

# 阅读技巧总结06 词汇例证推理 上

## 专题 猜词题

大纲5：根据上下文推测生词的词义

标志 By saying “.....” (Para. Line ), the author means that \_\_\_\_.

解题方法：

- 1、上下文（本句内）逻辑关系，提炼出不断重复的内容（相同/相反）
- 2、排除表面意思外（熟词僻义）
- 3、全文中心主旨（细节服从主旨）

### (二) 2011 Text2

Whatever happened to the death of newspaper? = A year ago the end seemed near. = The recession threatened to remove the advertising and readers that had not already fled to the internet. = Newspapers like the *San Francisco Chronicle* were chronicling their own doom. = America's Federal Trade Commission launched a round of talks about how to save newspapers. Should they become charitable corporations? = Should the state subsidize them? = It will hold another meeting soon. But the discussions now seem out of date.

26. By saying “Newspapers like ... their own doom”(Para. 1), the author indicates that newspapers\_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] neglected the sign of crisis
- [B] failed to get state subsidies
- [C] were not charitable corporations
- [D] were in a desperate situation

绝境

### (二) 2012 Text 4

①No one tries harder than the jobless to find silver linings in this national economic disaster. = ②Many said that unemployment, while extremely painful, had improved them in some ways: 正面 they had become less materialistic and more financially prudent; they were more aware of the struggles of others. In limited respects, perhaps the recession will leave society better off. At the very least, it has awoken us from our national fever dream of easy riches and bigger houses, and put a necessary end to an era of reckless personal spending.

36.By saying “to find silver linings”(Para.2) the author suggest that the

NOTE:

补充笔记

关键词

重点关注部分

逻辑提示词（时间、情感、逻辑等）

正确选项

选项笔记

36. By saying "to find **silver linings**" (Para. 2) the author suggests that the jobless try to \_\_\_\_\_. **大方向是正面的**

2019 (一) - T4

[A] seek subsidies from the government

[B] make profits from the troubled economy

**profit是利润，不是单指利益，而是提升、变得更好**

[C] explore reasons for the unemployment

**[D] look on the bright side of the recession**

### 2003 Text 3

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. 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. **正面**

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

**[A] They would benefit in certain ways.**

[B] The stock market shows signs of recovery.

[C] Such a slowdown usually precedes a boom.

[D] The purchasing power would be enhanced.

### (二) 2015 text1

But it's not just a gender thing. At work, people pretty much know what they're supposed to be doing: working, making money, doing the tasks they have to do in order to draw an **income**.

The bargain is very pure: Employee puts in hours of physical or mental labor and employee draws out life-sustaining **moola**.

24. The word "moola" (Line 4, Para. 4) most probably means \_\_\_\_.

[A] skills [B] energy **[C] earnings** [D] nutrition

### 2011 Text 2

①The decision to quit a senior position to look for a better one is unconventional. ②For years executives and headhunters **猎头** have adhered to the rule that the most attractive CEO candidates are the ones who must

①The decision to quit a senior position to look for a better one is unconventional. ②For years executives and headhunters猎头 have adhered to the rule that the most attractive CEO candidates are the ones who must be poached. = ③Says Korn/Ferry senior partner Dennis Carey: "I ~~can't~~ think of a single search I've done where a board has ~~not~~ instructed me to look at sitting在在职的 CEOs first." 双重否定，可以直接去掉

推理过程：

1. ②=③
2. CEO被（猎头 headhunter）done
3. K/F即猎头在search的时候都会look at CEO

28. The word "poached" (Line 3, Paragraph 4) most probably means \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] approved of [B] attended to [C] hunted for [D] guarded against

### (一) 2012 Text 2

①A deal is a deal—except, apparently, when Entergy is involved. ②The company, a major energy supplier in New England, provoked justified outrage义愤 in Vermont last week when it announced it was reneging on a longstanding commitment to abide by the strict nuclear regulations.

①Instead, the company has done precisely what it had long promised it would not: challenge the constitutionality of Vermont's rules in federal court, as part of a desperate effort to keep its Vermont Yankee nuclear power plant running. ②It's a stunning move.

26. The phrase "reneging on"(Line 3,para.1) is closest in meaning to\_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] condemning [B] reaffirming [C] dishonoring [D] securing

单独使用的instead，上下句逻辑相同

### 2000 -text4

What has happened is that people cannot confess fully to their dreams, as easily and openly as once they could, lest they be thought pushing, acquisitive and vulgar.

Instead, we are treated to fine hypocritical spectacles, which now more than ever seem in ample supply: ..... 划线部分含义相同

中国（不仅）不是一个好战的民族，

恰恰相反，我们自古以来就是一个爱好和平的国家。

instead of 前后部分相反

### 2005 text2

Instead of 否定 a plan of action行动, they continue to press for more

research研究=不行动——a classic case of “paralysis by analysis”

破折号相当于 “=”

28. What does the author mean by “paralysis by analysis”

[A]. Endless studies kill action.

否定了行动，肯定了研究

[B]. Careful investigation reveals truth.

[C]. prudent planning hinders.

[D]. Extensive research helps decision-making.

## (二) 2010 text2

This episode crystallizes具体化 the irony that although American men tend to talk more than women in public situations , they often talk less at home. And this pattern is wreaking havoc with marriage.

this pattern 指的是双方在家缺乏交流

The pattern was observed by political scientist Andrew Hacker in the late 1970s. Sociologist Catherine Kohler Riessman reports in her new book *Divorce Talk* that most of the women she interviewed—but only a few of the men—gave lack of communication as the reason for their divorces. Given the current divorce rate of nearly 50 percent, that amounts to millions of cases in the United States every year—a virtual epidemic of failed conversation.

两段蓝色部分说明缺少交流对婚姻有害

27. Judging from the context, the phrase “wreaking havoc” (Para.2) most probably means\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] generating motivation

[B] exerting influence

[C] causing damage

[D] creating pressure

## (一) 2016 text1

Such measures have a couple of uplifting motives. They suggest beauty should not be defined by looks that end up impinging on health. That’s a start. And the ban on ultra-thin models seems to go beyond protecting models from starving themselves to death – as some have done. It tells the fashion industry that it must take responsibility for the signal it sends women, especially teenage girls, about the social tape-measure they must use to determine their individual worth.

end up: 以...结束，没有否定含义

22. The phrase “impinging on” (Line 2, Para. 2) is closest in meaning to

[A] indicating the state of.

[B] heightening the value of.

[C] losing faith in.

[D] doing harm to.

## 相反逻辑

### (一) 2014 Text 1

① In order to “change lives for the better” and reduce “dependency,” George Osborne, Chancellor of the Exchequer, introduced the “upfront work search” scheme. ② Only if the jobless arrive at the jobcentre with a CV, register for online job search, and start looking for work will they be eligible for benefit — and then they should report weekly rather than fortnightly.

③ What could be more reasonable? 反语，不满，质疑

① More apparent reasonableness followed. 反语，质疑 ② There will now be a seven-day wait for the jobseeker’s allowance. ③ “Those first few days should be spent looking for work, not looking to sign on,” he claimed. ④ “We’re doing these things because we know they help people stay off 远离，脱离 benefits and help those on benefits get into work faster.”

1、③ = ④

2、not = stay off

3、looking to sign on = benefits

22. The phrase “to sign on” (Line 3, Para. 2) most probably means \_\_\_\_.

[A] to check on the availability of jobs at the jobcentre.

[B] to accept the government’s restrictions on the allowance.

接收政府对救济金的限制，与C相反

[C] to register for an allowance from the government

[D] to attend a governmental job-training program.

前面为looking for work,  
找工作，所以not后面应该是  
不找工作=领救济金

3 段 ① Losing a job is hurting: you don’t skip down to the jobcentre with a song in your heart, delighted at the prospect of doubling your income from the generous state. ② It is financially terrifying, psychologically embarrassing and you know that support is minimal and extraordinarily hard to get. ③ You are now not wanted; you are now excluded from the work environment that offers purpose and structure in your life. ④ Worse, the crucial income to feed yourself and your family and pay the bills has disappeared. ⑤ Ask anyone newly unemployed what they want and the answer is always: a job.

24. According to Paragraph 3, being unemployed makes one feel \_\_\_\_.

[A] uneasy.

[B] enraged.

愤怒

[C] insulted.

羞辱

[D]guilty.

内疚

末段 ① **But in Osborneland**, your first instinct is to fall into dependency — permanent dependency if you can get it — supported by a state only too ready to **indulge your falsehood**. ② It is as though 20 years of ever-tougher reforms of the job search and benefit administration system never happened. ③ The principle of British welfare is no longer that you can insure yourself against the risk of unemployment and receive unconditional payments if the disaster happens. ④ Even the very phrase "jobseeker's allowance" is about redefining the unemployed as a "jobseeker" who had no fundamental right to a benefit he or she has earned through making national insurance **contributions**. ⑤ **Instead** 相同, the claimant receives a **time-limited** "allowance," **conditional** on actively seeking a job; no entitlement and no insurance, at £71.70 a week, one of the least generous in the EU.

### 2004 text3

When it comes to the slowing economy, **Ellen Spero isn't biting her nails just yet**. But 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 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.

but后说没有办法做想做的事,  
but前就是好事

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

[A] Spero can hardly maintain her business

负面

[B] Spero is too much engaged in her work

Too much暗含否定, 过犹不及

[C] Spero has grown out of her bad habit

改掉了坏习惯, 这是字面含义

[D] Spero is not in a desperate situation

正面

## 排除必错选项

- 1) 根据逻辑
- 2) 根据表面意思
- 3) 根据中心

### (二) 2010 text1

In the weeks and months that followed Mr Hirst's sale, spending of any sort became deeply **unfashionable**. In the art world **that meant** collectors **stayed away from** galleries and salerooms. Sales of contemporary art fell by **two-thirds**, and in the most overheated sector, they were down by nearly **90%** in the year to November 2008. Within weeks the world's two biggest auction houses, Sotheby's and Christie's, had to pay out nearly **\$200m** in guarantees to clients who had placed works for sale with them.

22. By saying "spending of any sort became deeply **unfashionable**" (Para.3), the author suggests that \_\_\_\_ .

[A] collectors were no longer actively involved in art-market auctions

[B] people stopped every kind of spending and stayed away from galleries

**every kind of绝对化用词**

[C] art collection as a **fashion** had lost its appeal to a great extent

[D] works of art in general had gone out of **fashion** so they were not worth buying

**C、D是对fashion字面含义的理解，可以通过表面意思排除**

### (一) 2010 text 2

1段 ①**Over the past decade**, thousands of **patents** have been granted for what are called business methods. ....

2段 ①**Now** the nation's top patent court appears completely ready to scale back on business-method patents, which have been **controversial** ever since they were first authorized 10 years ago. ....

3段①Curbs on business-method claims would be a dramatic **about-face**, because it was the **Federal Circuit itself that introduced such patents** with its 1998 decision in the so-called State Street Bank case, approving a patent on a way of pooling mutual-fund assets. ....

“变脸”，一开始自己引入，后来又收紧政策

28. The word "about-face" (Line 1, Para 3) most probably means\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] loss of good will

[B] increase of hostility

**[C] change of attitude**

[D] enhancement of dignity

唐叔总结：猜词——往中心靠拢

排除必错选项

- 1) 根据逻辑
- 2) 根据表面意思
- 3) 根据中心

### (一) 2013 text1

①In the 2006 film version of *The Devil Wears Prada*, Miranda Priestly, played by Meryl Streep, **scolds** her unattractive assistant for imagining that high fashion doesn't affect her. ②Priestly explains how the deep blue color of the assistant's sweater descended over the years from fashion shows to department stores and to the bargain bin in which the poor girl doubtless found her garment.

①This top-down conception of the fashion business **couldn't be more** **out of** **date**否定 or at odds with the feverish world described in *Overdressed*, Elizabeth Cline's three-year indictment of "fast fashion".

否定+比较级=最高级

23. The word "indictment" (Line 3, Para. 2) is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_.

[A] accusation 表达否定 [B] enthusiasm [C] indifference [D] tolerance

This top-down conception of the fashion business couldn't be more out of date or at odds with feverish world described in *Overdressed*, Elizabeth Cline's three-year indictment of "fast fashion". In the last decades or so, advances in technology have allowed mass-market labels such as **Zara, H&M, and Uniqlo** to react to trends more quickly and anticipate demand more precisely. Quicker turnarounds mean less wasted inventory, more frequent releases, and more profit. Those labels encourage style-conscious consumers to see clothes as disposable——meant to last only a wash or two, although they don't advertise that——and to renew their wardrobe every few weeks. By offering on-trend items at dirt-cheap prices, Cline argues, these brands have hijacked fashion cycles, shaking an industry long accustomed to a seasonal pace.

The **victims of this revolution** 负面, of course, are not limited to designers. For H&M to offer a \$5.95 knit miniskirt in all its 2,300-plus stores around the world, it must rely on low-wage, overseas labor, order in volumes that strain natural resources, and use massive amounts of harmful chemicals.

*Overdressed* is the fashion world's answer to consumer-activist bestsellers



like Michael Pollan's *The Omnivore's Dilemma*. "Mass-produced clothing, like fast food, fills a hunger and need, yet is non-durable and wasteful," Cline argues. Americans, she finds, buy roughly 20 billion garments a year — about 64 items per person — and no matter how much they give away, this excess leads to waste.

Towards the end of *Overdressed*, Cline introduces her ideal, a Brooklyn woman named Sarah Kate Beaumont, who since 2008 has made all of her own clothes — and beautifully. But as Cline is the first to note, it took Beaumont decades to perfect her craft; her example can't be knocked off.

Though **让步** several fast-fashion companies have made efforts to curb their impact on labor and the environment — including H&M, with its green Conscious Collection line — Cline believes **lasting change can only be effected by the customer**. She exhibits the idealism common to many advocates of sustainability, be it in food or in energy. Vanity is a constant; people will only start shopping more sustainably when they can't afford not to. **不满**

25. What is the subject of the text? **串线**

[A] Satire on an extravagant lifestyle.

[B] Challenge to a high-fashion myth.

**[C] Criticism of the fast-fashion industry.**

[D] Exposure of a mass-market secret.

#### 再次回顾2004 text3

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

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[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**

When it comes to the slowing economy, Ellen Spero isn't biting her nails just yet. But 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 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.

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

[A] Optimistic. [B] Confused. [C] Carefree. [D] Panicked.

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 concerned, not panicked, and many say they remain optimistic about the economy's long-term prospects even as they do some modest belt-tightening.

### 例证题专题

#### 例证题：

- 1、标志：example case illustrate demonstrate to show to \_\_\_\_\_  
mentioned cited quoted
- 2、方法：例子本身不重要，重要的是例子所支持的观点；观点一般在例子前，有时也在例子后。（例子也一定要看）
- 3、干扰选项：就事论事

#### 2009 text 4

We should not forget , however, that most New Englanders were less well educated. While few crafts men or farmers, let alone dependents and servants, left literary compositions to be analyzed. Their thinking often had a traditional superstitions quality. A tailor named John Dane, who emigrated in the late 1630s, left an account of his reasons for leaving England that is filled with signs. sexual confusion, economic frustrations , and religious hope-all name together in a decisive moment when he opened the Bible, told his father the first line he saw would settle his fate, and read the magical words: "come out from among them, touch no unclean thing , and I will be your God and you shall be my people." One wonders what Dane thought of the careful sermons explaining the Bible that he heard in puritan church.

A tailor到结尾部分是例子本身

39.The story of John Dane shows that less well-educated New Englanders were often \_\_\_\_\_.

[A] influenced by superstitions

[B] troubled with religious beliefs

是例子的范畴，排除

[C] puzzled by church sermons

是例子的范畴，排除

[D] frustrated with family earnings

是例子的范畴，排除

### 2014 Text 3

As Nature has pointed out before, there are some legitimate concerns about how science prize—both new and old—are distributed. The Breakthrough Prize in Life Sciences, launched this year, takes an unrepresentative view of what the life science include. But the Nobel Foundation's limit three recipients per prize, each of whom must still be living, has long been outgrown 过时，否定 by the collaborative nature of modern research—as will be demonstrated by the inevitable row over who is ignored when it comes to acknowledging the discovery of the Higgs boson. The Nobel were, of course, themselves set up by a very rich individual who had decided what he wanted to do with his own money. Time, rather than intention, has given them legitimacy.

be demonstrated by 后是例子

33. The discovery of the Higgs boson is a typical case which involves

[A] legitimate concerns over the new prizes.

[B] controversies over the recipients' status.

[C] the joint effort of modern researchers.

[D] the demonstration of research finding.