

视频定位
64:16~65:26

a job-searching guide.

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

- [A] **Lack of counseling.**
- [B] Limited number of visits. (无中生有)
- [C] Lower efficiency. (正反混淆)
- [D] Fewer successful matches. (正反混淆)

43. The expression “tip service” (Line 3-4, Paragraph 3) most probably means ____.

- [A] advisory
- [B] compensation
- [C] interaction
- [D] **reminder**

视频定位
65:27~71:03

Paragraph4

Some sites design their agents to **tempt** job hunters to return. When **CareerSite's agent** sends out messages to those who have signed up for its service, for example, it includes only **three potential jobs** — those it considers the best **matches**. There may be more matches in the database; job hunters will **have to visit the site again to find them** — and they do. “On the day after we send our messages, we see a sharp increase in our **traffic**,” says Seth Peets, vice president of marketing for **CareerSite**.

Notes:

tempt v. 引诱

match n. 匹配

traffic n. 信息流量；通信（量）

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

- [A] To focus on better job **matches**. (偷换主语)
- [B] **To attract more returning visits.**
- [C] To reserve space for more messages. (无中生有)
- [D] To increase the rate of success. (无中生有)

Paragraph5

视频定位
71:04~93:20

Even those who aren't hunting for jobs may find search agents **worthwhile**. Some use them to **keep a close watch** on the demand for their line of work or **gather information on compensation** to **arm** themselves when negotiating for a **raise**. Although happily employed, Redmon maintains his agent at CareerBuilder. “You always keep your eyes open,” he says. Working with a personal search agent means having another set of eyes looking out for you.

Notes:

worthwhile adj. 有价值的

keep a close watch on 密切关注

compensation n. 补偿

arm v. 武装

raise n. 涨薪

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

- [A] Personal search agents are indispensable to job-hunters. (无中生有)
- [B] Some sites keep E-mailing job seekers to trace their demands. (无中生有)
- [C] **Personal search agents are also helpful to those already employed.**
- [D] Some agents stop sending information to people once they are employed. (正反混淆)

作业：

2004 text 3/ text 4

记忆本次课所有标记重点词汇（绿色字体）

熟知每道题的解题思路

清楚每个选项的错误原因

明确每个选项的错误原因

明确**观点态度题**的解题方法

课后总结

一、做题技巧

判断推理题的题干标志词是“which”；
开头举例的目的是引出主题；
在阅读中，转折词所出现的句子大概率是命题句；
分号表示其所在句子的逻辑关系为并列关系，其内位置呼应的词是同义词；
做词汇题的技巧是先判断其词性，再判断其词义；
黄金法则：如果选项里有一对意义绝对相反的选项，那么两项中必选一项。

二、真题词汇

stumble across	偶遇	tempt	v. 引诱
search agent	搜索引擎	match	n. 匹配
interactive	adj. 互动的	traffic	n. 信息流量；通信(量)
feature	n. 特征		
key in	键入	worthwhile	adj. 有价值的
criteria	n. 标准	keep a close watch on	密切关注
intellectual	知识产权	compensation	n. 补偿
property		arm	v. 武装
notification	n. 通知	raise	n. 涨薪
opening	n. 空缺的岗位/职位		
strike (struck-struck)	v. 撞		
promising	adj. 有前景的，有发展前途的		
drawback	n. 缺陷，缺点		
criteria	n. 范围		
eliminate	v. 消除		
broaden	v. 拓宽		
counsel	n. & v. 咨询，建议		
implicit	adj. 内含的		
keep abreast of	紧盯着；了解……的最新情况		

阅读刷题2004年text2课堂笔记

视频定位
00:00~10:16

2004年text 2文章讲解

串联题干

46. What does the author intend to illustrate with **AAAA cars** and **Zodiac cars**? (大例证, 主旨题, 留到最后做)
47. What can we infer from the **first three paragraphs**? (判断推理题)
48. **The 4th paragraph** suggests that _____. (判断推理题)
49. What does the author mean by “**most people are literally having a ZZZ**” (Line 2, Paragraph 5) (语义题)
50. **Which of the following is true** according to the text? (判断推理题)

视频定位
10:17~16:06

Paragraph 1

Over the past century, all kinds of **unfairness** and **discrimination** have been **condemned** or made illegal. **But** one **insidious** form continues to thrive: **alphabetism**. This, for those as yet unaware of such a disadvantage, refers to discrimination against those whose surnames begin with a letter in **the lower half of** the alphabet.

视频定位
16:07~20:28

Paragraph 2

It has long been known that a taxi firm called **AAAA cars** has a big advantage over **Zodiac cars** when customers **thumb through** their phone **directories**. Less well known is the **号码簿** 不为人知的是 advantage that Adam Abbott has in life over Zoë Zysman. English names are fairly **evenly** spread between the halves of the alphabet. Yet a suspiciously large number of top people have surnames beginning with letters between A and K.

46. What does the author intend to illustrate with **AAAA cars** and **Zodiac cars**?
- [A] **A kind of overlooked inequality.**
[B] A type of **conspicuous bias**. (adj. 明显的) 正反混淆
[C] A type of personal prejudice. 无中生有
[D] A kind of brand discrimination. 无中生有

视频定位
20:29~37:17

Paragraph 3

Thus the American president and vice-president have surnames starting with B and C respectively; and 26 of George Bush' s **predecessors** (including his father) had surnames in the **first half of** the alphabet against just 16 in **the second half**. Even more striking, six of the seven heads of government of the G7 rich countries are alphabetically advantaged (Berlusconi, Blair, Bush, Chirac, Chrétien and Koizumi). The world' s three top central bankers (Greenspan, Duisenberg and Hayami) are all close to the top of the alphabet, even if one of them really uses Japanese characters. As are the world' s five richest men (Gates, Buffett, Allen, Ellison and Albrecht).

视频定位
37:18~47:32

47. What can we infer from the **first three paragraphs**? 找三段共性特征, 不要找细节
- [A] In both East and West, names are essential to success.
[B] The alphabet is to blame for the failure of Zoë Zysman. 无中生有
[C] Customers often pay a lot of attention to companies' names. 仅为局部信息
[D] Some form of discrimination is too subtle to recognize.
too...to... 太...以至于不能

Paragraph 4

Can this merely be **coincidence**? One theory, dreamt up in all the spare time enjoyed by the alphabetically disadvantaged, is that the rot sets in early. At the start of the first year in

Notes:

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:

unfairness n. 不平等

discrimination n. 歧视

condemn v. 谴责

insidious adj. 隐蔽的

the lower half of 后半部分

一般默认每一段第一句为该段主题句, 如果这一段第二句有转折词, 则

主题句后移, 移到该段第二句

Notes:

thumb through 大拇指划过 (滑屏)
evenly adv. 平均地

Notes:

predecessor n. 前任

surname n. 姓

the first half of 前半部分

the second half 后半部分 (此处second与第一段lower可同义互换)

Notes:
coincidence n. 巧合
rot n. 腐败
get stuck 卡住
qualification n. 资格, 资质

infant school, teachers seat pupils alphabetically from the front, to make it easier to remember their names. So short-sighted Zysman junior gets stuck in the back row, and is rarely asked the improving questions posed by those insensitive teachers. At the time the alphabetically disadvantaged may think they have had a lucky escape. Yet the result may be worse qualifications, because they get less individual attention, as well as less confidence in speaking publicly.

48. The 4th paragraph suggests that _____.

- [A] questions are often put to the more intelligent students 偷换概念
- [B] alphabetically disadvantaged students often escape from class 偷换概念
- [C] teachers should pay attention to all of their students**
- [D] students should be seated according to their eyesight 无中生有

视频定位

47:33~01:20:52

Paragraphs

The humiliation continues. At university graduation ceremonies, the ABCs proudly get their awards first; by the time they reach the Zysmans most people are literally having a ZZZ.

(高频词) 逐个的, 逐渐的

Shortlists for job interviews, election ballot papers, lists of conference speakers and
名单

attendees: all tend to be drawn up alphabetically, and their recipients lose interest as they plough through them.

Notes:
humiliation n. 羞耻
doze off 打瞌睡

49. What does the author mean by “most people are literally having a ZZZ” (Line 2, Paragraph 5)? 常识题

- [A] They are getting impatient.
- [B] They are noisily dozing off.** 打瞌睡
- [C] They are feeling humiliated. 主观感受×
- [D] They are busy with word puzzles.

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

- [A] People with surnames beginning with N to Z are often ill-treated. 偷换概念
- [B] VIPs in the Western world gain a great deal from alphabetism. 无中生有
- [C] The campaign to eliminate alphabetism still has a long way to go. 无中生有
- [D] Putting things alphabetically may lead to unintentional bias.**

找你may原则, 在正确的情况下, 一定是最佳选项

作业:

2004 text3

记忆本次课所有标记重点词汇 (绿色字体)

熟知每道题的解题思路

清楚每个选项的错误原因

明确观点态度题的解题方法

课后总结

一、做题技巧

一般默认每一段第一句为该段主题句, 如果这一段第二句有转折词, 则主题句后移, 移到该段第二句
大例证一般考察主旨, 留到最后做

二、真题词汇

unfairness	n. 不平等	surname	n. 姓
discrimination	n. 歧视	the first half of	前半部分
condemn	v. 谴责	the second half of	后半部分
insidious	adj. 隐蔽的	coincidence	n. 巧合

the lower half of thumb through evenly predecessor	后半部分 大拇指划过 (滑屏) adv. 平均地 n. 前任	get stuck qualification humiliation	卡住 n. 资格, 资质 n. 羞耻
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阅读刷题2004年text3课堂笔记

视频定位
00:00~10:01

2004年text 3文章讲解

串联题干

51. By "Ellen Spero isn't biting her nails just yet" (Line 1, Paragraph 1), the author means _____. 语义题 (逻辑关系&主旨)
52. How do the public feel about the current economic situation? 观点态度题
53. When mentioning "the \$4 million to \$10 million range" (Line 3, Paragraph 3), the author is talking about _____. 细节题/指代题
54. Why can many people see "silver linings" to the economic slowdown? 细节题
55. To which of the following is the author likely to agree? 判断推理题

根据关键字判断为经济话题文章

视频定位
10:02~28:01

Paragraph 1

When it comes to the slowing economy, Ellen Spero isn't biting her nails just yet.

开篇有人名，是开头举例文章，引出主题

But the 47-year-old manicurist isn't cutting, filing 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 middle-brow 中档的

Neiman Marcus. "I don't know if other clients are going to abandon me, too," she

干扰句，透露消极意味

says.

51. By "Ellen Spero isn't biting her nails just yet" (Line 1, Paragraph 1), the author means _____.
[A] Spero can hardly maintain her business (正反混淆)
[B] Spero is too much engaged in her work (无中生有)
[C] Spero has grown out of her bad habit (无中生有)
[D] Spero is not in a desperate situation (正反混淆) (黄金法则：A和D为一对相反选项)

束手无策

视频定位
28:02~33:20

Paragraph 2

Even before Alan Greenspan's admission that America's red-hot economy is cooling, 人名是例子的标志，此段为“例子段”

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 指“黑五”

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慢了

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.

52. How do the public feel about the current economic situation?
[A] Optimistic. 乐观主义的 (正面词；文章原词再现)
[B] Confused. 困惑的 (陪跑词；态度必须鲜明，不可模糊)

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:

polish v. 抛光

show up 露面

softening adj. 疲软的

indicator n. 指标；晴雨表

downscale v. 消费降级

instead of 而不是(句中)

Notes:

句子理解题解题思路

返回原文，找到该句，根据上下文的逻辑关系进行推断（即考虑该句所在段落中句与句的逻辑关系），或直接结合文章主旨题解题。

注意：

字面意义永远不选，只选背后含义

文中任何一句话都不是孤立存在，局部含义是由整体决定的

放到最后和主旨题一起做

Notes:

red-hot adj. 狂热的

working folk n. 工薪阶层

lag v. 减缓

temper v. 减缓

cautious adj. 小心的；谨慎的

panicked adj. 恐慌的

prospect n. 前景

modest adj. 温和的

belt-tightening n. 勒紧裤腰带的动作

[C] Carefree. 无忧无虑的 (正面词; 但态度过于绝对, 没有留余地)

[D] Panicked. 恐慌的 (负面词)

视频定位

33:21~55:46

Paragraph3

Consumers say they're not in despair because, despite the **dreadful** headlines, their own
与032文章结构一致
fortunes still feel pretty good. **Home prices** are holding steady in most regions. 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
湾区 (San Francisco)

broker. And most folks still feel pretty comfortable about their ability to find and keep a
job.

53. When mentioning "**the \$4 million to \$10 million range**" (Line 3, Paragraph 3), the
author is talking about _____.

- [A] gold market 黄金市场 (无中生有)
- [B] **real estate** 房地产
- [C] stock exchange 股票交易 (无中生有)
- [D] venture investment 风险投资 (无中生有)

Notes:

dreadful adj. 可怕的
home price 房价
downtown n. 市中心
uptown n. 市郊
gold rush 狂热
feed v. 养
bonus n. 红利
frenzied adj. 狂热的
overbidding n. 叫高价
instead of 不是(句首)

视频定位

55:47~70:46

Many folks see **silver linings** to this slowdown. 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
波动
now view as a necessary **ingredient** to a **sustained boom**. Diners might see an upside, too.
要素 维持的 繁荣 吃货

Getting a table at Manhattan's hot new Alain Ducasse restaurant used to be impossible.
Not anymore. For that, Greenspan & Co. may still be **worth toasting**.

值得举杯庆贺

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

- [A] **They would benefit in certain ways.** 在某些方面会获益。 (范围大者为最佳)
- [B] The stock market shows signs of recovery. 股票市场表现出恢复的迹象。 (无中生有)
- [C] Such a slowdown usually precedes a boom. 经济放缓通常预示着繁荣。 (时态错误)
- [D] The purchasing power would be enhanced. 购买力会提高。 (正确非最佳)

Notes:

silver lining 乌云背后的幸福线

视频定位

70:47~98:01

55. To which of the following is the author likely to agree?

- [A] A new boom, on the horizon. 新的繁荣即将到来。 (时态错误)
- [B] Tighten the belt, the single remedy. 系紧裤腰带, 唯一的补救方式。 (无中生有; 语气上过于绝对)
- [C] **Caution all right, panic not.** 可以小心, 不必惊慌。
- [D] The more ventures, the more chances. 风险越多, 机会越多。 (无中生有)

作业:

2004 text 4

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熟知每道题的解题思路

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放到最后和主旨题一起做

二、真题词汇

polish	v. 抛光	dreadful	adj. 可怕的
show up	露面	home price	房价
softening	adj. 疲软的	downtown	n. 市中心
indicator	n. 指标；晴雨表	uptown	n. 市郊
downscale	v. 消费降级	gold rush	狂热
red-hot	adj. 狂热的	feed	v. 养
working folk	n. 工薪阶层	bonus	n. 红利
lag	v. 减缓	frenzied	adj. 狂热的
temper	v. 减缓	overbidding	n. 叫高价
cautious	adj. 小心的；谨慎的	silver lining	乌云背后的幸福线
panicked	adj. 恐慌的	instead of	而不是(句中)
prospect	n. 前景		不是(句首)
modest	adj. 温和的		
belt-tightening	n. 手头紧		

阅读刷题2004年text4课堂笔记

视频定位
00:00~14:02

2004年text 4文章讲解

串联题干

56. What do American parents expect their children to acquire in school? 细节题
57. We can learn from the text that Americans have a history of _____. 细节题
58. The views of Ravitch and Emerson on schooling are _____. 细节题
(名词 + ing, 词性不变, 但词义会发生扩大) n. 学校教育
59. Emerson, according to the text, is probably _____. 细节题
60. What does the author think of intellect? 主旨题

大前提：为同物比较

黄金法则：（除了观点态度题不用，剩下所有题型都可以用）

- 选项里面出现一对意思相同选项，同时不选
- 选项里面出现一对意思相反选项，必选其一

视频定位
14:03~23:13

Paragraph 1

Americans today don't place a very high value on intellect. Our heroes are athletes,
n. 知识
entertainers, and entrepreneurs, not scholars. Even our schools are where we send our
children to get a practical education — not to pursue knowledge for the sake of
实用主义教育
knowledge. Symptoms of pervasive anti-intellectualism in our schools aren't difficult to
find.

Notes:

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

56. What do American parents expect their children to acquire in school?
[A] The habit of thinking independently. 无中生有
[B] Profound knowledge of the world. 无中生有
[C] Practical abilities for future career.
[D] The confidence in intellectual pursuits. 无中生有

原文：Even our schools are where we send our children to get a practical education

视频定位
23:14~35:22

Paragraph2

"Schools have always been in a society where practical is more important than
现在完成时：一个动作从过去开始发生，一直发生到现在或一个动作在过去发生完了，对
nowadays
现在造成的影响
intellectual," says education writer Diane Ravitch. "Schools could be a counterbalance."
Ravitch's latest book, *Left Back: A Century of Failed School Reforms*, traces the roots of
anti-intellectualism in our schools, concluding they are anything but a counterbalance to
the American distaste for intellectual pursuits.

Notes:

counterbalance n. 平衡

anything but 绝不是

57. We can learn from the text that Americans have a history of _____.
[A] undervaluing intellect 智力 (后天)
[B] favoring intellectualism 正反混淆
[C] supporting school reform 无中生有
[D] suppressing native intelligence 智商 (先天) 无中生有

Paragraph3

But they could and should be. Encouraging kids to reject the life of the mind leaves them
vulnerable to exploitation and control. Without the ability to think critically, to defend their
ideas and understand the ideas of others, they cannot fully participate in our democracy.
Continuing along this path, says writer Earl Shorris, "We will become a second-rate
country. We will have a less civil society."

Notes:

Paragraph3&4 因为不涉及做题，老师
基本跳过了

Paragraph4

"Intellect is resented as a form of power or privilege," writes historian and professor Richard Hofstadter in Anti-intellectualism in American Life, a Pulitzer-Prize winning book on the roots of anti-intellectualism in US politics, religion, and education. From the beginning of our history, says Hofstadter, our democratic and populist urges have driven us to reject anything that smells of elitism. Practicality, common sense, and native intelligence have been considered more noble qualities than anything you could learn from a book.

视频定位

35:23~41:53

Paragraph5

Ralph Waldo Emerson and other Transcendentalist philosophers thought **schooling** and **rigorous** book learning put unnatural **restraints** on children: "We are **shut up** in schools and college **recitation** rooms for 10 or 15 years and come out at last with a bellyful of words and do not know a thing." Mark Twain's Huckleberry Finn exemplified American anti-intellectualism. Its hero avoids being civilized — going to school and learning to read — so he can preserve his innate goodness.

Notes:

schooling n. 学校教育
rigorous adj. 严格的
restraint n. 限制
shut up 关闭
recitation n. 背诵

视频定位

41:54~47:02

58. The views of **Ravitch** and **Emerson** on schooling are _____.
[A] identical 正反混淆
[B] similar 正反混淆
[C] complementary (adj. 互补的) 无中生有
[D] opposite

59. **Emerson**, according to the text, is probably _____.
[A] a pioneer of education reform 无中生有
[B] an opponent of intellectualism
[C] a scholar in favor of intellect 正反混淆
[D] an advocate of regular schooling 无中生有

Notes:

reluctantly adv. 不情愿地
contemplative adj. 思考的

视频定位

47:03~52:55

Paragraph6

Intellect, according to Hofstadter, is different from native intelligence, a quality we reluctantly admire. Intellect is the critical, creative, and **contemplative** side of the mind. Intelligence seeks to grasp, manipulate, re-order, and adjust, **while** intellect examines, 智商的作用是掌握、操纵、重新组织和调整, 而智力是审视、 ponders, wonders, theorizes, criticizes, and imagines. 思考、怀疑、建立理论、批判和想象

视频定位

52:56~69:19

Paragraph7

School remains a place where intellect is mistrusted. Hofstadter says our country's educational system is in the **grips** of people who "joyfully and militantly **proclaim** their **hostility** to intellect and their eagerness to identify with children who show the least intellectual promise."

Notes:

in the grip of 受.....控制
proclaim v. 宣告, 声明
hostility n. 强烈的反对

60. What does the author **think of intellect**?
[A] It is second to intelligence. 无中生有
[B] It evolves from common sense. 无中生有
[C] It is to be pursued.
[D] It underlies power. 无中生有

00-04年阅读二刷要求

1. 定位词确认
2. 定位位置
3. 命题句翻译 (最好分析结构精准翻译)

5. 三个错误选项各自错误原因分析
6. 自己第一遍做题时的思路
7. 老师讲解时的思路
8. 对比6和7，找到差异，从而总结错题原因或归纳解题思路

课后总结

一、做题技巧

大前提：为同物比较

黄金法则：（除了观点态度题不用，剩下所有题型都可以用）

1. 选项里面出现一对意思相同选项，同时不选
2. 选项里面出现一对意思相反选项，必选其一

二、真题词汇

place a high value on	重视	rigorous	adj. 严格的
entrepreneur	n. 企业家	restraint	n. 限制
for the sake of	为了	shut up	关闭
pervasive	adj. 普遍的	recitation	n. 背诵
anti-intellectualism	n. 反智主义	reluctantly	adv. 不情愿地
counterbalance	n. 平衡	contemplative	adj. 思考的
anything but	绝不是	in the grip of	受.....控制
schooling	n. 学校教育	proclaim	v. 宣告，声明
		hostility	n. 强烈的反对