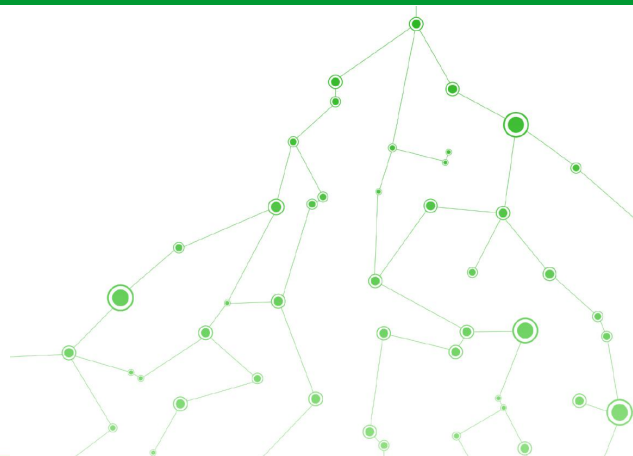




阅读理解



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

Since the beginning of history, man has been attracted by the idea of living forever, of winning the fight against death and disease. So far, this has only remained a dream, though a very powerful one. Many people have wondered whether it would be possible to find a way to preserve human bodies, and what would be the best way to preserve human bodies.

It has long been known that meat of fruit can be kept fresh for long periods by freezing; in ancient China, for example, food was stored with ice to keep it fresh. This method could also be useful for preserving humans, and in fact many people have explored this possibility.

However, most living beings that exist under warm conditions die when frozen. This is because of the harmful effects of freezing ice crystals (晶体), which are not only larger than the volume of the water originally in the cells, but also form sharp cutting shapes that harms the cells.

In the 1940s Dr B.J.Luyet and a group of scientists in England were working on the problem of freezing cells without damaging them. Since the harm caused by ice crystals was the main cause of the damage, Luyet suggested removing some or all of the water from the cells before freezing them.

Using living cells from chicken, Luyet and his assistants discovered that they could partly dry the chicken cells, using a mixture of the white part of an egg and glycerin (丙三醇), a clear, thick liquid made chiefly from fats and oils. Some success was obtained. The chicken cells were dried, frozen for a period of time, and then carefully unfrozen. Almost all the cells recovered when they reached normal temperatures.

Since then, the cooling of whole animals to a temperature very much below freezing point for later unfreezing has become more of a possibility, and the glycerin method would probably be used to accomplish this. When this can be done completely and successfully, science will have moved much closer to its aim of freezing and storing incurable patients until the day they can be cured.

1. The passage is mainly about _____.

- A. The possibility of preserving human bodies by freezing.
- B. The practice of preserving food by freezing
- C. The harmful effects of freezing
- D. How to remove water from living cells

这篇文章是主要关于（什么）？

passage n. 文章

mainly adv. 主要地

[文章主旨]类题目：优先看首段

这篇文章是主要关于（什么）？

1.The passage is mainly about_____.

A

A.The possibility of preserving human bodies by freezing.

B.The practice of preserving food by freezing

C.The harmful effects of freezing

D.How to remove water from living cells



英语短文结构：总分总
短文而言，最核心的是首尾段；
段落而言，最核心的是首尾句。
→ 首段的首句 50%

首段尾句可知人们一直在寻找保存人体的方法，结合定位定点法可得出答案A

Since the beginning of history, man has been attracted by the idea of living forever, of winning the fight against death and disease. So far, this has only remained a dream, though a very powerful one. Many people have wondered whether it would be possible to find a way to preserve human bodies, and what would be the best way to preserve human bodies.

[文章主旨]类题目：优先看首段

2.The idea of freezing human bodies to preserve them_____.

- A.Comes from that of keeping meat and fruit fresh by freezing
- B.Was invented in ancient China
- C.Has already been realized
- D.Is widely accepted by the scientific world

idea n.主意

bodies n.身体

冷冻人体以保存它们的想法

body的复数

freezing v.使冻结

human n.人

preserve v.保存

2.The idea of freezing human bodies to preserve them **A**.

A.Comes from that of keeping meat and fruit fresh by freezing

B.Was invented in ancient China

C.Has already been realized

D.Is widely accepted by the scientific world

定位

关键词 (信息)

定点

匹配信息

段落②第一句话解释了段落①结尾的 **preserve human bodies**

Since the beginning of history, man has been attracted by the idea of living forever, of winning the fight against death and disease. So far, this has only remained a dream, though a very powerful one. Many people have wondered whether it would be possible to find a way to preserve human bodies, and what would be the best way to preserve human bodies.

It has long been known that meat of fruit can be kept fresh for long periods by freezing, in ancient China, for example, food was stored with ice to keep it fresh. .

定位定点法

3. According to the passage, freezing is _____.

- A. The best way of preserving food
- B. A way of removing water from living cells
- C. A way of realizing the idea of preserving human bodies
- D. Harmful to living cells and cannot be adopted to preserve them

according v. 根据

根据文章，冰冻是（什么）？

passage n. 文章

根据前置题目可直接得出答案

根据文章，冰冻是（什么）？

3. According to the passage, freezing is_____.

C

A. The best way of preserving food

B. A way of removing water from living cells

C. A way of realizing the idea of preserving human bodies

D. Harmful to living cells and cannot be adopted to preserve them

2. The idea of freezing human bodies to preserve them _____

A. Comes from that of keeping meat and fruit fresh by freezing

B. Was invented in ancient China

C. Has already been realized

D. Is widely accepted by the scientific world

段落②第一句话解释了段落①结尾的preserve human bodies

Since the beginning of history, man has been attracted by the idea of living forever, of winning the fight against death and disease. So far, this has only remained a dream, though a very powerful one. Many people have wondered whether it would be possible to find a way to preserve human bodies, and what would be the best way to preserve human bodies.

It has long been known that meat of fruit can be kept fresh for long periods by freezing. In ancient China, for example, food was stored with ice to keep it fresh.



定位

关键词（信息）

定点

匹配信息

定位定点法

根据前置题目可直接得出答案

4. Glycerin (丙三醇) can be used_____.

- A. To freeze living cells
- B. To unfreeze living cells
- C. To remove water from living cells
- D. To change the shapes of crystal

丙三醇被使用于（什么）？

use v. 使用

be used 被使用

丙三醇被使用于（什么）？

4. Glycerin (丙三醇) can be used ____.

C

A. To freeze living cells

B. To unfreeze living cells

C. To remove water from living cells

D. To change the shapes of crystal

定位

关键词（信息）

定点

匹配信息

文章第⑤段出现了glycerin并且对它的作用进行了描述cells were dried = remove water from living cells

Using living cells from chicken, Luyet and his assistants discovered that they could partly dry the chicken cells, using a mixture of the white part of an egg and glycerin (丙三醇), a clear, thick liquid made chiefly from fats and oils.

Some success was obtained. The chicken cells were dried, frozen for a period of time, and then carefully unfrozen.

Almost all the cells recovered when they reached normal temperatures.

定位定点法

5. The success obtained by Dr Luyet and his helpers was a long step towards_____.

- A. Keeping meat or fruit fresh
- B. Changing the volume of the water in living cells
- C. Changing the shapes of ice crystals
- D. Preserving human bodies for long periods

success n. 成功

step n. 步伐

obtained v. 获得

towards prep.

obtain的过去式和
过去分词

向前

helper n. 助手

卢耶博士和他的助手们取得的成功

是迈向成功的一大步

根据前置题目可直接得出答案

5. The success obtained by Dr Luyet and his helpers was a long step towards **D**.

- A. Keeping meat or fruit fresh
- B. Changing the volume of the water in living cells
- C. Changing the shapes of ice crystals
- D. Preserving human bodies for long periods**

文章尾段尾句再次点明主旨，即让病人被冷冻直到可被治愈的那天

Since then, the cooling of whole animals to a temperature very much below freezing point for later unfreezing has become more of a possibility, and the glycerin method would probably be used to accomplish this. When this can be done completely and successfully, science will have moved much closer to its aim of freezing and storing incurable patients until the day they can be cured.

根据前置题目可直接得出答案

5.The success obtained by Dr Luyet and his helpers was a long step towards **D**.

- A.Keeping meat or fruit fresh meat n.肉 fruit n.水果 fresh adj.新鲜的
- B.Changing the volume of the water in living cells volume n.体积 cell n.细胞
- C.Changing the shapes of ice crystals shape n.形状
- D.Preserving human bodies for long periods

选项A：不是Dr Luyet的研究成果，排除

选项B：只是研究中的细节部分，并不是研究的最终目的，排除

选项C：只是研究中的细节部分，并不是研究的最终目的，排除

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

■ 第六段

[Since the beginning of history,] man has been attracted by the idea of living forever, of
winning the fight against death and disease So far, this has only remained a dream,
 [though a very powerful one.]

n.想法 永生
 n.死亡 n.疾病

history n.历史

fight n.斗争

attract v.吸引

against prep.违反

been attracted by 被... 吸引

remained v.仍然是

remain的过去分词和过去式

winning v.赢得
win的现在分词

dream n.梦想

从历史的开始

人类就被永生的想法吸引

战胜

抵抗死亡和疾病

这仍然是一个梦想

(虽然是一个非常强大的)

基本句型保驾护航

Many people have wondered whether it would be possible to find a way to preserve
human bodies, and what would be the best way to preserve human bodies.

wondered v. 想知道

wonder的过去分词和过去式

whether conj. 是否

human adj. 人的

find v. 发现

preserve v. 保存

bodies n. 身体

body的第三人称单数和复数

许多人都想知道

是否有可能找到一种方法

保存人体的

什么是最好的方法保存人体

基本句型保驾护航



段落小结

第一段主题：

人类一直在寻找保存人体的方法以战胜死亡和疾病

Since the beginning of history, man has been attracted by the idea of living forever, of winning the fight against death and disease. So far, this has only remained a dream, though a very powerful one. Many people have wondered whether it would be possible to find a way to preserve human bodies, and what would be the best way to preserve human bodies.

从历史的开始，人类就被永生、战胜死亡和疾病的思想所吸引。到目前为止，这只是一个梦想，虽然是一个非常强大的梦想。许多人都想知道是否有可能找到保存人体的方法，以及保存人体的最佳方法是什么。

第一段

第二段

第三段

第四段

第五段

第六段

It has long been known that meat of fruit can be kept fresh ^{长期} (for long periods by freezing;
(in ancient China), (for example), food was stored with ice to keep it fresh.

has long been known 早已为人所知

meat n. 肉

freezing v. 冰冻

fruit n. 水果

freeze 的现在分词

fresh adj. 新鲜的

stored v. 储存

store 的过去分词和过去式

periods n. 一段时间

ice n. 冰

period 的复数

人们早就知道果肉可以保鲜

长期的通过冷冻

在中国古代

比如

食物是用冰来储存

保鲜的

基本句型保驾护航

This method could also be useful for preserving humans, ^{事实上} (and in fact) many people
have explored this possibility.

method n. 方法

useful adj. 有用的

be useful for 对...有用

explored v. 探索; 探讨

explore 的过去分词和过去式

possibility n. 可能性

这种方法也可能有用

对保存人体

(事实上)

许多人已经探索过这种可能性

基本句型保驾护航



段落小结

It has long been known that meat or fruit can be kept fresh for long periods by freezing; in ancient China, for example, food was stored with ice to keep it fresh. This method could also be useful for preserving humans, and in fact many people have explored this possibility.

第二段主题：

在中国古代人们用冰来保鲜，人们早就知道及探索过用冷冻来保存人体

人们早就知道果肉可以通过冷冻长期保鲜；例如，在中国古代，食物是用冰来保鲜的。这种方法也可能对保护人类躯体有用，事实上许多人已经探索过这种可能性。

第一段

第二段

第三段

第四段

第五段

第六段

However, most living beings that exist under warm conditions die when frozen.

living beings n. 生物

die v. 死亡

exist v. 生存

warm adj. 温暖的

conditions n. 状况; 条件
condition 的复数

大多数生物

在温暖条件下的

在冰冻时死亡

基本句型保驾护航

This is because of the harmful effects of freezing ice crystals (晶体), which
are not only larger { than the volume of the water originally in the cells } but also form
sharp cutting shapes that harms the cells.

not only...but also...不仅...而且...

harmful adj. 有害的

volume n. 体积

sharp adj. 锋利的

effects n. 影响

water n. 水

这是因为冰冻晶体的有害影响

effect的第三人称单数和复数

originally adv. 原来

冰晶不仅更大比原来细胞内的水

larger adj. 更大的

而且会形成锋利的切割形状

large的比较级

cells n. 细胞

伤害细胞

cell的复数

基本句型保驾护航



段落小结

第三段主题：

冰冻晶体会形成锋利的切割形状从而对细胞造成伤害

However, most living beings that exist under warm conditions die when frozen. This is because of the harmful effects of freezing ice crystals (晶体), which are not only larger than the volume of the water originally in the cells, but also form sharp cutting shapes that harms the cells.

然而，大多数在温暖条件下生存的生物在冰冻时死亡。这是因为冰冻晶体的有害影响，冰晶不仅比原来细胞内的水体积大，而且会形成锋利的切割形状，对细胞造成伤害。

第一段

第二段

第三段

第四段

第五段

第六段

In the 1940s Dr B.J.Luyet and a group of scientists (in England) were working on
the problem of freezing cells without damaging them.

a group of 一群

without prep. 没有

damaging v. 伤害

英国的B. J. Luyet博士和一群科学家

(在英格兰)

研究(如何)冷冻细胞的问题

而不伤害它们

基本句型保驾护航

主要原因

Since the harm caused by ice crystals was the main cause of the damage, Luyet
suggested removing some or all of the water (from the cells) before freezing them.

harm n. 伤害

caused v. 使发生

suggested v. 建议

suggest 的过去式和过去分词

removing v. 去除

remove 的现在分词

伤害发生于冰晶

是造成伤害的主要原因

卢耶特建议去除一些或全部的水分

(从细胞中)

冷冻它们前

基本句型保驾护航



段落小结

第四段主题：

卢耶特博士建议在冷冻细胞之前将细胞中的水分去除以避免冰晶伤害

In the 1940s Dr B.J.Luyet and a group of scientists in England were working on the problem of freezing cells without damaging them. Since the harm caused by ice crystals was the main cause of the damage, Luyet suggested removing some or all of the water from the cells before freezing them.

20世纪40年代，英国的B. J. Luyet博士和一群科学家正在研究如何在不损伤细胞的情况下冷冻细胞的问题。由于冰晶造成的伤害是造成这种伤害的主要原因，卢耶特建议在冷冻细胞之前将细胞中的部分或全部水分去除。

第一段

第二段

第三段

第四段

第五段

第六段

Using living cells (from chicken) Luyet and his assistants discovered that they could partly dry
the chicken cells, using a mixture of the white part of an egg and glycerin (丙三醇),
a clear, thick liquid made chiefly from fats and oils. Some success was obtained.

using v. 使用
use 的现在分词

chicken n. 鸡

assistant n. 助手

partly adv. 一定程度上

dry v. 使变干

clear adj. 干净的

thick adj. 粘稠的

liquid n. 液体

fat n. 脂肪 oil n. 油

obtained v. 获得

obtain 的过去式和过去分词

用活细胞（从鸡的）

卢耶特和他的助手们发现

他们可以一定程度上干燥鸡细胞

用蛋白的混合物和丙三醇，

一种干净，粘稠的液体由脂肪和油组成

取得了一些成功

基本句型保驾护航

一段时间

The chicken cells were dried, frozen for a period of time, (and then carefully unfrozen.)

Almost all the cells recovered when they reached normal temperatures.

dried v. 干燥

dry的过去分词和过去式

temperatures n. 温度

temperature的复数

鸡细胞被干燥

冷冻一段时间

recovered v. 恢复

recover的过去分词和过去式

(然后小心地解冻)

reached v. 达到

reach的过去分词和过去式

几乎所有的细胞都恢复了

当它们达到正常温度时

normal adj. 正常的



段落小结

第五段主题：

卢耶特用蛋白和甘油混合物将鸡的细胞干燥冷冻，
解冻后细胞都恢复了

Using living cells from chicken, Luyet and his assistants discovered that they could partly dry the chicken cells, using a mixture of the white part of an egg and glycerin (丙三醇), a clear, thick liquid made chiefly from fats and oils. Some success was obtained. The chicken cells were dried, frozen for a period of time, and then carefully unfrozen. Almost all the cells recovered when they reached normal temperatures.

卢耶和他的助手们利用鸡的活细胞发现，他们可以用鸡蛋的蛋白和甘油（丙三醇）的混合物部分干燥鸡细胞。取得了一些成功。鸡细胞被干燥，冷冻一段时间，然后小心地解冻。当它们达到正常温度时，几乎所有的细胞都恢复了。

第一段

第二段

第三段

第四段

第五段

第六段

Since then, the cooling of whole animals {to a temperature very much below
freezing point {for later unfreezing} has become more of a possibility, and
the glycerin method would probably be used to accomplish this.

cooling v. 使冷却

cool 的现在分词

animal n. 动物

below adv. 低

possibility n. 可能性

method n. 方法

be used to 适用于

accomplish v. 完成

将整个动物冷却

到温度（远低于冰点）

冻住（为了解冻）变得可能性就更大

甘油法可能会用来实现这一点

When this can be done ^{adv. 完全地} completely and successfully ^{adv. 成功地} science will have moved much closer to its
aim of freezing and storing incurable patients until the day they can be cured.

aim n. 目标

storing v. 储存
store 的现在分词

incurable adj. 不能治愈的

patient n. 病人

cured v. 治愈
cure 的过去分词和过去式

当这项工作能够完成（完全成功地）

科学将更接近于

冷冻的目标

和储存不治之症的病人

（直到他们被治愈的那一天）



段落小结

第六段主题：

甘油法可能推进科学即冻结和储存不治之症的病人直到他们被治愈的那一天

Since then, the cooling of whole animals to a temperature very much below freezing point for later unfreezing has become more of a possibility, and the glycerin method would probably be used to accomplish this. When this can be done completely and successfully, science will have moved much closer to its aim of freezing and storing incurable patients until the day they can be cured.

从那时起，将整个动物冷却到远低于冰点的温度以便日后解冻的可能性就更大了，甘油法可能会用来实现这一点。当这项工作能够完全成功地完成时，科学将更接近于它的目标，即冻结和储存不治之症的病人，直到他们被治愈的那一天。



全文总结

从历史的开始，人类就被永生、战胜死亡和疾病的思想所吸引。到目前为止，这只是一个梦想，虽然是一个非常强大的梦想。许多人都想知道是否有可能找到保存人体的方法，以及保存人体的最佳方法是什么。

人们早就知道果肉可以通过冷冻长期保鲜；例如，在中国古代，食物是用冰来保鲜的。这种方法也可能对保护人类躯体有用，事实上许多人已经探索过这种可能性。

然而，大多数在温暖条件下生存的生物在冰冻时死亡。这是因为冰冻晶体的有害影响，冰晶不仅比原来细胞内的水体积大，而且会形成锋利的切割形状，对细胞造成伤害。

20世纪40年代，英国的B. J. Luyet博士和一群科学家正在研究如何在不损伤细胞的情况下冷冻细胞的问题。由于冰晶造成的伤害是造成这种伤害的主要原因，卢耶特建议在冷冻细胞之前将细胞中的部分或全部水分去除。

卢耶和他的助手们利用鸡的活细胞发现，他们可以用蛋白和丙三醇的混合物部分干燥鸡细胞。取得了一些成功。鸡细胞被干燥，冷冻一段时间，然后小心地解冻。当它们达到正常温度时，几乎所有的细胞都恢复了。

从那时起，将整个动物冷却到远低于冰点的温度以便日后解冻的可能性就更大了，甘油法可能会用来实现这一点。当这项工作能够完全成功地完成时，科学将更接近于它的目标，即冻结和储存不治之症的病人，直到他们被治愈的那一天。

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Since the beginning of history, man has been attracted by the idea of living forever, of winning the fight against death and disease. So far, this has only remained a dream, though a very powerful one. Many people have wondered whether it would be possible to find a way to preserve human bodies, and what would be the best way to preserve human bodies.

It has long been known that meat of fruit can be kept fresh for long periods by freezing; in ancient China, for example, food was stored with ice to keep it fresh. This method could also be useful for preserving humans, and in fact many people have explored this possibility.

However, most living beings that exist under warm conditions die when frozen. This is because of the harmful effects of freezing ice crystals (晶体), which are not only larger than the volume of the water originally in the cells, but also form sharp cutting shapes that harms the cells.

In the 1940s Dr B.J.Luyet and a group of scientists in England were working on the problem of freezing cells without damaging them. Since the harm caused by ice crystals was the main cause of the damage, Luyet suggested removing some or all of the water from the cells before freezing them.

Using living cells from chicken, Luyet and his assistants discovered that they could partly dry the chicken cells, using a mixture of the white part of an egg and glycerin (丙三醇), a clear, thick liquid made chiefly from fats and oils. Some success was obtained. The chicken cells were dried, frozen for a period of time, and then carefully unfrozen. Almost all the cells recovered when they reached normal temperatures.

Since then, the cooling of whole animals to a temperature very much below freezing point for later unfreezing has become more of a possibility, and the glycerin method would probably be used to accomplish this. When this can be done completely and successfully, science will have moved much closer to its aim of freezing and storing incurable patients until the day they can be cured.



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