

第一部分：复 习



人物观点词

作者观点或者借用权威人士的观点

人物观点词

- 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:

4. 鲜明立场处:

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



特殊标点符号



有哪些？

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



● 转折让步

转折 有哪些

让步（尽管） 有哪些



● 转折让步

转折

but, however, practically, yet, virtually, of course, in fact, as
a matter of fact, nevertheless

让步

while..., 另一个句子

though, although, despite, in spite of

Yes, ...

Theoretically,...



● 态度题 答题要点

形容词、副词、动词等 表达感情色彩

主语 + be的某种形式 经常体现情感态度

无人认领的观点就是作者观点



● 态度题的难点

作者持有中性态度

作者在文章中对一个事物的积极一面和消极一面基本成
对称分布时，作者 中性态度



● 态度题的难点 - 作者态度题-错误选项- 明坑

indifference (n.) / indifferent (a.) 冷漠

carefree a. 无忧无虑的、不在意的

subjective a. 主观的

biased a. 有偏见的

ambiguous a. 模糊的，模棱两可的

tolerance (n.) / tolerant (a.) 忍受，容忍，忍让

uncertain a. 不确定的，模糊的

puzzled a. 困惑的



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考研英语二阅读 基础段讲解(五)

主讲 / 武文琰 (格格老师)

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第二部分：2013年T3

先看题目 找文本关键词

31. The time needed in making decisions may ____.
32. Our reaction to a fast-food logo shows that snap decisions ____.
33. To reverse the negative influences of snap decisions, we should ____.
34. John Gottman says that reliable snap reactions are based on ____.
35. The author's attitude toward reversing the high-speed trend is ____.

先看题目 找文本关键词

31. The time needed in making **decisions** may ____.
32. Our reaction to a fast-food logo shows that **snap decisions** ____.
33. To reverse the negative influences of **snap decisions**, we should ____.
34. John Gottman says that reliable **snap reactions** are based on ____.
35. The author's attitude toward reversing the high-speed trend is ____.

snap decisions

快速决策



- **看段落主旨 - 确认主题**

P1 Scientists have found that although we are prone to snap overreactions,

P2 Snap decisions can be important defense mechanisms;

P3 But snap decisions in reaction to rapid stimuli aren't exclusive to the interpersonal realm.

P4 Yet we can reverse such influences.

P5 John Gottman, the marriage expert, explains that we quickly “thin slice” information reliably only after we ground such snap reactions in “thick sliced” long-term study.

P6 Our ability to mute our hard-wired reactions by pausing is what differentiates us from animals

/永远不要停下前进的脚步/

• 看段落主旨 - 确认主题

P1 Scientists have found that although we are prone to snap overreactions,

P2 **Snap decisions** can be important defense mechanisms;

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P6 Our ability to mute our hard-wired reactions by pausing is what differentiates us from animals

/永远不要停下前进的脚步/

snap decisions

快速决策



• 31题

31. The time needed in making decisions may_____ .

[A] predetermine the accuracy of our judgment

[B] prove the complexity of our brain reaction

[C] depend on the importance of the assessment

[D] vary according to the urgency of the situation

• 分析题干

31. The time needed in making decisions may_____ .

31. The time (that is) needed in making decisions may ____.

被动语态强调：客观必要(条件) 非主观

例：上大学所需的时间.....

细节题：问做决定所需的“时间”可能



31. The time needed in making decisions may ____.

先定位红色

再定位蓝色



31. The time needed in making decisions may ____.

第一段 Scientists have found that although we are **prone** to **snap overreactions**, if we take a moment and think about how we are likely to react, we can reduce or even **eliminate** the **negative** effects of our quick, **hard-wired** responses.



• 为什么不是定位点

31. The time needed in making decisions may ____.

第一段 Scientists have found that although we are prone to snap overreactions, if we take a moment and think about how we are likely to react, we can reduce or even eliminate the negative effects of our quick, hard-wired responses.

1) 围绕“过度反应”与“做决定”无关；

2) we take a moment 强调主观 与 被动的“needed”无关

• 定位

31. The time needed in making decisions may ____.

第二段 Snap decisions can be important defense mechanisms; if we are judging whether someone is dangerous, our brains and bodies are hard-wired to react very quickly, within milliseconds. **But we need more time to assess other factors.** To accurately tell whether someone is sociable, studies show, we need at least a minute, preferably five.

• 定位

31. The time needed in making decisions may ____.

第二段 Snap decisions can be important defense mechanisms; if we are judging whether someone is dangerous, our brains and bodies are hard-wired to react very quickly, within milliseconds. **But we need more time to assess other factors.** To accurately tell whether someone is sociable, studies show, we need at least a minute, preferably five.

• 定位

31. The time needed in making decisions may ____.

(1) if we are judging whether someone is dangerous, our brains and bodies are hard-wired to react very quickly, within milliseconds.

But we need more time to assess other factors.

(2) To accurately tell whether someone is sociable, studies show, we need at least a minute, preferably five.

做决定所需的时间

31. The **time needed** [表示条件] in **making decisions** may ____.

判断是否危险 → 紧急 → 只需毫秒

判断是否合群 → 不紧急 → 需更多时间



做题

31. The time needed in making decisions may ____.

- [A] predetermine the accuracy of our judgment
- [B] prove the complexity of our brain reaction
- [C] depend on the importance of the assessment
- [D] vary according to the urgency of the situation



确定答案

31. The time needed in making decisions may ____.

- [A] predetermine the accuracy of our judgment 提前决定判断的准确性
- [B] prove the complexity of our brain reaction 证实大脑反应的复杂性
- [C] depend on the importance of the assessment 取决于评估的重要性
- [D] vary according to the urgency of the situation 根据情况的紧迫性而变化

定位：决定 需要 时间

31. The **time needed** in **making decisions** may ____.

2. Snap decisions can be important defense mechanisms; **if we are judging whether someone is dangerous**, **our brains** and bodies are hard-wired to **react very quickly, within milliseconds**. But we need more time to assess other factors. **To accurately tell whether someone is sociable**, studies show, **we need at least a minute, preferably five**.

做决定所需的时间

31. The **time needed** [表示条件] in **making decisions** may ____.

判断是否危险 → 紧急 → 只需毫秒

判断是否合群 → 不紧急 → 需更多时间

[D] vary according to the urgency of the situation

随情况的紧迫性而变化



错选

31. The **time** needed in making decisions may ____.

1. Scientists have found that although we are prone to snap overreactions, if we take a moment and think about how we are likely to react, we can reduce or even eliminate the negative effects of our quick, hard-wired responses. 与题干无关

[A] predetermine the accuracy of our judgment 你说得对！

与题目问的内容无关、题目定位哪里答案就在哪里！！！！



● 错选

[B] prove the complexity of our brain reaction 无
文章中提到的是个性复杂 非大脑反应复杂



- 错选

But we need more time to assess other factors.

[C] depend on the importance of the assessment 无
需要时间评估是因为情况不同
与评估的重要性无关

- 文本分析 第一段

Scientists have found that although we **are prone to snap overreactions**, if we take a moment and think about how we **are likely to react**, we can reduce or even **eliminate** the **negative** effects of our quick, **hard-wired** responses.



● 重点单词

prone [prəʊn] adj. 有.....倾向的, 易于.....的

snap [snæp] adj. 仓促的, 突然的

eliminate v. 减少 消除

hard-wired adj. 天生的



- 文本分析 第一段

Scientists have found that although we are prone to snap overreactions, if we take a moment and think about how we are likely to react, we can reduce or even eliminate the negative effects of our quick, hard-wired responses.

- 文本分析 第一段

Scientists have found that although we are prone to snap overreactions, if we take a moment and think about how we are likely to react, **we can reduce or even eliminate the negative effects of our quick, hard-wired responses.**

• 文本分析 第二段

Snap decisions can be important defense **mechanisms**; if we are judging whether someone is dangerous, our brains and bodies are hard-wired to react very quickly, within **milliseconds**. But we need more time to **assess** other factors. To **accurately** tell whether someone is **sociable**, studies show, we need at least a minute, **preferably** five. It takes a while to judge **complex** aspects of personality, like **neuroticism** or open-mindedness.



• 单词短语

mechanism ['mekənɪzəm] n. 机制 ;原理

millisecond n. 毫秒

assess v. 评估

accurately adv. 精确地

sociable adj. 交际的

preferably adv. 较好的 更适宜地

complex adj. 复杂的

neuroticism [njʊə'rotəsɪzəm] n. 神经质, [心理] 神经过敏症

• 文本分析 第二段

Snap decisions can be important defense mechanisms; if we are judging whether someone is dangerous, our brains and bodies are hard-wired to react very quickly, within milliseconds. But we need more time to assess other factors. To accurately tell whether someone is sociable, studies show, we need at least a minute, preferably five. It takes a while to judge complex aspects of personality, like neuroticism or open-mindedness.

- 文本分析 第二段

Snap decisions can be important defense mechanisms; if we are judging whether someone is dangerous, our brains and bodies are hard-wired to react very quickly, within milliseconds.



- 文本分析 第二段

Snap decisions can be important defense mechanisms;
if we are judging whether someone is dangerous, **our brains**
and bodies are hard-wired to react very quickly, within
milliseconds.



- 文本分析 第二段

But we need more time to assess other factors.

To accurately tell whether someone is sociable, studies show,
we need at least a minute, preferably five.

It takes a while to judge complex aspects of personality, like
neuroticism or open-mindedness.

• Q32

32. Our reaction to a fast-food logo shows that snap decisions _____ .

[A] can be associative

[B] are not unconscious

[C] can be dangerous

[D] are not impulsive

● 分析题干

32. Our reaction to a fast-food logo shows that snap decisions _____ .

例证题

某一个事件证明了什么观点



● 回顾做题方法

抛砖引玉

回原文定位例子所在的位置

然后上下寻找观点

• 回原文定位例子

But snap decisions in reaction to rapid stimuli aren't exclusive to the interpersonal realm. Psychologists at the University of Toronto found that **viewing a fast-food logo** for just a few milliseconds primes us to read 20 percent faster, even though reading has little to do with eating. We unconsciously associate fast food with speed and impatience and carry those impulses into whatever else we're doing. Subjects exposed to fast-food flashes also tend to think a musical piece lasts too long.

32. **Our reaction to a fast-food logo** shows that snap decisions _____ .

例证题

/永远不要停下前进的脚步/

- 确定例子的范围 然后把例子扔出去

But snap decisions in reaction to rapid stimuli aren't exclusive to the interpersonal realm. Psychologists at the University of Toronto found that viewing a fast-food logo for just a few milliseconds primes us to read 20 percent faster, even though reading has little to do with eating. We unconsciously associate fast food with speed and impatience and carry those impulses into whatever else we're doing. Subjects exposed to fast-food flashes also tend to think a musical piece lasts too long.

32. Our reaction to a fast-food logo shows that snap decisions _____ .

例证题

/永远不要停下前进的脚步/

- 确认例子对应的观点是哪一句

But snap decisions in reaction to rapid stimuli aren't exclusive to the interpersonal realm. ✖

We unconsciously associate fast food with speed and impatience and carry those impulses into whatever else we're doing.

32. **Our reaction to a fast-food logo** shows that snap decisions _____. 例证题



We unconsciously associate fast food with speed and impatience and carry those impulses into whatever else we're doing.

32. Our reaction to a fast-food logo shows that snap decisions _____. 例证题



- We unconsciously associate fast food with speed and impatience and carry those impulses into whatever else we're doing.

看到快餐图 - 联想到速度和不耐烦

再把不耐烦情绪 - 带到做的事情中

32. Our reaction to a fast-food logo shows that snap decisions _____. 例证题

• Q32 答题

32. Our reaction to a fast-food logo shows that snap decisions _____ .

- [A] can be associative
- [B] are not unconscious
- [C] can be dangerous
- [D] are not impulsive

• Q32 确认答案

32. Our reaction to a fast-food logo shows that snap decisions _____ .

[A] can be associative 关联的、有联想性的

[B] are not unconscious 有意识的

[C] can be dangerous 危险的

[D] are not impulsive 非冲动的 (理智的、有意识的)

• Q32

32. Our reaction to a fast-food logo shows that snap decisions _____ .

[A] can be associative 关联的、有联想性的

[B] are not unconscious 有意识的

[C] can be dangerous 危险的

[D] are not impulsive 非冲动的 (理智的、有意识的)



- 错选

[B] are not unconscious 有意识的

We unconsciously ...

反



- 错选

[C] can be dangerous

无



- 错选

[D] are not impulsive 非冲动的

carry those impulses into whatever else we're doing

反



第三段文本精读

3. But snap decisions in reaction to rapid stimuli aren't exclusive to the interpersonal realm. Psychologists at the University of Toronto found that viewing a fast-food logo for just a few milliseconds primes us to read 20 percent faster, even though reading has little to do with eating. We unconsciously associate fast food with speed and impatience and carry those impulses into whatever else we're doing. Subjects exposed to fast-food flashes also tend to think a musical piece lasts too long.



第三段文本精读

3. **[过渡]** But snap decisions in reaction to rapid stimuli aren't exclusive to the interpersonal realm. **[例子]** Psychologists at the University of Toronto found that viewing a fast-food logo for just a few milliseconds primes us to read 20 percent faster, even though reading has little to do with eating. **[观点]** We unconsciously associate fast food with speed and impatience and carry those impulses into whatever else we're doing. **[例子]** Subjects exposed to fast-food flashes also tend to think a musical piece lasts too long.



第三段文本精读

[过渡] But snap decisions in reaction to rapid stimuli aren't exclusive to the interpersonal realm.

[观点] We unconsciously associate fast food with speed and impatience and carry those impulses into whatever else we're doing.

[例子1] viewing a fast-food logo for just a few milliseconds primes us to read 20 percent faster, even though reading has little to do with eating. **[速度]**

[例子2] Subjects exposed to fast-food flashes also tend to think a musical piece lasts too long. **[不耐烦]**



● 第三段单词和短语

in reaction to 对.....的回应

stimuli n. 刺激

exclusive adj. 独有的 ;排外的 ;专一的

realm [reɪlm] n. 领域, 范围

prime v. 使准备好

unconsciously adv 无意识地

associate A with B 把A和B联系起来

tend to 倾向于

impulse n. 冲动 ;刺激



- 分结构解析

But **snap decisions** (in reaction to rapid stimuli)

aren't exclusive to the interpersonal realm.

not exclusive to 不局限于.....



Psychologists (at the University of Toronto) **found that viewing a fast-food logo** 【for just a few milliseconds】 **primes us** to read 20 percent faster, 【even though reading has little to do with eating】 .

Subjects (exposed to fast-food flashes) also **tend to think** (that) a musical piece lasts too long.



We unconsciously **associate** fast food **with** speed and impatience and **carry** those impulses **into** whatever else we're doing.



• Q33

33. To reverse the negative influences of snap decisions, we should _____. 细节题

[A] trust our first impression

[B] think before we act

[C] do as people usually do

[D] ask for expert advice



- 分析题干

33. To reverse the negative influences of snap decisions, we **should** _____. 细节题

should 观点出题处 问建议



- 分析定位点

33. To reverse the negative influences of snap decisions, we should _____. 细节题

should 观点出题处 问建议

• 回原文定位 - 第四段

Yet we can reverse such influences. If we know we will overreact to consumer products or housing options when we see a happy face (one reason good sales representatives and real estate agents are always smiling), we can take a moment before buying. If we know female job screeners are more likely to reject attractive female applicants, we can help screeners understand their biases-or hire outside screeners.



- Yet we can reverse such influences. If we know we will overreact to consumer products or housing options when we see a happy face (one reason good sales representatives and real estate agents are always smiling), **we can take a moment before buying.** If we know female job screeners are more likely to reject attractive female applicants, **we can help screeners understand their biases-or hire outside screeners.**

To reverse the negative influences of snap decisions, we should ____.



- 找建议性表达

Yet we can reverse such influences.

If we know we will overreact to consumer products or housing options when we see a happy face (one reason good sales representatives and real estate agents are always smiling), we can take a moment before buying.

买之前 - 想一想

/永远不要停下前进的脚步/



- Yet we can reverse such influences.

If we know female job screeners are more likely to reject attractive female applicants,

we can help screeners understand their biases-or hire outside screeners.

用之前 - 思想工作



• Q33 答题

33. To reverse the negative influences of snap decisions, we should _____. 细节题

[A] trust our first impression

[B] think before we act

[C] do as people usually do

[D] ask for expert advice



• Q33 确认答案

33. To reverse the negative influences of snap decisions, we should _____. 细节题

[A] trust our first impression 相信第一印象

[B] think before we act 三思而后行

[C] do as people usually do 照别人的做法去做

[D] ask for expert advice 咨询专家意见



• Q33 确认答案

33. To reverse the negative influences of snap decisions, we should _____. 细节题

we can take a moment before buying.

[B] think before we act 三思而后行



● 错选

[A] trust our first impression 相信第一印象

反

原文说的在做之前 先想想



- 错选

[C] do as people usually do 照别人的做法去做 （随大流）

无

文章中提到我们可以如何如何，是假设并没说这是大众的做法



- 错选

[D] ask for expert advice 咨询专家意见

无

• 第四段文本精读

Yet we can **reverse** such influences. If we know we will **overreact** to consumer products or housing **options** when we see a happy face (one reason good sales **representatives** and real **estate agents** are always smiling), we can take a moment before buying. If we know female **job screeners** are more likely to **reject** attractive female **applicants**, we can help screeners understand their **biases**-or hire outside screeners.



● 第四段单词

reverse [rɪ'vɜ:s] vt. 颠倒 ;倒转

overreact [əʊvəri'ækt] v 过度反应

option ['ɒpʃn] n 选项;选择权

representative [ˌreprɪ'zentətɪv] n.代表

estate agent 房产经纪人

job screener 面试官

reject [rɪ'dʒekt] 拒绝 v.

applicant ['æplɪkənt] n. 求职人

bias ['baɪəs] n. 偏见 ;偏爱



• 第四段文本精读

Yet we can reverse such influences.

过渡句

承上启下



- 第四段文本精读

If **we know** (that) we will overreact to consumer products or housing options **when** we see a happy face (one reason good sales representatives and real estate agents are always smiling)解释说明, **we can take a moment before buying.**



- 第四段文本精读

If **we know** (that) female job screeners are more likely to reject attractive female applicants, we can help screeners understand their biases-or hire outside screeners.



• Q34

John Gottman says that reliable snap reactions are based on____. 细节题

- [A] critical assessment
- [B] “thin sliced” study
- [C] adequate information
- [D] sensible explanation



- 分析题干

John Gottman says that reliable snap reactions are based on____. 细节题

reliable snap reactions are based on____

因

果



- **Q34 定位**

John Gottman says that reliable snap reactions are based on____. 细节题

先定位红色

再定位蓝色 寻找原因



• Q34 定位

John Gottman, the marriage expert, explains that we quickly “thin slice” information **reliably** only after we **ground such snap reactions** in “thick sliced” long-term study.

John Gottman says that **reliable snap reactions** are based on____. 细节题



• Q34 定位点解析

观点出题点

John Gottman, the marriage expert, explains that we
quickly “thin slice” information **结果** reliably only after we
ground **such snap reactions** in “thick sliced” long-term
study. **原因**

A after B

B 先发生



• Q34 定位点解析

观点出题点

John Gottman, the marriage expert, explains that we
quickly “thin slice” information **结果** reliably only after we
ground such snap reactions in “thick sliced” long-term
study. **原因**

ground A in B 使A基于B = A is based on B

• Q34 定位

John Gottman, the marriage expert, explains that we quickly “thin slice” information **reliably** (可靠) only after we **ground** **such snap reactions** in “thick sliced” long-term study 长期研究.

John Gottman says that **reliable snap reactions** are based on____. 细节题

为什么可靠?

34. **John Gottman** says that **reliable snap reactions** 果 are **based on** _____. 因
5. **John Gottman**, the marriage expert, explains that **we quickly “thin slice” information reliably** [可靠] **only after we ground such snap reactions in “thick sliced” long-term study.**

快速反应 基于长期研究 才会可靠

- [A] critical assessment
- [B] “thin sliced” study
- [C] adequate information
- [D] sensible explanation



• Q34 确认答案

John Gottman says that reliable snap reactions are based on____. 细节题

[A] critical assessment 评判性评估

[B] “thin sliced” study “薄片式”研究

[C] adequate information 充分的信息

[D] sensible explanation 合理的解释



• Q34 错选

John Gottman says that reliable snap reactions are based on____. 细节题

[A] critical assessment 评判性评估 无

[B] “thin sliced” study “薄片式” 研究 反 (结果)

[D] sensible explanation 合理的解释 无

补充理解

5. John Gottman, the marriage expert, explains that we quickly “thin slice” information reliably only after we ground such snap reactions in **“thick sliced” long-term study**. When Dr. Gottman really wants to assess whether a couple will stay together, he invites them to his island retreat for a much longer evaluation: two days, not two seconds.

[C] adequate information

thick sliced study → thin slice information reliably

**你背后必须特别努力
才能看起来毫不费力**

- 第五段文本单词

John Gottman, the marriage expert, explains that we quickly “thin **slice**” information **reliably** only after we ground such snap reactions in “thick sliced” long-term study. When Dr. Gottman really wants to assess whether a couple will stay together, he invites them to his island **retreat** for a much longer evaluation: two days, not two seconds.



slice [slaɪs] v. 切下 ;把.....分成部分 ;将.....切成薄片

ground [graʊnd] v. 使接触地面 ;打基础

retreat [rɪ'tri:t] n. 撤退 ;休息寓所 ;撤退

evaluation [ɪ,væljʊ'eɪʃn]



• **Q35**

The author's attitude toward reversing the high-speed trend is _____. 段落态度题

[A] tolerant

[B] optimistic

[C] uncertain

[D] doubtful



- Q35 分析题干 - 定位

35. The author's attitude toward reversing the high-speed trend is _____. 段落态度题

定位红色内容

问作者对具体某事的态度



Q35

The author's attitude toward reversing the high-speed trend is _____. 段落态度题

直接排除“明坑”

tolerance (n.) / tolerant (a.) 忍受，容忍，忍让

uncertain a. 不确定的，模糊的

[A] tolerant

[B] optimistic

[C] uncertain

[D] doubtful

/永远不要停下前进的脚步/



• **Q35**

The author's attitude toward reversing the high-speed trend is _____. 段落态度题

[A] tolerant

[B] optimistic ↑

[C] uncertain

[D] doubtful ↓



- Q35 回原文 - 最后一段

We still have the imaginative capacity to rise above temptation and reverse the high-speed trend.

35. The author's attitude toward reversing the high-speed trend is _____. 段落态度题



- **Q35 回原文 - 最后一段**

We still **have the imaginative capacity** to rise above temptation and **reverse the high-speed trend**.

have the capacity to do sth 有能力做某事

35. The author's attitude toward **reversing the high-speed trend** is _____. 段落态度题



• **Q35**

The author's attitude toward reversing the high-speed trend is _____. 段落态度题

[A] tolerant

[B] optimistic↑

[C] uncertain

[D] doubtful ↓

- 最后一段文本精读

Our ability to **mute** our hard-wired reactions by pausing is what **differentiates** us **from** animals: dogs can think about the future only **intermittently** or for a few minutes. But historically we have spent about 12 percent of our days **contemplating** the longer term. Although technology might change the way we react, it hasn't changed our nature. We still have the **imaginative** capacity to rise above **temptation** and reverse the high-speed trend.



● 单词总结

mute [mjʊt] adj. 哑的 ; 沉默的 ; 无声的

differentiate A from B 将 A 与 B 区别开来

intermittently [intə'mitəntli] adv. 间歇地

contemplate ['kɒntempleɪt] vt. 沉思 ; 注视 ; 思忖

imaginative [ɪ'mædʒɪnətɪv] adj. 富于想像力的

temptation [temp'teɪʃn] n. 引诱 ; 诱惑物

- 最后一段文本精读

Our ability to mute our hard-wired reactions by pausing **is** what differentiates us from animals: dogs can think about the future only intermittently or for a few minutes.

But historically we have spent about 12 percent of our days contemplating the longer term.

spend + 时间/钱 doing sth



- 最后一段文本精读

Although technology might change the way we react, it hasn't changed our nature.

We still have the imaginative capacity to rise above temptation and reverse the high-speed trend.

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+@考虫格格老师



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月底抽2个膳魔师保温杯



/永远不要停下前进的脚步/

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