

阅读方法论01课堂笔记

视频定位  
00:00-16:46

【方法技巧】

方向比速度更重要

1、长难句（语法）

2、抓主要矛盾

阅读先看问题，题干？选项？——只看题干，通常不看选项

1、定位词

1) 大写、人名、地名、时间、时代、数字

2) 名词、形容词

2、串联题干间逻辑，推测文章主题

题干5条重要信息联系起来，约等于文章中心

NOTE:

大标题

小标题

【词汇短语】

【方法技巧】

【题文关键】

【文章关键词、句】

作业

【唐叔tips】

逻辑提示词（时间、转折、情感色彩）

选项笔记

红色字体最为关键

视频定位  
16:47-19:41

【真题示例】

2004 text1

41. How did Redmon find his job?

42. Which of the following can be a disadvantage of search agents?

43. The expression "tip service" (line 3, paragraph 3) most probably means \_\_\_\_\_.

44. Why does CareerSite's agent offer each job hunter only three job options?

45. Which of the following is true according to the text?

Tips: 串联题干

Find job / job hunter, agent在题干中重复出现，所以文章主要讲“找工作”。

反复重复的信息与文章中心相关。通过agent找工作，agent也有不好的。

视频定位  
19:42-25:51

2008 text1

21.Which of the following is true according to the first two paragraphs?

[A] Women are biologically more vulnerable to stress.

[B] Women are still suffering much stress caused by men.

[C] Women are more experienced than men in coping with stress.

[D] Men and women show different inclinations when faced with stress.

22.Dr. Yehuda's research suggests that women \_\_\_\_\_.

[A] need extra doses of chemicals to handle stress.

[B] have limited capacity for tolerating stress.

[C] are more capable of avoiding stress.

[D] are exposed to more stress.

23.According to Paragraph 4, the stress women confront tends to be\_\_\_\_\_.

24.The sentence “I lived from paycheck to paycheck.” (Line 6, Para. 5) shows that

25.Which of the following would be the best title for the text? (中心思想题)

[A] Strain of Stress: No Way Out?

[B] Responses to Stress: Gender Difference

[C] Stress Analysis: What Chemicals Say

[D] Gender Inequality: Women Under Stress

Tips: 串联题干

21、22题干与选项都反复出现了stress和women，23题干也出现了the stress women这一关键词，根据题干串联信息可以在25题选项中找到与stress women相关的选项。

Tips:

方法是用来辅助的，看到题要先读文章，根据文章结合方法选择。

【方法技巧】

先题后文，只看题干

1、定位词

1) 大写，人名，地名，时间，年代，数字

2) 名词，形容词

2、串联题干间逻辑，推测文章主题

## 【文章讲解】

### 2000 passage 1

视频定位  
25:52-52:53

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.

#### 【词汇短语】

Dreadful (可怕的)      Handicap (阻碍、障碍)      Glowing (辉煌的)  
Unparalleled (无与伦比的)      Prosperous (繁荣、富强)

段落分析：第一句：本来说是a dreadful handicap不好的事，but转折之后 it may become a driving force，作者要强调得是后面的好的事情。第一句与第二句之间、第三句与第二句之间、第四句与第三句之间无转折，是相同逻辑。所以第一段在说美国好。

#### Tips:

- 1、学会抓作者的态度adj、adv  
阅读中的形容词、副词非常重要，  
可以表达作者的态度和立场。
- 2、句子间的逻辑关系；段落间的逻辑关系  
梳理句间、段间逻辑关系，相同的逻辑或相反的逻辑  
but、however。  
相同的逻辑，前后句逻辑相同，后句重复是因为观点重要。

视频定位  
53:48-01:10:14

51. The U.S. achieved its predominance after **World War II** because \_\_\_\_\_.

因果题。

[A] it had made **painstaking** efforts towards this goal

为了达到这一目标煞费苦心。原文：effortless，和原文意思相反。

[B] its domestic market was eight times larger than before

他的国内市场比以前大了八倍。原文：比较的是任何竞争对手，偷换概念。

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

战争已经破坏了潜在竞争者的经济。

[D] the unparalleled size of its **workforce** had given an impetus to its economy

无与伦比的规模给经济以动力。原文：scale和size同义替换，原文讨论经济规模，偷换概念。

**Tips:** 因果：because; since; as; for

Derive from; originate from;  
Stem from; result from  
Owing to; due to; attribute to;  
contribute to  
定语从句表示因果关系（解释说明）

视频定位  
01:10:15-01:20:05

It was inevitable that this primacy should have narrowed **as** (因为) other countries grew richer. Just as inevitably, the retreat from predominance proved **painful**. // (案例) 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.

#### 【词汇短语】

shrunk (缩水)      vanished (消失)

段落分析：四个案例：电视机行业是消失的。纺织行业是缩水的。机械制造业是缩水的。半导体产业是缩水的。

#### Tips:

文章括号中的内容一定要看！

#### Tips:

考场之上无跳读

视频定位  
01:20:06-01:32:40

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。之前经济好，现在经济不行了。有时间定位点。

[A] TV industry **had withdrawn** to its domestic market

电视机行业已经退回了国内市场。原文：已经消失。

[B] semiconductor industry **had been taken over** by foreign enterprises

半导体行业已经被国外公司接管。原文：将要被接管。

[C] machine-tool industry **had collapsed** after suicidal actions

机械制造业已经崩溃了。原文：命悬一线。

[D] auto industry **had lost** part of its domestic market 正确  
汽车行业已经丧失了部分的国内市场。

#### 课后总结

一、阅读先看问题，题干？选项？——只看题干，通常不看选项

##### 1、定位词

1) 大写、人名、地名、时间、时代、数字

2) 名词、形容词

##### 2、串联题干间逻辑，推测文章主题

题干5条重要信息联系起来，约等于文章中心

##### 二、技巧

1、学会抓作者的态度adj、adv

2、句子间的逻辑关系；

段落间的逻辑关系。

# 阅读方法论02课堂笔记

视频定位  
00:00-19:05

## 【方法技巧】

- 1、学会抓作者的态度  
adj; adv
- 2、句子间的逻辑关系、段落间的逻辑关系

## 【文章讲解】

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**.

## 【词汇短语】

Take ..... for granted (认为.....理所应当)

段落分析：到了上世纪八十年代，美国开始质疑：是什么导致了行业的衰退。一种感性的结论：来自海外的越发激烈的竞争。

53. What can **be inferred from** the passage? (最后解决)

推理题

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

人类的天然性从自我怀疑到盲目自信的转变。蓝色部分没有错，但与人性无关。

[B] Intense **competition** may contribute to economic progress. **正确**

激烈的竞争也许会导致经济的进步。全文反复提到了竞争。

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

经济的复苏依靠国际合作。没有提及（幻觉选项）。

[D] A long history of success may pave the way for further development.

长的成功的历史为未来发展铺平道路。原文：a history of long and effortless success, D没错，但没有B好。

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** (介词：作为/ “=” ) a devalued dollar or the turning of the business cycle. **Self-doubt has yielded to blind pride.** (自我怀疑已经屈从于盲目自信。——对后三者持反对观点。) / (举例) "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, D.C. / 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."

## 【词汇短语】

Solid (稳固的)      yield to (屈从于)

段落分析：1995年，对应第四题定位点。美国经济开始复苏、稳固的增长。很少有美国人把这件事情归因于一个明显的原因：美元的贬值和经济的周期。

54. The author seems to believe the **revival** of the US **economy** in the 1990s can be **attributed to** \_\_\_\_\_.

因果题。上世纪九十年代，美国经济复苏归因于。

NOTE:

**大标题**

**小标题**

【词汇短语】

【方法技巧】

【题文关键】

【文章关键词、句】

作业

【唐叔tips】

逻辑提示词（时间、转折、情感色彩）

选项笔记

红色字体最为关键

Tips:

考研的答案不是选出来的，而是比较出来的

Tips:

互为相反的选项中往往有正确答案

Tips:

少数派观点往往代表作者的观点。

[A] turning of the business cycle **正确**

经济的周期。原文：few American

[B] restructuring of industry

产业结构的重新调整。原文：Richard Cavanaugh，作者反对的观点。

[C] improved business management

提升管理。原文：William sahlman，作者反对的观点。

[D] success in education

教育的成功。幻觉。

视频定位  
64:02-85:12

#### 【选项总结】

##### • 干扰选项特征

- 1、正反混淆
- 2、偷换概念
- 3、答非所问
- 4、不同内容嫁接
- 5、非最佳答案
- 6、绝对化用词：only /must /exclusively /never /all /最高级——**往往不选，原文明确提到时可以选**

##### • 正确选项特征

- 1、同义改写 **（考单词/词组）**
- 2、**与中心思想密切相关（细节服从主旨）**
- 3、语气缓和：some /may /partly

# 阅读方法论03课堂笔记

## 【真题示例】——中心思想题

### 2000 passage2

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.

#### 【词汇短语】

Maturity (成年) mortality (死亡) agent (代理人、动因)

段落分析：男性危险的原因：男性死亡率高。第一句和第二句之间没有转折。but之后内容不属于第一题定位点，但but句帮助理解：以前男婴幸存比率比女性低=男性死亡率高。

55题干used to do是过去。evolution和natural selection同义替换。

更重要的一点，自然选择已经不起作用了（红字句）。另一个自然进化的动因消失了（尾句）。

55. What **used to be** the danger in being a man according to the **first paragraph**?

过去常常，现在已经不这样了。过去什么是作为一个男人很危险的事情？

[A] A lack of mates.

缺乏配偶。

[B] A fierce competition.

激烈的竞争。自己的脑补，原文中没有同义替换。

[C] A lower survival rate. **正确**

较低的存活率。对原文死亡率的同义改写。

[D] A **defective** gene.

基因缺陷。

① There is another way to **commit evolutionary suicide**: stay alive, but have fewer children. Few people are as **fertile** as in the past. Except in some religious communities, very few women has 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 (并列了前后两个主语) the opportunity for natural selection to take advantage of it have diminished.** //India shows what is happening. ②The 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.

#### 【词汇短语】

commit suicide (自杀) fertile (肥沃的)

段落分析：①冒号之前——进化自杀；冒号之后——活着，少生娃。②印度提供财富也提供贫穷：国家贫富差距大。

NOTE:

大标题

小标题

【词汇短语】

【方法技巧】

【题文关键】

【文章关键词、句】

作业

【唐叔tips】

逻辑提示词（时间、转折、情感色彩）

选项笔记

红色字体最为关键

Tips:

正话反说，反话正说

视频定位

00:00-21:22

视频定位

21:23-22:20

### 【方法技巧】

#### 1、逗号

两个逗号之间，或一个逗号之后为补充说明的成分，非主干。

两个逗号之间：S, ....., V+O

两个逗号之间往往当做插入语

一个逗号之后：S+V+O, .....

非主干，但并没有说可以不看。

### 【真题示例】

#### 2000年 text1 第2段

.....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.

#### 1996年 text5 第1段

"Scientific" creationism, ~~-(which is being pushed by some for "equal time" in the classrooms whenever the scientific accounts of evolution are given)-~~, is based on religion, not science.

段落分析：科学的创世论基于宗教，而非科学。

#### 2、冒号

冒号前后，一般是从抽象到具体，冒号后面的内容解释前面的内容。

总结——冒号之后的内容与文章的中心密切相关

#### 3、分号

分号前后为并列关系。

#### 2003年 text4 第2段

Death is normal; // we are genetically programmed to disintegrate and perish, even under ideal conditions.

### 【词汇短语】

Disintegrate (分解)      perish (消亡)

#### 2000年 text2 第3段

For us, this means that evolution is over; the biological Utopia has arrived.

段落分析：进化已经结束了；生理上的乌托邦已经到达了。

#### 1997年 text 5 第3段

This is no flash in the pan; // over the past couple of years, inflation has been consistently lower than expected in Britain and America.

段落分析：通货膨胀持续地低。——低的膨胀会持续。

#### 4、引号

1) 引用

2) 反语或语义转移

### Tips:

第一句：屋漏偏逢连夜雨。不能翻译成“不鸣则已，一鸣惊人”整个感情是负向的。

### ★ 56. What does the example of India illustrate?

例证题。印度的例子说明了什么？

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

有钱人生的孩子比穷人少。

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

自然选择在贫富之间已经不起作用了。

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

中产阶级的人口比部落人口少80%。

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

印度是一个有很高的出生率的国家。

### 【方法技巧】

#### 例证题

- 1、标志：example /case /illustrate /demonstrate /to show /to \_\_\_\_\_
- 2、例子本身不重要，重要的是例子所支持的观点；观点一般在例子前，有时也在例子后。
- 3、干扰选项：就事论事

### 【真题示例】

#### 1999年 passage1

It's a rough world out there. //Step outside and you could break a leg slipping on your doormat. Light up the stove and you could burn down the house. Luckily (转折), if the doormat or stove failed to warn of coming disaster, a successful lawsuit might compensate you for your troubles. Or so the thinking has gone since the early 1980s, when juries began holding more companies liable for their customers' misfortunes.

### 【词汇短语】

Rough (粗糙、危险的)      compensate (弥补、补偿)

段落分析：如果说明书中没有警示你会受到的伤害，那么法律的角度上讲，公司要进行赔偿。

Feeling threatened, companies responded by writing ever-longer warning labels, trying to anticipate every possible accident. Today, stepladders carry labels several inches long that warn, among other things, that you might — surprise! — fall off. The label on a child's Batman cape cautions that the toy "does not enable user to fly."

段落分析：公司对此做出反应，写一个更长的标签来预测所有可能会发生的灾难。导致画蛇添足。

Now (时间对比) the tide appears to be turning. //As personal injury claims continue as before, some courts are beginning to side with defendants, especially in cases where a warning label probably wouldn't have changed anything. // (案例) In May, Julie Nimmons, president of Schutt Sports in Illinois, successfully fought a lawsuit involving a football player who was paralyzed in a game while wearing a Schutt helmet. "We're really sorry he has .....

段落分析：现在，趋势要发生改变。法律站在公司的一边。

53. The case of Schutt helmet demonstrated that \_\_\_\_\_.

例证题。

[A] some injury claims were no longer supported by law 正确

一些伤害的诉讼（消费者）声称已经不再受到法律的支持。原文：法律保护商家。

[B] helmets were not designed to prevent injuries

选项说的是例子，排除。

[C] product labels would eventually be discarded

产品的商标说明应该最终把它抛弃掉。原文：负面态度，但没有说要抛弃。拔刀。

[D] some sports games might lose popularity with athletes

同样是案例。排除。

#### 1999年 passage 5

Science, in practice, depends far less on the experiments it prepares than on the preparedness of the minds of the men who watch the experiments. //Sir Isaac Newton supposedly discovered gravity through the fall of an apple. Apples had been falling in many places .....



段落分析: (less 否定than 肯定), 实际上, 科学依靠的不是实验的准备, 而是观察实验的人的思想的准备。

67. The author wants to prove with the example of Isaac Newton that \_\_.

定位到文中的牛顿, 例子不是最重要的。要看前方的内容。

[A] inquiring minds are more important than scientific experiments 正确

一个有准备的思想, 要比科学的实验更加重要。原文的同义改写。

[B] science advances when fruitful researches are conducted

[C] scientists seldom forget the essential nature of research

[D] unpredictability weighs less than prediction in scientific research

## 2001年 text2

To take advantage of this tool, some impoverished countries will have to get over their outdated anti-colonial prejudices with respect to foreign investment.// (案例) 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, .....

段落分析: 当我们利用这个工具的时候, 一些贫困的国家就必须克服已经过时了的对外国投资的反殖民的偏见。——认可外国投资。

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

证明 ( ) 是合理正当的。

[A] providing financial support overseas

提供金融支持海外。原文是接受外来投资。

[B] preventing foreign capital's control

与D互为相反。

[C] building industrial infrastructure

[D] accepting foreign investment 正确

原文对外来投资是正面的态度, 接受外来投资。

## 课后总结

### 【方法技巧】

#### 1、逗号

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#### 2、冒号

冒号前后, 一般是从抽象到具体, 冒号后面的内容解释前面的内容。

总结——冒号之后的内容与文章的中心密切相关

#### 3、分号

分号前后为并列关系。

#### 4、引号

1) 引用

2) 反语或语义转移

### 例证题

1、标志: example /case /illustrate /demonstrate /to show /to \_\_\_\_

2、例子本身不重要, 重要的是例子所支持的观点; 观点一般在例子前, 有时也在例子后。

3、干扰选项: 就事论事

# 阅读方法论04课堂笔记

## 【真题示例】——中心思想题

### 2000 passage2

For us, this means that evolution is over; the biological Utopia has arrived. Strangely, it has involved little (表否定) 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 (承上启下)**, **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.

段落分析: little: 表示进化已经结束了。 "/" 之前都在讲, 进化已经结束了。生理上的乌托邦——进化已经结束了。

57. The author argues that our bodies have stopped evolving because\_\_\_\_\_.

定位在原文中黄色句子。

[A] life has been improved by technological advance **正确**

技术的进步能够提升生活。

[B] the number of female babies has been declining

女婴的数量在提升个, 原文未提及。

[C] our species has reached the highest stage of evolution

我们的物种已经到达进化的最高阶段。答非所问。问的是为什么停止进化, 达到乌托邦是问题本身。

[D] the difference between wealth and poverty is disappearing

财富和贫穷的差距在消失。原文未提及。

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

中心思想题。

[A] Sex Ration Changes in Human Evolution.

人类进化中出现的性别比例变化。舍本逐末。

[B] Ways of Continuing Man's Evolution.

人类进化还在以某些方式继续。和D互为相反。

[C] The Evolutionary Future of Nature.

自然进化的未来。直接排除, 讲的是人的进化, 主体错误。

[D] Human Evolution Going Nowhere. **正确**

人类的进化无处可去。

### 2000年 Passage 5

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. //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 give up on ambition as an ideal. 强调句 //What is odd is that the have erha s most benefited from ambition —

NOTE:

大标题

小标题

【词汇短语】

【方法技巧】

【题文关键】

【文章关键词、句】

作业

【唐叔tips】

逻辑提示词 (时间、转折、情感色彩)

选项笔记

红色字体最为关键

Tips:

梳理句子间的逻辑关系可以帮助简化理解文章

Tips:

双重否定=肯定

Tips:

知行合一

Tips:

文章三段都涉及的内容, 与文章中心密切相关。

第一段: evolution has gone 进化消失

第二段: evolution suicide 进化自杀

第三段: evolution is over 进化结束

Tips:

冠词+形容词=一类人

视频定位  
00:00-18:17

视频定位  
18:18-21:37

视频定位  
21:38-29:27

if not always their own then that of their parents and grandparents. There is a 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.

【词汇短语】

distinction (区别/名声、名望) vitality (生命力) in an odd way (很奇怪的是)  
hypocrisy (虚伪的) barn (马厩)

段落分析：雄心壮志的回报有财富、荣耀、以及对个人命运的掌控——这些回报应该被认为是值得为了雄心壮志付出牺牲的。有一个对虚伪的强烈的暗示：在马跑了之后关上了马厩——受教育的人还骑在马上。——马是雄心壮志。骑在马上获得成功，却把马放跑了让别人无马可骑。

67. It is generally believed that ambition may be well regarded if \_\_\_\_\_.

细节题。原文定位好的句子就是答案。

[A] its returns well compensate for the sacrifices 正确

它的回报能够很好地弥补牺牲。原文同义替换。

[B] it is rewarded with money, fame and power

它的回报是钱名权。原文同义替换。不如A完整。

[C] its goals are spiritual rather than material

它的回报是精神上而不是物质上的。排除。

[D] it is shared by the rich and the famous

应该被有钱人和有权的人分享。排除。

68. The last sentence of the first paragraph most probably implies that it is \_\_\_\_\_.

审题：例证题。A case 关于观点的例子，观点是虚伪。

[A] customary of the educated to discard ambition in words

他们习惯了在言辞中放弃雄心壮志。答非所问。

[B] too late to check ambition once it has been let out

一旦让它跑掉，检查雄心壮志为时已晚。

[C] dishonest to deny ambition after the fulfillment of the goal 正确

在你实现目标之后否认雄心壮志是很不诚实的。和原文虚伪的对应。

[D] impractical for the educated to enjoy benefits from ambition

享受雄心壮志是不切实际的。

Certainly people do not seem less (双重否定=肯定) interested in success and its signs now than formerly. Summer homes, European travel, BMWs—the locations, place names and name brands may change, but such items do not seem less in demand (非常需要的，受欢迎) 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 (有进取心的，充满干劲的), acquisitive and vulgar.

【词汇短语】

lest (以免) acquisitive (贪得无厌的) vulgar (粗俗的)

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

[A] they think of it as immoral

认为这是不道德的

[B] their pursuits are not fame or wealth

追求的不是名也不是利

[C] ambition is not closely related to material benefits

雄心壮志不与物质利益相关

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

串联题干：ambition

Tips:

be well regarded 被重视

符合中心的是最佳答案。

全面的是最佳答案。

Tips:

干扰选项设计思路：主被动偷换

lest表示因果关系

不想表现得贪婪

Instead, we are treated (招待; 款待) to fine **hypocritical** spectacles, which now more than ever seem in ample supply: (冒号代表从抽象到具体) 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. ⑤ For such people and many more perhaps not so exceptional, the proper **formulation** (明确都表达, 确切的阐述) is, "Succeed at all costs but avoid appearing ambitious."

【词汇短语】

**hypocritical** (虚伪的)    **formulation** (明确都表达, 确切的阐述)

The attacks on ambition are many and come from various angles; its public defenders are few and unimpressive, where 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** (牢记心中) 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** (开始讲结果) follow from this, of course, some of which are that ambition is driven underground, or made sly. Such, then, is the way things **stand** (处于某种状态) : 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 in life** (出人头地) .

【词汇短语】

**angles** (角度, 立场)    **stand** (处于某种状态)    **at an end** (完毕)

段落分析: 有雄心壮志的人都是不公开表态的中间派

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

- [A] secretly and vigorously **秘密、有活力地** [B] openly and enthusiastically **公开热情地** **正确**  
[C] easily and momentarily **简单立刻地** [D] verbally and spiritually **口头精神地**

Tips:

题干陷阱

should表示“相反”的逻辑关系

作业: 2003Text2、2004Text2、1997Text4

课后总结

1. 符合中心的是最佳答案。全面的是最佳答案。

2. 干扰选项设计思路: 主被动偷换

3. 题干陷阱

**should**表示“相反”的逻辑关系

# 阅读方法论05课堂笔记

视频定位  
00:00-31:03

## 中心思想题

1997年 passage4

No company likes to be told it is contributing to the moral decline (道德沦丧) of a nation. "Is this what you intended to accomplish with your careers?" Senator Robert Dole asked Time Warner executives last week. "You have sold your souls, but must you corrupt our nation and threaten our children as well?" At Time Warner, however, such questions are simply the latest manifestation of the soul-searching that has involved the company ever since the company was born in 1990. It's a self-examination that has, at various times, involved issues of responsibility, creative freedom and the corporate bottom line.

段落分析：没有一家公司想被告知他们导致了国家道德的衰退。时代华纳公司。总分，文章后面根据 responsibility、creative freedom 和 the corporate bottom line 三个方面展开。

63.Senator Robert Dole criticized Time Warner for \_\_\_\_\_.

罗伯特为什么会批评时代华纳。

[A] its raising of the corporate stock price

提升公司股票价格。

[B] its self-examination of soul

灵魂的自我反省。

[C] its neglect of social responsibility 正确

忽略社会责任。

[D] its emphasis on creative freedom

创作自由。

At the core of this debate is chairman Gerald Levin, 56, who took over for the late Steve Ross in 1992. On the financial front, Levin is under pressure to raise the stock price and reduce the company's mountainous debt, which will increase to \$ 17.3 billion after two new cable deals close. He has promised to sell off some of the property and restructure the company, but investors are waiting impatiently.

段落分析：争论焦点中心是主席GL。谈财务方面（围绕分论点：the corporate bottom line），提升估价，减少债务。公司内部不团结。

The flap over rap is not making life any easier for him. Levin has consistently defended the company's rap music on the grounds of expression. In 1992, when Time Warner was under fire for releasing Ice-T's violent rap song Cop Killer, Levin described rap as lawful expression of street culture, which deserves an outlet. "The test of any democratic society," he wrote in a Wall Street Journal column, "lies not in how well it can control expression but in whether it gives freedom of thought and expression the widest possible latitude, however disputable or irritating the results may sometimes be. We won't retreat in the face of any threats."

## 【词汇短语】

Flap=attack (攻击、争论) consistently (一致地) latitude (维度)

段落分析：防民之口甚于防川。给思想和表达以最大自由。围绕分论点：creative freedom。

Levin would not comment on the debate last week, but there were signs that the chairman was backing off his hard-line stand, at least to some extent. During the discussion of rock singing verses at last month's stockholders' meeting. Levin asserted that "music is not the cause of society's ills" and even cited his son, a teacher in the Bronx,

视频定位  
31:03-35:57

视频定位  
35:58-40:24

NOTE:

大标题

小标题

【词汇短语】

【方法技巧】

【题文关键】

【文章关键词、句】

作业

【唐叔tips】

逻辑提示词（时间、转折、情感色彩）

选项笔记

红色字体最为关键

Tips:

阅读理解不要理解

Tips:

知识点

1. 审题

2. 主要矛盾

3. 不理解的去找

Tips:

late放在人名前，表示已故的。

Tips:

出题顺序与行文顺序基本保持一致

定位：大写、人名、时间、数字

（特殊）

New York, who uses rap to communicate with students. But he talked as well about the "balanced struggle" between creative freedom and social responsibility, and he announced that the company would launch a drive (致力于) to develop standards for distribution and labeling of potentially objectionable (令人反感的) music.

**Tips:**  
objective 客观的  
objectionable (令人反感的)

段落分析：但是，L同时谈到创作自由和社会责任之间的平衡。围绕分论点：responsibility

视频定位  
40:25-40:24

The 15-member Time Warner board is generally supportive of Levin and his corporate strategy. But insiders say several of them have shown their concerns in this matter. "Some of us have known for many, many years that the freedoms under the First Amendment are not totally unlimited," says Luce. "I think it is perhaps the case that some people associated with the company have only recently come to realize this."

段落分析：时代华纳的15个董事会成员，总体上支持Levin，但是有人在反对。自由不是不受限制的。

64. According to the passage, which of the following is TRUE?

- [A] Luce is a spokesman of Time Warner.  
L是新闻发言人，原文在最后一段，是内部人员。
- [B] Gerald Levin is liable to compromise.  
GL容易妥协，原文没提及。
- [C] Time Warner is united as one in the face of the debate.  
时代华纳公司内部团结如一人。与原文相反。
- [D] Steve Ross is no longer alive 正确  
SR已经去世了。

视频定位  
43:48-46:04

65. In face of the recent attacks on the company, the chairman \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] stuck to a strong stand to defend freedom of expression  
坚定了强硬立场。与原文相反。
- [B] softened his tone and adopted some new policy 正确  
某种程度上语气缓和，采取新的政策。
- [C] changed his attitude and yielded to objection  
改变态度，屈从于反对意见。
- [D] received more support from the 15-member board  
获得15位成员中更多的支持。虚假比较。

视频定位  
46:05-72:04

66. The best title for this passage could be \_\_\_\_\_.

- 串联各段。
- [A] A Company under Fire 正确  
公司成为众矢之的。
- [B] A Debate on Moral Decline  
关于道德衰退的争论，题目过大。回头作文。
- [C] A Lawful Outlet of Street Culture  
街头文化的合理表达，仅提及一次。
- [D] A Form of Creative Freedom  
创作自由的形式，分论点，排除。

【方法技巧】

### 中心思想题

- 1、标志: mainly about / discuss the best title / the purpose
- 2、方法:
  - 1) 串线: 将各段首末句串联成一个整体, 注意转折处 (不提倡一上来就看首尾句)
  - 2) 中心句: 问题开头的提问, 对它的回答, 是文章中心  
独句段
- 3) 中心词: 文中反复高频出现的词 **注意同义改写**

### 2000年 passage2

Being a man has always been dangerous. .... Since much of the variation is due to genes, one more agent of **evolution** has gone.

There is another way to commit **evolutionary** suicide: stay alive, but have fewer children.

For us, this means that **evolution** is over; the biological Utopia has arrived.

段落分析: 进化已经结束了; 进化已经自杀了; 进化已经结束了。

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

- [A] Sex Ration Changes in Human Evolution.
- [B] Ways of Continuing Man's Evolution.
- [C] The Evolutionary Future of Nature.
- [D] Human **Evolution** Going Nowhere.

文中多次出现**evolution**。

### 1996年 passage4

What accounts for the great outburst of major inventions in early America — breakthroughs such as the telegraph, the steamboat and the weaving machine? **(文章开头的提问对于它的回答就是中心)**

☆Among the many shaping factors, I would single out the country's excellent **elementary schools**; a **labor force** that welcomed the new technology; the practice of giving **premiums** to inventors; and above all the American genius for nonverbal, "**spatial**" **thinking** about things technological.

### 【词汇短语】

**Premiums** (激励)

段落分析: 基础教育; 劳动力; 奖励机制; 空间思考方式。

66题: The best title for this passage might be \_\_\_\_\_.

标题。

[A] Inventive Mind **正确**

[B] Effective Schooling

排除。分论点。

[C] Ways of Thinking

排除。分论点。

[D] Outpouring of Inventions

干扰。是问题本身，要的是回答。

作业：往后预习到98年第三篇

#### 课后总结

##### 一、中心思想题

1、标志：mainly about / discuss the best title

2、方法：

1) 串线：将各段首末句串联成一个整体，注意转折处

(不提倡一上来就看首尾句)

2) 中心句：问题开头的提问，对它的回答，是文章中心

独句段

3) 中心词：文中反复高频出现的词；注意同义改写



# 阅读方法论06课堂笔记

视频定位  
00:00-14:34

## 【真题示例】——中心思想题

### 1996年 passage5

Rumor has it that more than 20 books on creationism/evolution are in the publisher's pipelines. A few have already appeared. The goal of all will be to try to explain to a confused and often unenlightened citizenry that there are not two equally valid scientific theories for the origin and evolution of universe and life. Cosmology, geology, and biology have provided a consistent, unified, and constantly improving account of what happened. "Scientific" creationism, which is being pushed by some for "equal time" in the classrooms whenever the scientific accounts of evolution are given, is based on religion, not science. Virtually all scientists and the majority of non-fundamentalist religious leaders have come to regard "scientific" creationism as bad science and bad religion.

### 【词汇短语】

Rumor has it (有谣传说)      be in the pipeline (在酝酿中)

段落分析：并不存在两个完全一样科学有效的理论来解释起源和进化。——上帝造人or猴子进化成人  
所谓科学的创始论是基于宗教，而非科学。无论是宗教人士还是科学人士都不认可。

The first four chapters of Kitcher's book give a very brief introduction to evolution.// At appropriate places, he introduces the criticisms of the creationists and provides answers. In the last three chapters, he takes off his gloves and gives the creationists a good beating. He describes their programmes and tactics, and, for those unfamiliar with the ways of creationists, the extent of their deception and distortion may come as an unpleasant surprise. When their basic motivation is religious, one might have expected more Christian behavior.

takes off his gloves (脱下手套重拳出击)      tactics (战略)      distortion (扭曲)

段落分析：适当的位置介绍了对创始论者的批评。虚拟语气表否定。

Kitcher is philosopher, and this may account, in part, for the clarity and effectiveness of his arguments.// The non-specialist will be able to obtain at least a notion of the sorts of data and argument that support evolutionary theory. The final chapter on the creationists will be extremely clear to all. On the dust jacket of this fine book, Stephen Jay Gould says: "This book stands for reason itself." And so it does — and all would be well were reason the only judge in the creationism/evolution debate.

段落分析：K是一个哲学家，他的言论能够被读懂。哪怕是非专业人士，也可以从中获得一些观点来支持进化论。

70题：This passage appears to be a digest of \_\_\_\_\_.

[A] a book review 正确

一个书评。原文：一直在说book。

[B] a scientific paper

一个科学的论文。

[C] a magazine feature

杂志。

[D] a newspaper editorial

新闻报纸的社论。

NOTE:

大标题

小标题

【词汇短语】

【方法技巧】

【题文关键】

【文章关键词、句】

作业

【唐叔tips】

逻辑提示词（时间、转折、情感色彩）

选项笔记

红色字体最为关键

Tips:

不要局限于翻译、无关紧要的细节

视频定位  
14:35-25:48

视频定位  
25:49-33:10

视频定位  
33:11-40:59

Tips:

知行合一

### 【词汇短语】

Digest (消化, 摘要)

### 【方法技巧】

中心思想题

- 1、标志: mainly about / discuss the best title / the purpose
- 2、方法:
  - 1) 串线: 将各段首末句串联成一个整体, 注意转折处 (不提倡一上来就看首尾句)
  - 2) 中心句: 问题开头的提问, 对它的回答, 是文章中心  
独句段
- 3) 中心词: 文中反复高频出现的词 **注意同义改写**

### 1998年 passage1

Few (few, 否定词+比较级=最高级) creations of big technology capture the imagination like giant dams. // (=) Perhaps it is humankind's long suffering at the mercy of flood and drought that makes the ideal of forcing the waters to do our bidding so fascinating. But (转折) to be fascinated is also, sometimes, to be blind (形容词). Several giant dam projects threaten to do more harm than good.

### 【词汇短语】

do our bidding (听从某人的命令)

段落分析: 对大坝负面态度。

The lesson from dams is that big is not always beautiful.....

段落分析: 吸取教训——大坝不好。

But big dams tend not to work as intended. ....

段落分析: 不像想的那样——大坝不好。

And yet, the myth of controlling the waters persists.....

段落分析: 与上一段并列。

Meanwhile, in India, ....

段落分析: 举例。印度大坝不好。

Proper, scientific study [of the impacts of dams] and [of the (cost and benefits) of controlling water] can help to resolve these conflicts. (正向) Hydroelectric power and flood control and irrigation are possible without building monster dams. But when you are dealing with myths, it is hard to be either proper, or scientific. It is time that the world learned the lessons of Aswan. You don't need a dam to be saved.

视频定位

41:00-52:34

段落分析：是时候吸取大坝的教训。

54题：What the author tries to suggest **may best be** interpreted as \_\_\_\_\_.

大坝不好，要吸取教训。

[A] "It's no use crying over spilt milk"

覆奶难收。

[B] "More haste, less speed"

欲速则不达。

[C] "Look before you leap" **正确**

三思而后行。

[D] "He who laughs last laughs best"

谁笑到最后笑得最好。

### 2000年 passage3

When a new movement in art attains a certain fashion, it is advisable to find out what its advocates are aiming at, **for** (因为) , 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**.

**farfetched** (牵强的)

段落分析：世界上有很多新鲜事物，刚出现的时候很多人难以接受，但它潜移默化中代表大趋势。但是，未来主义的诗歌到将来依然是不合理的。

This, in brief, is what the Futurist says: .....

Certainly their descriptions of battles are confused. ....

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

段落分析：首尾呼应。重要的内容重复出现。

59题：This passage is mainly\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] a survey of new approaches to art

未提及未来主义诗歌。

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

[C] about **merits** of the Futurist movement

优点。原文讲的不好的一面。

[D] about laws and requirements of literature

未提及未来主义诗歌。

**Tips:**

阅读理解不要理解

### 2001年 passage3

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.

段落分析：为什么那么多美国人不相信报纸中读到的内容？——问题

视频定位

52:35-01:06:14

视频定位

01:06:14-01:12:02

59题: What is the passage mainly about?

[A] Needs of the readers all over the world.

全世界读者的需要。

[B] Causes of the public disappointment about newspapers. 正确

公众对报纸失望的原因。Disappointment和原文distrust同义改写。

[C] Origins of the declining newspaper industry.

报纸行业衰败的原因。对象不对。

[D] Aims of a journalism credibility project.

新闻可信度项目的目标。

#### 【方法技巧】

中心词: 直观; 注意同义改写

#### 1998年 passage5

Scattered around the globe are more than 100 small regions of isolated volcanic activity known to geologists as **hot spots**. Unlike most of the world's volcanoes, they are not always found at the boundaries of the great drifting plates that make up the earth's surface; on the contrary, **many of them** lie deep in the interior of a plate. Most of the **hot spots** move only slowly, and in some cases the movement of the plates past **them** has left trails of dead volcanoes. **The hot spots** and their volcanic trails are milestones that mark the passage of the plates.

That the plates are moving is now beyond dispute. .... **Hot spots**, anchored in the deeper layers of the earth, provide the measuring instruments needed to resolve the question. From an analysis of the **hot-spot** population it appears that the African plate is stationary and that it has not moved during the past 30 million years.

The significance of **hot spots** is not confined to their role as a frame of reference. It now appears that they also have an important influence on the geophysical processes that propel the plates across the globe. When a continental plate comes to rest over a **hot spot**, the material rising from deeper layer creates a broad dome. As the dome grows, it develops deep fissures(cracks): in at least a few cases the continent may break entirely along some of these fissures, so that the **hot spot** initiates the formation of a new ocean. Thus just as earlier theories have explained the mobility of the continents, so **hot spots** may explain their mutability (inconstancy).

70题: The passage is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.

[A] the features of volcanic activities

[B] the importance of the theory about drifting plates

[C] the significance of **hot spots** in geophysical studies 正确

只有C提到了hot spot。

[D] the process of the formation of volcanoes

#### 1997年 passage4

No **company** likes to be told it is contributing to the **moral decline** (道德沦丧) of a nation. "Is **this what you intended to accomplish with your careers?**" Senator Robert Dole asked **Time Warner** executives last week. "You have sold your souls, but must you corrupt our nation and threaten our children as well?" At Time Warner, however, such questions are simply the latest manifestation of the soul-searching that has involved the **company** ever since the company

#### Tips:

提问Why?

回答causes

问题开头的提问——

回答为中心

视频定位

01:12:03-01:13:50

视频定位

01:13:51-01:31:39

was born in 1990. It's a **self-examination** that has, at various times, involved issues of **responsibility, creative freedom and the corporate bottom line**.

段落分析：没有一家公司想被告知他们导致了国家道德的衰退。时代华纳公司。总分，文章后面根据 responsibility、creative freedom 和 the corporate bottom line 三个方面展开。

At the core of this **debate** is chairman Gerald Levin, 56, who took over for the **late** Steve Ross in 1992. **On the financial front**, Levin is under pressure to raise the stock price and reduce the company's mountainous debt, which will increase to \$ 17.3 billion after two new cable deals close. He has promised to sell off some of the property and restructure the **company**, but investors are waiting impatiently.

段落分析：争论焦点中心是主席GL。谈财务方面（围绕分论点：the corporate bottom line），提升估价，减少债务。公司内部不团结。

The **flap** over rap is not making life any easier for him. Levin has **consistently** defended the company's rap music on the grounds of expression. In 1992, when **Time Warner** was under fire for releasing Ice-T's violent rap song Cop Killer, Levin described rap as lawful expression of street culture, which deserves an outlet. "The test of any democratic society," he wrote in a Wall Street Journal column, "lies not in how well it can control expression but in whether it gives **freedom** of thought and **expression** the widest possible **latitude**, however **disputable** or irritating the results may sometimes be. We won't retreat in the face of any threats."

【词汇短语】

Flap=attack (攻击、争论) consistently (一致地) latitude (维度)

段落分析：防民之口甚于防川。给思想和表达以最大自由。围绕分论点：creative freedom。

**Levin would not comment on the debate** last week, but there were signs that the chairman was backing off his hard-line stand, at least to some extent. During the discussion of rock singing verses at last month's stockholders' meeting. Levin asserted that "music is not the cause of society's ills" and even cited his son, a teacher in the Bronx, New York, who uses rap to communicate with students. **But** he talked as well about the "balanced struggle" between **creative freedom** and **social responsibility**, and he announced that the **company** would **launch a drive** (致力于) to develop standards for distribution and labeling of potentially **objectionable** (令人反感的) music.

段落分析：但是，同时谈到创作自由和社会责任之间的平衡。围绕分论点：responsibility

The 15-member Time Warner board **is generally supportive of** Levin and his corporate strategy. **But insiders say several of them have shown their concerns in this matter**. "Some of us have known for many, many years that the freedoms under the First Amendment are not totally unlimited," says Luce. "I think it is perhaps the case that some people associated with the company have only recently come to realize this."

段落分析：时代华纳的15个董事会成员，总体上支持Levin，但是有人在反对。自由不是不受限制的。

66. The best title for this passage could be \_\_\_\_\_.

[A] A **Company** under Fire **正确**

公司成为众矢之的。

[B] A Debate on Moral Decline

关于道德衰退的争论，题目过大。回头作文。

**Tips:**

中心思想题干扰选项特征

1. 范围太小——片面
2. 范围太大——回头作文

中心思想题干扰选项的排除方法  
——验证答案

[C] A Lawful Outlet of Street Culture

街头文化的合理表达，仅提及一次。

[D] A Form of Creative Freedom

创作自由的形式，分论点，排除。

作业：预习到40页

#### 课后总结

##### 中心思想题

1、标志：mainly about / discuss the best title

2、方法：

1) 串线：将各段首末句串联成一个整体，注意转折处（不提倡一上来就看首尾句）

2) 中心句：问题开头的提问，对它的回答，是文章中心  
独句段

3) 中心词：文中反复高频出现的词；注意同义改写

##### 中心思想题干扰选项特征

1. 范围太小——片面

2. 范围太大——回头作文

中心思想题干扰选项的排除方法——验证答案

# 阅读方法论07课堂笔记

视频定位  
00:00-42:07

## 1998年 Passage 3

Science has long had an uneasy relationship with other aspects of culture. (=) // (案例) Think of Galileo's 17th-century trial for his rebelling belief before the Catholic Church or poet William Blake's harsh remarks against the mechanistic worldview of Isaac Newton. (=) The schism between science and the humanities has, if anything, deepened in this century.

### 【词汇短语】

Uneasy (不和谐的)

段落分析：科学和人文之间的关系不好。

59. The word "schism" (line 4, paragraph 1) in the context probably means \_\_\_\_\_.

词汇题。原文：an uneasy relationship。要看下一题找到答案。

[A] confrontation

冲突。

[B] dissatisfaction

不满。

[C] separation 正确

分歧。

[D] contempt

蔑视。

Until recently, the scientific community was so powerful that it could afford to ignore its critics — but no longer. As funding for science has declined, scientists have attacked "anti-science" in several books, notably *Higher Superstition*, by Paul R. Gross, a biologist at the University of Virginia, and Norman Levitt, a mathematician at Rutgers University; and *The Demon-Haunted World*, by Carl Sagan of Cornell University.

scientific community (科学界, community表示...界)

段落分析：没有科研经费了，所以科学家开始攻击反科学。

Defenders of science have also voiced their concerns at meetings such as "The Flight from Science and Reason," held in New York City in 1995, and "Science in the Age of (Mis) information," which assembled last June near Buffalo.

段落分析：科学的捍卫者也同样表达关注。2、3段并列。都是例子，为了说明第一段观点。第一段观点：科学和人文有分歧。

★ 60. Paragraphs 2 and 3 are written to \_\_\_\_\_.

例证题。观点在第一段。

NOTE:

大标题

小标题

【词汇短语】

【方法技巧】

【题文关键】

【文章关键词、句】

作业

【唐叔tips】

逻辑提示词（时间、转折、情感色彩）

选项笔记

红色字体最为关键

Tips:

阅读读什么？

logic&感情

Tips:

正确答案之间的逻辑关系是自治的

Tips: 第60题是例证题

[A] discuss the cause of the decline of science's power

[B] show the author's sympathy with scientists

[C] explain the way in which science develops

[D] exemplify the **division** of science and the humanities **正确**

例子来证明科学和人文的分歧。

Anti-science clearly means different things to different people. **(观点) // (案例)** Gross and Levitt find fault primarily with sociologists, philosophers and other academics who have questioned science's objectivity. Sagan is more concerned with those who believe in ghosts, creationism and other phenomena that contradict the scientific worldview.

段落分析：反科学对不同的人意味着不同的东西。观点——例子。

A survey of news stories in 1996 reveals that the anti-science tag has been attached to many other groups as well, **from** authorities (who advocated the elimination of the last remaining stocks of smallpox virus) **to** Republicans (who advocated decreased funding for basic research) .

段落分析：反科学的标签被贴在了一些群体的身上。从.....到一些人支持削减科研经费。

Few would dispute that the term applies to the Unabomber, whose manifesto, published in 1995, scorns science and longs for return to a pretechnological utopia. **But** surely that does not mean environmentalists concerned about uncontrolled industrial growth are anti-science, as an essay in *US News & World Report* last May seemed to suggest.

段落分析：Few (否定) +dispute (否定) =肯定 (大家都认可)

杂志中观点：关心不受控制工业增长的环保人士被认为是反科学。但作者不认可杂志的观点。

61. Which of the following is **true** according to the passage?

[A] Environmentalists were blamed for anti-science in an essay. **正确**

环保人士在文章中受到批评指责说是反科学。

[B] Politicians are not subject to the labeling of anti-science.

细节错误。

[C] The "more enlightened" tend to tag others as anti-science.

更开明的人往往喜欢给别人贴上反科学的标签。原文第八段，主被动偷换。

[D] Tagging environmentalists as "anti-science" is justifiable

The environmentalists, inevitably, respond to such critics. The true enemies of science, argues Paul Ehrlich of Stanford University, a pioneer of environmental studies, are those who question the evidence supporting global warming, the depletion of the ozone layer and other consequences of industrial growth.

**Tips:**  
注意联系上下文



Indeed, some observers fear that the anti-science epithet is in danger of becoming meaningless. "The term 'anti-science' can lump together too many, quite different things," notes Harvard University philosopher Gerald Holton in his 1993 work *Science and Anti-Science*. "They have in common only one thing that they tend to annoy or threaten those who regard themselves as more enlightened."

#### Tips:

当作者态度在最后一题时，  
提问对象往往是本文主题

视频定位  
42:08-50:32

☆62. The author's **attitude** toward the issue of "science vs. anti-science" is \_\_\_\_\_.

作者态度题。

[A] impartial

[B] subjective

[C] biased

[D] puzzling

#### 【方法技巧】

作者态度题

1、标志: attitude / deem / consider / tone **题干暗示全文中心话题。**

2、方法: 选项词汇归纳

1) 正面: positive 积极 / optimistic 乐观 / approval 支持 / supportive 支持

2) 负面: negative 消极 / pessimistic 悲观 / disapproval 反对 / critical 批评 / doubtful 怀疑 / suspicious 怀疑 / skeptical 怀疑 / questionable 怀疑

3) 中立: neutral 中立 / objective 客观 / impartial 整体 / disinterested 中立

**小墓碑:** Uninterested 不感兴趣 / unconcerned 不感兴趣 / indifferent 不感兴趣 / confused 迷惑 / puzzled 迷惑 / biased 偏见 / prejudice 偏见 / contemptuous 偏见 / subjective 偏见

#### 【真题示例】——作者态度题

视频定位  
50:33-54:00

#### 1998年 Passage 3

62. The author's **attitude** toward the issue of "science vs. anti-science" is \_\_\_\_\_.

作者态度题。

[A] impartial **正确**

客观

[B] subjective

小墓碑

[C] biased

小墓碑

[D] puzzling

小墓碑

#### 1999年 passage1

54题: The author's **attitude** towards the issue seems to be \_\_\_\_\_.

[A] biased

小墓碑

[B] indifferent

小墓碑

[C] puzzling

小墓碑

[D] objective **正确**

视频定位  
54:01-56:19

### 【方法技巧】

作者态度题

3、**当作者的态度没有明确提出时：**

- 1) 文章的框架——串线，各段首末句
- 2) adj / adv
- 3) 转折处 however / but / now
- 4) 情态动词之后 (should / must / could .....)

视频定位  
56:20-01:04:11

### 2001年 passage4

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?"

### 【词汇短语】

**mergers and acquisitions** (兼并, 合并)

段落分析：前所未有的兼并浪潮。许多国家关注这个过程，并表示担忧。

There's no question that the big are getting bigger and more powerful. // (案例)

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.

段落分析：毫无疑问，大的更大，强的更强。——观点。

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

段落分析：我认为：成本降低，壁垒降低，市场扩大。——作者观点。（正面）

**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 US, when the Standard Oil trust was broken up. The mergers of telecom companies, such as WorldCom, hardly seem to

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.

段落分析：兼并的例子。现在的兼并很难像当年一样带来威胁（很难有害）。

Yet the fact remains that the merger movement **must be** watched.

段落分析：但是事实仍然有待观察。

66题：Toward the new business wave, the writer's attitude can be said to be \_\_\_\_\_.

原文：I believe.

[A] optimistic

看到第五段，排除。

[B] objective 正确

客观。原文：很好但要监管。

[C] pessimistic

排除。

[D] biased

小墓碑

2002年 text3

Could the bad old days of economic decline be about to return? Since OPEC agreed to supply-cuts in March, the price of crude oil has jumped to almost \$26 a barrel, up from less than \$10 last December. This near-tripling of oil prices calls up scary memories of the 1973 oil shock, when prices quadrupled, and 1979-1980, when they also almost tripled. Both previous shocks resulted in double-digit inflation and global economic decline. So where are the headlines warning of gloom and doom this time? 反问

段落分析：过去的经济衰退会再次重来吗？——不会。

The oil price was given another push up this week when Iraq suspended oil exports. Strengthening economic growth, at the same time as winter grips the northern hemisphere, could push the price higher still in the short term.

段落分析：油价提升了，因为伊拉克停止石油出口。

Yet there are good reasons to expect the economic consequences now to be less severe than in the 1970s.....

段落分析：但是这次没有上次严重。正面。

视频定位

01:04:12-01:07:19

Rich economies are also **less dependent** on oil than they were, and so less sensitive to swings in the oil price. Energy conservation, a shift to other fuels and a decline in the importance of heavy, energy-intensive industries have reduced oil consumption. Software, consultancy and mobile telephones use far less oil than steel or car production. For each dollar of GDP (in constant prices) rich economies now use nearly 50% less oil than in 1973. The OECD estimates in its latest Economic Outlook that, if oil prices averaged \$22 a barrel for a full year, compared with \$13 in 1998, this would increase the oil import bill in rich economies by only 0.25~0.5% of GDP. That is less than one-quarter of the income loss in 1974 or 1980. On the other hand, oil-importing emerging economies — to which heavy industry has shifted — have become more energy-intensive, and so could be more seriously squeezed.

段落分析：发达国家对原油依赖减少。

**One more reason** not to lose sleep over the rise in oil prices is that, unlike the rises in the 1970s, it has not occurred against the background of general commodity-price inflation and global excess demand. A sizable portion of the world is only just emerging from economic decline. The Economist's commodity price index is broadly unchanging from a year ago. In 1973 commodity prices jumped by 70%, and in 1979 by almost 30%.

段落分析：不失眠——心态好。乐观。

55题：From the text we can see that the **writer** seems \_\_\_\_\_.

[A] optimistic **正确**

[B] sensitive

[C] gloomy

[D] scared

#### 1997年 Text 5

Much of the language used to describe **monetary policy**, such as “steering the economy to a soft landing” or “a touch on the brakes”, makes it sound like a precise science. Nothing could be further from the truth. The link between interest rates and inflation is uncertain. And there are long, variable lags before policy changes have any effect on the economy. Hence the analogy that likens the conduct of monetary policy to driving a car with a blackened windscreen, a cracked rear-view mirror and a faulty steering wheel.

**monetary policy** (货币政策)

**Given** all these disadvantages, central bankers seem to have had much to **boast** about of late. Average inflation in the big seven industrial economies fell to a mere 2.3% last year, close to its lowest level in 30 years, before rising slightly to 2.5% this July. This is a long way below the double-digit rates which many countries experienced in the 1970s and early 1980s.

**given** (考虑到)

**boast** (吹嘘)

**It is also less than most forecasters had predicted.** In late 1994 the panel of economists which The Economist polls each month said that America's inflation rate would average 3.5% in 1995. In fact, it fell to 2.6% in August, and is expected to average only about 3% for the year as a whole. In Britain and Japan inflation is running half a percentage point below the rate predicted at the end of last year. This is no flash in the pan; over the past couple of years, inflation has been consistently lower than expected in Britain and America.

Economists have been particularly **surprised** by **favourable** inflation figures in Britain and the United States, since conventional measures suggest that both economies, and especially America's, have little productive slack. America's capacity utilisation, for example, hit historically high levels earlier this year, and its jobless rate (5.6% in August) has fallen below most estimates of the natural rate of unemployment—the rate below which inflation has taken off in the past.

Why has inflation proved so mild? The most thrilling explanation is, unfortunately, a little defective. Some economists argue that powerful structural changes in the world have up-ended the old economic models that were based upon the historical link between growth and inflation.

70. The passage shows that the author is the present situation .

- [A] critical of
- [B] puzzled by
- [C] disappointed at
- [D] amazed at 正确

Economists have been particularly **surprised** by **favourable** inflation figures in Britain and the United States, **favourable**与**amazed**对应

作业: 48页

#### 课后总结

#### 四、作者态度题

1、标志: attitude / deem / consider / tone 题干暗示全文中心话题。

2、方法: 选项词汇归纳

1) 正面: positive 积极 / optimistic 乐观 / approval 支持 / supportive 支持

2) 负面: negative 消极 / pessimistic 悲观 / disapproval 反对 / critical 批评 / doubtful 怀疑 / suspicious 怀疑 / skeptical 怀疑 / questionable 怀疑

3) 中立: neutral 中立 / objective 客观 / impartial 整体 / disinterested 中立

视频定位  
00:00-13:42

作者态度题  
2004年 Text 3

When it comes to the slowing economy, Ellen Spero isn't biting her nails just yet. (正向) But (负向) the 47-year-old manicurist isn't cutting, filling or polishing as many nails as she'd like to, either. Most of her clients spend \$12 to \$50 weekly, but last month two longtime customers suddenly stopped showing up. Spero blames the softening economy. "I'm a good economic indicator," she says, "I provide a service that people can do without when they're concerned about saving some dollars." So Spero is downscaling, shopping at middle-brow Dillard's department store near her suburban Cleveland home, instead of Neiman Marcus. "I don't know if other clients are going to abandon me, too," she says.

manicurist (美甲师)  
段落分析：经济处于不好的状态，但人们的心态不错。but前后相反，but后是负向，所以but前是正向。

51. By "Ellen Spero isn't biting her nails just yet" (line 1, paragraph 1), the author means \_\_\_\_\_.

词汇题。文章方向是正面积极的。

[A] Spero can hardly maintain her business

无法维系她的生意。坏事。

[B] Spero is too much engaged in her work

过犹不及。坏事。

[C] Spero has grown out of her bad habit

改掉了坏习惯。坏事。

[D] Spero is not in a desperate situation 正确

并没有绝望。

视频定位  
13:43-17:24

Even before Alan Greenspan's admission that America's red-hot economy is cooling, lots of working folks had already seen signs of the slowdown themselves. From car dealerships to Gap outlets, sales have been lagging for months as shoppers temper their spending. For retailers, who last year took in 24 percent of their revenue between Thanksgiving and Christmas, the cautious approach is coming at a crucial time. Already, experts say, holiday sales are off 7 percent from last year's pace. // But don't sound any alarms just yet. Consumers seem only mildly concerned, not panicked, and many say they remain optimistic about the economy's long-term prospects even as they do some modest belt-tightening.

段落分析：个案引出社会普遍情景。许多工人已经看到经济疲软的现象，但是并没有任何的警报。——公众只是关注，并不惊慌，仍然保持乐观。

52. How do the public feel about the current economic situation?

作者态度。

[A] Optimistic. 正确

乐观的

[B] Confused.

小墓碑

[C] Carefree.

小墓碑

NOTE:

大标题

小标题

【词汇短语】

【方法技巧】

【题文关键】

【文章关键词、句】

作业

【唐叔tips】

逻辑提示词（时间、转折、情感色彩）

选项笔记

红色字体最为关键

Tips:

联系逻辑

Tips: 遇到不认识的词代入

somebody或something

Tips:

用到too much时，感情色彩是负面的。

Tips:

词汇猜测题做题方法：

1、逻辑关系（相同找同义词，相反找反义词）

2、除表面意思外（干扰选项的特点），提炼出

不断重复的内容（细节服从主旨）

[D] Panicked.

惊慌

视频定位  
17:25-19:35

Consumers say they're not in despair because, despite the dreadful headlines, their own fortunes still feel pretty good. Home prices are holding steady in most regions. (总分) // In Manhattan, "there's a new gold rush happening in the \$4 million to \$10 million range, predominantly fed by Wall Street bonuses," says broker Barbara Corcoran. In San Francisco, prices are still rising even as frenzied overbidding quiets. "Instead of 20 to 30 offers, now maybe you only get two or three," says John Tealdi, a Bay Area real-estate broker. And most folks still feel pretty comfortable about their ability to find and keep a job.

Tips:  
总分结构

段落分析：公众当前没有绝望，因为他们自己感觉不错，很乐观。房价很稳定，有些地区还上涨。

53. When mentioning "the \$4 million to \$10 million range" (lines 3~4, paragraph 3) the author is talking about \_\_\_\_\_.

词汇题

[A] gold market

黄金市场。利用原文内容设置干扰。

[B] real estate 正确

原文：房地产。

[C] stock exchange

股票交易。利用原文内容设置干扰。

[D] venture investment

风险投资。利用原文内容设置干扰。

视频定位  
19:36-25:39

Many folks see silver linings to this slowdown. (总领本段) // Potential home buyers would cheer for lower interest rates. Employers wouldn't mind a little fewer bubbles in the job market. Many consumers seem to have been influenced by stock-market swings, which investors now view as a necessary ingredient to a sustained boom. Diners might see an upside, too. Getting a table at Manhattan's hot new Alain Ducasse restaurant need to be impossible. Not anymore. For that, Greenspan & Co. may still be worth toasting. (案例)

段落分析：房屋利率下降，利好消息；雇佣者们开的工资降低，利好消息；股市震荡，视为持续繁荣，利好消息。

54. Why can many people see "silver linings" to the economic showdown?

词汇猜测。

[A] They would benefit in certain ways. 正确

他们能够在某些方面从中获益。

[B] The stock market shows signs of recovery.

股票市场复苏，片面。

[C] Such a slowdown usually precedes a boom.

片面。

[D] The purchasing power would be enhanced.

片面。

词汇题

视频定位  
25:40-27:55

### 【方法技巧】

- 1、标志：“ ??? ” (line . Paragraph ) most probably means
- 2、方法：通过定位好的句子，根据逻辑关系找同义词或反义词
- 3、干扰选项特征：字面意思理解

### 【真题示例】——词汇题

#### 1997年 Passage 3

60题：The word "pervasive" (line 1, paragraph 2) might mean \_\_\_\_.

[A] widespread 正确

普遍流行的

[B] overwhelming

占据压倒地位的

[C] piercing

尖锐的

[D] fashionable

时髦的

We live in a society in which the medicinal and social use of substances (drugs) is pervasive: an aspirin to quiet a headache, some wine to be sociable, coffee to get going in the morning, a cigarette for the nerves.

Tips: 冒号前抽象，冒号后具体

段落分析：冒号后四个内容并列。

#### 1997年 Passage 3

69题：The sentence "This is no flash in the pan" (line 4, paragraph 3) means that \_\_\_\_\_.

[A] the low inflation rate will last for some time 正确

通货膨胀会持续降低。

[B] the inflation rate will soon rise

通货膨胀会上升。

[C] the inflation will disappear quickly

通货膨胀快要消失了。

[D] there is no inflation at present

目前不存在通货膨胀。

This is no flash in the pan ; (=) over the past couple of years, inflation has been consistently lower than expected in Britain and America.

段落分析：分号前后一致，通货膨胀一直以来都低于预期。

#### 1997年 passage5

51题：The third sentence of paragraph 1 implies that \_\_\_\_\_.

[A] people would be happy if they shut their eyes to reality

把他们的眼睛闭起来。字面意思。

[B] the blind could be happier than the sighted



盲人比看得见的人更幸福。字面意思。

[C] over-excited people tend to neglect vital things 正确

过于兴奋的人往往忽略真正重要的事情。

[D] fascination makes people lose their eyesight

字面意思。干扰选项都是对blind字面意思的理解。

Few creations of big technology capture the imagination like giant dams. Perhaps it is humankind's long suffering at the mercy of flood and drought that makes the ideal of forcing the waters to do our bidding so fascinating. But to be fascinated is also, sometimes, to be blind. Several giant dam projects threaten to do more harm than good.

段落分析：词汇题+推理判断题。大坝是最能够抓住人类想象力的。

## 2002年 text2

47题：The word "gizmos" (line 1, paragraph 2) most probably means \_\_\_\_\_.

[A] programs

编程，代码

[B] experts

[C] devices 正确

[D] creatures

生物

As a result, the modern world is increasingly populated by intelligent gizmos whose presence we barely notice but whose universal existence has removed much human labor. Our factories hum to the rhythm of robot assembly arms. Our banking is done at automated teller terminals that thank us with mechanical politeness for the transaction. Our subway trains are controlled by tireless robo-drivers. And thanks to the continual miniaturization of electronics and micro-mechanics, there are already robot systems that can perform some kinds of brain and bone surgery with submillimeter accuracy — far greater precision than highly skilled physicians can achieve with their hands alone.

段落分析：日益充斥着许多智能的“gizmos”，他的存在大大减少人力劳动。

## 2003年 text1

43题：The phrase "making the biggest splash" (line 1, paragraph 3) most probably means \_\_\_\_\_.

[A] causing the biggest trouble

造成大麻烦。

[B] exerting the greatest effort

付出很多努力。

[C] achieving the greatest success 正确

取得成功。

[D] enjoying the widest popularity

大受好评。

Among the firms making the biggest splash in this new world is Straitford (主语), Inc., a private intelligence-analysis firm based in Austin, Texas. (=) Straitford makes money by selling the results of spying (covering nations from Chile to Russia) to corporations like

energy-services firm McDermott International.

段落分析：第一句和第二句之间没有转折，两个句子主语对主语，动作对动作。

#### 2004年 text1

43题：The expression "tip service" (line 4, paragraph 3) most probably means \_\_\_\_\_.

[A] advisory [B] compensation [C] interaction [D] reminder 正确

For any job search, you should start with a narrow concept — what you think you want to do — then broaden it. "None of these programs do that," says another expert. "There's no career **counseling implicit** in all of this." Instead, the best strategy is to use the agent as a kind of tip service to keep abreast of jobs in a particular database; when you get E-mail, consider it a reminder to check the database again. "I would not rely on agents for finding everything that is added to a database that might interest me," says the author of a job-searching guide.

段落分析：it指代agent，tip service 就等于a reminder。

#### 【真题示例】——2001年 Passage 5

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** (主语) (that hurt my pride and blocked my professional progress) **prompted** (谓语) 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".**

#### 【词汇短语】

Quit (辞职)

段落分析：当我决定辞职时，我没想到我成为了国际潮流中的一员。平行调动促使我放弃。个例。

67. Which of the following is **true** according to paragraph 1?

[A] Full-time employment is a new international trend.

全职工作是一个新的国际化趋势。与原文相反。

[B] The writer was compelled by circumstances to leave her job. 正确

作者受环境所迫。

[C] "A lateral move" **means** stepping out of full-time employment.

一个平行的移动意味着放弃了全职工作。原文：prompt。

[D] The writer was only too eager to spend more time with her family.

作者太想花时间和家人在一起。——是离职的借口。

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 "have 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.

【词汇短语】

transformed from... into... (从.....变)

段落分析：第一段的借口现在变成了现实。文章主人公价值观的变化，从女强人到小女人。

68. The writer's experiment shows that downshifting \_\_\_\_\_.

慢节奏。

[A] enables her to realize her dream

使她认识到她的梦。

[B] helps her mold a new philosophy of life 正确

帮她重新塑造一个生活哲学。

[C] prompts her to abandon her high social status

促使她放弃一个很高的社会地位。时间倒置。

[D] leads her to accept the doctrine of *She* magazine

让她接受杂志中的一个观点。

视频定位  
57:56-01:01:07

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 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".

段落分析：Kelsey也辞职了，转变成了downshifting。juggling your life和downshifting互为相反。

69. "Juggling one's life" probably means living a life characterized by \_\_\_\_\_.

以前的生活方式有什么特点。对应第三段。

[A] non-materialistic lifestyle

没有那么物质了。

[B] a bit of everything

躺平。

[C] extreme stress 正确

压力。

[D] anti-consumerism

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 anti-consumerism. There are a number of best-selling downshifting self-help books for people who want to simplify their lives; there are newsletters, 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.

段落分析：Downshifting被称之为自愿的简单生活。

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 downshifters of my acquaintance, we have different reasons for seeking to simplify our lives.

段落分析：Downshifting趋势的兴起是因为经济不好。

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.

70. According to the passage, **downshifting** emerged in the US as a result of \_\_\_\_\_.

对应第五段，对经济衰退作出的反应。

- [A] the quick pace of modern life
- [B] man's adventurous spirit
- [C] man's search for mythical experiences
- [D] the **economic** situation 正确

视频定位

01:01:07-01:29:47

#### 【方法技巧】

#### 推理判断题：

1、标志：infer / imply / suggest / learn from / conclude

2、方法：

- 1) 同义改写——细节 + 主旨 + 逻辑
- 2) 逻辑取反——推理多在转折处

#### 2002年 Passage 1

If you intend using humor in your talk to make people smile, you must know how to identify **shared** experiences and problems. Your humor must be **relevant** to the audience and should help to show them that you are **one of them** or that you understand their situation and are **in sympathy with**支持 their point of view. Depending on whom you are addressing, the problems will be different. If you are talking to a group of managers, you may refer to the disorganized methods of their secretaries; alternatively if you are addressing secretaries, you may want to comment on their disorganized bosses.

41. To make your humor work, you should \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] take advantage of different kinds of audience
- [B] make fun of the disorganized people
- [C] address讲话 different problems to different people 正确
- [D] show sympathy for your listeners

Here is an example, which I heard at a nurses' convention, of a story which works well because the audience all shared the same view of doctors. A man arrives in heaven and is being shown around by St. Peter. He sees **wonderful accommodations**房间；住所, **beautiful** gardens, sunny weather, and so on. Everyone is very **peaceful, polite and friendly** until, waiting in a line for lunch, the new arrival is suddenly **pushed aside by a man in a white coat, who rushes to the head of the line**, grabs his food and stomps over to a table by himself.

"Who is that?" the new arrival asked St. Peter. "Oh, that's God," came the reply, "but sometimes he thinks he's a doctor."

42. The joke about doctors implies that, in the eyes of nurses, they are \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] impolite to new arrivals
- [B] very conscious of their godlike role 正确

[C] entitled to some privileges

文中没有提到特权

[D] very busy even during lunch hours

If you are part of the group which you are addressing向.....讲话, you will be in a position设身处地 to know the experiences and problems which are common to all of you and it'll be appropriate for you to make a passing短暂的, 一时的 remark about the inedible canteen food or the chairman's notorious bad taste in ties. With other audiences you mustn't attempt to cut in with humor as they will resent an outsider making disparaging remarks about their canteen or their chairman. You will be on safer ground if you stick to scapegoats like the Post Office or the telephone system.

43. It can be inferred from the text that public services \_\_\_\_\_.

[A] have benefited many people

[B] are the focus of public attention

[C] are an inappropriate subject for humor

[D] have often been the laughing stock 正确

If you feel awkward being humorous, you must practice so that it becomes more natural. Include a few casual and apparently off-the-cuff remarks which you can deliver讲话 in a relaxed and unforced manner. Often it's the delivery which causes the audience to smile, so speak slowly and remember that a raised eyebrow or an unbelieving look may help to show that you are making a light-hearted remark.

Look for the humor. It often comes from the unexpected. A twist on a familiar quote "If at first you don't succeed, give up" or a play on words or on a situation. Search for exaggeration and understatement. Look at your talk and pick out a few words or sentences which you can turn about and inject with humor.

44. To achieve the desired result, humorous stories should be delivered \_\_\_\_\_.

[A] in well-worded language

[B] as awkwardly as possible

[C] in exaggerated statements

[D] as casually as possible 正确

45. The best title for the text may be \_\_\_\_\_.

[A] Use Humor Effectively 正确

[B] Various Kinds of Humor

[C] Add Humor to Speech

[D] Different Humor Strategies

Tips:

中心思想题——回头作文

## 【复习】——可以二刷

### 课后总结

#### 一、词汇题:

1、标志: " ? ? ? " (line . Paragraph ) most probably means

2、方法: 通过定位好的句子, 根据逻辑关系找同义词或反义词

3、干扰选项特征: 字面意思理解

#### 二、推理判断题:

1、标志: infer / imply / suggest / learn from / conclude

2、方法:

1) 同义改写——细节 + 主旨 + 逻辑

2) 逻辑取反——推理多在转折处