

阅读方法论01课堂笔记

视频定位
01:30-06:00

【方法技巧】

方向比速度更重要

- 1、长难句（语法）
- 2、抓主要矛盾

阅读先看问题，题干？选项？——只看题干，通常不看选项

1、定位词

- 1) 大写、人名、地名、时间、时代、数字
- 2) 名词、形容词

2、串联题干间逻辑，推测文章主题

题干5条重要信息联系起来，约等于文章中心

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
08:30-10:55

【真题示例】

2004 text1

41. How did Redmon find his job?
42. Which of the following can be a disadvantage of search agents?
43. The expression "tip service" (line 3, paragraph 3) most probably means _____.
44. Why does CareerSite's agent offer each job hunter only three job options?
45. Which of the following is true according to the text?

Tips : 串联题干

Find job / job hunter, agent在题干中重复出现，所以文章主要讲“找工作”。

反复重复的信息与文章中心相关。通过agent找工作，agent也有不好的。

2008 text1

21. Which of the following is true according to the first two paragraphs?
[A] Women are biologically more vulnerable to stress.
[B] Women are still suffering much stress caused by men.
[C] Women are more experienced than men in coping with stress.
[D] Men and women show different inclinations when faced with stress.
22. Dr. Yehuda's research suggests that women _____.
[A] need extra doses of chemicals to handle stress.
[B] have limited capacity for tolerating stress.
[C] are more capable of avoiding stress.
[D] are exposed to more stress.
23. According to Paragraph 4, the stress women confront tends to be _____.
24. The sentence "I lived from paycheck to paycheck." (Line 6, Para. 5) shows that
25. Which of the following would be the best title for the text? (中心思想题)
[A] Strain of Stress: No Way Out?
[B] Responses to Stress: Gender Difference
[C] Stress Analysis: What Chemicals Say
[D] Gender Inequality: Women Under Stress

Tips : 串联题干

21、22题干与选项都反复出现了stress和women，23题干也出现了the stress women这一关键词，根据题干串联信息可以在25题选项中找到与stress women相关的选项。

Tips :

方法是用来辅助的，看到题要先读文章，根据文章结合方法选择。

视频定位
11:00-13:50

【方法技巧】

先题后文，只看题干

1、定位词

- 1) 大写，人名，地名，时间，年代，数字
- 2) 名词，形容词

2、串联题干间逻辑，推测文章主题

【文章讲解】

2000 passage 1

A history of long and effortless **success** can be a **dreadful handicap**, but, if properly handled, it may become a **driving force**. // When the United States entered just such a **glowing** period after the end of the Second World War, it had a market eight times larger than any competitor, giving its industries **unparalleled** economies of scale. // Its scientists were the world's best, its workers the most skilled. America and Americans were **prosperous** beyond the dreams of the Europeans and Asians whose economies the war had destroyed.

【词汇短语】

Dreadful (可怕的) Handicap (阻碍、障碍) Glowing (辉煌的)
Unparalleled (无与伦比的) Prosperous (繁荣、富强)

段落分析：第一句：本来说是a dreadful handicap不好的事，but转折之后it may become a driving force，作者要强调得是后面的好的事情。第一句与第二句之间、第三句与第二句之间、第四句与第三句之间无转折，是相同逻辑。所以第一段在说美国好。

51. The U.S. achieved its predominance after **World War II** because _____.

因果题。

[A] it had made **painstaking** efforts towards this goal

为了达到这一目标煞费苦心。原文：effortless，和原文意思相反。

[B] its domestic market was eight times larger than before

他的国内市场比以前大了八倍。原文：比较的是任何竞争对手，偷换概念。

[C] the war had destroyed the economies of most potential competitors **正确**

战争已经破坏了潜在竞争者的经济。

[D] the unparalleled size of its **workforce** had given an impetus to its economy

无与伦比的规模给经济以动力。原文：scale和size同义替换，原文讨论经济规模，偷换概念。

It was inevitable that this primacy should have narrowed as (因为) other countries grew richer. Just as inevitably, the retreat from predominance proved **painful**. // (案例) By the mid-1980s Americans had found themselves at a loss over their fading industrial competitiveness. Some huge American industries, such as consumer electronics, had **shrunk** or **vanished** in the face of foreign competition. / By **1987** there was only one American television maker left, **Zenith**. (Now there is none: **Zenith** was bought by **South Korea's LG Electronics** in July.) **Foreign-made cars and textiles** were sweeping into the domestic market. America's **machine-tool** industry was on the ropes. For a while it looked as though the making of **semiconductors**, which America had invented and which sat at the heart of the new computer age, was going to be the next casualty.

【词汇短语】

shrunk (缩水) vanished (消失)

段落分析：四个案例：电视机行业是消失的。纺织行业是缩水的。机械制造业是缩水的。半导体产业是缩水的。

52. The loss of U.S. predominance in the world **economy in the 1980s** is **manifested in the fact** that the American _____.

细节题。之前经济好，现在经济不行了。有时间定位点。

[A] TV industry **had withdrawn** to its domestic market

电视机行业已经退回了国内市场。原文：已经消失。

[B] semiconductor industry **had been taken over** by foreign enterprises

半导体行业已经被国外公司接管。原文：将要被接管。

[C] machine-tool industry **had collapsed** after suicidal actions

机械制造业已经崩溃了。原文：命悬一线。

[D] auto industry **had lost** part of its domestic market **正确**

汽车行业已经丧失了部分的国内市场。

Tips :

- 1、阅读中的形容词、副词非常重要，可以表达作者的态度和立场。
- 2、梳理句间、段间逻辑关系，相同的逻辑或相反的逻辑
but、however。
相同的逻辑，前后句逻辑相同，后句重复是因为观点重要。——中心

- 1、学会抓作者的态度adj、adv
- 2、句子间的逻辑关系；
段落间的逻辑关系

Tips : 串联题干

题干中economy反复出现，谈的是美国经济的话题，51美国经济好，52美国经济不好，54美国经济又变得好，要关注美国经济变化的原因。

因果：because；since；as；for
Derive from；originate from；
Stem from；result from
Owing to；due to；attribute to；
contribute to
定语从句表示因果关系（解释说明）

Tips :

文章括号中的内容一定要看！

视频定位
01:04:40-01:07:20

All of this caused a crisis of confidence. //Americans stopped **taking** prosperity **for granted**. They began to believe that their way of doing business was **failing**, and that their incomes would therefore shortly begin to **fall** as well. The mid-1980s brought one inquiry after another into the causes of America's industrial decline. Their sometimes sensational findings were filled with warnings about **the growing competition from overseas**.

【词汇短语】

Take for granted (认为.....理所当然)

段落分析：到了上世纪八十年代，美国开始质疑：是什么导致了行业的衰退。一种感性的结论：来自海外的越发激烈的竞争。

视频定位
01:23:05-01:29:00

53. What can be **inferred from** the passage? (最后解决)

推理题

[A] It is human nature **to shift between self-doubt and blind pride**.

人类的天然性从自我怀疑到盲目自信的转变。蓝色部分没有错，但与人性无关。

[B] Intense **competition** may contribute to economic progress. **正确**

激烈的竞争也许会导致经济的进步。全文反复提到了竞争。

[C] The revival of the economy depends on international cooperation.

经济的复苏依靠国际合作。没有提及（幻觉选项）。

[D] A long history of success may pave the way for further development.

长的成功的历史为未来发展铺平道路。原文：a history of long and effortless success, D没错，但没有B好。

Tips :

BC选项互为相反，干扰选项围绕正确选项设计。

视频定位
01:07:36-01:13:32

How things have changed!// In 1995 the United States can look back on five years of **solid** growth while Japan has been struggling. **Few** (否定) Americans **attribute** this solely **to** such obvious causes **as** (介词：作为/“=”) a devalued dollar or the turning of the business cycle. **Self-doubt has yielded to blind pride.** (自我怀疑已经屈从于盲目自信。——对三者持反对观点。) / (举例) "American industry has changed its structure, has gone on a diet, has learnt to be more quick-witted," according to Richard Cavanaugh, executive dean of Harvard's Kennedy School of Government. / "It makes me proud to be an American just to see how our businesses are improving their productivity," says Stephen Moore of the Cato Institute, a think-tank in Washington, D.C. / And William Sahlman of the Harvard Business School believes that people will look back on this period as "a golden age of business management in the United States."

Tips :

少数派观点往往代表作者的观点。

【词汇短语】

Solid (稳固的) yield to (屈从于)

段落分析：1995年，对应第四题定位点。美国经济开始复苏、稳固的增长。很少有美国人把这件事情归因于一个明显的原因：美元的贬值和经济的周期。

视频定位
01:13:35-01:23:00

54. The author seems to believe the **revival** of the US **economy** in the 1990s can be **attributed to** the _____.

因果题。上世纪九十年代，美国经济复苏归因于。

[A] turning of the business cycle **正确**

经济的周期。原文：few American

[B] restructuring of industry

产业结构的重新调整。原文：Richard Cavanaugh, 作者反对的观点。

[C] improved business management

提升管理。原文：William sahlman, 作者反对的观点。

[D] success in education

教育的成功。幻觉。

课后总结

一、阅读先看问题，题干？选项？——只看题干，通常不看选项

1、定位词

1) 大写、人名、地名、时间、时代、数字

2) 名词、形容词

2、串联题干间逻辑，推测文章主题

题干5条重要信息联系起来，约等于文章中心

二、技巧

1、学会抓作者的态度adj、adv

2、句子间的逻辑关系；

段落间的逻辑关系。