatly since the 1970s," says Kapsalis, "and we keep our high value documents in a safe that I don't even have access to."

段落的重点在与首尾句和议论句，并且只有在首尾句是议论句的时候才成立

换句话说讲，我们找永远找的都是议论句

议论句，论点，是文章的生命

100%是出题点，你想都不用想

直接找议论句，必要时再精确定位

直接找议论句，必要时再精确定位

直接找议论句，必要时再精确定位

在这里，议论句有且仅有一句

Archiving practices have changed greatly since the 1970s

方式发生了很大变化，能对应的上的只有B

议论句到底要怎么找？

议论句，一定是简短、简洁明了的

观点简介简明的

“存档的方式发生了很大变化”，这句话简洁明了

什么“实习生、访客或小偷很难窃取这样的文件”、“我们将高价值文件保存在我甚至无法访问的保险箱中”

啰里啰唆的，一定不是议论句

这就是议论文的底层逻辑

## CET4-2018-6-2-A

Living in an urban area with green spaces has a long-lasting positive impact on people's mental well-being, a study has suggested. UK researchers found moving to a green space had a sustained positive effect, unlike pay rises or promotions, which only provided a short-term boost. Co-author Mathew White, from the University of Exeter, UK, explained that the study showed people living in greener

urban areas were displaying fewer signs of depression or anxiety. "There could be a number of reasons," he said, "for example, people do many things to make themselves happier: they strive for promotion or pay rises, or they get married. But the trouble with those things is that within six months to a year, people are back to their original baseline levels of well-being. So, these things are not sustainable; they don't make us happy in the long term. We found that for some *lottery* (彩票) winners who had won more than £ 500,000 the positive effect was definitely there, but after six months to a year, they were back to the baseline."

Dr. White said his team wanted to see whether living in greener urban areas had a lasting positive effect on people's sense of well-being or whether the effect also disappeared after a period of time. To do this, the team used data from the British Household Panel Survey compiled by the University of Essex.

Explaining what the data revealed, he said: "What you see is that even after three years, mental health is still better, which is unlike many other things that we think will make us happy." He observed that people living in green spaces were less stressed, and less stressed people made more sensible decisions and communicated better.

With a growing body of evidence establishing a link between urban green spaces and a positive impact on human well-being, Dr. White said, "There's growing interest among public policy officials, but the trouble is who funds it. What we really need at a policy level is to decide where the money will come from to help support good quality local green spaces."

这个攻略的第一篇段数小于题数的阅读

46. According to one study, what do **green spaces do** to people?

- A. Improve their work efficiency.
- B. Add to their sustained happiness.
- C. Help them build a positive attitude towards life.
- D. Lessen their concerns about material well-being.

47. What does Dr. White say people usually do to **make themselves happier**?

- A.Earn more money.                      B.Settle in an urban area.
- C.Gain fame and popularity.              D.Live in a green environment.

48.**What** does Dr. White try to find out about living in a greener urban area?

- A.How it affects different people.              B.How strong its positive effect is.
- C.How long its positive effect lasts.              D.How it benefits people physically.

49.What did Dr. White's research reveal about **people living in a green environment**?

A.Their stress was more apparent than real.      B.Their decisions required less deliberation.

C.Their memories were greatly strengthened.      D.Their communication with others improved.

50.According to Dr. White, what should the government do to **build more green spaces** in cities?

- A.Find financial support.                      B.Improve urban planning.
- C.Involve local residents in the effort.              D.Raise public awareness of the issue.

主题是green spaces, 应该是保护环境什么之类的

46.According to one study, what do **green spaces do** to people?

- A.Improve their work efficiency.
- B.Add to their sustained happiness.
- C.Help them build a positive attitude towards life.
- D.Lessen their concerns about material well-being.

定位



Living in an urban area with green spaces has a long-lasting positive impact on people's mental well-being, a study has suggested. UK researchers found moving to a green space had a sustained positive effect, unlike pay rises or promotions, which only provided a short-term boost. Co-author Mathew White, from the University of Exeter, UK, explained that the study showed people living in greener urban areas were displaying fewer signs of depression or anxiety. "There could be a number of reasons," he said, "for example, people do many things to make themselves happier: they strive for promotion or pay rises, or they get married. But the trouble with those things is that within six months to a year, people are back to their original baseline levels of well-being. So, these things are not sustainable; they don't make us happy in the long term. We found that for some *lottery* (彩票) winners who had won more than £ 500,000 the positive effect was definitely there, but after six months to a year, they were back to the baseline."

看一下题眼

green spaces do

- |   |              |
|---|--------------|
| A.Improve their work efficiency.                    | // work      |
| B.Add to their sustained happiness.                 | // happiness |
| C.Help them build a positive attitude towards life. | // attitude  |
| D.Lessen their concerns about material well-being.  | // material  |

第一段太长了，没有读的欲望

先一刀砍

Living in an urban area with green spaces has a long-lasting positive impact on people's mental well-being, a study has suggested. (可以有积极的精神影响)

We found that for some *lottery* (彩票) winners who had won more than £ 500,000 the positive effect was definitely there, but after six months to a year, they were back to the baseline." (这种影响像中彩票一样，但只能影响一段时间)

没有找到work，排A

没有找到material，排D

B带来持续性快乐其实是有一点问题的，但是C说建立人生态度很明显比B的持续性要更离谱

并且B选项在原文是有long-last这个词做对应的，long-前缀代表长期的意思

选B

47.What does Dr. White say people usually do to **make themselves happier**?

- A.Earn more money.                      B.Settle in an urban area.  
C.Gain fame and popularity.              D.Live in a green environment.

像这种选项很短的题目，你就直接把选项看完再回去材料定位就好了，没什么发挥的空间

- |                                |            |
|--------------------------------|------------|
| A.Earn more money.             | // 赚更多钱    |
| B.Settle in an urban area.     | // 定居在都市   |
| C.Gain fame and popularity.    | // 获得名声和民心 |
| D.Live in a green environment. | // 居住在绿色环境 |

这个时候重点来了，如果你无脑往下走，你会发现下面直接在讲结论了

因为这道题的第一段非常的长，而且第一问其实只需要第一句话就可以解决

所以第二题的材料实际上是在第一段中间的部分

当然人名这种特定词肯定要找第一次出现的地方

所以你直接看第一段也没啥问题

直接定位到这个什么Dr. White第一次出现的地方：

Co-author Mathew White, from the University of Exeter, UK, explained that the study showed people living in greener urban areas were displaying fewer signs of depression or anxiety. "There could be a number of reasons," he said, "for example, people do many things to make themselves happier: they strive for promotion or pay rises, or they get married. But the trouble with those things is that within six months to a year, people are back to their original baseline levels of well-being.

由make themselves happier直接定位到这一句

people do many things to make themselves happier: they strive for promotion or pay rises, or they get married.

promote是推进，促进的意思，放在职场就是升职，作为名词的promotion就是晋升的意思

当然你哪怕看不懂这个其实也没事，因为后面的pay rises其实也是和钱的有关的

pay这里做名词，指的就是薪资，pay rises就是加薪的意思

所以直接选A就完事了

48. **What** does Dr. White try to find out about living in a greener urban area?

- A. How it affects different people.      B. How strong its positive effect is.
- C. How long its positive effect lasts.      D. How it benefits people physically.

第二次出现这个人名，往下定位

Dr. White said his team wanted to see whether living in greener urban areas had a lasting positive effect on people's sense of well-being or whether the effect also disappeared after a period of time. To do this, the team used data from the British Household Panel Survey compiled by the University of Essex.

同样，选项短先分析选项

- |                                       |                   |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------|
| A.How it affects different people.    | // how it affects |
| B.How strong its positive effect is.  | // how strong     |
| C.How long its positive effect lasts. | // how long       |
| D.How it benefits people physically.  | // how it benefit |

根据 living in a greener urban area 直接定位第一句：

whether living in greener urban areas had a lasting positive effect on people's sense of well-being **or** whether the effect also disappeared after a period of time

这里就不能像之前说的一样只看后半部分，因为出现了or，并列的情况两个都得看，递进可以先看后半部分

前半部分说的是是否有影响，后半部分说的是是否会消失

- A. 怎么影响，排除
- B.影响多强，排除
- C.影响多久，保留
- D.怎么积极影响，排除

选C

49.What did Dr. White's research reveal about **people living in a green environment**?

- A.Their stress was more apparent than real.
- B.Their decisions required less deliberation.

C.Their memories were greatly strengthened. D.Their communication with others improved.

定位到

Explaining what the data revealed, he said: "What you see is that even after three years, mental health is still better, which is unlike many other things that we think will make us happy." He observed that people living in green spaces were less stressed, and less stressed people made more sensible decisions and communicated better.

看到这个结构就知道重点肯定在

He observed that people living in green spaces were less stressed, and less stressed people made more sensible decisions and communicated better.

选D，这里单词其他几个选项不认识也能做，只要你知道better和improve是都是好的就行

最后一题

50.According to Dr. White, what should the government do to **build more green spaces** in cities?

- A.Find financial support.                      B.Improve urban planning.  
C.Involve local residents in the effort.      D.Raise public awareness of the issue.

定位

With a growing body of evidence establishing a link between urban green spaces and a positive impact on human well-being, Dr. White said, "There's growing interest among public policy officials, but the trouble is who funds it. What we really need at a policy level is to decide where the money will come from to help support good

quality local green spaces."

最后一段了，直接找议论句

简短且精简的，很明显只有一句

There's growing interest among public policy officials, **but** the trouble is who funds it.

but很明显重点在与 who funds it, 没人赞助

选A

## CET4-2018-6-2-B

You probably know about the Titanic, but it was actually just one of three *state-of-the-art* (先进的) ocean ships back in the day. The Olympic class ships were built by the Harland & Wolff ship makers in Northern Ireland for the White Star Line company. The Olympic class included the Olympic, the Britannic and the Titanic. What you may not know is that the Titanic wasn't even the flagship of this class. All in all, the Olympic class ships were marvels of sea engineering, but they seemed cursed to suffer disastrous fates.

The Olympic launched first in 1910, followed by the Titanic in 1911, and lastly the Britannic in 1914. The ships had nine decks, and White Star Line decided to focus on making them the most luxurious ships on the water.

Stretching 269.13 meters, the Olympic class ships were wonders of naval technology, and everyone thought that they would continue to be so for quite some time. However, all suffered terrible accidents on the open seas. The Olympic got wrecked before the Titanic did, but it was the only one to survive and maintain a successful career of 24 years. The Titanic was the first to sink after famously hitting a huge iceberg in 1912. Following this disaster, the Britannic hit a naval mine in 1916 and subsequently sank as well.

Each ship was coal-powered by several boilers constantly kept running by exhausted crews below deck. Most recognizable of the ship designs are the ship's smoke stacks, but the fourth stack was actually just artistic in nature and served no functional purpose. While two of these ships sank, they were all designed with double *hulls* (船体) believed to make them "unsinkable", perhaps a mistaken idea that led to the Titanic's and the Britannic's tragic end.

The Olympic suffered two crashes with other ships and went on to serve as a hospital ship and troop transport in World War I. Eventually, she was taken out of service in 1935, ending the era of the luxurious Olympic class ocean liners.

51. **What** does the passage say about **the three Olympic class ships**?

A. They performed marvellously on the sea. B. They could all break the ice in their way.

C. They all experienced terrible misfortunes. D. They were models of modern engineering.

52. What did **White Star Line have** in mind when it purchased the three ships?

A. Their capacity of sailing across all waters. B. The utmost comfort passengers could enjoy.

C. Their ability to survive disasters of any kind. D. The long voyages they were able to undertake.

53. What is said about **the fourth stack of the ships**?

A. It was a mere piece of decoration. B. It was the work of a famous artist.

C. It was designed to let out extra smoke. D. It was easily identifiable from afar.

54. What might have led to the **tragic end** of the Titanic and the Britannic?

A. Their unscientific designs.

B. Their captains' misjudgment.

C. The assumption that they were built with the latest technology.

D. The belief that they could never sink with a double-layer body.

55. **What happened** to the ship Olympic in the end?

- A. She was used to carry troops.      B. She was sunk in World War I.  
C. She was converted into a hospital ship.      D. She was retired after her naval service.

主题是船，三艘船，有两艘最后悲剧了，剩下一艘可能还活着

直接看题，霍霍完准备跑步了

51. **What** does the passage say about **the three Olympic class ships**?

- A. They performed marvellously on the sea.      B. They could all break the ice in their way.  
C. They all experienced terrible misfortunes.      D. They were models of modern engineering.

定位

You probably know about the Titanic, but it was actually just one of three *state-of-the-art* (先进的) ocean ships back in the day. The Olympic class ships were built by the Harland & Wolff ship makers in Northern Ireland for the White Star Line company. The Olympic class included the Olympic, the Britannic and the Titanic. What you may not know is that the Titanic wasn't even the flagship of this class. All in all, the Olympic class ships were marvels of sea engineering, but they seemed cursed to suffer disastrous fates.

直接看首尾

You probably know about the Titanic, but it was actually just one of three *state-of-the-art* (先进的) ocean ships back in the day. (泰坦尼克号是那时候最先进的三艘船之一)



All in all, the Olympic class ships were marvels of sea engineering, but they seemed cursed to suffer disastrous fates. (Olympic 船像被诅咒了一样都遭受了灾难命运)

选C

52.What did **White Star Line** have in mind when it purchased the three ships?

A.Their capacity of sailing across all waters. B.The utmost comfort passengers could enjoy.

C.Their ability to survive disasters of any kind. D.The long voyages they were able to undertake.

定位，找这个人名第一次出现的位置

The Olympic launched first in 1910, followed by the Titanic in 1911, and lastly the Britannic in 1914. The ships had nine decks, and White Star Line decided to focus on making them the most luxurious ships on the water.

看到这一句 White Star Line decided to focus on making them the most luxurious ships on the water.

实际上这一句不太好确定到底是哪一个，得再看一下

Stretching 269.13 meters, the Olympic class ships were wonders of naval technology, and everyone thought that they would continue to be so for quite some time. However, all suffered terrible accidents on the open seas. The Olympic got wrecked before the Titanic did, but it was the only one to survive and maintain a successful career of 24 years. The Titanic was the first to sink after famously hitting a huge iceberg in 1912. Following this disaster, the Britannic hit a naval mine in 1916 and subsequently sank as well.

下面算是起到一个排除的作用

A capacity B comfort enjoy C survive D long voyages

材料里明确提到的只有CD，但问的是这个人 have in mind

心里想的，所以还是要看前面的 the most luxurious ships on the water

只能和B的utmost comfort 对应

选B

53.What is said about **the fourth stack of the ships?**

A.It was a mere piece of decoration. B.It was the work of a famous artist.

C.It was designed to let out extra smoke. D.It was easily identifiable from afar.

直接定位

Each ship was coal-powered by several boilers constantly kept running by exhausted crews below deck. Most recognizable of the ship designs are the ship's smoke stacks, but the fourth stack was actually just artistic in nature and served no functional purpose. While two of these ships sank, they were all designed with double *hulls* (船体) believed to make them "unsinkable", perhaps a mistaken idea that led to the Titanic's and the Britannic's tragic end.

直接由题眼定位到 but the fourth stack was actually just artistic in nature and served no functional purpose.

just artistic and no functional purpose, 选A

B属于是吹牛逼了，只是说这玩意艺术品，怕你以为是是什么不得了的东西后面还跟你说没有任何功能

CD都压根就没提到

54.What might have led to the **tragic end** of the Titanic and the Britannic?

- A.Their unscientific designs.
- B.Their captains' misjudgment.
- C.The assumption that they were built with the latest technology.
- D.The belief that they could never sink with a double-layer body.

找到人名第一次出现的地方，定位

While two of these ships sank, they were all designed with double *hulls* (船体) believed to make them "unsinkable", perhaps a mistaken idea that led to the Titanic's and the Britannic's tragic end.

把无关的修饰句去掉

double *hulls* (船体) believed to make them "unsinkable" led to the Titanic's and the Britannic's tragic end.

没说科不科学、偏见、技术，排ABC

D的belief与原文的believed对应，选D

最后一题

55.**What happened** to the ship Olympic in the end?

- A.She was used to carry troops.
- B.She was sunk in World War I.
- C.She was converted into a hospital ship.
- D.She was retired after her naval service.

定位最后一段

The Olympic suffered two crashes with other ships and went on to serve as a hospital ship and troop transport in World War I. Eventually, she was taken out of service in 1935, ending the era of the luxurious Olympic class ocean liners.

就两句话

The Olympic suffered two crashes with other ships and went on to serve as a hospital ship and troop transport in World War I. (一战时用来作为救生船和军队运输)

Eventually, she was taken out of service in 1935, ending the era of the luxurious Olympic class ocean liners. (1935年维修过)

AC都是一战时候的，不是in the end

没说一战时沉没沉，而且1935还维修过，排B

选D，收工

阅读太多了，后面就不全贴了

~~老懒狗子，我有罪www~~

这里简单总结一下

1. 先画名词找主题
2. 根据段落大概确定范围
3. 找到定位句，翻译
4. 找到议论句，翻译
5. 比对所有选项，挨个排除

- 无中生有-比对名词
  - 原文对应不上

- 程度加戏-比对adj和adv, 通常是短语, 结合核心论点
  - 绝对化倾向 (夸大/贬低)
  - 过度推断
- 颠倒因果-比对adj, 比对连词与短语
  - A-B, 说成B-A
  - A, 说成 no A
- 偷换主体-精确定位
  - 1段讲小明, 2段讲小红, 把小红特点讲小明身上了
  - 小明当过A, B, C, 最后小明死了, 结局不是ABC任何一个
  - A, but, B, 定位到 A
    - 转折, AB都要看
    - 跳到其他方面, 只看A
- 更改时态-看动词时态是否和原文一致
  - 推断题里 was 代表推断要推之前的事情

p.s.

其实这篇攻略是我一边写阅读一边总结的

虽然有做一些修改

但是方法论最主要的还是看最前面的做题步骤

## CET4-2018-12-1-A

California has been facing a drought for many years now, with certain areas even having to pump freshwater hundreds of miles to their distribution system. The problem is growing as the population of the state continues to expand. New research has found deep water reserves under the state which could help solve their drought

crisis. Previous drilling of wells could only reach depths of 1,000 feet, but due to new pumping practices, water deeper than this can now be *extracted* (抽取). The team at Stanford investigated the *aquifers* (地下蓄水层) below this depth and found that reserves may be triple what was previously thought.

It is profitable to drill to depths more than 1,000 feet for oil and gas extraction, but only recently in California has it become profitable to pump water from this depth. The aquifers range from 1,000 to 3,000 feet below the ground, which means that pumping will be expensive and there are other concerns. The biggest concern of pumping out water from this deep is the gradual settling down of the land surface. As the water is pumped out, the vacant space left is compacted by the weight of the earth above.

Even though pumping from these depths is expensive, it is still cheaper than *desalinating* (脱盐) the ocean water in the largely coastal state. Some desalination plants exist where feasible, but they are costly to run and can need constant repairs. Wells are much more reliable sources of freshwater, and California is hoping that these deep wells may be the answer to their severe water shortage.

One problem with these sources is that the deep water also has a higher level of salt than shallower aquifers. This means that some wells may even need to undergo desalination after extraction, thus increasing the cost. Research from the exhaustive study of groundwater from over 950 drilling logs has just been published. New estimates of the water reserves now go up to 2,700 billion cubic meters of freshwater.

46. **How** could California's drought **crisis be solved** according to some researchers?

- A) By building more reserves of groundwater.
- B) By drawing water from the depths of the earth.
- C) By developing more advanced drilling devices.
- D) By upgrading its water distribution system.

47. **What** can be inferred about **extracting water** from deep aquifers?

- A) It was deemed vital to solving the water problem.

B) It was not considered worth the expense.

C) It may not provide quality freshwater.

D) It is bound to gain support from the local people.

48. What is mentioned as a **consequence** of extracting water from deep underground?

A) The sinking of land surface. C) The damage to aquifers.

B) The harm to the ecosystem. D) The change of the climate.

49. **What** does the author say about **deep wells**?

A) They run without any need for repairs.

B) They are entirely free from pollutants.

C) They are the ultimate solution to droughts.

D) They provide a steady supply of freshwater.

50. What may **happen** when **deep aquifers** are used as water sources?

A) People's health may improve with cleaner water.

B) People's water bills may be lowered considerably.

C) The cost may go up due to desalination.

D) They may be exhausted sooner or later.

主题应该是水，干旱危机，抽水，深井什么的

接下来直接看题

46. **How** could California's drought **crisis be solved** according to some researchers?

A) By building more reserves of groundwater.

B) By drawing water from the depths of the earth.

C) By developing more advanced drilling devices.

D) By upgrading its water distribution system.

选项不长，直接看选项

- A) By building more reserves of groundwater. // buiding reserves
- B) By drawing water from the depths of the earth. // drawing water
- C) By developing more advanced drilling devices. //
- D) By upgrading its water distribution system. // upgrade system

定位

California has been facing a drought for many years now, with certain areas even having to pump freshwater hundreds of miles to their distribution system. The problem is growing as the population of the state continues to expand. New research has found deep water reserves under the state which could help solve their drought crisis. Previous drilling of wells could only reach depths of 1,000 feet, but due to new pumping practices, water deeper than this can now be *extracted* (抽取). The team at Stanford investigated the *aquifers* (地下蓄水层) below this depth and found that reserves may be triple what was previously thought.

这段很长，大概率不用全用上

由题眼再定位：

New research has found deep water reserves under the state which could help solve their drought crisis.



存储的地下水可以解决干旱危机

接下来比对选项

没有找到upgrade system, 排D

AC不是直接解决这次的干旱危机

从地下运水和原文对应, 选B

47. **What** can be inferred about **extracting water** from deep aquifers?

A) It was deemed vital to solving the water problem.

B) It was not considered worth the expense.

C) It may not provide quality freshwater.

D) It is bound to gain support from the local people.

可以推断什么, 先看人称和时态

都是it, 接着看时态

AB是was, 说明是推的过去, 大概率 and 现在是相反的

接下来先看选项

A. 过去被认为很重要

B. 过去被认为不值得这个花费

C. 没有提供足够好的freshwater

D. 一定得到当地人的支持

A其实大概率是错的

最近的研究才发现可以解决问题

说明以前要么不知道要么不重视

D是太过绝对了，可能有绝对化的问题

接下来直接定位

Previous drilling of wells could only reach depths of 1,000 feet, but due to new pumping practices, water deeper than this can now be *extracted* (抽取). The team at Stanford investigated the *aquifers* (地下蓄水层) below this depth and found that reserves may be triple what was previously thought.

It is profitable to drill to depths more than 1,000 feet for oil and gas extraction, but only recently in California has it become profitable to pump water from this depth. The aquifers range from 1,000 to 3,000 feet below the ground, which means that pumping will be expensive and there are other concerns. The biggest concern of pumping out water from this deep is the gradual settling down of the land surface. As the water is pumped out, the vacant space left is compacted by the weight of the earth above.

前面说了，像这种专有名词，你一定要从第一次出现的地方开始找

第一段这俩名词就两件事：现在可以抽水，地下水很多

第一次出现的地方你最好要全看，以免漏了什么东西

接下来又是到了核心论点/句子结构了

这里用句子结构好一些

因为这才第二题，核心论点一般是首尾段

要用核心论点得先跳题，而句子结构就不用

It is profitable to drill to depths more than 1,000 feet for oil and gas extraction, but only recently in California has it become profitable to pump water from this depth.

挖石油汽油有钱拿，最近挖水才有钱拿

The aquifers range from 1,000 to 3,000 feet below the ground, which means that pumping will be expensive and there are other concerns.

挖水贵，还有其他问题

其实分析完第一句就可以选B了，当然两句更稳一些

为什么以前不挖，因为要挖石油汽油，而且挖东西很贵=以前挖水不值得这个钱

选B

freshwater里面没提到，排C

48.What is mentioned as a **consequence** of extracting water from deep underground?

A) The sinking of land surface. C) The damage to aquifers.

B) The harm to the ecosystem. D) The change of the climate.

直接看选项

A. sink

B. harm

C. damage

D. change

直接定位

The biggest concern of pumping out water from this deep is the gradual settling down of the land surface. As the water is pumped out, the vacant space left is compacted by the weight of the earth above.

Even though pumping from these depths is expensive, it is still cheaper than *desalinating*(脱盐)the ocean water in the largely coastal state. Some desalination plants exist where feasible, but they are costly to run and can need constant repairs. Wells are much more reliable sources of freshwater, and California is hoping that these deep wells may be the answer to their severe water shortage.

直接找议论句：

The biggest concern of pumping out water from this deep is the gradual settling down of the land surface.

会导致 land surface down, 和A的sink对应

BCD三个选项原文都没有提到

只能选A了

49.**What** does the author say about **deep wells**?

- A) They run without any need for repairs.
- B) They are entirely free from pollutants.
- C) They are the ultimate solution to droughts.
- D) They provide a steady supply of freshwater.

定位

Even though pumping from these depths is expensive, it is still cheaper than *desalinating*(脱盐)the ocean water in the largely coastal state. Some desalination plants exist where feasible, but they are costly to run and can need constant repairs. Wells are much more reliable sources of freshwater, and California is hoping that these deep wells may be the answer to their severe water shortage.

由deep wells再定位：

Wells are much more reliable sources of freshwater, and California is hoping that these deep wells may be the answer to their severe water shortage.

更可靠的freshwater，可能是储存水缺点的答案

A与 costly to run and can need constant repairs对应

但原文没有找到 without 这个意思，颠倒黑白了属于是，排A

没有提到free，加戏，排B

原文只说可能是答案，没有说是答案，绝对化，排C

D与议论句对应

选D

50.What may **happen** when **deep aquifers** are used as water sources?

A) People's health may improve with cleaner water.

B) People's water bills may be lowered considerably.

C) The cost may go up due to desalination.

D) They may be exhausted sooner or later.

先看选项

A. health

B. water bills

C. cost

D. be exhausted

定位

One problem with these sources is that the deep water also has a higher level of salt than shallower aquifers. This means that some wells may even need to undergo desalination after extraction, thus increasing the cost. Research from the exhaustive study of groundwater from over 950 drilling logs has just been published. New estimates of the water reserves now go up to 2,700 billion cubic meters of freshwater.

要的是结果，直接找结果就可以

One problem只是在讲事实，不需要

直接看到 thus increasing the cost, 这才是结果

没有提到health, 排A

原文说的increasing, 不是lower, 排B

D与下一句对应，但是没有找到later/sooner, 只说了报告结果

而且第一段说地下水很多，所以也可以排D

This means that some wells may even need to undergo desalination after extraction, thus increasing the cost

刚好和C对应的上

选C

Roughly the size of a soda can, sitting on a bookshelf, a relatively harmless gadget may be turning friends away from your home. The elephant in your living room is your Internet-connected security camera, a device people are increasingly using for peace of mind in their homes. But few stop to think about the effect these devices may have on house guests. Should you tell your friends, for instance, that they're being recorded while you all watch the big game together?

"It's certainly new territory, especially as home security cameras become easier to install," says Lizzie Post, president of the Emily Post Institute, America's foremost manners advisors. "I think it will be very interesting to see what *etiquette* (礼仪) emerges in terms of whether you tell people you have a camera or not, and whether guests have a right to ask that it be turned off, if it's not a security issue."

Post wants to make clear that she's not talking about legal rights, but rather personal preferences. She also wants to explain that there are no right or wrong answers regarding manners on this front yet, because the technology is just now becoming mainstream. Besides, the Emily Post Institute doesn't dictate manners.

When it comes to security cameras, Post says it's a host's responsibility to make sure guests feel comfortable within their home. "I'm always a fan of being open and honest." For instance, if the host casually acknowledges that there is a camera in the room by telling a story about it, that may be enough to provide an opening for a guest to say if they are uncomfortable.

However, if a contractor is working in your home, you don't need to tell them that there are cameras watching. Then again, the air of accountability that the camera generates can also work in contractors' favor. "If anything does go wrong while they're in the house, they don't want to be blamed for it," she says. "In fact, the camera could be the thing that proves that they didn't steal the \$20, or knock the vase off the table."

46. For what reason may **your friends feel reluctant to visit your home**?

- A) The security camera installed may intrude into their privacy.
- B) They don't want their photos to be circulated on the Internet.

C) The security camera may turn out to be harmful to their health.

D) They may not be willing to interact with your family members.

47. What does Lizzie Post say is **new territory**?

A) The effect of manners advice on the public.

B) Cost of applying new technologies at home.

C) The increasing use of home security devices.

D) Etiquette around home security cameras.

48. What is Lizzie Post mainly discussing with **regard to the use of home security cameras**?

A) Legal rights.                      C) Likes and dislikes of individuals.

B) Moral issues                      D) The possible impact on manners.

49. What is **a host's responsibility regarding security cameras**, according to Lizzie Post?

A) Making their guests feel at ease.

B) Indicating where they are.

C) Turning them off in time.

D) Ensuring their guests' privacy.

50. In what way can **the home security camera benefit visitors to your home**?

A) It can satisfy their curiosity.

B) It can prove their innocence.

C) It can help them learn new technology.

D) It can make their visit more enjoyable.

主题应该是什么个人隐私之类的



46. For what reason may **your friends feel reluctant to visit your home**?

- A) The security camera installed may intrude into their privacy.
- B) They don't want their photos to be circulated on the Internet.
- C) The security camera may turn out to be harmful to their health.
- D) They may not be willing to interact with your family members.

定位

Roughly the size of a soda can, sitting on a bookshelf, a relatively harmless gadget may be turning friends away from your home. The elephant in your living room is your Internet-connected security camera, a device people are increasingly using for peace of mind in their homes. But few stop to think about the effect these devices may have on house guests. Should you tell your friends, for instance, that they're being recorded while you all watch the big game together?

再定位

Roughly the size of a soda can, sitting on a bookshelf, a relatively harmless gadget may be turning friends away from your home.

刚好是首句，这题是概述题，直接找论点

首： Roughly the size of a soda can, sitting on a bookshelf, a relatively harmless gadget may be turning friends away from your home.

尾： Should you tell your friends, for instance, that they're being recorded while you all watch the big game together?

议论句： But few stop to think about the effect these devices may have on house guests.

论点：很少考虑设备对客人的影响，你应该告诉你的朋友

首句只是表达了一个原因很多的事实

属于描述而非结论，所以不属于议论句

接下来看选项

- A) The security camera installed may intrude into their privacy.  
// privacy
- B) They don't want their photos to be circulated on the Internet.  
// photos be circulated
- C) The security camera may turn out to be harmful to their health.  
// harmful to health
- D) They may not be willing to interact with your family members.  
// interact family number

没有提到photos，排B

没有提到health与family number，排CD

相比之下A的privacy可以由主题+论点推出来

题目主题+第一段论点：出于隐私保护，你应该告诉你的朋友

其实就是前面讲的核心论点

选A

这种题第一问上来就要你概述

还是找论点就可以了

47.What does Lizzie Post say is **new territory**?

- A) The effect of manners advice on the public.
- B) Cost of applying new technologies at home.
- C) The increasing use of home security devices.
- D) Etiquette around home security cameras.

先看选项

- A. effect
- B. cost
- C. use
- D. etiquette

定位

"It's certainly new territory, especially as home security cameras become easier to install," says Lizzie Post, president of the Emily Post Institute, America's foremost manners advisors. "I think it will be very interesting to see what *etiquette* (礼仪) emerges in terms of whether you tell people you have a camera or not, and whether guests have a right to ask that it be turned off, if it's not a security issue."

由new territory再定位:

"It's certainly new territory, especially as home security cameras become easier to install,"

没有提到effect, 排A

没有提到cost, 排B

C的increasing use与原文become easier to install对应

D对应原文

etiquette (礼仪) emerges in terms of whether you tell people you have a camera or not

所以接下来只能从CD中选

回到题眼的句子:

It's certainly new territory, especially as home security cameras become easier to install

这里的as如果是翻译成: 因为, 那么说明是原因

而不是这个东西是什么

如果翻译为: 当, 说明是出现的背景

同样不是要求的是什么

排C

选D

48.What is Lizzie Post mainly discussing with **regard to the use of home security cameras?**

- |                  |                                       |
|------------------|---------------------------------------|
| A) Legal rights. | C) Likes and dislikes of individuals. |
| B)Moral issues   | D) The possible impact on manners.    |

- A. 法律正确——法律
- B. 道德组织——道德
- C. 个人喜好——喜好
- D. 礼仪影响——礼仪

定位

"I think it will be very interesting to see what *etiquette* (礼仪) emerges in terms of whether you tell people you have a camera or not, and whether guests have a right to ask that it be turned off, if it's not a security issue."

Post wants to make clear that she's not talking about legal rights, but rather personal preferences. She also wants to explain that there are no right or wrong answers regarding manners on this front yet, because the technology is just now becoming mainstream. Besides, the Emily Post Institute doesn't dictate manners.

当你把这一整部分当成一个材料

实际上就是：“XXX”，论点，解释

前面有很多都是这种结构的

所以如果你对这个句子结构比较熟，直接找论点：

Post wants to make clear that she's not talking about legal rights, but rather personal preferences.

but rather 说明重点在后面：personal preferences

个人偏爱，选C

49.What is **a host's responsibility regarding security cameras**, according to Lizzie Post?

A) Making their guests feel at ease.

- B) Indicating where they are.
- C) Turning them off in time.
- D) Ensuring their guests' privacy.

- A. feel ease
- B. indicating
- C. turn off
- D. ensuring privacy

## 定位

When it comes to security cameras, Post says it's a host's responsibility to make sure guests feel comfortable within their home. "I'm always a fan of being open and honest." For instance, if the host casually acknowledges that there is a camera in the room by telling a story about it, that may be enough to provide an opening for a guest to say if they are uncomfortable.

## 再定位

When it comes to security cameras, Post says it's a host's responsibility to make sure guests feel comfortable within their home.

责任是确保客人感到舒适

A对应这一段的论点

CD没有提到，排了

B对应原文的the host casually acknowledges that there is a camera in the room by telling a story about it

但这个是具体的做法，是For instance后的例子

并不是题眼的是什么

选A

50. In what way can **the home security camera benefit visitors to your home?**

- A) It can satisfy their curiosity.
- B) It can prove their innocence.
- C) It can help them learn new technology.
- D) It can make their visit more enjoyable.

- A. curiosity
- B. innocence
- C. learn new technology
- D. more enjoyable

定位

However, if a contractor is working in your home, you don't need to tell them that there are cameras watching. Then again, the air of accountability that the camera generates can also work in contractors' favor. "If anything does go wrong while they're in the house, they don't want to be blamed for it," she says. "In fact, the camera could be the thing that proves that they didn't steal the \$20, or knock the vase off the table."

句子结构：但是，议论句，解释

议论句：the air of accountability that the camera generates can also work in contractors' favor.

没有找到curiosity, 排A

B的prove innocent对应原文the camera could be the thing that proves that XXX

没有找到new technology, 排C

enjoyable对应原文的favor, 保留D

答案就只能从BD里面选了

首先是用核心论点

第一段：隐私保护，有相机要告诉你朋友

第二段：相机不好

第三段：这是个人偏好

第四段：要确保客人舒适

第五段：但是，XXX

很明显是一个不同于第四段的观点，所以不可能是enjoyable

有转折要么讲另一个方面，要么讲相反结论

第四段还是讲相机使用，所以只能是另一个方面

相机不好，uncomfortable，但是，另一方面，prove innocent

而不是

相机不好，uncomfortable，但是，enjoyable

无论是另一方面还是从相反结论上讲

都不会是D，所以只能选B



转折 = 相反结论（大部分情况） or 另一方面（看连词）

接着你可以用句子结构

However, if a contractor is working in your home, you don't need to tell them that there are cameras watching.

不用告诉他们

Then again, the air of accountability that the camera generates can also work in contractors' favor.

让他们高兴

"If anything does go wrong while they're in the house, they don't want to be blamed for it," she says.

出错不会被骂

"In fact, the camera could be the thing that proves that they didn't steal the \$20, or knock the vase off the table."

相机是证明

所以串起来就是：

不用告诉他们也会让他们高兴，他们出错不被骂因为相机是证明

举个例子

我闭着眼睛也能写题，因为这题很简单

重点肯定是这题很简单，而不是写题

选B

当然实际上你看到

**in fact = 后面才是重点**

## CET4-2018-12-2-B

PepsiCo is to spend billions of dollars to develop drinks and snacks and reformulate existing ones with lower sugar, salt and fat, as consumers demand healthier options and regulatory pressure intensifies amid an obesity *epidemic* (流行病) .

The maker of Mountain Dew and Gatorade has been one of the earlier movers in the industry to offer products with reduced levels of unhealthy ingredients—PepsiCo claims a packet of its chips now contains less salt than a slice of white bread. However, its new 10-year plan makes clear it believes it still has a long way to go.

Shifting eating habits, including a sharp drop in consumption of sparkling drinks, have forced radical change on the industry. But those shifts have yet to be reflected in record obesity levels, which stand at 36.5% overall in the US.

Indra Nooyi, PepsiCo chairman, said the plan to make its products healthier was important for the company's growth. But on the subject of obesity, she pointed out that consumers' lifestyles have changed significantly, with many people being more *sedentary* (久坐不动的) not least because more time is spent in front of computers. She said PepsiCo's contribution was to produce healthier snacks that still tasted good.

"Society has to change its habits," she added. "We can't do much to alter sedentary lifestyles, but we can provide consumers with great-tasting products, low in salt, sugar and fat. In the past we had to have a taste trade-off. But we're breaking that trade-off."

PepsiCo's plan for its foods and drinks is based on guidelines from the World Health Organisation, which last week backed using taxes on sparkling drinks to reduce sugar consumption. Initiatives also include efforts to reduce its environmental impact, water consumption and materials used in packaging by 2025.

PepsiCo did not say exactly how much it planned to invest to reach its goals. However, Dr Mehmood Khan, chief scientific officer, said the company had doubled research and development spending in the past five years and was "committed to sustaining investment", adding that companies cannot cost-cut their way to increasing sales. PepsiCo's research and development budget in 2015 was \$754 million.

51. **Why** is PepsiCo **making a policy change**?

- A) To win support from the federal government.
- B) To be more competitive in the global market.
- C) To satisfy the growing needs for healthy foods.
- D) To invest more wisely in the soft drink industry.

52. What does **PepsiCo think** it will have to do in the future?

- A) Invest more to develop new snacks.
- B) Reduce levels of obesity in the US.
- C) Change consumers' eating habits.
- D) Keep on improving its products.

53. **Why** does PepsiCo **plan to alter its products**, according to Indra Nooyi?

- A) To ensure the company's future development.
- B) To adapt to its customers' changed taste.
- C) To help improve its consumers' lifestyles.
- D) To break the trade-off in its product design.

54. What does Indra Nooyi say about **the obesity epidemic**?

- A) It is mainly caused by overconsumption of snacks.
- B) It results from high sugar and salt consumption.
- C) It is attributable to people's changed lifestyles.
- D) It has a lot to do with longer working hours.

55. What has **PepsiCo been doing** to achieve its objective?

- A) Studying WHO's guidelines.
- B) Increasing its research funding.
- C) Expanding its market overseas.
- D) Cutting its production costs.

主题是肥胖症什么的

但是段落太多了，有问题

先看能不能用后面的题帮助定位

51. **Why** is PepsiCo **making a policy change**?

52. What does **PepsiCo think** it will have to do in the future?

53. **Why** does PepsiCo **plan to alter its products**, according to Indra Nooyi?

54. What does Indra Nooyi say about **the obesity epidemic**?

55. What has **PepsiCo been doing** to achieve its objective?

这里面前两题都有PepsiCo，不太好区分

但是第三题和第四题出现了Indra Nooyi

所以可以从第二个名词入手区分

第一次出现是第四段，接着是第五段，并且只有这两段

所以大概率：

第三题：第四段

第四题：第五段

第五题：第六段、第七段

接着是一二题的定位，一个重点在于future，一个在于policy change

这个每必要定位了，太细了，不如直接看题

但大概率是第一题：1/1+2

51. **Why** is PepsiCo **making a policy change**?

- A) To win support from the federal government.
- B) To be more competitive in the global market.
- C) To satisfy the growing needs for healthy foods.
- D) To invest more wisely in the soft drink industry.

定位

PepsiCo is to spend billions of dollars to develop drinks and snacks and reformulate existing ones with lower sugar, salt and fat, as consumers demand healthier options and regulatory pressure intensifies amid an obesity *epidemic*（流行病）.

第一句话的意思实际上就是题眼：policy change

特别是当你看到 reformulate, reform, 重组重建的意思

后面：as .....

很明显应该说的是原因

as在阅读里一般有两种用法：作为、由于

这里很明显as是表示由于

那么原因就是：

consumers demand healthier options and regulatory pressure intensifies amid an obesity epidemic

要求：healthier options and regulatory pressure intensifies

- A. to win support
- B. more competitive
- C. healthy foods
- D. invest more wisely

没有支持、没有竞争、没有投资

health foods 对应原文 healthier options

选C

52.What does **PepsiCo think** it will have to do in the future?

- A) Invest more to develop new snacks.
- B) Reduce levels of obesity in the US.
- C) Change consumers' eating habits.
- D) Keep on improving its products.

选项不长，先看选项

- |  |                       |
|--|-----------------------|
| A) Invest more to develop new snacks.  | // invest more        |
| B) Reduce levels of obesity in the US. | // reduce levels      |
| C) Change consumers' eating habits.    | // change habits      |
| D) Keep on improving its products.     | // improving products |

上一题是1，所以这一题的材料是2、3

定位

The maker of Mountain Dew and Gatorade has been one of the earlier movers in the industry to offer products with reduced levels of unhealthy ingredients—PepsiCo claims a packet of its chips now contains less salt than a slice of white bread. However, its new 10-year plan makes clear it believes it still has a long way to go.

Shifting eating habits, including a sharp drop in consumption of sparkling drinks, have forced radical change on the industry. But those shifts have yet to be reflected in record obesity levels, which stand at 36.5% overall in the US.

再定位

PepsiCo claims a packet of its chips now contains less salt than a slice of white bread.

薯条里的盐现在很少

这里用了'—'连接，说明前面和后面是一样的

offer products with reduced levels of unhealthy ingredients

提供更少不健康配料的产品

没有找到投资，排A

没有减少规模，排B

C对应原文Shifting eating habits

但主体没有说是不是这个什么Pe这个人

少盐 = 改变配料

少不健康 = 往好的改变

所以D也可以保留

选D

53. **Why** does PepsiCo **plan to alter its products**, according to Indra Nooyi?

A) To ensure the company's future development.

B) To adapt to its customers' changed taste.

C) To help improve its consumers' lifestyles.

D) To break the trade-off in its product design.

先看选项

A. ensure development

B. adapt taste

C. improve lifestyles

D. break trade-off

定位

Indra Nooyi, PepsiCo chairman, said the plan to make its products healthier was important for the company's growth. But on the subject of obesity, she pointed out that consumers' lifestyles have changed significantly, with many people being more *sedentary* (久坐不动的) not least because more time is spent in front of



computers. She said PepsiCo's contribution was to produce healthier snacks that still tasted good.

再定位

Indra Nooyi, PepsiCo chairman, said the plan to make its products healthier was important for the company's growth.

选A

这里后面虽然有个but

但你扫一眼就发现说的并不是原因

这个结构就有点像那些采访一样

首先第一句说一句实话：这样做是为了我们公司自己的发展

接着就开始说空话：但是肥胖症怎么怎么样

最后开始吹自己：所以我们的贡献就是这么做

只有第一句是真正的原因

54.What does Indra Nooyi say about **the obesity epidemic**?

A) It is mainly caused by overconsumption of snacks.

B) It results from high sugar and salt consumption.

C) It is attributable to people's changed lifestyles.

D) It has a lot to do with longer working hours.

## 定位

But on the subject of obesity, she pointed out that consumers' lifestyles have changed significantly, with many people being more *sedentary* (久坐不动的) not least because more time is spent in front of computers. She said PepsiCo's contribution was to produce healthier snacks that still tasted good.

"Society has to change its habits," she added. "We can't do much to alter sedentary lifestyles, but we can provide consumers with great-tasting products, low in salt, sugar and fat. In the past we had to have a taste trade-off. But we're breaking that trade-off."

上一题只用了一句话，所以后面都是这一题的材料

所以写的时候要把关键材料画出来

没用上的都可以是下一题的材料

## 再定位

But on the subject of obesity, she pointed out that consumers' lifestyles have changed significantly

生活风格重大变化

接下来看选项

- A. 主要是由于过量的点心引起的
- B. 是由于高糖和高盐引起的
- C. 归因于人们改变的生活风格
- D. 和长时间工作有关

没有过量，排A

没有说是糖盐引起的，排B

C保留

D是解释生活方式变成什么样，不是原因

选C

55.What has **PepsiCo been doing** to achieve its objective?

A) Studying WHO's guidelines.      B) Increasing its research funding.

C) Expanding its market overseas.      D) Cutting its production costs.

定位

PepsiCo's plan for its foods and drinks is based on guidelines from the World Health Organisation, which last week backed using taxes on sparkling drinks to reduce sugar consumption. Initiatives also include efforts to reduce its environmental impact, water consumption and materials used in packaging by 2025.

PepsiCo did not say exactly how much it planned to invest to reach its goals. However, Dr Mehmood Khan, chief scientific officer, said the company had doubled research and development spending in the past five years and was "committed to sustaining investment", adding that companies cannot cost-cut their way to increasing sales. PepsiCo's research and development budget in 2015 was \$754 million.

先看选项

A. guidelines

B. research funding

C. market overseas

D. production costs

首先看时态，题目问的是未来

PepsiCo's plan for its foods and drinks is based on guidelines from the World Health Organisation

However, Dr Mehmood Khan, chief scientific officer, said the company had doubled research and development spending in the past five years and was "committed to sustaining investment"

勉强能算得上议论句且有用的只有这两个

先排除CD

原文是based on guidelines，基于这个东西

所以并不未来要去学这个东西

排A

选B

## CET4-2019-6-1-A

In the classic marriage vow（誓约），couples promise to stay together in sickness and in health. But a new study finds that the risk of divorce among older couples rises when the wife—not the husband—becomes seriously ill.

"Married women diagnosed with a serious health condition may find themselves struggling with the impact of their disease while also experiencing the stress of divorce," said researcher Amelia Karraker.

Karraker and co-author Kenzie Latham analyzed 20 years of data on 2,717 marriages from a study conducted by Indiana University since 1992. At the time of the first interview, at least one of the partners was over the age of 50.

The researchers examined how the onset (发生) of four serious physical illnesses affected marriages. They found that, overall, 31% of marriages ended in divorce over the period studied. The incidence of new chronic (慢性的) illness onset increased over time as well, with more husbands than wives developing serious health problems.

"We found that women are doubly vulnerable to marital break-up in the face of illness," Karraker said. "They're more likely to be widowed, and if they're the ones who become ill, they're more likely to get divorced."

While the study didn't assess why divorce is more likely when wives but not husbands become seriously ill, Karraker offers a few possible reasons. "Gender norms and social expectations about caregiving may make it more difficult for men to provide care to sick spouses," Karraker said. "And because of the imbalance in marriage markets, especially in older ages, divorced men have more choices among prospective partners than divorced women."

Given the increasing concern about health care costs for the aging population, Karraker believes policymakers should be aware of the relationship between disease and risk of divorce.

"Offering support services to spouses caring for their other halves may reduce marital stress and prevent divorce at older ages," she said. "But it's also important to recognize that the pressure to divorce may be health-related and that sick ex-wives may need additional care and services to prevent worsening health and increased health costs."

46. What can we learn about **marriage vows** from the passage?

- A) They may not guarantee a lasting marriage.
- B) They are as binding as they used to be.
- C) They are not taken seriously any more.
- D) They may help couples tide over hard times.

47.What did Karraker and co-author Kenzie Latham find about **elderly husbands**?

- A) They are generally not good at taking care of themselves.
- B) They can become increasingly vulnerable to serious illnesses.
- C) They can develop different kinds of illnesses just like their wives.
- D) They are more likely to contract serious illnesses than their wives.

48.What does Karraker say about **women who fall ill**?

- A) They are more likely to be widowed.
- B) They are more likely to get divorced.
- C) They are less likely to receive good care.
- D) They are less likely to bother their spouses.

49.**Why** is it **more difficult for men to take care of their sick spouses** according to Karraker?

- A) They are more accustomed to receiving care.
- B) They find it more important to make money for the family.
- C) They think it more urgent to fulfill their social obligations.
- D) They expect society to do more of the job.

50.**What** does Karraker think is **also important**?

- A) Reducing marital stress on wives.
- B) Stabilizing old couples' relations.
- C) Providing extra care for divorced women.
- D) Making men pay for their wives' health costs.

主题应该是结婚，配偶，生病什么的

段数一共8段，先用题目简单定位

第二题两个人一起出现只在第3段

第三题这个人说话是在第5段

第五题的also import在第8段

所以：

第一题必有：1， 2

第四题必有： 7

不确定的材料： 4， 6

46.What can we learn about **marriage vows** from the passage?

- A) They may not guarantee a lasting marriage.
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定位

In the classic marriage vow（誓约）， couples promise to stay together in sickness and in health. But a new study finds that the risk of divorce among older couples rises when the wife-not the husband—becomes seriously ill.

“Married women diagnosed with a serious health condition may find themselves struggling with the impact of their disease while also experiencing the stress of divorce,” said researcher Amelia Karraker.

再定位到第一段

看到but知道重点在后面

the risk of divorce among older couples rises when the wife—not the husband—becomes seriously ill.

离婚，当老婆大病

第二段只是解释

- A) They may not guarantee a lasting marriage.
- B) They are as binding as they used to be.
- C) They are not taken seriously any more.
- D) They may help couples tide over hard times.

- A. 没有保证
- B. 像过去一样
- C. 一点也不承担困难
- D. 帮助夫妻度过难关

没有BD

C太过绝对了，说的是大病才不承担

选A

47.What did Karraker and co-author Kenzie Latham find about **elderly husbands**?

- A) They are generally not good at taking care of themselves.
- B) They can become increasingly vulnerable to serious illnesses.
- C) They can develop different kinds of illnesses just like their wives.



D) They are more likely to contract serious illnesses than their wives.

定位

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The researchers examined how the onset (发生) of four serious physical illnesses affected marriages. They found that, overall, 31% of marriages ended in divorce over the period studied. The incidence of new chronic (慢性的) illness onset increased over time as well, with more husbands than wives developing serious health problems.

第3段材料不够，直接加上第4段

问的是find out

所以直接找结果

The researchers examined how the onset (发生) of four serious physical illnesses affected marriages.

examined, 距离, 不是结论

滚

They found that, overall, 31% of marriages ended in divorce over the period studied.

found that, 好好好

三分之一最后离婚了

The incidence of new chronic (慢性的) illness onset increased over time as well, with more husbands than wives developing serious health problems.

更多丈夫比起妻子更容易得大病

- A) They are generally not good at taking care of themselves.
- B) They can become increasingly vulnerable to serious illnesses.
- C) They can develop different kinds of illnesses just like their wives.
- D) They are more likely to contract serious illnesses than their wives.

没有take care of themselves, 排A

没有vulnerable, 但意思对的上, 保留, 有更好的就排除

没有just like their wives, 排C

更容易得大病, 选D

48.What does Karraker say about **women who fall ill**?

- A) They are more likely to be widowed.
- B) They are more likely to get divorced.
- C) They are less likely to receive good care.
- D) They are less likely to bother their spouses.

定位

"We found that women are doubly vulnerable to marital break-up in the face of illness," Karraker said. "They're more likely to be widowed, and if they're the ones who become ill, they're more likely to get divorced."

这里实际上是先看第五段, 看完试试能不能选

不能选再加不确定的材料

第五段2句话

1: 女人大病更脆弱

2: 男生大病女人寡妇, 女人大病直接离婚

题眼问的是当女人大病, 离婚

选B

49. **Why** is it **more difficult for men to take care of their sick spouses** according to Karraker?

- A) They are more accustomed to receiving care.
- B) They find it more important to make money for the family.
- C) They think it more urgent to fulfill their social obligations.
- D) They expect society to do more of the job.

定位

While the study didn't assess why divorce is more likely when wives but not husbands become seriously ill, Karraker offers a few possible reasons. "Gender norms and social expectations about caregiving may make it more difficult for men to provide care to sick spouses," Karraker said. "And because of the imbalance in marriage markets, especially in older ages, divorced men have more choices among prospective partners than divorced women."

Given the increasing concern about health care costs for the aging population, Karraker believes policymakers should be aware of the relationship between disease and risk of divorce.

再定位

"Gender norms and social expectations about caregiving may make it more difficult for men to provide care to sick spouses,"

性别准则和接受关心的社会期望

"And because of the imbalance in marriage markets, especially in older ages, divorced men have more choices among prospective partners than divorced women."

不平衡的婚姻市场

再看选项

- A) They are more accustomed to receiving care.  
// receiving care
- B) They find it more important to make money for the family.  
// make money
- C) They think it more urgent to fulfill their social obligations.  
// fulfill obligations
- D) They expect society to do more of the job.  
// job

receiving care 对应 care giving, 保留A

没有money, 排B

social obligation 对应 social exception, 保留C

没有job, 排D

只能从AC中选

接受关心的社会期望不等于履行社会责任

接受关心的社会期望使得很难关心妻子 = 习惯接受关心

选A

其实重点在于那个care giving

50. **What** does Karraker think is **also important**?

- A) Reducing marital stress on wives.
- B) Stabilizing old couples' relations.
- C) Providing extra care for divorced women.
- D) Making men pay for their wives' health costs.

定位

Given the increasing concern about health care costs for the aging population, Karraker believes policymakers should be aware of the relationship between disease and risk of divorce.

"Offering support services to spouses caring for their other halves may reduce marital stress and prevent divorce at older ages," she said. "But it's also important to recognize that the pressure to divorce may be health-related and that sick ex-wives may need additional care and services to prevent worsening health and increased health costs."

再定位

"But it's also important to recognize that the pressure to divorce may be health-related and that sick ex-wives may need additional care and services to prevent worsening health and increased health costs."

需要额外的关心和服务

A. 减少压力

- B. 稳定关系
- C. 额外关心
- D. 男人给妻子掏钱

排除BD，只能从AC选

这里用句子结构更好，因为直接给了你一个but

这时候你注意到A的减少压力是在but前

所以句子结构很简单：

减少压力重要，但同样重要是额外关心

题眼是also importance，选C

## CET4-2019-6-1-B

If you were like most children, you probably got upset when your mother called you by a sibling's(兄弟姐妹的)name. How could she not know you? Did it mean she loved you less?

Probably not. According to the first research to tackle this topic head-on, misnaming the most familiar people in our life is a common cognitive (认知的)error that has to do with how our memories classify and store familiar names.

The study, published online in April in the journal Memory and Cognition, found that the "wrong" name is not random but is invariably fished out from the same relationship pond: children, siblings, friends. The study did not examine the possibility of deep psychological significance to the mistake, says psychologist David Rubin, "but it does tell us who's in and who's out of the group."

The study also found that within that group, misnamings occurred where the names shared initial or internal sounds, like Jimmy and Joanie or John and Bob. Physical resemblance between people was not a factor. Nor was gender.

The researchers conducted five separate surveys of more than 1,700 people. Some of the surveys included only college students; others were done with a mixed-age population. Some asked subjects about incidents where someone close to them—family or friend—had called them by another person's name. The other surveys asked about times when subjects had themselves called someone close to them by the wrong name. All the surveys found that people mixed up names within relationship groups such as grandchildren, friends and siblings but hardly ever crossed these boundaries.

In general, the study found that undergraduates were almost as likely as old people to make this mistake and men as likely as women. Older people and women made this mistake and men as likely as women. Older people and women made the mistake slightly more often, but that may be because grandparents have more grandchildren to mix up than parents have children. Also, mothers may call on their children more often than fathers, given traditional gender norms. There was no evidence that errors occurred more when the misnamer was frustrated, tired or angry.

51. **How** might **people often feel** when they were misnamed?

- A) Unwanted.
- B) Unhappy.
- C) Confused.
- D) Indifferent.

52. What did David Rubin's research find about **misnaming**?

- A) It is related to the way our memories work.
- B) It is a possible indicator of a faulty memory.
- C) It occurs mostly between kids and their friends.

D) It often causes misunderstandings among people.

53. **What** is most likely the **cause of misnaming**?

A) Similar personality traits.

B) Similar spellings of names.

C) Similar physical appearance.

D) Similar pronunciation of names.

54. **What did the surveys** of more than 1,700 subjects find about **misenaming**?

A) It more often than not hurts relationships.

B) It hardly occurs across gender boundaries.

C) It is most frequently found in extended families.

D) It most often occurs within a relationship group.

55. **Why** do mothers misname their children more often than fathers?

A) They suffer more frustrations.

B) They become worn out more often.

C) They communicate more with their children.

D) They generally take on more work at home.

主题应该是忘记名字什么之类的勾⑧

只有6段，不需要初步确定范围

最多就一题用了两段，找出来就好了

51. **How** might **people often feel** when they were misnamed?

A) Unwanted.



- B) Unhappy.
- C) Confused.
- D) Indifferent.

定位

If you were like most children, you probably got upset when your mother called you by a sibling's(兄弟姐妹的)name. How could she not know you? Did it mean she loved you less?

再定位

you probably got upset, 心烦意乱, 烦躁

- A. 不想要
- B. 不开心
- C. 困惑迷惑
- D. 没啥感觉

选B

52.What did David Rubin's research find about **misnaming**?

定位

Probably not. According to the first research to tackle this topic head-on, misnaming the most familiar people in our life is a common cognitive (认知的)error that has to do with how our memories classify and store familiar names.

The study, published online in April in the journal Memory and Cognition, found that the “wrong” name is not random but is invariably fished out from the same relationship pond: children, siblings, friends. The study did not examine the possibility of deep psychological significance to the mistake, says psychologist David Rubin, “but it does tell us who’s in and who’s out of the group.”

再定位

found that the “wrong” name is not random but is invariably fished out from the same relationship pond: children, siblings, friends

but it does tell us who’s in and who’s out of the group

交错名字不是随意的，是有一个关系池，但谁在谁不在不清楚

- A) It is related to the way our memories work.
- B) It is a possible indicator of a faulty memory.
- C) It occurs mostly between kids and their friends.
- D) It often causes misunderstandings among people.

- A. 和记忆的工作方式有关
- B. 可能是错误记忆的指引
- C. 主要是在孩子和他们的朋友间产生
- D. 经常导致人们的误解

判断不出来，感觉像A/B

再找议论句：

common cognitive (认知的)error that has to do with how our memories classify and store familiar names.

跟记忆分类与熟悉的名字存储有关，选A

53. **What** is most likely the **cause of misnaming**?

- A) Similar personality traits.
- B) Similar spellings of names.
- C) Similar physical appearance.
- D) Similar pronunciation of names.

先看选项

- A. 个人特点
- B. 名字拼写
- C. 外观
- D. 名字发音

定位

The study also found that within that group, misnamings occurred where the names shared initial or internal sounds, like Jimmy and Joanie or John and Bob. Physical resemblance between people was not a factor. Nor was gender.

再定位

misnamings occurred where the names shared initial or internal sounds, like Jimmy and Joanie or John and Bob.

sounds, 听觉

选D

54. **What did the surveys** of more than 1,700 subjects find about **misnaming**?

- A) It more often than not hurts relationships.
- B) It hardly occurs across gender boundaries.
- C) It is most frequently found in extended families.
- D) It most often occurs within a relationship group.

定位

The researchers conducted five separate surveys of more than 1,700 people. Some of the surveys included only college students; others were done with a mixed-age population. Some asked subjects about incidents where someone close to them—family or friend—had called them by another person's name. The other surveys asked about times when subjects had themselves called someone close to them by the wrong name. All the surveys found that people mixed up names within relationship groups such as grandchildren, friends and siblings but hardly ever crossed these boundaries.

又臭又长，找议论句

先去找首尾句试试运气

首：爬

尾：found，好好好

All the surveys found that people mixed up names within relationship groups such as grandchildren, friends and siblings but hardly ever crossed these boundaries.

混名字是在一个关系组但很少越界

理论上要找完所有的议论句

实践上我选择不找了赌一赌

- A) It more often than **not** hurts relationships. // hurts relationships
- B) It hardly occurs across gender boundaries. // across gender boundaries
- C) It **is** most frequently found **in** extended families. // found **in** extended families
- D) It most often occurs within a relationship group. // a relationship group

排A

没有gender, 排B

grandchildren属于families, 排C

选D

这波赌狗赢麻了

55. **Why** do mothers misname their children more often than fathers?

- A) They suffer more frustrations.
- B) They become worn out more often.
- C) They communicate more with their children.
- D) They generally take on more work at home.

定位

In general, the study found that undergraduates were almost as likely as old people to make this mistake and men as likely as women. Older people and women made this mistake and men as likely as women. Older people and women made the mistake slightly more often, but that may be because grandparents have more grandchildren to mix up than parents have children. Also, mothers may call on their children more often than fathers, given traditional gender norms. There was no evidence that errors occurred more when the misnamer was frustrated, tired or angry.

再定位

Also, mothers may call on their children more often than fathers, given traditional gender norms.

call on more often, 叫的更多

选C

## CET4-2019-6-2-A

According to the majority of Americans, women are every bit as capable of being good political leaders as men. The same can be said of their ability to dominate the corporate boardroom. And according to a new Pew Research Center survey on women and leadership, most Americans find women indistinguishable from men on key leadership traits such as intelligence and capacity for innovation, with many saying they're stronger than men in terms of being passionate and organized leaders.

So why, then, are women in short supply at the top of government and business in the United States? According to the public, at least, it's not that they lack toughness, management talent or proper skill sets.

It's also not all about work-life balance. Although economic research and previous survey findings have shown that career interruptions related to motherhood may make it harder for women to advance in their careers and compete for top executive jobs, relatively few adults in the recent survey point to this as a key barrier for women seeking leadership roles. Only about one-in-five say women's family responsibilities are a major reason why there aren't more females in top leadership positions in business and politics.

Instead, topping the list of reasons, about four-in-ten Americans point to a double standard for women seeking to climb to the highest levels of either politics or business, where they have to do more than their male counterparts to prove themselves. Similar shares say the electorate(选民)and corporate America are just not ready to put more women in top leadership positions.

As a result, the public is divided about whether the imbalance in corporate America will change in the foreseeable future, even though women have made major advances in the workplace. While 53% believe men will continue to hold more top executive positions in business in the future, 44% say it's only a matter of time before as many women are in top executive positions as men. Americans are less doubtful when it comes to politics: 73% expect to see a female president in their lifetime.

46.What do most Americans think of **women leaders** according to a new Pew Research Center survey?

- A) They have to do more to distinguish themselves.
- B) They have to strive harder to win their positions.
- C) They are stronger than men in terms of willpower.
- D) They are just as intelligent and innovative as men.

47.What do we learn from previous survey findings about **women seeking leadership roles**?

- A) They have unconquerable difficulties on their way to success.
- B) They are lacking in confidence when competing with men.

C) Their failures may have something to do with family duties.

D) Relatively few are hindered in their career advancement.

48. What is the **primary factor** keeping women from taking top leadership positions according to the recent survey?

A) Personality traits.

B) Family responsibilities.

C) Gender bias.

D) Lack of vacancies.

49. **What** does the passage say about **corporate America** in the near future?

A) More and more women will sit in the boardroom.

B) Gender imbalance in leadership is likely to change.

C) The public is undecided about whether women will make good leaders.

D) People have opposing opinions as to whether it will have more women leaders.

50. What do most Americans **expect to see** soon on America's political stage?

A) A woman in the highest position of government.

B) More and more women actively engaged in politics.

C) A majority of women voting for a female president.

D) As many women in top government positions as men.

主题应该是什么女性领导者之类的

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- B) They have to strive harder to win their positions.
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## 定位

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## 再定位

most Americans find women indistinguishable from men on key leadership traits such as intelligence and capacity for innovation, with many saying they're stronger than men in terms of being passionate and organized leaders.

女人和男人在才智和创新上没有区别，在共情和组织上甚至更强

## 接下来看选项

- A. 要做更多来区分自己
- B. 要努力赢得她们的位置
- C. 比男人意志力更强
- D. 创新和才智上和男人一样

## 选D

47.What do we learn from **previous survey** findings about **women seeking leadership roles**?

- A) They have unconquerable difficulties on their way to success.
- B) They are lacking in confidence when competing with men.
- C) Their failures may have something to do with family duties.
- D) Relatively few are hindered in their career advancement.

定位

So why, then, are women in short supply at the top of government and business in the United States? According to the public, at least, it's not that they lack toughness, management talent or proper skill sets.

It's also not all about work-life balance. Although economic research and previous survey findings have shown that career interruptions related to motherhood may make it harder for women to advance in their careers and compete for top executive jobs, relatively few adults in the recent survey point to this as a key barrier for women seeking leadership roles. Only about one-in-five say women's family responsibilities are a major reason why there aren't more females in top leadership positions in business and politics.

第二段太短了，所以又加了一段

由previous survey再定位

that career interruptions related to motherhood may make it harder for women to advance in their careers and compete for top executive jobs

追求受阻与母亲身份有关

先试试看选项怎么个事，不行再找议论句

- A) They have unconquerable difficulties on their way to success.
- B) They are lacking in confidence when competing with men.
- C) Their failures may have something to do with family duties.
- D) Relatively few are hindered in their career advancement.

- A. unconquerable difficulties
- B. lacking in confidence
- C. family duties
- D. relatively few

没有说unconquerable, 排A

没有说自信的问题, 排B

family duties 对应 motherhood, 保留C

relatively 对应 relatively few adults, 保留D

接下来比对CD

先看主体, 题眼是previous survey

D是recent survey, 排D

选C

48.What is the **primary factor** keeping women from taking top leadership positions according to the recent survey?

- A) Personality traits.

B) Family responsibilities.

C) Gender bias.

D) Lack of vacancies.

先看选项

A. 个性特点

B. 家庭责任

C. 性别歧视

D. 缺少空位

定位

It's also not all about work-life balance. Although economic research and previous survey findings have shown that career interruptions related to motherhood may make it harder for women to advance in their careers and compete for top executive jobs, relatively few adults in the recent survey point to this as a key barrier for women seeking leadership roles. Only about one-in-five say women's family responsibilities are a major reason why there aren't more females in top leadership positions in business and politics.

Instead, topping the list of reasons, about four-in-ten Americans point to a double standard for women seeking to climb to the highest levels of either politics or business, where they have to do more than their male counterparts to prove themselves. Similar shares say the electorate(选民)and corporate America are just not ready to put more women in top leadership positions.

再定位

relatively few adults in the recent survey point to this as a key barrier for women seeking leadership roles.

没有个性，排A

家庭对应原文 motherhood，保留

bias对应原文 double standard for women，保留

没说有没有位置，排D

接下来比对BC

题眼主体是primary factor，要主要原因

B是20%，C是topping the list of reasons

选C

49. **What** does the passage say about **corporate America** in the near future?

- A) More and more women will sit in the boardroom.
- B) Gender imbalance in leadership is likely to change.
- C) The public is undecided about whether women will make good leaders.
- D) People have opposing opinions as to whether it will have more women leaders.

定位

Similar shares say the electorate(选民)and corporate America are just not ready to put more women in top leadership positions.

As a result, the public is divided about whether the imbalance in corporate America will change in the foreseeable future, even though women have made major advances in the workplace. While 53% believe men will continue to hold more top executive positions in business in the future, 44% say it's only a matter of time before as many women are in top executive positions as men. Americans are less

doubtful when it comes to politics: 73% expect to see a female president in their lifetime.

再定位

Similar shares say the electorate(选民)and corporate America are just not ready to put more women in top leadership positions.

还没有准备好让女人在顶级的领导位置工作

the public is divided about whether the imbalance in corporate America will change in the foreseeable future, even though women have made major advances in the workplace.

对不平衡未来会改变有不同看法

这个不平衡很明显就是性别不平衡了

当然你看不出来扫一眼材料a double standard for women

对女人双标也能知道是性别不平衡

很难受，这种时候你就得看具体的内容了

While 53% believe men will continue to hold more top executive positions in business in the future, 44% say it's only a matter of time before as many women are in top executive positions as men.

53%：男人未来继续当权

44%：只是时间问题

接下来直接看选项

A) More and more women will sit in the boardroom.

B) Gender imbalance in leadership is likely to change.

- C) The public is undecided about whether women will make good leaders.
- D) People have opposing opinions as to whether it will have more women leaders.

- A. 更多女人会在董事会里
- B. 性别不平衡似乎要改变
- C. 没有决定女人是否是更好的领导者
- D. 对是否有更多女领导者有相反观点

A的boardroom是董事会会议室的意思

当然你知道board就行，板子、董事会的意思

不认识其实也不影响，首先排除A

没有说要改变，只是在讨论，排B

不管是53%还是44%的都没有说更好的领导者这个东西，排C

53%的观点就是D

选D

50. What do most Americans **expect to see** soon on America's political stage?

- A) A woman in the highest position of government.
- B) More and more women actively engaged in politics.
- C) A majority of women voting for a female president.
- D) As many women in top government positions as men.

定位

As a result, the public is divided about whether the imbalance in corporate America will change in the foreseeable future, even though women have made major advances in the workplace. While 53% believe men will continue to hold more top executive positions in business in the future, 44% say it's only a matter of time before as many women are in top executive positions as men. Americans are less doubtful when it comes to politics: 73% expect to see a female president in their lifetime.

再定位

Americans are less doubtful when it comes to politics: 73% expect to see a female president in their lifetime.

73%的人期待看到女总统

- A. 女人在政府高位
- B. 更多女人积极参与政治
- C. 女人给女总统投票
- D. 在高管位置女人和男人一样多

选A

是期待看到，不是期待女人给女总统投票

## CET4-2019-6-2-B

People have grown taller over the last century, with South Korean women shooting up by more than 20cm on average, and Iranian men gaining 16.5cm. A global study looked at the average height of 18-year-olds in 200 countries between 1914 and 2014.



The results reveal that while Swedes were the tallest people in the world in 1914, Dutch men have risen from 12th place to claim top spot with an average height of 182.5cm. Latvian women, meanwhile, rose from 28th place in 1914 to become the tallest in the world a century later, with an average height of 169.8cm.

James Bentham, a co-author of the research from Imperial College, London, says the global trend is likely to be due primarily to improvements in nutrition and healthcare. "An individual's genetics has a big influence on their height, but once you average over whole populations, genetics plays a less key role," he added.

A little extra height brings a number of advantages, says Elio Riboli of Imperial College. "Being taller is associated with longer life expectancy," he said. "This is largely due to a lower risk of dying of cardiovascular (心血管的) disease among taller people."

But while height has increased around the world, the trend in many countries of north and sub-Saharan Africa causes concern, says Riboli. While height increased in Uganda and Niger during the early 20th century, the trend has reversed in recent years, with height decreasing among 18-year-olds.

"One reason for these decreases in height is the economic situation in the 1980s," said Alexander Moradi of the University of Sussex. The nutritional and health crises that followed the policy of structural adjustment, he says, led to many children and teenagers failing to reach their full potential in terms of height.

Bentham believes the global trend of increasing height has important implications. "How tall we are now is strongly influenced by the environment we grew up in," he said. "If we give children the best possible start in life now, they will be healthier and more productive for decades to come."

51.What does the global study tell us about **people's height** in the last hundred years?

- A) There is a remarkable difference across continents.
- B) There has been a marked increase in most countries.
- C) The increase in people's height has been quickening.
- D) The increase in women's height is bigger than in men's.

52.What does James Bentham say about **genetics in the increase of people's height**?

- A) It counts less than generally thought.
- B) It outweighs nutrition and healthcare.
- C) It impacts more on an individual than on a population.
- D) It plays a more significant role in females than in males.

53.What does Elio Riboli say about **taller people**?

- A) They tend to live longer.
- B) They enjoy an easier life.
- C) They generally risk fewer fatal diseases.
- D) They have greater expectations in life.

54.What do we learn about **18-year-olds** in Uganda and Niger?

- A) They grow up slower than their peers in other countries.
- B) They are actually shorter than their earlier generations.
- C) They find it hard to bring their potential into full play.
- D) They have experienced many changes of government.

55.What does James Bentham **suggest we do**?

- A) Watch closely the global trend in children's development.
- B) Make sure that our children grow up to their full height.
- C) Try every means possible to improve our environment.
- D) Ensure our children grow up in an ideal environment.

主题应该是什么身高和基因之类的

一共7段，先稍微定位一下

第二题的James Bentham第一次出现在第三段

第三题的Elio Riboli第一次出现在第四段

第四题的Uganda and Niger第一次出现在第五段

第五题的James Bentham第一次出现在第七段

所以第一题材料应该是：1, 2

第四题的材料应该是：5, 6

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定位

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The results reveal that while Swedes were the tallest people in the world in 1914, Dutch men have risen from 12th place to claim top spot with an average height of 182.5cm. Latvian women, meanwhile, rose from 28th place in 1914 to become the tallest in the world a century later, with an average height of 169.8cm.

再定位

A global study looked at the average height of 18-year-olds in 200 countries between 1914 and 2014.

The results reveal that while Swedes were the tallest people in the world in 1914, Dutch men have risen from 12th place to claim top spot with an average height of 182.5cm. Latvian women, meanwhile, rose from 28th place in 1914 to become the tallest in the world a century later, with an average height of 169.8cm.

①1914年while Swedes是最高的人

②Dutch men平均身高从12位升到第一

③Latvian women平均身高从28位升到第一

接下来看选项

- A) There is a remarkable difference across continents.
- B) There has been a marked increase in most countries.
- C) The increase in people's height has been quickening.
- D) The increase in women's height is bigger than in men's.

很难受，一上来就是这种概述题

概述题和材料题有一个很明显的不同

材料题只需要定位，大部分情况下定位句+翻译就完事了

少部分可能需要加上议论句

概述题需要定位后加上适度的意淫

而且大部分情况下你要跟主题的方向对的上

如果对不上基本就没戏了

这种题可以先排除一些选项

你就拿着定位的材料去和选项初步比对

看到底有没有这个意思

①1914年while Swedes是最高的人

②Dutch men平均身高从12位升到第一

③Latvian women平均身高从28位升到第一

A-各大洲之间存在显著不同

B-大多数国家显著增加

C-人们身高的增加速度加快

D-女生身高比男人增加更多

首先，原文说的是升高的排位，不是升高

所以排除D

其实BC很想

不同点在于

B主体是大部分国家，所以可以存在一部分国家升高降低

C主体是人们，意味着没有容错

A有两个死因，首先没说大洲，其次没有看出不同

排A

如果你求稳的话，可以保留BC

因为是概述题和主题有关的

你可以看完之后再去确定到底是B还是C

当然另一方面这种题大部分情况是比较严谨的

所以容错越高越好

选B

52.What does James Bentham say about **genetics in the increase of people's height**?

- A) It counts less than generally thought.
- B) It outweighs nutrition and healthcare.
- C) It impacts more on an individual than on a population.
- D) It plays a more significant role in females than in males.

定位

James Bentham, a co-author of the research from Imperial College, London, says the global trend is likely to be due primarily to improvements in nutrition and healthcare. "An individual's genetics has a big influence on their height, but once you average over whole populations, genetics plays a less key role," he added.

再定位

An individual's genetics has a big influence on their height, but once you average over whole populations, genetics plays a less key role

基因有大影响，但要是平均给所有人，基因就没什么作用

选C

53.What does Elio Riboli say about **taller people**?

- A) They tend to live longer.
- B) They enjoy an easier life.
- C) They generally risk fewer fatal diseases.
- D) They have greater expectations in life.

定位

A little extra height brings a number of advantages, says Elio Riboli of Imperial College. "Being taller is associated with longer life expectancy," he said. "This is largely due to a lower risk of dying of cardiovascular (心血管的) disease among taller people."

再定位

Being taller is associated with longer life expectancy,

高与更长的生命有关

This is largely due to a lower risk of dying of cardiovascular disease among taller people.

高的人心血管疾病的风险比较低

- A. 高的人活的更久
- B. 高的人生活更简单
- C. 高的人致命疾病的风险更少
- D. 高的人有更高的生活期望

对应原文长寿，保留A

没有简单，排B

风险更少，保留C

没有期待，排D

心血管病不等于致命疾病，C有点加戏的嫌疑

选A

54.What do we learn about **18-year-olds** in Uganda and Niger?

- A) They grow up slower than their peers in other countries.
- B) They are actually shorter than their earlier generations.
- C) They find it hard to bring their potential into full play.
- D) They have experienced many changes of government.

定位

But while height has increased around the world, the trend in many countries of north and sub-Saharan Africa causes concern, says Riboli. While height increased in Uganda and Niger during the early 20th century, the trend has reversed in recent years, with height decreasing among 18-year-olds.

"One reason for these decreases in height is the economic situation in the 1980s," said Alexander Moradi of the University of Sussex. The nutritional and health crises that followed the policy of structural adjustment, he says, led to many children and teenagers failing to reach their full potential in terms of height.

再定位

the trend has reversed in recent years, with height decreasing among 18-year-olds.

近些年身高减少



The nutritional and health crises that followed the policy of structural adjustment, he says, led to many children and teenagers failing to reach their full potential in terms of height.

政策的结构调整-营养和健康的危机-不能释放身高潜能

- A. 长的慢
- B. 比以前的同辈人更矮了
- C. 很难释放全部潜能
- D. 经历许多政府改变

身高减少不等于长的慢，排A

升高减少等于更矮了，保留B

升高潜能不等于全部潜能，C加戏，排C

政策调整不等于政府改变，排D

选B

最后一题

55.What does James Bentham **suggest we do**?

- A) Watch closely the global trend in children's development.
- B) Make sure that our children grow up to their full height.
- C) Try every means possible to improve our environment.
- D) Ensure our children grow up in an ideal environment.

定位

Bentham believes the global trend of increasing height has important implications. "How tall we are now is strongly influenced by the environment we grew up in," he said. "If we give children the best possible start in life now, they will be healthier and more productive for decades to come."

再定位

If we give children the best possible start in life now

现在给孩子们尽可能好的开始的生活

先试试看选项，不行再多找几句

A. watch closely

B. make sure

C. improve environment

D. ensure ideal environment

没有密切关注，排A

是做什么，不是让你口嗨，排B

CD都有environment，只能再看一下材料了

How tall we are now is strongly influenced by the environment we grew up in

我们成长的环境影响身高

C是improve our environment

我们的环境不等于成长的环境

尽可能好的环境 = 理想中的环境

选D

## CET4-2019-12-2-A

Textbooks represent an 11 billion dollar industry, up from \$8 billion in 2014. Textbook publisher Pearson is the largest publisher—of any kind—in the world.

It costs about \$1 million to create a new textbook. A freshman textbook will have dozens of contributors, from subject-matter experts through graphic and layout artists to expert reviewers and classroom testers. Textbook publishers connect professors, instructors and students in ways that alternatives, such as open e-textbooks and open educational resources, simply do not. This connection happens not only by means of collaborative development, review and testing, but also at conferences where faculty regularly decide on their textbooks and curricula for the coming year.

It is true that textbook publishers have recently reported losses, largely due to students renting or buying used print textbooks. But this can be chalked up to the excessively high cost of their books—which has increased over 1, 000 percent since 1977. A restructuring of the textbook industry may well be in order. But this does not mean the end of the textbook itself.

While they may not be as dynamic as an iPad, textbooks are not passive or lifeless. For example, over the centuries, they have simulated (模拟) dialogues in a number of ways. From 1800 to the resent day, textbooks have done this by posing questions for students to answer inductively (归纳性地) . That means students are asked to use their individual experience to come up with answers to general questions. Today's psychology texts, for example, ask: "How much of your personality do you think you inherited?" while ones in physics say: "How can you predict where the ball you tossed will land?"

Experts observe that “textbooks come in layers, something like an onion”. For an active learner, engaging with a textbook can be an interactive experience: Readers proceed at their own pace. They “customize” their books by engaging with different layers and linkages. Highlighting, Post-It notes, dog-ears and other techniques allow for further customization that students value in print books over digital forms of books.

46. What does the passage say about **open educational resources**?

- A) They contribute to teaching as much as to learning.
- B) They don't profit as much as traditional textbooks do.
- C) They can't connect professors and students as textbooks do.
- D) They compete fiercely for customers with textbook producers.

47. What is the main cause of the **publishers' losses**?

- A) Failure to meet student need. C) Emergence of e-books.
- B) Industry restructuring. D) Falling sales.

48. What does the **textbook industry need** to do?

- A) Reform its structures. C) Find replacements for printed textbooks.
- B) Cut its retail prices. D) Change its business strategy periodically.

49. What are **students expected** to do in the learning process?

- A) Think carefully before answering each question.
- B) Ask questions based on their own understanding.
- C) Answer questions using their personal experience.
- D) Give answers showing their respective personality.

50. What do **experts say** about students using textbooks?

- A) They can digitalize the prints easily.

- B) They can learn in an interactive way.
- C) They can purchase customized versions.
- D) They can adapt the material themselves.

一直在讲什么教科书、线上教育、出版社，主题应该是和书的线上线下有关的  
下面直接看题

46.What does the passage say about **open educational resources**?

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- C) They can't connect professors and students as textbooks do.
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直接定位

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直接由题眼定位：

Textbook publishers connect professors, instructors and students in ways that alternatives, such as open e-textbooks and open educational resources, simply do not.

textbook的联系能力比open resource更好

这时候你注意到前后都是没有转折的，说明是同个意思，联系上：textbook > open resource

A. 贡献 textbook = open resource

B. 钱 textbook > open resource

C. 联系 textbook > open resource

D. 两个互相竞争

选B

47.What is the main cause of the **publishers' losses**?

A) Failure to meet student need. C) Emergence of e-books.

B) Industry restructuring. D) Falling sales.

选项挺短的，可以先简单看看

A. 没有满足学生需求

B. 产业重建

C. 电子书的出现

D. 规模缩小

定位

It is true that textbook publishers have recently reported losses, largely due to students renting or buying used print textbooks. But this can be chalked up to the excessively high cost of their books—which has increased over 1, 000 percent since 1977. A restructuring of the textbook industry may well be in order. But this does not mean the end of the textbook itself.

直接定位到这一句：largely due to students renting or buying used print textbooks

后面虽然由but，但是前面就是题眼的内容，所以看不看无所谓的

原因是去租/自己打印教科书，上面四个选项能对的上的只有D

如果你用关键词的话也只有BD能考虑，但原文说的是

A restructuring of the textbook industry may well be in order.

是 order 而不是 main cause

选D

48.What does the **textbook industry need** to do?

A) Reform its structures.    C) Find replacements for printed textbooks.

B) Cut its retail prices.    D) Change its business strategy periodically.

同样先看选项

A. 重组结构

B. 降低零售价格

C. 找替代品替代打印教科书

D. 周期性改变商业策略

再精简一下

A. 结构

B. 价格

C. 替代品

D. 策略

接着回去定位，上个问题只用了第二段的第一句话，所以你要从第一句话后面开始往后看

很多阅读都是一段有2道题的答案

But this can be chalked up to the excessively high cost of their books—which has increased over 1, 000 percent since 1977. A restructuring of the textbook industry may well be in order. But this does not mean the end of the textbook itself.

其实只要你定位对了，这道题就只能选A了，其他三个都没出现

49.What are **students expected** to do in the learning process?

A) Think carefully before answering each question.

B) Ask questions based on their own understanding.

C) Answer questions using their personal experience.

D) Give answers showing their respective personality.

直接定位下一段



While they may not be as dynamic as an iPad, textbooks are not passive or lifeless. For example, over the centuries, they have simulated (模拟) dialogues in a number of ways. From 1800 to the present day, textbooks have done this by posing questions for students to answer inductively (归纳性地). That means students are asked to use their individual experience to come up with answers to general questions. Today's psychology texts, for example, ask: "How much of your personality do you think you inherited?" while ones in physics say: "How can you predict where the ball you tossed will land?"

一般最后一题，只要是材料题，不是概述，大概率，99%，是在最后一段单独说  
所以往前推，倒数第二题一般就是第三题的材料与最后一段中间的部分

其实不管你是直接有 students expected to do 还是找直接议论句，都会定位到这一句

That means students are asked to use their individual experience to come up with answers to general questions.

(被要求用自身经验解决问题)

接下来看选项

- A) Think carefully before answering each question. // 仔细思考
- B) Ask questions based on their own understanding. // 个人理解
- C) Answer questions using their personal experience. // 个人经验
- D) Give answers showing their respective personality. // 不同个性

选C

B有两个死因，一是理解不等于经验，二是原文是解决问题，B是提出问题

## 最后一题

50. What do **experts say** about students using textbooks?

- A) They can digitalize the prints easily.
- B) They can learn in an interactive way.
- C) They can purchase customized versions.
- D) They can adapt the material themselves.

## 直接看最后一段

Experts observe that “textbooks come in layers, something like an onion”. For an active learner, engaging with a textbook can be an interactive experience: Readers proceed at their own pace. They “customize” their books by engaging with different layers and linkages. Highlighting, Post-It notes, dog-ears and other techniques allow for further customization that students value in print books over digital forms of books.

最后一段其实如果不是让你推断什么的，你完全可以用句子结构平推

但如果是让你推断一下作者在意淫什么勾霸的，最好的其实是用核心论点去做

这里先演示一下怎么用句子结构做这种材料题

第一步，先看题眼：using

第二步，找句子里的动词/形容词/副词，判断作者感情，三个都看不出来找连词

当然一般只需要有一个能判断感情就好了，其他可以用连词去推

有一些题的句子看上去是没有感情的，这时候就只找动词就行

第三步，把所有句子都这么找一遍

比如这一题，一句一句来

Experts observe that “textbooks come in layers, something like an onion”.

重点在哪里，肯定是 observe，观测观察遵守...

我们要的是 using，不需要你告诉我你观察到什么，滚

For an active learner, engaging with a textbook can be an interactive experience:  
Readers proceed at their own pace.

我问你谁比较牛逼？谁才是真正的议论句？

答：肯定是冒号后面的

我喝了一口水：你被开除了

你说是喝水重要还是你被开除了重要

所有重点在：Readers proceed at their own pace.

至于这是什么暂时先不用看，因为后面句子还不确定是什么关系

递进/解释/转折...

先留着，直接看下一句

They “customize” their books by engaging with different layers and linkages.

by，通过...，还是在讲上一句的东西，解释

Highlighting, Post-It notes, dog-ears and other techniques allow for further customization that students value in print books over digital forms of books.

Highlighting, Post-It notes, dog-ears and other techniques

这堆东西一出就是一个纯纯的解释句，给你把上一句又展开了而已，解释

总结一下最后一句的句子结构：

observe, Readers proceed at their own pace, by, techniques

观察，议论句，通过xx实现，xx包括这些技术

现象，结论，解释，解释

所以直接看Readers proceed at their own pace，可以用自己的方式处理

选B

实际上上面这个步骤，当你抽丝剥茧继续简化

其实就是论点思维，直接找议论句即可

但是对于一些有很明显的感情色彩的句子，你只看议论句可能又解决不了

所以总的来说两个方法

1. 论点思维（总+分）
2. 句子结构（感情+逻辑）

所以如果你想提速的话

先定位，简单翻译

再看句子结构判断重点

接着找议论句进一步确定重点

最后再翻译筛选下来的重点

这个是这套流程里面是最快的，当然你也可以更冒险一点直接 定位+句子结构/议论句 + 翻译

第一个基本20-25分钟左右，大部分情况全对，只有一次错了一个

第二个的话15分钟是能搞完两篇的，在全对与十个错六个之间反复横跳，完全看题目挖不挖坑

## CET4-2020-12-2-B

Forests in countries like Brazil and the Congo get a lot of attention from environmentalists, and it is easy to see why. South America and sub-Saharan Africa are experiencing deforestation on an enormous scale: every year almost 5 million hectares are lost. But forests are also changing in rich Western countries. They are growing larger, both in the sense that they occupy more land and that the trees in them are bigger. What is going on?

Forests are spreading in almost all Western countries, with the fastest growth in places that historically had rather few trees. In 1990 28% of Spain was forested; now the proportion is 37%. In both Greece and Italy, the growth was from 26% to 32% over the same period. Forests are gradually taking more land in America and Australia. Perhaps most astonishing is the trend in Ireland. Roughly 1% of that country was forested when it became independent in 1922. Now forests cover 11% of the land, and the government wants to push the proportion to 18% by the 2040s.

Two things are fertilising this growth. The first is the abandonment of farmland, especially in high, dry places where nothing grows terribly well. When farmers give up trying to earn a living from farming or herding, trees simply move in. The second is government policy and subsidy. Throughout history, governments have protected and promoted forests for diverse reasons, ranging from the need for wooden warships to a desire to promote suburban house-building. Nowadays forests are increasingly welcome because they suck in carbon pollution from the air. The justifications change, the desire for more trees remains constant.

The greening of the West does not delight everyone. Farmers complain that land is being taken out of use by generously subsidised tree plantations. Parts of Spain and Portugal suffer from terrible forest fires. Others simply dislike the appearance of forests planted in neat rows. They will have to get used to the trees,

however. The growth of Western forests seems almost as unstoppable as deforestation elsewhere.

51. What is **catching environmentalists' attention** nowadays?

- A) Rich countries are stripping poor ones of their resources.
- B) Forests are fast shrinking in many developing countries.
- C) Forests are eating away the fertile farmland worldwide.
- D) Rich countries are doing little to address deforestation.

52. **Which countries** have **the fastest forest growth**?

- A) Those that have newly achieved independence.
- B) Those that have the greatest demand for timber.
- C) Those that used to have the lowest forest coverage.
- D) Those that provide enormous government subsidies.

53. **What** has encouraged forest growth historically?

- A) The government's advocacy.
- B) The use of wood for fuel.
- C) The favourable climate.
- D) The green movement.

54. What accounts for our **increasing** desire for forests?

- A) Their unique scenic beauty.
- B) Their use as fruit plantations.
- C) Their capability of improving air quality.
- D) Their stable supply of building materials.

55. **What** does the author **conclude** about the **prospects of forestation**?

- A) Deserts in sub-Saharan Africa will diminish gradually.
- B) It will play a more and more important role in people's lives.
- C) Forest destruction in the developing world will quickly slow down.
- D) Developed and developing countries are moving in opposite directions.

关注政府，森林，增长，估计是绿色家园之类的

51.What is **catching environmentalists' attention** nowadays?

A) Rich countries are stripping poor ones of their resources.

B)Forests are fast shrinking in many developing countries.

C)Forests are eating away the fertile farmland worldwide.

D)Rich countries are doing little to address deforestation.

直接定位第一段

Forests in countries like Brazil and the Congo get a lot of attention from environmentalists,and it is easy to see why. South America and sub-Saharan Africa are experiencing deforestation on an enormous scale: every year almost 5 million hectares are lost. But forests are also changing in rich Western countries. They are growing larger, both in the sense that they occupy more land and that the trees in them are bigger. What is going on?

直接看到这一句：

Forests in countries like Brazil and the Congo **get a lot of attention from environmentalists**,and it is easy to see why.

很容易解释为什么，所以接下来的句子没有转折就都是在解释这句话，你要先判断句子关系

如果并列，那么只需要看其中一句

如果递进，出现什么诸如and more importantly之类的，重点就在后一句

如果出现转折，重点也是在后一句

所以其实大部分情况下你完全可以先扫一眼后一句，再考虑要不要看前一句

直接看第三句：But forests are also changing in rich Western countries.

but, 前面不需要看了, 跟这一句反着来就是前一句

这句话说西方发达的森林有变化, 有什么变化没说, 再往下走一点

第四句: They are growing larger, both in the sense that they occupy more land and that the trees in them are bigger.

当你看到They are growing larger的时候这一句就已经结束了

总结一下第一段在说什么

1. 政府受到关注
2. ???
3. 但是发达国家森林变多

发达 — 不发达

变多 — 变少

1. 政府受到关注
2. 不发达国家森林变少
3. 但是发达国家森林变多

接着直接看选项

- |   |                |
|---|----------------|
| A) Rich countries are stripping poor ones of their resources. | // 发达国家 剥夺资源   |
| B) Forests are fast shrinking in many developing countries.   | // 发展中国家森林减少   |
| C) Forests are eating away the fertile farmland worldwide.    | // 森林吃肥沃土地 全世界 |



D) Rich countries are doing little to address deforestation.  
么对森林减少

// 发达国家 没做什

AC直接排, D应该改成 doing little to promote address deforestation.

选B

52. **Which countries** have **the fastest forest growth**?

- A) Those that have newly achieved independence.
- B) Those that have the greatest demand for timber.
- C) Those that used to have the lowest forest coverage.
- D) Those that provide enormous government subsidies.

直接看第二段

Forests are spreading in almost all Western countries, with the fastest growth in places that historically had rather few trees. In 1990 28% of Spain was forested; now the proportion is 37%. In both Greece and Italy, the growth was from 26% to 32% over the same period. Forests are gradually taking more land in America and Australia. Perhaps most astonishing is the trend in Ireland. Roughly 1% of that country was forested when it became independent in 1922. Now forests cover 11% of the land, and the government wants to push the proportion to 18% by the 2040s.

先定位 with the fastest growth in places that historically had rather few trees.

由 historically had rather few trees 直接选 C

53. **What** has encouraged forest growth historically?

- A) The government's advocacy.
- C) The favourable climate.

B) The use of wood for fuel.

D) The green movement.

先看选项

- |                               |         |
|-------------------------------|---------|
| A) The government's advocacy. | // 政府支持 |
| B) The use of wood for fuel.  | // 木头燃料 |
| C) The favourable climate.    | // 流行趋势 |
| D) The green movement.        | // 绿色环境 |

定位

Two things are fertilising this growth. The first is the abandonment of farmland, especially in high, dry places where nothing grows terribly well. When farmers give up trying to earn a living from farming or herding, trees simply move in. The second is government policy and subsidy. Throughout history, governments have protected and promoted forests for diverse reasons, ranging from the need for wooden warships to a desire to promote suburban house-building. Nowadays forests are increasingly welcome because they suck in carbon pollution from the air. The justifications change, the desire for more trees remains constant.

由 historically 直接定位到:

The second is government policy and subsidy. Throughout history, governments have protected and promoted forests for diverse reasons, ranging from the need for wooden warships to a desire to promote suburban house-building.

直接选 A

54. What accounts for our **increasing** desire for forests?

A) Their unique scenic beauty.

C) Their capability of improving air quality.

B) Their use as fruit plantations.

D) Their stable supply of building materials.

同样先看选项

- |   |          |
|---|----------|
| A) Their unique scenic beauty.                | // 美丽    |
| B) Their use as fruit plantations.            | // 水果种植园 |
| C) Their capability of improving air quality. | // 空气质量  |
| D) Their stable supply of building materials. | // 建筑原料  |

定位

Nowadays forests are increasingly welcome because they suck in carbon pollution from the air. The justifications change, the desire for more trees remains constant.

由carbon pollution from the air, 选C

最后一题

55. **What** does the author **conclude** about the **prospects of forestation**?

- A) Deserts in sub-Saharan Africa will diminish gradually.
- B) It will play a more and more important role in people's lives.
- C) Forest destruction in the developing world will quickly slow down.
- D) Developed and developing countries are moving in opposite directions.

选项太长, 直接定位

The greening of the West does not delight everyone. Farmers complain that land is being taken out of use by generously subsidised tree plantations. Parts of Spain and Portugal suffer from terrible forest fires. Others simply dislike the appearance of forests planted in neat rows. They will have to get used to the trees,

however. The growth of Western forests seems almost as unstoppable as deforestation elsewhere.

推断题，但这一题由于题目已经告诉你是前景，所以不需要看时态

直接看这一段主要在讲什么就可以了

这时候有两条路可以走

第一条，结合首尾段核心论点，判断选哪个

第一段：

1. 政府受到关注
2. 不发达国家森林变少
3. 但是发达国家森林变多

最后一段直接看首尾

The greening of the West does not delight everyone. 不喜欢种树

The growth of Western forests seems almost as unstoppable as deforestation elsewhere. 种树不可阻挡

1. 西方人有些不喜欢种树
2. 西方种树不可阻挡

所以本文的核心论点就是：

1. 不发达国家森林变少
2. 发达国家森林变多不可阻挡

接下来看选项

- A) Deserts in sub-Saharan Africa will diminish gradually.  
// 非洲沙漠变小
- B) It will play a more and more important role in people's lives.  
// 越来越重要
- C) Forest destruction in the developing world will quickly slow down. // 森林少很快变慢
- D) Developed and developing countries are moving in opposite directions. // 国家不同方向

选 D

第二条路，根据最后一段逐句推断

The greening of the West does not delight everyone. Farmers complain that land is being taken out of use by generously subsidised tree plantations. Parts of Spain and Portugal suffer from terrible forest fires. Others simply dislike the appearance of forests planted in neat rows. They will have to get used to the trees, however. The growth of Western forests seems almost as unstoppable as deforestation elsewhere.

分析句子，重点在于第一句的态度和句子间的结构

not delight, complain, terrible, others simply dislike, however, unstoppable

不好，不好，不好，另一个不好，但是，不可阻挡

一样的效果，但这样搞好像就复杂了一点

像这种核心论点，很多时候是可以贯穿全文的

接下来的部分，很可能都要围绕着核心论点展开

所以还是推荐走第一条路，这是阅读的解题通法

## CET4-2021-6-1-B

Being an information technology, or IT, worker is not a job I envy. They are the ones who, right in the middle of a critical meeting, are expected to instantly fix the projector that's no longer working. They have to tolerate the bad tempers of colleagues frustrated at the number of times they've had to call the help desk for the same issue. They are also the ones who know there are systems that are more powerful, reliable and faster, but their employer simply will not put up the funds to buy them.

According to a recent survey, employees who have a job reliant on IT support consider IT a major source of job dissatisfaction. Through no fault of their own, they can suddenly find their productivity deteriorating or quality control non-existent. And there's little they can do about it.

The experience of using IT penetrates almost the entire work field. It has become a crucial part of employees' overall work experience. When IT is operating as it should, employee self-confidence swells. Their job satisfaction, too, can surge when well-functioning machines relieve them of dull tasks or repetitive processes. But if there's one thing that triggers widespread employee frustration, it's an IT transformation project gone wrong, where swollen expectations have been popped and a long list of promised efficiencies have been reversed. This occurs when business leaders implement IT initiatives with little consideration of how those changes will impact the end user.

Which is why managers should appreciate just how influential the IT user experience is to their employees, and exert substantial effort in ensuring their IT team eliminates programming errors and application crashes. Adequate and timely IT support should also be available to enable users to cope with technological issues at work. More importantly, IT practitioners need to understand what employees experience mentally when they use IT.

Therefore, businesses need to set up their IT infrastructure so that it is designed to fit in with their employees' work, rather than adjust their work to fit in with the company's IT limitations.

51. **What** does the author say about **working in IT**?

- A) It is envied by many.
- B) It does not appeal to him.
- C) It is financially rewarding.
- D) It does not match his abilities.

52. What is the **finding** of a recent survey on **employees** who have a job reliant on IT support?

- A) IT helps boost productivity.
- B) IT helps improve quality control.
- C) Many employees are deeply frustrated by IT.
- D) Most employees rely heavily on IT in their work.

53. **What** is said to **happen** when IT is functioning properly?

- A) There is a big boost in employees' work efficiency.
- B) Employees become more dependent on machines.
- C) There are no longer any boring or repetitive tasks.
- D) Employees become more confident in their work.

54. What should **business leaders do** before implementing new IT initiatives?

- A) Consider the various expectations of their customers.
- B) Draw up a list of the efficiencies to be promised.
- C) Assess the swollen cost of training the employees.
- D) Think about the possible effects on their employees.

55. How can a **business help** improve its employees' experience in **using IT**?

- A) By designing systems that suit their needs.
- B) By ensuring that their mental health is sound.

C) By adjusting their work to suit the IT system.

D) By offering them regular training.

主题是IT，专业对口

51. **What** does the author say about **working in IT**?

A) It is envied by many.

B) It does not appeal to him.

C) It is financially rewarding.

D) It does not match his abilities.

先分析选项

A. 被羡慕

B. 没有吸引力

C. 钱

D. 能力不匹配

接着直接定位

Being an information technology, or IT, worker is not a job I envy. They are the ones who, right in the middle of a critical meeting, are expected to instantly fix the projector that's no longer working. They have to tolerate the bad tempers of colleagues frustrated at the number of times they've had to call the help desk for the same issue. They are also the ones who know there are systems that are more powerful, reliable and faster, but their employer simply will not put up the funds to buy them.



定位下来就在首句：Being an information technology, or IT, worker is not a job I envy

简单翻译一下：成为信息技术/IT的工人不是我羡慕的工作

不羡慕，排A

B的没有吸引力和不羡慕是同个意思，保留

没有说钱和能力，排CD

选B

当然为了保险，你可以再分析一下后面的句子

They are the ones who, right in the middle of a critical meeting, are expected to instantly fix the projector that's no longer working.

他们xxx，解释

They have to tolerate the bad tempers of colleagues frustrated at the number of times they've had to call the help desk for the same issue.

他们xxx，解释

They are also the ones who know there are systems that are more powerful, reliable and faster, but their employer simply will not put up the funds to buy them.

他们xxx，解释

所以第一段的结构是：不羡慕IT，解释，解释，解释

重点还是只有第一句话

52.What is the **finding** of a recent survey on **employees** who have a job reliant on IT support?

- A) IT helps boost productivity.
- B) IT helps improve quality control.
- C) Many employees are deeply frustrated by IT.
- D) Most employees rely heavily on IT in their work.

简单分析选项

- A. boost productivity
- B. improve quality control
- C. frustrated
- D. rely heavily

上一段句子结构都是解释第一句话，直接定位到第二段

According to a recent survey, employees who have a job reliant on IT support consider IT a major source of job dissatisfaction. Through no fault of their own, they can suddenly find their productivity deteriorating or quality control non-existent. And there's little they can do about it.

直接比对题眼即可

productivity deteriorating or quality control non-existent, 排AB

dissatisfaction、there's little they can do about it, 选C

D没有提到

53.**What** is said to **happen** when IT is functioning properly?

- A) There is a big boost in employees' work efficiency.
- B) Employees become more dependent on machines.
- C) There are no longer any boring or repetitive tasks.
- D) Employees become more confident in their work.

## 定位

The experience of using IT penetrates almost the entire work field. It has become a crucial part of employees' overall work experience. When IT is operating as it should, employee self-confidence swells. Their job satisfaction, too, can surge when well-functioning machines relieve them of dull tasks or repetitive processes. But if there's one thing that triggers widespread employee frustration, it's an IT transformation project gone wrong, where swollen expectations have been popped and a long list of promised efficiencies have been reversed. This occurs when business leaders implement IT initiatives with little consideration of how those changes will impact the end user.

根据 IT is functioning properly 再定位：

When IT is operating as it should, employee self-confidence swells. Their job satisfaction, too, can surge when well-functioning machines relieve them of dull tasks or repetitive processes. But if there's one thing that triggers widespread employee frustration, it's an IT transformation project gone wrong, where swollen expectations have been popped and a long list of promised efficiencies have been reversed.

看一下选项：

- A. work efficiency
- B. more dependent
- C. no longer any boring
- D. more confident

工作高效、更独立、不再无聊、更自信

没有找到更高效与更独立，排AB

其他三个都有体现，需要根据题眼再确定

首先是题眼，when IT is functioning properly

properly是合适地，也就是IT正常工作的时候

所以必须是正常工作时的作用

根据这个再精确定位：

When IT is operating as it should, employee self-confidence swells. Their job satisfaction, too, can surge when well-functioning machines relieve them of dull tasks or repetitive processes.

employee self-confidence swell, 对应D的more confident

B对应原文的relieve them of dull tasks or repetitive processes

但B选项的不再有绝对化的趋向，再回原文一看也没有提到什么 no longer

排B

选D

54.What should **business leaders do** before implementing new IT initiatives?

A) Consider the various expectations of their customers.

B) Draw up a list of the efficiencies to be promised.

C) Assess the swollen cost of training the employees.

D) Think about the possible effects on their employees.

定位

This occurs when business leaders implement IT initiatives with little consideration of how those changes will impact the end user.

Which is why managers should appreciate just how influential the IT user experience is to their employees, and exert substantial effort in ensuring their IT team eliminates programming errors and application crashes. Adequate and timely IT support should also be available to enable users to cope with technological issues at work. More importantly, IT practitioners need to understand what employees experience mentally when they use IT.

直接定位到名词第一次出现的地方：

with little consideration of how those changes will impact the end user

how changes will impact the end user, 所以只能从AD里面选

A说的是影响客户，D说的是影响工人

实际上都可以是user

因此需要下一段再确定：

Which is why managers should appreciate just how influential the IT user experience is to their employees, and exert substantial effort in ensuring their IT team eliminates programming errors and application crashes.

根据how influential the IT user experience is to their employees

选D

55.How can a **business help** improve its employees' experience in **using IT**?

- A) By designing systems that suit their needs.
- B) By ensuring that their mental health is sound.
- C) By adjusting their work to suit the IT system.
- D) By offering them regular training.

直接定位

Therefore, businesses need to set up their IT infrastructure so that it is designed to fit in with their employees' work, rather than adjust their work to fit in with the company's IT limitations.

由businesses need to set up their IT infrastructure so that it is designed to fit in with their employees' work

建立基础设施以适应被雇佣者的工作

A是适应需求，保留

B是精神需求，加戏，排除

C是适应系统，相反，排除

D是提供培训，加戏，排除

选A

## CET4-2021-6-2-A

Sugar shocked. That describes the reaction of many Americans this week following revelations that, 50 years ago, the sugar industry paid Harvard scientists for research that shifted the focus away from sugar's role in heart disease-and put the spotlight (注意的中心) squarely on dietary fat.

What might surprise consumers is just how many present-day nutrition studies are still funded by the food industry. Nutrition scholar Marion Nestle of New York University spent a year informally tracking industry-funded studies on food. "Roughly 90% of nearly 170 studies favored the sponsor's interest," Nestle tells us. Other systematic reviews support her conclusions.

For instance, studies funded by Welch Foods-the brand behind Welch's 100% Grape Juice-found that drinking Concord grape juice daily may boost brain function. Another, funded by Quaker Oats, concluded, as a Daily Mail story put it, that "hot oatmeal (燕麦粥) breakfast keeps you full for longer. "

Last year, The New York Times revealed how Coca-Cola was funding well-known scientists and organizations promoting a message that, in the battle against weight gain, people should pay more attention to exercise and less to what they eat and drink. Coca-Cola also released data detailing its funding of several medical institutions and associations between 2010 and 2015.

"It's certainly a problem that so much research in nutrition and health is funded by industry," says Bonnie Liebman, director of nutrition at the Center for Science in the Public Interest. "When the food industry pays for research, it often gets what it pays for." And what it pays for is often a pro-industry finding.

Given this environment ,consumers should be skeptical( 怀疑的 ) when reading the latest finding in nutrition science and ignore the latest study that pops up on your news feed. "Rely on health experts who've reviewed all the evidence," Liebman says, pointing to the official government Dietary Guidelines,which are based on reviews of hundreds of studies.

"And that expert advice remains pretty simple," says Nestle. "We know what healthy diets are--lots of vegetables, not too much junk food, balanced calories. Everything else is really difficult to do experimentally. "

- 46. What did **Harvard scientists do** 50 years ago?

A) They raised public awareness of the possible causes of heart disease.

B) They turned public attention away from the health risks of sugar to fat.

C) They placed the sugar industry in the spotlight with their new findings.

D) They conducted large-scale research on the role of sugar in people's health.

- 47. What does Marion Nestle say about **present-day nutrition studies**?

A) They took her a full year to track and analyze.

B) Most of them are based on systematic reviews.

C) They depend on funding from the food industries.

D) Nearly all of them serve the purpose of the funders.

- 48. What did Coca-Cola-funded studies **claim**?

A) Exercise is more important to good health than diet.

B) Choosing what to eat and drink is key to weight control.

C) Drinking Coca-Cola does not contribute to weight gain.

D) The food industry plays a major role in fighting obesity.

- 49. What does Liebman say about **industry-funded research**?

A) It simply focuses on nutrition and health.

B) It causes confusion among consumers.

C) It rarely results in objective findings.

D) It runs counter to the public interest.

- 50. What is the author's **advice to consumers**?

A) Follow their intuition in deciding what to eat.

B) Be doubtful of diet experts' recommendations.

C) Ignore irrelevant information on their news feed.



D) Think twice about new nutrition research findings.

主题应该是和营养、食品公司什么有关的

- 46.What did **Harvard scientists do** 50 years ago?

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C) They placed the sugar industry in the spotlight with their new findings.

D) They conducted large-scale research on the role of sugar in people's health.

直接定位

Sugar shocked. That describes the reaction of many Americans this week following revelations that, 50 years ago, the sugar industry paid Harvard scientists for research that shifted the focus away from sugar's role in heart disease-and put the spotlight (注意的中心) squarely on dietary fat.

由50 years ago进行再定位:

the sugar industry paid Harvard scientists for research that shifted the focus away from sugar's role in heart disease-and put the spotlight (注意的中心) squarely on dietary fat.

把注意力从心脏疾病上转移到了什么饮食肥胖上, dietary fat

接下来分析一下选项

- A) They raised public awareness of the possible causes of heart disease. //heart disease
- B) They turned public attention away from the health risks of sugar to fat. //fat
- C) They placed the sugar industry in the spotlight with their new findings. //sugar industry
- D) They conducted large-scale research on the role of sugar in people's health. //sugar role

粗看下来四个选项其实都有出现，所以需要进一步比对

A是注意心脏疾病，和原文的意思相反

B说将注意力转到fat上，保留

C说重视sugar industry，原文只是给钱，没说多重视new finding

D的large-scale没有说到，无中生有

选B

- 47.What does Marion Nestle say about **present-day nutrition studies**?

A) They took her a full year to track and analyze.

B) Most of them are based on systematic reviews.

C) They depend on funding from the food industries.

D) Nearly all of them serve the purpose of the funders.

定位

What might surprise consumers is just how many present-day nutrition studies are still funded by the food industry. Nutrition scholar Marion Nestle of New York University spent a year informally tracking industry-funded studies on food. "Roughly 90% of nearly 170 studies favored the sponsor's interest," Nestle tells us. Other systematic reviews support her conclusions.

For instance, studies funded by Welch Foods-the brand behind Welch's 100% Grape Juice-found that drinking Concord grape juice daily may boost brain function. Another, funded by Quaker Oats, concluded, as a Daily Mail story put it, that "hot oatmeal (燕麦粥) breakfast keeps you full for longer. "

由人名再定位

"Roughly 90% of nearly 170 studies favored the sponsor's interest," Nestle tells us. Other systematic reviews support her conclusions.

接近90%的人支持赞助商的利益

直接看选项

- A) They took her a full year to track and analyze. // track and analyze
- B) Most of them are based on systematic reviews. // based on sysematic reviews
- C) They depend on funding from the food industries. // funding from the food industries
- D) Nearly all of them serve the purpose of the funders. // the purpose of funders

先比对选项

没有analyze, 排A

Other才是systemtic reviews, 这个没说是不是, 排B

C和D好像都有道理

这时候记得回去找议论句

直接看到这句：just how many present-day nutrition studies are still funded by the food industry.

很多仍然是由food industry赞助的，没有说depend on，排C

选D

- 48.What did Coca-Cola-funded studies **claim**?

- A) Exercise is more important to good health than diet.
- B) Choosing what to eat and drink is key to weight control.
- C) Drinking Coca-Cola does not contribute to weight gain.
- D) The food industry plays a major role in fighting obesity.

定位

Last year, The New York Times revealed how Coca-Cola was funding well-known scientists and organizations promoting a message that, in the battle against weight gain, people should pay more attention to exercise and less to what they eat and drink. Coca-Cola also released data detailing its funding of several medical institutions and associations between 2010 and 2015.

根据Coca-Cala定位到第一次出现的地方：

Last year, The New York Times revealed how Coca-Cola was funding well-known scientists and organizations promoting a message that, in the battle against weight gain, people should pay more attention to exercise and less to what they eat and drink.

直接看后面的议论句：

people should pay more attention to exercise and less to what they eat and drink.

more importance直接对应A

B的key没有对应

not contribute有点太过绝对了，而且没有对应

D的major role也没有对应

选 A

• 49.What does Liebman say about **industry-funded research**?

A) It simply focuses on nutrition and health.

B) It causes confusion among consumers.

C) It rarely results in objective findings.

D) It runs counter to the public interest.

先看选项

A. nutrition and health

B. confusion among consumers

C. rarely results

D. public interest

定位

"It's certainly a problem that so much research in nutrition and health is funded by industry," says Bonnie Liebman, director of nutrition at the Center for Science in the Public Interest. "When the food industry pays for research, it often gets what it pays for." And what it pays for is often a pro-industry finding.

说了两句话，第一句的problem说明重点不在这里，直接看第二句

When the food industry pays for research, it often gets what it pays for.

当食品厂出钱调查时，经常会得到他们所支付的结果

其实就是给这些厂想要的结果，所以严格上讲这个结果不一定是事实

ACD都没有对应，选C

- 50. What is the author's **advice to consumers**?

A) Follow their intuition in deciding what to eat.

B) Be doubtful of diet experts' recommendations.

C) Ignore irrelevant information on their news feed.

D) Think twice about new nutrition research findings.

这种题，如果选项抓的比较准的话用上核心论点挺好解决的

A. Follow their intuition

B. Be doubtful

C. Ignore irrelevant information

D. Think twice

这种选项设坑就那么几类

加戏、颠倒、程度、主体

所以可以先看选项就有一个大概的判断

A说的是跟着指导

这篇文章前面说专家的调查结果事实少，所以有颠倒的嫌疑

B说的是保持怀疑

原文也有直接对应，但是这种有对应的往往在程度和主体上有问题

回去仔细看一下发现是Be doubtful of diet experts' recommendations.

这就有点绝对化的趋向在里面了

C说忽略信息

闭关锁国，大概率也有加戏的嫌疑

D说思考两次，实际上就是多想的意思

这个挑不出什么毛病，主体也是nutrition research findings

刚好和上一题的结论对应的上，大概率入选

这里其实我就直接选D了，因为和核心论点对应的上

其他两个也有问题

这里严谨一点，再扫一眼材料

Given this environment ,consumers should be skeptical(怀疑的) when reading the latest finding in nutrition science and ignore the latest study that pops up on your news feed. "Rely on health experts who've reviewed all the evidence," Liebman says, pointing to the official government Dietary Guidelines,which are based on reviews of hundreds of studies.

"And that expert advice remains pretty simple," says Nestle. "We know what healthy diets are--lots of vegetables, not too much junk food, balanced calories. Everything else is really difficult to do experimentally. "

找到议论句：

Given this environment ,consumers should be skeptical(怀疑的) when reading the latest finding in nutrition science and ignore the latest study that pops up on your news feed.

能对应的上的有BC

但原文对B有限制： when reading the latest finding in nutrition science

B是程度太过了，排除B

C也是同样的道理： ignore the latest study that pops up on your news feed

所以BC都排除，这时候只能推导了

A的跟着指导和原文的be skeptical不符

只能选D了

## CET4-2021-12-2-B

Nationwide, only about three percent of early childhood teachers are male in the U. S. Experts say this can have an impact on young children whose understanding of gender roles and identity are rapidly forming. Research has found that having access to diverse teachers is beneficial for children. For the youngest learners, it means they are more likely to get exposed to different varieties of play and communication. It also helps them develop healthy ideas around gender.

"In our world and our society, we have very specific *stereotypes* (模式化形象)of gender roles," said Mindi Reich-Shapiro, an assistant professor in the teacher education department of the Borough of Manhattan Community College, and one of the authors of a recent study. "It's important for children to see other possibilities and other paths they can take."



Despite mostly feeling supported by colleagues and family members, many of the male educators surveyed in the study reported facing social or cultural resistance in their careers as early education teachers. Some also reported that there were parents surprised or concerned that their child had a male teacher. And they had been advised by colleagues or other staff not to hug children.

Reich-Shapiro and fellow researchers made several recommendations to increase male representation in the field. Low pay has long been acknowledged as a major issue in the early childhood field. Over 70% of male educators who said they intended to stay in the early education workforce noted an increased salary was a major motivating factor for them to commit to the career long-term. The report suggests paying all early childhood educators the way elementary school teachers are paid.

Cities and programs should establish support groups for male early childhood educators and provide mentoring and professional development advice for male educators and their program leaders.

The authors also suggest that traditional recruitment approaches for early childhood educators “do not address the gender gap in the field.” They recommend providing young men opportunities to work with children through training and volunteer programs, targeting groups of men who are considering a career change, such as fathers.

51.What do we learn from **the first paragraph** about **early childhood education in the U. S. ?**

- A) It helps raise children’s awareness of gender roles.
- B) It exposes children to different ways of interaction.
- C) It is negatively impacted by a lack of male teachers.
- D) It clearly aims to form children’s identity through play.

52.What does **Mindi Reich-Shapiro** emphasize in **her comment on childhood education?**

- A) The importance of broadening children’s horizons.
- B) The responsibilities of fathers for children’s growth.

C) The urgency of creating teacher education programs.

D) The role of teachers in motivating children to learn.

53. What do we learn about **male teachers from their responses in the study**?

A) Some of them find it awkward when hugging children.

B) They feel pressured to keep up with female colleagues.

C) They find it hard to meet the expectations of kids' parents.

D) Many of them feel prejudiced against socially and culturally.

54. What is **needed for men** to commit to early childhood education?

A) Higher pay.

B) Job security.

C) Social recognition.

D) Better working conditions.

55. What do the **authors of the study recommend to bridge the gender gap** in early childhood education?

A) Recruiting young men who have a passion for education young children.

B) Taking measures to attract prospective male teachers to work in the field.

C) Persuading prospective fathers to consider a change in their career.

D) Providing male teachers with more opportunities for advancement.

主题应该是教育，跟男女性别有关的，并且存在性别缺口什么的

51. What do we learn from **the first paragraph** about **early childhood education in the U. S. ?**

A) It helps raise children's awareness of gender roles.

- B) It exposes children to different ways of interaction.
- C) It is negatively impacted by a lack of male teachers.
- D) It clearly aims to form children's identity through play.

### 直接定位第一段

Nationwide, only about three percent of early childhood teachers are male in the U. S. Experts say this can have an impact on young children whose understanding of gender roles and identity are rapidly forming. Research has found that having access to diverse teachers is beneficial for children. For the youngest learners, it means they are more likely to get exposed to different varieties of play and communication. It also helps them develop healthy ideas around gender.

### 概述题，找首尾句和议论句

首： only about three percent of early childhood teachers are male in the U. S (男老师少)

尾： It also helps them develop healthy ideas around gender. (帮助发展性别正确思想)

议论句：

this can have an impact on young children whose understanding of gender roles and identity are rapidly forming

对快速建立身份与理解性别角色有影响

having access to diverse teachers is beneficial for children

接近不同老师对孩子有好处

they are more likely to get exposed to different varieties of play and communication

更喜欢在不同的交流和玩里学东西

所以第一段的论点就是：男老师少，这不好

接下来比对选项

没有提到raise attention, 原文说的是有影响而已, 加戏, 排A

没有提到different way 与 interaction, 排B

C是第一段的论点, 保留

没有提到玩的目的, 只说可以玩, 加戏, 排D

选C

52.What does **Mindi Reich-Shapiro** emphasize in **her comment on childhood education**?

- A) The importance of broadening children's horizons.
- B) The responsibilities of fathers for children's growth.
- C) The urgency of creating teacher education programs.
- D) The role of teachers in motivating children to learn.

定位

"In our world and our society, we have very specific *stereotypes* (模式化形象) of gender roles," said Mindi Reich-Shapiro, an assistant professor in the teacher education department of the Borough of Manhattan Community College, and one of the authors of a recent study. "It's important for children to see other possibilities and other paths they can take."

根据题眼再定位:

"In our world and our society, we have very specific *stereotypes* (模式化形象) of gender roles"

对性别角色有刻板印象

"It's important for children to see other possibilities and other paths they can take."

看到其他可能性与其他路径很重要

第二段论点：刻板印象不好，要看到其他可能性与其他路径

A的broadening horizons是第二段论点，保留

没有提到father，排B

没有提到urgency，排C

没有提到motivating，排D

选A

其实前面两题做法就一样的，首尾句+议论句 = 论点

这个一开始就讲的，没什么意思

53.What do we learn about **male teachers from their responses in the study?**

A) Some of them find it awkward when hugging children.

B) They feel pressured to keep up with female colleagues.

C) They find it hard to meet the expectations of kids' parents.

D) Many of them feel prejudiced against socially and culturally.

定位

Despite mostly feeling supported by colleagues and family members, many of the male educators surveyed in the study reported facing social or cultural resistance in their careers as early education teachers. Some also reported that there were parents surprised or concerned that their child had a male teacher. And they had been advised by colleagues or other staff not to hug children.

又是这种概述题

这题有点没水平了感觉

直接找论点

首句太长了，找关键的议论部分：

facing social or cultural resistance in their careers as early education teachers

中间议论句：

there were parents surprised or concerned that their child had a male teacher

尾句：

they had been advised by colleagues or other staff not to hug children

论点：面临社会、文化的抵制（有男老师很惊讶、男老师被劝退）

实际上后面两句也只是在解释而已，用了另外的两个结论去解释另一个结论

举个例子

①  $1+1=2$

②  $2+1=3$

③  $1+1+2+2=5$

这里其实就是用①②去解释③而已，肯定是③重要

或者说就是一个总分结构，并没有总分总

没有说到awkward，排A

没有提到pressured也没有提到female colleagues，排B

没有提到expectations of kids' parents，排C

D的prejudiced against socially and culturally就是论点

偏见、反对 = 抵制

选D

其实这三题有一些区别，就是有的地方会有材料以外的推导，有的地方没有推导

原因也很简单

**如果这个选项的推导大方向和论点是一致的，那么可以推导**

如果和论点不沾边，那么哪怕推了就不能选

因为这时候就属于主体不一致的问题的

继续往下走

54.What is **needed for men** to commit to early childhood education?

A) Higher pay.

B) Job security.

C) Social recognition.

D) Better working conditions.

- A. 钱多
- B. 安全
- C. 社会认可
- D. 工作条件

定位

Reich-Shapiro and fellow researchers made several recommendations to increase male representation in the field. Low pay has long been acknowledged as a major issue in the early childhood field. Over 70% of male educators who said they intended to stay in the early education workforce noted an increased salary was a major motivating factor for them to commit to the career long-term. The report suggests paying all early childhood educators the way elementary school teachers are paid.

继续找论点

首：increase male representation in the field

尾： suggests paying all early childhood educators the way elementary school teachers are paid.

议论句：

Low pay has long been acknowledged as a major issue

they intended to stay in the early education workforce noted an increased salary was a major motivating factor for them to commit to the career long-term

首尾句其实没什么用，因为不是议论句，只是讲做了什么

直接看议论句

1. 钱少被接受
2. 留下来的主要原因是薪水增加



只能选A, 其他三个都没提到

55.What do the **authors of the study recommend to bridge the gender gap** in early childhood education?

- A) Recruiting young men who have a passion for education young children.
- B) Taking measures to attract prospective male teachers to work in the field.
- C) Persuading prospective fathers to consider a change in their career.
- D) Providing male teachers with more opportunities for advancement.

定位

Cities and programs should establish support groups for male early childhood educators and provide mentoring and professional development advice for male educators and their program leaders.

The authors also suggest that traditional recruitment approaches for early childhood educators “do not address the gender gap in the field.” They recommend providing young men opportunities to work with children through training and volunteer programs, targeting groups of men who are considering a career change, such as fathers.

由题眼再定位

The authors also suggest that traditional recruitment approaches for early childhood educators

They recommend providing young men opportunities to work with children through training and volunteer programs, targeting groups of men who are considering a career change, such as fathers.

1. 建议多招些人
2. 提供和孩子一起工作的机会（培训、志愿者）
3. 目标是那些想改变职业的人（孩子父亲）

论点：对想改变职业的人可以招进来，给他们提供和孩子一起工作的机会

- A. 多招些对这方面有激情的人
- B. 采取措施吸引更多男老师来工作
- C. 劝孩子父亲考虑改变职业
- D. 给男老师提供更多进步机会

没有提到激情

且原文只说是那些想转职业的人，想转变职业不等于对老师有激情，排A

提供机会招人 = 吸引更多人，B保留

是如果孩子父亲想转变职业可以来，而不是劝转职业，加戏，排C

没有提到进步机会，排D

选B

## CET4-2022-6-1-A

Online classes began to be popularized just a few decades ago. They are advertised as a way for adults to finish their education and students to learn the material at their own pace — it is far more compatible for people with busy schedules.

But after being enrolled in an online course last fall semester, I came to realize online classes were merely a means to fulfil course requirements.

First of all, students lack the desire to learn, and they simply complete their assignments to receive credit for a passing grade rather than genuinely engage with the course material.

As online courses tend to have more than 100 students, most of the assignments are short and simple. They are not designed for students to interact with the material in depth but designed to be graded easily to accommodate such a large number of students.

Perhaps the biggest disadvantage of taking an online class is the absence of face-to-face interaction between the teacher and their students. Live sessions are infrequent and are often scheduled during the middle of the day when students have to attend other classes or work. The office hours of the professor may also be during inconvenient times for many students as well. Most interaction with the professor has to be through email which is often impersonal. It is nearly impossible for students to build a relationship with their professor.

There is also little interaction amongst students. It can be harder for students to create study groups and form relationships with their peers.

Online classes also require either a computer or laptop and a reliable internet connection. Not all students have access to these types of resources, whether it is for financial or other reasons, and some students can be put at a disadvantage.

Offering online classes certainly helps students who would otherwise not be able to attend classroom sessions. However, they fail to provide a genuine education with an emphasis on convenience rather than critical thinking. We need restructured online classes in which students can have a learning experience that will actually provide quality education.

46. What does the author say about **students enrolled in online classes**?

A) They can access course materials easily.

B) They are unmotivated to learn.

C) They can learn at their own pace.

D) They rarely fulfil the course requirements.

47. What does the author think of **online course assignments**?

A) They are made convenient to mark.

B) They are meant to facilitate interaction.

C) They are based on easily accessible material.

D) They are given to accommodate students' needs.

48. What does the author say **is one disadvantage of online classes**?

A) They are frequently scheduled at irregular times.

B) They make professors' offices much less accessible.

C) They tend to increase professors' burden of responding to students' emails.

D) They provide little chance for students to build relationships with each other.

49. What **problem** may arise if classes go online?

A) More students may find it easy to be absent from them.

B) Teachers will worry about poor internet connections.

C) Some students may have difficulty attending them.

D) Schools with limited resources will be at a disadvantage.

50. What does the author think **constitutes a key part of genuine education**?

A) Acquisition of useful knowledge.

B) Training of real-life skills on campus.

C) Development of students' personalities.

D) Cultivation of analytical thinking ability.

主题应该是线上教育的优缺点什么的

8段，先看后面的题眼

第二题的online course assignment, 对应第四段:

As online courses tend to have more than 100 students, most of the assignments are short and simple.

第三题的one disadvantage of online classes, 对应第五段:

Perhaps the biggest disadvantage of taking an online class is .....

第四题的classes go online, 暂时没找到

第五题的genuine education, 对应第八段:

However, they fail to provide a genuine education with an emphasis on convenience rather than critical thinking.

所以还剩: 第一题、第四题

材料有: 1、2、3、6、7

所以

第一题必有的材料: 1、2

第四题必有的材料: 7

不确定的材料: 3、6

46.What does the author say about **students enrolled in online classes**?

A) They can access course materials easily.

B) They are unmotivated to learn.

C) They can learn at their own pace.

D) They rarely fulfil the course requirements.

## 定位

Online classes began to be popularized just a few decades ago. They are advertised as a way for adults to finish their education and students to learn the material at their own pace — it is far more compatible for people with busy schedules.

But after being enrolled in an online course last fall semester, I came to realize online classes were merely a means to fulfil course requirements.

First of all, students lack the desire to learn, and they simply complete their assignments to receive credit for a passing grade rather than genuinely engage with the course material.

## 再定位

I came to realize online classes were merely a means to fulfil course requirements.

意识到线上教学仅仅只是满足了课程要求

题眼问的是学生，不是线上教学怎么样

所以要继续找，只能往第三段：students lack the desire to learn

缺少学习的欲望

接下来看选项

A. 可以更容易接受课程材料

B. 没有被激励学习

C. 可以用自己的方式学

D. 仅仅满足了课程要求

AC没有体现，D的主体错了

选B

47.What does the author think of **online course assignments**?

- A) They are made convenient to mark.
- B) They are meant to facilitate interaction.
- C) They are based on easily accessible material.
- D) They are given to accommodate students'needs.

上一题用了第三段

定位

As online courses tend to have more than 100 students, most of the assignments are short and simple. They are not designed for students to interact with the material in depth but designed to be graded easily to accommodate such a large number of students.

题眼再定位：

As online courses tend to have more than 100 students, most of the assignments are short and simple.

由于学生多，作业短而简单

接着找议论句：

but designed to be graded easily to accommodate such a large number of students.

设计来容纳这么多的学生并评分

论点：online course assignment是针对容纳学生并评分设计的

A的mark与graded对应

没有提到facilitate interaction、accessible material，排BC

是为了容纳并评分，不是为了满足学生需求，排D

选A

48.What does the author say **is one disadvantage of online classes**?

- A) They are frequently scheduled at irregular times.
- B) They make professors' offices much less accessible.
- C) They tend to increase professors' burden of responding to students' emails.
- D) They provide little chance for students to build relationships with each other.

定位

Perhaps the biggest disadvantage of taking an online class is the absence of face-to-face interaction between the teacher and their students. Live sessions are infrequent and are often scheduled during the middle of the day when students have to attend other classes or work. The office hours of the professor may also be during inconvenient times for many students as well. Most interaction with the professor has to be through email which is often impersonal. It is nearly impossible for students to build a relationship with their professor.

There is also little interaction amongst students. It can be harder for students to create study groups and form relationships with their peers.



这里要稍微注意一下，题眼说的是 one disadvantage

并不是问你 biggest disadvantage

所以只要是符合的 disadvantage 就可以选

所以直接看选项

A. scheduled at irregular times

B. professors' offices much less accessible.

C. increase professors' burden of responding to students' emails

D. little chance to build relationships with each other

没有找到irregular times，排A

没有找到less accessible，排B

没有找到burden，排C

D对应第六段

选D

49.What **problem** may arise if classes go online?

A) More students may find it easy to be absent from them.

B) Teachers will worry about poor internet connections.

C) Some students may have difficulty attending them.

D) Schools with limited resources will be at a disadvantage.

定位

Online classes also require either a computer or laptop and a reliable internet connection. Not all students have access to these types of resources, whether it is for financial or other reasons, and some students can be put at a disadvantage.

直接找议论句： Not all students have access to these types of resources

不是所有的学生都能接受这些类型的课程

所以前后一定存在原因

whether it is for financial or other reasons, and some students can be put at a disadvantage.

学生可能有其他原因

选C

50.What does the author think **constitutes a key part of genuine education**?

- A) Acquisition of useful knowledge.
- B) Training of real-life skills on campus.
- C) Development of students' personalities.
- D) Cultivation of analytical thinking ability.

定位

Offering online classes certainly helps students who would otherwise not be able to attend classroom sessions. However, they fail to provide a genuine education with an emphasis on convenience rather than critical thinking. We need restructured online classes in which students can have a learning experience that will actually provide quality education.

再定位

However, they fail to provide a genuine education with an emphasis on convenience rather than critical thinking.

错误的提供了XXX, 而不是critical thinking

所以需要critical thinking

选D

后面几题就没什么了

主要是前面两题

看到这种每段都很简短的阅读要先用后面的题帮助初步定位

这样才不会浪费太多时间

## CET4-2022-6-1-B

In the age of the internet, there's no such thing as a private debate. But is that bad for science? Some scientists have had concerns. When debates in any sector move beyond the halls of universities and government agencies, there's potential for information to be used incorrectly, leading to public confusion; yet, open debate can also promote communication between the scientific community and the public. Recent open debates on scientific research, health, and policy have aroused greater public attention and encouraged more diverse voices. If this trend spurs scientists to agree more quickly about the best solutions to our problems-and at the same time helps the public observe the process of scientific discourse more clearly- then this is good for everyone, including scientists.

A recent debate published in The New York Times discussed the question of how quickly medicine should be developed and produced. Issues such as safety of the product and perception of the public were examined and considered. But some experts worried that such public speculation might lead people to believe that disagreement about the details meant a lack of adequate scientific consensus over the safety and efficiency of modern-day medicine.

The anxiety seems misplaced. Gone are the days of going to a conference and debating scientific issues, and that's good because those gatherings were not diverse enough and excluded many important voices. These days, the public can access debates about science regardless of where they take place.

For many scientists, public debate is a new frontier and it may feel like a place with few restraints or rules? but rather than avoiding such conversations, let the debates be transparent and vigorous, wherever they are held. If the public is to understand that science is an honorably self-correcting process, the idea that science is a fixed set of facts in a textbook needs to be dismissed. With the validity of science coming under attack, there's a need for scientific debates to be perceived as open and true to life. Let everyone see the noisy, messy deliberations that advance science and lead to decisions that benefit us all.

51. What does the author think **open debate can do**?

- A) Help the public to better understand science.
- B) Clear up confusion in the scientific community.
- C) Settle disputes between universities and government agencies.
- D) Prevent information from being used incorrectly by the public.

52. **Why** did a recent debate published in The New York Times **arouse concerns among experts**?

- A) It might hinder the progress in medical research.
- B) It might breed public distrust in modern medicine.
- C) It might add to the difficulty of getting research funds.

D) It might prevent medical scientists reaching consensus.

53. **Why** does the author say **some experts' anxiety seems misplaced**?

A) Debating scientific issues at a conference is now old-fashioned.

B) Diverse topics can be debated by both scientists and the public.

C) Debates about science are accessible to the public anyway.

D) Scientists can voice their opinions whatever way they like.

54. What does the author **suggest scientists do** about public debate?

A) Have more discussions about it.

B) Embrace it with open arms.

C) Formulate new rules for it.

D) Restrain it to a rational degree.

55. What does the author **say about science** in the last paragraph?

A) It is transmitted through textbooks.

B) It is what proves valid and true to life.

C) It is a dynamic and self-improving process.

D) It is a collection of facts and established rules.

主题应该是公开辩论，科学什么的

只有四段，直接看题

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### 初步定位第一段

In the age of the internet, there's no such thing as a private debate. But is that bad for science? Some scientists have had concerns. When debates in any sector move beyond the halls of universities and government agencies, there's potential for information to be used incorrectly, leading to public confusion; yet, open debate can also promote communication between the scientific community and the public. Recent open debates on scientific research, health, and policy have aroused greater public attention and encouraged more diverse voices. If this trend spurs scientists to agree more quickly about the best solutions to our problems-and at the same time helps the public observe the process of scientific discourse more clearly- then this is good for everyone, including scientists.

根据open debate再定位：

yet, open debate can also promote communication between the scientific community and the public.

可以推动科学社区和大众之间的交流

这时候其实可以直接回去看选项了

但为了一击毙命，懒得回来再看一遍

我们可以先用句子结构推一下

In the age of the internet, there's no such thing as a private debate. But is that bad for science? Some scientists have had concerns. When debates in any sector move beyond the halls of universities and government agencies, there's potential for information to be used incorrectly, leading to public confusion; **yet, open debate can also promote communication between the scientific community and the public.**

Recent open debates on scientific research, health, and policy have aroused greater public attention and encouraged more diverse voices. If this trend spurs scientists to agree more quickly about the best solutions to our problems-and at the same time helps the public observe the process of scientific discourse more clearly- then this is good for everyone, including scientists.

在结论之前的，你扫一眼就发现是讲debate

所以只能算是背景

在结论之后的，就是在讲open debate的应用

所以结构就是：

debate, open debate function, open debate application

题目要的是can do，所以大概率是在中间，具体应用一看就能看出来

- A) Help the public to better understand science.
- B) Clear up confusion in the scientific community.
- C) Settle disputes between universities and government agencies.
- D) Prevent information from being used incorrectly by the public.

只能选A

B的clean up confusion没有提到

没有找到government，排C

没有used incorrectly，排D

选A

52. **Why** did a recent debate published in The New York Times **arouse concerns among experts**?

- A) It might hinder the progress in medical research.
- B) It might breed public distrust in modern medicine.
- C) It might add to the difficulty of getting research funds.
- D) It might prevent medical scientists reaching consensus.

上一题已经把第一段结构摸清了，没有这个New York什么的

定位第二段

A recent debate published in The New York Times discussed the question of how quickly medicine should be developed and produced. Issues such as safety of the product and perception of the public were examined and considered. But some experts worried that such public speculation might lead people to believe that disagreement about the details meant a lack of adequate scientific consensus over the safety and efficiency of modern-day medicine.

再定位

But some experts worried that such public speculation might lead people to believe that disagreement about the details meant a lack of adequate scientific consensus over the safety and efficiency of modern-day medicine.

句子很长，说明有很多废话

我们只找重点，长难句要么在前要么在后，中间都是放屁

前：lead people to believe that disagreement

后：没有

当你看到后面跟着一个and，你就知道后面跟中间一样是废话



所以重点就是：lead people to believe that disagreement

导致人们相信不同意 = 导致人们不信

A) It might hinder the progress in medical research.

B) It might breed public distrust in modern medicine.

C) It might add to the difficulty of getting research funds.

D) It might prevent medical scientists reaching consensus.

没有找到hinder，排A

distrust = 不信任，保留B

没有找到 funds，排C

consensus对应原文a lack of adequate scientific consensus，保留D

接下来就需要比对BD

先比对主体与时态，时态一样不需要看

原文是：disagreement about the details of modern-day medicine，不同意现代医疗

B是：public distrust in modern medicine，不信任现代医疗

保留B

缺少共识 不等于 被阻止获得共识

选B

53. **Why** does the author say **some experts' anxiety seems misplaced**?

- A) Debating scientific issues at a conference is now old-fashioned.
- B) Diverse topics can be debated by both scientists and the public.
- C) Debates about science are accessible to the public anyway.
- D) Scientists can voice their opinions whatever way they like.

定位

The anxiety seems misplaced. Gone are the days of going to a conference and debating scientific issues, and that's good because those gatherings were not diverse enough and excluded many important voices. These days, the public can access debates about science regardless of where they take place.

问的是why，直接找原因的句子：

that's good because those gatherings were not diverse enough and excluded many important voices. These days, the public can access debates about science regardless of where they take place.

①不会排除一些重要的观点

②大众可以在他们发生的地方debate科学认知

ABD是无中生有

只能选C

54. What does the author **suggest scientists do** about public debate?

- A) Have more discussions about it.
- B) Embrace it with open arms.
- C) Formulate new rules for it.
- D) Restrain it to a rational degree.

## 定位

For many scientists, public debate is a new frontier and it may feel like a place with few restraints or rules? but rather than avoiding such conversations, let the debates be transparent and vigorous, wherever they are held. If the public is to understand that science is an honorably self-correcting process, the idea that science is a fixed set of facts in a textbook needs to be dismissed. With the validity of science coming under attack, there's a need for scientific debates to be perceived as open and true to life. Let everyone see the noisy, messy deliberations that advance science and lead to decisions that benefit us all.

## 再定位

For many scientists, public debate is a new frontier and it may feel like a place with few restraints or rules? but rather than avoiding such conversations, let the debates be transparent and vigorous, wherever they are held.

let the debates be transparent and vigorous, 使辩论更公开与活力

选B, 更公开与活力 = 质量更高 不等于 更多数量的辩论

55.What does the author **say about science** in the last paragraph?

- A) It is transmitted through textbooks.
- B) It is what proves valid and true to life.

C) It is a dynamic and self-improving process.

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继续往下定位

If the public is to understand that science is an honorably self-correcting process, the idea that science is a fixed set of facts in a textbook needs to be dismissed. With the validity of science coming under attack, there's a need for scientific debates to be perceived as open and true to life. Let everyone see the noisy, messy deliberations that advance science and lead to decisions that benefit us all.

直接用句子结构

If the public is to understand that science is an honorably self-correcting process, the idea that science is a fixed set of facts in a textbook needs to be dismissed.

If的重点在后面： science is a fixed set of facts in a textbook needs to be dismissed.

dismiss是解雇，摒弃的意思，所以不是 fix fact in a textbook

With the validity of science coming under attack, there's a need for scientific debates to be perceived as open and true to life.

With的重点也是在后面： there's a need for scientific debates to be perceived as open and true to life.

需要 as open and true to life

Let everyone see the noisy, messy deliberations that advance science and lead to decisions that benefit us all.

Let是干什么， to do

所以结构就是：

不要fix fact in textbook, 要 as open and true to life, 一起做什么

不要fix, 要life, 呼吁

要不固定, 要life

接下来看选项

```
A) It is transmitted through textbooks.           //  
transmitted through textbooks  
B) It is what proves valid and true to life.       // proves  
valid and true life  
C) It is a dynamic and self-improving process.    // dynamic  
and self-improve  
D) It is a collection of facts and established rules. // facts and  
rules
```

排A, 意思相反

没有说是证明, 排B

dynamic = 动态 = 不固定, 保留C

没有说有rules, 排D

选C

这种题你用句子结构做完要往下推几个意思

其实就是把你推的东西先去缩句再去概述

举个例子

don't be gloomy of life = don't gloomy = be happy

## CET4-2022-9-1-A

Academic dishonesty is nothing new. As long as there have been homework assignments and tests, there have been cheaters. The way that cheating looks has changed over time, though, particularly now that technology has made it easier than ever. A study by the Josephson Institute of Ethics interviewed 23,000 high school students and asked them a variety of questions about academic ethics. Of the teens surveyed, 51 percent said that they had knowingly cheated at some point on an exam but that they did not feel uneasy about the behaviour. A Common Sense Media survey found that 35 -percent of students had cheated via smartphone, though the parents surveyed in that particular study did not believe their kids had ever cheated. In many cases, students did not realize that strategies like looking up answers on a smartphone were actually cheating at all.

In today's classrooms, students who cheat are rarely caught. There are no formulas written on the insides of hands or students looking across the aisle, or whispering answers to their classmates. Today' s students use smartphones, tablets or even in-class computers to aid their cheating attempts and leave no trace of their crimes. Since cheating through technology is not listed specifically as being against the rules in many school policies, students do not view the actions unethical.

The technology is being adopted so quickly that school districts cannot adequately keep up with cheating policies, or even awareness campaigns that alert students to the problem with using technology to find answers in a certain way. From a young age, students learn that answers exist conveniently at their fingertips through search engines and expert websites.

Schools must develop anti-cheating policies that include technology and these policies must be updated consistently. Teachers must stay on guard when it comes to what their students are doing in classrooms and how technology could be playing a negative role in the learning process. Parents must also talk to their kids about the appropriate ways to find academic answers and alert them to unethical behaviours that may seem innocent in their own eyes.

46.**What** do we learn from **the study** by the Josephson Institute of Ethics?

- A) Over half of the students interviewed were unaware they were cheating.
- B) Cheating was becoming a way of life for a majority of high school teens.
- C) More than half of the interviewees felt no sense of guilt over cheating.
- D) Cheating was getting more and more difficult for high school students.

47. What did **the Common Sense Media survey reveal**?

- A) Most parents tended to overprotect their children.
- B) Many students committed cheating unknowingly.
- C) Students were in urgent need of ethical education.
- D) Parents and kids had conflicting ideas over cheating.

48. **Why** do **students rarely get caught cheating** nowadays?

- A) They copy formulas on their palms.
- B) They help each other to cover up their acts.
- C) They keep changing their ways of cheating.
- D) They make use of modern technology.

49. What does the author think **schools should do** to tackle cheating?

- A) Bring policies against cheating up to date.
- B) Reform their exam methods constantly.
- C) Take advantage of the latest technologies.
- D) Alert parents to their children's behaviour.

50. What does the author **suggest teachers do in the classroom**?

- A) Prevent students from overusing electronic devices.
- B) Develop more effective anti-cheating strategies.
- C) Find more ways to curb students' unethical acts.
- D) Guard against students' misuse of technology

主题应该是和考试作弊什么有关

46. **What** do we learn from **the study** by the Josephson Institute of Ethics?

- A) Over half of the students interviewed were unaware they were cheating.
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定位

Academic dishonesty is nothing new. As long as there have been homework assignments and tests, there have been cheaters. The way that cheating looks has changed over time, though, particularly now that technology has made it easier than ever. A study by the Josephson Institute of Ethics interviewed 23,000 high school students and asked them a variety of questions about academic ethics. Of the teens surveyed, 51 percent said that they had knowingly cheated at some point on an exam but that they did not feel uneasy about the behaviour. A Common Sense Media survey found that 35 -percent of students had cheated via smartphone, though the parents surveyed in that particular study did not believe their kids had ever cheated. In many cases, students did not realize that strategies like looking up answers on a smartphone were actually cheating at all.

第一段很长，感觉是有2题的材料

可以先看第二题帮忙定位一下：the Common Sense Media survey reveal

对应第一段 A Common Sense Media survey

所以之前的大概率是第一题的材料



再定位

Of the teens surveyed, 51 percent said that they had knowingly cheated at some point on an exam but that they did not feel uneasy about the behaviour.

51%的被调查学生没有对作弊感到不安

A) Over half of the students interviewed were unaware they were cheating. //不关心

B) Cheating was becoming a way of life for a majority of high school teens. //主要方式

C) More than half of the interviewees felt no sense of guilt over cheating. //不内疚

D) Cheating was getting more and more difficult for high school students. //越来越难

选C

不会不安不等于不关心，排A

47.What did **the Common Sense Media survey** reveal?

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- B) Many students committed cheating unknowingly.
- C) Students were in urgent need of ethical education.
- D) Parents and kids had conflicting ideas over cheating.

上一题已经定位确定了第二题的范围

A Common Sense Media survey found that 35 -percent of students had cheated via smartphone, though the parents surveyed in that particular study did not believe their kids had ever cheated. In many cases, students did not realize that strategies like looking up answers on a smartphone were actually cheating at all.

先看选项

- A. 过度保护
- B. 无意作弊
- C. 迫切需要
- D. 矛盾观点

直接找议论句：

students did not realize that strategies like looking up answers on a smartphone were actually cheating at all.

没有意识到作弊，选B

48. **Why** do **students rarely get caught cheating** nowadays?

- A) They copy formulas on their palms.
- B) They help each other to cover up their acts.
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定位

In today's classrooms, students who cheat are rarely caught. There are no formulas written on the insides of hands or students looking across the aisle, or whispering answers to their classmates. Today's students use smartphones, tablets or even in-class computers to aid their cheating attempts and leave no trace of their crimes. Since cheating through technology is not listed specifically as being against the rules in many school policies, students do not view the actions unethical.

根据nowadays再定位

Today' s students use smartphones, tablets or even in-class computers to aid their cheating attempts and leave no trace of their crimes.

使用手机、电脑帮助作弊

选D

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定位

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Schools must develop anti-cheating policies that include technology and these policies must be updated consistently.

再定位:

Schools must develop anti-cheating policies that include technology and these policies must be updated consistently.

发展反作弊政策

选A

anti前缀是反的意思

当然其实你知道cheat

加个前缀大概率要么相反要么限制

促进和正面的前缀很容易看出来

什么pro, gre之类的

所以只能是要么反作弊要么限制作弊

都可以归到against里

50.What does the author **suggest teachers do in the classroom?**

- A) Prevent students from overusing electronic devices.
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- C) Find more ways to curb students' unethical acts.
- D) Guard against students' misuse of technology

定位

Teachers must stay on guard when it comes to what their students are doing in classrooms and how technology could be playing a negative role in the learning process. Parents must also talk to their kids about the appropriate ways to find academic answers and alert them to unethical behaviours that may seem innocent in their own eyes.

再定位

Teachers must stay on guard when it comes to what their students are doing in classrooms and how technology could be playing a negative role in the learning process.

监视学生与防止技术产生消极作用

选D

A的overuse是滥用

B是前面材料学校要做的事情

C没有提到