

阅读刷题2001年text1 课堂笔记

视频定位
0:00~21:17

2001年text 1 文章讲解

文章结构

特殊文章结构：花开两朵型

文章有两个主题词，交织着出现在各段主题句中。

串联题干

51. The growth of **specialisation** in the **19th century** might be more clearly seen in **sciences** such as _____. **细节题**

52. We can infer from the passage that _____. **判断推理题**

定位：题干无信息，找其上下两题所对应文本之间，题文同序。

53. The author writes of **the development of geology** to demonstrate _____. **A+C 大例证题**

54. The **direct reason** for specialisation is _____. **细节题** (违反题文同序，定位第一段第一句)

串联题干分析：根据题干中关键词推断本题题型，由题干共同关键词可知本文中心话题为 **specialisation and professionalisation** (花开两朵)

视频定位
21:17~34:10

Paragraph 1

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

54. The **direct reason** for specialisation is _____. **首句原则细节题**

[A] the development in communication **偷换概念**

[B] the growth of professionalisation **偷换概念**

[C] **the expansion (accumulation的同义改写) of scientific knowledge**

[D] the splitting up of **academic societies** **偷换概念**

视频定位
34:10~1:01:37

Paragraph 2

No clear-cut distinction can be drawn between professionals and amateurs in science.

exceptions can be found to any rule. Nevertheless, the word "amateur" does carry a **connotation** that the person **concerned** is not fully **integrated into** the scientific community and, in particular, may not fully share its values. // The growth of specialisation in the **nineteenth century**, with its consequent requirement of a longer, more complex training, implied greater problems for amateur participation in science. The trend was naturally most obvious in those areas of **science based especially on a mathematical or laboratory training**, and can be illustrated in terms of the development of geology in the United Kingdom (引出下文) .

51. The growth of **specialisation** in the **19th century** might be more clearly seen in **sciences** such as _____. **史上第一错题**

[A] sociology and chemistry

[B] **physics and psychology**

[C] sociology and psychology

[D] **physics and chemistry**

关键词：mathematical or laboratory training——心理学也建立在此基础上

NOTE:

大板块

小板块

正确选项

题干关键词/文中复现词

真题词汇

题目解析

补充知识

Notes:

听完一篇文章后复盘，翻译文章，整理不熟悉的单词词组，分析长难句

Notes:

51题是错题，两个选项都对

Notes:

大例证：从段落第一句开始举例（非首段），且整段举例

解法：全文主旨

Notes:

specialisation n. 专业化（研究内容）

professionalisation n. 职业化（研究人员）

split up A into B 把A分裂成B

academic society n. 学术界

accumulation n. 积累

response n. 对.....的回应

Notes:

clear-cut adj. 泾渭分明的

amateur n. 业余者

connotation n. 含义

concerned adj. 相关的

sb. concerned 有关人士

integrate into 融入

Notes:

今昔对比，必为相反

52. We can infer from the passage that _____.

[A] there is little distinction between specialisation and professionalisation

偷换概念：职业化指研究人员，专业化指研究学科的纵深发展，二者范围完全不同，没有可比性。

[B] amateurs can compete with professionals in some areas of science

定位：第一句话

[C] professionals tend to welcome amateurs into the scientific community

无中生有：没有提到态度问题，涉及找你may原则

[D] amateurs have national academic societies but no local ones

无中生有：定位在第三段，但根据【一段一题】原则，故归类为无中生有。保险起见，可在第三段再次验证其正误。

【一段一题】

在细节题中，一般来说一个自然段对应一道题目及其所有选项。

视频定位

1:01:37~1:07:39

Paragraph3 (可以不读)

A comparison of British geological publications over the last century and a half reveals not simply an increasing emphasis on the primacy of research, but also a changing definition of what constitutes an acceptable research paper. Thus, in the nineteenth century, local geological studies represented worthwhile research in their own right; but, in the twentieth century, local studies have increasingly become acceptable to professionals only if they incorporate, and reflect on, the wider geological picture. Amateurs, on the other hand, have continued to pursue local studies in the old way. The overall result has been to make entrance to professional geological journals harder for amateurs, a result that has been reinforced by the widespread introduction of refereeing, first by national journals in the nineteenth century and then by several local geological journals in the twentieth century. As a logical consequence of this development, separate journals have now appeared aimed mainly towards either professional or amateur readership. A rather similar process of differentiation has led to professional geologists coming together nationally within one or two specific societies, whereas the amateurs have tended either to remain in local societies or to come together nationally in a different way.

Notes:

接受不等于欢迎

53. The author writes of the development of geology to demonstrate _____.

[A] the process of specialisation and professionalisation

[B] the hardship of amateurs in scientific study

就事论事

[C] the change of policies in scientific publications

就事论事

[D] the discrimination of professionals against amateurs

就事论事

本题为大例证题，可以不用读原文直接选出答案，即全文主旨：specialisation and professionalisation

视频定位

1:07:39~01:18:39

Paragraph4

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

Notes:

be well under way 完全形成
reckon v.认为

课后练习：

1. 完成2001年text2、text3

2. 记忆本次可所有标记重点词汇（绿色字体）

3. 熟知每道题解题思路

清楚每个选项的错误原因

明确大、小例证题的解题方法

理解花开两朵型文章的特点

答疑:

1.例子: example/case/story/人名+时间/数字/人说的话

小例子: 位于段落中的例子为小例子

小例证题: 小例子说明了什么?

illustrate/demonstrate/show

解题: 小例子证明的论点为答案。

小例子证明的论点在其所在段首句或例子前一句。

2.生词超过20%可以提前查

3.只有出了例证题的例子可以不读

课后总结

一、做题技巧

- 1.【花开两朵型】文章有两个主题词, 交织着出现在各段主题句中。
- 2.【一段一题】在细节题中, 一般来说一个自然段对应一道题目及其所有选项。
- 3.大例证: 从段落第一句开始举例(非首段), 且整段举例
解法: 全文主旨

二、真题词汇

specialisation	n. 专业化(研究内容)	split up A into B	把A分裂成B
professionalisation	n. 职业化(研究人员)	academic society	学术界
accumulation	n. 积累	sb. concerned	有关人士
response	n. 对.....的回应	integrate into	融入
clear-cut	adj. 泾渭分明的	be well under way	完全形成
amateur	n. 业余者		
connotation	n. 含义		
concerned	adj. 相关的		
reckon	v.认为		

阅读刷题2001年text2&text3课堂笔记

2001年text2文章讲解

视频定位

0:00~10:53

串联题干

55. Digital divide (信息分化) is something _____. 细节题
56. Governments attach importance to the Internet because it _____. 细节题
57. The writer mentioned the case of the United States to justify the policy of _____. 小例证题
58. It seems that now a country's economy depends much on _____. 细节题

视频定位

10:53~26:53

Paragraph 1

A great deal of attention is being paid today to the so-called digital divide-the division of the world into the info (information) rich and the info poor. And that divide does exist today. My wife and I lectured about this looming danger twenty years ago. What was less visible then, however, were the new, positive forces that work against the digital divide. There are reasons to be optimistic.

55. Digital divide (信息分化) is something _____. 【首句原则细节题】
[A] getting worse because of the Internet 无中生有/正反混淆
[B] the rich countries are responsible for 无中生有
[C] the world must guard against 首段首句的同义改写
[D] considered positive today 正反混淆

视频定位

26:53~43:35

Paragraph2

There are technological reasons to hope the digital divide will narrow. As the Internet becomes more and more commercialized, it is in the interest of business to universalize access-after all, the more people online, the more potential customers there are. More and more governments, afraid their countries will be left behind, want to spread Internet access. Within the next decade or two, one to two billion people on the planet will be netted together. As a result, I now believe the digital divide will narrow rather than widen in the years ahead. And that is very good news because the Internet may well be the most powerful tool for combating world poverty that we've ever had.

56. Governments attach importance to the Internet because it _____.
[A] offers economic potentials
[B] can bring foreign funds 无中生有: 段落未提到foreign fund
[C] can soon wipe out world poverty 偷换概念: wipe out过于绝对
[D] connects people all over the world 偷换概念

视频定位

43:35~54:35

Paragraph3&4 (前)

Of course, the use of the Internet isn't the only way to defeat poverty. And the Internet is not the only tool we have. But it has enormous potential.

To take advantage of this tool, some impoverished countries will have to get over their outdated anti-colonial prejudices with respect to foreign investment. Countries that still think foreign investment is an invasion of their sovereignty might well study the history of infrastructure (the basic structural foundations of a society) in the United States. //When the United States built its industrial infrastructure, it didn't have the capital to do so. And that is why America's Second Wave infrastructure-including roads, harbors, highways, ports and so on-were built with foreign investment. The English, the Germans, the Dutch

NOTE:

大板块

小板块

正确选项

题干关键词/文中复现词

真题词汇

题目解析

补充知识

Notes:

若题干多个尾巴, 假定为D:

若D为例子证明的观点句内容, 则为例证题;

若D为例子本身的细节, 则为细节题

Notes:

lecture about 讨论

looming adj. 隐约的

visible adj. 可见的; 明显的

attention is being paid to受到关注

guard against 关注; 提防

Notes:

commercialized adj. 商业化的

universalize v. 普及化

access n. 获得的机会

be left behind 被落在后面

rather than 而不是

in the years ahead 在未来

Notes:

判断标准: 是否忠于文章

Notes:

take advantage of 利用

impoverished adj. 贫穷的

get over 克服

outdated adj. 过时的

prejudice n. 成见

with respect to 与.....有关

and the French were investing in Britain's former colony. They financed them. Immigrant Americans built them. Guess who owns them now? The Americans.

sovereignty n. 主权
infrastructure n. 基础设施建设

57. The writer mentioned the case of the United States to justify the policy of _____.

[A] providing financial support overseas 正反混淆/无中生有

[B] preventing foreign capital's control 无中生有

[C] building industrial infrastructure 就事论事

[D] accepting foreign investment 取反型选项: 反话正说

Notes:

可以读例子内容, 不可以选例子本身
细节

视频定位

54:35~1:06:15

Paragraph4 (后)

I believe the same thing would be true in places like Brazil or anywhere else for that matter. The more foreign capital you have helping you build your Third Wave infrastructure, which today is an electronic infrastructure, the better off you're going to be. That doesn't mean lying down and becoming fooled, or letting foreign corporations run uncontrolled. But it does mean recognizing how important they can be in building the energy and telecom infrastructures needed to take full advantage of the Internet.

Notes:

better off 生活富足

58. It seems that now a country's economy depends much on _____.

[A] how well-developed it is electronically

[B] whether it is prejudiced against immigrants 无中生有

[C] whether it adopts America's industrial pattern 无中生有

[D] how much control it has over foreign corporations 无中生有

视频定位

1:06:15~1:11:55

2001年text3文章讲解

文章结构

特殊文章结构: 问题解答型

形式特征: 文章首段首句为问句, 整篇文章围绕问句展开。

结构特征: 问题和/或答案为全文主旨。

串联题干

59. What is the passage mainly about? 全文主旨题 (放在最后做)

60. The results of the journalism credibility project turned out to be _____. 细节题

61. The basic problem of journalists as pointed out by the writer lies in their _____. 细节题

62. Despite its efforts, the newspaper industry (行业) still cannot satisfy the readers owing to its _____. 细节题 (因果逻辑)

Notes:

研究过程不重要, 研究结果是考点

视频定位

1:11:55~1:18:36

Paragraph 1&2

Why do so many Americans distrust what they read in their newspapers? The American Society of Newspaper Editors is trying to answer this painful question. The organization is deep into a long self-analysis known as the journalism credibility project.

引出研究结论

Sad to say, this project has turned out to be mostly low-level findings about factual errors and spelling and grammar mistakes, combined with lots of head-scratching puzzlement about what in the world those readers really want.

Notes:

self-analysis n. 自我分析

low-level adj. 低水平的

combine with 与.....结合

head-scratching adj. 令人头痛的

60. The results of the journalism credibility project turned out to be _____.

[A] quite trustworthy 正反混淆

[B] somewhat contradictory 无中生有

[C] very illuminating 正反混淆

[D] rather superficial 同义改写

Paragraph 3&4&5&6

But the sources of distrust go way deeper. Most journalists learn to see the world through a set of standard templates (patterns) into which they plug each day's events. In other words, there is a conventional story line in the newsroom culture that provides a backbone and a ready-made narrative structure for otherwise confusions news.

There exists a social and cultural disconnect between journalists and their readers which helps explain why the "standard templates" of the newsroom seem alien to many readers. In a recent survey, questionnaires were sent to reporters in five middle size cities around the country, plus one large metropolitan area. Then residents in these communities were phoned at random and asked the same questions.

Replies show that compared with other Americans, journalists are more likely to live in upscale neighborhoods, have maids, own Mercedeses, and trade stocks, and they're less likely to go to church, do volunteer work, or put down roots in community.

Reporters tend to be part of a broadly defined social and cultural elite, so their work tends to reflect the conventional values of this elite. The astonishing distrust of the news media isn't rooted in inaccuracy or poor reportorial skills but in the daily clash of world views between reporters and their readers.

61. The basic problem of journalists as pointed out by the writer lies in their ____.

- [A] working attitude 无中生有, 不要加戏
- [B] conventional lifestyle 无中生有
- [C] world outlook
- [D] educational background 无中生有

Notes:

命题位置: 首段首句、转折词所在句

Notes:

没有给出发出者的观点句默认为作者观点

Notes:

template n. 模板; 范本
plug v. 塞入; 填充
story line 写作模式
backbone n. 主干
ready-made adj. 现成的
otherwise adv. 以免
disconnect n. 脱节
alien to 陌生
questionnaire n. 问卷
metropolitan adj. 大都市的
at random 随机地
upscale adj. 高档的
maid n. 女仆
stock n. 股票
put down roots in 涉足.....
elite n. 精英
not A but B 不是A, 而是B

Paragraph 7

This is an explosive situation for any industry, particularly a declining one. Here is a troubled business that keeps hiring employees whose attitudes vastly annoy the customers. Then it sponsors lots of symposiums and a credibility project dedicated to wondering why customers are annoyed and fleeing in large numbers. But it never seems to get around to noticing the cultural and class biases that so many former buyers are complaining about. 虚拟语气: 与事实相反 If it did, it would open up its diversity program, now focused narrowly on race and gender, and look for reporters who differ broadly by outlook, values, education, and class.

62. Despite its efforts, the newspaper industry still cannot satisfy the readers owing to its ____.

- [A] failure to realize its real problem
- [B] tendency to hire annoying reporters 偷换概念
- [C] likeliness to do inaccurate reporting 正反混淆
- [D] prejudice in matters of race and gender 无中生有

59. What is the passage mainly about?

- [A] needs of the readers all over the world. 扩大范围: 文章仅发生在美国
- [B] causes of the public disappointment about newspapers. 问题+答案
- [C] origins of the declining newspaper industry. 偷换概念
- [D] aims of a journalism credibility project. 局部信息: 没有贯穿全文

Notes:

explosive adj. 一触即发的
annoy v. 激怒
sponsor v. 举办
symposium n. 研讨会
dedicate to 致力于
flee v. 逃跑
get around to 设法做到
diversity n. 多样性
annoying adj. 令人讨厌的

课后练习:

1. 完成2001年text4
2. 记忆本次课所有标记重点词汇 (绿色字体)
3. 熟知每道题解题思路
清楚每个选项的错误原因
明确大、小例证题的解题方法
理解花开两朵型文章的特点

课后总结

一、做题技巧

1. 若题干多个尾巴, 假定为D:

若D为例子证明的观点句内容, 则为例证题; 若D为例子本身的细节, 则为细节题

2. 命题位置: 首段首句、转折词所在句

3. 【问题解答型文章】

形式特征: 文章首段首句为问句, 整篇文章围绕问句展开。

结构特征: 问题和/或答案为全文主旨。

二、真题词汇

looming	adj. 隐约的	lecture about	讨论
visible	adj. 可见的; 明显的	attention is being paid to受到关注
commercialized	adj. 商业化的	guard against	关注; 提防
universalize	v. 普及化	be left behind	被落在后面
access	n. 获得的机会	rather than	而不是
impoverished	adj. 贫穷的	in the years ahead	在未来
outdated	adj. 过时的	take advantage of	利用
prejudice	n. 成见	get over	克服
sovereignty	n. 主权	with respect to	与.....有关
infrastructure	n. 基础建设	better off	生活富足
self-analysis	n. 自我分析	combine with	与.....结合
low-level	adj. 低水平的	story line	写作模式
head-scratching	adj. 令人头痛的	alien to	陌生
template	n. 模板; 范本	at random	随机地
plug	v. 塞入; 填充	put down roots in	涉足.....
backbone	n. 主干	not A but B	不是A, 而是B
ready-made	adj. 现成的	dedicate to	致力于
otherwise	adv. 以免	get around to	设法做到
disconnect	n. 脱节		
questionnaire	n. 问卷		
metropolitan	adj. 大都市的		
upscale	adj. 高档的		
maid	n. 女仆		
stock	n. 股票		
elite	n. 精英		
explosive	adj. 一触即发的		
annoy	v. 激怒		
sponsor	v. 举办		
symposium	n. 研讨会		
flee v. 逃跑	v. 逃跑		
diversity	n. 多样性		
annoying	adj. 令人讨厌的		

阅读刷题2001年text4 课堂笔记

2001年text 4 文章讲解

串联题干

63. What is the **typical trend of businesses** today? 首句原则细节题
64. According to the author, one of the **driving forces** behind **M&A** wave is _____. 细节题
65. From **paragraph 4** we can infer that _____. 判断推理题
66. Toward the new business wave, **the writer's attitude** can be said to be _____. 观点态度题

【解题思路】

根据作者使用的词语的褒贬性，或者例子的褒贬性来判断态度注意：

1. 阅读时做好标记 (+; -)
2. 一般来说，带有绝对化或过于强烈的表达是错误选项，保留态度的比较客观的选项才是正确答案
3. 注意看清是作者的态度还是引用别人的态度
4. 文中态度若有转折，首选中立客观，没有中立，选转折后，转折前永远不选

选项词汇归纳

1. 正面: positive, optimistic, approval, supportive
2. 负面: negative, pessimistic, disapproval, critical, doubtful, suspicious, skeptical, questionable
3. 中立: neutral, **objective**, impartial
4. 陪跑: uninterested, unconcerned, indifferent, (冷漠类) // confused, puzzled, subjective, (困惑类) // biased, prejudice, contemptuous (歧视类)

Paragraph 1

The world is going through the biggest wave of **mergers** and **acquisitions** ever witnessed. The process sweeps from **hyperactive** America to Europe and reaches **the emerging countries** with unsurpassed **might**. Many in these countries are looking at this process and worrying: "Won't the wave of business **concentration** turn into an uncontrollable anti-competitive force?"

63. What is the **typical trend of businesses** today? 首句原则细节题

[A] To take in **more** foreign funds. 无中生有 (态度不等于数量)

[B] To invest more abroad. 无中生有

[C] To combine and become bigger. 同义改写

[D] To trade with more countries. 无中生有

Paragraph 2

There's no question that the big are getting bigger and more powerful. **Multinational** corporations **accounted for** less than 20% of international trade in 1982. **Today** the **figure** is more than 25% and growing rapidly. International **affiliates** account for a fast-growing **segment** of production in **economies** that open up and welcome foreign investment. In Argentina, for instance, after the reforms of the early 1990s, multinationals went from 43% to almost 70% of the industrial production of the 200 largest firms. This phenomenon has created serious concerns over the role of smaller economic firms, of national businessmen and over the ultimate stability of the world economy.

Paragraph 3

I believe that the most important **forces behind the massive M&A wave** are the same (that underlie(=behind) the globalization process): falling **transportation** and communication costs, lower trade and investment **barriers** and enlarged markets **that** (定语从句) require enlarged operations capable of meeting customers' demands. All these are **beneficial**, not **detrimental**, to consumers. As **productivity** grows, the world's wealth increases.

NOTE:

大板块

小板块

正确选项

题干关键词/文中复现词

真题词汇

题目解析

补充知识

Notes:

观点态度题不选陪跑型选项/小墓碑词

Notes:

表示“兼并，合并；收购”：

merger
acquisition
concentration
combination
consolidation

Notes:

hyperactive adj. 极度活跃的
the emerging country 新兴国家
might n. 力量

Notes:

multinational n. 跨国公司
accounted for 占比.....
figure n. 数字；人物
affiliate n. 分支机构
segment n. 部分
economy n. 经济体

Notes:

transportation n. 交通
barrier n. 障碍
detrimental adj. 有害的
productivity n. 生产力

64. According to the author, one of the driving forces behind M&A wave is _____.

[A] the greater customer demands (对应第三个原因)

[B] a surplus supply for the market 无中生有

[C] a growing productivity 所答非所问 (题目问的是原因, C项是结果)

[D] the increase of the world's wealth 所答非所问

第三段给出了3个原因, 选项符合任何一个即可。

Paragraph 4

Examples of benefits or costs of the current concentration wave are scanty. Yet it is hard to imagine that the merger of a few oil firms today could re-create the same threats to competition that were feared nearly a century ago in the U.S., when the Standard Oil trust was broken up. The mergers of telecom companies, such as WorldCom, hardly seem to bring higher prices for consumers or a reduction in the pace of technical progress. On the contrary, the price of communications is coming down fast. In cars, too, concentration is increasing — witness Daimler and Chrysler, Renault and Nissan — but it does not appear that consumers are being hurt.

Notes:

trust n. 托拉斯, 垄断企业
benefit or cost 成本或收益
scanty adj. 不足的

65. From paragraph 4 we can infer that _____.

[A] the increasing concentration is certain to hurt consumers 正反混淆

[B] WorldCom serves as a good example of both benefits and costs 正反混淆

小例证题, 与原文逻辑相反, 难点词汇为scanty

[C] the costs of the globalization process are enormous 无中生有

[D] the Standard Oil trust might have threatened competition

【找你may】原则

Notes:

通过两个例子, 作者本段对兼并合并的态度持正面态度。

Paragraphs

Yet the fact remains that the merger movement must be watched. A few weeks ago, Alan Greenspan warned against the megamergers in the banking industry. Who is going to supervise, regulate and operate as lender of last resort with the gigantic banks that are being created? Won't multinationals shift production from one place to another when a nation gets too strict about infringements to fair competition? And should one country take upon itself the role of "defending competition" on issues that affect many other nations, as in the U.S. vs. Microsoft case?

Notes:

watch v. 监督
lender n. 借贷方
resort n. 求助手段
infringement n. 侵害

66. Toward the new business wave, the writer's attitude can be said to be _____. 观点态度题

[A] optimistic

[B] objective

[C] pessimistic

[D] biased 陪跑型

文中态度若有转折, 首选中立客观

Notes:

作者对兼并合并的态度在本段发生转折, 提出了监管难度问题。
关键词: watch, warn, supervise, regulate

课后练习:

1. 完成2001年text5

2. 记忆本次可所有标记重点词汇 (绿色字体)

3. 熟知每道题解题思路, 清楚每个选项的错误原因

明确观点态度题的解题方法

理解问题解答型文章的特点

课后总结

一、做题技巧

【观点态度题】

解题思路:

根据作者使用的词语的褒贬性, 或者例子的褒贬性来判断态度, 注意:

1. 阅读时做好标记 (+; -)
2. 一般来说, 带有绝对化或过于强烈的表达是错误选项, 保留态度的比较客观的选项才是正确答案
3. 注意看清是作者的态度还是引用别人的态度
4. 文中态度若有转折, 首选中立客观, 没有中立, 选转折后, 转折前永远不选

选项词汇归纳:

1. 正面: positive, optimistic, approval, supportive
2. 负面: negative, pessimistic, disapproval, critical, doubtful, suspicious, skeptical, questionable
3. 中立: neutral, objective, impartial
4. 陪跑: uninterested, unconcerned, indifferent, confused, puzzled, subjective, biased, prejudice, contemptuous

二、真题词汇

merger acquisition concentration combination consolidation	n. 兼并, 合并, 收购	the emerging country accounted for benefit or cost	新兴国家 占比..... 成本或收益
hyperactive	adj. 极度活跃的		
might	n. 力量		
multinational	n. 跨国公司		
figure	n. 数字; 人物		
affiliate	n. 分支机构		
segment	n. 部分		
economy	n. 经济体		
transportation	n. 交通		
barrier	n. 障碍		
detrimental	adj. 有害的		
productivity	n. 生产力		
trust	n. 托拉斯, 垄断企业		
scanty	adj. 不足的		
watch	v. 监督		
lender	n. 借贷方		
resort	n. 求助手段		
infringement	n. 侵害		

阅读刷题2001年text5课堂笔记

2001年text 5文章讲解

串联题干

67. Which of the following is true according to paragraph 1? 判断推理题
68. The writer's experiment shows that downshifting _____. 细节题
69. "Juggling one's life" probably means living a life characterized by _____. 细节题(词汇题)
70. According to the passage, downshifting emerged in the U.S. as a result of _____. 细节题
- 【解题思路】
1. 本文是一篇散文体裁的文章，其定位和理解与以往所遇到的文章有很大的差别。
 2. 词汇题核心方法论为逻辑关系法，即判断所提问的成分与其所在的句子或段落中的其他单词或短语之间的逻辑关系，并基于这种逻辑关系判断所提问的成分在文章语境中的含义。
 3. 根据题干中downshifting重复出现，默认其为文章的主题词。

Paragraph 1

When I decided to quit my full time employment it never occurred to me that I might become a part of a new international trend. A lateral move that hurt my pride and blocked my professional progress prompted (因果关系) me to abandon my relatively high profile career although, in the manner of a disgraced government minister, I covered my exit by claiming "I wanted to spend more time with my family".

67. Which of the following is true according to paragraph 1?
- [A] Full-time employment is a new international trend. 正反混淆
- [B] The writer was compelled by circumstances to leave her job.
- [C] "A lateral move" means stepping out of full-time employment. 偷换概念
- [D] The writer was only too eager to spend more time with her family. 正反混淆

只是太...而...

Paragraph2

Curiously, some two-and-a-half years and two novels later, my experiment in what the Americans term "downshifting" has turned my tired excuse into an absolute reality. I have been transformed from a passionate advocate of the philosophy of "having it all", preached by Linda Kelsey for the past seven years in the pages of She magazine, into a woman who is happy to settle for a bit of everything (知足常乐) .

68. The writer's experiment shows that downshifting _____. 满足
- [A] enables her to realize her dream 无中生有
- [B] helps her mold (塑造) a new philosophy of life
- [C] prompts her to abandon her high social status 偷换概念 (无中生有)
- [D] leads her to accept the doctrine of She magazine 正反混淆

Paragraph3

I have discovered, as perhaps Kelsey will after her much-publicized resignation from the editorship of She after a build-up of stress, that abandoning the doctrine of "juggling your life", and making the alternative move (转向) into "downshifting" brings with it far greater rewards than financial success and social status. Nothing could persuade me to return to the kind of life Kelsey used to advocate and I once enjoyed: 12-hour working days, pressured deadlines, the fearful strain of office politics and the limitations of being a parent on "quality time".

69. "Juggling one's life" probably means living a life characterized by _____. 无中生有
- [A] non-materialistic lifestyle 无中生有
- [B] a bit of everything (生活中的点滴) 所答非所问
- [C] extreme stress

NOTE:

大板块

小板块

正确选项

题干关键词/文中复现词

真题词汇

题目解析

补充知识

Notes:

It never occurred to me ...

我万万没有想到.....

lateral move 平级调动

block v. 妨碍，阻碍

profile n. 印象，形象

cover v. 遮掩，掩盖

Notes:

本段大意：我被迫辞职

Notes:

transform from ... into ...

把.....转变成.....

passionate advocate 热情拥护者

Notes:

本段大意：我从一个很卷的女性变成了知足常乐的女性

Notes:

alternative adj. 可供替代的

strain n. 压力，重负

[D] anti-consumerism 无中生有

视频定位
50:16~54:07

Paragraph4

In America, the move away from juggling to a simpler, less materialistic lifestyle is a **well-established** trend. Downshifting—also known in America as "voluntary simplicity" has, ironically, even **bred** a new area of what might be termed **anticonsumerism**. There are a number of **bestselling** downshifting self-help books for people who want to simplify their lives; there are newsletter's, such as The Tightwad Gazette, that give hundreds of thousands of Americans useful tips on anything from recycling their cling-film to making their own soap; there are even support groups for those who want to achieve the mid-'90s equivalent of dropping out.

Notes:

well-established adj. 确立已久的
anti-consumerism n. 反消费主义
bestselling adj. 畅销的

Notes:

A breed B: A为原因, B为结果

视频定位
54:07~58:25

Paragraph5

While **in America the trend** started as a reaction to the economic decline——after the mass redundancies caused by downsizing in the late '80s——and is still linked to the politics of **thrift**, in Britain, at least among the middle-class downshiftingers of my **acquaintance**, we have different reasons for seeking to simplify our lives.

70. According to the passage, **downshifting emerged in the U.S.** as a result of ____

[A] the quick pace of modern life 无中生有

[B] man's adventurous spirit 无中生有

[C] man's search for mythical experiences 无中生有

[D] **the economic situation**

Notes:

因果逻辑的时间顺序: 原因在前, 结果在后

Notes:

thrift n. 节约
acquaintance n. 认识的人, 泛泛之交

视频定位
58:25~1:07:58

Paragraph6

For the women of my generation who **were urged to** keep juggling through the '80s, downshifting in the mid-'90s is **not so much** a search for the mythical good life——**growing your own organic vegetables, and risking turning into one**——**as** a personal recognition of your **limitations**.

Notes:

be urged to 被催促
not so much A as B
与其说 A 不如说 B
limitation n. 局限, 限度

📌 课后练习:

1. 完成2002年text1
2. 记忆本次课所有标记重点词汇 (绿色字体)
3. 熟知每道题解题思路
清楚每个选项的错误原因
明确**观点态度题**的解题方法
理解**问题解答型**文章的特点

课后总结

一、做题技巧

1. 词汇题核心方法论为逻辑关系法, 即判断所提问的成分与其所在的句子或段落中的其他单词或短语之间的逻辑关系, 并基于这种逻辑关系判断所提问的成分在文章语境中的含义。
2. 因果逻辑的时间顺序: 原因在前, 结果在后。

二、真题词汇

block	v. 妨碍, 阻碍	It never occurred to me ...	我万万没有想到.....
profile	n. 印象, 形象	lateral move	平级调动

cover	v. 遮掩, 掩盖	transform from ... into ...	把.....转变成.....
alternative	adj. 可供替代的	passionate advocate	热情拥护者
strain	n. 压力, 重负	be urged to	被催促
well-established	adj. 确立已久的	not so much A as B	与其说 A 不如说 B
anti-consumerism	n. 反消费主义		
bestselling	adj. 畅销的		
thrift	n. 节约		
acquaintance	n. 认识的人, 泛泛之交		
limitation	n. 局限, 限度		