

视频定位
00:30-02:55

作者态度题

【方法技巧】

作者态度题

- 1、标志：attitude / deem / consider / tone 题干暗示全文中心话题。
- 2、方法：选项词汇归纳
 - 1) 正面：positive 积极 / optimistic 乐观 / approval 支持 / supportive 支持
 - 2) 负面：negative 消极 / pessimistic 悲观 / disapproval 反对 / critical 批评 / doubtful 怀疑 / suspicious 怀疑 / skeptical 怀疑 / questionable 怀疑
 - 3) 中立：neutral 中立 / objective 客观 / impartial 整体 / disinterested 中立
 - 4) 小墓碑：Uninterested 不感兴趣 / unconcerned 不感兴趣 / indifferent 不感兴趣 / confused 迷惑 / puzzled 迷惑 / biased 偏见 / prejudice 偏见 / contemptuous 偏见 / subjective 偏见

NOTE：

大标题

小标题

【词汇短语】

【方法技巧】

【题文关键】

【文章关键词、句】

作业

【唐叔tips】

逻辑提示词（时间、转折、情感色彩）

选项笔记

红色字体最为关键

视频定位
03:00-02:55

【真题示例】——作者态度题

1998年 Passage 3

62. The author's attitude toward the issue of "science vs. anti-science" is _____.

作者态度题。

[A] impartial 正确

客观

[B] subjective

小墓碑

[C] biased

小墓碑

[D] puzzling

小墓碑

视频定位
03:30-03:48

1999年 passage1

54题：The author's attitude towards the issue seems to be _____.

[A] biased

小墓碑

[B] indifferent

小墓碑

[C] puzzling

小墓碑

[D] objective 正确

视频定位
05:00-08:40

【方法技巧】

作者态度题

3、当作者的态度没有明确提出时：

- 1) 文章的框架——串线，各段首末句
- 2) adj / adv
- 3) 转折处 however / but / now
- 4) 情态动词之后（should / must / could）

2001年 passage4

66题 : Toward the new business wave, the writer's attitude can be said to be _____.

原文: I believe.

[A] optimistic

看到第五段，排除。

[B] objective 正确

客观。原文：很好但要监管。

[C] pessimistic

排除。

[D] biased

小墓碑

The world is going through the biggest wave of mergers and acquisitions ever witnessed. The process sweeps from hyperactive America to Europe and reaches the emerging countries with unsurpassed might. Many in these countries are looking at this process and worrying: "Won't the wave of business concentration turn into an uncontrollable anti-competitive force?"

【词汇短语】

mergers and acquisitions (兼并，合并)

段落分析：前所未有的兼并浪潮。许多国家关注这个过程，并表示担忧。

There's no question that the big are getting bigger and more powerful. // (案例)

Multinational corporations accounted for less than 20% of international trade in 1982. Today the figure is more than 25% and growing rapidly. International affiliates account for a fast-growing segment of production in economies that open up and welcome foreign investment. In Argentina, for instance, after the reforms of the early 1990s, multinationals went from 43% to almost 70% of the industrial production of the 200 largest firms. // This phenomenon has created serious concerns over the role of smaller economic firms, of national businessmen and over the ultimate stability of the world economy.

段落分析：毫无疑问，大的更大，强的更强。——观点。

☆ I believe that the most important forces behind the massive M&A wave are the same that underlie the globalization process: falling transportation and communication costs, lower trade and investment barriers and enlarged markets that require enlarged operations capable of meeting customers' demands. All these are beneficial, not detrimental, to consumers. As productivity grows, the world's wealth increases.

段落分析：我认为：成本降低，壁垒降低，市场扩大。——作者观点。（正面）

Examples of benefits or costs of the current concentration wave are scanty. Yet it is hard to imagine that the merger of a few oil firms today could re-create the same threats to competition that were feared nearly a century ago in the US, when the Standard Oil trust was broken up. The mergers of telecom companies, such as WorldCom, hardly seem to bring higher prices for consumers or a reduction in the pace of technical progress. On the contrary, the price of communications is coming down fast. In cars, too, concentration is increasing — witness Daimler and Chrysler, Renault and Nissan — but it does not appear that consumers are being hurt.

段落分析：兼并的例子。现在的兼并很难像当年一样带来威胁（很难有害）。

Yet the fact remains that the merger movement **must be** watched.

Tips :

复盘复的是自己面对文章时，哪些地方没有敏感的意识。

段落分析：但是事实仍然有待观察。

2002年 text3

55题：From the text we can see that the **writer** seems _____.

[A] optimistic **正确**

[B] sensitive

[C] gloomy

[D] scared

Could the bad old days of economic decline be about to return? Since OPEC agreed to supply-cuts in March, the price of crude oil has jumped to almost \$26 a barrel, up from less than \$10 last December. This near-tripling of oil prices calls up scary memories of the 1973 oil shock, when prices quadrupled, and 1979-1980, when they also almost tripled. Both previous shocks resulted in double-digit inflation and global economic decline. **So where are the headlines warning of gloom and doom this time?**反问

段落分析：过去的经济衰退会再次重来吗？——不会。

The oil price was given another **push up** this week when Iraq suspended oil exports. Strengthening economic growth, at the same time as winter grips the northern hemisphere, could push the price higher still in the short term.

段落分析：油价提升了，因为伊拉克停止石油出口。

Yet there are good reasons to expect the economic consequences now to be less severe than in the 1970s.....

段落分析：但是这次没有上次严重。正面。

Rich economies are also **less dependent** on oil than they were, and so less sensitive to swings in the oil price. Energy conservation, a shift to other fuels and a decline in the importance of heavy, energy-intensive industries have reduced oil consumption. Software, consultancy and mobile telephones use far less oil than steel or car production. For each dollar of GDP (in constant prices) rich economies now use nearly 50% less oil than in 1973. The OECD estimates in its latest Economic Outlook that, if oil prices averaged \$22 a barrel for a full year, compared with \$13 in 1998, this would increase the oil import bill in rich economies by only 0.25~0.5% of GDP. That is less than one-quarter of the income loss in 1974 or 1980. On the other hand, oil-importing emerging economies — to which heavy industry has shifted — have become more energy-intensive, and so could be more seriously squeezed.

段落分析：发达国家对原油依赖减少。

视频定位
31:15-35:30

One more reason not to lose sleep over the rise in oil prices is that, unlike the rises in the 1970s, it has not occurred against the background of general commodity-price inflation and global excess demand. A sizable portion of the world is only just emerging from economic decline. The Economist's commodity price index is broadly unchanging from a year ago. In 1973 commodity prices jumped by 70%, and in 1979 by almost 30%.

段落分析：不失眠——心态好。乐观。

2003年 Text 4

58. The author's attitude toward Richard Lamm's remark is one of _____.

作者对RL言论的看法。

[A] strong disapproval

强烈的不认可。

[B] reserved consent 正确

有保留的赞同。

[C] slight contempt

轻微蔑视。

[D] enthusiastic support

强烈支持。

1段 It is said that in England death is pressing, in Canada inevitable and in California optional.

段落分析：在英国死亡是很急迫的，在加拿大是不可避免的，在美国是可以选择的。

2段 Death is normal;

段落分析：死亡是很正常的。

3段 Former Colorado governor Richard Lamm has been quoted as saying that the old and infirm "have a duty to die and get out of the way", so that younger, healthier people can realize their potential.

段落分析：FL的话，老弱病残有义务去死亡，让出位置，让年轻人意识到自己的潜能。

4段 I would not go that far.

段落分析：同意但有所保留。

2004年 Text 3

When it comes to the slowing economy, Ellen Spero isn't biting her nails just yet. (正向) But (负向) the 47-year-old manicurist isn't cutting, filling or polishing as many nails as she'd like to, either. Most of her clients spend \$12 to \$50 weekly, but last month two longtime customers suddenly stopped showing up. Spero blames the softening economy. "I'm a good economic indicator," she says, "I provide a service that people can do without when they're concerned about saving some dollars." So Spero is downscaling, shopping at middle-brow

视频定位
35:35-43:00

视频定位
46:22-01:00:00

Dillard's department store near her suburban Cleveland home, instead of Neiman Marcus. "I don't know if other clients are going to abandon me, too," she says.

段落分析：经济处于不好的状态，但人们的心态不错。but前后相反，but后是负向，所以but前是正向。

51. By "Ellen Spero isn't biting her nails just yet" (line 1, paragraph 1), the author means _____.

词汇题。文章方向是正面积极的。

[A] Spero can hardly maintain her business

无法维系她的生意。坏事。

[B] Spero is too much engaged in her work

过犹不及。坏事。

[C] Spero has grown out of her bad habit

改掉了坏习惯。坏事。

[D] Spero is not in a desperate situation 正确

并没有绝望。

Tips :

用到too much时，感情色彩是负面的。

词汇猜测题做题方法：

- 1、逻辑关系（相同找同义词，相反找反义词）
- 2、除表面意思外（干扰选项的特点），提炼出不断重复的内容（细节服从主旨）

Even before Alan Greenspan's admission that America's red-hot economy is cooling, lots of working folks had already seen signs of the slowdown themselves. From car dealerships to Gap outlets, sales have been lagging for months as shoppers temper their spending. For retailers, who last year took in 24 percent of their revenue between Thanksgiving and Christmas, the cautious approach is coming at a crucial time. Already, experts say, holiday sales are off 7 percent from last year's pace. //But don't sound any alarms just yet. Consumers seem only mildly concerned, not panicked, and many say they remain optimistic about the economy's long-term prospects even as they do some modest belt-tightening.

段落分析：个案引出社会普遍情景。许多工人已经看到经济疲软的现象，但是并没有任何的警报。——公众只是关注，并不惊慌，仍然保持乐观。

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

作者态度。

[A] Optimistic. 正确

乐观的

[B] Confused.

小墓碑

[C] Carefree.

小墓碑

[D] Panicked.

惊慌

Tips :

与第一题答案同义替换。

跨段提示——段落之间有联系

Consumers say they're not in despair because, despite the dreadful headlines, their own fortunes still feel pretty good. Home prices are holding steady in most regions. (总分) // In Manhattan, "there's a new gold rush happening in the \$4 million to \$10 million range, predominantly fed by Wall Street bonuses," says broker Barbara Corcoran. In San Francisco, prices are still rising even as frenzied overbidding quiets. "Instead of 20 to 30 offers, now maybe you only get two or three," says John Tealdi, a Bay Area real-estate broker. And most folks still feel pretty comfortable about their ability to find and keep a job.

段落分析：公众当前没有绝望，因为他们自己感觉不错，很乐观。房价很稳定，有些地区还上涨。

视频定位
01:09:08-01:09:44

53. When mentioning "the \$4 million to \$10 million range" (lines 3~4, paragraph 3) the author is talking about _____.

词汇题

[A] gold market

黄金市场。利用原文内容设置干扰。

[B] real estate 正确

原文：房地产。

[C] stock exchange

股票交易。利用原文内容设置干扰。

[D] venture investment

风险投资。利用原文内容设置干扰。

视频定位
01:10:08-01:15:55

Many folks see silver linings to this slowdown. (总领本段) // 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. Getting a table at Manhattan's hot new Alain Ducasse restaurant need to be impossible. Not anymore. For that, Greenspan & Co. may still be worth toasting. (案例)

段落分析：房屋利率下降，利好消息；雇佣者们开的工资降低，利好消息；股市震荡，视为持续繁荣，利好消息。

视频定位
01:16:05-01:17:10

54. Why can many people see "silver linings" to the economic showdown?

词汇猜测。

[A] They would benefit in certain ways. 正确

他们能够在某些方面从中获益。

[B] The stock market shows signs of recovery.

股票市场复苏，片面。

[C] Such a slowdown usually precedes a boom.

片面。

[D] The purchasing power would be enhanced.

片面。

视频定位
01:19:10-01:22:20

55. To which of the following is the author likely to agree?

[A] A new boom, on the horizon.

一个新希望就要出现。

[B] Tighten the belt, the single remedy.

勒紧裤腰带是唯一解决方案。拔刀选项。

[C] Caution all right, panic not. 正确

全文都在谈消费者不恐慌。

[D] The more ventures, the more chances.

更多冒险，更多机会。

作业：预习2000年passage5。

课后总结

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