

# 阅读刷题2003年text1课堂笔记

视频定位  
02:20~07:00

2003年text 1文章讲解

## 串联题干

41. The emergence of the Net has \_\_\_\_\_. 细节题  
42. Donovan's story is mentioned in the text to \_\_\_\_\_. 例证题

A      B      C

开头举例型例证题（从首段首句开始举例）：例子的目的是为了引出全文的主题——主题要么在第一段结尾，要么在第二段开头。

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

复现关系法：在文章中找到跟提问的短语等表示相同内容的地方，其他地方表达什么意思，这个短语就是什么意思

44. It can be learned from paragraph 4 that \_\_\_\_\_. 判断推理题  
45. Straitford is most proud of its \_\_\_\_\_. 细节题

视频定位  
07:00~24:59

## Paragraph 1

Wild Bill Donovan would have loved the Internet. The American spymaster who built the Office of Strategic Services in the World War II and later laid the roots for the CIA was fascinated with information. Donovan believed in using whatever tools came to hand in the "great game" of espionage — spying as a "profession." These days the Net, which has already re-made such everyday pastimes as buying books and sending mail, is reshaping Donovan's vocation as well.

41. The emergence of the Net has \_\_\_\_\_.   
[A] received support from fans like Donovan 正反混淆  
[B] remolded the intelligence services remold与reshape形成同义改写  
[C] restored many common pastimes 偷换概念  
[D] revived spying as a profession 无中生有

42. Donovan's story is mentioned in the text to \_\_\_\_\_.   
[A] introduce the topic of online spying  
[B] show how he fought for the US 无中生有  
[C] give an episode of the information war 无中生有  
[D] honor his unique services to the CIA 无中生有

视频定位  
24:59~31:21

## Paragraph2

The latest revolution isn't simply a matter of gentlemen reading other gentlemen's e-mail. That kind of electronic spying has been going on for decades. In the past three or four years, the World Wide Web has given birth to a whole industry of point-and-click spying. The spooks call it "open source intelligence," and as the Net grows, it is becoming increasingly influential. In 1995 the CIA held a contest to see who could compile the most data about Burundi. The winner, by a large margin, was a tiny Virginia company called Open-Source Solutions, whose clear advantage was its mastery of the electronic world.

视频定位  
31:21~35:13

## Paragraph3

Among the firms making the biggest splash in the new world is Straitford, 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. Many of its predictions are available online at [www.Straitford.com](http://www.Straitford.com).

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:

42题对标第一段最后一句和第二段第一句。

Notes:

通过串联题干，发现题干中没有反复出现的词/词组，由此可知题干不能提示我们文章的中心，需要在正文中寻找答案。

Notes:

would have done 虚拟语气，表示与事实相反。可以理解为“本应该做而实际上没有做”

Notes:

spymaster n. 间谍组织的首脑；间谍头子

lay the roots for 为.....打下基础

be fascinated with 痴迷于.....

information n. 情报

Notes:

give birth to 产生，造成

spook n. 间谍，特工

intelligence n. 智力，情报

compile v. 汇编，编纂

by a large margin 在很大程度上

new world 新大陆

prediction n. 预言，预测

#### Paragraph4

Straiford president George Friedman says he sees the online world as a kind of **mutually reinforcing** tool for both information collection and **distribution**, a spymaster's dream. Last week his firm was busy **vacuuming up** data bits from the far comers of the world and predicting a crisis in Ukraine. "As soon as that report runs, we'll suddenly get 500 new internet **sign-ups** from Ukraine," says Friedman, a former political science professor. "And we'll hear back from some of them." Open-source spying does have its risks, of course, since it can be difficult to tell good information from bad. That's where Straiford **earns its keep**.

44. It can be learned from paragraph 4 that \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] Straiford's prediction about Ukraine has proved true 无中生有  
[B] Straiford guarantees the truthfulness of its information 语气绝对  
[C] Straiford's business is characterized by unpredictability 正反混淆  
[D] Straiford is able to provide fairly reliable information

找你may原则：语气委婉、留有余地的选项多为最佳选项  
may, might, be able to, possibly, be likely to, not necessarily, ...

#### Paragraph5

Friedman relies on a **lean** staff of 20 in Austin. Several of his staff members have military-intelligence backgrounds. He sees the firm's outsider status as the key to its success. Straiford's **briefs** don't sound like the usual Washington **back-and-forthing**, whereby agencies avoid dramatic declarations **on the chance** they might be wrong. Straiford, says Friedman, takes pride in its independent voice.

43. The phrase "making the biggest splash" (line 1, paragraph 3) most probably means \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] causing the biggest trouble 无中生有  
[B] exerting the greatest effort 无中生有  
[C] achieving the greatest success  
[D] enjoying the widest popularity 无中生有  
这种题型一般不会对错误选项做出评价，因为一般不存在很强的干扰项

45. Straiford is most proud of its \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] official status 正反混淆  
[B] nonconformist image  
[C] efficient staff 所答非所问  
[D] military background 偷换概念

#### 作业：

2003 text2

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

明确主旨大意题较难的解题方法

理解小例证题证明的观点

**prediction** n. 预言，预测

**available** adj. 可获得的

#### Notes:

**mutually** adv. 相互地；共同地

**reinforce** v. 加强，强化

**distribution** n. 分发

**vacuum up** 收集

**sign-up** n. 注册用户

**earn its keep** 维持生计

#### Notes:

**lean** adj. 精干的；效率高的

**brief** n. 指示，任务简介

**back-and-forthing** 来回回的

**whereby** adv. 凭此；借以；由于

**on the chance** 以免，以防

#### Notes:

43题的正确选项中的success是原词复现。

#### Notes:

45题C选项也可理解为无中生有，因为人员少≠效率高，虽然lean有效率高的意思，但有数字20在段落中对应，此处的lean只能表示数量少，而不能表示效率高。

#### 课后总结

##### 一、做题技巧

1. 开头举例型例证题（从首段首句开始举例）：例子的目的是为了引出全文的主题——主题要么在第一段结尾，要么在第二段开头
2. 复现关系法：在文章中找到跟提问的短语等表示相同内容的地方，其他地方表达什么意思，这个短语就是什么意思

2. 复现关系法：在文章中找到跟提问的短语等表示相同内容的地方，其他地方表达什么意思，这个短语就是什么意思
3. 找你may原则：语气委婉、留有余地的选项多为最佳选项  
may, might, be able to, possibly, be likely to, not necessarily, ...
4. 找你may原则和黄金法则适用于大多数题型（态度题除外），只是大概率用于判断推理题

## 二、真题词汇

spymaster	n. 间谍组织的首脑；间谍头子	lay the roots for be fascinated with	为.....打下基础 痴迷于.....
information	n. 情报	give birth to	产生，造成
spook	n. 间谍，特工	by a large margin	在很大程度上
intelligence	n. 智力，情报	new world	新大陆
compile	v. 汇编，编纂	vacuum up	收集
prediction	n. 预言，预测	earn its keep	维持生计
available	adj. 可获得的	back-and-forthing	来来回回的
mutually	adv. 相互地；共同地	on the chance	以免，以防
reinforce	v. 加强，强化		
distribution	n. 分发		
sign-up	n. 注册用户		
lean	adj. 精干的；效率高的		
brief	n. 指示，任务简介		
whereby	adv. 凭此；借以；由于		

# 阅读刷题2003年text2课堂笔记

视频定位  
01:50~08:39

2003年text 2文章讲解

串联题干

46. The author begins his article with Edmund Burke's words to \_\_\_\_\_. 例证题  
A B C

开头举例型例证题（从首段首句开始举例）：例子的目的是为了引出全文的主题

主题多在第一段结尾或在第二段开头

若都不在，则从第三段开始串线主题，主题即为开头举例型例证题答案。（本题为此类情况）

47. Misled people tend to think that using an animal in research is \_\_\_\_\_. 观点态度题

48. The example of the grandmotherly woman is used to show the public's \_\_\_\_\_. 细节题

49. The author believes that, in face of the challenge from animal rights advocates, scientists should \_\_\_\_\_. 细节题

50. From the text we learn that Stephen Cooper is \_\_\_\_\_. 细节题

视频定位  
08:39~22:11

Paragraph 1

To paraphrase 18th-century statesman Edmund Burke, "all that is needed for the triumph of a misguided cause is that good people do nothing." One such cause now seeks to end biomedical research because of the theory that animals have rights ruling out their use in research. Scientists need to respond forcefully to animal rights advocates, whose arguments are confusing the public and thereby threatening advances in health knowledge and care. [Leaders of the animal rights movement target biomedical research because it depends on public funding, and few people understand the process of health

it代词出现时，遵循向上指代和就近指代原则。

care research. Hearing allegations of cruelty to animals in research settings, many are perplexed that anyone would deliberately harm an animal. **负面** **many**指大众

animal rights和biomedical research是对立关系，作者支持后者。第三方是public.

视频定位  
22:11~41:08

Paragraph 2

For example, a grandmotherly woman staffing an animal rights booth at a recent street fair was distributing a brochure that encouraged readers not to use anything that comes from or is tested in animals — no meat, no fur, no medicines. Asked if she opposed immunizations, she wanted to know if vaccines come from animal research. When assured that they do, she replied, "Then I would have to say yes." Asked what will happen when epidemics return, she said, "Don't worry, scientists will find some way of using computers." Such well-meaning people just don't understand.

46. The author begins his article with Edmund Burke's words to \_\_\_\_\_.

[A] call on scientists to take some actions (从第三段开始串线主题得出答案)

[B] criticize the misguided cause of animal rights

[C] warn of the doom of biomedical research

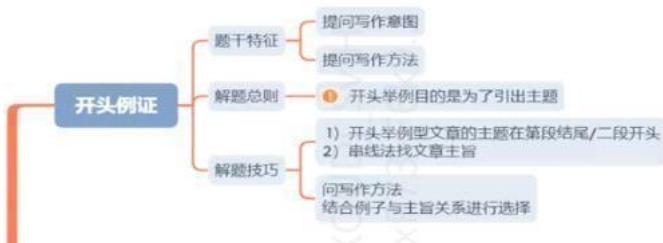
[D] show the triumph of the animal rights movement

开头举例型例证题（从首段首句开始举例）：例子的目的是为了引出全文的主题

主题多在第一段结尾或在第二段开头

若都不在，则从第三段开始串线主题，主题即为开头举例型例证题答案。（本题为此类情况）

补充：例证题思维导图



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:

如果46题题型判断失误的话可能导致做错。

Notes:

46题对标第一段最后一句和第二段第一句。

Notes:

statesman n.政治家

triumph n.胜利

cause n.事业

biomedical adj. 生物医学

rule out 宣布.....不可能

advocate n.倡导者

target v.以.....做目标

allegation n.论断，指控

perplexed adj. 困惑的

deliberately adv.故意地

Notes:

A终结/误导B，AB之间是对立关系。

Notes:

第一段最后一句仍然是例子本身，不能回答46题。

Notes:

booth n.摊位

fair n.集市

distribute v.分发

brochure n.小册子

oppose v.反对

immunization n.免疫

vaccine n.疫苗

epidemic n.流行病

well-meaning adj.善意的；好心的

Notes:

第二段一开头就是一个例子，例子本身不重要



48. The example of the grandmotherly woman is used to show the public's \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] discontent with animal research 无中生有 (无知≠不满)
- [B] ignorance about medical science**
- [C] indifference to epidemics 无中生有
- [D] anxiety about animal rights 无中生有

视频定位

41:08~48:01

#### Paragraph3

Scientists must communicate their message to the public in a compassionate, understandable way — in human terms, not in the language of molecular biology. We need to make clear the connection between animal research and a grandmother's hip replacement, a father's bypass operation, a baby's vaccinations, and even a pet's shots. To those who are unaware that animal research was needed to produce these **指以老奶奶为代表的大众** treatments, as well as new treatments and vaccines, animal research seems wasteful at best and cruel at worst. (呼应首段第一句话)

#### Notes:

compassionate adj.有同情心的  
hip n.髋  
bypass n.搭桥  
vaccination n.疫苗  
shot v.打针  
at best 充其量

49. The author believes that, in face of the challenge from animal rights advocates, scientists should \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] communicate more with the public** (原词再现)
- [B] employ hi-tech means in research 无中生有
- [C] feel no shame for their cause 无中生有
- [D] strive to develop new cures 无中生有

#### Paragraph4

Much can be done. Scientists could "adopt" middle school classes and present their own research. They should be quick to respond to letters to the editor, lest animal rights misinformation go unchallenged and acquire a deceptive appearance of truth. Research institutions could be opened to tours, to show that laboratory animals receive humane care. Finally, because the ultimate stakeholders are patients, the health research community should actively recruit to its cause not only well-known personalities such as Stephen Cooper, who has made courageous statements about the value of animal research, but all who receive medical treatment. If good people do nothing, there is a real possibility that an uninformed citizenry will extinguish the precious embers of medical progress.

#### Notes:

adopt v.意译为走近; 走入  
misinformation n.错误的信息  
acquire v.获得; 得到  
deceptive adj.欺骗性的  
humane adj.人道的, 仁慈的  
stakeholder n.利益相关者  
extinguish v.熄灭  
ember n.火种, 余火

50. From the text we learn that Stephen Cooper is \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] a well-known humanist 无中生有
- [B] a medical practitioner 无中生有
- [C] an enthusiast in animal rights
- [D] a supporter of animal research**

#### Notes:

如果文章中出现了观点句, 该观点没有写出明确发出者时, 都默认认为是作者的观点。

47. Misled people tend to think that using an animal in research is \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] cruel but natural
- [B] inhuman and unacceptable**
- [C] inevitable but vicious
- [D] pointless and wasteful

#### Notes:

黄金法则一定是两种观点完全相反才可以。

注意: 被误解者的态度没有发生变化。

### 作业:

2003 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

开头举例型例证题 (从首段首句开始举例) : 例子的目的是为了引出全文的主题——主题要么在第一段结尾, 要么在第二段开头; 若都不在, 则从第三段开始串线主题, 主题即为开头举例型例证题答案.

#### 二、真题词汇

statesman	n.政治家	compassionate	adj.有同情心的
triumph	n.胜利	hip	n.髋
cause	n.事业	bypass	n.搭桥
biomedical	adj.生物医学	vaccination	n.疫苗
rule out	宣布.....不可能	shot	v.打针
advocate	n.倡导者	at best	充其量
target	v.以.....做目标	adopt	v.意译为走近; 走入
allegation	n.论断, 指控	misinformation	n.错误的信息
perplexed	adj.困惑的	acquire	v.获得; 得到
deliberately	adv.故意地	deceptive	adj.欺骗性的
booth	n.摊位	humane	adj.人道的, 仁慈的
fair	n.集市	stakeholder	n.利益相关者
distribute	v.分发	extinguish	v.熄灭
brochure	n.小册子	ember	n.火种, 余火
oppose	v.反对		
immunization	n.免疫		
vaccine	n.疫苗		
epidemic	n.流行病		
well-meaning	adj.善意的; 好心的		

# 阅读刷题2003年text3课堂笔记

视频定位  
02:16~03:58

2001年text 4文章回顾

小测试：兼并/合并类话题词汇范围

merger  
acquisition  
combination  
consolidation  
concentration

视频定位  
04:00~09:00

2003年text 3文章讲解

串联题干

51. According to those who support mergers, railway monopoly is unlikely because \_\_\_\_\_. 因果逻辑 细节题

52. What is many captive shippers' attitude towards the consolidation in the rail industry? 观点态度题

53. It can be inferred from paragraph 3 that \_\_\_\_\_. 判断推理题

54. The word "arbiters" (Line 6, Paragraph 4) most probably refers to those \_\_\_\_\_. 词汇指代题（语义题）

55. According to the text, the cost increase in the rail industry is mainly caused by \_\_\_\_\_. 细节题

视频定位  
09:01~13:47

Paragraph 1

In recent years, railroads have been combining with each other, merging into supersystems, causing heightened concerns about monopoly. As recently as 1995, the top four railroads accounted for under 70 percent of the total ton-miles moved by rails. Next year, after a series of mergers is completed, just four railroads will control well over 90 percent of all the freight moved by major rail carriers.

视频定位  
13:47~24:40

Paragraph2

Supporters of the new supersystems argue that these mergers will allow for有利于 substantial cost reductions and better coordinated service. Any threat of monopoly, they argue, is removed by fierce competition from trucks. But many shippers complain that for 被动语态，垄断被移除，与题干不可能相对应

heavy bulk commodities traveling long distances, such as coal, chemicals, and grain, trucking is too costly and the railroads therefore have them by the throat.

51. According to those who support mergers, railway monopoly is unlikely because \_\_\_\_\_. [A] cost reduction is based on competition 正反混淆

[B] services call for cross-trade coordination 无中生有

[C] outside competitors will continue to exist 替代形式的谓语动词：同一句话中，当同一个动词出现两次，要么省略，要么用do替代

[D] shippers will have the railway by the throat 正反混淆

原文：Any threat of monopoly, they argue, is removed by fierce competition from trucks.

视频定位  
24:40~38:45

Paragraph3

The vast consolidation within the rail industry means that most shippers are served by only one rail company. Railroads typically charge such "captive" shippers 20 to 30 percent more than they do when another railroad is competing for the business. Shippers who feel 从句划分：如果一个句子里面包含了一个从句，那么这个从句开始于引导词，终结于谓语动词之前

Surface Transportation Board for rate relief, but the process is expensive, time consuming, and will work only in truly extreme cases.

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:

monopoly ≠ 兼并

Notes:

因果逻辑全部鉴定为细节题

态度题最后做

指代题：向上指代和就近指代原则

兼并合并笼统意思：大鱼吃小鱼，小鱼吃虾米

做题步骤：1.看题型；2.看题干中有无重复单词

captive adj. 被围困的

shipper n. 发货商

Notes:

combine with = merge v. 结合

heightened adj. 加强的

account for 跟数字表示占比

count for 占据

freight n. 货物

Notes:

注意：数字是例子的典型标志

Notes:

substantial adj. 实质性的

coordinated adj. 协作的

commodities n. 商品

have sb by the throat 控制某人的命运

Notes:

complain v. 抱怨，表达负向的观点态度

Notes:

consolidation n. 兼并、合并

charge v. 要价，收费（一词多义）

captive adj. 被困住的

overcharge v. 过度要价

appeal v. 呼吁，此处为上诉

relief n. 下调

fair play 公平竞争

53. It can be inferred from paragraph 3 that \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] shippers will be charged less without a rival railroad 正反混淆  
[B] there will soon be only one railroad company nationwide 无中生有  
[C] overcharged shippers are unlikely to appeal for rate relief (找你may原则)  
[D] a government board ensures fair play in railway business 正反混淆  
原文: but之后, the process is expensive, time consuming, and will work only in truly extreme cases.

#### Paragraph 4

Railroads justify rate discrimination against captive shippers on the grounds that in the long run it reduces everyone's cost. If railroads charged all customers the same average rate, they argue, shippers who have the option of switching to trucks or other forms of transportation would do so, leaving remaining customers to shoulder the cost of keeping up the line. It's a theory to which many economists subscribe, but in practice it often leaves railroads in the position of determining which companies will flourish and which will fail. "Do we really want railroads to be the arbiters of who wins and who loses in the marketplace?" asks Martin Bercovici, a Washington lawyer who frequently represents shippers.

54. The word "arbiters" (Line 6, Paragraph 4) most probably refers to those \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] who work as coordinators 无中生有  
[B] who function as judges  
[C] who supervise transactions 无中生有  
[D] who determine the price 偷换概念

#### Paragraph 5

Many captive shippers also worry they will soon be hit with a round of huge rate increases. 与52题attitude呼应 (complain)  
The railroad industry as a whole, despite its brightening fortunes, still does not earn enough to cover the cost of the capital it must invest to keep up with its surging traffic. Yet railroads continue to borrow billions to acquire one another, with Wall Street cheering them on. Consider the \$10.2 billion bid by Norfolk Southern and CSX to acquire Conrail this year. Conrail's net railway operating income in 1996 was just \$427 million, less than half of the carrying costs of the transaction. Who's going to pay for the rest of the bill? Many captive shippers fear that they will, as Norfolk Southern and CSX increase their grip on the market.

55. According to the text, the cost increase in the rail industry is mainly caused by \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] the continuing acquisition  
[B] the growing traffic 所答非所问  
[C] the cheering Wall Street ≠ cheering on  
[D] the shrinking market 无中生有  
原文: Yet railroads continue to borrow billions to acquire one another, with Wall Street cheering them on.

#### 观点态度题解题思路

52. What is many captive shippers' attitude towards the consolidation in the rail industry?  
[A] Indifferent.  
[B] Supportive.  
[C] Indignant. adj.愤慨的  
[D] Apprehensive. adj.忧虑的, 与Paragraph 5段首worry是同义改写

#### 态度题解题思路:

根据作者使用的词语的褒贬性, 或者例子的褒贬性来判断态度

视频定位

38:45~1:00:43

#### Notes:

justify v.为...辩护; 证明...合理  
discrimination n.歧视  
on the grounds that 依据是...  
in the long run 从长远来看  
switch to 转向  
shoulder v.肩负 (熟词新意)  
subscribe v.赞成  
function v.发挥...作用/功能

#### Notes:

against表示对立逻辑

视频定位

1:00:43~01:10:58

#### Notes:

acquire v.兼并, 合并  
考研阅读中, 单个单词和由这个单词所构成的词组之间, 一般不存在同义改写关系。 (2002 text1 第一题讲过: be in sympathy with 同意; 赞成 sympathy n.同情)  
本段中同理: cheering adj.高兴的; 欢呼的  
cheer on 鼓励  
考研阅读保底做题方法: 从主旨  
态度题中一定有“陪跑选项”

视频定位

01:58~01:35:56

注意：

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

选项词汇归纳

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

作业：

2003 text4

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

明确主旨大意题较难的解题方法

理解开头举例型例证题的解题思路

### 课后总结

#### 一、做题技巧

态度题解题思路：最后再做，根据作者使用的词语的褒贬性，或者例子的褒贬性来判断态度

#### 二、真题词汇

combine with	结合	subscribe	v.赞成
merger	v.结合	acquire	v.兼并，合并
heightened	adj.加强的	cheer on	鼓励
account for	跟数字表示占比		
freight	n.货物		
substantial	adj.实质性的		
coordinated	adj.协作的		
commodity	n.商品		
have sb by the throat	控制某人的命运		
consolidation	n.兼并,合并		
charge	v.要价, 收费		
captive	adj.被困住的		
overcharge	v.过度要价		
appeal	v.呼吁, 上诉		
relief	v.下调		
justify	v.为...辩护; 证明...合理		
discrimination	n.歧视		
on the grounds that	依据是...		
switch to	转向		
shoulder	v.肩负		

# 阅读刷题2003年text4课堂笔记

视频定位  
01:44~07:41

2003年text 4文章讲解

串联题干

56.What is implied in the first sentence? 句子理解题

句子理解题 (本质语义题) 的两个核心方法: 1. 逻辑关系法 2. 从主旨 (表面意思往往不选)

57.The author uses the example of cancer patients to show that \_\_\_\_\_. 例证题

58.The author's attitude toward Richard Lamm's remark is one of \_\_\_\_\_. 观点态度题

59.In contrast to the U.S., Japan and Sweden are funding their medical care \_\_\_\_\_. 细节题

60.The text intends to express the idea that \_\_\_\_\_. 全文主旨题

视频定位  
07:41~36:13

Paragraph 1

It is said that in England death is pressing, in Canada inevitable and in California optional.  
/(1)

固定表达: 据说 (引出例子) adj. 迫在眉睫的 引导转折逻辑的引导词

Small wonder. / (2) Americans' life expectancy has nearly doubled over the past century.

Failing hips can be replaced, clinical depression controlled, cataracts removed in a 30-minute surgical procedure. Such advances offer the aging population a quality of life that was unimaginable when I entered medicine 50 years ago. / (3) But not even a great health-care system can cure death — and our failure to confront that reality now threatens this greatness of ours. / (4)

56.What is implied in the first sentence?

[A] Americans are better prepared for death than other people. 正反混淆

[B] Americans enjoy a higher life quality than ever before. 所答非所问

[C] Americans are over-confident of their medical technology.

方法一: 段落中(1)(2)(3)逻辑关系: 先果后因

方法二: 从主旨, 分析第一段文章结构, 开头举例型文章, 第一段最后一句大概率是文章主题 (同时与下面60题, 文章主旨题相呼应)

[D] Americans take a vain pride in their long life expectancy. 无中生有

60.The text intends to express the idea that \_\_\_\_\_.

[A] medicine will further prolong people's lives

[B] life beyond a certain limit is not worth living

[C] death should be accepted as a fact of life 反话正说

[D] excessive demands increase the cost of health care

视频定位  
36:13~45:46

Paragraph2

Death is normal; we are genetically programmed to disintegrate and perish, even under ideal conditions. We all understand that at some level, yet as medical consumers we treat death as a problem to be solved. Shielded by third-party payers from the cost of our care, we demand everything that can possibly be done for us, even if it's useless. The most obvious example is late-stage cancer care. Physicians — frustrated by their inability to cure the disease and fearing loss of hope in the patient — too often offer aggressive treatment far beyond what is scientifically justified.

57.The author uses the example of cancer patients to show that \_\_\_\_\_.

[A] medical resources are often wasted

小例证题的答案往往为, 它所在段的第一句, 或例子的前一句

例证题中的一种强干扰特征: 就事论事选项

[B] doctors are helpless against fatal diseases 就事论事

[C] some treatments are too aggressive 就事论事

[D] medical costs are becoming unaffordable 无中生有

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:

small wonder=no wonder 难怪

life expectancy 寿命

hip n. 跨骨

clinical depression 临床抑郁症

cataract(s) n. 白内障; 大瀑布

surgical adj. 手术的

考研文章例子特征词: 除example, case等之外, 还有人名, 人所讲的话, 数字类

Notes:

除文章中出现的明显比较情况之外, 对于含有比较级和最高级的选项要慎重选择。

Notes:

句子理解题表面意思不要选, 要选背后意思。

Notes:

从文章第一段可以看出是典型的开头举例型文章。

Notes:

be programmed to do sth 注定做某事

disintegrate v. 分解

perish v. 消亡

shield v. 防御, 保护

third-party adj. 第三方的

所有例子题不能选例子本身选项

视频定位  
45:46~51:12

### Paragraph3

In 1950, the U.S. spent \$12.7 billion on health care. In 2002, the cost will be \$1,540 billion. Anyone can see this trend is unsustainable. Yet few seem willing to try to reverse it. Some scholars conclude that a government with finite resources should simply stop paying for medical care that sustains life beyond a certain age — say 83 or so. Former Colorado governor Richard Lamm has been quoted as saying that **the old and infirm** “have a duty to die and **get out of the way**” so that younger, healthier people can realize their potential.

视频定位  
51:12~54:35

### Paragraph4

I would not go that far. Energetic people now routinely work through their 60s and beyond, and remain dazzlingly **productive**. At 78, Viacom chairman Sumner Redstone jokingly claims to be 53. Supreme Court Justice Sandra Day O’ Connor is in her 70s, and former surgeon general C. Everett Koop chairs an Internet **start-up** in his 80s. These leaders are living proof that prevention works and that we can manage the health problems that come naturally with age. As a mere 68-year-old, I wish to age as productively as they have.

视频定位  
54:35~1:08:02

### Paragraphs

**Yet** there are limits to what a society can spend in this pursuit. As a physician, I know the most costly and dramatic measures may be ineffective and painful. I also know that people in **Japan** and **Sweden**, countries that spend far less on medical care, have achieved longer, healthier lives than we have. As a nation, we may be **overfunding** the **quest** for unlikely cures while **underfunding** research on humbler **therapies** that could improve people’s lives.

### Notes:

英语中的小结构：the+形容词 表示一类人，所以文中  
the old 老年人  
the infirm 虚弱的人  
get out of the way 让出位置来  
potential n. 潜能

### Notes:

productive adj. 有生产力的  
start-up n. 创业企业

### Notes:

overfund v. 过度投资  
quest n. 追求，探索  
underfund v. 花钱不足  
therapy n. 治疗方法  
态度选择中尽量选择态度委婉，留有余地类选项

58.The author’s **attitude** toward **Richard Lamm’s remark** is one of \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] strong disapproval -  
[B] **reserved consent** +  
[C] slight contempt -  
[D] enthusiastic support +

态度题特点：文章当中态度发生转折，首选中立客观选项；若无中立客观选项，就选最后一次转折后态度

59.In contrast to the U.S., Japan and Sweden are funding their medical care \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] more **flexibly** adj. 灵活的，既可作正面词，也可作负面词语  
[B] more extravagantly  
[C] more cautiously  
[D] **more reasonably**

### 作业：

2004 text1

此外

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**主旨大意题较难**的解题方法

理解**开头举例型例证题**的解题思路

### 课后总结

#### 一、做题技巧

**主旨大意题较难**的解题方法：1. 句子间的逻辑关系法 2. 从主旨

**开头举例型例证题**的文章主题，要么在第一段结尾，要么在第二段开头

观点态度题选择态度委婉的，留有余地的（注：作者态度在文章中可能有转折，首选中立客观选项；若

开头举例型例证题的文章主题，要么在第一段结尾，要么在第二段开头

观点态度题选择态度委婉的，留有余地的（注：作者态度在文章中可能有转折，首选中立客观选项；若无中立客观选项，就选最后一次转折后态度）

主旨题和观点态度题留到最后做

特别的正确选项特征：取反型选项（例如：文章从反面来讲，选项从正面来讲）

## 二、真题词汇

small wonder=no wonder	难怪	productive	adj. 有生产力的
life expectancy	寿命	start-up	n. 创业企业
hip	n. 胯骨	overfund	v. 过度投资
clinical depression	临床抑郁症	quest	n. 追求，探索
cataract(s)	n. 白内障；大瀑布	underfund	v. 花钱不足
surgical	adj. 手术的	therapy	n. 治疗方法
be programmed to do sth	注定做某事		
disintegrate	v. 分解		
perish	v. 消亡		
shield	v. 防御，保护		
third-party	adj. 第三方的		
the old	n. 老年人		
the infirm	n. 虚弱的人		
get out of the way	让出位置来		
potential	n. 潜能		