



monkey 老师逆天改命班笔记

(基础阅读篇)

★使用说明

- 1.本笔记主要根据 Monkey 老师逆天改命版课程整理而成，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！



- 主旨提炼：通过题干、选项、特殊题眼、关键句快速把握**对象+判定**
- 结构把握：将主旨与典型文章结构结合，可猜测**重要的段落主旨**
- 逐题击破：应用已知主旨和结构信息，配合各类技巧**解题得分**

一、主旨提炼

(如何在审题阶段快速把握主旨?)

1.第 5 题题干中的实意名词：

60. What does the author think of **intellect**?—2004 T4

25. In the author's opinion, **the absorption of immigrants into American society** is ____
—2006 T1

2.第 5 题选项中一致的名词和情感态度

35. Which of the following is the best title for this text?—2007 T3

[A] The Middle Class **on the Alert**

[B] The Middle Class **on the Cliff**

[C] The Middle Class **in Conflict**

[D] The Middle Class **in Ruins**

【解题】通过选项中一致的名词和情感态度，可明确中产阶级有了什么问题？

3. 1-4 题题干重复出现的实意名词：

2002 T1

41. To make your **humor** work, you should _

42. The **joke** about doctors implies that, in the eyes of nurses, they are _

43. It can be inferred from the text that public services _

44. To achieve the desired result, **humorous stories** should be delivered ____

45. The best title for the text may be _

【解题】读选项时，不要纠结形容词、名词还是副词，看到同源词基本即可明确对象为
humor



4.二段一句+书如其人:

完成对题干、选项的信息提炼后，给原文**逐段标号**，并在此过程中**圈出斜体字书名**。用不超过 1 分钟的时间**阅读原文正数第二段、倒数第二段的第一句话,结合原文中的书名**进一步验证或提炼主旨。(不要把 *Nature, Science, Economist* 等常见期刊杂志名也当做书名)

黄金段:

当原文段数>6 时，建议额外阅读

全文非首尾段中，字数最少，且卷面上占位不多于 3 行的段落，这样的段落往往起到承上启下并再次强调主旨的作用。

二段一句：文章首段作用常为引出主旨，末段常进行升华。

书如其人：书名最直接的反应该书乃至全文主题！**且容易辨识！**

5.题干中的典型情感态度词

2007 T4 对象：data security 判定：？ ？ ？

39. According to Paragraph 4, what puzzles the author is that some bosses **fail to**

【解题】 **fail to** 大部分是代表出现问题

2008 T2 对象：online publication 判定：？ ？ ？

28. According to the text, online publication is **significant** in that

2009 T2 对象：DNA testing 判定：？ ？ ？

28. Skeptical observers believe that ancestry testing **fails to**

【解题】 此题是意外，只能怀疑

29. In the last paragraph, **a problem** commercial genetic testing faces is

【解题】 通过 **29** 题典型情感态度词才可暗示对象好还是不好

6.反面典型，负负得正

反面群体对主旨对象的想法总是错的，且与作者相反。**故对其错误观点取反即可得到正确的主旨。**

47. Misled people tend to think that **using an animal in research** is 2003-T2



[A] cruel but natural.

[B] inhuman and unacceptable.

[C] inevitable but vicious.

[D] pointless and wasteful.

【解题】反面群体认为在实验中使用动物不好→文章作者认为好！

7. 国外的月亮比较圆

正如父母总会提到“别人家的孩子”来反衬我们自己的不足，国家之间也存在类似的比较心理。作为美国或英国的公民，考研文章的作者在分析自己祖国某方面的不足时，总会用他国的优秀进行反衬。**且这种不足总与主旨有关！**

eg:

① 题目：跟法国人相比，美国人在艺术方面

正确答案：缺少涵养

主旨：美国人在艺术方面有问题→缺少涵养

② 题目：在工作上，德国人比英国人更加

正确答案：严谨

主旨：英国人在工作上有问题→不够严谨

【总结】优先聚焦考察国内外差异的题目，快速精确的把握主旨

59. **In contrast to the U.S., Japan and Sweden are funding their medical care**—2003 T4

【解题】读题可立刻发现美国医疗出资方面一定有对比！

[A] more flexibly.

[B] more extravagantly.

[C] more cautiously.

[D] more reasonably.

【解题】说外国好，说美国不好即为正确答案（彼方之优点，我方之缺点）

33. A major **difference between the Japanese and U.S. workforces** is that —2009 T3

【解题】读题发现就是美国...不好，盲猜日本好、美国不好的选项

[A] the Japanese workforce is better disciplined.

[B] the Japanese workforce is more productive.

[C] the U.S. workforce has a better education.

[D] the U.S. workforce is more organized.



8. should=fail to=该做却没能做到~当前问题的症结所在

一个人“应该做的事”恰恰是他“本该做却没做到的事”。有些事该做却没做，必然会导致问题产生。且在考研阅读中，这个“该做却没做到的事”又总与主旨有关。

问题症结与建议，一体两面！

2003-T4

主旨：美国的医疗资金分配有问题

P2-1: Death is normal.

60. The text intends to express the idea that

[C] death **should** be accepted as a fact of life. → death **fails to** be accepted as a fact of life.

9. 所问即主旨

考研阅读中的议论文和说明文，一般是围绕某个有争议的对象展开论述的。对此类“判定众说纷纭”的文章，有时一个没有明确答案的问句反而能更好的概括文章主旨、约束行文方向。

考研阅读的题目必然可以转换成疑问句！

找不到判定也无妨！灰姑娘与玻璃鞋，宝剑与剑鞘

① 所问即主旨-第一层

30. What is the author's attitude towards IQ tests?

[A] Supportive. [B] Skeptical.

[C] Impartial. [D] Biased.

【解题】作者对 IQ 测试支持还是不支持？→IQ 测试到底好不好？

52. How do the public feel about the current economic downturn?

[A] Optimistic. [B] Confused.

[C] Carefree. [D] Panicked.

【解题】经济下行的影响严不严重？

作者态度题两极提问法：

中性事物好不好？or 负面事物（的影响）严重不严重？

② 所问即主旨第二层



2002-T1 对象: humor 判定: ???

41. To make your **humor** work, you should _ →怎么让你的幽默起效果? (即文章主旨)

42. The joke about doctors implies that, in the eyes of nurses, they are _

43. It can be inferred from the text that public services _

44. To achieve the desired result, **humorous stories** should be delivered _

45. The best title for the text may be ____

所问即所答——所问即主旨

41. what should you do to make your humor work?

44. how to deliver a humorous stories to achieve the desired result?

③ 所问即主旨第三层

2009-T2

【解题】不仅看文章的主旨，还要看文章的结构

26. In Paragraphs 1 and 2, the text shows PTK's

27. PTK is used to

28. Skeptical observers believe that ancestry testing **fails to**

29. In the last paragraph, **a problem** commercial genetic testing faces is

【解题】通过题干的问法就能知道文章的内容

30. An appropriate title for the text is most likely to be

[A] Fors and Againsts of DNA Testing.[

[B] DNA Testing and Its Problems.

[C] DNA Testing Outside the Lab.

[D] Lies Behind DNA Testing.

④ 所问即主旨第四层

2007-T1 对象: ??? 判定: ???

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.



【解题】读题即可知道文章在说什么造成成功和优秀的表现？

⑤ 所问即主旨第五层

5、1、4 题 “一荣俱荣”：

关注第 5 题（全文主旨题）、第 1 题（首段主旨题）、第四题（末段主旨题）三道与全文主旨密切相关的题目，结合选项设置及原文，验证先前猜测的主旨。

2007-T1

25. Which of the following proverbs is closest to the message the text tries to convey?

[A]“Faith will move mountains.”

[B]“One reaps what one sows.”

[C]“Practice makes perfect.”

【解题】ABC 三个选项都在说某种后天的因素造成优异的表现

[D]“Like father, like son.”

2007-T1

21. The birthday phenomenon found among soccer players is mentioned to

[A] stress the importance of professional training.

[B] spotlight the soccer superstars in the World Cup.

[C] introduce the topic of what makes expert performance.

[D] explain why some soccer teams play better than others.



二、结构把握

1.主旨×二段一句(×第1题题干)→首段主旨与作用

2007 T1 主旨：什么造就了优秀的表现？

P2-1: What might account for this strange phenomenon?→从这一句就发现第一段讲了一个什么奇怪的现象

21. **The birthday phenomenon** found among soccer players is mentioned to

[A] stress the importance of professional training.

[B] spotlight the soccer superstars in the World Cup.

[C] introduce the topic of what makes expert performance.

[D] explain why some soccer teams play better than others.

2008 T2 主旨：a new mode of publication is emerging

P2-1: No longer.

26. In the first paragraph, the author discusses

[A] the background information of journal editing.

[B] the publication routine of laboratory reports.

[C] the relations of authors with journal publishers.

[D] the traditional process of journal publication.

2.常见引总分总套路：

① 以小见大 2004-T3

P1:Ellen Spero 对经济下行不绝望

P2-4: 民众们对经济下行不绝望，比较乐观

②以小小小见大 2007-T1

P1-2: 什么造就了优秀的球员？

P3-4: 什么造就了好记性？

P5: 什么造就了各个领域的优异表现？

【解题】善于把握主旨



③心系当下（变化 or 共性）

2002-T2

P1：过去油价暴涨会导致经济危机

P2-5：本次油价暴涨不会导致经济衰退

【解题】提过去的事也是要说现在，无非是好与不好

2008-T2

P1：传统出版模式

P2-4：新型互联网出版模式

2006-T3

P1：史前动物突然灭绝

P2-4：当今海洋中的鱼类可能也在经历同样的事

【总结】过去和现在在一起，有的是讲差异，有的是讲变化

④反总分总

2004-T4

P1：美国大众轻视知识

P2：实际上我们应该追求知识

2009-T1

P1：学界和大众认为习惯是机械的、不可改变的

P2：但这是错的，习惯是可以改变和刻意培养的

2009-T3

识别特征：

P1：通常认为，为了发展经济应该优先发展正规教育

P2：但这是错的，正规教育的重要性没有人们想的那么高

【识别特征】（出现就要警惕）

i.学术界与大众意见常同框，且学术界的观点往往是对的

ii.题干中往往考察多方观点



iii. 社科类说明文（心理、认知、行为、社会规律），旧现象，新发现

- 56. What do **American parents** expect their children to acquire in school?
- 57. We can learn from the text that **Americans** have a history of
- 58. The views of **Ravitch and Emerson** on schooling are
- 59. Emerson, according to the text, is probably
- 60. What does the author think of intellect?

【解题】题干出现多个人的观点时，就需要警惕，一定有人观点错误，有人观点正确

- 21. **In Wordsworth's view**, “habits” is characterized by being
- 22. **Brain researchers** have discovered that the formation of habit can be
- 23. The word “ruts”(Para. 4) is closest in meaning to
- 24. **Dawna Markova** would most probably agree that
- 25. Ryan's comments suggest that the practice of standardized testing

【反转点特征】

i. 题干中考察的第二种观点(一般是学者、研究人员、教授或某个名人观点，即反转点，往往是作者认为的观点)

ii. 强调最新科研成果、最新理论之处（现在完成时、recently）

- 56. What do **American parents** expect their children to acquire in school?
- 57. We can learn from the text that **Americans** have a history of
- 58. The views of **Ravitch and Emerson** on schooling are
- 21. **In Wordsworth's view**, “habits” is characterized by being
- 22. **Brain researchers have discovered** that the formation of habit can be



三、逐题击破

我们需要知道的是，阅读的原文主要选自美国和英国的主流新闻报刊，如卫报、大西洋月刊、科学美国人、经济学人以及时代周刊等等，这些当年 1-9 月的文章。因此，我们应该知道来源既然是有范围、规律的，更重要的是考题同样是有特征规律的。而很多同学不知道的是，新闻报刊文章有很多可以用来直接秒杀考研题目的特点，且不以命题人的意志为转移，故无法被针对！

1.客观性

理性、客观是英美顶级严肃报刊对其文章的基本要求。而为了迎合读者，文章作者一般都需要明确的体现自己在某一话题上的立场，以获得对应读者群体的支持。

①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）

②无态度，失公允，皆为下等文章（必错选项）

无态度型：indifferent、ambiguous、tolerance、understand...

失公允型：contempt、biased、prejudiced、permissive...

2.主观性

谁是“我们”？“我们”是谁？这决定了敌友、好坏、对错！

作者的**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欧美本位——国外的月亮比较圆

②群众路线——作者一般站在大众的角度思考问题，写与社会大众有关的话题；**少数情况下作者会站在濒临破产的企业**的角度思考问题，给企业提出改进建议，避免企业破产导致民众失业。



38. In bringing up the concept of GASP the author is making the point that

- [A] **shareholders'** interests should be properly attended to.
- [B] information protection should be given due attention.
- [C] businesses should enhance their level of accounting security.
- [D] the market value of customer data should be emphasized.

③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）

2003-T2 主旨：进行动物实验好不好？

50. From the text we learn that Stephen Cooper is

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

【解题】题干你是什么身份就代表什么态度？要么支持动物实验，要么反对！

60. What does the author think of intellect?—2004 T4

- [A] It is second to intelligence.
- [B] It evolves from common sense.
- [C] It is to be pursued.
- [D] It underlies power.

【解题】这题可以无脑选，考研卷子是为了选拔人才

School remains a place where intellect is mistrusted. **Hofstadter** says our country's educational system is in the grips of people who “joyfully and militantly proclaim their hostility to intellect and their eagerness to identify with children who show the least intellectual promise.”

...writes **historian and professor** Richard **Hofstadter** in **Anti-Intellectualism in American Life**

【解题】通过身份看态度，不能忽视身份信息



2008-T2 主旨：新型学术出版模式

27. Which of the following is true of the OECD report?

- [A] It criticizes government-funded research.
- [B] It introduces an effective means of publication.
- [C] It upsets profit--making journal publishers. 钱
- [D] It benefits scientific research considerably.

The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development

【解题】一个报告所属的组织也可以判断其出发点

2004-T3 主旨：民众对经济下行并不悲观

54. Why can many people see“silver linings” to the economic slowdown?

- [A] They would benefit in certain ways.

Many folks see **silver linings** to this slowdown. Potential home buyers would cheer for lower interest rates. **Employers** wouldn't mind a little fewer bubbles in the job market. **Many consumers** seem to have been influenced by stock-market swings, which investors now view as a necessary ingredient to a sustained boom. **Diners** might see an upside, too...

3.话题性

①不流行，无批评

表示主旨对象不再流行的选项必错，表示某事物流行的选项大概率正确

2007-T2 主旨：IQ 测试不靠谱

27. What can be inferred about intelligence testing from Paragraph 3?

- [A] People no longer use IQ scores as an indicator of intelligence. 易错选
- [B] More versions of IQ tests are now available on the Internet.
- [C] The test contents and formats for adults and children may be different.
- [D] Scientists have defined the important elements of human intelligence.

2009-T2 主旨：DNA Testing and Its Problems.

26. In Paragraphs' 1 and 2, the text shows PTK's

- [A] easy availability.
- [B] flexibility in pricing.



[C] successful promotion.

[D] popularity with households.

【解题】低门槛（availability, access, approach）也是流行的常见表征

②以小见大，心系天下——首段引出主旨、末段总结升华主旨、细节论证主旨

2007-T1 主旨：什么造就了优异的表现？

21. The birthday phenomenon found among soccer players is mentioned to

[A] stress the importance of professional training.

[B] spotlight the soccer superstars in the World Cup.

[C] introduce the topic of what makes expert performance.

[D] explain why some soccer teams play better than others.

【补充】以小见大+群众路线：讨论与主旨无关的明星精英等小群体的选项必错

2003 T2 主旨：民众对经济下行并不悲观

51. By “Ellen Spero isn’t biting her nails just yet”, the author means

[A] Spero can hardly maintain her business.

[B] Spero is too much engaged in her work.

[C] Spero has grown out of her bad habit.

[D] Spero is not in a desperate situation.

2007-T2 主旨：IQ 测试不靠谱

29. We can conclude from the last paragraph that

[A] test scores may not be reliable indicators of one’s ability,

[B] IQ scores and SAT results are highly correlated.

[C] testing involves a lot of guesswork.

[D] traditional tests are out of date.

【补充】末段题中带有与主旨无关的【专有名词】的选项默认错误

2003-T2 主旨：民众对经济下行并不悲观

53. When mentioning “the \$4 million to \$10 million range” the author is talking about

[A] gold market.



[B] real estate.

[C] stock exchange.

[D] venture investment.

【解题】读者思维→作者思维

原文提到了以下哪一项？→提及以下哪一项最有助于论证主旨？

4. 时效性

以小见大，心系当下——提及过去都是为了讲当下或未来

2006-T3 主旨：海洋生物面临问题

31. The extinction of large **prehistoric animals** is noted to suggest that

[A] large animals were vulnerable to the changing environment.

[B] small species survived as large animals disappeared.

[C] large sea animals may face the same threat today.

[D] slow-growing fish outlive fast-growing ones.

5. 建设性

报刊文章作者不同于只会吐槽的键盘侠，指出问题后都在试图解决问题。

① **should=fail to=该做却没能做到**→问题症结与建议，一体两面！

② **向死而生，希望犹存**

探讨既有问题的【药丸型】文章，末段基本只有两种可能性：

① 给出解决问题的办法（建议）

② 点出当前问题未来可能引发的更多问题（警醒）

40. It can be inferred from **Paragraph 5（末段）** that

[A] data leakage is more severe in Europe.

[B] FTC's decision is essential to data security.

[C] California takes the lead in security legislation.

[D] legal penalty is a major solution to data leakage.

34. It can be inferred from the **last paragraph** that

[A] financial risks tend to outweigh political risks.



- [B] the middle class may face greater political challenges.
- [C] financial problems may bring about political problems.
- [D] financial responsibility is an indicator of political status.

6.猎奇性

报刊文章的主题永远是新事物、新观点、新变化→NEWS!!!

新事物好：2008-T2 全新互联网出版模式

新事物不好：2009-T2 基因测试及其问题

新观点（社科文-旧现象，新发现）

2007-T1 什么造就了优异的表现？

2009-T1 如何养成习惯？

2009-T3 教育与经济发展谁更重要？

新变化（给旧事物、旧观念、旧社会形式带来的各类问题）—所有其他文章



四、实战策略

解题是充满不确定性的动态过程，Monkey 大法是科学的实战策略

一、主旨的猜想与验证

1. 题干关键主旨信息：

- ①第 5 题题干中的实意信息
- ②第 5 题选项中一致的名词、情感态度、答案方向
- ③ 1-4 题题干重复出现的实意名词
- ④题干中暗示情感态度的特征词

2. 原文关键主旨信息：

- ①二段一句
- ②书如其人

主旨找错了见第 3 步！↓

3. 结合 5、1 两道【主旨题】的选项以及回文验证，进一步确定主旨

注：如果至此对主旨仍然没有一点思路和线索，则

- ①重点看 5 题（全文主旨题）的四个选项，它给了我们四个可能的主旨方向。
- ②以做细节题的方式攻破第 1 题，从原文的具体信息中得到主旨
- ③利用主旨进行后续的解题。

实在找不到就硬着头皮做，大部分情况都可以根据上面方法解决

4. 按（5）、1、4、3、2（5）或（5）、1、2、3、4（5）的顺序逐题击破

注：如果 5、1 题回文阅读也暂时无法得到主旨，则抛弃主旨解题思路，把 1-4 题当细节题用传统思路解题，回头再做第 5 题。找主旨并非我们的根本目的，而是要借主旨更好的完成解题。

5. 主旨的验证贯穿解题的全过程，而非“一锤子买卖”。如果我们猜想的主旨是错的，那基于错误主旨得到的“疑似答案”也必然是错的，这个错误在回文验证答案时必然会暴露，也就给了我们纠正主旨的提示与机会。



二、题目答案的猜想与验证

1. 有明显的疑似答案时，按以下优先级依次回文验证

- ①与主旨一致的选项（主旨为王！）
- ②符合原理性技巧或定式规律的选项
- ③仅有个别特征词符合技巧的选项（should, fail to, may...）

2. 无明显的疑似答案时，做好以下基本的筛选与分类，并回文验证

- ①筛选与主旨话题有关的选项
- ②按态度倾向（褒贬、好坏、对错）给选项分类

3. 确定题目对应的解题段，回原文验证

- ①题干没有明显定位词时，利用题文同序原则或选项的特征词定位到解题段
- ②回文验证遵从以下固定顺序：段落首尾句（往往是段落主旨）>命题句>命题句的上下句>其他句子
- ③验证时，关注能读懂的，确定性的信息！不要对着长难句或生词瞎脑补
- ④如果原文啥也读不懂，那就利用上述的选项优先级去蒙猜大概率正确的答案