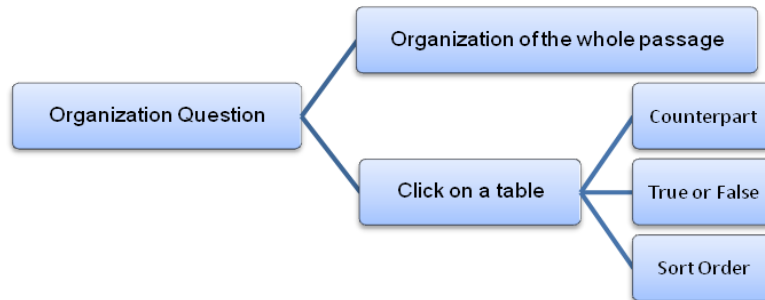


## ORGANIZATION QUESTIONS

### 组织结构题

#### 1. 组织结构题定义:

In understanding organization questions you may be asked about the overall organization of the listening passage, or you may be asked about the relationship between two portions of the listening passage.

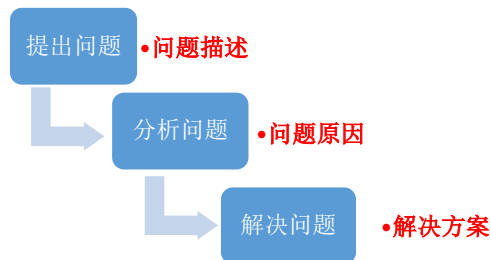


#### 2. 组织结构题示例: (频率: 3/套 = 0.75/篇)

- How is the information in the lecture organized?
- How does the professor clarify the points he makes about Industrial Revolution?
- In what order does the speaker describe the topic?
- Why does the professor mention Greek and Roman mythology?
- What point does the professor make about the twenty amino acids that occur on proteins on Earth?
- Why does the student mention climbing a ladder?
- Why does the professor tell the man about the appointment at the doctor's office?

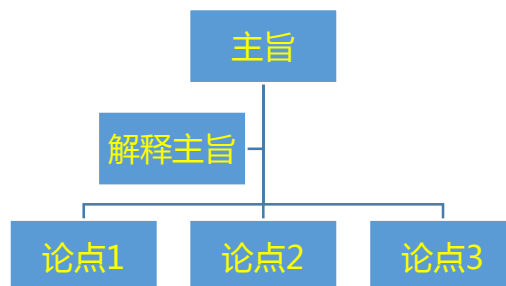
#### 3. 文章常见结构分析

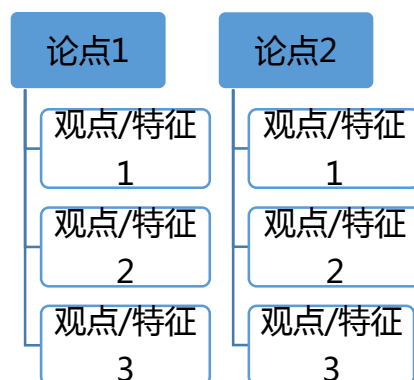
Conversation 笔记结构



三种常见 lecture 结构:

- 并列式: 结构清晰, 考点容易捕捉。
- 递进式: 逻辑性强但是结构较为复杂, 容易跟丢。
- 对比式: 结构清晰, 容易“张冠李戴”。





经典段落模式

我崇拜兰斯·阿姆斯特朗的一个原因是，除了他是环法赛的7贯王，他还是个癌症的康复者。在他病情最严重的时候，他的癌细胞已经开始向肺部和脑部转移，生存机会渺茫。然而在其他已经放弃的时候，他仍然用超人般的意志对抗着病魔。

Eg.....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....所

以，我被兰斯钢铁般的意志所感动，癌症征服者的名号对他来说实至名归。

经典段落模式

分论点（段意）

解释句

举例

总结（不一定有）

上文说了，组织结构题问的是：例子的作用

例子的作用是解释/烘托/说明分论点

因此……

组织结构题选项常用开头模式：

- to give examples
- to demonstrate
- to contrast
- to compare
- to illustrate
- classifying / categorizing
- describing causes and effects
- explaining in chronological order

常见选项模式：

D. To illustrate a technique used to teach a third-grade class

- A. To demonstrate a way of remembering things
- A. To demonstrate a disadvantage of steel cables
- B. To explain how the asteroids belt was discovered
- A. To draw a contrast to her current situation
- C. To give an example of a piece of information that functions as a meme
- B. To explain what kind of information scientists hope to obtain from the mantle
- D. To show how spectroscopy can help establish the age of a painting
- D. to illustrate her point that Europeans were unfamiliar with the flower
- D. To emphasize his motivation to do field research in two of his courses
- A. To demonstrate the authenticity of Louthembourg's sound effects
- A. To suggest that new shrubland may not convert back to tundra
- C. To introduce an instance of an animal species that might have language
- C. To explain why she is familiar with Cape Cod houses
- C. To explain how the wetlands were transformed into farmland
- B. To illustrate how to select the most appropriate media for advertising a product
- C. To illustrate how chromosomes are protected from damage.
- A. To identify a behavior that would show a child's imagination developing

规律:

- 1 选项往往是常用词开头
- 2 选项往往是“为了说明……（一件具体的道理）”这样的模式
- 3 这件“具体的道理”往往还都是一些分论点
- 4 组织结构题往往都是针对文章中的 example 进行提问

总结:

- 1 例子不是为了说明自己，而是为了说明某种道理。
- 2 这种“道理”应该在例子出现之前已经被强调过，例子过后有时会再次说明。
- 3 鉴于“道理”往往是分论点，所以组织结构题答案应该结合分论点选择。
- 4 分论点为了说明主旨，因此组织结构题有时候还要结合主旨去思考。

#### 4.~题型练习~

Q5. Why does the professor discuss the mayor of Baltimore?

- A. To explain the origins of the method of MBWA
- B. To demonstrate that MBWA can be useful outside the business world.
- C. To provide an example of MBWA can sometimes fail
- D. To give an example where market research and MBWA provide similar types of information

听力材料

P: Yes, Mike?

S: Well, I would think that a lot of customers will be bothered by... you know, if I am shopping, I don't know if I want some business representatives coming up to me and asking me questions. It's like when I get phone calls at home from market researchers. I just hang up on them.

P: Well, it's certainly true that...well...no one likes getting calls at home from market researchers or people like that. But I will tell you something. Most customers have the exact opposite reaction when it comes to MBWA. Now, don't ask me why, because I really have no idea. But the fact is, that customers turn to respond very well to MBWA, which is the key reason

for a success. In fact, the techniques of MBWA work so well, they' ve actually been extended to all kinds of different contexts, like politics, for instance. A few years back. The mayor of Baltimore, um, I think his name is Shafer, something like that.

Anyway, he decided that the best to serve the people of the city, of his city, was to actually get help there in it, and experience the things that they experienced. So, he rides around the city and, you know, and all parts of it. And he' d see all the pot holes. He' d see how the trash was sometimes not picked up off the side of the street, and then he' d go back to his office and write these memos. And they were memos to the stuff about the problems he' d seen, and how they need to be fixed. You know that sort of thing. But, the thing is, he got all this information just by going around and seeing the different Baltimore neighborhoods, and talking to the people in them. He' d call this smart politics. We' d call it MBWA. Or just plain good customer service.

Q3. Why does the professor mention ancient Greek theater? resurrected

- A. To give an example of a culture that adopted opera from the Italians
- B. To describe the type of setting in which opera was typically performed
- C. To point out a precursor of opera.
- D. To explain how opera was introduced into French society

听力材料

Opera as we think of it is of course a resurrected form. It is the melodious drama of ancient Greek theater. The term melodious drama' s been shortened eventually to Melodrama, because opera' s frequently are melodramatic, not to say unrealistic. And the group that to put the first operas together that we have today then were...well, it was a group of men that included Galileo' s father Vincenzo, and they met in Florence. He, and a group of friends of the count of Bardi, and they formed what is called the Camerata dei Bardi. And they took classical theater and reproduced it in the Renaissance time. This produced some of the operas what we have today.

Q4. Why does the professor mention shoelaces?

- A. To point out that chromosomes are arranged in pairs
- B. To describe the coiled shape of a chromosome
- C. To illustrate how chromosomes are protected from damage.
- D. To explain how chromosomes are joined before dividing

听力材料

But if you took away all the DNA that codes for genes, you still have maybe 70 percent of DNA left over, that' s the so-called junk DNA. Though the word junk is used sort of tongue in cheek. The assumption is, that even if this DNA, doesn' t make up any of the genes, it must serve some other purpose. Anyway, if we examine the ends of the coils of DNA, we' ll find a sequence of DNA at each end of every human chromosome, called a telomere.

Now, a telomere is a highly repetitious and generically meaningless sequence of DNA. What we were calling junk DNA. But it does have an important purpose. It sorts like the plastic tip on each end of a shoelace. It may not help you to tie your shoe, but that little plastic tip keeps the rest of the shoelace, the shoe string from unraveling into weak and useless threads. **Well**, the telomeres at the ends of chromosomes seem to do about the same thing,

protect the genes, the genetically functional parts of the chromosome from being damaged

Q3. Why does the professor talk about teachers?

- A. To emphasize the advantages of marketing products to specific groups of people
- B. To illustrate how to select the most appropriate media for advertising a product.
- C. To prove that it is not necessary to spend money on advertisements
- D. To show how a poorly communicated message can ruin a business

听力材料

The first step is to look at your market, that's the people who might become customers, buyers of your services or product, you need to know all about your possible customers, who are they, what age group are they, what do they like or dislike, how do they shop, so you got that? A market is a group of potential customers.

Next, media. Obviously the major media are television, radio, newspapers, magazines, bill boards, and so forth. They are all avenues of communication, and you need to figure out which media you should advertise through, which media will reach your intended audience, your market, so you do research. Trying to determine which media will reach the most potential customers for the lowest cost. **For instance**, if you have a product that, I will say, teachers would like, then teachers are your market. So you ask yourself, what magazines do the majority of teachers read, what TV programs do teachers watch, do teachers listen to much radio, and what times of the day. Say now your research turns up two magazines that teachers read, and it also shows that majority of teachers, say ages 20 to 30, read the magazine about classroom activities, while most teachers older than that, read the other magazine, the one about, let's say, educational psychology. You think your product will appeal most to teacher 20 to 30, so you decide to put your advertisement to their favorite magazine, the one about classroom activities, you don't waste money advertising in the educational psychology magazine, you know the one the younger teachers generally don't read. And since you're reaching the majority of teachers in your target age group, you are probably spending your money well, which brings us to the third M--Money.