



听力障碍终结者

如何快速学好英语

纲要



- 对症下药

----- 课间休息 -----

- 练习册使用指南

----- 课间休息 -----

- 硬广



对症下药

What is the real problem?

问题

- 你的汉语听力有问题么？





层级 相对 官吏
层少 层级 应对

例: 监察区.

汉. 魏普 郡县. e.g. 保甲制 (土改)

官吏: 县为基层.

Draft

- 中央如何有效控制地方.

- 层少层多问题

• 州郡县

- 汉
- 魏普

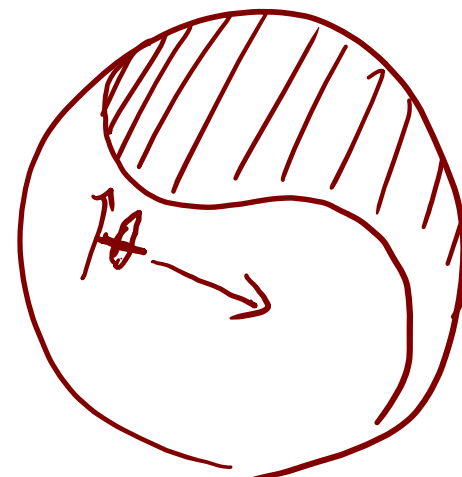
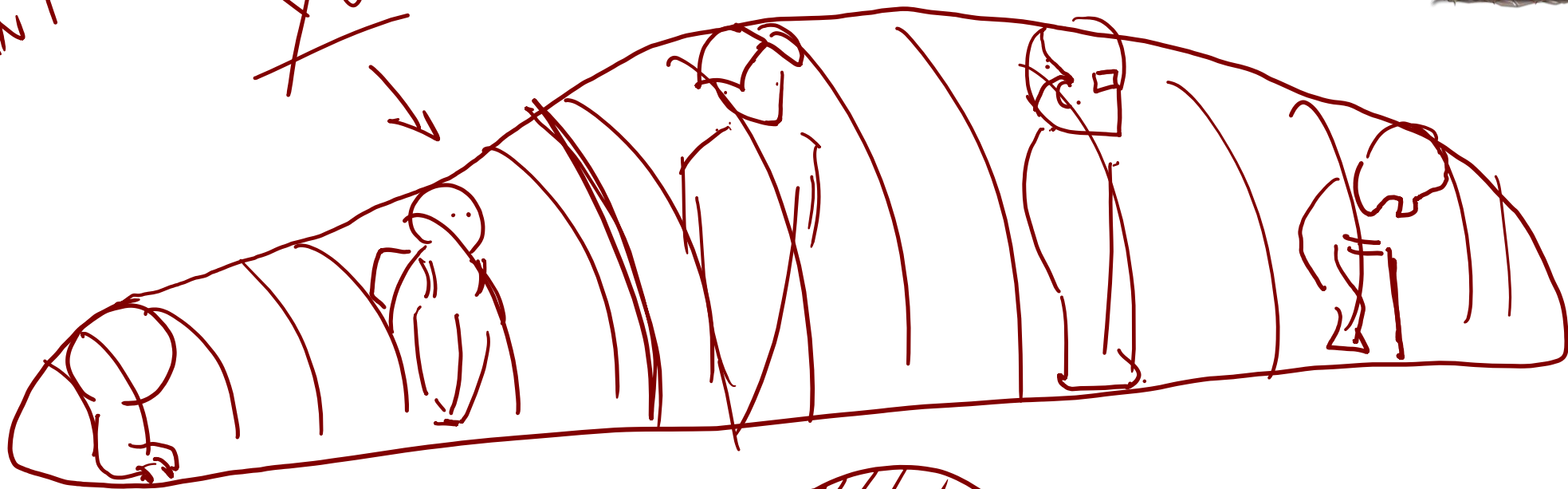
- 官吏权力与中央权力如何平衡?

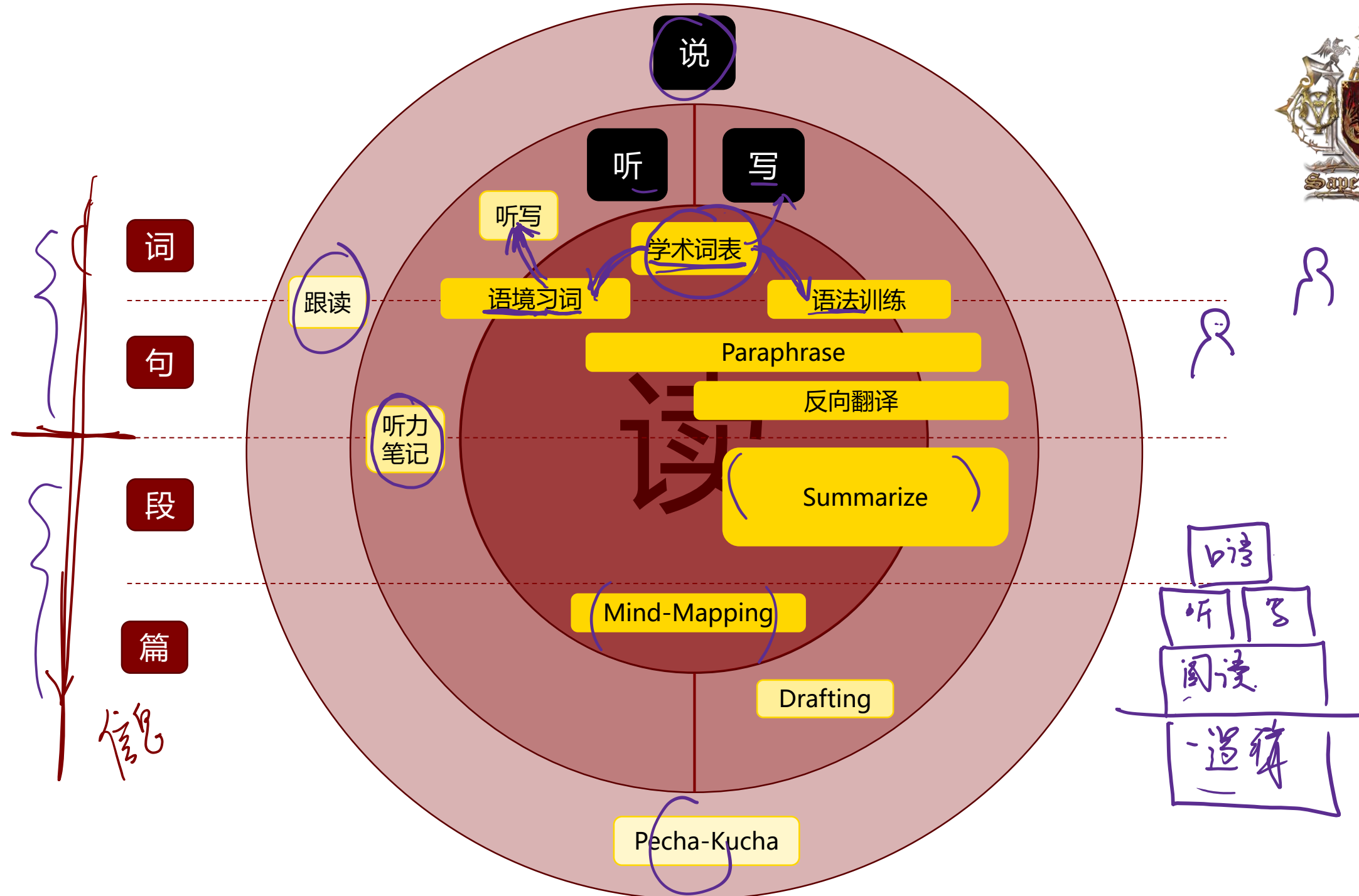
隋代: 二级制

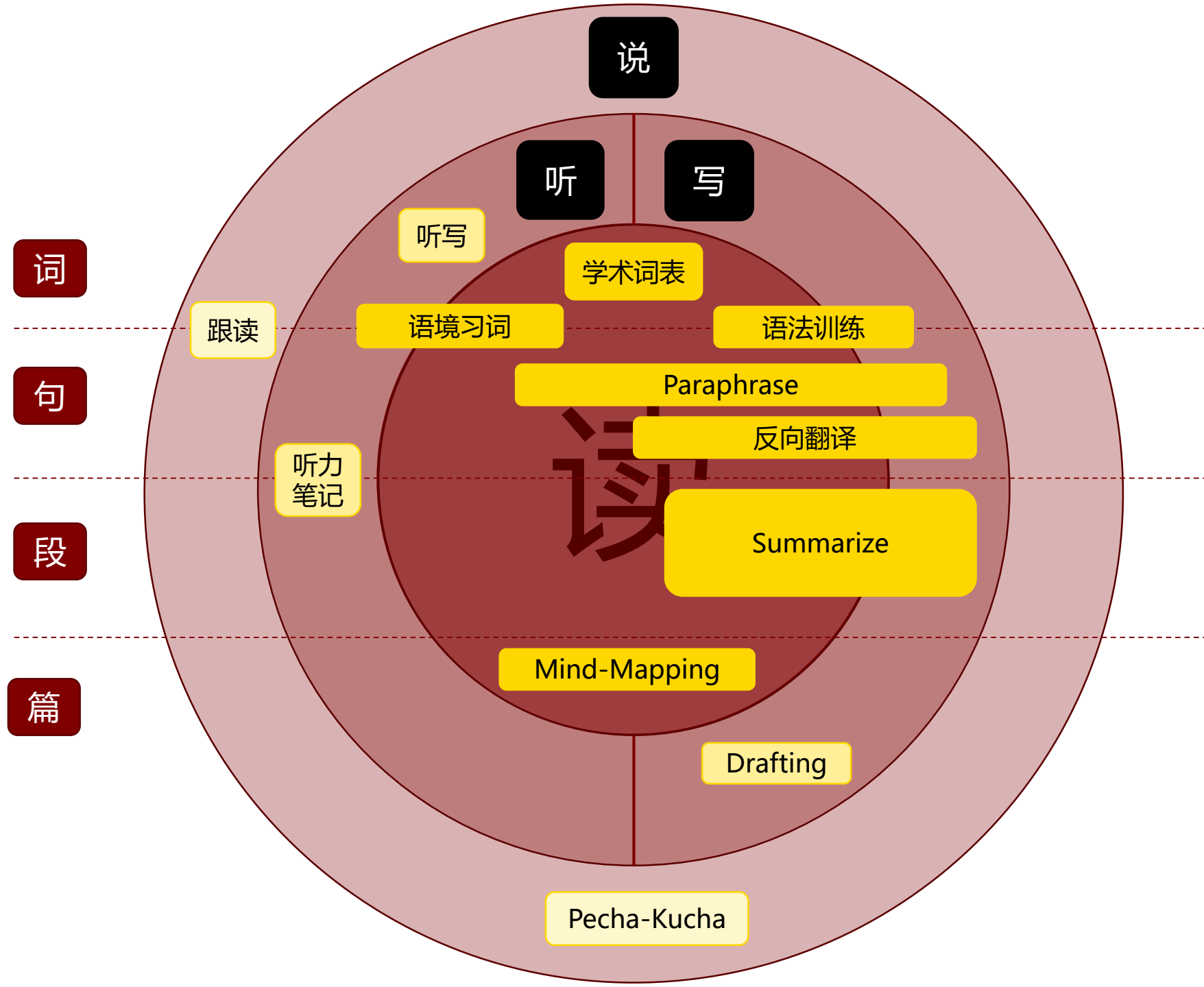
Worm theory

CROSSANT

~~You.~~



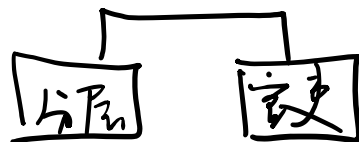






地方. 分层. 中央控制

辨音 语法 词汇.



逻辑结构

1. KEY ISSUE

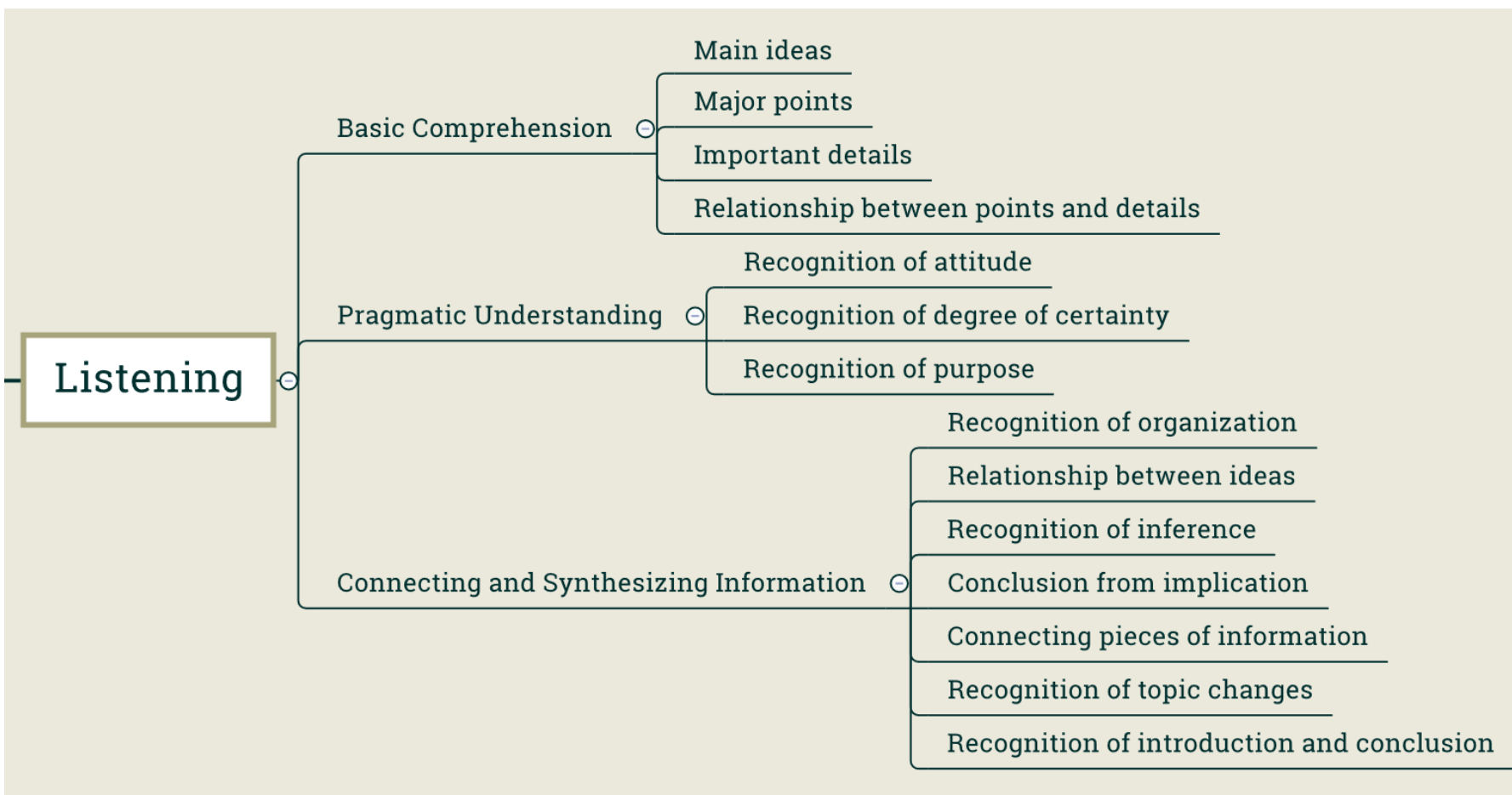
中央. — 地方 问题.

郡县 } 如何解决?
官吏 }

Rome Greek. Macedonia.

Carthage. Etruscans







Listening to Learn	分项
基本理解	主要观点
	要点
	重要细节
	要点和的细节间关系
实际理解	识别态度
	识别确定程度
	识别目的
联结与综合信息	组织关系
	观点关系
	识别推论
	识别暗示
	联结碎片信息
	识别主题变化
	识别引导与结论



- Italy, less mountainous and more fertile than Greece, almost bisects the Mediterranean, and was thus potentially positioned to dominate that inland sea, and under Rome it did so. The Greeks to the south and the Etruscans to the north were early influences, and the latter ruled Rome during the sixth century B.C. In 509 B.C. the Romans expelled the Etruscans establishing a republic, but one ruled by an aristocratic oligarchy.

词?

- Greece, Greek
- Etruscans
- Mediterranean
- Carthage
- Macedonia



P2



- Roman citizens were divided into two groups, or orders, the few patricians and the many plebeians. At the beginning of the Republic the former had the power, but from the early fifth century the two orders struggled with each other. Over time, through the Roman genius for political compromise, the plebeians gained influence, including a plebeian assembly, the right to become magistrates, and intermarriage, but most of the advantages went to the richer plebeians.

P3



- Rome also struggled with its neighbors, but not so peacefully. By 264 B.C. Rome was the master of Italy. Roman diplomacy was as important as its armies, and its rule was softened by allowing local autonomy and gradually granting Roman citizenship to non-Romans. The next challenge was Carthage and its empire in Africa and Spain. Three wars were fought (the Punic Wars: 264-241, 218-202, and 149-146 B.C.), with Rome the victor. In the east, Rome conquered Macedonia in 148 B.C., taking over Greece. The increasingly larger Roman army played a major and continuous role in Rome's expanding empire.

P4 P5



- Religion and law permeated Roman life. Ritual was at the focus of religion, for ritual established the correct relationship with the gods, both for individuals (families had their household cults) and for the state. Roman law was among its most enduring accomplishments. The early civil law for Romans was expanded to the law of nations, for Romans and non-Romans alike. Finally, a system of natural law emerged, based upon reason and universal divine law. Late Republican Rome was influenced by Hellenistic Greece, particularly in literature, art, and Stoic philosophy.
- In the second century the conservative and traditional values of Rome declined as affluence and individualism increased, and from 133 B.C. to 31 B.C. the Republic was in crisis. There were factional struggles within the governing oligarchy.

P6



- In 60 B.C., Pompey, Crassus, and Julius Caesar seized power. Caesar conquered Gaul (most of western Europe) during the 50s B.C., thus becoming a threat to Pompey and the Senate. War led the defeat of the Senate and the death of Pompey. Caesar became dictator, thus alienating the Senate oligarchy, who murdered him on March 15, 44 B.C. Mark Antony, Caesar's chief associate, and Caesar's young adopted heir, Octavian, then formed an alliance, but Antony's relations with the Egyptian ruler, Cleopatra, contributed to the breaking of the pact. At the Battle of Actium (31 B.C.), Antony and Cleopatra were defeated, and Octavian became the sole ruler of the Roman world. The Republic had come to an end.

燎原学院：

小魔女微信：
CCtalk002

小雅微信：
LonelyReader11



廣
爾
方
之



如何?

词记量
英语听力 — 辨音 { 单个单词 ✓
(多长单词) { 一短语 ✓
一整句 ~

逻辑

总结: 关键问题

About?

Curse of knowledge



问题

- 你是否了解所有单词？

