



Monkey 五大终极定式

(强化阅读篇)

★使用说明

- 1.本笔记主要根据 Monkey 老师逆天改命版暑期课程整理而成，汇总了 Monkey 老师讲授的阅读相关做题方法技巧。
- 2.该阅读技巧适用于英语一和英语二，可自行打印，在练习真题时搭配使用。最好是第一次刷完五到十年之后进行对照提升巩固。
- 3.考研阅读的题型、出题思路以及解题技巧都相对稳定，近年出题更喜欢将各种题型结合考查，在备考时切勿拘泥于形式，追求唯方法论。题目做对，才是正解。
4. 重点已标注，把握突出重点！灵活运用技巧！



解题思路与技巧框架

1. 主旨为王——如何在审题阶段快速高效的把握主旨
2. 结构为纲——如何利用 5 大定式应对典型主题的文章
3. 作者思维——如何利用写作中的必然规律辅助解题
4. 细节不忘——上述技巧都不可用的细节题如何处理

1. 社科类说明文——旧现象，新发现

识别特征：

- ① 主题常与心理、行为、认知、社会影响有关
- ② 学术味儿重，题干大量提及图书、理论、研究
- ③ 题干中往往询问多方的观点，且带有特殊的题干限定词（如：原本、最初、过去、通常、大众；学界、现在、最近）

【典型特征词】 social influence, peer, behavior, perception, recognition, psychology, brain

英一 2012 T1

21. According to the first paragraph, peer pressure **often** emerges as

22. **Rosenberg holds that** public-health advocates should

23. **In the author's view**, Rosenberg's book fails to

24. Paragraph 5 shows that our **imitation of behaviors**

25. The author suggests in the last paragraph that the **effect of peer pressure** is

【解题】 **imitation of behaviors** 、 **effect of peer pressure** 即可判断为社科学， **often** 即可判断为大众的观点， **Rosenberg holds that** 即可判断为此人与主旨有关的观点，社科多出现多人观点。

【原理】社科研究的学科特性，决定了它必然是对某一个固有的乃至至于极其常见且普遍的社会现象的研究；同时，这一学科的主观性较强，导致了有价值的新观点 或新结论提出时，往往在推翻一个旧的大众认识或旧有的错误的完善的研究结论。而材料的“与时俱进”与科学研究方法的“实事求是”这两个特点叠加，决定了文中结论势必是当时最正确最接近真理的。



【典型结构】旧现象，新发现（反总分总）

大众通常认为/学界以往认为 对象+错误判定；

但最新的研究表明，**这是错的**，**实际上** 对象+正确判定。

①因为...（理论依据） ②因此...（指导意义）

需要优先锁定正确结论，免受文章开头的错误观点的误导

推论 1：与时俱进+实事求是=必然正确

最新、最近的研究结论是对的（have done、recently、latestly），此前提及其他结论很可能是错的

推论 2：先天或后天是社科文的常见研究结论

① 研究结论题中表示**先天或后天**的选项正确概率极大，可蒙猜或优先验证

② 选项中**同时出现先天、后天**两个选项时，优先蒙猜或验证**先天**

③ 但问**某个优秀品质**的来源时，蒙表示**后天努力与培养**的选项

24. Paragraph 5 shows that our imitation of behaviors

[A] is harmful to our networks of friends.

[B] will mislead behavioral studies.

[C] occurs without our realizing it.

[D] can produce negative health habits.

【解题】无意识就是先天

24. Ericsson and his colleagues believe that

[A] talent is a dominating factor for professional success.

[B] biographical data provide the key to excellent performance.

[C] the role of talent tends to be overlooked.

[D] high achievers owe their success mostly to **nurture**. 表示后天

先天、无意识、本能类词汇：

intuitive 直觉的 inborn 与生俱来的 biological 生理上的 impulsive 冲动的 talent 天赋
genetic 遗传的 inherited 遗传的 unconscious 无意识的 instinctive 本能的



encoded、hard-wired DNA 注定的 automatic 自动

后天、刻意而为类词汇：

cultivate 培养 nurture 培养 training 训练 practice 练习 cognitive 认知的

conscious 有意识的 deliberate 刻意的 intended 有意的

可在笔记后继续补充！



2. 新事物、新科技——新事物，新形势，新挑战

【识别特征】

- ① 文章主旨与高科技、新事物有关
- ② 出现明显的新旧对比

【典型特征词】

真题已出现：

machine, robot, automation, computer science, big data,

Facebook, AI, autonomous vehicle, renewable energy,

Monkey 验证：

Deep Learning (深度学习), block chain (区块链), cloud computing (云计算),

Internet of Things (物联网), Virtual Reality (虚拟现实), privacy policy (隐私政策)

【典型结构】

新事物（好在哪）

新形势（出现了哪些随之而来的新问题）

新挑战（政策、认知等旧事物该如何调整以应对新形势、解决新问题）

22. Which of the following best represents the author's view?

A. Worries about automation are in fact groundless.

B. Optimists' opinions on new tech find little support.

C. Issues arising from automation need to be tackled.

D. Negative consequences of new tech can be avoided.

【解析】根据 B 选项即可发现与新事物相关，**automation 新事物带了新形势**

推论 1：新事物代表着事物发展方向

新事物对全社会而言**宏观上总是好的**，代表或适应**先进生产力**

推论 2：新事物优于旧事物，具有旧事物不可比拟的优越性

文章中出现显著的**新旧对比**时，重点一定是**强调新事物的好**



record music vs **live performance**
parkrun vs **Olympic Games**
renewable energy vs **fossil fuel**

推论 3：新事物得到人民群众的拥护和支持

流行→对大众有好处、低门槛（**access、available、approach**）

21. According to Paragraph 1, **Parkrun** has _____.

[A] created many jobs

[B] gained great popularity 新事物很流行

[C] become an official festival

[D] strengthened community ties

24. According to the text, which of the following is true of **recordings**?

[A] They are often inferior to **live concerts** in quality. **A 一定错！**

[B] They are easily accessible to the general public.

[C] They help improve the quality of music.

[D] They have only covered masterpieces. 说新事物不好，判定一定不选

推论 4：新事物战胜旧事物要经历一个曲折发展的过程

三种外部阻力：

① 旧事物的阻挠（陈旧落后的政策、旧产业的既得利益者）

② 实践的错误（新科技的应用极容易出现问題）

③ 认知的局限（新科技容易带来伦理道德问题）

三种内部瓶颈：

① 高价格（价格变低）

② 低供给（门槛降低，supply, access, availability）

③ 窄应用（应用更广泛，application）

29. Which of the following is true about clean energy according to Paragraphs 5 & 6?

A. Its **application** has boosted battery storage.



- B. It is **commonly used** in car manufacturing.
- C. Its continuous **supply** is becoming a reality.
- D. Its sustainable **exploitation** will remain difficult.

【解析】D 强调遇到的困难和问题



3.旧事物的问题、危机——向死而生，希望犹存

【识别特征】

- ① 题干中出现了表示**负面问题、改进建议与措施**的词汇
- ② 全文主旨**判定为负面**，且文章从开篇就在讨论某个负面问题

【典型特征词】

concern, was upset by, cast doubt on, worry, problem, criticized, lack, complain,
should, to reduce unemployment, to reverse the negative influence, solution to the
ethical issues

旧事物应该但却没能应对新挑战→出现重大问题→向死而生，希望犹存

【典型结构】

- ① 新事物，新形势，旧事物应该但却没能应对新挑战，要完，建议 or 警醒
- ② 旧事物由于没能应对新挑战，出现了显著严峻的问题，建议 or 警醒
- ③ 面临新挑战，现有的解决方案存在问题，末段提出新建议 or 警醒
→问题诊断+解决办法

30. In this text, the author mainly discusses

- [A] flawed ownership of America's law firms and its causes.
- [B] the factors that help make a successful lawyer in America.
- [C] a problem in America's legal profession and solutions to it.**
- [D] the role of undergraduate studies in America's legal education.

推论 1：应该积极地应对问题；对国家、民族的未来抱有希望
表示问题、困境无解类的消极选项必选

33. **The solution to the ethical issues** brought by autonomous vehicles

- A. can hardly ever be found. **直接排除**
- B. has aroused much curiosity.
- C. is still beyond our capacity.**
- D. causes little public concern.



30. The most appropriate title for this text would be

[A] **American Newspapers: Struggling for Survival**

[B] American Newspapers: Gone with the Wind

[C] American Newspapers: A Thriving Business

[D] American Newspapers: A Hopeless Story

推论 2：文章末段总是建议或警醒

① 末段主旨题 (last paragraph) 优先考虑表示建议或惊醒的选项

常见的**建议、警醒词汇**：

should, need to, be required to, suggest, solution, lesson

其中特别注意，**“xx 很重要”** 是一类常见的表达建议的方式：

essential, crucial, vital, importance, central, matters, critical

② 警惕“建议型”主旨陷阱，不要把末段主旨的建议当做全文主旨

(全文主旨题中，强调问题与强调解决方案的选项同框时，选前者)

40. Which of the following would be the best title for the text?

[A] **Ways to** Grasp “The Heart of the Matter”

[B] **Illiberal Education** and “The Heart of the Matter” 无脑选 B

[C] The AAAS’s Contribution to Liberal Education

[D] Progressive Policy vs. Liberal Education

35. Which of the following could be the most appropriate title for the text?

[A] **How to Innovate** Our Work Practices?

[B] Machines will Replace Human Labor 问题无解了

[C] Can We Win the Race Against Machines?

[D] Economic Downturns Stimulate **Innovations**

推论 3：should=fail to=该做却没能做到=批评+分析+建议

① 药丸型文章中，带 should、fail to 的选项大概率是答案

② 症结与建议一体两面，应用 should=fail to 排除干扰、联立解题



The author believes that **London's Olympic "legacy"** has **failed to** 新事物做到了...

[A] boost population growth

[B] improve the city's image

[C] increase sport hours in schools

[D] promote sport participation

According to Paragraph 1, **Parkrun** has _____. 旧事物...

[A] created many jobs

[B] gained great popularity

[C] become an official festival

[D] strengthened community tie

推论 4：出问题的旧事物没能应对新形势、新挑战

① 积极适应和调整以应对新挑战，是旧事物的万金油改进建议

② 跟不上新形势新变化，是旧事物的万金油问题成因

39. Peretti believes that **in a changing world**

[A] traditional luxuries can stay unaffected

[B] **cautiousness** facilitates problem-solving

[C] **aggressiveness** better meets challenges

[D] legacy businesses are becoming out dated

【新旧事物发展光谱】

新事物：代表先进生产力，使同类事物变成了旧事物

新形势：整体改变了社会现实，间接影响了其他事物

新挑战：旧事物需要积极调整以应对新事物、新形势

旧事物：由于没能应对新挑战而出现严峻问题，处在灭亡边缘

向死而生，希望犹存：事关生死存亡，必须重视。思考解决办法

→新事物的诸多优点反之既是旧事物的缺点与问题所在：

受众少、价格高、门槛高、效率低、没能应对新挑战

报刊文章的主题永远是新事物、新观点、新变化→NEWS！！

➤ 新事物——新事物、新形势、新挑战



新事物的特点（介绍）、新事物好在纳、新事物带来了哪些衍生问题

- 新变化——旧事物-向死而生，希望犹存

旧事物、旧观念、旧社会制度出现的问题、症结、以及其解决方案

- 新观点——社科文-旧现象，新发现

旧有错误观点

新观点的内容、理论依据、指导意义



4.司法类文章——司法类文章终极定式 识别特征：

① 题干中多次出现**最高法院、大法官、判决、案件**等司法概念

② 文章与某个具体的**法律案件、法庭裁决、法律修改**有关

【典型特征词】case, Justice, the Supreme Court, ruling, Act, legal, law

【典型结构】因法院判决意义重大且不容曲解。相关文章往往会在首段清晰地写明相关诉讼涉及的对象，法庭判决的结果，以及作者对该判决的外延影响的初步解读。

→文章首段一般会客观陈述总结法院的判决结果

40. In dealing with **the Supreme Court decision Thursday**, the author

A. presents its main points with conflicting views on them.

B. gives a factual account of it and discusses its consequence

C. cites some cases related to it and analyzes their implications.

D. describes the long and complicated process of its making.

原理：英美法律体系基于 Common Law System 判例法系

In a common law system, the law is created by precedents set after judges decide actual cases. When a judge hears a case that has a new issue in it, the judge makes a decision regarding the issue in the case. That decision then becomes a precedent that must be followed by other courts with equal standing within the legal system. The precedent remains law unless and until a higher court overturns the decision. The practice of following decisions made by other courts for similar issues is known as stare decisis.

推论 1：判决往往与新事物有关

新事物，新形势，旧有法律需要通过判决更新，以应对新形势

推论 2：新案件的判决结果将成为通用判例

个别判决对同类案件的司法实践（内）以及相关问题（外）产生宏观影响

Which of the following is true of the **Bilski case**?

[A] Its ruling complies with the court decisions.

[B] It involves a very big business transaction.



[C] It has been dismissed by the Federal Circuit.

[D] It may change the legal practices in the U.S.

In the author's view, the **Vermont case** will test

[A] Entergy's capacity to fulfill all its promises.

[B] the nature of states' patchwork regulations.

[C] the federal authority over nuclear issues.

[D] the limits of states' power over nuclear issues.

推论 3：最高法院以及最高大法官是正义的化身

① 作者一般支持和认同最高法的判决结果

② 故最高法的判决=作者的判定

③ 最高法尚无定论的案件，作者不会轻易下结论

40.The author's attitude toward **the court's ruling** is

[A] sarcastic. [B] tolerant. [C] skeptical. **[D] supportive.**

推论 4：只有最高法有权对宪法进行解读

新事物、新形势、现存法律（宪法）新解读

30.Orin Kerr's comparison is quoted to indicate that

[A] the Constitution should be implemented flexibly.

[B] New technology requires reinterpretation of the Constitution.

[C] California's argument violates principles of the Constitution.

[D] Principles of the Constitution should never be altered.

33.According to the author, competition law _____.

A. should serve the new market powers

B. may worsen the economic imbalance

C. cannot keep pace with the changing market

D. should not provide just one legal solution

34.**Competition law as presently interpreted** can hardly protect Facebook users because



_____.

- A. they are not financially reliable
- B. they are not defined as customers
- C. the services are generally digital
- D. the services are paid for by advertisers

推论 5：司法判决结果是双刃剑

二元对立型案件或明显牵扯多方利益的司法判决，需要优先关注：

- ① 对立的双方是谁
- ② 争议的焦点是什么、涉及的核心利益是什么
- ③ 法院的判决或态度（有最高法则以最高法为准）

且以上信息往往在文章首段

【重要司法类词汇整理】

jury n. 陪审团 judge n. 法官 defendant n. 被告 suspect n. 嫌犯 defense v. 为...辩护
verdict n. 判决结果 rule v. 判决 conviction n. 定罪

prohibit v. 禁止 rule out v. 禁止 object v. 反对 overrule v. 推翻 overturn v. 推翻
reject v. 驳回

Supreme Court 最高法院 the Justice 最高大法官 Federal Circuit 联邦法院
constitution n. 宪法 unconstitutional adj. 违宪的 amendment n. 修正案 legitimate
adj. 合法的 legal adj. 合法的 illegal adj. 非法的 jurisdiction n. 司法 legal practice n.
司法实践 legislation n. 立法

Tom vs. Jerry Tom 与 Jerry 对峙的官司 xx Act n. xx 法案 case n. 案件



5.政府政策类文章——政府政策是背锅侠

【识别特征】 题干、文章中多次出现政府、政策、立法者、国会、联邦、州等概念

【典型特征词】

Congress, public sector, state, federal, government,

White House, Administration, policy, legislator,

典型结构：无

【原理】 政府政策本质上的滞后性导致它往往存在缺陷，是各种问题的背锅侠

政府政策的出发点和初衷总是好的，但往往没实现初衷

导致政府政策不给力的外部阻力

导致政府政策不给力的内部矛盾

(1) 政府政策本质上的滞后性导致它往往存在缺陷，是各种问题的背锅侠

- ① 政府政策好不好？ 不好
- ② 当前问题是谁的锅？ 政府政策的锅
- ③ 当前问题该怎么解决？ 通过政府政策解决

26. Britain’s public sentiment about the countryside

[A] is not well reflected in politics

[B] is fully backed by the royal family

[C] didn’t start till the Shakespearean age

[D] has brought much benefit to

(2) 政府政策的出发点和初衷总是好的，但往往没实现初衷

① 政府政策的终极目的是保证市场与民生领域的公平与效率

24.The author suggests that **tax policies** be aimed at

A. encouraging the development of automation.

B. increasing the return on capital investment.

C. easing the hostility between rich and poor.

D. preventing the income gap from widening.

② 当某题询问政策初衷时，该政策往往产生了负面影响，是不好的

21.George Osborne’s scheme **was intended to**



27. What was the original purpose of grade forgiveness?

③ 市场监管方面，政府的目的是鼓励充分竞争、遏制垄断、促进市场公平与长期健康繁荣；故问政策目的时，绝不能选有利于个别企业或让企业多赚钱的选项

21. According to Paragraph 1, one motive in imposing the new rule is to

- A. guarantee the bonuses of top executives.
- B. enhance bankers' sense of responsibility.**
- C. build a new system of financial regulation.**
- D. help corporations achieve

④ 在就业、环保等民生方面，政府主要依赖税收、社保、定向基金等财政政策工具，本质是收钱和出钱；由于其资金来自于纳税人的税款，需要保证有限的资金公平与有效的分配

24. With regard to mass sports, the author holds that **governments should** _____.

- [A] increase funds for sports clubs**
- [B] invest in public sports facilities**
- [C] organize "grassroots" sports events
- [D] supervise local sports associations

23. What promoted the chancellor to develop his scheme?

- [D] A passion to ensure fairness for taxpayers**

（3）导致政府政策不给力的内外阻力

既得利益者（**interest group**）

尤其是其中的工会（**union**）与行业联盟（**industry group**）的干涉（**interfere**）与游说（**lobby**）是改革失败或时政策无力的一个核心原因

Hindrance to the reform of the legal system originates from

- A. the rigid bodies governing the profession.**

According to Paragraph 2, the USPS **fails to modernize itself due to**



A. the interference from interest groups.

(4) 导致政府政策不给力的制度矛盾

- ① 三权分立制： 与国会、最高法院同框时，行政部门（联邦政府、总统、华盛顿、白宫）一般都是被批判、被监督、被限制的那个
- ② 联邦政府制： 联邦政府与州政府同框时在争夺管辖权与执法权力
- ③ 国会两党制： 民主党与共和党的对立导致政府应对的低效与迟缓

【重要通识】美国政治体制——三权分立

行政受限—白宫、总统、政府

Administration—the White House, the President,
Washington D.C., Federal government, State government

立法民主—国会

Legislation—the Congress (Democratic vs Republican),
Senate, senator, policymaker, legislation hall

司法独立—最高法院

Jurisdiction—Supreme Court、the Justice(s) (9 法官投票制)
the interpretation of Constitution (宪法解释权)

【重要通识】美国政治体制——联邦政府制

United States of America=50 个州组成的联邦国家

10 th Amendment to the United States Constitution

宪法第 10 修正案：宪法未明确授予联邦政府的权利，保留给各州。

Federal government—联邦政府（白宫、总统、华盛顿） 国家层面的行政、立法、司法
（财政、国防、出入境管理、税务等）

State government—各州政府（常见州名阅读中积累）

完全在州界内的事务以及联邦政府未被授权的事务



局部解题技巧

谁是我们的朋友，谁是我们的敌人？这个问题是革命的首要问题。——毛泽东

1. 作者态度题必错选项：

① 无态度，失公允，皆为下等文章（必错选项）

无态度：puzzled, tolerance, tolerant, indifference, indifferent, hesitate, hesitancy, ambiguous, acceptance, uncertain, understand, trivial

【注意】中立（objective, neutral）不是无态度词

失公允：contempt, contemptuous, sarcastic, biased, scornful, conceited, indulgence, indulgent, permissive

② 舔狗与丧家之犬，难登大雅之堂（95%错）

舔狗：satisfaction, enthusiastic, appreciation, appreciative, gratitude

丧家之犬：desperate, hopeless, destructive

③ 理性，客观，但尽可能不中立（鲜明两极）

正面选项：supportive、optimistic、positive、approval

反面选项：critical、skeptical、negative、pessimistic、disapproval

中立选项：objective、impartial（5%概率正确）

④ 出现在前三题的作者态度题，直接选负面选项

作者持肯定态度时，出态度题会过早的暴露主旨！

2. 作者态度题正向秒杀技巧：

22. The author's attitude toward Americans' watching TV is

[A] critical

[B] supportive

[C] sympathetic

[D] ambiguous

3. 存在先于本质

若理论不正确，则观点无意义



讲述理论内容的选项与评价理论对错的选项同框时，选后者

33.Which of the following is true about the recent annual study?

[A] It excludes GDP as an indicator. 有什么特点

[B] It is sponsored by 163 countries. 有什么特点

[C] Its criteria are questionable. 错的

[D] Its results are enlightening. 对的



谁是“我们”？“我们”是谁？这真正决定了敌友、好坏、对错。

——屁股决定脑袋，立场决定态度！

一个人的身份、所属组织、利益出发点

很大程度上决定了他在某问题上的

立场态度（好不好）、以及评价角度（为什么好、为什么不好）

1. 一个人的身份、所属组织、所写的著作，很大程度上决定了他在某个问题上的立场

33. Giovanni Parmigiani believes that the establishment of the SBoRE may

[A] pose a threat to all its peers.

[B] meet with strong opposition.

[C] increase Sciences circulation.

[D] set an example for other journals.

30. Jay Lininger would most likely support _____.

[A] industry groups

[B] the win-win rhetoric

[C] environmental groups 身份即决定态度

[D] the plan under challenge

27. Judging from the context, the phrase “wreaking havoc” (Line 3, Para. 2) most probably means ____.

A. generating motivation

B. exerting influence

C. causing damage 负面

D. creating pressure 负面

2. 作者所站的角度以及他思考问题的出发点，决定了他后续给出的结论和建议。

好，对谁来说好？

不好，对谁来说不好？

31. According to Paragraph 1, Facebook acquired WhatsApp for its _____. 32. Linking phone numbers to Facebook identities may _____.



32. According to the author, competition law _____.

33. Competition law as presently interpreted can **hardly protect Facebook users** because _____. 对 **Facebook users** 不好

34. The ants analogy is used to illustrate _____.

32. Linking phone numbers to Facebook identities may

A. **pose a risk** to Facebook users

B. **mislead** the European commission

C. **worsen** political disputes

D. **mess up** customer records

3. 走群众路线 出于报刊受众群体与阅读量的考虑，作者所站的角度以及思考问题的出发点，往往是广大人民群众。

金坷垃，好处有啥？

对人民群众有好处

金坷垃，坏处有啥？

对人民群众有害处

当前问题是谁的锅？

反正不是人民群众的锅（政府政策是背锅侠）

金坷垃，好处有啥？

对人民群众有好处

27. What was **the original purpose** of grade forgiveness?

A. To **maintain** colleges' graduation rates.

B. To **increase** universities' income from tuition.

C. To **prepare graduates** for a challenging future.

D. To **help freshmen** adapt to college learning.

金坷垃，坏处有啥？

对人民群众有害处

21. Who will **be most threatened** by automation?



- A. Leading politicians. 与人民无关
- B. Low-wage laborers.
- C. Robot owners. 与人民无关
- D. Middle-class workers.**

4. 同敌人划清界限

占有大量财富的资本家与明星是人民群众的对立面
所以作者很少站在逐利的资本家、明星的角度思考问题

40. Which of the following can be inferred from the last paragraph?
- [A] Having children contributes little to the glamour of celebrity moms. 与人民无关
 - [B] Celebrity moms have influenced our attitude towards child rearing.
 - [C] Having children intensifies our dissatisfaction with life.
 - [D] We sometimes neglect the happiness from child rearing.

作者很少站在逐利的资本家、明星的角度思考问题
强调赚钱、利润的选项都是不好的（尤其在教育、学术主题的文章中）

23. Deborah Seehorn believes that the skills learned at Flatiron will ____.
- [A] help students learn other computer languages**
 - [B] have to be upgraded when new technologies come
 - [C] need improving when students look for jobs
 - [D] enable students to **make big quick money** 负面

5. 企业经营的万金油优缺点

作者偶尔会站在企业家的角度给企业提出改革建议，以免企业走向衰亡
资本家的本质就是逐利，所以
企业经营的万金油缺点——成本上升、利润降低、股价下降
企业经营的万金油优点——成本下降、利润提高、股价上升

26. It is suggested in Paragraph 1 that “behavioural” ads **help advertisers to**
- [A] ease competition among themselves.
 - [B] lower their operational costs.**



[C] avoid complaints from consumers.

[D] provide better online services.

36. **The New York Times** is considering ending its print edition partly due to

[A] the increasing online ad sales

[B] the pressure from its investors

[C] the complaints from its readers

[D] the high cost of operation

6. 以小见大，心系天下，心系当下

段落细节为段落主旨服务，段落主旨为全文主旨服务，而**报刊文章的主旨永远专注对当前和未来**

除文章**末段经常做建议、警醒等升华外**，各段落及其内部细节存在的目的。

无外乎**引出主旨、总结主旨、论证主旨**三种，其中**首段大概率起到引出主旨话题的作用**

① 除反总分总型结构的文章，以及带特定题干限定词的题目外，1-4 题等非全文主旨题中，起到引出主旨（首）、论证主旨（例、细）、总结主旨等作用的选项，必然是答案

主旨：自动化导致的失业问题

21. **The joke** in Paragraph 1 is used to illustrate ____.

[A] the impact of technological advances

[B] the alleviation of job pressure

[C] the shrinkage of textile mills

[D] the decline of middle-class incomes

主旨：机场安检存在排长队的问题

21. The crash of EgyptAir Flight 804 is mentioned to

[A] stress the urgency to strengthen security worldwide.

[B] explain Americans' tolerance of current security checks.

[C] highlight the necessity of upgrading major U.S. airports.

[D] emphasize the importance of privacy protection.



主旨：报刊上的艺术评论现在越来越少

24.What can be learned about **Cardus** according to the last two paragraphs?

[A] His music criticism may not appeal to readers today.

[B] His reputation as a music critic has long been in dispute.

[C] His style caters largely to modern specialists.

[D] His writings fail to follow the amateur tradition.

② 带有特殊题干限定词的题目，其对应原文可能会存在两个相关表述，一定要关注其限定条件。其中表示带有过去、初衷、通常、大众等限定词的题目，正确答案与主旨结论不同或相反

【常见题干限定词】

过去：used to, before, previous... （但现在...）

初衷：was intended to, original purpose... （但现在...）

通常：commonly, often... （一般认为...，但实际情况是...）

大众：most people, general public （大众认为...，但研究表明...）

现在：recent, latest, has done, now

主旨：在家比在公司压力大

21.According to Paragraph 1, most **previous** surveys found that home

[A] offered greater relaxation than the workplace

[B] was an ideal place for stress measurement

[C] generated more stress than the workplace 先前的

[D] was an unrealistic place for relaxation

31. According to Nancy Koehn, office language **has become** 已经...

[A] more emotional

[B] more objective

[C] less energetic

[D] less strategic

既有过去，也有现在的看法，容易选错！！



Even in traditional offices, “the lingua franca of corporate America has gotten much more emotional and much more right-brained than it was 20 years ago,” said Harvard Business School professor Nancy Koehn. She started spinning off examples. “If you and I parachuted back to Fortune 500 companies in 1990, we would see much less frequent use of terms like journey, mission, passion. There were goals, there were 53 strategies, there were objectives, but we didn’t talk about energy; we didn’t talk about passion.”

③ 议论文的全文主旨必然关注当下或未来，聚焦过去的选项都是错的

25. What would be the best title for the text?

- [A] Newspapers of the Good **Old Days**
- [B] The Lost Horizon in Newspapers
- [C] Mournful Decline of Journalism
- [D] Prominent Critics **in Memory**

40. Which of the following would be the best title for the text?

- A. The USPS Starts to Miss Its Good Old Days
- B. The Postal Service: Keep Away from My Cheese
- C. The USPS: Chronic Illness Requires a Quick Cure
- D. The Postal Service Needs More than a Band-Aid

④ 四个选项中有部分选项强调过去时，需要将其结论取反，再与主旨、现状比对

主旨：高管裸辞成为新常态

29. It can be inferred from the last paragraph that

- [A] top performers **used to** cling to their posts.
- [B] loyalty of top performers **is getting** out-dated.
- [C] top performers **care** more about reputations.
- [D] **it’s** safer to stick to the traditional rules.

主旨：职业教育很重要

23. We can infer from Paragraph 5 that high school graduates _____.

- A. **used to** have big financial concerns



- B. **used to** have more job opportunities 曾经机会多，现在机会少
- C. are reluctant to work in manufacturing
- D. are entitled to more educational privileges

主旨：报刊上的艺术评论快消失了

22. Newspaper reviews in England **before World War II** were characterized by **过去和现在相反**

- [A] **free themes.** 现在不自由
- [B] casual style. 现在不随意
- [C] elaborate layout. 现在不精致
- [D] radical viewpoints. 现在温和了

主旨：现在的年轻人太艰难了

40. Which of the following is true about **Schneider**?

- [A] He found a dream job after graduating from college.
- [B] His parents believe working steadily is a must for success.
- [C] **His parents' good life has little to do with a college degree.**
- [D] He thinks his job as a technician quite challenging.

【解题】其实就是主旨题

7. 文章结构题、论述手法题，直接通过前四题题干总结（所问即所答，所问即主旨）

25. In this text, the author presents **a problem** with

- A. opposing views on it.
- B. **possible solutions to it.**
- C. its alarming impacts.
- D. its major variations.

40. In discussing the US jury system, the text centers on ____.

- [A] its nature and problems
- [B] its characteristics and tradition
- [C] its problems and their solutions



[D] its tradition and development



常规细节题解题步骤

【核心思路】猜想+验证

1. 通过**题干关键词**回文定位，阅读定位句。
2. 如果定位句读不懂，或出现答案 2 选 1 摇摆不定的情况，优先看定位句所在**段落的首尾句**，及上一段尾句和下一段首句。通过夹逼法**把握段落主旨**。
3. **如果题干只定位到段落，无具体定位句**，则利用前述技巧排除必错选项或锁定高概率正确答案后，根据“嫌疑犯”**选项中的关键词**回原文进行针对性验证。
4. 如果题干无关键词无段落提示，则做完其上下两题后，根据题文同序原则，**倒推解题区间，夹逼定位**。



英一英二强化阅读篇目主题

英语一:

报刊艺术评论	爱乐乐团复兴	朋辈压力
快时尚	失业金政策	商业专利案
高管裸辞	Entergy 案	行为学广告
美国律师业	社会影响的驱动力	明星妈妈育儿
体制内的公会	亚利桑那州 vs 美国	博雅教育

英语二:

艺术市场	外部董事	作业政策
自动化趋势	花钱买快乐	夫妻沟通
报业之死	颜色认知	移民政策
人 vs 机器人	习惯培养	建筑风格
DNA 专利	快速决策	住房政策