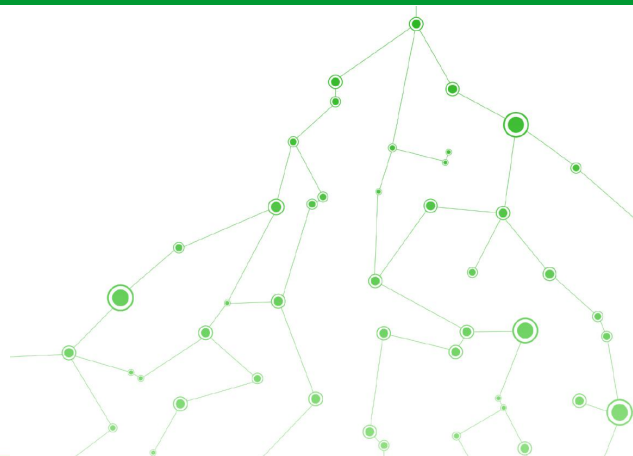




阅读理解



讲师：Lucy





(正反向) 定位定点法 基本句型拆解法

- ⇒ 看问题 → ‘关键词’ → 短文定位
- ⇒ 看定位段/句 → 匹配 ‘关键信息’ → 定点作答
- ⇒ 基本句型拆解法 → 保驾护航

不需要看全文, 快速锁定和答题
提高正确率、缩小学习范围、弥补单词不足、减少答题时间

① ‘定位定点法’

2B铅笔 → 快速划 → 圈点附近
 ↓
 定点圈 求同寻异

关键词

【长的一样或者神似的词】

Passage 1
Some psychologists (心理学家) maintain that mental acts such as thinking are not performed in the brain alone, but that one's muscles also participate. It may be said that we think with our muscles in somewhat the same way that we listen to music with our bodies.

文章

muscles also participate

- C. a process that involves the muscles as well as the brain
D. a process that involves the muscles as well as the brain
12. The process of thinking and that of listening to music are similar in that _____.
- A. both are mental acts
B. muscles participate in both processes
C. both processes are performed by the entire body
D. we derive pleasure from both

问题

muscles participate

② ‘排除法’ = 反向的 ‘定位定点法’

2B铅笔 → 快速划
定点圈 → 圈点附近
求同寻异

关键词

【长的一样或者神似的词】

2. In what ways do children suffer from television?

C

- A. They become the victims of social violence. **social violence** 社会暴力
victims n. 受害者
- B. They spend hours watching television instead of doing school work. **spend** v. 耗费
programs n. 项目
- C. The programs make the children lose interest in the world. **lose** v. 失去
interest n. 兴趣
- D. The programs make the children spend too much of their parents' money. **money** n. 钱

文中并未提及victim、school work、money，所以都可以pass，答案选C。
再反向倒推验证：lose interest 与文中passive（被动的）吻合，所以答案确实是C。

排除法

当选项本身较难定位定点
我们可以反向去定位定点其他选项
即：排除法

学习目的

阅读理解
4篇

题目数量

• 20题

题目分值

• 40分

目标分值

• 30分

考试用时

• 35-40分钟

学习步骤

学习
从模仿开始

1、尝试自主做题

2、针对性听课：答疑解惑 → 考过

3、模仿：圈和画

真题训练

01 答题技巧

02 全文解析

真题训练

01 答题技巧

02 全文解析

PASSAGE 1

The fourth-graders at Chicago's McCormick Elementary School don't know Chinese is supposed to be hard to learn. For most, who speak Spanish at home, it's becoming their third language. They've been hearing and using Chinese words since nursery, and it's natural to give a "ni hao" when strangers enter the classroom. "It's really fun!" says Miranda Lucas, taking a break from a lesson that includes a Chinese interview with Jackie Chan. "I'm teaching my mom to speak Chinese."

The classroom scene at McCormick is unusual, but it may soon be a common phenomenon in American schools, where Chinese is rapidly becoming the hot new language. Government officials have long wanted more focus on useful languages like Chinese, and pressure from them---as well as from business leaders, politicians, and parents---has produced a quick growth in the number of programs.

Chicago city officials make their best effort to include Chinese in their public schools. Their program has growth to include 3,000 students in 20 schools, with more schools on a waiting list. Programs have also spread to places like Los Angeles, New York City, and North Carolina. Supporters see knowledge of the Chinese language and culture as an advantage in a global economy where China is growing in importance. "This is an interesting way to begin to engage with the world's next superpower," says Michael Levine, director of education at the Asia Society, which arrangements in terms of how children today are going to think about their careers. The question is when, not whether, the schools are going to adjust."

The number of students learning Chinese is tiny compared with how many study Spanish or French. But one report shows that before-college enrollment (报名人数) nearly quadrupled between 1992 and 2002, from 6,000 to 24,000. Despite the demand, though, developing programs isn't easy. And the No. One difficulty, everyone agrees, is having enough teachers. "Finding teacher is the challenge," says Scott McGinnis, an academic adviser for a language institute and a Chinese teacher for 15 years at the college level. "Materials are easy in comparison. Or getting schools funded."

1. The best title for this passage might be _____.

- A. Next Hot Language to Study: Chinese
- B. Next Hot language to Study: Spanish
- C. Next Hot Language to Study: French
- D. Chicago Is the Place to Learn Chinese

这篇文章最好的标题可能是（什么）

title n. 标题

passage n. 文章

[总结标题] 类题目：优先看首段

1. The best title for this passage might be A.

- A. Next Hot Language to Study: Chinese
- B. Next Hot language to Study: Spanish
- C. Next Hot Language to Study: French
- D. Chicago Is the Place to Learn Chinese

首段尾句可知学汉语的人越来越多，且全篇都是围绕Chinese一词展开

The fourth-graders at Chicago's McCormick Elementary School don't know Chinese is supposed to be hard to learn.
For most, who speak Spanish at home, it's becoming their third language. They've been hearing and using Chinese
words since nursery, and it's natural to give a "ni hao" when strangers enter the classroom. "It's really fun!" says
Miranda Lucas, taking a break from a lesson that includes a Chinese interview with Jackie Chan. "I'm teaching my
mom to speak Chinese."

[总结标题] 类题目: 优先看首段

2.The most difficult thing to do is finding_____.

- A. enough textbooks for the Chinese programs.
- B. enough money for the Chinese programs
- C. enough teachers for the Chinese programs
- D. enough students for the Chinese programs

difficult adj. 困难的

finding v. 发现
find 的现在分词

最困难的事情是找到（什么）

最困难的事情是找到（什么）

2. The most difficult thing to do is finding **C**.

A. enough textbooks for the Chinese programs.

B. enough money for the Chinese programs

C. enough teachers for the Chinese programs

D. enough students for the Chinese programs

定位

关键词（信息）

定点

匹配信息

段落④第三句话出现了 **No. One difficulty**

And the **No. One difficulty**, everyone agrees, is having enough teachers.

No. One 在英语中，“No.”经常被用来取代“number”
No. One = number one：第一

difficulty n. 困难

定位定点法

3. We learn from the passage that _____.

- A. Scott McGinnis has been a Chinese teacher for 15 years
- B. Jackie Chan is a Chinese teacher at McCormick Elementary School
- C. Chicago officials are required to learn Chinese
- D. Scott McGinnis is good at giving his opinions on everything

learn v. 学习

我们从这篇文章中学到（什么）

我们从这篇文章中学到（什么）

A. Scott McGinnis has been a Chinese teacher for 15 years

A

B. Jackie Chan is a Chinese teacher at McCormick Elementary School

不符

C. Chicago officials are required to learn Chinese

不符

D. Scott McGinnis is good at giving his opinions on everything

未提及

选项B-段落①倒数第二句话出现了 Jackie Chan

“It’s really fun!” says Miranda Lucas, taking a break from a lesson that includes a Chinese interview with Jackie Chan.

选项C-段落③第一句话出现了 Chicago

Chicago city officials make their best effort to include Chinese in their public schools.

选项D-段落④倒数第二句话出现了 Scott McGinnis

“Finding teacher is the challenge,” says Scott McGinnis, an academic adviser for a language institute and

a Chinese teacher for 15 years at the college level.

排除法

4. According to the passage, all the following statements are true EXCEPT _____.

- A. the number of students learning Chinese is small
- B. Chinese programs have found their way in several major cities in the U.S.
- C. government officials don't like the pressure from business leaders and parents to start Chinese programs.
- D. China is becoming more and more influential in the world

following adj. 下面的
statement n. 陈述

根据这篇文章，以下所有的陈述都是正确的，除了（什么）

except prep. 除.....之外

根据这篇文章，以下所有的陈述都是正确的，除了（什么）

A. the number of students learning Chinese is small

C

陈述正确

B. Chinese programs have found their way in several major cities in the U.S.

陈述正确

C. government officials don't like the pressure from business leaders and parents to start Chinese programs.

陈述错误

D. China is becoming more and more influential in the world

选项A-段落④第一句话

The number of students learning Chinese is tiny compared with how many study Spanish or French.

选项small原文tiny

选项B-段落③第三句话

Programs have also spread to places like Los Angeles, New York City, and North Carolina.

选项major cities in the U.S 原文
Los Angeles, New York City等等

选项C-段落②最后一句话

Government officials have long wanted more focus on useful languages like Chinese, and pressure from them---as well as from business leaders, politicians, and parents---has produced a quick growth in the number of programs.

选项don't like the pressure from
原文have long wanted more
focus on及pressure from them

排除法

5. The word “quadrupled” in the last paragraph is close in meaning to “multiplied by _____”.

A. three times

B. four times

C. five times

D. six times

最后一段中的“quadrupled”一词与“乘以”（多少）的意思相近

word n. 单词

multiplied v. 倍增

multiply 的过去分

paragraph n. 段落

词和过去式

最后一段中的“quadrupled”一词与“乘以”（多少）的意思相近

5. The word “quadrupled” in the last paragraph is close in meaning to “multiplied by B”.

A. three times

B. four times

C. five times

D. six times

段落④倒数第二句话出现了quadrupled

But one report shows that before-college enrollment (报名人数) nearly quadrupled between 1992 and 2002, from 6,000 to 24,000.

定位

关键词（信息）

定点

匹配信息

问题问倍增的数量，对应文章中倍增数量即 $24,000 \div 6000 = 4$ 倍

定位定点法

真题训练

■ 答题技巧

02 全文解析

- 第一段

- 第二段

- 第三段

- 第四段

- 第五段

n. 四年级学生

The fourth-graders at Chicago's McCormick Elementary School don't know Chinese
is supposed to be hard to learn.

elementary school n. 小学

suppose v. 认为

suppose to... 应该是

hard adj. 艰难的

learn v. 学习

四年级的学生在芝加哥麦考密克小学

不知道中文应该很难学

For most, who speak Spanish at home, it's becoming their third language.

speak v. 说

Spanish n. 西班牙语

becoming v. 变成
become 的现在分词

language n. 语言

在家说西班牙语

这成为他们的第三语言

They've been hearing and using Chinese words since nursery, and it's natural to give
a "ni hao" when strangers enter the classroom.

using v. 使用
use 的现在分词

strangers n. 陌生人
strander 的复数

words n. 单词
word 的第三人称单数和复数

enter v. 进入

natural adj. 自然的

classroom n. 教室

他们开始听

用汉语单词

他们自然会说“你好”

陌生人进教室

基本句型保驾护航

“It's really fun!” says Miranda Lucas, taking a break from a lesson that includes
a Chinese interview with Jackie Chan.

fun adj. 有趣的

interview n. 采访

break n. 休息

take a break 休息一下

lesson n. 课程

includes v. 包括

include 的第三人称单数和复数

“真的很好玩！”

米兰达·卢卡斯说

他正在从一堂课程中休息

包括成龙中文访谈在内的

基本句型保驾护航

"I'm teaching my mom to speak Chinese."

teaching v. 教学
teach 的现在分词

“我在教妈妈
说中文。”



段落小结

第一段主题： 汉语在芝加哥逐渐普及

The fourth-graders at Chicago's McCormick Elementary School don't know Chinese is supposed to be hard to learn. For most, who speak Spanish at home, it's becoming their third language. They've been hearing and using Chinese words since nursery, and it's natural to give a "ni hao" when strangers enter the classroom. "It's really fun!" says Miranda Lucas, taking a break from a lesson that includes a Chinese interview with Jackie Chan. "I'm teaching my mom to speak Chinese."

芝加哥麦考密克小学四年级的学生不知道中文应该很难学。对大多数在家说西班牙语的人来说，西班牙语正成为他们的第三语言。从幼儿园起，他们就开始听和用汉语单词，陌生人进教室时，他们自然会说“你好”。“真的很好玩！”米兰达·卢卡斯说，他正在从一堂包括成龙中文访谈在内的课程中休息。“我在教妈妈说中文。”

第一段

第二段

第三段

第四段

第五段

The classroom scene at McCormick is unusual, but it may soon be a common phenomenon in American schools, where Chinese is rapidly becoming the hot new language.

scene n. 场景

language n. 语言

unusual adj. 不寻常的

麦考密克的课堂场景非同寻常

common adj. 常见的

但这可能很快就会成为普遍现象在美国学校

phenomenon n. 现象

汉语正迅速成为热门的新语言

rapidly adv. 迅速的

基本句型保驾护航

Government officials have long wanted more focus {on useful languages like Chinese,
and pressure from them---as well as from business leaders, politicians, and parents---
has produced a quick growth {in the number of programs.}

government .政府

officials n.官员
official的复数

useful adj.有用的

pressure n.压力

leaders n.领导
leader的复数

parents n.父母亲
parent的复数

produced v.生产
produce的过去分词
和过去式

programs n.程序
program的第三人称单数和复数

政府官员长期以来一直希望更多地关注
(像汉语这样的有用语言)

压力来自他们

(和来自商界领袖、政界人士和家長一样)
使迅速增长 (项目数量)

基本句型保驾护航



段落小结

第二段主题：

在美国，汉语正迅速成为热门新语言。

The classroom scene at McCormick is unusual, but it may soon be a common phenomenon in American schools, where Chinese is rapidly becoming the hot new language. Government officials have long wanted more focus on useful languages like Chinese, and pressure from them---as well as from business leaders, politicians, and parents---has produced a quick growth in the number of programs.

麦考密克的课堂场景非同寻常，但这可能很快就会成为美国学校的普遍现象，在美国，汉语正迅速成为热门的新语言。长期以来，政府官员一直希望更多地关注像汉语这样的有用语言，他们以及商界领袖、政界人士和家长的压力使项目数量迅速增长。

第一段

第二段

第三段

第四段

第五段

Chicago city officials make their best effort to include Chinese [in their public schools]

Their program has growth to include 3,000 students [in 20 schools] with more schools

on a waiting list.

effort n. 努力

芝加哥市政府

尽他们最大努力

include v. 包括

让汉语进入他们的公立学校

他们的计划已经扩大

list n. 列表

包括20所学校的3000名学生

(还有更多的学校在等待名单上)

基本句型保驾护航

Programs have also spread to places like Los Angeles, New York City, and North Carolina.

n. 洛杉矶 n. 纽约市

spread v. 传播

places n. 地点

该项目也已扩展到洛杉矶、纽约市和北卡罗来纳州等地

Supporters see knowledge of the Chinese language and culture as an advantage in a
global economy where China is growing in importance.

supporters n. 支持者
support 的复数

global adj. 全球的

knowledge n. 知识

economy n. 经济

importance n. 重要性

culture n. 文化

支持者发现

中国语言和文化知识

advantage v. 有利于

作为全球经济的优势

中国增长重要性

基本句型保驾护航

"This is an interesting way to begin to engage with the world's next superpower," says

Michael Levine, ^{n. 亚洲协会} director of education at the Asia Society, which has started
five new public high schools that offer Chinese.

interesting adj. 有趣的

high school 高中 offer v. 提供

way n. 方式

“这是一种有趣的方式

engage v. 与...建立密切关系

开始接触世界下一个超级大国”

迈克尔·莱文说

public adj. 公众的

已经开办了五所新的公立高中

提供中文课程的

基本句型保驾护航

n. 全球化

in terms 从...角度看

"Globalization has already changed the arrangements in terms of how children today

are going to think about their careers. The question is when, not whether, the schools

are going to adjust."

arrangements n. 安排

adjust n. 调整

terms n. 协议

careers n. 职业

whether conj. 是否

全球化已经改变了

如何从安排的角度看

孩子们今天考虑他们的职业

问题是何时

而不是

学校将去调整

基本句型保驾护航



段落小结

第三段主题：

芝加哥政府尽最大努力让中文进入他们的公立学校

Chicago city officials make their best effort to include Chinese in their public schools. Their program has growth to include 3,000 students in 20 schools, with more schools on a waiting list. Programs have also spread to places like Los Angeles, New York City, and North Carolina. Supporters see knowledge of the Chinese language and culture as an advantage in a global economy where China is growing in importance. “This is an interesting way to begin to engage with the world’s next superpower,” says Michael Levine, director of education at the Asia Society, which arrangements in terms of how children today are going to think about their careers. The question is when, not whether, the schools are going to adjust.”

芝加哥市政府尽最大努力让中文进入他们的公立学校。他们的计划已经扩大到包括20所学校的3000名学生，还有更多的学校在等待名单上。该项目也已扩展到洛杉矶、纽约市和北卡罗来纳州等地。支持者认为，在中国日益重要的全球经济中，了解中国语言和文化知识是一种优势。“这是一种开始与世界下一个超级大国接触的有趣方式，”亚洲协会教育部主任迈克尔·莱文说，“该协会就当今儿童如何看待自己的职业做出了安排。问题是学校何时调整，而不是是否调整。”

- 第一段
- 第二段
- 第三段
- 第四段
- 第五段

The number of students learning Chinese is tiny compared with how many study

n. 西班牙语 n. 法语

Spanish or French.

number n. 数量
student n. 学生

compared adj. 相比

tiny adj. 微小的

学生的数量学习中文的

是很小的

相比较于学习西班牙语或法语的

But one report shows that before-college enrollment (报名人数) nearly quadrupled between 1992 and 2002, from 6,000 to 24,000. Despite the demand, though, developing programs isn't easy.

report n. 报告

college n. 大学

quadruple v. 变为四倍

develop v. 开发
program n. 程序
easy adj. 简单的

一份报告显示

大学之前的报名人数翻了四倍

(从1992年到2002年, 从6000人增加到24000人)

开发程序并不容易

基本句型保驾护航

And the No. One difficulty, everyone agrees is having enough teachers.

No. One 第一
difficulty n. 困难

everyone pron. 每个人, 人人
agree v. 同意

enough adj. 充足的

teacher n. 老师

第一大困难

人人赞同

是要有充足的老师

“Finding teacher is the challenge,” says Scott McGinnis, an academic adviser for a

language institute and a Chinese teacher for 15 years at the college level.

language n. 语言

institute n. 机构

finding v. 找到

find 的现在分词

challenge n. 挑战

“找到老师

是一项挑战”

斯科特·麦金尼斯说

(他是一家语言学院的学术顾问

同时也是一名在大学里教了15年中文的教师)

college n. 学院

level n. 级别

“Materials are easy in comparison. Or getting schools funded”

in comparison 相比之下；与……比较

material n. 材料

funded v. 为... 提供资金

“材料比较容易

(相比之下)

或让学校得到资助。”



段落小结

第四段主题： 学汉语的人数暴增，很难找到中文老师

The number of students learning Chinese is tiny compared with how many study Spanish or French. But one report shows that before-college enrollment (报名人数) nearly quadrupled between 1992 and 2002, from 6,000 to 24,000. Despite the demand, though, developing programs isn't easy. And the No. One difficulty, everyone agrees, is having enough teachers. "Finding teacher is the challenge," says Scott McGinnis, an academic adviser for a language institute and a Chinese teacher for 15 years at the college level. "Materials are easy in comparison. Or getting schools funded."

与学西班牙语或法语的学生相比，学汉语的学生人数很少。但有一份报告显示，在大学入学之前，1992年至2002年间，从6000人增加到24000人，几乎翻了四番。尽管有需求，但是开发程序并不容易。人人赞同，最大的困难是有足够的教师。“找老师是一项挑战，”斯科特·麦金尼斯说，他是一家语言学院的学术顾问，同时也是一名在大学里教了15年中文的教师。“材料比较容易。或者让学校得到资助。”



全文解析

芝加哥麦考密克小学四年级的学生不知道中文应该很难学。对大多数在家说西班牙语的人来说，西班牙语正成为他们的第三语言。从幼儿园起，他们就开始听和用汉语单词，陌生人进教室时，他们自然会说“你好”。“真的很好玩！”米兰达·卢卡斯说，他正在从一堂包括成龙中文访谈在内的课程中休息。“我在教妈妈说中文。”

麦考密克的课堂场景非同寻常，但这可能很快就会成为美国学校的普遍现象，在美国，汉语正迅速成为热门的新语言。长期以来，政府官员一直希望更多地关注像汉语这样的有用语言，他们以及商界领袖、政界人士和家长的压力使项目数量迅速增长。

芝加哥市政府尽最大努力让中文进入他们的公立学校。他们的计划已经扩大到包括20所学校的3000名学生，还有更多的学校在等待名单上。该项目也已扩展到洛杉矶、纽约市和北卡罗来纳州等地。支持者认为，在中国日益重要的全球经济中，了解中国语言和文化是一种优势。“这是一种开始与下一个世界超级大国接触的有趣方式，”亚洲协会教育部主任迈克尔·莱文说，“该协会就当今儿童如何看待自己的职业做出了安排。问题是学校何时调整，而不是是否调整。”

与学西班牙语或法语的学生相比，学汉语的学生人数很少。但有一份报告显示，在大学入学之前，1992年至2002年间，从6000人增加到24000人，几乎翻了四番。尽管有需求，但是开发程序并不容易。每个人都同意，最大的困难是有足够的教师。“找老师是一项挑战，”斯科特·麦金尼斯说，他是一家语言学院的学术顾问，同时也是一名在大学里教了15年中文的教师。“材料比较容易。或者让学校得到资助。”

通读全文

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PASSAGE 1

The fourth-graders at Chicago's McCormick Elementary School don't know Chinese is supposed to be hard to learn. For most, who speak Spanish at home, it's becoming their third language. They've been hearing and using Chinese words since nursery, and it's natural to give a "ni hao" when strangers enter the classroom. "It's really fun!" says Miranda Lucas, taking a break from a lesson that includes a Chinese interview with Jackie Chan. "I'm teaching my mom to speak Chinese."

The classroom scene at McCormick is unusual, but it may soon be a common phenomenon in American schools, where Chinese is rapidly becoming the hot new language. Government officials have long wanted more focus on useful languages like Chinese, and pressure from them---as well as from business leaders, politicians, and parents---has produced a quick growth in the number of programs.

Chicago city officials make their best effort to include Chinese in their public schools. Their program has growth to include 3,000 students in 20 schools, with more schools on a waiting list. Programs have also spread to places like Los Angeles, New York City, and North Carolina. Supporters see knowledge of the Chinese language and culture as an advantage in a global economy where China is growing in importance. "This is an interesting way to begin to engage with the world's next superpower," says Michael Levine, director of education at the Asia Society, which arrangements in terms of how children today are going to think about their careers. The question is when, not whether, the schools are going to adjust."

The number of students learning Chinese is tiny compared with how many study Spanish or French. But one report shows that before-college enrollment (报名人数) nearly quadrupled between 1992 and 2002, from 6,000 to 24,000. Despite the demand, though, developing programs isn't easy. And the No. One difficulty, everyone agrees, is having enough teachers. "Finding teacher is the challenge," says Scott McGinnis, an academic adviser for a language institute and a Chinese teacher for 15 years at the college level. "Materials are easy in comparison. Or getting schools funded."



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