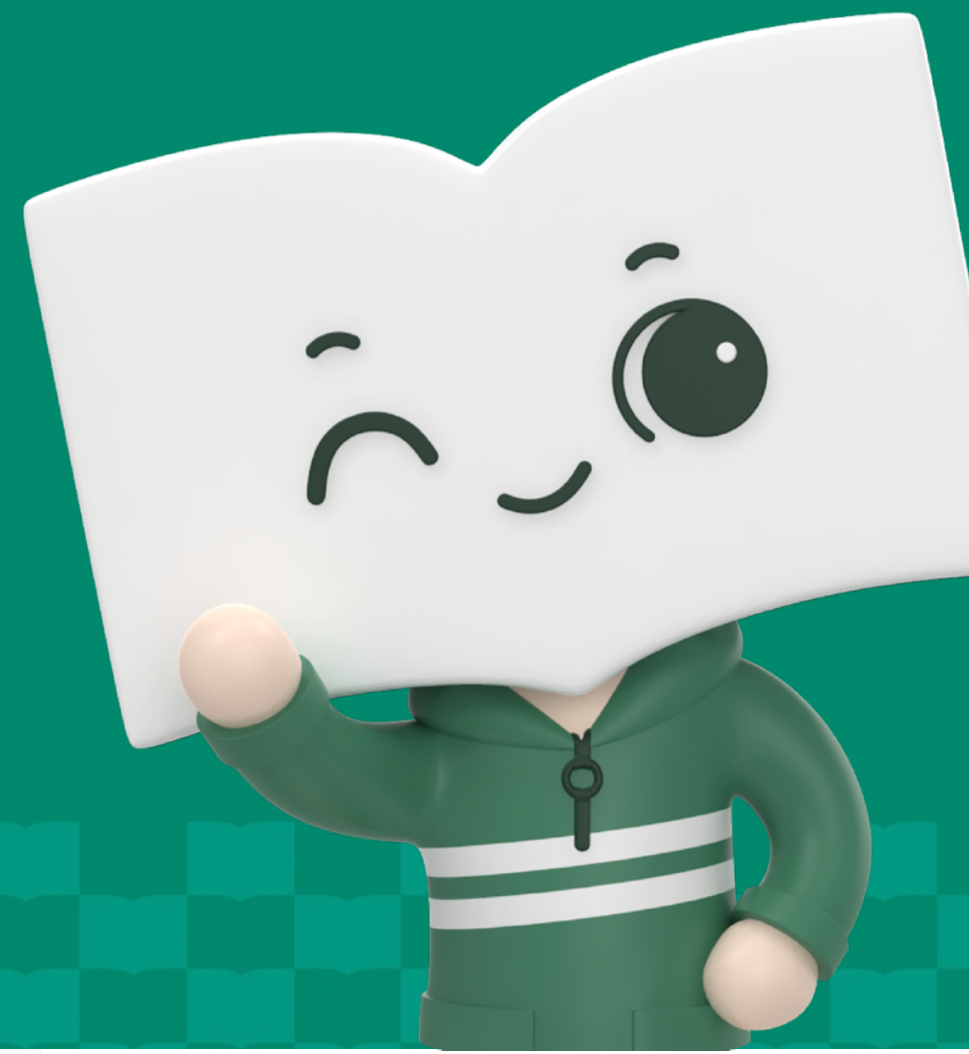


阅读方法论第二讲

授课人：王铎悦



新东方 老师好!

三、真题讲解 (Unit 1 Text 1) P29

学习目标：

1. 主题词初步判断
2. 词汇题方法学习
3. 实验过程和结论判断



1.①If you were to examine the birth certificates of every soccer player in 2006's World Cup tournament you would most likely find a noteworthy quirk: elite soccer players are more likely to have been born in the earlier months of the year than in the later months. ②If you then examined the European national youth teams that feed the World Cup and professional ranks, you would find this strange phenomenon to be even more pronounced.



笔记1:

开篇方式：



笔记2:

语义题：

1. 题干标志：“ ” + means/ the closest meaning

2. 答案方向：

上下文 —



答案方向：上下文—逻辑，标点，搭配

2. ①What might account for this strange phenomenon? ②Here are a few guesses: a) certain astrological signs confer superior soccer skills; b) winter-born babies tend to have higher oxygen capacity, which increases soccer stamina; c) soccer-mad parents are more likely to conceive children in springtime, at the annual peak of soccer mania; d) none of above.

22. The word “mania” most probably means_____.

A. fun B.craze C. hysteria D. excitement



笔记2:

语义题：

1. 题干标志：“ ” means / the closest meaning

2. 答案方向：上下文—逻辑，标点，搭配

3. 注意：



答案方向：上下文—逻辑，标点，搭配

例：2006-1-ReadingPartA-T1-21 P55

①In spite of “endless talk of difference,” American society is an amazing machine for homogenizing people. ②There is “the democratizing uniformity of dress and discourse, and the casualness and absence of deference” characteristic of popular culture.

21.The word “homogenizing” (Line 2, Paragraph 1) most probably means _____.

A. identifying

B. associating

C. assimilating

D. monopolizing



23. According to Ericsson, good memory _____. P30

[A] depends on meaningful processing of information.

[B] results from intuitive rather than cognitive exercises.

[C] is determined by genetic rather than psychological factors.

[D] requires immediate feedback and a high degree of concentration.



3.①Anders Ericsson, a 58-year-old psychology professor at Florida State University, says he believes strongly in “none of the above.” ②Ericsson grew up in Sweden, and studied nuclear engineering until he realized he would have more opportunity to conduct his own research if he switched to psychology. ③His first experiment, nearly 30 years ago, involved memory: training a person to hear and then repeat a random series of numbers. ④“With the first subject, after about 20 hours of training, his digit span had risen from 7 to 20,” Ericsson recalls. ⑤“He kept improving, and after about 200 hours of training he had risen to over 80 numbers.”

23. According to Ericsson, good memory _____.



4.①This success, coupled with later research showing that memory itself is not genetically determined, led Ericsson to conclude that the act of memorizing is more of a cognitive exercise than an intuitive one. ②In other words, whatever inborn differences two people may exhibit in their abilities to memorize, those differences are swamped by how well each person “encodes” the information. ③And the best way to learn how to encode information meaningfully, Ericsson determined, was a process known as deliberate practice. ④Deliberate practice entails more than simply repeating a task. ⑤Rather, it involves setting specific goals, obtaining immediate feedback and concentrating as much on technique as on outcome.

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笔记3：解题步骤：

1.确定 区间

2.确定

3.对比定位句和选项

1) 定位句没答案：【拓展定位区间】

①in other words/put another way/translated；

②indeed；

③代词；

2) 定位句读不懂：



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23题D错误原因：答非所问（主语不对）

同：2005-31CD

A century ago, Freud formulated his revolutionary theory that dreams were the disguised shadows of our unconscious desires and fears; by the late 1970s, neurologists had switched to thinking of them as just “mental noise”—the random byproducts of the neural-repair work that goes on during sleep. Now researchers suspect that dreams are part of the mind’s emotional thermostat, regulating moods while the brain is “off-line.”

31. Researchers have come to believe that dreams _____.

[C] reflect our innermost desires and fears

[D] are a random outcome of neural repairs



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引导让步状语从句时，whatever/however+ a./n./adv.常放于句首，形成倒装，表达含义为**无论.....**。

two people may exhibit **whatever inborn differences** in their abilities to memorize



24. Ericsson and his colleagues believe that _____.

[A] talent is a dominating factor for professional success.

[B] biographical data provide the key to excellent performance.

[C] the role of talent tends to be overlooked.

[D] high achievers owe their success mostly to nurture.



5.①Ericsson and his colleagues have thus taken to studying expert performers in a wide range of pursuits, including soccer. ②They gather all the data they can, not just performance statistics and biographical details but also the results of their own laboratory experiments with high achievers. ③Their work makes a rather startling assertion: the trait we commonly call talent is highly overrated. ④Or, put another way, expert performers are nearly always made, not born.

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笔记4：

实验(experiment)/研究(research/study)/调查(survey/investigation)

1. 作用相当于举例，没出题就不读
2. 如果出题，重点关注结论部分



知识点：

overrate v.

dominant a.

overlook v.

nurture n.& v.

~cultivate ~foster

nature n.

bio-

biotech

biography n.

autobiography n.

assert v.

startle v.

asset n.



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

[A] “Faith will move mountains.”

[B] “One reaps what one sows.”

[C] “Practice makes perfect.”

[D] “Like father, like son.”



1. ①If you were to examine the birth certificates of every soccer player in 2006's World Cup tournament you would most likely find a noteworthy quirk: elite soccer players are more likely to have been born in the earlier months of the year than in the later months. ②If you then examined the European national youth teams that feed the World Cup and professional ranks, you would find this strange phenomenon to be even more pronounced.

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知识点：

proverb n.

~saying

convey v.

