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# 考研英语二阅读 基础段讲解(一)

主讲 / 武文琰 (格格老师)

🗨️ 考研微信公众号: kaochongkaoyan 🐞 新浪微博: @考虫考研萌酱 @ 考虫格格老师

# ● 爱新觉罗 赫赫吉拉 阿西娜娅 馥莹 启辰

格格老师  
 国际关系学院英语语言文学硕士  
 同声传译国际认证证书  
 专八 90分  
 雅思 9分  
 托福117分

## • 课堂基本要求

1. 带讲义听课
2. 标红部分务必重点突出
3. 重点单词单独记在左边 主要分为三个意思 在本课的含义、常规含义和阅读意义
4. 同义替换部分的内容 务必清晰标注
5. 讲重点句型时千万别跑神儿





# 考研英语二 考试大纲分析

1. 理解主旨要义－ 全文主旨题
2. 理解文中的具体信息－ 细节题
3. 理解语篇的结构和上下文的逻辑关系－ 细节题、段落题
4. 根据上下文推断重要生词或词组的含义－ 词句理解题
5. 理解作者的意图、观点或态度－ 主旨题或态度题

## ● 英语二阅读核心考察点

句型结构复杂 - 长难句解析和学习 - 重视!

(除主旨题和结构题之外) 出题顺序与文章行文顺序  
一致

选项设置的迷惑性较大,以正选为主, 错选排除为辅

## ● 阅读课程安排

**前期 打基础！！！！**

先做题 熟悉做题逻辑

再精读文章 解释全文

分析要点

从现在起每一篇文章都养成考试习惯

## 英语二 文章出题点

- 1.人物观点
- 2.开头结尾
- 3.特殊标点
- 4.解释定义
- 5.因果关系
- 6.总结概括
- 7.长难结构
- 8.绝对含义
- 9.转折让步
- 10.指代原则

# 我再讲两分钟



/永远不要停下前进的脚步/

# 人物观点处

作者观点或者借用权威人士的观点

信号词包括:

1. **v.** say, believe, allege, argue, suggest, hold, assume, claim, complain, think,, maintain, suppose, suspect, insist, doubt, assert, contend, attempt, moan, agree, declare, warn, advocate

2. **n.** idea, belief, thought, suspicion, assertion, contention, argument, hypothesis, opinion, suppose



## 人物观点处

- 3. 表示建议处: should, must, need
- 4. 鲜明立场处: true, fault, fail to, wrong, right, important

# 开头结尾处

## 段落结构

if: 承上启下的过渡句



主题句



支持句



结论句

首尾段、首尾句

文章结构 总分或  
总分总居多

# 特殊标点符号

特殊的标点符号的重要作用：

1. **逗号**:N1, N2, N3 并列、同位语
2. **冒号/破折号**: 解释说明
3. **问号**:如果第一段开头设问, 往往是引出下文或者设问句本身就是中心思想句
4. **引号**:表示引用他人的观点, 或者突出强调, 或者反语
5. **括号**:括号里的内容一般用来解释括号前的内容, 如果此处设置考题, 则需要仔细阅读括号里的内容

# 今日重点题型

细节题

例证题



/永远不要停下前进的脚步/



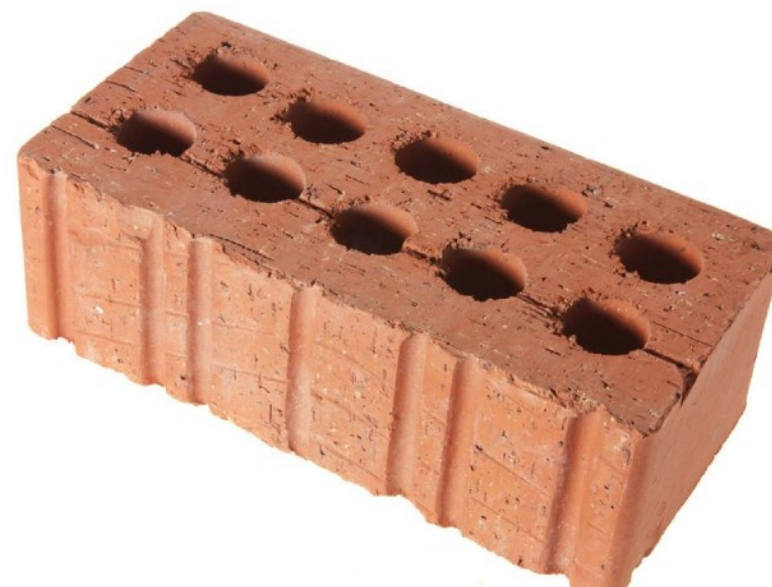
## 阅读理解常考题型

**细节题 - 定位充分、完全基于原文,同义替换**

# 阅读理解常考题型

## 例证题

## 抛砖引玉



/永远不要停下前进的脚步/



## 阅读理解常考题型

**例证题 - ... shows that, ...are mentioned to, ...is used to illustrate,...is cited, ... in order to indicate that ... 做法: 先找例子, 遮住例子, 上下句寻找观点**



## ● 阅读基本答题步骤

1. 分析题干，寻找定位点
2. 确定题目问的核心问题
3. 回原文定位，找寻对应部分
4. 回选项进行同义替换





## ● 阅读答题要点

# 定位



/永远不要停下前进的脚步/

## ● 阅读正确选项特征

同义替换





/永远不要停下前进的脚步/

## • 2017年 Text 2 题干解析

26. According to Jenny Radesky, **digital products** are designed to \_\_\_\_\_.

27. Radesky's food-testing exercise shows that mothers' **use of devices** \_\_\_\_\_.

28. Radesky's cites the "still face experiment" to show that \_\_\_\_\_.

29. The oppressive ideology mentioned by Tronick requires parents to \_\_\_\_\_.

30. According to Tronick, kids' **use of screens** may \_\_\_\_\_.



## • 2017年 Text 2- 各段主旨分析

1. With so much focus on children's use of screens, it's easy for parents to forget about their own screen use.
2. Radesky has studied the use of mobile phones and tablets at mealtimes by giving mother-child pairs a food-testing exercise.
3. Infants are wired to look at parents' faces to try to understand their world, and if those faces are blank and unresponsive—as they often are when absorbed in a device—it can be extremely disconcerting for the children.
4. On the other hand, Tronick himself is concerned that the worries about kids' use of screens are born out of an “oppressive ideology that demands that parents should always be interacting” with their children: “It's based on a somewhat fantasized, very white, very upper-middle-class ideology that says if you're failing to expose your child to 30,000 words you are neglecting them.”

## • 2017年 Text 2 - 各段主旨分析

1. With so much focus on children's use of screens, it's easy for parents to forget about their own **screen use**.
2. Radesky has studied **the use of mobile phones and tablets** at mealtimes by giving mother-child pairs a food-testing exercise.
3. Infants are wired to look at parents' faces to try to understand their world, and if those faces are blank and unresponsive—as they often are when absorbed in a **device**—it can be extremely disconcerting for the children.
4. On the other hand, Tronick himself is concerned that the worries about kids' use of **screens** are born out of an “oppressive ideology that demands that parents should always be interacting” with their children: “It's based on a somewhat fantasized, very white, very upper-middle-class ideology that says if you're failing to expose your child to 30,000 words you are neglecting them.”

/永远不要停下前进的脚步/

## • 2017年 Text 2 - 各段主旨分析

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2. Radesky has studied **the use of mobile phones and tablets** at mealtimes by giving **mother-child** pairs a food-testing exercise.
3. **Infants** are wired to look at **parents'** faces to try to understand their world, and if those faces are blank and unresponsive—as they often are when absorbed in a **device**—it can be extremely disconcerting for the children.
4. On the other hand, Tronick himself is concerned that the worries about **kids'** use of **screens** are born out of an “oppressive ideology that demands that **parents** should always be interacting” with their children: “It's based on a somewhat fantasized, very white, very upper-middle-class ideology that says if you're failing to expose your child to 30,000 words you are neglecting them.”

/永远不要停下前进的脚步/



## 主题总结

父母使用电子产品  
对亲子关系的影响



做题顺序：

先分析题干 - 寻找可定位的内容 一般是名词或数字 - 回  
原文去定位 - 找到原文的考点 - 分析原文 与选项进行对  
照 - 得出答案



## • 题目解析

26. According to Jenny Radesky, digital products are designed to \_\_\_\_\_. 细节题

[A] simplify routine matters

[B] absorb user attention

[C] better interpersonal relations

[D] increase work efficiency

## ● 题目解析

26. According to **Jenny Radesky**, digital products are designed to \_\_\_\_\_.

### 定位先后原则

红色 第一定位点 专有名词 时间等 易查找

蓝色 第二定位点 题干的主要问的内容 决定了答案的具体出处

## ● 题目解析

“Tech is designed to really suck you in,” says **Jenny Radesky** in her study of digital play, “and **digital products are there to** promote maximal engagement.

26. According to **Jenny Radesky**, **digital products are designed to** \_\_\_\_\_.

## ● 题目解析

“Tech is designed to really suck you in,” says Jenny

Radesky in her study of digital play, “and digital

products are there to promote maximal engagement.

## ● 题目解析 - 定位在哪 答案就在哪

“Tech is designed to really suck you in,” says **Jenny Radesky** in her study of digital play, “and **digital products are there to** promote maximal engagement.

26. According to **Jenny Radesky**, **digital products are designed to** \_\_\_\_\_.

[A] simplify routine matters 简化日常事务

[B] absorb user attention 吸引用户注意力

[C] better interpersonal relations 改善人际关系

[D] increase work efficiency 提升工作效率



## ● 题目解析

“Tech is designed to really **suck you in**,” says **Jenny Radesky** in her study of digital play, “and digital products are there to **promote maximal engagement**.”

26. According to **Jenny Radesky**, digital products are designed to \_\_\_\_\_.

[A] simplify routine matters 简化日常事务

**[B] absorb user attention 吸引用户注意力**

[C] better interpersonal relations 改善人际关系

[D] increase work efficiency 提升工作效率



## ● 段落和生词解析

With so much focus on children's use of screens, it's easy for parents to forget about their own screen use. "Tech is designed to really suck you in," says Jenny Radesky in her study of digital play, "and digital products are there to promote maximal engagement. It makes it hard to disengage, and leads to a lot of bleed- over into the family routine. "

## 段落和生词解析

“Tech is designed to really suck you in,” says Jenny Radesky in her study of digital play, “**and** digital products are there to promote maximal engagement.

suck sb. in 把某人卷入、吸引某人

promote 提升、改进 (正向动词)

同集合词: improve, enhance, develop, strengthen, increase, boost, reinforce

maximal adj. 最大的、最高的 阅读意义 - 最高级

## 段落和生词解析

It makes it hard to disengage, **and** leads to a lot of bleed- over into the family routine. ”

disengage = dis + engage 阅读意义- 否定

lead to 引起导致 阅读意义- 因果

bleed- over n. 渗透、渗开

routine n. 日常生活

## 段落和生词解析

It makes **it** hard **to disengage**, and leads to a lot of bleed- over into the family routine. ”

It = maximal engagement

**it** 形式宾语 **to disengage** 真正的宾语

这种沉迷使人很难脱身 而且大量渗透到家庭生活中。



## ● 题目解析 - 27

27. Radesky's food-testing exercise shows that mothers' use of devices \_\_\_\_\_. 例证题

[A] takes away babies' appetite

[B] distracts children's attention

[C] slows down babies' verbal development

[D] reduces mother-child communication



## ● 题目解析 27

27. Radesky's food-testing exercise shows that mothers' use of devices \_\_\_\_\_. 例证题

### 定位先后原则

红色 第一定位点 专有名词 + 例子所在

绿色 第二定位点 题干主题词

蓝色 第三定位点 题干的主要问的内容 决定了答案的具体原文出处

例证题 遮住例子 临近的上下句找观点



- 题目解析

Radesky has studied the use of mobile phones and tablets at mealtimes by giving mother-child pairs a food-testing exercise. She found that mothers who used devices during the exercise started 20 percent fewer verbal and 39 percent fewer nonverbal interactions with their children.

27. Radesky's food-testing exercise shows that mothers' use of devices \_\_\_\_\_.



## ● 题目解析

Radesky has studied the use of mobile phones and tablets at mealtimes by giving mother-child pairs a food-testing exercise. She found that mothers who used devices during the exercise started 20 percent fewer verbal and 39 percent fewer nonverbal interactions with their children.

27. Radesky's food-testing exercise shows that mothers' use of devices \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] takes away babies' appetite 降低幼儿食欲
- [B] distracts children's attention 分散孩子的注意力
- [C] slows down babies' verbal development 减缓幼儿语言发展
- [D] reduces mother-child communication 减少母子交流





## ● 题目解析

Radesky has studied the use of mobile phones and tablets at mealtimes by giving mother-child pairs a food-testing exercise. **She found that mothers who used devices during the exercise started 20 percent fewer verbal and 39 percent fewer nonverbal interactions with their children.**

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- [A] takes away babies' appetite 降低幼儿食欲
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- [C] slows down babies' verbal development 减缓幼儿语言发展
- [D] reduces mother-child communication 减少母子交流

- 题目解析

27. Radesky's food-testing exercise shows that mothers' use of devices \_\_\_\_\_.

[D] reduces mother-child **communication**

**mothers who used devices during the exercise started 20 percent fewer verbal and 39 percent fewer nonverbal **interactions** with their children**

## 同义替换

**reduces** mother-child **communication**

mothers who used devices during the exercise **started**

20 percent **fewer** verbal and 39 percent **fewer**

**nonverbal interactions** with their children

**reduce** = started 20 percent **fewer** verbal and 39

percent **fewer**



## ● 题目解析

27. Radesky's food-testing exercise shows that mothers' use of devices \_\_\_\_\_.

[A] takes away babies' appetite 无

[B] distracts children's attention 无

[C] slows down babies' verbal development 片面

**[D] reduces mother-child communication**



# ● 例证题

抛砖引玉

例子是砖

结论是玉

遮住例子找观点

观点可能在例子的前面也可能是后面



## 段落及生词解析

Radesky has studied the use of mobile phones and tablets at mealtimes by giving mother-child pairs a food-testing exercise. She found that mothers who used devices during the exercise started 20 percent fewer verbal and 39 percent fewer nonverbal interactions with their children.



tablet 平板电脑

verbal 语言的

nonverbal 非语言的 阅读意义 - 否定

interaction 交流、相互作用

tension 紧张

## 长难句解析

She found that **mothers** who used devices during the exercise **started** 20 percent **fewer verbal and** 39 percent **fewer nonverbal interactions with their children.**



## 段落及生词解析

During a separate observation, she saw that phones became a source of tension in the family. Parents would be looking at their emails while the children would be making excited bids for their attention.

bid 企图、努力、争取

## 长难句解析

Parents would be looking at their emails **while** the children would be making excited bids for their attention.

While 既表示时间状语在.....的同时又表示转折让步  
would be 表示老是

## • 题目解析

28. Radesky's cites the "still face experiment" to show that  
\_\_\_\_\_. 例证题

[A] it is easy for children to get used to blank expressions

[B] verbal expressions are unnecessary for emotional  
exchange

[C] children are insensitive to changes in their parents' mood

[D] parents need to respond to children's emotional needs

## ● 题目解析

28. **Radesky**'s cites the “still face experiment” to show that \_\_\_\_\_.

### 定位先后原则

红色 第一定位点 专有名词 易查找

绿色 第二定位点 题干主题词 在R所在的句子中或者附近查找，找出例子所在

蓝色 第三定位点 题干的主要问的内容 决定了答案的具体原文出处

## • 题目解析

Radesky cites the “still face experiment” devised by developmental psychologist Ed Tronick in the 1970s. In it, a mother is asked to interact with her child in a normal way before putting on a blank expression and not giving them any visual social feedback: The child becomes increasingly distressed as she tries to capture her mother’s attention. “Parents don’t have to be exquisitely presents at all times, but there needs to be a balance and parents need to be responsive and sensitive to a child’s verbal or nonverbal expressions of an emotional need,” says Radesky.

28. Radesky’s cites the “still face experiment” to show that \_\_\_\_\_.

## • 题目解析 - 28

Radesky cites the “still face experiment” devised by developmental psychologist Ed Tronick in the 1970s. In it, a mother is asked to interact with her child in a normal way before putting on a blank expression and not giving them any visual social feedback: The child becomes increasingly distressed as she tries to capture her mother’s attention. “Parents don’t have to be exquisitely presents at all times, but there needs to be a balance and parents need to be responsive and sensitive to a child’s verbal or nonverbal expressions of an emotional need,” says Radesky.

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## • 题目解析 - 28

28. Radesky's cites the "still face experiment" to show that \_\_\_\_\_.

[A] it is easy for children to get used to blank expressions

孩子很容易对面无表情习以为常

[B] verbal expressions are unnecessary for emotional exchange

语言表达对于情感交流并非必须

[C] children are insensitive to changes in their parents' mood

孩子对父母的情绪变化不敏感

[D] parents need to respond to children's emotional needs

父母需要回应孩子的情感需求

## 同义替换

**“Parents don’t have to be exquisitely presents at all times, but there needs to be a balance and parents need to **be responsive** and sensitive to **a child’s** verbal or nonverbal expressions of **an emotional need****

**= parents need to **respond to children’s emotional needs****



## ● 题目解析

28. Radesky's cites the "still face experiment" to show that \_\_\_\_\_.

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孩子很容易对面无表情习以为常

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**[D] parents need to respond to children's emotional needs**

父母需要回应孩子的情感需求



## • 生词

be wired to 天生、自然就会

unresponsive 反应迟钝的

be absorbed in 专注于

disconcerting 使人不安的

## 相关段落与生词解析

Infants **are wired to** look at parents' faces to try to understand their world, and if those faces are blank and **unresponsive**—as they often **are** when **absorbed** in a device—it can be extremely **disconcerting** for the children.

## 相关段落与生词解析

Infants **are wired to** look at parents' faces to try to understand their world,  
and  
if those faces are blank and **unresponsive**  
—as they often **are** when **absorbed** in a device—  
it can be extremely **disconcerting** for the children.

## 段落解析

Radesky cites the “still face experiment” devised by developmental psychologist Ed Tronick in the 1970s. In it, a mother is asked to interact with her child in a normal way before putting on a blank expression and not giving them any visual social feedback: The child becomes increasingly distressed as she tries to capture her mother’s attention.



## 段落解析

“Parents don’t have to be exquisitely presents at all times, but there needs to be a balance and parents need to be responsive and sensitive to a child’s verbal or nonverbal expressions of an emotional need,” says Radesky.

exquisitely 近乎完美地 精致地



## ● 题目解析

29. The oppressive ideology mentioned by Tronick requires parents to \_\_\_\_\_. 细节题

[A] protect kids from exposure to wild fantasies

[B] teach their kids at least 30,000 words a year

[C] ensure constant interaction with their children

[D] remain concerned about kid's use of screens



## ● 题目解析

29. The oppressive ideology mentioned by Tronick requires parents to \_\_\_\_\_. 细节题

### 定位先后原则

红色 第一定位点 专有名词 易查找

绿色 第二定位点 题干主题词 在T所在的句子或上下句查找

蓝色 第三定位点 题干的主要问的内容 决定了答案的具体原文出处

/永远不要停下前进的脚步/



## • 题目解析 - 29

On the other hand, **Tronick** himself is concerned that the worries about kids' use of screens are born out of an “**oppressive ideology** that **demands that parents should** always be interacting” with their children: “It’s based on a somewhat fantasized, very white, very upper-middle-class ideology that says if you’re failing to expose your child to 30,000 words you are neglecting them.”

29. **The oppressive ideology** mentioned by **Tronick** requires **parents to** \_\_\_\_\_.



## • 题目解析 - 29

**Tronick** himself is concerned that the worries about kids' use of screens are born out of an “**oppressive ideology** that **demands** that parents should **always be interacting**” with their children...

29. The **oppressive ideology** (mentioned by **Tronick**) requires parents to \_\_\_\_\_.



## ● 题目解析

Tronick himself is concerned that the worries about kids' use of screens are born out of an “oppressive ideology that demands that parents should **always be interacting**” with their children...

29. The oppressive ideology mentioned by Tronick requires parents to \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] protect kids from exposure to wild fantasies 保护孩子免受狂乱幻想的影响
- [B] teach their kids at least 30,000 words a year 每年至少教给孩子3万个词汇
- [C] ensure constant interaction with their children 确保一直与孩子互动
- [D] remain concerned about kid's use of screens 一直关心孩子对数字产品的使用

## ● 题目解析

Tronick himself is concerned that the worries about kids' use of screens are born out of an “oppressive ideology that demands that parents should **always be interacting**” with their children...

29. The oppressive ideology mentioned by Tronick requires parents to \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] protect kids from exposure to wild fantasies 保护孩子免受狂乱幻想的影响
- [B] teach their kids at least 30,000 words a year 每年至少教给孩子3万个词汇
- [C] **ensure constant interaction with their children** 确保一直与孩子互动
- [D] remain concerned about kid's use of screens 一直关心孩子对数字产品的使用





## 同义替换

should **always be interacting**” with their children =  
**ensure constant interaction** with their children

## 段落与生词解析

On the other hand, Tronick himself is concerned that the worries about kids' use of screens are born out of an “oppressive ideology that demands that parents should always be interacting” with their children: “It’s based on a somewhat fantasized, very white, very upper-middle-class ideology that says if you’re failing to expose your child to 30,000 words you are neglecting them.”

## 生词解析

be born out of 因.....产生 阅读意义- 因果关系

oppressive 压制的, 令人焦虑的

fantasized 想象的, 幻想的

expose sb to sth 使某人接触/体验某事物

ideology 意识形态

neglect 忽视 阅读意义- 否定

## 长难句解析

On the other hand, Tronick himself is concerned that the worries about kids' use of screens are born out of an “oppressive ideology” that demands that parents should always be interacting” with their children: “It’s based on a somewhat fantasized, very white, very upper-middle-class ideology that says if you’re failing to expose your child to 30,000 words you are neglecting them.”

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On the other hand 转折

himself 同位语

## ● 长难句解析

the **worries** about kids' use of screens **are born out of**  
an “**oppressive ideology**”

**worries** about kids' use of screens 介词短语做定语修饰  
worries

**be born out of** 产生于 = **come from**

## 长难句解析

...“oppressive ideology **that** demands **that** parents should always be interacting” with their children: “It’s based on a somewhat fantasized, very white, very upper-middle-class ideology that says if you’re failing to expose your child to 30,000 words you are neglecting them.”



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平行结构



## ● 长难句解析

ideology **that** says if you're failing to expose your child to 30,000 words you are neglecting them.”

**that** 引导定语从句

if you're failing to expose your child to 30,000 words you are neglecting them 条件状语从句



## • 题目分析

30. According to Tronick, kids' use of screens may  
\_\_\_\_\_. 细节题

- [A] give their parents some free time
- [B] make their parents more creative
- [C] help them with their homework
- [D] help them become more attentive



## • 题目分析

30. **According to Tronick**, kids' use of screens **may** \_\_\_\_\_.

### 定位先后原则

红色 第一定位点 专有名词 + 观点

绿色 第二定位点 题干主题词

蓝色 第三定位点 题干的主要问的内容 决定了答案的具体原文出处

- 题目分析

Tronick believes that just because a child isn't learning from the screen doesn't mean there's no value to it—particularly if it gives parents time to have a shower, do housework or simply have a break from their child.

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it 指代的是the screen

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it 指代的是the screen

[A] give their parents some free time 给父母一些自由时光

[B] make their parents more creative 是他们的父母更有创造性

[C] help them with their homework 帮助他们做作业

[D] help them become more attentive 帮助他们更专注



- 同义替换

**give their parents some free time = gives parents time** to have a shower, do housework or simply have a break from their child.

free time 是 to have a shower, do housework or simply have a break from their child的概括



- 题目分析

30. According to Tronick, kids' use of screens may \_\_\_\_\_.

**[A] give their parents some free time**

[B] make their parents more creative 无

[C] help them with their homework 无

[D] help them become more attentive 无



## 段落与生词解析

Tronick believes that just because a child isn't learning from the screen doesn't mean there's no value to it—particularly if it gives parents time to have a shower, do housework or simply have a break from their child.



available 有空的，有暇的

get a lot out of sth 从.....中获益良多

attentive 专心的，留意的

get sth out of the way 把某事处理完

## 段落与生词解析

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## 长难句解析

Tronick believes that just because a child isn't learning from the screen doesn't mean there's no value to it—particularly if it gives parents time to have a shower, do housework or simply have a break from their child.

## 长难句解析

**just because** a child isn't learning from the screen  
**doesn't mean** there's no value to it

Just because+从句A doesn't mean(that)+从句B

仅仅因为从句A，并不意味着从句B

Just because you've had one bad experience doesn't  
mean that you have to give up.

## 总结

无论什么题目，什么文章，我们只认死理**以题为出发点**

判断考察的内容

只有**定位正确**才能找到答案

**同义转换**是找准选项的基准

例证题要先**定位例子**，然后遮住例子，寻找观点，上一句，下一句，别跑太远



## 课后回顾安排- 微博打卡@考虫格格老师

- 1.整理本课所有生词短语， 写在笔记上或者书的旁边
- 2.整理本课所有答题定位句， 翻译+结构注释
- 3.整理讲解的题目， 题目类型， 解题方式， 定位题干内容，  
对应原文内容， 同义替换的内容是什么



知识改变命运  
学习改写人生  
教育改善人格  
反思启迪智慧

微信公众号: [kaochongkaoyan](#)

新浪微博: @

考研老师: @考虫格格老师