

2006 年阅读理解学习训练计划

①文章结构法	{ 第一回合：真题原文再现，没有单词释义，只进行关键词、段落、句子语法分析 这个分析过程与考题考点挂钩，仅作出重要标记或注解
②单词积累法	{ 第一回合：单词积累：原文附带单词释义 第二回合：真题原文再现，没有单词释义，粗略“裸析”文章 第三回合：结合《考研真相》，比对理解偏差，总结考题规律与解题技巧

第一部分：文章结构独立分析

第一步：真题火眼金睛

① In spite of “endless talk of difference”, American society is an amazing machine for homogenizing people. There is “the democratizing uniformity of dress and discourse, and the casualness and absence of deference” characteristic of popular culture. People are absorbed into “a culture of consumption” launched by the 19th-century department stores that offered “vast arrays of goods in an elegant atmosphere.” Instead of intimate shops catering to a knowledgeable elite, these were stores “anyone could enter, regardless of class or background.” This turned shopping into a public and democratic act. The mass media, advertising and sports are other forces for **homogenization**.

② Immigrants are **quickly** fitting into this common culture, which may **not** be altogether elevating but is **hardly** poisonous. Writing for the National Immigration Forum, Gregory Rodriguez reports that today’s immigration is neither at unprecedented levels nor resistant to assimilation. In **1998** immigrants were **9.8 percent** of the population; in **1900**, **13.6 percent**. In the **10 years prior to 1990**, **3.1** immigrants arrived for every **1,000** residents; in the **10 years prior to 1890**, **9.2** for every **1,000**. Now, consider **three indices** of assimilation -- **language**, **home ownership** and **intermarriage**.

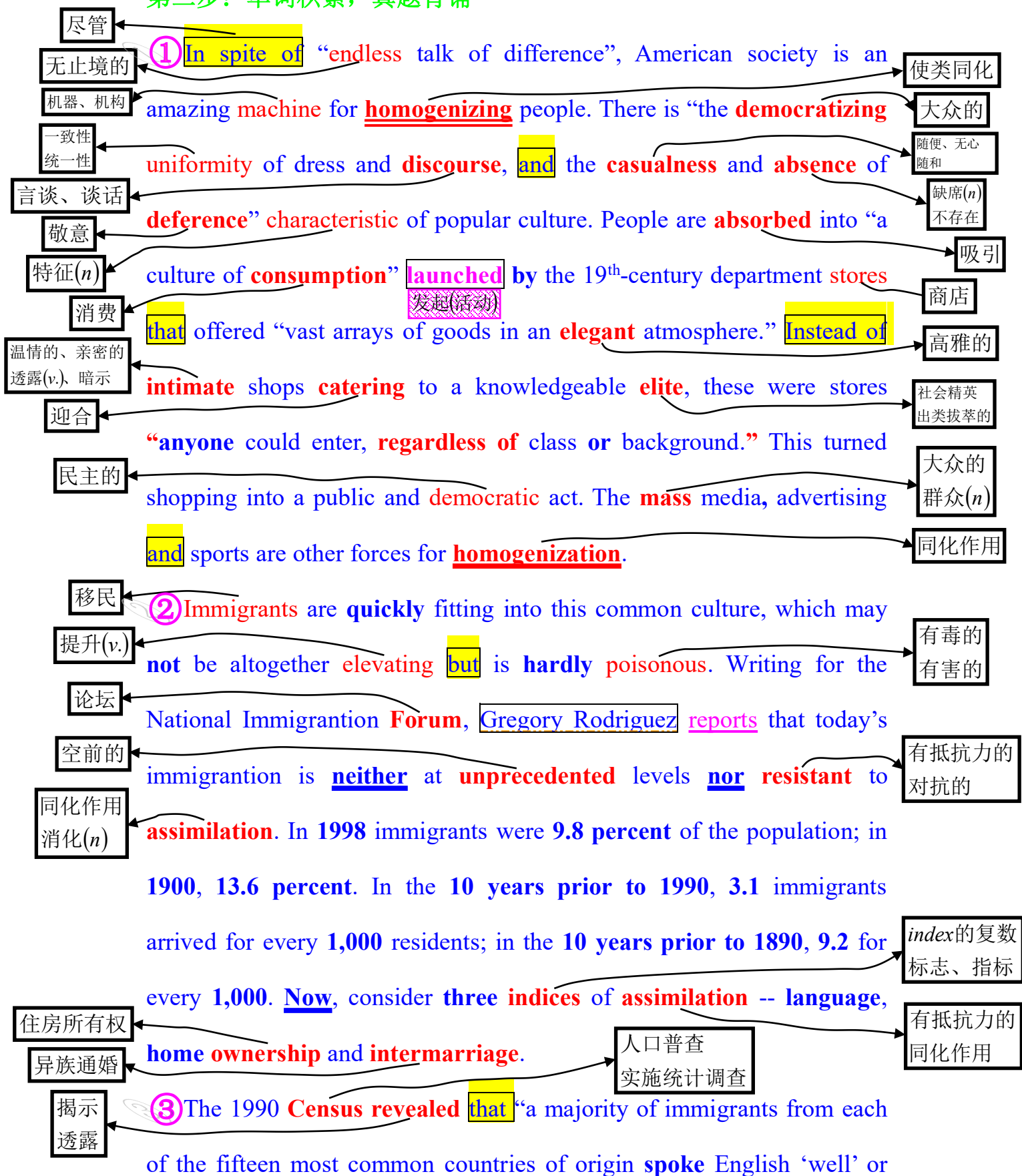
③ The 1990 Census revealed that “a majority of immigrants from each of the fifteen most common countries of origin spoke English ‘well’ or ‘very well’ after ten years of residence.” The children of immigrants **tend to** be bilingual and proficient in English. “By the **third generation**, the original language is **lost** in the majority of immigrant families.” Hence the description of America as a “**grave yard**” for languages. By 1996 **foreign-born** immigrants who had arrived before 1970 had a home ownership rate of 75.6 percent, **higher than** the 69.8 percent rate among **native-born** Americans.

④ **Foreign-born Asians and Hispanics** “have **higher rates** of intermarriage **than** do U.S.-born whites and blacks.” By the third generation, one third of Hispanic women are married to non-Hispanics, and 41 percent of Asian-American women are married to non-Asians.

⑤ **Rodriguez** notes that children in remote villages around the world are fans of superstars like Arnold Schwarzenegger and Garth Brooks, yet “some Americans **fear** that immigrants living within the United States remain somehow immune to the nation’s assimilative power.”

⑥ Are there divisive issues and pockets of seething anger in America? **Indeed**. It is big enough to have a bit of everything. **But** particularly when viewed against America’s turbulent past, today’s social indices **hardly** suggest a dark and deteriorating social environment.

第二步：单词积累，真题背诵



定居(n)
住宅

双语的人
双语的

精通的

因此
(前因后果)

‘very well’ after ten years of **residence**.” The children of immigrants **tend** to be **bilingual** and **proficient** in English. “By the **third generation**, the original language is **lost** in the majority of immigrant families.” **Hence** the description of America as a “grave yard” for languages. By **1996** **foreign-born** immigrants **who** had arrived before **1970** had a home **ownership** rate of **75.6** percent, **higher than** the **69.8** percent rate among **native-born** Americans.

异族通婚

西班牙
西班牙的

④ **Foreign-born Asians and Hispanics** “have **higher rates of** **intermarriage** **than do** U.S.-born whites and blacks.” By the third generation, one third of **Hispanic** women are married to non-Hispanics, and **41** percent of Asian-American women are married to non-Asians.

偏远的
遥远的
久远的

⑤ **Rodriguez** **notes** **that** children in **remote** villages around the world are fans of superstars like Arnold Schwarzenegger and Garth Brooks, **yet**

保持、剩余

不受影响的
有免疫力的

分裂的
不和的

的确(adv)

恶化(v)

“some Americans **fear** **that** immigrants living within the United States **remain** somehow **immune** to the nation’s **assimilative** power.”

同化的

→ 零星的
一小群(独立)

沸腾的
火热的

动荡的
混乱的

指标、标志
index的复数

⑥ Are there **divisive** issues and **pockets** of **seething** anger in America? **Indeed**. It is big enough to have a bit of everything. **But** particularly when viewed against America’s **turbulent** past, today’s social **indices** **hardly** suggest a dark and **deteriorating** social environment.

第三步：考题独立分析练习

21. The word “homogenizing”(Line 1, Para.1) most probably means _____. (考察第一段)

- 识别 → A. identifying
联想 → B. associating
同化 → C. assimilating
垄断 → D. monopolizing

第一段：共6句话，考题位于第一段第一句。该单词的词义推断依据材料可定为：第一段第二句 **democratizing uniformity** 罗列了重要的点睛词汇：**uniformity** 制服(统一、同类化)；第一段第四句引语 **regardless of class**；第一段第四句以 **Instead of** 开头，可联系第一段第一句 **In spite of**，更重要的是：第一段第一句否定无休止地谈论 **difference(差异)**，第一段第四句否定阶级和种族背景差异，这两句共同点，**否定差异**；结合这些：推断第一段主要讲**统一、同类化**的话题。

22. According to the author, the department stores of the 19th century _____. (考察第一段)

- 传播 → A. played a role in the spread of popular culture
B. became intimate shops for common consumers
C. satisfied the needs of a knowledgeable elite
由于(to)……而…… → D. owed its emergence to the culture of consumption

A 选项属于范围较广且符合第一段第三句、第一段第四句的总结；B 选项、C 选项都属于反向干扰，都排除，因为与第一段第四句相反；D 选项 owe 是欠的意思，owe 单词本身也有“应归功于”的意思，所以 D 选项要留意下；结合第一段第五句话的 turned into，可认为是与 played a role 的同义转述，因而选项 A 正确。

23. The text suggests that immigrants now in the U.S. ____.

- 免疫力 → A. are resistant to homogenization
同化作用 → B. exert a great influence on American culture
产生、发挥施以影响 → C. are hardly a threat to the common culture
D. constitute the majority of the population

A 选项，反向干扰，排除，第二段第二句后半句使用 **neither...nor** 双否定作用，明示 today's immigrants are not resistant to assimilation，A 选项里面的 **homogenization** 就是 **assimilation** 的同义替换，这命题人为了使得出题的相关性很大，不断的露马脚，对正确答案到处埋下地标，of course，前提是我们得练成这样一双针对命题人的火眼金睛；B 选项，不是原文未提就是望文生义，排除，原文只谈到移民自己的语言被同化，并未提到对美国文化产生巨大影响；C 选项，同义转述，第二段第一句明确指出移民快速适应公共文化，**but** 转折强调 **hardly poisonous(几乎无害)**，且应该注意到，第二段第一句使用的 be 动词是 **are**，一般现在时，与题干 **now** 对应；D 选项反向干扰，排除，查看第二段第三句、第二段第四句，命题人这个 SHH 用 9.8%、13.6%、3.1%、9.2% 并且是逆时间顺序，都反映的是所占比例很小，这样的雕虫小计和你躲猫猫，命题人，“剑得可以啊”。

考题 21、考题 22 连续考察第一段，说明第一段的核心地位：全文主旨段。考题 24 考察第五段、考题 25 考察第六段，这意味着：考题 23 应与第二段、第三段、第四段挂钩。观察原文不难发现，第二段、第三段、第四段命题人不断陈列一些数字，要说明什么问题。且在第二段第五句(第二段最后一句)中，命题人给出了明确的写作思路：从三个方面……所以可以推断第三段、第四段也附带第二段正是阐述了这三个方面。

24. Why are Arnold Schwarzenegger and Garth Brooks mentioned in

Paragraph 5? (考察第五段)

A. To prove their popularity around the world

显示、透露

B. To **reveal** the public's fear of immigrants.

C. To give examples of successful immigrants

D. To show the powerful influence of American culture.

第五段：共1句话。该句前半部分引出题干的2个人物，后半部分以 **yet** 转折，且单词 **fear** 显眼。从该句整体的语意色彩判断，**yet** 的转折**强调了 fear**，是**担忧的语境**。A 选项望文生义、B 选项符合、C 选项原文未提、D 选项原文未提。

25. In the author's opinion, the absorption of immigrants into

American society is _____. (考察第六段)

有益的(回报)

A. rewarding

成功的
(结果良好)

B. **successful**

C. fruitless

D. harmful

第六段：共4句话。第六段第一句命题人提出问题，第六段第二句命题人给出了肯定的回答，第六段第四句以 **but** 转折，单词 **hardly**(几乎不)否定后面 **dark**(黑暗的)and(和)……社会环境，**否定黑暗的社会环境**，就是说不黑暗的社会环境，那么第六段整体的**语境色彩是肯定的、往光明的方向走**。A 选项“有奖励的”语意色彩正确，是可能选项；B 选项“成功的”语意色彩正确，是可能选项；C 选项“徒劳的、不结果实的”语意色彩错误，排除；D 选项“有害的”语意色彩错误，排除。再分析第六段所表达的语意，可以发现命题人第六段想要呼之欲出的话就是“移民”给美国的社会环境带来了正面的、有意义的影响。所以 **A 选项应该带有“有益的”意思**，至少感觉命题人全文并未想说明移民成功与否这个问题，它更多的关注移民对美国社会的影响，或者是美国社会对移民的同化作用。

印象选项答案：ADBDC

词义独立分析答案：C[A-(D)]CBA

第二部分：《考研真相》格式化分析

第四步：真题原文再现

① In spite of “endless talk of difference”, American society is an amazing machine for homogenizing people. There is “the democratizing uniformity of dress and discourse, and the casualness and absence of deference” characteristic of popular culture. People are absorbed into “a culture of consumption” launched by the 19th-century **department stores** that offered “vast arrays of goods in an elegant atmosphere.” Instead of intimate shops catering to a knowledgeable elite, these were stores “anyone could enter, regardless of class or background.” This turned shopping into a public and democratic act. The mass media, advertising and sports are other forces for **homogenization**.

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of the fifteen most common countries of origin spoke English ‘well’ or ‘very well’ after ten years of residence.” The children of immigrants **tend to** be bilingual and proficient in English. “By the **third generation**, the original language is **lost** in the majority of immigrant families.” Hence the description of America as a “**grave yard**” for languages. By 1996 **foreign-born** immigrants who had arrived before 1970 had a home ownership rate of 75.6 percent, **higher than** the 69.8 percent rate among **native-born** Americans.

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第五步：考题格式化分析

21. The word “homogenizing”(Line 1, Para.1) most probably

means .

A. identifying

B. associating

C. assimilating

D. monopolizing

考题 21	选项出处	选项特征
A	原文未提	无中生有
B	原文未提	无中生有
C	第一段第一句 第二段第二句	合理推断
D	原文未提	无中生有

22. According to the author, the department stores of the 19th century ____.

A. played a role in the spread of popular culture

B. became intimate shops for common consumers

C. satisfied the needs of a knowledgeable elite

D. owed its emergence to the culture of consumption

考题 22	选项出处	选项特征
A	第一段第三句 第一段第四句 第一段第五句	综合概括
B	第一段第四句	张冠李戴
C	第一段第四句	张冠李戴
D	第一段第三句	因果倒置

23. The text suggests that immigrants now in the U.S. .

A. are resistant to homogenization

B. exert a great influence on American culture

C. are hardly a threat to the common culture

D. constitute the majority of the population

考题 23	选项出处	选项特征
A	第二段第二句	反向干扰
B	第二段第一句	反向干扰
C	第二段第一句 第二段第二句	同义替换 合理推断
D	第二段第三句 第二段第四句	反向干扰

24. Why are Arnold Schwarzenegger and Garth Brooks mentioned in Paragraph 5?

A. To prove their popularity around the world

B. To reveal the public's fear of immigrants.

C. To give examples of successful immigrants

D. To show the powerful influence of American culture.

考题 24	选项出处	选项特征
A	第五段第一句	细节干扰
B	第五段第一句	偷换概念
C	原文未提	无中生有
D	第五段	合理推断

25. In the author's opinion, the absorption of immigrants into American society is .

A. rewarding

B. successful

C. fruitless

D. harmful

考题 23	选项出处	选项特征
A	原文未提	偷换概念
B	第一段第一句 第二段第一句 第六段第三句	合理概括
C	原文未提	无中生有
D	原文未提	无中生有

真题标准答案：CACDB

ABCD 保持均衡，C 选项多一个

考试技巧总结：

第六步：真题原文修行化总结分析

考题 21 考点为“生词词义”。解答词汇题的方法是根据该词出现地方的附近，即上下文来判断。本题中**第一段第一句** **In spite of**(尽管，然而)否定了后文 **difference**，即要表达相同的意思。

考题 22 考点为“具体信息”。根据题干关键词定位原文**第一段第三句、第一段第四句、第一段第五句**，注意特征词**第一段第四句**中的 **Instead of**(而非)，发现了 **department stores**(百货商店)和 **intimate shops**(温情商店)存在**对比**，并且在**第一段第五句**中，命题人给了一个**客观的结论**，“……使得购物成为民主的行为”，这暗含着“……”的巨大(正)影响、(正)作用，这句话也说明了：百货商店发起的活动是**原因**，消费文化的**结果**。

考题 23 考点为“具体信息”。根据**考题 24、考题 25 及考题 23** 的选项定位原文至**第二段**。**第二段第一句** **hardly poisonous**、**第二段第二句** **neither……nor** 双否定结构，**第二段第三句、第二段第四句**所突出表现的数据趋势是： $f(t)$ 随着 t 的增大减小再增大再减小，但不是主体。

考题 24 考点为“推理引申”。根据题干知道本题要分析推理例证的作用定位到**第五段**。解答例证题，不能看例证本身，而是要从例证出处的上下文推测命题人的写作意图。**第五段第一句后半部分**以 **yet**(然而)转折，且使用了**直接引语**，在该**直接引语**中，提到了 **fear**，但是**注意其范围**是 **some Americans!!** 选项 B 偷换为 **the public!!**

考题 25 考点为“观点态度”。根据考题 24 和该题题干定位到第六段。第六段第三句 **But** 转折开头，**hardly dark** 即暗示了正面的语意色彩。

第七步：文章篇章段句结构

第一段：提出问题	{ 美国社会是同化国民的机器(I句) 以百货商店“消费文化”活动为例，说明大众文化在美国同化中的作用(II、III、IV、V句) 大众媒体、广告和体育三种方式促进了民族同化(VI句)
第二段：评价现象	{ 外来移民融入大众文化对美国无害(I句) 原因：外来移民并非处于历史最高水平；移民不反对同化；移民占少数(II、III、IV句) 同化的三项指标：语言、住房所有权和异族通婚(V句)
第三段、第四段：说明现象	{ 第三段 { 语言同化现象：长期定居；移民英语好；移民后代使用双语； 第三代母语消失(I、II、III、IV句) 移民住房所有率高于本土居民住房所有率(V句) 第四段：异族通婚现象(I、II句)
第五段、第六段：提出观点并评价	{ 第五段：一些美国人担心民族同化对生活在美国内的移民不起作用(I句) 第六段：{ 提出并回答问题：美国的分裂问题(I、II、III句) 美国移民没有造成美国社会环境恶化(IV句)

第八步：翻译

本文全文翻译

NO.1: (考题 21、考题 25) 尽管“人们无休止地谈论差异”，美国社会却是一个神奇的同化国民的机器。衣着、言谈的大众一致性、为人随和、不拘小节，这些都是美国大众文化的特点。(考题 22) 自 19 世纪以来，由百货商店发起的“消费文化”运动一直吸引着大众的眼球，这些百货商店“环境优雅、货物排列整齐品种齐全”。与以前“迎合知识精英”的温情小商店不同，这些商店“不问阶层或背景，任何人都能进去”。这使得购物变成了一个公众的、民主的行为。大众媒体、广告和体育也促进了民族同化。

NO.2: (考题 23) 外来移民正在迅速适应大众文化，尽管其结果可能并未有整体上的提升，但最起码也是无害的。格里高利·罗德里格在写给《国家移民论坛》的文章中指出：当今的外来移民既没有处于历史最高峰，也不反对被美国社会同化。1998 年，外来移民占人口的 9.8%；1990 年占 13.6%。在 20 世纪 80 年代，每 1000 个居民中有 3.1 个是外来移民；而在 19 世纪 80 年代，每 1000 人中有 9.2 个是外来移民。现在，让我们来分析同化的三项指标——语言、住房所有权和异族通婚。

NO.3: 1990 年的人口普查揭示：“来自 15 个移民国的大多数人在美国定居 10 年后，英语说得‘好’或‘非常好’”。外来移民的孩子往往能够使用双语，并且能娴熟使用英语。“到第三代，原语言在大多数的移民家庭里消失了。”因此，有人把美国描述成为“语言的坟墓”。截至 1996 年，那些在 1970 年之前移居美国的境外出生移民，住房拥有率是 75.6%，比美国本土居民 69.8% 的住房拥有率还要高。

NO.4: 外国出生的亚裔和西班牙裔人“比美国出生的白人和黑人更高的异族通婚率。”移民家庭的第三代中，有三分之一的西班牙裔女性与非西班牙裔男性结婚，41% 的亚裔美国女性与非亚裔人结婚。

NO.5: 罗德里格指出，（即使是住在）世界上一些偏远地区的孩子都是阿默德·施瓦辛格和加斯·布鲁克斯这样的超级巨星的影迷或歌迷，(考题 24) 然而“一些美国人担心这种民族同化对生活在美国国内的移民可能会不起作用”。

NO.6: 在美国有没有发生过分列问题和一些零星偶发的忿怒事件？确实有。美国幅员辽阔，各种事件都会发生。(考题 25) 但是较之美国动荡的过去，当今社会统计指数表明，美国的社会环境并不算黑暗，也没有恶化。

第一部分：文章结构独立分析

第一步：真题火眼金睛

① Stratford-on-Avon, as we all know, has only one **industry** -- William Shakespeare -- **but** there are **distinctly separate** and increasingly **hostile branches**. There is the Royal Shakespeare Company(RSC), **which** presents **superb** productions of the plays at the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre on the Avon. **And** there are the **townsfolk** **who** largely live off the **tourists** **who** come, not to see the plays, **but** to look at Anne Hathaway's Cottage, Shakespeare's birthplace **and** the other sights.

② The **worthy residents** of **Stratford** doubt **that** the theatre adds a **penny** to their **revenue**. They frankly **dislike** the RSC's actors, them **with** their long hair **and** beards **and** **sandals** **and** noisiness. It's all **deliciously ironic** when you consider **that** Shakespeare, **who** earns their living, was himself an actor(with a beard) **and** did his share of noise-making.

③ The tourist **streams** are **not entirely separate**. The sightseers **who** come by bus -- and often take in Warwick Castle and Blenheim Palace on the side -- **don't** usually see the plays, **and** some of them are **even surprised** to find a **theatre** in Stratford. **However**, the **playgoers** **do** manage a little sight-seeing along with their **playgoing**. **It is** the **playgoers**, the RSC **contends**, **who** **bring in** much of the town's **revenue** **because** they spend the night(some of them four or five nights) **pouring**

cash into the hotels and restaurants. The sightseers can take in everything **and** get out of town by **nightfall**.

④ The **townsfolk don't** see it this way **and** the local **council does not contribute** directly to the **subsidy** of the Royal Shakespeare Company. **Stratford cries poor traditionally.** **Nevertheless** every hotel in town seems to be adding a new **wing or cocktail lounge**. Hilton is building its own hotel **there, which** you may be sure **will** be **decorated** with Hamlet Hamburger Bars, the Lear Lounge, the Banquo Banqueting Room, **and so forth, and** **will** be very expensive.

⑤ Anyway, the **townsfolk can't** understand **why** the Royal Shakespeare Company needs a **subsidy**. The theatre has broken attendance records for three years in a row. Last year its 1,431 seats were 94 percent occupied all year long and this year they'll do better. The **reason**, of course, is **that** costs have **rocketed** **and** ticket prices have **stayed low**.

⑥ It would be a **shame** to raise prices too much **because** it would drive away the young people **who** are **Stratford's** most attractive **clientele**. **They** come **entirely** for the plays, **not** the sights. **They** all seem to look alike **(though** they come from all over) -- **lean, pointed, dedicated faces**, wearing jeans **and** sandals, eating their **buns and** bedding down for the night on the **flagstones** outside the theatre **to** buy the 20 seats and 80 standing-room tickets held for sleepers **and** sold to them **when** the box office opens at 10:30 a.m.

第二步：单词积累，真题背诵

① Stratford-on-Avon, as we all know, has only one industry -- William Shakespeare -- but there are distinctly separate and increasingly hostile branches. There is the Royal Shakespeare Company(RSC), which presents superb productions of the plays at the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre on the Avon. And there are the townsfolk who largely live off the tourists who come, not to see the plays, but to look at Anne Hathaway's Cottage, Shakespeare's birthplace and the other sights.

清楚地
泾渭分明地

产业、工业

使分离、单独的
分开(n)

对立的
怀有敌意的

分支
→ 派别

极好的

靠...赚钱

市民、镇民

游客

② The worthy residents of Stratford doubt that the theatre adds a penny to their revenue. They frankly dislike the RSC's actors, their long hair and beards and sandals and noisiness. It's all deliciously ironic when you consider that Shakespeare, who earns their living, was himself an actor(with a beard) and did his share of noise-making.

令人尊敬的
(可带有反讽意味)

收入、税收

嘈杂声

极其地

居住的
居民

美分

胡须

凉鞋

讽刺的

分离的
使分开

流、溪流

完全地

游客

③ The tourist streams are not entirely separate. The sightseers who come by bus -- and often take in Warwick Castle and Blenheim Palace on the side -- don't usually see the plays, and some of them are even surprised to find a theatre in Stratford. However, the playgoers do manage a little sight-seeing along with their playgoing. It is the playgoers, the RSC contends, who bring in much of the town's revenue because they spend the night(some of them four or five nights) pouring cash into the hotels and restaurants. The sightseers can take in everything and get out of town by nightfall.

剧院

看戏的人

看戏(n)

收入、税收

带来...的利益

让.....流入

看戏的人

声称

傍晚
夜幕降临之前

镇民 ④ The **townsfolk** **don't** see it this way **and** the local **council** **does not** 委员会
 出力(v.) 贡献 **contribute** directly to the **subsidy** of the Royal Shakespeare Company. 津贴
 补助金
Stratford cries poor traditionally. **Nevertheless** every hotel in town 尽管如此
 侧厅、翅膀 seems to be adding a new **wing or cocktail lounge**. Hilton is building its 鸡尾酒
 own hotel **there**, **which** you may be sure **will** be **decorated** with Hamlet 休息室
 装修、装饰
 Hamburger Bars, the Lear Lounge, the Banquo Banqueting Room, **and so**
forth, **and** **will** be very expensive.

镇民 ⑤ Anyway, the **townsfolk** **can't** understand **why** the Royal Shakespeare
 津贴 Company needs a **subsidy**. (The theatre has broken attendance records for
 three years in a row. Last year its **1,431** seats were **94 percent** occupied
 all year long **and** this year they'll do **better**.) The reason, of course, is
 猛涨 迅速上升 **that** costs have **rocketed** **and** ticket prices have **stayed** low.

⑥ It would be a **shame** to raise prices too much **because** it would drive
 away the young people **who** are Stratford's most attractive **clientele**. 顾客
 委托人
 消瘦的 贫瘠的 收益少的 **They** come **entirely** for the plays, **not** the sights. **They** all seem to look
 直言不讳的 敏锐的
 点心 小面包 alike (**though** they come from all over) -- **lean, pointed, dedicated faces**,
 把...用于 → 言语直率
 石板 wearing jeans **and** sandals, eating their **buns** **and** bedding down for the
 night on the **flagstones** outside the theatre **to** buy the 20 seats and 80
 standing-room tickets held for sleepers **and** sold to them **when** the box
 office opens at 10:30 a.m.

第三步：考题独立分析练习

26. From the first two paragraph, we learn that _____.(考察第一、二段)

A. the townsfolk deny the RSC's contribution to the town's revenue

模仿

B. the actors of the RSC **imitate** Shakespeare on and off stage

C. the two branches of the RSC are not on good terms

处于不好的时期
→ 关系不友好

D. the townsfolk earn little from **tourism**

旅游业

27. It can be **inferred** from paragraph 3 that _____.(考察第三段)

A. the sightseers cannot visit the Castle and the Palace **separately**.

单独地

B. the playgoers spend more money than the sightseers

C. the sightseers do more shopping than the playgoes

D. the playgoers go to no other places in town than the theatre

28. By saying "Stratford cries poor traditionally"(Line 2, Para.4), the

暗示

author **implies** that _____.(考察第四段)

A. Stratford cannot afford the **expansion** projects

扩大(n)

B. Stratford has a long been in financial difficulties

C. the town is **not** really short of money

富有的(精准的翻译)

D. the townsfolk used to be poorly paid

工资很低

29. According to the townsfolk, the RSC deserves no subsidy because ____.(考察第五段)

A. tickets prices can be raised to cover the spending

B. the company is financially ill-managed

C. the behavior of the actors is not socially acceptable

上座率
出席

D. the theatre **attendance** is on the rise

30. From the text we can conclude that the author ____.(考察全文)

A. is supportive of both sides

B. favors the townsfolk's view

C. takes a **detached** attitude

不偏不倚的
分开的

D. is sympathetic to the RSC

印象选项答案: ABCAD

第二部分：《考研真相》格式化分析

第四步：真题原文再现

① Stratford-on-Avon, as we all know, has only one **industry** -- William Shakespeare -- **but** there are **distinctly separate** and increasingly **hostile branches**. There is the Royal Shakespeare Company(RSC), **which** presents **superb** productions of the plays at the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre on the Avon. **And** there are the **townsfolk** **who** largely live off the **tourists** **who** come, not to see the plays, **but** to look at Anne Hathaway's Cottage, Shakespeare's birthplace **and** the other sights.

② The **worthy residents** of Stratford doubt **that** the theatre adds a **penny** to their **revenue**. They frankly **dislike** the RSC's actors, them **with** their long hair **and** beards **and** **sandals** **and** noisiness. It's all **deliciously ironic** when you consider **that** Shakespeare, **who** earns their living, was himself an actor(with a beard) **and** did his share of noise-making.

③ The tourist **streams** are **not entirely separate**. The sightseers **who** come by bus -- and often take in Warwick Castle and Blenheim Palace on the side -- **don't** usually see the plays, **and** some of them are **even surprised** to find a **theatre** in Stratford. **However**, the **playgoers** **do** manage a little sight-seeing along with their **playgoing**. **It is** the **playgoers**, the RSC **contends**, **who** **bring in** much of the town's **revenue** **because** they spend the night(some of them four or five nights) **pouring** cash into the hotels and restaurants. The sightseers can take in everything

and get out of town by **nightfall**.

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⑤ Anyway, the **townsfolk can't** understand **why** the Royal Shakespeare Company needs a **subsidy**. The theatre has broken attendance records for three years in a row. Last year its 1,431 seats were 94 percent occupied all year long and this year they'll do better. The **reason, of course, is that** costs have **rocketed** **and** ticket prices have **stayed low**.

⑥ It would be a **shame** to raise prices too much **because** it would drive away the young people **who** are **Stratford's** most attractive **clientele**. **They** come **entirely** for the plays, **not** the sights. **They** all seem to look alike **(though** they come from all over) -- **lean, pointed, dedicated faces**, wearing jeans **and** sandals, eating their **buns and** bedding down for the night on the **flagstones** outside the theatre **to** buy the 20 seats and 80 standing-room tickets held for sleepers **and** sold to them **when** the box office opens at 10:30 a.m.

第五步：考题格式化分析

26. From the first two paragraph, we learn that ____.

(具体信息：细节题)

A. the townsfolk deny the RSC's contribution to the town's revenue

B. the actors of the RSC imitate Shakespeare on and off stage

C. the two branches of the RSC are not on good terms

D. the townsfolk earn little from tourism

考题 26	选项出处	选项特征
A	第二段第一句	同义转述
B	第二段第二句 第二段第三句	过度推理
C	第一段第一句	偷换概念
D	第一段第三句	反向干扰

A: 同义转换，原文第二段第一句 **doubt** 与 A 选项 **deny** 同义转换，且属于句子结构(语块)和语言色彩(意群)的同义转换；

B: 过度推理，原文第二段第二句、第二段第三句提到 RSC 演员的内容，没有提到他们在台上台下模仿莎士比亚(命题人在选项 B 设置该障碍，也是看中了原文第二段第二句 **noisiness** 与第二段第三句 **noise-making** 的形式上重复，以此为干扰，迷惑考生)；

C: 偷换概念，这个选项较无耻！原文第一段第一句、第一段第二句、第一段第三句，提到 **Stratford** 只有一个产业，但是它有两个日益对立的派别，一个是 RSC，另一个是依靠游客赚钱的市民；而 C 选项提到 RSC 有两个关系不好的分支。。。；

D: 反向干扰，原文第一段第三句 **largely live off tourists**，**largely** 是带有感情色彩的，“主要依靠游客赚钱”，D 选项提到 **earn little from tourism**，这是明显的反向干扰。

27. It can be inferred from paragraph 3 that _____.(推理引申：推断题)

A. the sightseers cannot visit the Castle and the Palace separately.

B. the playgoers spend more money than the sightseers

C. the sightseers do more shopping than the playgoes

D. the playgoers go to no other places in town than the theatre

考题 27	选项出处	选项特征
A	第三段第一句 第三段第二句	曲解文意
B	第三段第四句	合理推断
C	原文未提	无中生有
D	第三段第三句	反向干扰

A: 曲解文意，原文第三段第一句 not separate 陈述游客并不完全分离的事实、第三段第二句破折号之间的内容带有 often，且是肯定的语意色彩，因而 A 选项提到的内容属于曲解文意，也可认为是细节干扰。

B: 合理推断，原文第三段第四句，使用强调句型，加上 RSC 的插入语，bring in much...revenue 且加上了 because 引导的原因状语从句，具体解释了 much 的原因，这太明显了。。。

C: 原文未提，原文第三段没有提到任何与 shopping 的内容，倒是有 sightseers 和 playgoers 在为小镇带来收入的比较；所以 C 选项属于无中生有；

D: 反向干扰，原文第三段第三句，以 However 转折开头，陈述了 playgoes manage sight-seeing...along with(顺带，顺便)，D 选项陈述的内容与此相反，此外，D 选项带有的明显绝对语气色彩 no other places 也暴露了其错误选项的特征。

28. By saying “Stratford cries poor traditionally”(Line 2, Para.4), the author implies that _____.(推理引申：推断题)

A. Stratford cannot afford the expansion projects

B. Stratford has a long been in financial difficulties

C. the town is not really short of money

D. the townsfolk used to be poorly paid

考题 28	选项出处	选项特征
A	第四段第三句 第四段第四句	反向干扰
B	第四段第三句 第四段第四句	反向干扰
C	第四段第三句 第四段第四句	合理推断
D	原文未提	无中生有

A: 反向干扰, B: 反向干扰, 原文第四段第三句以 Nevertheless(尽管如此, 但是)开头, 后面的 adding...new 传达了新增加建筑的含义、第四段第四句提到 Hilton 修建自己的旅馆等等, 这些都在为题干考察的第四段第二句(谚语)作解释。

C: 合理推断, 根据第四段第三句、第四段第四句的分析, 再结合题干很明显的“哭穷”字面意义, C 选项是非常正确的, 因为符合文章!

D: 无中生有, D 选项内容提到过去工资低, 原文没有提到这些啊!

29. According to the townsfolk, the RSC deserves no subsidy

because ____.(具体信息：细节题)

A. tickets prices can be raised to cover the spending

B. the company is financially ill-managed

C. the behavior of the actors is not socially acceptable

D. the theatre attendance is on the rise

考题 29	选项出处	选项特征
A	第五段第四句	张冠李戴
B	原文未提	无中生有
C	第二段第二句	无关干扰
D	第五段第二句 第五段第三句	概括推理

A: 张冠李戴，原文第五段第一句，以 **Anyway** 予以强调某种语言色彩(不管怎么说→和这 SHH 说不清楚，不说了，就总结下算了，听不听得懂，管它呢！)，以否定词 **not** 表明市民不理解 RSC 需要 **subsidy(补助)** 的原因；原文第五段第四句，作者以 **of course** 作插入语**强调了原因(The reason)**，这个原因就是回答原文第五段第一句的 why 的，**但是，这是作者分析出来的原因!!** 第五段第一句陈述市民不知道 why 的原因，第五段第四句写出了作者分析出的原因，好好理解下这里的差别!!! 第五段第四句为啥是作者分析出的原因?? 从而选项 A 张冠李戴，把作者的观点帽子戴到市民头上了。又是阴险狡诈赖皮无耻。。。

B: 无中生有，原文第五段，以及全篇都没有涉及 RSC 的管理问题，选项 B 又在自娱自乐，没人鸟它的。

C: 无关干扰，选项 C 陈述的内容仅仅在原文第二段第二句，还是需要推测才能得到的，原文第二段第二句陈述市民不喜欢 RSC 的演员，包括着装和行为(嘈杂声)，但是，这并非市民认为 RSC 不值得给予补助的原因！为什么呢？根据考题 26、考题 27、考题 28 分别涉及第一段、第二段，第三段，第四段，考题 29 应该涉及第五段、第六段。在第五段中，又隐藏着带括号作注释的两句话，这两句话还比较长，根据特殊标点的重要作用，有必要对原文第五段第二句、第五段第三句进行分析。第五段第二句、第五段第三句紧接第五段第一句，也就是说，第五段第二句、第五段第三句是用来解释第五段第一句的，那么，解释什么呢？第五段第一句重点突出市民不(not)理解 why，因而，第五段第二句、第五段第三句正是来解释市民不理解的原因。第五段第二句、第五段第三句使用数字重点突出 RSC 剧院生意好，而且将更好。这正是 D 选项所提及的内容

D: 概括推理，根据选项 C 的分析，可确定选项 D 的唯一合法正确性。

30. From the text we can conclude that the author _____.(观点态度)

- A. is supportive of both sides
- B. favors the townsfolk's view
- C. takes a detached attitude
- D. is sympathetic to the RSC**

考题 30	选项出处	选项特征
A	第二段第四句 第四段第一句 第四段第一句	反向干扰
B	第三段第三句 第三段第四句	反向干扰
C	第二段第二句 第二段第三句	曲解文意
D	全文	合理推断

真题标准答案：ABCDD

ABCD 保持均衡，D 选项多一个

考题 30 为作者观点态度题。A 选项是支持两方；B 选项支持市民；C 选项保持中立；D 选项支持 RSC。

纵观全文，

①作者对市民的明显态度：第二段第三句 **deliciously ironic**，第四段第一句 **don't see**，第五段第一句 **can't understand**；

②作者对 RSC 的明显态度：第一段第二句 **presents superb(优秀的) production**，第三段第四句在强调句型中表达 playgoes 给小镇带来收入的问题，第六段第一句 **a shame** 并且解释不能提高票价，这使得作者同情 RSC 跃然纸上。

第六步：真题原文修行化总结分析

考题 26 中 C 选项偷换概念、考题 29 中 A 选项张冠李戴需要狠狠反思!!

考题中的考点把握需要继续统计累计,对错误选项错因的准确判断还需大量积累。

第七步：文章篇章段句结构

莎士比亚故居的经济现象	第一段：背景介绍		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Stratford</i>镇的莎士比亚产业有两个对立的派别(I句) 派别一：皇家莎士比亚剧团(II句) 派别二：镇上的居民，即市民(III句)
	第二段第三段：对立原因之一	第二段	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 市民否认RSC为小镇创收(I句) 作者认为市民依靠莎士比亚赚钱却讨厌RSC的演员具有讽刺意味(II、III句)
		第三段	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 来镇上旅游的人流并不完全分离(I句) 观光游客通常不看戏、停留时间短、花费少(II、V句) 看戏的游客停留时间长、花费多(III、IV句)
	第四段第五段第六段：对立原因之二	第四段	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 哭穷是<i>Stratford</i>镇的传统，地方会议不直接给予RSC补贴(I、II句) 镇上扩建的酒店证明小镇并不穷(III、IV句)
		第五段	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 市民认为剧团不值得补助(I、II、III句) 剧团认为：成本上涨、票价低廉，因此需要补贴(IV句)
		第六段	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 票价上涨会失去最具吸引力的年轻客户群(I、II句) 年轻客户群的共同特征(III句)

第八步：翻译

本文全文(考题 30)翻译

NO.1: 众所周知，埃文河畔斯特拉特福德镇只有一种产业——威廉·莎士比亚——但是却有两个泾渭分明并且日益对立的派别。一个事皇家莎士比亚剧团(RSC)，它在埃文河畔莎士比亚纪念剧院演出优秀的戏剧。另一个是镇里的居民，他们主要依靠游客赚钱。这些游客不是来看戏的，而是来看安妮·海瑟薇小屋以及莎士比亚的出生地和其他景点的。

NO.2: (考题 26)斯特拉特福德镇令人景仰的居民认为剧院一点也没有增加他们的收入。他们坦言不喜欢皇家莎士比亚剧团的演员，及其长发、胡须、凉鞋还有嘈杂声。当你想到小镇的居民靠莎士比亚挣钱，而莎士比亚本人是一个演员(留着胡须)，也做着一份“制造噪音”的工作时，你更会感到这些居民的所作所为极其讽刺。

NO.3: 来镇上旅游的人流并非完全分离。那些乘坐大巴而来的游客大都是去参观沃里克城堡和布伦宫殿的，一般不去看戏，有些人甚至为发现斯特罗斯特福德镇有一个剧院而惊奇。然而，来看戏的人却能在看戏之余抽出一段时间游览风景。(考题 27)皇家莎士比亚剧团声称，正是这些剧迷为小镇带来了丰厚的收入，因为他们要在镇上过夜(有的要过四五个晚上)，所以钞票源源不断地流进旅馆和饭店。游客也可以一天游览完小镇，在夜幕降临之前离开。

NO.4: 小镇居民却不以为然，地方会议也不直接给予皇家莎士比亚剧团补助，哭穷是斯特拉特福德镇的传统。(考题 28)尽管如此，镇上的各家旅店似乎要增加新的侧厅或鸡尾酒吧。希尔顿饭店也正在筹建自己的旅馆，肯定会装修设计一些哈姆雷特汉堡包店、李尔王客厅、班柯宴会包间等等，而且价格会非常昂贵。

NO.5: 不管怎么说，小镇居民不理解为什么皇家莎士比亚剧团需要补助。(考题 29)(剧院上座率已经连续三年打破记录。去年 1431 个座位年平均上座率达到 94%，今年将会更高。)很明显，理由是：费用飞速上涨，而票价则维持低廉。

NO.6: 大幅度提高票价会让人非常失望，因为这会赶走那些对斯特拉特福德镇最钟情的年轻顾客。这些年轻人完全是冲着剧院而来，而不是小镇的景观。(尽管来自四面八方)这些游客看上去都差不多——身材消瘦、言语直率、精力充沛、穿着牛仔裤、吃自己带来的小圆面包、在剧院外的石板路上过夜，目的就是为了能买到那 20 个座位票和 80 个站位票。这些票是为露宿者预留的，早上 10:30 售票处一开门就开始出售。

第一部分：文章结构独立分析

第一步：真题火眼金睛

① When prehistoric man arrived in new parts of the world, something strange happened to the large animals: they suddenly became extinct. Smaller species survived. The large, slow-growing animals were easy game, and were quickly hunted to extinction. Now something similar could be happening in the oceans.

② That the seas are being overfished has been known for years. What researchers such as Ransom Myers and Boris Worm have shown is just how fast things are changing. They have looked at half a century of data from fisheries around the world. Their methods do not attempt to estimate the actual biomass(the amount of living biological matter) of fish species in particular parts of the ocean, but rather changes in that biomass over time. According to their latest paper published in *Nature*, the biomass of large predators(animals that kill and eat other animals) in a new fishery is reduced on average by 80% within 15 years of the start of exploitation. In some long-fished areas, it has halved again since then.

③ Dr. Worm acknowledges that these figures are conservative. One reason for this is that fishing technology has improved. Today's vessels can find their prey using satellites and sonar, which were not available

50 years ago. **That** means a higher **proportion** of **what** is in the sea is being caught, **so** the **real** difference **between** present **and** past is likely to be **worse than** the **one** recorded by changes in catch sizes. In the early days, **too**, **longlines** would have been **more saturated** with fish. Some **individuals** would **therefore** **not** have been caught, **since** **no baited hooks** would have been available to trap them, leading to an **underestimate** of fish **stocks** in the past. **Furthermore**, in the early days of **longline** fishing, a lot of fish were lost to sharks **after** they had been **hooked**. **That** is **no longer** a problem, **because** there are **fewer** sharks around **now**.

④ **Dr. Myers and Dr. Worm argue** **that** their work gives a **correct baseline**, **which** future management efforts must take into account. They **believe** the data support an idea current among **marine** biologists, **that** of the “**shifting baseline**”. The **notion** is **that** people have **failed** to **detect** the **massive** changes **which** have happened in the ocean **because** they have been looking back **only** a **relatively** short time into the past. **That** matters **because** theory suggests **that** the maximum **sustainable yield** **that** can be **cropped** from a **fishery** comes **when** the **biomass** of a target species is about **50%** of its original levels. Most **fisheries** are well **below** **that**, **which** is **bad** way to do business.

第二步：单词积累，真题背诵

史前的

① When prehistoric man arrived in new parts of the world, something strange happened to the large animals: they suddenly became extinct.

灭绝的

Smaller species survived. The large, slow-growing animals were easy game, and were quickly hunted to extinction. Now something similar could be happening in the oceans.

成为猎物

过度捕捞(v.)

② That the seas are being overfished has been known for years. What

researchers such as Ransom Myers and Boris Worm have shown is just how fast things are changing. They have looked at half a century of data

渔场

from fisheries around the world. Their methods do not attempt to

估计、判断

estimate the actual biomass(the amount of living biological matter) of

生物数量

物种、原因
物质、事件

fish species in particular parts of the ocean, but rather changes in that

biomass over time. According to their latest paper published in Nature,

生物数量

the biomass of large predators(animals that kill and eat other animals)

捕食者

渔场

in a new fishery is reduced on average by 80% within 15 years of the

开发、利用
剥削、炒作

start of exploitation. In some long-fished areas, it has halved again since

减半(v)

then.

承认

③ Dr. Worm acknowledges that these figures are conservative. One

数据

保守的
保守主义者

reason for this is that fishing technology has improved. Today's vessels

捕获物

can find their prey using satellites and sonar, which were not available

卫星

渔船、船
舰、容器

50 years ago. That means a higher proportion of what is in the sea is

比例、部分
面积、使成比例

声纳

being caught, so the real difference between present and past is likely to

be worse than the one recorded by changes in catch sizes. In the early days, too, longlines would have been more saturated with fish. Some

individuals would therefore not have been caught, since no baited

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underestimate of fish stocks in the past. Furthermore, in the early days

of longline fishing, a lot of fish were lost to sharks after they had been

hooked. That is no longer a problem, because there are fewer sharks

around now.

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believe the data support an idea current among marine biologists, that of

the "shifting baseline". The notion is that people have failed to detect

the massive changes which have happened in the ocean because they

have been looking back only a relatively short time into the past. That

matters because theory suggests that the maximum sustainable yield that

can be cropped from a fishery comes when the biomass of a target

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多钩长线

个体

吊钩

低估(v.)

多钩长线

钩住

使充满
使湿透

诱饵
引诱

储量

被...吃掉
遗失在...

认为; 证明

基础、基础

考虑、体谅

海洋的

动态的

基线

巨大的

相对地
相当地

观点

察觉、发现

可持续的

产量、生产(v)
屈服(vi)

收获(v)
收获、一系列

生物量

渔场

渔场

第三步：考题独立分析练习

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

易受攻击的

- 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

32. We can infer from Dr. Myers and Dr. Worm's paper that ____.

捕食者

- A. the stock of large **predators** in some old fisheries has reduced by 90%
- B. there are only half as many fisheries as there were 15 years ago
- C. the catch sizes in new fisheries are only 20% of the original amount
- D. the number of larger predators dropped faster in new fisheries than in the old

33. By the saying "these figures are conservative"(Line 1, Para.3) ____.

- A. fishing technology has improved rapidly
- B. then catch-sizes are actually smaller than recorded

海生的
航海的

C. the **marine biomass** has suffered a greater loss

生物量

D. the data collected so far are out of data

34. Dr. Myers and other researchers hold that ____.

- A. people should look for a baseline that can work for a longer time
- B. fisheries should keep the **yields** below 50% of the biomass
- C. the ocean biomass should be restored to its original level
- D. people should adjust the fishing baseline to the changing situation

产量、收益
屈服(vi)

35. The author seems to be mainly concerned with most fisheries' ____.

- A. management efficiency
- B. biomass level
- C. catch-size limits
- D. technological application

印象选项答案: **ABCAC**

第二部分：《考研真相》格式化分析

第四步：真题原文再现

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第五步：考题格式化分析

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第六步：真题原文修行化总结分析

第七步：文章篇章段句结构

海洋生态平衡危机	第一段：引出主题	{ 史前人类到达的地方大型动物突然灭绝，小型动物会幸存(I、II、III句) 现在类似的情况正在海洋中发生(IV句)	
	第二段：研究表明	{ 过度捕捞一直存在(I、II句) 研究方法、目的与结论	{ 方法：查阅各地渔场50年的数据变化(III句) 目的：估计生物量历年来变化的情况(IV句) 结论：生物量减少(V、VI句)
	第三段：实际捕获的比例更高	{ 沃姆博士表示数据保守(I句) 实际捕获比例高的三个原因	{ 发达的技术(II、III、IV句) 用多钩长线捕鱼(V、VI句) 鲨鱼减少(VII、VIII句)
	第四段：“动态基线”理论	{ “动态基线”理论内容(I、II、III句) “动态基线”理论的意义：渔场能获得的最大化可持续产量(IV、V句)	

第八步：翻译

第一部分：文章结构独立分析

第一步：真题火眼金睛

- ① Many things make people think artists are **weird**. **But** the **weirdest** may be this: artists' only job is to **explore emotions**, **and** yet they choose to focus on the ones **that** feel bad.
- ② This wasn't always **so**. The earliest forms of art, like painting and music, are those best **suited** for expressing **joy**. **But** somewhere from the 19th century **onward**, more artists began seeing happiness **as meaningless, phony or**, worst of all, boring, **as** we went from Wordsworth's **daffodils** to Baudelaire's **flower of evil**.
- ③ You could **argue that** art became more **skeptical** of happiness **because** modern times have seen so much **misery**. **But** it's **not as if** earlier times **didn't** know **perpetual** war, disaster **and** the **massacre** of **innocents**. The **reason**, in fact, maybe just the **opposite**: there is **too much damn** happiness in the world **today**.
- ④ **After all**, **what** is the one modern form of expression almost completely **dedicated to depicting** happiness? **Advertising**. The rise of anti-happy art almost **exactly tracks** the emergence of **mass** media, **and** with it, a **commercial** culture **in which** happiness is **not** just an **ideal** **but** an **ideology**.
- ⑤ People in earlier **eras** were surrounded by **reminders** of **misery**. They

worked until **exhausted**, lived with **few protections and** died young. In the West, **before** **mass** communication and **literacy**, the **most** powerful **mass medium** was the **church**, **which** **reminded worshippers** **that** their **souls** were in danger **and** **that** they would someday be meat for **worms**. Given all this, they **did not exactly** need their art to be a **bummer** too.

⑥ Today the messages the average Westerner is **bombarded with** **are not religious** **but** **commercial**, **and** forever happy. Fast-food eaters, news **anchors**, text messengers, all smiling, smiling, smiling. Our magazines **feature beaming celebrities and** happy families in perfect homes. **And** **since** these messages have an **agenda** -- to **lure** us to open our wallets -- they **make** the very idea of happiness **seem unreliable**. “Celebrate!” commanded the ads for the **arthritis** drug Celebrex, **before** we found out it could increase the risk of heart attacks.

⑦ **But** **what** we forget -- **what** our economy depends on us forgetting -- is **that** happiness is **more than** pleasure without pain. The things **that** bring the greatest joy **carry** the **greatest potential** for loss **and** disappointment. **Today**, surrounded by **promises** of easy happiness, we need art to tell us, as religion once did, *Memento mori*: remember **that** you will die, **that** everything ends, **and** **that** happiness comes **not** in **denying** **this** **but** in living with **it**. It’s a message **even more bitter than** a **clove cigarette, yet, somehow**, a breath of fresh air.

第二步：单词积累，真题背诵

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古怪的 → 最怪异的
探讨 → 情感
然而
适合的 → 情感、欢乐
前进地
从某时开始
毫无意义的 → 水仙花
虚假的 → 恶之花
怀疑的
痛苦的、穷困
无休止的
永久的 → 大屠杀(n & v)
无辜者 → 恰恰相反
厌烦的、非常
指责(v) → 归根到底
致力、献身 → 广告
描写、叙述 → 追踪、足迹
恰好地
精确地 → 大众、团
群众的
商业的 → 理想、典范
意识形态 → 理想的
时代 → 令其处处想到
暗示
筋疲力尽的 → 痛苦、穷困
大众的、团
群众 → 教育、有文化
有读写能力

大众、团群众
 媒介、方法 中等的、中间的
 恰好、精确地
 mass medium was the church, which reminded worshippers that their souls were in danger and that they would someday be meat for worms. 提醒 信徒、崇拜者 蛆虫
 Given all this, they did not exactly need their art to be a bummer too. 苦难感受 懒汉
 ⑥ Today the messages the average Westerner is bombarded with are 宗教的 商业的 轰炸、质问
 not religious but commercial, and forever happy. Fast-food eaters, news anchors, text messengers, all smiling, smiling, smiling. Our magazines 发短信的人
 feature beaming celebrities and happy families in perfect homes. And 名流、名望
 since these messages have an agenda -- to lure us to open our wallets -- 任务、议程表 引诱、诱饵
 they make the very idea of happiness seem unreliable. "Celebrate!" 虚假的 不现实的
 commanded the ads for the arthritis drug Celebrex, before we found out 欢庆吧！
 it could increase the risk of heart attacks. 西乐葆(名字)
 ⑦ But what we forget -- what our economy depends on us forgetting -- 指望、依赖
 is that happiness is more than pleasure without pain. The things that 带来、携带
 bring the greatest joy carry the greatest potential for loss and 可能的
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 you will die, that everything ends, and that happiness comes not in
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 clove cigarette, yet, somehow, a breath of fresh air. 丁香 香烟 不知怎么地
 但、然而

第三步：考题独立分析练习

引用、传讯
表彰

36. By **citing** the examples of poets Wordsworth and Baudelaire, the

想要表明

author intends to show that ____.(考察第一段、第二段)

从...中产生

A.poetry is not as expressive of joy as painting or music

B.art **grows out of** both positive and negative feelings

怀疑的

C.poets today are less **skeptical** of happiness

D.artists have changed their focus of interest

A:
B:
C:
D: 同义替换, from ... To,
等价于 change。

37. The word “bummer”(Line 5, Para.5) most probably means

something ____.(考察第五段)

A.religious

B.unpleasant

C.entertaining

D.commercial

A:
B: 语言色彩正确, in danger
and, Given all this(下结论)。
C:
D:

38. In the author's opinion, advertising ____.(考察第四段)

在...之后

A.emerges **in the wake of** the anti-happy art

B.is a cause of disappointment for the general public

C.replaces the church as a major source of information

幻觉
错误的观念

D.create an **illusion** of happiness rather than happiness itself

A:
B:
C:
D: 同义替换, 根据题干,
定位第五段第三句最后
not...but, 等价于 rather than

39. We can **learn from** the last paragraph that the author believes .

(考察第七段)

快乐往往在悲伤中结束

A.happiness more often than not ends in sadness

令人反感的

B.The anti-happy art is distasteful but refreshing

精神振奋的

C.misery should be enjoyed rather than denied

苦痛、悲惨

D.the anti-happy art flourishes when economy booms

繁荣茂盛

经济迅速发展

A:

B: 同义替换, 抓题干扣关键: 作者相信……, 定位到第七段第一句和第七段第四句, 第七段第四句有 yet 转折, fresh air 与 refreshing 等价

C: 曲解文意

D:

40. Which of the following is TRUE of the text?(考察全文)

提醒物

A.Religion once functioned as a reminder of misery.

苦痛

B.Art provides a balance between expectation and reality.

C.People feel disappointed at the realities of modern society.

倾向于
倾斜(vi)

D.Mass media are inclined to cover disasters and death.

报道

A: 合理概括, 第五段第一句, 第五段第三句最高级修饰

B:

C:

独立分析选项答案: DADCB

二次分析选项答案: DBDBA

第二部分：《考研真相》格式化分析

第四步：真题原文再现

① Many things make people think artists are **weird**. **But** the **weirdest** may be this: artists' only job is to **explore emotions**, **and** yet they choose to focus on the ones **that** feel bad.

② This wasn't always **so**. The earliest forms of art, like painting and music, are those best **suited** for expressing **joy**. **But** somewhere from the 19th century **onward**, more artists began seeing happiness **as meaningless, phony or**, worst of all, boring, **as** we went from Wordsworth's **daffodils** to Baudelaire's **flower of evil**.

③ You could **argue that** art became more **skeptical** of happiness **because** modern times have seen so much **misery**. **But** it's **not as if** earlier times **didn't** know **perpetual** war, disaster **and** the **massacre** of **innocents**. The **reason**, in fact, maybe just the **opposite**: there is **too much damn** happiness in the world **today**.

④ **After all**, **what** is the one modern form of expression almost completely **dedicated to depicting** happiness? **Advertising**. The rise of anti-happy art almost **exactly tracks** the emergence of **mass** media, **and** with it, a **commercial** culture **in which** happiness is **not** just an **ideal** **but** an **ideology**.

⑤ People in earlier **eras** were surrounded by **reminders** of **misery**. They worked until **exhausted**, lived with **few protections and** **died young**. In

the West, **before** **mass** communication and **literacy**, the **most** powerful **mass medium** was the **church**, **which** **reminded worshippers** **that** their **souls** were in danger **and** **that** they would someday be meat for **worms**. Given all this, they **did not exactly** need their art to be a **bummer** too.

⑥ Today the messages the average Westerner is **bombarded with** **are not religious** **but** **commercial**, **and** forever happy. Fast-food eaters, news **anchors**, text messagers, all smiling, smiling, smiling. Our magazines **feature beaming celebrities** **and** happy families in perfect homes. **And** **since** these messages have an **agenda** -- to **lure** us to open our wallets -- they **make** the very idea of happiness **seem unreliable**. “Celebrate!” commanded the ads for the **arthritis** drug Celebrex, **before** we found out it could increase the risk of heart attacks.

⑦ **But** **what** we forget -- **what** our economy depends on us forgetting -- is **that** happiness is **more than** pleasure without pain. The things **that** bring the greatest joy **carry** the **greatest potential** for loss **and** disappointment. **Today**, surrounded by **promises** of easy happiness, we need art to tell us, as religion once did, *Memento mori*: remember **that** you will die, **that** everything ends, **and** **that** happiness comes **not** in **denying** **this** **but** in living with **it**. It’s a message **even more bitter than a** **clove** cigarette, **yet, somehow**, a breath of fresh air.

第五步：考题格式化分析

36. By citing the examples of poets Wordsworth and Baudelaire, the author intends to show that _____.(论点论据：细节题)

A.poetry is not as expressive of joy as painting or music

B.art grows out of both positive and negative feelings

C.poets today are less skeptical of happiness

D.artists have changed their focus of interest

考题 36	选项出处	选项特征
A	第二段第二句 第二段第三句	无中生有
B	第二段第二句 第二段第三句	偷换概念
C	第二段第三句 第三段第一句	反向干扰
D	第一段第二句 第二段第一句 第二段第二句 第二段第三句	合理概括

A：无中生有，原文第二段第二句只陈述绘画和音乐用于表达快乐情感，在第二段第三句中，也并没有将绘画、音乐与诗歌做比较；第二段第三句 But 转折处，是艺术家关注快乐的变化；因而选项 A 属于无中生有；

B：偷换概念，原文第二段第二句、第二段第三句陈述艺术家对待快乐的情感转变，由正面态度变为负面态度，并非 B 选项的 Both，因而选项 B 属于偷换概念；

C：反向干扰，原文第二段第三句陈述艺术家对快乐的负面态度：meaningless、phony、boring；第三段第一句 more skeptical 明显表达“怀疑增多”的语意，因而选项 C 属于反向干扰；

D：合理概括，原文第一段第二句 focus on 陈述了艺术家关注负面的快乐，第二段第一句、第二段第二句陈述艺术家对快乐的正面态度，第二段第三句以 But 转折，强调了艺术家对快乐的态度变化，选项 D 中 have changed 概括得十分精准，因而选项 D 属于合理概括。

37. The word “bummer”(Line 5, Para.5) most probably means

something ___. (生词词义：推断题)

A. religious

B. unpleasant

C. entertaining

D. commercial

考题 37	选项出处	选项特征
A	第五段第一句 第六段第一句	无关干扰
B	第五段第一句 第五段第二句 第五段第三句 第五段第四句	合理推断
C	第五段第一句 第五段第四句	反向干扰
D	第六段第一句	无关干扰

A: 无关干扰，根据选项 B 的分析，选项 A 属于无关干扰；

B: 合理推断，根据题干定位到第五段第四句，生词词义题，往往在该词出现处前后几句寻找答案。根据第五段第四句 **Given all this**，可知应在第五段第三句、第五段第二句……寻找答案；第五段第一句 **misery**(苦痛)，第五段第二句 **exhausted**、**few**(否定词)、**died**，第五段第三句 **in danger**，这些词都渲染着否定的、黑暗的感情色彩；而第五段第四句，陈述 **they did not need 艺术 to be ??**，根据答案选项，B 选项 **unpleasant** 带有否定、黑暗的语意色彩，且是人不被需要，不被人所希望的。

C: 反向干扰，根据选项 B 的分析，选项 C 属于无关干扰；

D: 无关干扰，根据选项 B 的分析，选项 D 属于无关干扰；

38. In the author's opinion, advertising _____.(推理引申：推断题)

A.emerges in the wake of the anti-happy art

B.is a cause of disappointment for the general public

C.replaces the church as a major source of information

D.create an illusion of happiness rather than happiness itself

考题 38	选项出处	选项特征
A	第四段第三句	曲解文意
B	第七段第二句	无关干扰
C	第六段第一句	过度推理
D	第六段第四句 第六段第五句	同义替换

A: 曲解文意，原文第四段第三句，**exactly tracks**(紧跟)……**the emergence of mass media**，难点在于，这里的 **mass media** 是代指广告的，因而原文表达反快乐艺术紧跟大众媒体出现，**也就是大众媒体比反快乐艺术早出现，但是早的程度几乎为 0**。因而 A 选项是广告(大众媒体)在反快乐艺术之后出现，因此选项 A 属于曲解文意；

B: 无关干扰，原文提及 **disappointment** 的地方只在第七段第二句中，但该句并未提及广告是导致公众失望的原因，因而属于无关干扰(即与题干无关)，或者是无中生有；

C: 过度推理，原文第六段第一句只谈到信息轰炸不再是宗教的，而是商业的，**即广告取缔了教堂，但是 major(主要的)却无从推得**，因而选项 C 属于过度推理。

D: 同义替换，原文第六段第四句 **happiness seem unreliable**(幸福不可信)与 D 选项 **illusion**(幻觉)同义，第六段第五句举例证明了该观点，因而选项 D 属于同义替换。

39. We can learn from the last paragraph that the author believes ____.

(推理引申：推断题)

A.happiness more often than not ends in sadness

B.The anti-happy art is distasteful but refreshing

C.misery should be enjoyed rather than denied

D.the anti-happy art flourishes when economy booms

考题 39	选项出处	选项特征
A	第七段第二句	偷换概念
B	第七段第四句	同义替换
C	第七段第三句	曲解文意
D	第七段第一句	

A: 偷换概念，原文第七段第二句 carry...the greatest potential(最可能的)，而 A 选项快乐往往在悲伤中结束，快乐 happiness 代指 the things，sadness 代指 loss and disappointment，但是 end in(在...中结束)与最可能，是有差异的，因而，命题人又使用了世界上最阴险狡诈赖皮无耻的……因而选项 A 属于偷换概念；

B: 同义替换，原文第七段第四句，是作者的观点，用 more bitter than，yet(然而)转折，fresh air，这分别与 D 选项中 distasteful(痛苦的)、refreshing 对应。

C: 曲解文意，原文第七段第三句，not denying but living with，living with 和 enjoyed 差别较大，因而选项 C 属于曲解文意；

D:

40. Which of the following is TRUE of the text?

A. Religion once functioned as a reminder of misery.

B. Art provides a balance between expectation and reality.

C. People feel disappointed at the realities of modern society.

D. Mass media are inclined to cover disasters and death.

考题 40	选项出处	选项特征
A	第五段第一句 第五段第三句	同义转述
B	原文未提	无中生有
C	第七段第二句	细节干扰
D	第六段整体	

A: 同义替换, 原文**第五段第一句** reminders of misery, 第五段第三句, the most powerful、church, 选项 A 是原文的同义替换;
 B: 无中生有, 原文并未提及 balance(平衡、协调)内容;
 C: 细节干扰, 原文提到了 disappointment, 但是并未提到人们对现实的不满;
 D:

第六步：真题原文修行化总结分析

第七步：文章篇章段句结构

艺术的功能	对比说明	第一段：许多人认为艺术家是怪人，他们的焦点聚集在负面情感上(I、II句)
		第二段 { 对上述观点的否定(I句) 最早的艺术形式表达欢乐，但从19世纪起，多数艺术家怀疑欢乐(II、III句)
	对比说明原因	第三段 { 艺术家怀疑欢乐是因为现代社会经历了太多的痛苦(I句) 作者用早期的社会现状进行了反驳(II、III句)
		第四段 { 广告成为现代描写快乐的表达方式(I、II句) 大众传媒促使反快乐艺术产生(III句)
		第五段 { 早期人们处于悲苦境地(I、II、III句) 无须艺术来加重其苦难感受(IV句)
艺术的作用	第七段	第六段 { 今天人们被商业广告传递的快乐所包围(I、II、III句) 幸福本身的概念显得虚假(IV句) 举例说明(V句)
		第七段 { 人们忘记了幸福远不止没有痛苦的快乐(I、II句) 我们需要艺术告诉我们痛苦的存在(III句) 这一启示让我们清醒(IV句)

第八步：翻译

本文全文翻译

NO.1: 许多事情让人们觉得艺术家是怪人。但最怪异的也许在于：艺术家唯一的工作是探讨各种情感，然而他们却选择关注负面情感。

NO.2: 情况也不总是如此。最早的艺术形式，如绘画和音乐，最适于表达快乐情感。**(考题 36)**但从 19 世纪的某个时候开始，当我们从华兹华斯的《水仙花》转向波德莱尔的《恶之花》时，越来越多的艺术家开始把快乐看作是毫无意义的、虚假的，甚至是使人厌倦的东西。

NO.3: 你可以认为，艺术对快乐愈发怀疑，愈能证明现代社会遭受了太多痛苦。但这不是说以前的时代没有连续不断的战争、灾难和滥杀无辜。事实上，真正的原因可能恰恰相反：当今社会有太多令人厌烦的快乐了。

NO.4: 归根到底，几乎完全致力于描写快乐的那种现代表现形式是什么呢？广告。反快乐艺术几乎是紧跟在大众媒体后兴起的，与此相伴而生的还有商业文化，在这种文化中。快乐不仅是一个理想，还是一种意识形态。

NO.5: **(考题 37)**早些时代的人们处在令其处处想到悲苦的境地。他们工作累得筋疲力尽，生活几乎没有保障，年纪轻轻就命丧黄泉。**(考题 40)**在西方，在大众传媒和教育普及之前，最强大的大众媒介是教堂，它提醒信徒们，他们的灵魂处于危险之中，他们总有一天会成为蛆虫的食物。有鉴于此，他们实在无须艺术来加重自己的苦难感受。

NO.6: 今天，普通西方人面对的信息轰炸不是宗教的，而是商业的，而且是永远快乐的。快餐饕客、新闻主播、发短信的人，都在微笑、微小、微笑。我们杂志突出刊登满面春风的名人和美满幸福的家庭。**(考题 38)**由于这样的信息都有一项任务——诱惑我们把钱包打开——所以它们使“幸福”本身的概念显得虚假。“欢庆吧！”宣传治疗关节炎的良药“西乐葆”的广告就这样召唤我们，随后我们却发现这种药会增加心脏病的发病率。

NO.7: 我们所忘记的——我们的经济指望我们忘却的是——幸福不仅仅是没有痛苦的快乐。给我们带来最大快乐的东西也最有可能带来损失和失望。今天，我们的周围充斥着轻易得来的幸福许诺，但我们需要艺术像宗教曾告诉我们的那样：记得你终将死亡，一切都会结束，想要幸福，就要接受它，而不是去否定它。**(考题 39)**这一启示甚至比丁香香烟还要苦，但却不知怎么地带来了一股清新的气息。

Text 5(CHOOSING)

第一部分：文章结构独立分析

第一步：真题火眼金睛

第二步：单词积累，真题背诵

第三步：考题独立分析练习

第二部分：《考研真相》格式化分析

第四步：真题原文再现

第五步：文章篇章段句结构

第六步：考题格式化分析

第七步：真题原文修行化总结分析

第八步：翻译

Text 6(TRANSLATING)

第一部分：文章结构独立分析

第一步：真题火眼金睛

第二步：单词积累，真题背诵

第二部分：《考研真相》格式化分析

第三步：真题原文再现

第四步：文章篇章段句结构

第五步：考题格式化分析

第六步：翻译

第七步：真题原文修行化总结分析

Text 7(CLOZE)

第一部分：文章结构独立分析

第一步：真题火眼金睛

第二步：考题独立快速分析

第三步：单词积累，真题背诵

第二部分：《考研真相》格式化分析

第四步：真题原文再现

第五步：文章篇章段句结构

第六步：考题格式化分析

第七步：真题原文修行化总结分析

第八步：翻译

Text 8(WRITING--A)

第一部分：试题分析

第一步：题目要求

第二步：写作方案解读

第二部分：标准答案分析积累

第三步：经典范文原文

第四步：经典范文翻译

Text 9(WRITING--B)

第一部分：试题分析

第一步：题目要求

第二步：写作方案解读

第二部分：标准答案分析积累

第三步：经典范文原文

第四步：经典范文翻译

我一直在战斗，一直在
为一个概率战斗，哪怕
到了不可能的地步，我
还是一如既往地穷尽
自己的一生，去追逐。