

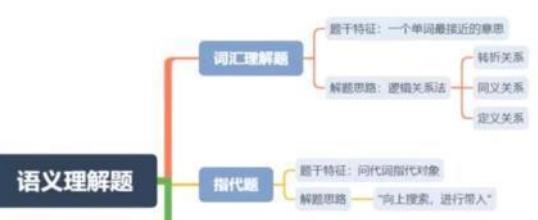
# 阅读刷题2002年text1 课堂笔记

视频定位  
00:00~16:35

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:  
黄金法则: 相同选项同时不选,  
相反选项必选其一





## 2002年text 1 文章讲解

视频定位

16:36~24:59

### 串联题干

41. To make your humor work, you should \_\_\_\_\_. **细节题**
42. The joke about doctors implies that, in the eyes of nurses, they are \_\_\_\_\_. **判断推理题**
43. It can be inferred from the text that public services \_\_\_\_\_. **判断推理题**
44. To achieve the desired result, humorous stories should be delivered \_\_\_\_\_. **细节题**
45. The best title for the text may be \_\_\_\_\_. **全文主旨题**

#### 【主旨题】

标志词: main idea/best title/writing purpose

解题思路: 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。

#### Notes:

“幽默”一词由林语堂译入。“humor”来源于拉丁语, 林语堂先生认为幽默就是幽远的沉默。不同于搞笑(笑过即忘), 幽默会使人长久深思, 意味深远。

### Paragraph 1

视频定位

25:00~32:34

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 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.

#### Notes:

speech 正式  
address 非正式场合

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

- [A] take advantage of different kinds of audience 偷换概念
- [B] make fun of the disorganized people 偷换概念/无中生有
- [C] address different problems to different people**

原文定位: Depending on whom you are addressing, the problems will be different.

- [D] show sympathy for your listeners 偷换概念

原文与选项出现同样的单词, 常常是偷换概念迷惑项。

#### Notes:

identify v. 确认  
shared adj. 共有的  
be relevant to 与.....相关  
be in sympathy with 同意, 赞成  
address v. 对.....讲话  
alternatively adv. 替换地

### Paragraph 2

视频定位

32:35~53:06

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, 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."

从首句开始举例, 且整段举例, 为大例证, 论点为文章中心论点。

#### Notes:

convention n. 集会, 聚会  
audience n. 听众  
accommodation n. 住宿  
grab v. 抓住  
stomp over 跺着脚走

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

- [A] impolite to new arrivals 扩大范围
- [B] very conscious of their godlike role**
- [C] entitled to some privileges 无中生有

特权是多数人没有, 少数人有的权力, 但插队是每个人都可以做的。

- [D] very busy even during lunch hours 无中生有

#### Notes:

范围大者为最佳 (选项正确)  
V.S. 扩大范围 (选项错误)

视频定位

53:07~60:42

### Paragraph3

If you are part of the group which you are addressing, you will be in a position to know the experiences and problems which are common to all of you and it'll be appropriate for you to make a **passing 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.

#### Notes:

passing adj. 随意的

remark n. 言论

inedible adj. 难以下咽的，不可食用的

notorious adj. 臭名昭著的

cut in with 插嘴

resent v. 怨憎，仇恨

disparaging adj. 轻蔑的，诋毁的

scapegoat n. 替罪羊

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

- [A] have benefited many people 无中生有
- [B] are the focus of public attention 无中生有
- [C] are an inappropriate subject for humor 正反混淆
- [D] have often been the laughing stock**

黄金法则：选项中出现一对意义相同的选项，同时不选；

选项中出现一对意义相反的选项，必选其一。（观点态度题除外）

视频定位

60:43~68:27

### Paragraph4

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 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.

#### Notes:

awkward adj. 尴尬的

off-the-cuff adj. 即兴的

delivery n. 说话方式

light-hearted adj. 轻松的

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

- [A] in **well-worded** (措辞精确的) language 无中生有
- [B] as awkwardly as possible 正反混淆
- [C] in exaggerated statements 所答非所问
- [D] as casually as possible**

BD意思相反，适用黄金法则。

视频定位

68:28~80:24

### Paragraphs

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 **understatements**. Look at your talk and pick out a few words or sentences which you can turn about and inject with humor.

#### Notes:

twist v. 扭曲，此处意为修改

quote n. 名言

play on words 一语双关

exaggeration n. 夸张

understatement n. 轻描淡写

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

- [A] Use Humor Effectively**
- [B] Various Kinds of Humor 局部信息（针对文章第五段）
- [C] Add Humor to **Speech** 偷换概念（speech是正式演讲；talk为随意聊天）
- [D] Different Humor Strategies 局部信息（针对文章第五段）

BD意思相同，适用黄金法则

### 课后练习：

1. 完成2002年text2
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**主旨大意题较难**的解题方法  
理解**小例证题证明的观点**

## 课后总结

### 一、做题技巧

#### 【主旨题】

标志词: main idea/best title/writing purpose

解题思路: 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。

#### 【黄金法则】

选项中出现一对意思相同的则两个都不选, 选项中出现一对意思相反的则必选其一, 判断推理题80%适用黄金法则。

### 二、真题词汇

identify	v. 确认	be relevant to	与.....相关
shared	adj. 共有的	be in sympathy with	同意, 赞成
address	v. 对.....讲话	stomp over	跺着脚走
alternatively	adv. 替换地	cut in with	插嘴
convention	n. 集会, 聚会	play on words	一语双关
audience	n. 听众		
accommodation	n. 住宿		
grab	v. 抓住		
passing	adj. 随意的		
remark	n. 言论		
inedible	adj. 难以下咽的, 不可食用的		
notorious	adj. 臭名昭著的		
resent	v. 怨憎, 仇恨		
disparaging	adj. 轻蔑的, 诋毁的		
scapegoat	n. 替罪羊		
awkward	adj. 尴尬的		
off-the-cuff	adj. 即兴的		
delivery	n. 说话方式		
light-hearted	adj. 轻松的		
twist	v. 扭曲, 此处意为修改		
quote	n. 名言		
exaggeration	n. 夸张		
understatement	n. 轻描淡写		

# 阅读刷题2002年text2 课堂笔记

## 2002年text 2 文章讲解

### 串联题干

视频定位  
00:00~8:34

46. Human ingenuity was initially demonstrated in \_\_\_\_\_. **细节题**  
47. The word "gizmos" (Line 1, Paragraph 2) most probably means \_\_\_\_\_. **词汇题**  
48. According to the text, what is **beyond** man's ability now is to design a robot that can \_\_\_\_\_. **细节题**  
49. Besides reducing human labor, robots can also \_\_\_\_\_. **细节题**  
50. The author uses the example of a monkey to argue that robots are \_\_\_\_\_. **小例证题**

### 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

视频定位

8:34~21:10

### Paragraph 1

Since the **dawn** of **human ingenuity**, people have devised ever more **cunning** tools to **cope with** work that is dangerous, boring, **burdensome**, or just **plain nasty**. That **compulsion** has resulted in robotics — the science of conferring various human capabilities on machines. And if scientists have yet to create the mechanical version of science fiction, they have begun to come close.

首句原则细节题：首句就是题目的答案

46. Human ingenuity was initially demonstrated in \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] the use of machines to produce science fiction 偷换概念  
[B] the wide use of machines in manufacturing industry 无中生有  
[C] the invention of tools for difficult and dangerous work  
[D] the elite's (精英的) cunning tackling of dangerous and boring work 无中生有

### Notes:

cunning adj. 精妙的

cope with 处理

burdensome adj. 繁重的

plain nasty 肮脏的

compulsion n. 动力

视频定位

21:11~33:55

### Paragraph2

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 robot-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.

总分结构

47. The word "gizmos" (Line 1, Paragraph 2) most probably means \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] programs  
[B] experts  
[C] devices  
[D] creatures
- 对应原文: 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...  
[C] devices

### Notes:

be populated by 充斥了.....

presence n. 出现

hum v. 发出嗡嗡声

rhythm n. 节奏

automated teller terminal=ATM 自动取款终端

transaction n. 交易

miniaturization n. 小型化

submillimeter accuracy 微米级精确

precision n. 精确

视频定位

33:55~45:53

### Paragraph3

But if robots are to reach the next stage of laborsaving **utility**, they will have to operate with less human **supervision** and be able to make at least a few decisions for themselves — goals that pose a real **challenge**. "While we know how to tell a robot to

### Notes:

利用文中的行文逻辑猜测词义

### Notes:

utility n. 效用

supervision n. 监督

handle a **specific** error," says Dave Lavery, manager of a robotics program at NASA, "we can't yet give a robot enough 'common sense' to **reliably** interact with a **dynamic** world."

challenge n. 挑战  
specific adj. 特定的  
reliably interact with 可靠地与.....互动  
dynamic adj. 充满活力的，变化发展的

48. According to the text, what is **beyond man's ability** now is to design a robot that can \_\_\_\_\_. 没有做到的事

- [A] fulfill delicate tasks like performing brain surgery 正反混淆
- [B] interact with human beings **verbally** (语言的) 无中生有
- [C] have a little common sense 正反混淆
- [D] respond **independently** to a changing world

**Notes:**  
yet放句中做副词  
一般用在否定句或疑问句中  
若句中没有否定词，则yet可发挥否定词功能  
若句中已有否定词，则yet翻译成“还”

#### Paragraph4

Indeed the quest for true **artificial intelligence** has produced very **mixed results**. Despite a spell of initial optimism in the 1960s and 1970s when it appeared that transistor circuits and microprocessors might be able to copy the action of the human brain by the year 2010, researchers lately have begun to extend that **forecast** by decades if not centuries.

**Notes:**  
artificial intelligence 人工智能  
mixed result 喜忧参半的结果  
a spell of 一段时期  
forecast n. 预测

49. Besides reducing human labor, robots can also \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] make a few decisions for themselves 正反混淆
- [B] deal with some errors with human intervention
- [C] improve factory environments 无中生有
- [D] cultivate human creativity 正反混淆

#### 视频定位

57:41~1:02:26

What they found, in attempting to model thought, is that the human brain's roughly one hundred billion **nerve cells** are much more talented—and human perception far more complicated—than previously imagined. They have built robots that can recognize the error of a machine panel by a fraction of a millimeter in a controlled factory environment. // But the human mind can **glimpse** a rapidly changing scene and immediately disregard the 98 percent that is irrelevant, **instantaneously** focusing on the monkey at the side of a **winding** forest road or the single **suspicious** face in a big crowd. The most advanced computer systems on Earth can't approach that kind of ability, and neuroscientists still don't know quite how we do it.

**Notes:**  
nerve cell 神经细胞  
glimpse v. 一瞥，一看  
instantaneously adv. 瞬间地，立即  
winding adj. 曲折的  
suspicious adj. 可疑的，怀疑的

50. The author uses the example of a monkey to argue that robots are \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] expected to copy human brain in internal structure 正反混淆
- [B] able to perceive abnormalities immediately 偷换概念
- [C] far less able than human brain in focusing on relevant information
- [D] best used in a controlled environment 所答非所问

**Notes:**  
例证题题干若带了个小尾巴  
1. 小尾巴来自于例子要证明的观点句，则为例证题  
2. 小尾巴来自于例子本身，则为细节题

#### 课后练习：

1. 完成2002年text3
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**主旨大意题较难**的解题方法  
理解**小例证题证明的观点**

#### 视频定位

1:02:27~1:13:24

#### 课后总结

## 一、做题技巧

例证题题干若带了个小尾巴

1. 小尾巴来自于例子要证明的观点句，则为例证题
2. 小尾巴来自于例子本身，则为细节题

## 二、真题词汇

cunning	adj. 精妙的	cope with	处理
burdensome	adj. 繁重的	plain nasty	肮脏的
compulsion	n. 动力	be populated by	充斥了.....
presence	n. 出现	automated teller	(ATM) 自动取款终端
hum	v. 发出嗡嗡声	terminal	微米级精确
rhythm	n. 节奏	submillimeter accuracy	可靠地与.....互动
transaction	n. 交易	reliably interact with	人工智能
miniaturization	n. 小型化	artificial intelligence	喜忧参半的结果
precision	n. 精确	mixed result	一段时期
utility	n. 效用	a spell of	神经细胞
supervision	n. 监督	nerve cell	
challenge	n. 挑战		
specific	adj. 特定的		
dynamic	adj. 充满活力的，变化发展的		
forecast	n. 预测		
glimpse	v. 一瞥，一看		
instantaneously	adv. 瞬间地，立即		
winding	adj. 曲折的		
suspicious	adj. 可疑的，怀疑的		

# 阅读刷题2002年text3课堂笔记

视频定位  
00:00~07:19

2002年text 3文章讲解

## 串联题干

51. The main reason for the latest rise of oil price is \_\_\_\_\_. 细节题
52. It can be inferred from the text that the retail price of petrol will go up dramatically if \_\_\_\_\_. 判断推理题
53. The estimates in Economic Outlook show that in rich countries \_\_\_\_\_. 小例证题
54. We can draw a conclusion from the text that \_\_\_\_\_. 全文主旨题
55. From the text we can see that the writer seems \_\_\_\_\_. 观点态度题

## 【解题思路】

第一题的特别之处在于这道题问的是主要原因，表明还涉及其他的次要原因，这就需要从多个原因中找到主要原因，多原因原则细节题：首选特殊表达原因（even, especially），若无特殊表达原因，再选范围最大选项。

视频定位  
07:20~26:48

## Paragraph 1

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?

## 【篇章结构】

问题解答型文章特点：文章首句为问句；

问题解答型文章主旨：问题和/或答案为全文主旨。

原因1：OPEC agreed to supply-cuts in March.

## 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:

be about to do 刚要，即将；正要做某事

cut n. (数量、尺寸、供应等的) 削减，减少，缩减

crude oil 原油

barrel n. 木桶

triple v. 成为三倍；使增至三倍

scary adj. 恐怖的；吓人的

oil shock 石油危机

quadruple v. (使) 变为四倍

result in 导致，结果是

inflation n. 通货膨胀

gloom n. 忧郁；愁闷；无望

doom n. 死亡；毁灭；厄运；劫数

suspend v. 暂停，中止

grip v. 握紧，夹住

hemisphere n. (地球的) 半球

in the short term 从短期来看

## Notes:

cost n. 成本

account for 占据

share n. 份额

muted adj. 淡化

视频定位  
26:49~35:16

## Paragraph3

Yet there are good reasons to expect the economic consequences now to be less severe than in the 1970s. In most countries the cost of crude oil now accounts for a smaller share of the price of petrol than it did in the 1970s. In Europe, taxes account for up to four-fifths of the retail price, so even quite big changes in the price of crude have a more muted effect on pump prices than in the past.

52. It can be inferred from the text that the retail price of petrol will go up dramatically if \_\_\_\_\_. 判断推理题

[A] price of crude rises (所答非所问)

52. It can be inferred from the text that the retail price of petrol will go up dramatically if \_\_\_\_.

- [A] price of crude rises (所答非所问)
- [B] commodity prices rise (无中生有)
- [C] consumption rises (无中生有)
- [D] oil taxes rise

share n. 份额

muted adj. 哑的

pump price (油品) 零售价格

视频定位  
35:17~52:23

#### Paragraph4

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.

Notes:

economy n. 经济体

swing v. (使) 摆动, 摆荡, 波动

energy conservation 节能

energy-intensive industry 能源密集型产业

consumption n. 消费, 消耗

consultancy n. 咨询

emerging economy 新兴经济体

squeeze v. 严格限制, 削减, 紧缩  
(资金)

53. The estimates in Economic Outlook show that in rich countries \_\_\_\_.

- [A] heavy industry becomes more energy-intensive (无中生有//偷换概念) 选项内容杂糅; 选项中出现比较级要仔细看、慎重选
- [B] income loss mainly results from fluctuating crude oil prices (无中生有, income loss 出现的位置超出例证题的解题范围, 且选项中的fluctuating与文意不符, 应该为rising)
- [C] manufacturing industry has been seriously squeezed (无中生有/偷换概念)
- [D] oil price changes have no significant impact on GDP

注: 例子的定位从标志词出现的句子开始, 并根据内容判断结束的位置; 小例证题无需判断例子结束的位置, 因为其解题范围为例子的前文。

视频定位  
52:24~67:28

#### Paragraph5

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%.

Notes:

lose sleep over 因为.....失眠

emerge from 从.....显露出来

commodity price index 物价指数

54. We can draw a conclusion from the text that \_\_\_\_.

- [A] oil-price shocks are less shocking now
- [B] inflation seems irrelevant to oil-price shocks (无中生有)
- [C] energy conservation can keep down the oil prices (无中生有)
- [D] the price rise of crude leads to the shrinking of heavy industry (无中生有)

注: BCD均为文章中的细节, 不是主旨相关的内容

视频定位  
67:29~84:27

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

- [A] optimistic
- [B] sensitive
- [C] gloomy
- [D] scared

注: 文章当中作者态度若有转折, 首选中立客观选项, 若无中立客观选项, 再选最后一次转折后的态度。

#### 课后练习:

无

## 课后练习：

无

## 课后总结

### 一、做题技巧

- 多原因原则细节题：首选特殊表达原因（even, especially），若无特殊表达原因，再选范围最大选项。
- 题干中出现A+C+D，若D是例子的内容，则为细节题；若D为观点句的内容，则为例证题。
- 问题解答型文章特点：文章首句为问句；问题解答型文章主旨：问题和/或答案为全文主旨。
- 例子的定位从标志词出现的句子开始，并根据内容判断结束的位置；小例证题无需判断例子结束的位置，因为其解题范围为例子的前文。
- 文章当中作者态度若有转折，首选中立客观选项，若无中立客观选项，再选最后一次转折后的态度。

### 二、真题词汇

cut	n. (数量、尺寸、供应等的) 削减, 减少, 缩减	be about to do	刚要, 即将; 正要做某事
barrel	n. 木桶	crude oil	原油
triple	v. 成为三倍; 使增至三倍	result in	导致, 结果是
scary	adj. 恐怖的; 吓人的	in the short term	从短期来看
quadruple	v. (使) 变为四倍	account for	占据
inflation	n. 通货膨胀	pump price	(油品) 零售价格
gloom	n. 忧郁; 愁闷; 无望	energy conservation	节能
doom	n. 死亡; 毁灭; 厄运; 劫数	energy-intensive industry	能源密集型产业
suspend	v. 暂停, 中止	emerging economy	新兴经济体
grip	v. 握紧, 夹住	lose sleep over	因为.....失眠
hemisphere	n. (地球的) 半球	emerge from	从.....显露出来
cost	n. 成本	commodity price index	物价指数
share	n. 份额		
muted	adj. 哑的		
economy	n. 经济体		
swing	v. (使) 摆动, 摆荡, 波动		
consumption	n. 消费, 消耗		
consultancy	n. 咨询		
squeeze	v. 严格限制, 削减, 紧缩 (资金)		

# 阅读刷题2002年text4 课堂笔记

2002年text 4 文章讲解

## 串联题干

视频定位  
00:00~04:53

56. From the first three paragraphs, we learn that \_\_\_\_\_. 判断推理题

57. Which of the following statements is true according to the text? 判断推理题

58. According to the NAS' s report, one of the problems in end-of-life care is \_\_\_\_\_. 细节题

59. Which of the following best defines the word "aggressive" (Line 3, Paragraph 7)? 语义题/词汇题

60. George Annas would probably agree that doctors should be punished if they \_\_\_\_\_. 细节题

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

视频定位  
04:54~33:55

## Paragraph 1

The Supreme Court's decisions on physician-assisted suicide carry important implications for how medicine seeks to relieve dying patients of pain and suffering.

Notes:

Supreme Court 最高法院

suicide n. 自杀

relieve v. 缓解

## Paragraph 2

Although it ruled that there is no constitutional right to physician-assisted suicide, the Court in effect supported the medical principle of "double effect," a centuries-old moral principle holding that an action having two effects — a good one that is intended and a harmful one that is foreseen — is permissible if the actor intends only the good effect.

Notes:

constitutional right 宪法权利

in effect 实际上

moral adj. 道德的

## Paragraph 3

Doctors have used that principle in recent years to justify using high doses of morphine to control terminally ill patients' pain, even though increasing dosages will eventually kill the patient.

【一句话段落】该段落出现在文章的开头，是全文的主旨；出现在结尾，是文章的总结。

56. From the first three paragraphs, we learn that \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] doctors used to increase drug dosages to control their patients' pain 正反混淆  
used to do 过去常常做某事，A项时间相反

[B] it is still illegal for doctors to help the dying end their lives  
定位第二段第一句：there is no constitutional right to physician-assisted suicide  
[C] the Supreme Court strongly opposes physician-assisted suicide 正反混淆  
[D] patients have no constitutional right to commit suicide 偷换概念

将physician-assisted suicide (医助自杀) 偷换为suicide (自杀)

Notes:

justify v. 为.....辩护

dose n. 一剂；一服

Notes:

be used to do 被用来

be used to doing 习惯于做某事

used to do 过去常常做某事，现在不做了

视频定位  
33:56~36:57

## Paragraph 4

Nancy Dubler, director of Montefiore Medical Center, contends that the principle will shield doctors who "until now have very, very strongly insisted that they could not give patients sufficient medication to control their pain if that might hasten death."

【例证题】人名是举例的标志，人名出现在段首是整段举例的标志，也就是大例证，论点是文章的中心。

Notes:

contend v. 认为，主张

shield v. 握住

sufficient adj. 充足的

hasten v. 加速

视频定位  
36:58~40:02

## Paragraph 5

George Annas, chair of the health law department at Boston University, maintains that, as long as a doctor prescribes a drug for a legitimate medical purpose, the doctor has done nothing illegal even if the patient uses the drug to hasten death. "It's like surgery," he says. "We don't call those deaths homicides because the doctors didn't intend to kill

Notes:

maintain v. 认为，主张

prescribe v. 开处方

legitimate adj. 合法的

homicide n. 杀人，他杀

cide=cut

sui=self

their patients, although they risked their death. If you're a physician, you can *risk* your patient's suicide **as long as** you don't *intend* their suicide."

sui=self  
homi=human  
as long as 只要

### Paragraph 6

视频定位  
40:03~61:08

On another level, many in the medical **community acknowledge** that the assisted-suicide debate has been **fueled** in part by the despair of patients for whom modern medicine has prolonged the physical **agony** of dying.

**Notes:**  
community n. .....界  
acknowledge v. 承认  
fuel v. 加强, 增加  
agony n. 痛楚

57. Which of the following statements is true according to the text?

- [A] Doctors will be held guilty if they risk their patients' death. 正反混淆
- [B] Modern medicine has assisted terminally ill patients in painless recovery. 无中生有
- [C] The Court ruled that high-dosage pain-relieving medication can be prescribed.**

定位第三段第一句

- [D] A doctor's medication is no longer justified by his intentions. 正反混淆

### Paragraph 7

视频定位  
61:09~1:38:43

Just three weeks before the Court's ruling on physician-assisted suicide, the National Academy of Science (NAS) released a two-volume report, *Approaching Death: Improving Care at the End of Life*. It **identifies** the undertreatment of pain and the aggressive use of "ineffectual and forced" medical procedures that may prolong and even **dishonor** the period of dying" as the twin problems of end-of-life care.  
and 只能引导并列关系和对立关系, 此处判断为and引导对立逻辑, 即the undertreatment of pain and the aggressive use of "ineffectual and forced"是两种不同的东西。

**Notes:**  
identify A and B as C 把A和B确定为C  
dishonor v. 使蒙羞, 使难堪

58. According to the NAS' s report, one of the problems in end-of-life care is \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] prolonged medical procedures 偷换概念
- [B] inadequate treatment of pain**
- [C] systematic drug abuse 偷换概念
- [D] insufficient hospital care 偷换概念

59. Which of the following best defines the word "aggressive" (Line 3, Paragraph 7)?

- [A] Bold** (指激进的, 冒险的治疗方式, 其对应的是反面是保守治疗)
- [B] Harmful
- [C] Careless
- [D] Desperate

### Paragraph 8

The profession is **taking steps** to require young doctors to train in hospices, to test knowledge of aggressive pain management therapies, to develop a Medicare billing code for hospital-based care, and to develop new standards for assessing and treating pain at the end of life.

**Notes:**  
take steps 采取措施

### Paragraph 9

Annas says lawyers can play a key role in insisting that these well-meaning medical initiatives **translate into** better care. "Large numbers of physicians seem unconcerned with the pain their patients are needlessly and predictably suffering," **to the extent** that it **constitutes** "systematic patient abuse." He says medical licensing boards "must make it clear ... that painful deaths are presumptively ones that are incompetently managed and should result in license suspension."

**Notes:**  
translate into 把.....转变成  
to the extent 延伸为; 到.....程度  
constitute v. 构成

60. George Annas would probably agree that doctors should be punished if they \_\_\_\_\_.  
 [A] manage their patients incompetently 偷换概念  
 [B] give patients more medicine than needed 无中生有  
 [C] reduce drug dosages for their patients 无中生有  
 [D] prolong the needless suffering of the patients

**Notes:**

统计数据显示，本篇文章为近几年难度最高的一篇。

课后练习：

1. 完成2003年text1
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  
明确主旨大意题较难的解题方法  
理解小例证题证明的观点

**课后总结**

**一、做题技巧**

【一句话段落】该段落出现在文章的开头，是全文的主旨；出现在结尾，是文章的总结。

【例证题】人名是举例的标志，人名出现在段首是整段举例的标志，也就是大例证，论点是文章的中心。

【连词and】

and 只能引导并列关系和对立关系，此处判断为and引导对立逻辑，即the undertreatment of pain and the aggressive use of “ineffectual and forced”是两种不同的东西。

**二、真题词汇**

suicide	n. 自杀	Supreme Court	最高法院
relieve	v. 缓解	constitutional right	宪法权利
moral	adj. 道德的	in effect	实际上
justify	v. 为.....辩护	as long as	只要
dose	n. 一剂；一服	identify A and B as C	把A和B确定为C
contend	v. 认为，主张	take steps	采取措施
shield	v. 握住	translate into	把.....转变成
sufficient	adj. 充足的	to the extent	延伸为；到.....程度
hasten	v. 加速		
maintain	v. 认为，主张		
prescribe	v. 开处方		
legitimate	adj. 合法的		
homicide	n. 杀人，他杀		
community	n. .....界		
acknowledge	v. 承认		
fuel	v. 加强，增加		
agony	n. 痛楚		
dishonor	v. 使蒙羞，使难堪		
constitute	v. 构成		