

阅读刷题2000年text1 课堂笔记

视频定位
0:00~18:35

课程介绍

教学目标：2000-2004阅读真题精讲

教学安排：每节课一篇真题文章，按时间顺序向后

课程要求：课前预习要讲的文章，课中做好笔记，课后记忆课上所讲真题词汇，并清楚每道题的解题思路和方法

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

考研英语阅读的基本问题

1. 考研阅读考查形式
2. 考研阅读文章来源
3. 考研阅读如何复习

考研英语阅读的基本问题

1. 考研阅读考查形式

从2002年开始阅读题型由传统型阅读5篇文章&每篇4题——>4篇文章每篇5题

Notes:

阅读量并没有减少

时间：70-80分钟

数量：4篇文章

字数：400字/篇

试题：5题/篇，一共20题，每题2分共40分

阅读速度：40-50词/分钟

2. 考研阅读文章来源

《经济学人》 *The Economist*

Notes:

文章除删减不做修改

《新闻周刊》 *Newsweek*

《时代周刊》 *Time*

《麦肯锡季刊》 *McKinsey Quarterly*

《评论杂志》 *Commentary Magazine*

3. 考研阅读如何复习

基础阶段 (现在-2023.6)

总体目标：

2000-2009年真题

复习重点：

词汇、语法、长难句、泛读

强化阶段(2023.7-10)

总体目标：

2010-2019年真题

复习重点：

题型、解题技巧

冲刺阶段(2023.11-12)

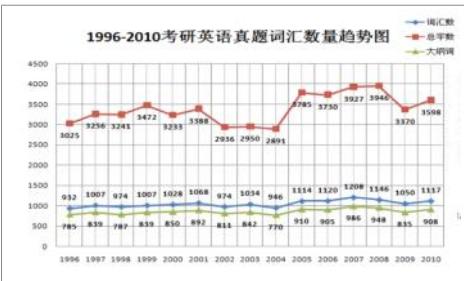
总体目标：2010-2020年真题二轮 /

2021、2022、2023年真题模拟

复习重点：模考、错题分析（英语

一、二互用对方真题模考）

4. 真题词汇重复率较高，早背早积累



考研英语阅读的做题步骤

第一步：阅读题干，找出关键词

1. 关键词：专有名词、数词、题干主语、或动宾结构

2. 所有题干一次性看完，不必看选项

3. 初步预测文章内容

第二步：阅读文章，精读关键词所在区域

- 有关键词时读关键词所在段
- 无关键词时读依据顺序原则确定阅读区域（题文同序）
- 读一题做一题

Notes:

00-09年有三篇不符合题文同序

第三步：解题

排除法：对比选项，选最佳答案

视频定位

18:35~38:18

2000年text 1 文章讲解

串联题干

51. The U.S. achieved its predominance (领先优势) after World War II because _____. 细节题

52. The loss of U.S. predominance in the world economy in the 1980s is manifested in the fact that the American _____. 细节题

53. What can be inferred from the passage? 判断推理题 (利用题文同序)

54. The author seems to believe the revival of the U.S. economy in the 1990s can be attributed to the _____. 细节题

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- U.S. economy

Paragraph 1

A history of long and effortless success can be a dreadful handicap, but, if properly handled, it may become a driving force. When the United States entered just such a glowing period after the end of the Second World War, it had a market eight times larger than any competitor, giving its industries unparalleled economies of scale. Its scientists were the world's best; its workers the most skilled. America and Americans were prosperous beyond the dreams of the Europeans and Asians whose economies the war had destroyed.

Notes:

effortless 不费劲的
dreadful 可怕的
handicap 障碍
driving force 驱动力
glowing 辉煌的
unparalleled 无与伦比的
economies of scale 经济规模
prosperous 繁荣昌盛的

51. The U.S. achieved its predominance after World War II because _____.
美国获得了领先优势 (对应原文的glowing period)

[A] it had made painstaking efforts towards this goal
正反混淆
effortless

[B] its domestic market was eight times larger than before
偷换概念 - 比较对象错误

Europeans and Asians

[C] the war had destroyed the economies of most potential competitors

[D] the unparalleled size of its workforce had given an impetus to its economy
偷换概念
=driving force

视频定位

38:18~56:58

Paragraph 2

It was inevitable that this primacy should have narrowed /as other countries grew richer. Just as inevitably, the retreat from predominance proved painful. By the mid-1980s Americans had found themselves at a loss over their fading industrial competitiveness. Some huge American industries, such as consumer electronics, had shrunk or vanished in the face of foreign competition. By 1987 there was only one American television maker left, Zenith. (Now there is none: Zenith was bought by South Korea's LG Electronics in July.) Foreign-made cars and textiles were sweeping into the domestic market. America's machine-tool industry was on the ropes. For a while it looked as though the making of semiconductors, which America had invented and which sat at the heart of the new computer age, was going to be the next casualty.

Notes:

inevitable 不可避免的
primacy 优势
find themselves at a loss 茫然若失
sweep 横扫, 席卷
machine-tool 机床
be on the ropes 岌岌可危
semiconductors 半导体

Notes:

七个下划线词 (组) 表示下降、下滑

52. The loss of U.S. predominance in the world economy in the 1980s is manifested in the fact that the American _____.
[A] TV industry had withdrawn to its domestic market
withdrawn表达不当, 使用withdraw的前提是曾经向外扩张过, 无中生有

Notes:

整段大意: 美国不猛了

[B] semiconductor industry had been taken over by foreign enterprises
take over无中生有

[C] machine-tool industry had collapsed after suicidal actions
collapse、suicidal actions无中生有

[D] auto industry had lost part of its domestic market

汽车产业失去了部分国内市场, 呼应Foreign-made cars and textiles were sweeping into the domestic market

视频定位

56:58~1:13:48

Paragraph3

53. What can be inferred from the passage?

[A] It is human nature to shift between self-doubt and blind pride.
无中生有

[B] Intense competition may contribute to economic progress.
呼应第三段最后一句

[C] The revival of the economy depends on international cooperation.
正反混淆

[D] A long history of success may pave the way for further development.
扩大范围, 缺少effortless

根据【找你may】原则, 判断答案可能是B/D

根据【黄金法则】, 判断答案是BC其一

All of this caused a crisis of confidence. Americans stopped taking prosperity for granted. They began to believe that their way of doing business was failing, and that their incomes would therefore shortly begin to fall as well. The mid-1980s brought one inquiry after another into the causes of America's industrial decline. Their sometimes sensational findings were filled with warnings about the growing competition from overseas.

视频定位

1:13:48~1:35:24

Paragraph4

How things have changed! In 1995 the United States can look back on five years of solid growth while Japan has been struggling. Few (否定) Americans attribute this solely to such obvious causes as a devalued dollar or the turning of the business cycle. Self-doubt has yielded to blind pride. (承上启下) "American industry has changed its structure, has gone on a diet, has learnt to be more quick-witted," according to Richard Cavanaugh, executive dean of Harvard's Kennedy School of Government. "It makes me proud to be an American just to see how our businesses are improving their productivity," says Stephen Moore of the Cato Institute, a think-tank in Washington, DC. And William Sahlman of the Harvard Business School believes that people will look back on this period as "a golden age of business management in the United States."

54. The author seems to believe the revival of the U.S. economy in the 1990s can be attributed to the _____.
[A] turning of the business cycle

[B] restructuring of industry
正反混淆

[C] improved business management
正反混淆

[D] success in education
正反混淆

Notes:

使用题文同序定位第三段

Notes:

take sth. for granted 把.....当做理所当然的

inquiry 调研

cause 原因

sensational 隆人听闻的

Notes:

整段大意: 美国反思

Notes:

【找你may原则】: 最佳选项往往是语气委婉、表达留有余地的选项:
may/ might/ be able to / be likely to / tend to do/ possibly / not necessarily 不一定

【黄金法则】:

选项中出现一对意思相同选项, 同时不选; 选项中出现一对意思相反选项, 必选其一。

Notes:

【少数派原则】: 考研文章作者或文中重要人物为少数派, 与大众观点相反

Notes:

整段大意: 美国又猛了

课后练习：

1. 基础阅读第一讲作业2000 text 2/text 3
2. 记忆本次课所有标记重点词汇（绿色字体）
熟知每道题的解题思路
清楚每个选项的错误原因

课后总结

一、做题技巧

1. 【黄金法则】：选项中出现一对意思相同选项，同时不选；选项中出现一对意思相反选项，必选其一。
2. 【找你may原则】：最佳选项往往是语气委婉、表达留有余地的选项：may/ might/ be able to / be likely to / tend to do/ possibly / not necessarily 不一定
3. 【少数派原则】：考研文章作者或文中重要人物为少数派，与大众观点相反

二、真题词汇

effortless	不费劲的	find themselves at a loss	茫然若失
dreadful	可怕的	sweep	横扫、席卷
handicap	障碍	machine-tool	机床
driving force	驱动力	on the ropes	岌岌可危
glowing	辉煌的	semiconductors	半导体
unparalleled	无与伦比的	take sth. for granted	把.....当做理所当然的
economies of scale	经济规模	inquiry	调研
prosperous	繁荣昌盛的	cause	原因
inevitable	不可避免的	sensational	耸人听闻的
primacy	优势		

阅读刷题2000年text2&3 课堂笔记

视频定位
0:00~05:22

2000年text 2 文章讲解

串联题干

- 55.What used to be the danger in being a man according to the first paragraph? 细节题
56.What does the example of India illustrate? 例证题
57. The author argues that our bodies have stopped evolving because _____. 细节题
58.Which of the following would be the best title for the passage? 全文主旨题 (串线法)

视频定位
05:22~15:06

Paragraph 1

Being a man has always been dangerous. There are about 105 males born for every 100 females, but this ratio drops to near balance at the age of maturity, and among 70-year-olds there are twice as many women as men. But the great universal of male mortality is being changed. Now, boy babies survive almost as well as girls do. This means that, for the first time, there will be an excess of boys in those crucial years when they are searching for a mate.

More important, another chance for natural selection has been removed. Fifty years ago, the chance of a baby (particularly a boy baby) surviving depended on its weight. A kilogram too light or too heavy meant almost certain death. Today it makes almost no difference. Since much of the variation is due to genes, one more agent of evolution has gone.

- 55.What used to be the danger in being a man according to the first paragraph?
[A] A lack of mates. 时态错误
[B] A fierce competition. 无中生有
[C] A lower survival rate 很低的存活率
[D] A defective gene. 无中生有

视频定位
15:06~25:30

Paragraph 2

There is another way to commit evolutionary suicide (濒危物种) : stay alive, but have fewer children. Few people are as fertile as in the past. Except in some religious communities, very few women have 15 children. Nowadays the number of births, like the age of death, has become average. Most of us have roughly the same number of offspring. Again, differences between people and the opportunity for natural selection to take advantage of it have diminished. 例子: India shows what is happening. The country offers wealth for a few in the great cities and poverty for the remaining tribal peoples. The grand mediocrity of today—everyone being the same in survival and number of offspring—means that natural selection has lost 80% of its power in upper-middle-class India compared to the tribes.

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。

- 56.What does the example of India illustrate?

表示进化结束了, 自然选择不起作用的选项就是答案

- [A] Wealthy people tend to have fewer children than poor people.

无中生有

- [B] Natural selection hardly works among the rich and the poor.

前半句表示自然选择不起作用了, 对应段首句或例子前一句

- [C] The middle class population is 80% smaller than that of the tribes.

就事论事 (例子本身)

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:

used to be 今昔对比, 必为相反

Notes:

整段大意: 今昔对比: 过去男性死亡率高, 现在男性存活率和女性持平

重点单词:

ratio 比率

maturity 成熟

mortality 死亡率

natural selection 自然选择

variation 变化

agent 动力

evolution 进化

重点单词:

commit suicide 自杀

offspring 子孙后代

take advantage of 利用

diminish 消失

Notes:

出现比较级或最高级的选项慎选, 很可能是无中生有

[D] India is one of the countries with a very high birth rate.

就事论事

Paragraph3

For us, this means that **evolution is over**; the biological **Utopia** has arrived. Strangely, it has involved **little** physical change. No other species fills so many places in nature. But in the past 100,000 years—even the past 100 years—our lives have been **transformed** but our bodies have not. We **did not evolve**, because **machines and society** did it for us. Darwin had a phrase to describe those **ignorant** of evolution: they “look at an organic being as a savage looks at a ship, as at something wholly beyond his comprehension.” No doubt we will remember a 20th century way of life beyond comprehension for its ugliness. But however amazed our descendants may be at how far from Utopia we were, they will look just like us.

重点单词:
Utopia 乌托邦 (译为理想状态)
transform 转变

57. The author argues that **our bodies have stopped evolving** because _____.

[A] life has been improved by technological advance 生命是由技术的进步演进的

[B] the number of female babies has been declining 无中生有

[C] our species has reached the **highest** stage of evolution 没有因果逻辑, 所答非所问

[D] the difference between wealth and poverty is disappearing 无中生有

主旨题: **main idea/best title/writing purpose**

串线法: 通读各段主题句, 找主题词 (各段主题句重复词)

主题句: 多为各段首句, 若第二句有转折词 (but/yet), 则主题句后移, 为第二句。

串线:

- ① There are about 105 males born for every 100 females, but this ratio drops to near balance at the age of maturity, and among 70-year-olds there are twice as many women as men.
- ② There is another way to **commit evolutionary suicide**: stay alive, but have fewer children.
- ③ For us, this means that **evolution is over**; the biological Utopia has arrived.

58. Which of the following would be the **best title** for the passage?

[A] Sex Ratio Changes in Human Evolution 性别比例在人类进化中发生改变, 局部信息

[B] Ways of Continuing Man's Evolution 继续人类进化的方式, 正反混淆

[C] The Evolutionary Future of Nature 自然未来的进化, 无中生有/偷换概念

[D] Human Evolution Going Nowhere 人类进化无处可去

Notes:

局部信息: 把段落主题或某处细节当作文章主题

2000年text 3 文章讲解

串联题干

59. This passage is mainly _____. 全文主旨题

60. When a **novel** (新颖的) literary idea appears, people should try to _____. 细节题

61. **Futurists** claim that we must _____. 细节题

62. The author believes that **Futurist** poetry is _____. 观点态度题 (全文主旨)

Paragraph1

第二句:

With regard to **Futurist poetry**, however, the case is rather difficult, for whatever Futurist poetry may be—even admitting that the theory on which it is based may be right—it can hardly be classed as Literature.

总结: 属于负面描述

Paragraph2

第一句：

This, in brief, is what the **Futurist** says; for a century, past conditions of life have been conditionally speeding up, till now we live in a world of noise and violence and speed.

Paragraph3

Certainly their descriptions of battles are confused. **But** it is a little upsetting to read in the explanatory notes that a certain line describes a fight between a Turkish and a Bulgarian officer on a bridge off which they both fall into the river—and then to find that the line **consists of** the noise of their falling and the weights of the officers: “**Pluff! Pluff!** A hundred and eighty-five kilograms.”

重点单词：

explanatory notes 注释，注解

Paragraph4

This, though it fulfills the laws and requirements of **Futurist poetry**, can hardly be classed as Literature.

59. This passage is mainly _____.

[A] a survey of **new approaches** to art 扩大范围

[B] a review of **Futurist poetry**

[C] about **merits** of the Futurist movement 正反混淆

[D] about laws and requirements of **literature** 扩大范围

串联题干：全文主旨题得有主题词，所选的选项在逻辑方向上必须要与全文一致。全文共四段，第一段，四段都是对未来主义诗歌负面的评价。

重点单词：

merits 优点（纯正面词）

视频定位

52:30~01:15:14

Paragraph1

When a **new movement** in art attains a certain fashion, it is advisable to find out what its **advocates** are aiming at, for, however **farfetched** and unreasonable their principles may seem today, it is possible that **in years to come** they may be regarded as normal. **With regard to** Futurist poetry, however, the case is rather difficult, for whatever Futurist poetry may be—even admitting that the theory on which it is based may be right—it can hardly be classed as Literature.

重点单词：

advocate 倡导者

farfetched 牵强的

in years to come 未来几年中

with regard to 关于 = about

futurist poetry 未来主义诗歌

purpose 目的

60. When a **novel literary idea appears**, people should try to _____. (定位在文章首段首句)

[A] determine its purposes 同义改写

原文：it is advisable to **find out** what its advocates are **aiming at**

[B] ignore its flaws 无中生有

[C] follow the new fashions 无中生有

[D] accept the principles 无中生有

Paragraph2

This, in brief, is what the **Futurist** says; for a century, past conditions of life have been conditionally **speeding up**¹, till now we live in a world of noise and violence and **speed**¹. Consequently, our feelings, thoughts and emotions have **undergone** a corresponding change. This **speeding up**² of life, says the Futurist, requires a new form of expression. We must **speed up**³ our literature too, if we want to **interpret** modern stress. We must pour out a large stream of essential words, **unhampered** by stops, or qualifying adjectives, or finite verbs. **Instead of** describing sounds we must make up words that **imitate** them; we must use many sizes of type and different colored inks on the same page, and shorten or lengthen words **at will**.

重点单词：

speed up 1.改善

2.加速 (n.)

3.加速 (v.)

speed 1.快节奏

undergone 经历

unhamper 不受阻碍

instead of 不是A而是B

instead 而不是

imitate 模仿

at will 任意地

串联题干：文章用四个speed来表达不一样的意思。

61. Futurists claim that we must _____.

[A] increase the production of literature 偷换概念 (数量关系)

原文: We must speed up³ our literature too (速度问题)

[B] use poetry to relieve modern stress 偷换概念

原文: if we want to interpret modern stress

[C] develop new modes of expression

原文: requires a new form of expression

[D] avoid using adjectives and verbs 扩大范围/偷换概念

原文: unhampered by stops, or qualifying adjectives, or finite verbs

Paragraph3

Certainly their descriptions of battles are confused. But it is a little upsetting to read in the explanatory notes that a certain line describes a fight between a Turkish and a Bulgarian officer on a bridge off which they both fall into the river—and then to find that the line consists of the noise of their falling and the weights of the officers: “Pluff! Pluff! A hundred and eighty-five kilograms.”

Paragraph4

This, though it fulfills the laws and requirements of Futurist poetry, can hardly be classed as Literature. All the same, no thinking man can refuse to accept their first proposition: that a great change in our emotional life calls for a change of expression. The whole question is really this: have we essentially changed?

62. The author believes that Futurist poetry is _____. (选项方向为负面)

[A] based on reasonable principles 方向为正面, 正反混淆

[B] new and acceptable to ordinary people 方向为正面, 正反混淆

[C] indicative of a basic change in human nature 无中生有

[D] more of a transient phenomenon than literature 方向为负面

重点单词:

human nature 人性

课后练习:

1. 完成2000年text4

2. 记忆本次所有标记重点词汇 (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

Notes:

more A than B: 与其说是B, 不如说是A

课后总结

一、做题技巧

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. 主旨题: main idea/best title/writing purpose

串线法: 通过各段主题句, 找主题词 (各段主题句重复词)

主题句: 多为各段首句, 若第二句又转折词 (but/yet), 则主题句后移, 为第二句。

二、真题词汇

ratio	比率	merits	优点
maturity	成熟	explanatory notes	注释, 注解
mortality	死亡率	novel	新颖的
natural selection	自然选择	in years to come	未来几年中

variation	变化	with regard to =about	关于	
agent	动力	purpose	目的	
evolution	进化	human nature	人性	
commit suicide	自杀	speed up	改善/加速 (v.)	
offspring	子孙后代		加速 (n.)	
take advantage of	利用	speed	快节奏	
diminish	消失	undergone	经历	
Utopia	乌托邦	unhampered	不受阻碍	
transform	转变	instead of	不是A而是B	
futurist poetry	未来主义诗歌	instead	而不是	
advocate	倡导者	imitate	模仿	
farfetched	牵强的	at will	任意地	

阅读刷题2000年text4 课堂笔记

2000年text 4 文章讲解

串联题干

视频定位
00:00~12:42

- 63.In the **Westerners'** eyes, the postwar Japan was _____. 细节题
64.According to the author, what may **chiefly** be responsible for the moral decline of Japanese society? 多原因原则细节题

特征：在文章中，导致某种现象给出了多个原因，提问问主要原因main reason

解题方法：首选特殊表达原因（标志词even, especially, more than, most...）；若无特殊表达原因，则选最大范围选项（包含原因最多）。

- 65.Which of the following is true according to the author? 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）。

- 66.The change in Japanese life-style is revealed in the fact that _____. 细节题

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 Japan

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:

对.....负责：因果逻辑

视频定位
12:42~22:05

Paragraph 1

Aimlessness has **hardly** been typical of the postwar Japan whose **productivity and social harmony** are the envy of the United States and Europe. (消减否定=双重否定等于肯定，正面评价) **But** increasingly the Japanese are seeing a decline of the traditional work-moral values. **Ten years ago** young people were hardworking and saw their jobs as their primary reason for **being**, but **now** Japan has largely fulfilled its economic needs, and young people don't know where they should go next.

Notes:

段落主题句：第二句（作者观点）

最后一句：今昔对比，内容相反

整段大意：过去好，现在不行了

- 63.In the **Westerners'** eyes, the postwar Japan was _____. 细节题

在西方人眼中，战后日本是（正面积极的）

- [A] under aimless development

正反混淆

- [B] a positive example

- [C] a **rival** to the West

无中生有-混淆情绪（envy）和身份（rival）

- [D] on the decline

所答非所问

Notes:

being n. 生存

rival n. 竞争对手

视频定位
22:05~29:40

Paragraph2

The coming of age of the postwar **baby boom** // and **an entry of women into the male-dominated job market** have limited the opportunities of teenagers// who are already questioning the heavy personal sacrifices involved in climbing Japan's **rigid** social ladder to good schools and jobs. In a recent survey, it was found that only 24.5 percent of Japanese students were fully satisfied with school life, compared with 67.2 percent of students in the United States. In addition, **far more** Japanese workers expressed dissatisfaction with their jobs than did their **counterparts** in the 10 other countries surveyed.

Notes:

baby boom 婴儿潮

male-dominated adj. 男性主导的

counterpart n. 对应者

视频定位
29:40~39:36

Paragraph3

While often praised by foreigners for its emphasis on the **basics**, Japanese education tends to **stress** test taking and **mechanical learning** over creativity and self-expression. "Those things that do not show up in the test scores—**personality, ability, courage or humanity**—are completely ignored," says Toshiki Kaifu, chairman of the **ruling Liberal Democratic Party's** education committee. "Frustration against **this kind of thing** leads kids to drop out and run wild." Last year Japan experienced 2,125 incidents of school violence, including 929 **assaults** on teachers. **Amid** the outcry, many conservative leaders are

Notes:

整段大意：日本社会非常不行

Notes:

basics n. 本文代指基础教育

stress A over B: 强调A而不强调B

mechanical learning 机械学习；死记硬背

drop out 辍学；退学

run wild 变得粗野

assault n. 攻击，袭击

seeking a return to the prewar emphasis on moral education. Last year Mitsuo Setoyama, who was then education minister, raised eyebrows when he argued that liberal reforms introduced by the American occupation authorities after World War II had weakened the "Japanese morality of respect for parents."

视频定位

39:36~57:09

Paragraph4

But that (对应第一段的decline) may have more to do with Japanese life-styles. "In Japan," says educator Yoko Muro, "it's never a question of whether you enjoy your job and your life, but only how much you can endure." With economic growth has come centralization; fully 76 percent of Japan's 119 million citizens live in cities where community and the extended family have been abandoned in favor of isolated, two-generation households. Urban Japanese have long endured lengthy commutes (travels to and from work) and crowded living conditions, but as the old group and family values weaken, the discomfort is beginning to tell. In the past decade, the Japanese divorce rate, while still well below that of the United States, has increased by more than 50 percent, and suicides have increased by nearly one-quarter.

64. According to the author, what may chiefly be responsible for the moral decline of Japanese society? (多原因原则细节题)

- [A] Women's participation in social activities is limited.
- [B] More workers are dissatisfied with their jobs.
- [C] Excessive emphasis has been placed on the basics.
- [D] The life-style has been influenced by Western values.

原因推断：第四段首句，“have more to do with”，表明原因与生活方式更相关。

66. The change in Japanese life-style is revealed in the fact that _____.

- [A] the young are less tolerant of discomforts in life
- [B] the divorce rate in Japan exceeds that in the U.S.
- 正反混淆：没有超过美国
- [C] the Japanese endure more than ever before
- 正反混淆：自杀率高，故不能忍，A项正确
- [D] the Japanese appreciate their present life
- 正反混淆

【黄金法则】选项中出现一对意思相同的，同时不选；选项中出现一对意思相反的，必选其一。

65. Which of the following is true according to the author?

- [A] Japanese education is praised for helping the young climb the social ladder.
- 偷换概念（杂糅）：Japanese education was praised for its emphasis on the basics
- [B] Japanese education is characterized by mechanical learning as well as creativity.
- 正反混淆：日本教育忽视了creativity
- [C] More stress should be placed on the cultivation of creativity.
- 反话正说

[D] Dropping out leads to frustration against test taking.

因果倒置：年轻人的郁闷和沮丧导致辍学（关键词：lead to）

amid prep. 在...的过程中
eyebrow n. 眉毛
authority n. 当局；权威

Notes:

人名和身份地位不重要，人的观点才是重点

Notes:

背景知识：美国二战后驻军日本，把西方的“自由民主”带入日本

Notes:

第三段整段大意：日本战后道德下滑的原因是教育

Notes:

centralization n. 中心化
the extended family 大家族
in favor of ... 取而代之的是...
commute n. 通勤
tell v. 显现
suicide n. 自杀
have much to do with 与...相关

课后练习：

1. 完成2000年text5
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

Notes:

【取反型选项】：反话正说

课后总结

一、做题技巧

1. 【多原因原则细节题】特征：在文章中，导致某种现象给出了多个原因，提问问主要原因
main reason 解题方法：首选特殊表达原因（标志词even, especially, more than, most...）；若无特殊表达原因，则选最大范围选项（包含原因最多）。
2. 今昔对比，内容相反
3. 80%的判断推理题【黄金法则】：选项中出现一对意思相同选项，同时不选；选项中出现一对意思相反选项，必选其一。（除态度题）

二、真题词汇

being	n. 生存	stress A over B	强调A而不强调B
rival	n. 竞争对手	drop out	辍学；退学
baby boom	婴儿潮	run wild	变得粗野
male-dominated	adj. 男性主导的	mechanical learning	机械学习；死记硬背
counterpart	n. 对应者	the extended family	大家族
basics	n. 本代指基础教育	in favor of ...	取而代之的是...
assault	n. 攻击，袭击		
amid	prep. 在...的过程中		
eyebrow	n. 眉毛		
authority	n. 当局；权威		
centralization	n. 中心化		
commute	n. 通勤		
tell	v. 显现		
suicide	n. 自杀		

阅读刷题2000年text5 课堂笔记

2000年text5 文章讲解

串联题干

67. It is generally believed that **ambition** (雄心壮志) may be well regarded if _____. 细节题

68. The last sentence of the first paragraph most probably implies that it is _____. 判断推理题

69. Some people do not openly admit they have **ambition** because _____. 细节题

70. From the last paragraph the **conclusion** can be drawn that **ambition** should be maintained _____. 细节题

视频定位
00:00~7:55

视频定位
7:55~38:55

Paragraph 1

If ambition is to be **well regarded**, the rewards of ambition -- wealth, distinction, control over one's destiny -- must be **deemed** worthy of the sacrifices made **on ambition's behalf** (物有所值). If the tradition of ambition is to have vitality, it must be widely shared; and it especially must be **highly regarded by** people who are themselves admired, the educated not least among them. In an odd way, however, it is the educated who have claimed to have given up on ambition as an ideal. What is odd is that they have perhaps most benefited from ambition -- if not always their own then that of their parents and grandparents. There is **heavy note of hypocrisy** in this, a case of closing the barn door after the horses have escaped -- with the educated themselves riding on them.

67. It is generally believed that **ambition** may be well regarded if _____. 定位：首段首句

[A] its returns well compensate for the sacrifices A项包含B项，范围大者为最佳

[B] it is rewarded with **money, fame and power** 正确非最佳

[C] its goals are spiritual rather than material 无中生有

[D] it is shared by the rich and the famous 无中生有

二选一具体做法：

1. 找你may原则：语气委婉、留有余地 (may, might, be able to, be likely to, not necessarily)
2. 概括原则：范围大者为最佳 (包含的信息量多)

68. The last sentence of the first paragraph most probably implies that it is _____. Notes:

[A] **customary** of the educated to discard ambition in words 看哪个选项最接近虚伪

无中生有，没有提到习惯、传统的问题。

[B] too **late** to check ambition once it has been let out late无中生有

[C] **dishonest** to deny ambition after the fulfillment of the goal dishonest最接近hypocrisy

[D] **impractical** for the educated to enjoy benefits from ambition impractical无中生有

视频定位
38:55~50:45

Paragraph2

Certainly people do not seem less interested in success and its signs now than formerly. Summer homes (度假别墅), European travel, BMWs -- the locations, place names and name brands may change, but such items do not seem less in demand today than a decade or two years ago. What has happened is that people cannot confess fully to their dreams, as easily and openly as once they could, lest they be thought pushing, **acquisitive**

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:

deem v. 认为；相信

on one's behalf 为了

be highly regarded by 被重视

hypocrisy n. 虚伪；伪善

heavy note 典型例子

Notes:

破折号：补充说明

Notes:

看哪个选项最接近虚伪

Notes:

A=例子

B=被引用 is quoted

C=为了说明 to show

A+B+C/A+C=例证题

Notes:

a decade or two 十几、二十年

acquisitive adj. 贪婪的

vulgar adj. 粗俗的

spectacle n. 景观

and **vulgar**. **Instead** (相反), we are treated to fine hypocritical **spectacles**, which now more than ever seem in ample supply: the critic of American materialism with a Southampton summer home; the publisher of radical books who takes his meals in three-star restaurants; the journalist advocating participatory democracy in all phases of life, whose own children are enrolled in private schools. For such people and many more perhaps not so exceptional, the proper **formulation** is, "Succeed **at all costs** but avoid appearing ambitious."

at all cost 不惜一切代价

Notes:

lest sb (should) do...

引导虚拟语气，以免...

69. Some people do not openly admit they have ambition because _____.

[A] they think of it (雄心壮志) as **immoral**

无中生有

[B] their pursuits are **not fame or wealth**

正反混淆

[C] ambition is **not closely related to material benefits**

正反混淆

[D] **they do not want to appear greedy and contemptible**

同义改写，原文: What has happened is that people cannot confess fully to their dreams, as easily and openly as once they could, **lest** they be thought pushing, **acquisitive** and **vulgar**.

视频定位

50:45~1:13:59

Paragraph3

The attacks on ambition are many and come from various **angles**; its public **defenders** are few and unimpressive, **where** (=while, 并列连词) they are **not extremely unattractive**. As a result, **the support** for ambition as a healthy impulse, a quality to be admired and fixed in the mind of the young, **is** probably **lower** than it has ever been in the United States. This does not mean that ambition is at an end, that people no longer feel its **stirrings** and **promptings**, but only that, no longer openly honored, it is less openly professed. **Consequences follow from this**, of course, some of which are that ambition is driven underground, or made **sly**. Such, then, **is the way things stand**: on the left angry critics, on the right stupid supporters, and in the middle, as usual, the majority of earnest people trying to get on (事情发展) in life.

Notes:

angle n. 角度

defender n. 捍卫者

stirring n. 激励

prompting n. 刺激

sly adj. 狡猾的，偷偷摸摸的

consequences follow from this

结果如下 (可用作作文模板句)

such is the way things stand 事情就是这样的

70. From the last paragraph the **conclusion** can be drawn that **ambition** **should** be maintained _____.

[A] secretly and vigorously

正反混淆

[B] **openly and enthusiastically**

[C] easily and momentarily

无中生有

[D] verbally and spiritually

无中生有

【黄金法则】：选项中出现一对意思相同的，同时不选；选项中出现一对意思相反的，必选其一。

根据【黄金法则】，A、B中必有一正确选项。

若遇见选项依据不明显时，从主旨

Notes:

少数派原则：文中作者与大众观点相反

Notes:

作者态度一定反映全文主旨

课后练习：

1. 完成2001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**大例证题/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. 少数派原则：文中作者与大众观点相反
2. 【黄金法则】选项中出现一对意思相同的，同时不选；选项中出现一对意思相反的，必选其一。
3. 二选一具体做法：
 - (1) 找你may原则：语气委婉、留有余地 (may, might, be able to, be likely to, not necessarily)
 - (2) 概括原则：范围大者为最佳 (包含的信息量多)

二、真题词汇

deem	v. 认为；相信	on one's behalf	为了
hypocrisy	n. 虚伪；伪善	a decade or two	十几、二十年
acquisitive	adj. 贪婪的	at all cost	不惜一切代价
vulgar	adj. 粗俗的	lest sb (should) do...	引导虚拟语气，以免...
spectacle	adj. 景观	consequences follow	结果如下
angle	n. 角度	from this	
defender	n. 捍卫者	such is the way	事情就是这样的
stirring	n. 激励	things stand	
prompting	n. 刺激		
sly	adj. 狡猾的，偷偷摸摸的		