

阅读技巧总结03 中心思想即作者态度上

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

(一) 2015 text2

① Just how much does the Constitution protect your digital data? ② The Supreme Court will **now** consider whether police can search the contents of a mobile phone without a warrant if the phone is on or around a person during an arrest.

问题开头, 问题的回答与中心相关

(一) 2017 text1

1段 First two hours, now three hours — this is how far in advance authorities are recommending people show up to catch a domestic flight, at least at some major U.S. airports with **increasingly massive** security lines.

独句段

25. Which of the following would be the best for the text?

[A] Less Screening for More Safety

[B] PreCheck — a Belated Solution

[C] Getting Stuck in Security Lines

[D] Underused PreCheck Lanes

2段 Americans are **willing to tolerate** time-consuming **费时的** security protocols in return **for increased safety**. The crash of Egypt Air Flight 804, which terrorists may have downed over the Mediterranean Sea, provides another tragic reminder of why. But demanding too much of air travelers or providing too little security in return undermines public support for the process. And it should: Wasted time is a drag on Americans' economic and private lives, not to mention infuriating.

3段 **Last year**, the Transportation Security Administration(TSA) found in a **secret check** that undercover investigators were able to sneak weapons — both fake and real — past airport security nearly every time they tried. Enhanced security measures since then, combined with a rise in airline travel due to the improving economy and low oil prices, have resulted in long waits at major airports such as Chicago's O'Hare International. It is not yet clear how much more effective airline security has become — but the lines are obvious.

第三段第一句解释原因

4段 **Part of the issue is** that the government did not anticipate the **steep increase** in airline travel, so the TSA is now rushing to get new screeners on the line. Part of the issue is that airports have only so much room for screening lanes. Another factor may be that more people are trying to overpack their carry-on bags to avoid checked-baggage fees, though the airlines strongly dispute this.

第四段第一段也是原因

5段 **There is one step** the TSA could take that would not require remodeling airports or rushing to hire: Enroll more people in the PreCheck program. PreCheck is supposed to be a win-win for travelers and the TSA. Passengers who pass a background check are eligible to use expedited screening lanes. This allows the TSA to focus on travelers who are higher risk, saving time for everyone involved. TSA wants to enroll 25 million people in PreCheck.

分析原因之后可能会出现: ①解决措施 (step, measure) ②立法 (law, legislation, Act, Bill, Code, regulation, rule, policy) ③情态动词 (should, could)。

pass a background check and engineers to use expedited screening lanes. This allows the TSA to focus on travelers who are higher risk, saving time for everyone involved. TSA wants to enroll 25 million people in PreCheck.

(law, legislation, Act, Bill, Code, regulation, rule, policy) ③情态动词 (should, could) 。
还可能对解决方案的评价。

6段 It has not gotten anywhere close to that, and one big reason is sticker shock: Passengers must pay \$85 every five years to process their background checks. Since the beginning, this price tag has been PreCheck's fatal flaw. Upcoming reforms might bring the price to a more reasonable level. But Congress should look into doing so directly, by helping to finance PreCheck enrollment or to cut costs in other ways.

7段 The TSA cannot continue diverting resources into underused PreCheck lanes while most of the traveling public suffers in unnecessary lines. It is long past time to make the program work.

英语二 2010 text1

1段 ①The longest bull 牛市 run in a century of art-market history ended on a dramatic note with a sale of 56 works by Damien Hirst, "Beautiful Inside My Head Forever" , at Sotheby' s in London on September 15th 2008. ②All but 除了 two pieces sold, fetching more than £ 70m, a record for a sale by a single artist. ③It was a last victory. ④As the auctioneer called out bids, in New York one of the oldest banks on Wall Street, Lehman Brothers, filed for bankruptcy.

2段 ①The world art market had already been losing momentum for a while after rising bewilderingly since 2003. ②At its peak in 2007 it was worth some \$65 billion, reckons Clare McAndrew, founder of Arts Economics, a research firm—double the figure five years earlier. ③Since then it may have come down to \$50 billion. ④But the market generates interest far beyond its size because it brings together great wealth, enormous egos, greed, passion and controversy in a way matched by few other industries.

3段 ①In the weeks and months that followed Mr. Hirst' s sale, spending of any sort became deeply unfashionable. 否定 ②In the art world that meant collectors stayed away from galleries and salerooms. ③Sales 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. ④Within 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.

4段 ①The current downturn in the art market is the worst since the Japanese stopped buying Impressionists at the end of 1989. ②This time experts reckon that prices are about 40% down on their peak on average, though some have been far more fluctuant. ③But Edward Dolman, Christie' s chief executive, says: "I' m pretty confident we' re at the bottom."

5段 ①What makes this slump different from the last, he says, is that there are still buyers in the market. ②Almost everyone who was interviewed for this special report said that the biggest problem at the moment is not a lack of demand but

a lack of good work to sell.③The three Ds—death, debt and divorce—still deliver works of art to the market. ④But anyone who does not have to sell is keeping away, waiting for confidence to return.

25. The most appropriate title for this text could be _____.

[A] Fluctuation of Art Prices

[B] Up-to-date Art Auctions

[C] Art Market in Decline

[D] Shifted Interest in Arts

英语二 2013 text1

1段 ①In an essay entitled “*Making It in America*”, the author Adam Davidson relates a joke from cotton country about just how much a modern textile mill has been automated: ②The average mill has only two employees today, “a man and a dog. ③The man is there to feed the dog, and the dog is there to keep the man away from the machines.”

2段 ①Davidson’s article is one of a number of pieces that have recently appeared making the point that the reason we have such stubbornly high unemployment and declining middle-class incomes today is largely because of the big drop in demand because of the Great Depression, but it is also because of the advances in both globalization and the information technology revolution, which are more rapidly than ever replacing labor with machines or foreign workers.

3段 ①In the past, workers with average skills, doing an average job, could earn an average lifestyle. ②But, today, average is officially over.中心句 ③Being average just won’t earn you what it used to. ④It can’t when so many more employers have so much more access to so much more above average cheap foreign labor, cheap robotics, cheap software, cheap automation and cheap genius. ⑤Therefore, everyone needs to find their extra—their unique value contribution that makes them stand out in whatever is their field of employment.

4段 ①Yes, new technology has been eating jobs forever, and always will. ②But 递进 there’s been an acceleration. ③As Davidson notes, “In the 10 years ending in 2009, [U. S.] factories shed workers so fast that they erased almost all the gains of the previous 70 years; roughly one out of every three manufacturing jobs—about 6 million in total—disappeared.”

5段 ①There will always be change—new jobs, new products, new services. ②But the one thing we know for sure is that with each advance in globalization and the I. T. revolution, the best jobs will require workers to have more and better education to make themselves above average.=average is over

6段 ①In a world where average is officially over, there are many things we need to do to support employment, but nothing would be more important than passing some kind of G. I. Bill for the 21st century that ensures that every

American has access to post-high school education.

25. Which of the following would be the most appropriate title for the text?

[A] New Law Takes Effect

[B] Technology Goes Cheap

[C] Average Is Over

[D] Recession Is Bad

英语二 2014 text1

1 段 ①What would you do with \$590m? ②This is now a question for Gloria MacKenzie, an 84-year-old widow who recently emerged from her small, tin-roofed house in Florida to collect the biggest undivided lottery jackpot in history. ③If she hopes her new-found fortune will yield产生 lasting feelings of fulfilment, she could do worse than肯定 read "Happy Money" by Elizabeth Dunn and Michael Norton.

出现书名，搞清楚作者
态度和书中态度的关系

2段 ①These two academics use an array of behavioural research to show that the most rewarding ways to spend money can be counterintuitive. 与直觉相反 ②Fantasies of great wealth often involve visions of fancy cars and extravagant homes.③Yet satisfaction with these material purchases wears off fairly quickly. ④What was once exciting and new becomes old-hat; regret creeps in. ⑤It is far better to spend money on experiences, say Ms Dunn and Mr Norton, like interesting trips, unique meals or even going to the cinema. ⑥These purchases often become more valuable with time—as stories or memories—particularly if they involve feeling more connected to others.

3段 ①This slim volume这本书 is packed with tips to help wage slaves工薪阶层 as well as lottery winners get the most "happiness bang for your buck美元." ②It seems most people would be better off if they could shorten their commutes to work, spend more time with friends and family and less of it watching television (something the average American spends a whopping two months a year doing, and is hardly jollier for it).③Buying gifts or giving to charity is often more pleasurable than purchasing things for oneself, and luxuries are most enjoyable when they are consumed sparingly.④This is apparently the reason MacDonald's restricts the availability of its popular McRib—a marketing trick that has turned the pork sandwich into an object of obsession.

4段 ①Readers of "Happy Money" are clearly a privileged lot, anxious about fulfilment, not hunger. ②Money may not quite buy happiness, but people in wealthier countries are generally happier than those in poor ones. ③Yet the link between feeling good and spending money on others can be seen among rich and poor people around the world, and scarcity enhances the pleasure of most things for most people. ④Not everyone will agree with the authors' policy ideas, which range from mandating more holiday time to reducing tax incentives for American homebuyers. ⑤But most people will come away from this book believing it was money well spent.

25. This text mainly discusses how to _____. 填空：花钱让你快乐

[A] balance feeling good and spending money

balance画蛇添足，原文没有出现

[B] spend large sums of money won in lotteries

[C] obtain lasting satisfaction from money spent

[D] become more reasonable in spending on luxuries

未提及

方法：

1) 串线法：将各段首末句串联成一个整体，注意转折处

2) 中心词：文中反复高频出现的词

3) 中心句：文章开头的提问的回答

独句段

英语— 2010 text1

1段 Of all the changes that have taken place in English-language newspapers during the past quarter-century, perhaps the most far-reaching has been the inexorable decline in the scope and seriousness of their arts coverage. 独句段，点明中心，报纸中的艺术报道在势不可挡地衰退

2 段 ①It is difficult to the point of impossibility = very difficult for the average reader 普通读者 under the age of forty to imagine a time when high-quality arts criticism could be found in most big-city newspapers. ②Yet a considerable number of the most significant collections of criticism published in the 20th century 过去 consisted in large part of newspaper reviews. ③To read such books today is to marvel at the fact that their learned contents were once deemed suitable for publication in general-circulation dailies.

21. It is indicated in Paragraphs 1 and 2 that

[A] arts criticism has disappeared from big-city newspapers.

原文是decline, disappear太绝对

[B] English-language newspapers used to carry more arts reviews.

[C] high-quality newspapers retain a large body of readers.

未提及读者，且重点不是高质量报纸，是报纸中的文学评论

[D] young readers doubt the suitability of criticism on dailies.

说法对，但只有第二段对应，题干问的是一二段

细节服从主旨

3段 ①We are even farther removed from the used newspaper reviews published in England between the turn of the 20th century and the eve of World War II, at a time when newsprint was dirt-cheap and stylish arts criticism was considered an ornament to the publications in which it appeared. ②In those far-off days, it was taken for granted that the critics of major papers would write in detail and at length about the events they covered. ③There was a serious business, and even those reviewers who wore their learning lightly, like George Bernard Shaw and Ernest Newman, could be trusted to know what they were about. ④These men believed in journalism as a calling, and were proud to be published in the daily press. ⑤ "So few authors have brains enough or literary gift enough to keep

their own end up in journalism," Newman wrote, "that I am tempted to define 'journalism' as 'a term of contempt applied by writers who are not read to writers who are'."

4段 ①Unfortunately, these critics are virtually forgotten. ②Neville Cardus, who wrote for the Manchester Guardian from 1917 until shortly before his death in 1975, is now known solely as a writer of essays on the game of cricket. ③During his lifetime, though, he was also one of England's foremost classical-music critics, a stylist so widely admired that his Autobiography (1947) became a best-seller. ④He was knighted in 1967, the first music critic to be so honored. ⑤Yet only one of his books is now in print, and his vast body of writings on music is unknown save to specialists.

5段 ①Is there any chance that Cardus's criticism will enjoy a revival? ②The prospect seems remote. ③Journalistic tastes had changed long before his death, and postmodern readers have little use for the richly upholstered Vicwardian prose in which he specialized. ④Moreover, the amateur tradition in music criticism has been in headlong retreat.

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

[A] Newspapers of the Good Old Days

没有怀旧，且原文谈的是报纸里的艺术评论

[B] The Lost Horizon in Newspapers

新闻报纸中消失的地平线，曾经的辉煌消失

[C] Mournful Decline of Journalism

新闻行业的衰退，比报纸范围大

[D] Prominent Critics in Memory

干扰选项。同根词迷惑。critics评论家；criticism评论文章

中心思想标题选项 —— 文艺范（标题党）（不是细节题）

英语一 2007 text1

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

[A] "Faith will move mountains."

精诚所至金石为开

[B] "One reaps what one sows."

一分耕耘一分收获

[C] "Practice makes perfect."

熟能生巧

[D] "Like father, like son."

有其父必有其子

英语一 2007 text3

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

[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

英语一 2011 text2

30. Which of the following is the best title for the text?

[A] CEOs: Where to Go?

[B] CEOs: All the Way Up?

[C] Top Managers Jump without a Net

[D] The Only Way Out for Top Performers

英语二 2011 text2

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

1段 ①Whatever happened to the death of newspapers? ②A year ago the end seemed near. ③The recession threatened to remove the advertising and readers that had not already fled to the internet. ④Newspapers like the San Francisco Chronicle were chronicling their own doom. ⑤America's Federal Trade commission launched a round of talks about how to save newspapers. ⑥Should they become charitable corporations? ⑦Should the state subsidize them? ⑧It will hold another meeting soon. ⑨But the discussions now seem out of date.

2段 ①In much of the world there is little sign of crisis. ②German and Brazilian papers have shrugged off the recession. ③Even American newspapers, which inhabit the most troubled corner of the global industry, have not only survived but often returned to profit. ④Not the 20% profit margins that were routine a few years ago, but profit all the same.

3段 ①It has not been much fun. ②Many papers stayed afloat 维系下去 by pushing journalists overboard 裁员. ③The American Society of News Editors reckons that 13,500 newsroom jobs have gone since 2007. ④Readers are paying more for slimmer products. ⑤Some papers even had the nerve to refuse delivery to distant suburbs. ⑥Yet these desperate measures have proved the right ones and, sadly for many journalists, they can be pushed further.

4段 ①Newspapers are becoming more balanced businesses, with a healthier mix of revenues from readers and advertisers. ②American papers have long been highly unusual in their reliance on ads. ③Fully 87% of their revenues came from advertising in 2008, according to the Organization for Economic Cooperation & Development (OECD). ④In Japan the proportion is 35%. ⑤Not surprisingly, Japanese newspapers are much more stable.

5段 ①The whirlwind that swept through newsrooms harmed everybody, but much of the damage has been concentrated in areas where newspapers are least

distinctive. ②Car and film reviewers have gone. ③So have science and general business reporters. ④Foreign bureaus have been savagely cut off. ⑤Newspapers are less complete as a result. ⑥But completeness is no longer a virtue in the newspaper business.

英语二 2011 text2

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

并不是文艺范必选

专题：串联题干推测中心

2012 text3

31. According to the first paragraph, the process of discovery is characterized by its _____.

串联题干→预判中心

32. It can be inferred from Paragraph 2 that credibility process requires _____.

33. Paragraph 3 shows that a discovery claim becomes credible after it _____.

34. Albert Szent-Györgyi would most likely agree that _____.

35. Which of the following would be the best title of the text?

1段 ①In the idealized version of how science is done, facts about the world are waiting to be observed and collected by objective researchers who use the scientific method to carry out their work. ②But in the everyday practice of science, discovery frequently follows an ambiguous and complicated route. ③We aim to be objective, but we cannot escape the context of our unique life experiences. ④Prior knowledge and interests influence what we experience, what we think our experiences mean, and the subsequent actions we take. ⑤Opportunities for misinterpretation, error, and self-deception abound.

当无法进行串线的时候，要梳理总结每一段的主旨

31. According to the first paragraph, the process of discovery is characterized by its _____.

考点：识别process of discovery在文中的同义改写

- [A] uncertainty and complexity
[B] misconception and deceptiveness
[C] logicity and objectivity
[D] systematicness and regularity

2段 ①Consequently, discovery claims should be thought of as protoscience. = ②Similar to newly staked mining claims, they are full of potential. ③But it takes collective scrutiny and acceptance to transform a discovery claim into a mature discovery. ④This is the credibility process, through which the individual researcher's me, here, now becomes the community's anyone, anywhere, anytime. ⑤Objective knowledge is the goal, not the starting point.

32. It can be inferred from Paragraph 2 that credibility process requires _____.

- [A] strict inspection
- [B] shared efforts
- [C] individual wisdom
- [D] persistent innovation

3段 ①Once a discovery claim becomes public, the discoverer receives intellectual credit. ②But, unlike with mining claims, the community takes control of what happens next. ③Within the complex social structure of the scientific community, researchers make discoveries; editors and reviewers act as gatekeepers by controlling the publication process; other scientists use the new finding to suit their own purposes; and finally, the public (including other scientists) receives the new discovery and possibly accompanying technology. ④As a discovery claim works its way through the community, the interaction and confrontation between shared and competing beliefs about the science and the technology involved transforms an individual's discovery claim into the community's credible discovery.

个人经过集体审查，将个人发现变为可信的发现

33. Paragraph 3 shows that a discovery claim becomes credible after it _____.

- [A] has attracted the attention of the general public
- [B] has been examined by the scientific community
- [C] has received recognition from editors and reviewers
- [D] has been frequently quoted by peer scientists

4段 ①Two paradoxes exist throughout this credibility process. ②First, scientific work tends to focus on some aspect of prevailing knowledge that is viewed as incomplete or incorrect. Little reward accompanies duplication and confirmation of what is already known and believed. The goal is new-search, not re-search. Not surprisingly, newly published discovery claims and credible discoveries that appear to be important and convincing will always be open to challenge and potential modification or refutation by future researchers. Second, novelty itself frequently provokes disbelief. Nobel Laureate and physiologist Albert Szent-Györgyi once described discovery as "seeing what everybody has seen and thinking what nobody has thought." But thinking what nobody else has thought and telling others what they have missed may not change their views. Sometimes years are required for truly novel discovery claims to be accepted and appreciated.

34. Albert Szent-Györgyi would most likely agree that _____.

- [A] scientific claims will survive challenges
- [B] discoveries today inspire future research
- [C] efforts to make discoveries are justified
- [D] scientific work calls for a critical mind

5段 In the end, credibility "happens" to a discovery claim—a process that corresponds to what philosopher Annette Baier has described as the commons of the mind. "We reason together, challenge, revise, and complete each other's reasoning and each other's conceptions of reason."

35. Which of the following would be the best title of the text?

[A] Novelty as an Engine of Scientific Development

[B] Collective Scrutiny in Scientific Discovery

[C] Evolution of Credibility in Doing Science

evolution是process的同义替换, credibility是中心词

[D] Challenge to Credibility at the Gate to Science

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