

阅读方法串讲01 课堂笔记

视频定位
0:00~6:27

阅读方法串讲01——行文套路 (时间对比)

课前了解:

1. 逻辑班和《阅读的逻辑》的关系【逻辑班以阅读的逻辑第五章为载体】
2. 英一50%+英二50%
3. 记录知识点以及对应年份和真题

听课注意事项:

1. 近年英一英二命题思路趋同
2. 比例基本一半一半
3. 起步 / 二刷皆可

二、全文中心思想 (通过读文章把握全文中心思想)

先题后文 只看题干

目的:

1. 定位
2. 串联题干——预判文章内容

【2011年 Text3】英语一

串联题干:

31. Consumers may create "earned" media when they are _____. (细节题)
32. According to Paragraph 2, sold media feature _____. (细节题)
33. The author indicates in Paragraph 3 that earned media _____. (细节题)
34. Toyota Motor's experience is cited as an example of _____. (例证题)
35. Which of the following is the text mainly about? (中心主旨题)

结合题干, 本文谈论的是media, 很可能谈论的是多种media (earned media, sold media)

31题

原文第一段: ①The rough guide to marketing success **used to** be that you got what you paid for. ②**No longer**. ③**While** traditional "paid" media — such as television commercials and print advertisements — still play a major role, companies **today** can exploit many alternative forms of media. ④**Consumers passionate about a product may create "earned" media by willingly promoting it to friends (31)**, and a company may leverage "owned" media by sending e-mail alerts about products and sales to customers registered with its Web site. ⑤The way consumers **now** approach the process of making purchase decisions means that marketing's impact stems from a broad range of factors beyond conventional paid media.

题目分析: 本题根据关键词定位到第四句, 句中and表示并列而关键词仅出现在and的前半句, 因此只需要分析第四句and前的内容并找到适配选项即可。

31. Consumers may create "earned" media when they are _____. (细节题)

[A] obsessed with online shopping at certain Web sites

文中未谈及 “在某网站购物”

[B] inspired by product-promoting e-mails sent to them

拼凑选项, 且选项信息属于and后的内容

[C] eager to help their friends promote quality products

eager to=willing to, 偷换概念, 原文是“种草朋友”而非“帮朋友做推销”

[D] **enthusiastic about recommending their favorite products.**

enthusiastic=passionate, recommending=promoting

NOTE:

大板块

小板块

关键词句

正确选项

题干关键词

题目解析

补充知识

Notes:

-used to “过去常常”(表示现在已不), 在文中与③句today形成对比。

-while 可表示强烈的对比 “尽管”

Notes:

passionate about
obsessed with
对……痴迷, 狂热

唐叔总结:

对于细节题, 定位好的句子就是解题的重要依据。

唐叔总结:

时间对比套路 (笔记真题串烧)
used to
No longer
过去【past/ago】

视频定位
6:27~16:06

【时间对比论证】

文章中涉及“过去”和“现在”的描述/时间词，则需要重点关注。

例如，上文中就涉及used to + no longer. While, today + now 【反复强调即为重点】

While
today
现在【now】

35题

原文第一段：①While traditional "paid" media — such as television commercials and print advertisements — still play a major role, companies today can exploit many alternative forms of media....②The way consumers now approach the process of making purchase decisions means that marketing's impact stems from a broad range of factors beyond conventional paid media.

题目分析：通过时间对比套路，可关注到本文的重点是谈论当今多种媒体形式。但对于中心主旨题仍然需要结合全文来做。

Notes:

today+used to重点词可以判断
出today所在句为中心句

Notes:

traditional=conventional

35. Which of the following is the text mainly about? (中心主旨题)

[A] Alternatives to conventional paid media.

对于传统付费媒体的多种替代形式

[B] Conflict between hijacked and earned media.

只谈及两个媒体之间的冲突

[C] Dominance of hijacked media.

只谈及一个媒体形式 -hijacked media

[D] Popularity of owned media.

只谈及一个媒体形式 -owned media

专题：【时间对比论证型】真题演练2005-2019

【2008年 Text2】英语一

26题

第一段：It used to be so straightforward. A team of researchers working together in the laboratory would submit the results of their research to a journal. A journal editor would then remove the author's names and affiliations from the paper and send it to their peers for review. Depending on the comments received, the editor would accept the paper for publication or decline it. Copyright rested with the journal publisher, and researchers seeking knowledge of the results would have to subscribe to the journal.

Notes:

多读不同类型和话题的文章

Notes:

subscribe订阅

26. In the first paragraph, the author discusses _____.

[A] the background information of journal editing 【用used to时间维度排除】

[B] the publication routine of laboratory reports 【用used to时间维度排除】

[C] the relations of authors with journal publishers

[D] the traditional process of journal publication process=road 过程

30题

第一段：It used to be so straightforward. A team of researchers working together in the laboratory would submit the results of their research to a journal. A journal editor would then remove the author's names and affiliations from the paper and send it to their peers for review. Depending on the comments received, the editor would accept the paper for publication or decline it. Copyright rested with the journal publisher, and researchers seeking knowledge of the results would have to subscribe to the journal.

第二段：No longer.

第三段：The value of knowledge and the return on the public investment in research

Notes:

时间标志可以对比上面2013年付
费媒体替代形式的文章

视频定位
16:06~19:22

视频定位
19:22~34:52

depends, in part, upon wide distribution and ready access. It is big business.

第四段: This is **now** changing. According to the OECD report,

题目分析: 第一段整体表述是“过去的事情”, 串联各段首句, 总结全文主旨。发现时间对比非常明显, 因此锁定BC。耐心比较两个选项。

30. Which of the following best summarizes the text?

[A] The Internet is posing a threat to publishers

[B] A new mode of publication is emerging

新形式出现

[C] 【Authors welcome】 the **new channel** for publication

新形式出现, 并且作者们很欢迎。【但文中并未表现出作者的态度是welcome】命题人用常识加戏

[D] Publication is rendered easier by online service

唐叔总结:

考研题目是对比出来的

视频定位
34:52~50:14

【2010年 Text4】英语二

40题

第一段: Many Americans regard the jury system as a concrete expression of crucial democratic values, including the principles that all citizens who meet minimal qualifications of age and literacy are equally competent to serve on juries; that jurors should be selected randomly from a representative cross section of the community; that no citizen should be denied the right to serve on a jury on account of race, religion, sex, or national origin; that defendants are entitled to trial by their peers; and that verdicts should represent the conscience of the community and not just the letter of the law. The jury is also said to be the best surviving example of direct rather than representative democracy. In a direct democracy, citizens take turns governing themselves, rather than electing representatives to govern for them.

第二段: **But** as recently as in **1986**, jury selection procedures **conflicted** with these democratic ideals. In some states, for example, jury duty was limited to persons of supposedly superior **intelligence, education, and moral character**. Although the Supreme Court of the United States had prohibited intentional **racial discrimination** in jury selection as early as the **1880** case of Strauder v. West Virginia, the practice of selecting so-called elite or blue-ribbon juries provided a convenient way around this and other anti-discrimination laws.

第三段: The system **also failed to** regularly include women on juries until **the mid-20th century**. Although women first served on state juries in Utah in **1898**, it was not until the **1940s** that a majority of states made women eligible for jury duty. Even then several states automatically exempted women from jury duty unless they personally asked to have their names included on the jury list. This practice was justified by the claim that women were needed at home, and it kept juries unrepresentative of women through **the 1960s**.

第四段: In **1968**, the Congress of the United States passed the Jury Selection and Service Act, ushering in a new era of democratic reforms for the jury. This law abolished special educational requirements for federal jurors and required them to be selected at random from a cross section of the entire community. In the landmark **1975** decision Taylor v. Louisiana, the Supreme Court extended the requirement that juries be representative of all parts of the community to the state level. The Taylor decision also declared sex discrimination in jury selection to be unconstitutional and ordered states to use the same procedures for selecting male and female jurors.

40. In discussing the US jury system, the text centers on _____.

[A] its nature and problems

[B] its characteristics and tradition

[C] its problems and their solutions 由时间维度进行排除, 讲的是现在

[D] its tradition and development 各个段落都是讲的过去

【2005年 Text3】英语一

31题

第一段: Of all the components of a good night's sleep, dreams seem to be least within our control. In dreams, a window opens into a world where logic is suspended and dead people speak. 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." And one leading authority says that these intensely powerful mental events can be not only harnessed but actually brought under conscious control, to help us sleep and feel better. "It's your dream," says Rosalind Cartwright, chair of psychology at Chicago's Medical Center. "If you don't like it, change it."

题目分析: 第一段涉及对于“梦”的古今对比, 而题目考查的是“come to”意为“现在开始”。

31. Researchers have come to believe that dreams _____.

注意审题

[A] can be modified in their courses

在形成过程中可以被改变

[B] are susceptible to emotional changes

容易受到情绪变化的影响

[C] reflect our innermost desires and fears

是now之前的内容

[D] are a random outcome of neural repairs

是now之前的内容

【2006年 Text3】英语一

31题

第一段: 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 (猎物), and were quickly hunted to extinction. Now something similar could be happening in the oceans.

题目分析: now后面一般接全文中心/某题的答案。文中用过去陆地上发生的事, 来告诫现在海洋中也可能发生。

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

[A] large animals were vulnerable to the changing environment

[B] small species survived as large animals disappeared

比较级偷换: smalls≠smaller

[C] large sea animals may face the same threat today

【最后一句sea对应ocean, same对应similar, today对应now】

[D] slow-growing fish outlive fast-growing ones

唐叔总结:

前三句逻辑一致【找共鸣】

Notes:

easy game猎物

唐叔总结:

选项中涉及的原文含比较级慎选

【2005年 Text3】33题

第三段: The link between dreams and emotions shows up among the patients in Cartwright's clinic. Most people seem to have more bad dreams early in the night, progressing toward happier ones before awakening, suggesting that

视频定位

50:14~56:10

视频定位

56:10~1:07:22

【2007年 Text3】英语一

35题

第一段: During the **past** generation, the American middle-class family that **once** could count on hard work and fair play to keep itself financially secure has been transformed by **economic risk** and new realities. **Now** a pink slip (辞退信), a bad diagnosis, or a disappearing spouse can reduce a family from solidly middle class to newly poor in a few months.

第二段: In just one generation, millions of mothers have gone to work, transforming basic family economics. Scholars, policymakers, and critics of all stripes have debated the social implications of these changes, but **few** (少数派) have looked at the side effect: **【伟大, 冒号后面是中心主旨】** family risk has risen as well. ...

35. Which of the following is the best title for this text?

[A] The Middle Class on the Alert

文中只提到有风险, 未提及要小心

[B] The Middle Class on the Cliff

on the Cliff 呼应文中的 **economic risk**

[C] The Middle Class in Conflict

[D] The Middle Class in Ruins

【2009年 Text2】英语一

26题

第一段: It is a wise father that knows his own child, **but today** a man can boost his paternal (fatherly) wisdom — or at least confirm that he's the kid's dad. All he needs to do is shell out \$30 for paternity testing kit (PTK) at his local drugstore — and another \$120 to get the results.

第二段: More than 60,000 people have purchased the PTKs since they first became available without prescriptions last year, according to Doug Fogg, chief operating officer of Identigene, which makes the over-the-counter kits (非处方药). More than two dozen companies sell DNA tests directly to the public, ranging in price from a few hundred dollars to more than \$2500.

26. In paragraphs **1 and 2**, the text shows PTK's ____.

[A] easy availability

获取很方便

[B] flexibility in pricing

选项没有错误, 但是价格的弹性不是1、2段共同探讨的

[C] successful promotion

[D] popularity with household

【2010年 Text1】英语一

21题

第一段: Of all the changes that have taken place in English-language newspapers **during the past quarter-century**, perhaps the most far-reaching **has been** the inexorable **decline** in the scope and seriousness of their arts coverage.

they are working through negative feelings generated during the day. Because our conscious mind is occupied with daily life we don't always think about the emotional significance of the day's events—until, it appears, we begin to dream.

33. The negative feelings generated during the day tend to ____.

[B] develop into happy dreams

happy ≠ happier

[D] show up in dreams early at night

Notes:

implication 影响; 暗示

Notes:

对比2008 text2

30. Which of the following best summarizes the text?

[B] A new mode of publication is emerging

[C] **【Authors welcome】** the new channel for publication

【文中并未表现出作者的态度是

welcome】 命题人用常识加戏

视频定位

1:07:22~1:18:18

第二段: It is **difficult** to the point of impossibility for the average reader under the age of forty to imagine a time when high-quality arts criticism could be found in most big-city newspapers. Yet a considerable number of the most significant collections of criticism published in the 20th century consisted in large part of newspaper reviews. To read such books today is to marvel at the fact that their learned contents (学识渊博) were once deemed suitable for publication in general-circulation dailies.

题目分析: 第一二段的共同话题-报纸上的艺术评论减少。

21. It is indicated in **Paragraphs 1 and 2** that _____.

[A] arts criticism has disappeared from big-city newspapers

报纸上的艺术评论只是减少, 而非消失

[B] English-language newspapers used to carry more arts reviews

过去的艺术评论多, 意思是 现在的艺术评论少

[C] high-quality newspapers retain a large body of readers

[D] young readers doubt the suitability of criticism on dailies

可以对应第二段末尾句子。年轻读者质疑报纸中评论的合适性, 但不属于一二段的共同探讨话题

【2011年 Text2】英语二

30题

第一段: ①Whatever happened to the death of newspapers? ②A year ago the end seemed near. ③The recession threatened to remove the advertising and readers that had not already fled to the internet. ④Newspapers like the San Francisco Chronicle were chronicling their own doom. ⑤America's Federal Trade commission launched a round of talks about how to save newspapers. ⑥Should they become charitable corporations? ⑦Should the state subsidize them? ⑧It will hold another meeting soon. ⑨But the discussions now seem out of date 否定.

30. The most appropriate title for this text would be _____.

[A] American Newspapers: Struggling for Survival

挣扎求生

[B] American Newspapers: Gone with the Wind

选项指代 "报纸死了"

[C] American Newspapers: A Thriving Business

报纸发展得非常好

[D] American Newspapers: A Hopeless Story

选项指代 "报纸死了/无望了"

【2013年 Text1】英语二

25题

第一段: In an essay entitled "Making It in America", the author Adam Davidson relates a joke from cotton about just how much a modern textile mill has been **automated**: The average mill only two employees today, "a man and a dog. The man is there to feed the dog, and the dog is there to keep the man away from the machines."

第二段: Davidson's article is one of a number of pieces that have recently appeared **making the point** that the reason we have such stubbornly high unemployment and declining middle-class incomes today is largely because of the big drop in demand because of the Great Recession, **but** it is also because of the advances in both globalization and the information technology revolution, which are more rapidly than ever replacing labor with machines or foreign workers.

唐叔总结:

当题干涉及提问两段及两段以上的内容时, 需要选择这几段的“共鸣”之处。

视频定位

1:18:18~1:25:37

视频定位

1:25:37~1:29:06

第三段: In the past, workers with average skills, doing an average job, could earn an average lifestyle. But, today, average is officially over.

题目分析: 第一二段的共同话题-机械自动化。第三段的in the past 与today相对, 点出文章重点: average is over。

25. Which of the following would be the most appropriate title for the text?

[A] New Law Takes Effect

[B] Technology Goes Cheap

[C] Average Is Over

第二句的同义改写

[D] Recession Is Bad

课后练习:

复习今天的内容, 预习讲义上下节课的习题

唐叔总结:

作对题目: 懂+logic+方法

唐叔总结:

能力的提高不在于做了多少题, 而在于做了多少总结。注重阅读中的思考。

课后总结

一、阅读态度

1. 做阅读, 先题后文, 只看题干。目的: 1) 定位; 2) 串联题干(预判文章内容/主旨; 意外收获);
2. 泛做十题不如慢做一题;
3. 能力的提高不在于做了多少题, 而在于做了多少总结。注重阅读中的思考。

二、阅读方法

1. 对于细节题, 定位好的句子就是解题的重要依据。做阅读需要通过读懂题干来选, 不可通过单个词来敲定选项;
2. 选项中涉及的原文含比较级慎选;
3. 当题干涉及提问两段及两段以上的内容时, 需要选择这几段的“共鸣”之处。