

阅读方法串讲04 课堂笔记

视频定位
0:00~4:11

阅读方法串讲04——中心思想题

一、中心思想题

1. 标志: mainly about /discuss, the best title, the purpose
2. 方法:
 - 1) 串线: 将各段首末句串联成一个整体,注意转折处;
 - 2) 中心词: 文中(各段首句)反复高频出现的词;中心词可能不止一个(涉及同义替换/指代)
 - ★ 3) 中心句: 文章开头的提问的回答;独句段。

注意知行合一, 听懂不等于会用

二、真题演练

【2015年 Text1】英语一

25题

第一段: King Juan Carlos of Spain once insisted "kings don't abdicate, they die in their sleep." But embarrassing scandals and the popularity of the republican left in the recent Euro-elections have forced him to eat his words and stand down. So, does the Spanish crisis suggest that monarchy is seeing its last days? Does that mean the writing is on the wall for all European royals, with their magnificent uniforms and majestic lifestyles?

第六段: While Europe's monarchies will no doubt be smart enough to survive for some time to come, it is the British royals who have most to fear from the Spanish example.

25. Which of the following is the best title of the text?

- [A] Carlos, Glory and Disgrace Combined
- [B] Charles, Anxious to Succeed to the Throne
- [C] Carlos, a Lesson for All European Monarchs
- [D] Charles, Slow to React to the Coming Threats

【all, never等过于绝对的词慎选, 但是这里原文提及。】

【2019年 Text1】英语一

25题

第一段: Financial regulators in Britain have imposed a rather unusual rule on the bosses of big banks. Starting next year, any guaranteed bonus of top executives could be delayed 10 years if their banks are under investigation for wrongdoing. The main purpose of this "clawback" rule is to hold bankers accountable for harmful risk-taking and to restore public trust in financial institutions. Yet officials also hope for a much larger benefit: more long-term decision-making, 【递进】not only by banks but also by all corporations, to build a stronger economy for future generations.

第二段: "Short-termism," or the desire for quick profits, has worsened in publicly traded companies, says ...

第五段: In the US, the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 has pushed most public companies to defer performance bonuses for senior executives by about a year, slightly helping reduce "short-termism."

第六段: Much more could be done to encourage "long-termism," such as changes in the tax code and quicker disclosure of stock acquisitions.

第七段: Within companies, the right compensation design can provide incentives for executives to think beyond their own time at the company and on behalf of all stakeholders. Britain's new rule is a reminder to bankers that society has an interest in their performance, not just for the short term but for the long term.

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

- [A] Failure of Quarterly Capitalism 【缺中心词】

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

唐叔总结:

由点及面, 由个体到一般

【2011年 Text2】英语一

30题

第一段: When Liam McGee departed as president of Bank of America in August...

第二段: McGee says leaving without a position lined up gave him time to reflect on what kind of company he wanted to run.

第三段: As the first signs of recovery begin to take hold, deputy chiefs may be more willing to make the jump without a net. In the third quarter, CEO turnover was down 23% from a year ago as nervous boards stuck with the leaders they had, according to Liberum Research. As the economy picks up, opportunities will abound for aspiring leaders.

30. Which of the following is the best title for the text?

- [C] Top Managers Jump without a Net

【2015年 Text1】英语一

25题

25. Which of the following is the best title of the text?

- [C] Carlos, a Lesson for All European Monarchs

唐叔总结:

2. 方法:

1) 串线法: 将各段首末句串联成一个整体,注意转折处;

2) 中心词: 文中(各段首句)反复高频出现的词;中心词可能不止一个(涉及同义替换/指代)

★ 3) 中心句: 文章开头的提问的回答;

视频定位
4:11~20:31

【2011年 Text2】英语一

35题

第一段: The journal *Science* is adding an extra round of statistical checks to its peer-review process, editor-in-chief Marcia McNutt announced today.

第四段: This impact will not only be through the publications in *Science* itself, but hopefully through a larger group of publishing places that may want to model their approach after *Science*.
Which of the following is the best title of the text?

[A] *Science* Joins Push to Screen Statistics in Papers.

[B] Patience as a Corporate Virtue 【中心词: corporate】

[C] Decisiveness Required of Top Executives

[D] Frustration of Risk-taking Bankers

【2017年 Text1】英语一

25题

第一段: First two hours, now three hours — this is how far in advance authorities are recommending people show up to catch a domestic flight, at least at some major U.S. airports with increasingly massive security lines.

独句段 (副词修饰形容词, 可表示强调)

【数字单独出现没有意义, 语料赋予它意义】

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

[A] Getting Stuck in Security Lines

[B] PreCheck – a Belated Solution

[C] Less Screening for More Safety

[D] Underused PreCheck Lanes

【2017年 Text3】英语一

35题

第一段: Robert F. Kennedy once said that a country's GDP measures "everything except that which makes life worthwhile." With Britain voting to leave the European Union, and GDP already predicted to slow as a result, it is now a timely moment to assess what he was referring to.

第二段: The question of GDP and its usefulness has annoyed policymakers for over half a century. Many argue that it is a flawed concept. It measures things that do not matter and misses things that do. By most recent measures, the UK's GDP has been the envy of the Western world, with record low unemployment and high growth figures. If everything was going so well, then why did over 17 million people vote for Brexit, despite the warnings about what it could do to their country's economic prospects?

第三段: A recent annual study of countries and their ability to convert growth into well-being ... the UK is one of the poorest performers

第四段: Some relatively poor European countries have seen huge improvements across measures including civil society, income equality and environment.

第五段: This is a lesson that rich countries can learn: When GDP is no longer regarded as the sole measure of a country's success, the world looks very different.

第六段: So what Kennedy was referring to was that while GDP has been the most common method for measuring the economic activity of nations, as a measure, it is no longer enough. It does not include important factors such as environmental quality or education outcomes — all things that contribute to a person's sense of well-being.

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

[A] High GDP But Inadequate Well-being, a UK lesson

[B] GDP figures, a Window on Global Economic Health

[C] Robert F. Kennedy, a Terminator of GDP

[D] Brexit, the UK's Gateway to Well-being

【2010年 Text1】英语二

【2015年 Text1】英语一

25题

第六段: While Europe's monarchies will no doubt be smart enough to survive for some time to come, it is the British royals who have most to fear from the Spanish example.

25. Which of the following is the best title of the text?

[C] Carlos, a Lesson for All European Monarchs

视频定位
20:31~22:33

视频定位
20:31~31:17

视频定位
31:17~35:01

25题

第一段: ①The longest bull run in a century of art-market history ended on a dramatic note with a sale of 56 works by Damien Hirst, "Beautiful Inside My Head Forever", at Sotheby's in London on September 15th 2008. ②All but 除了 two pieces sold, fetching more than £ 70m, a record for a sale by a single artist. ③It was a last victory. ④As the auctioneer called out bids, in New York one of the oldest banks on Wall Street, Lehman Brothers, filed for bankruptcy.

第二段: ①The world art market had already been losing momentum for a while after rising bewilderingly since 2003. ②At its peak in 2007 it was worth some \$65 billion, reckons Clare McAndrew, founder of Arts Economics, a research firm— double the figure five years earlier. ③Since then it may have come down to \$50 billion. ④But the market generates interest far beyond its size because it brings together great wealth, enormous egos, greed, passion and controversy in a way matched by few other industries.

第三段: ①In the weeks and months that followed Mr. Hirst's sale, spending of any sort became deeply unfashionable. 否定 ②In the art world that meant collectors stayed away from galleries and salerooms. ③Sales of contemporary art fell by two-thirds, and in the most overheated sector, they were down by nearly 90% in the year to November 2008. ④Within weeks the world's two biggest auction houses, Sotheby's and Christie's, had to pay out nearly \$200m in guarantees to clients who had placed works for sale with them.

第四段: ①The current downturn in the art market is the worst since the Japanese stopped buying Impressionists at the end of 1989. ②This time experts reckon that prices are about 40% down on their peak on average, though some have been far more fluctuant. ③But Edward Dolman, Christie's chief executive, says: "I'm pretty confident we're at the bottom."

第五段: ①What makes this slump different from the last, he says, is that there are still buyers in the market. ②Almost everyone who was interviewed for this special report said that the biggest problem at the moment is not a lack of demand but a lack of good work to sell. ③The three Ds—death, debt and divorce—still deliver works of art to the market. ④But anyone who does not have to sell is keeping away, waiting for confidence to return.

25. The most appropriate title for this text could be _____.

[A] Fluctuation of Art Prices

[B] Up-to-date Art Auctions

[C] Art Market in Decline

呼应每段段首句

[D] Shifted Interest in Arts

【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."

视频定位

35:01~38:12

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 Depression, **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.

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**. **中心句** Being average just won't earn you what it **used to**. It can't when so many more employers have so much more access to so much more **above average** cheap foreign labor, cheap robotics, cheap software, cheap automation and cheap genius. Therefore, everyone needs to find their extra — their unique value contribution that makes them stand out in whatever is their field of employment.

第四段: Yes, new technology has been eating jobs forever, and always will. **But**表递进 there's been an acceleration. As Davidson notes, "In the 10 years ending in 2009, [U.S.] factories shed workers so fast that they erased almost all the gains of the previous 70 years; roughly one out of every three manufacturing jobs — about 6 million in total — disappeared."

第五段: There will always be changed — new jobs, new products, new services. **But** the one thing we know for sure is that with each advance in globalization and the I.T. revolution, the best jobs will require workers to have more and better education to make themselves **above average**.

第六段: In a world where **average is officially over**, there are many things we need to do to support employment, but nothing would be more important than passing some kind of G. I. Bill for the 21st century that ensures that every American has access to post-high school education.

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

全文多次点题 **average is over**

- [A] New Law Takes Effect
- [B] Technology Goes Cheap
- [C] Average Is Over**
- [D] Recession Is Bad

【2014年 Text1】英语二

25题

第一段: What would you do with \$590m? This is now a question for Gloria Mackenzie, an 84-year-old widow who recently emerged from her small, tin-roofed house in Florida to collect the biggest undivided lottery jackpot in history. If she hopes her new-found fortune will **yield**产生 lasting feelings of fulfillment, she **could do worse than** (肯定逻辑, “不妨做……”) read *Happy Money* by Elizabeth Dunn and Michael Norton.

第二段: These two academics use an array of behavioral research to show that the **most rewarding ways** to spend money can be **counterintuitive**反直觉的. Fantasies of great wealth often involve visions of fancy cars and extravagant homes. Yet satisfaction with these material purchases wears off fairly quickly. What was once exciting and new becomes old-hat; regret creeps in. It is far better to spend money on experiences, say Ms Dunn and Mr Norton, like interesting trips, unique meals or even going to the cinema. These purchases often become more valuable with time — as stories or memories — particularly if they involve feeling more connected to others.

视频定位
38:12~48:51

第三段: This slim volume 指代这本书 is packed with tips to help wage slaves 工薪阶层 as well as lottery winners get the most "happiness bang for your buck." It seems that most people would be better off if they could shorten their commutes to work, spend more time with friends and family and less of it watching television (something the average American spends a whopping two months a year doing, and is hardly jollier for it). Buying gifts or giving to charity is often more pleasurable than purchasing things for oneself, and luxuries are most enjoyable when they are consumed sparingly. This is apparently the reason MacDonald's restricts the availability of its popular McRib — a marketing trick that has turned the pork sandwich into an object of obsession.

第四段: Readers of *Happy Money* are clearly a privileged lot, anxious about fulfillment 成就, not hunger. Money may not quite buy happiness, but people in wealthier countries are generally happier than those in poor ones. Yet the link between feeling good and spending money on others can be seen among rich and poor people around the world, and scarcity enhances the pleasure of most things for most people. Not everyone will agree with the authors' policy ideas, which range from mandating more holiday time to reducing tax incentives for American homebuyers. But most people will come away from this book believing it was money well spent.

串读各段首句把握文章方向: 花钱&持续的幸福

25. This text mainly discusses how to _____.
[A] balance feeling good and spending money
balance无中生有
[B] spend large sums of money won in lotteries
[C] obtain lasting satisfaction from money spent
[D] become more reasonable in spending on luxuries
未提及

【2016年 Text3】英语二

35题

第一段: "That everyone's too busy these days is a cliché. But one specific complaint is made especially mournfully: 【注意冒号】 There's never any time to read."

第二段: What makes the problem thornier is that the usual time-management techniques don't seem sufficient.... using such methods to free up the odd 30 minutes doesn't work...

第三段: In fact, "becoming more efficient" is part of the problem...

第四段: **So what does work?** Perhaps surprisingly, scheduling regular times for reading...

【问题——解决型文章】

35. The best title for this text could be ____.

- [A] How to Enjoy Easy Reading
[B] How to Find Time to Read
[C] How to Set Reading Goals
[D] How to Read Extensively

2015 Text 1 Carlos, a Lesson for All European Monarchs

So does the Spanish crisis suggest that monarchy is seeing its last days?

2017 Text3 High GDP But Inadequate Well-being, a UK Lesson

6段 So what Kennedy was referring to was that while GDP as a measure, it is no longer enough.

2018 Text A Rise in Critical Skills for Sharing News Online

末端 So when young people are critical of an over-tweeting president,

视频定位

48:51~54:38

they reveal a mental discipline in thinking skills - and in their choices on when to share on social media.

视频定位

54:38~1:03:35

【2017年 Text3】英语二

35题

第一段: Today, **widespread** social pressure to immediately go to college in conjunction with increasingly high expectations in a fast-moving world often causes students to completely **overlook** the possibility of **taking a gap year**... 【少数派原则】

第二段: **But** while this may be true, it' s not a good enough reason to condemn gap years... **But** despite common misconceptions, a gap year does not hinder the success of academic pursuits — in fact, it probably enhances it.

第三段: Studies from the United States and Australia show that students who take a **gap year** are generally **better** prepared for and perform **better** in college than those who do not...

第四段: If you' re not convinced of the inherent value in **taking a year** off to explore interests, then consider its financial impact on future **academic choices**...

35. The most suitable title for this text would be ____.

[A] In Favor of the Gap Year

[B] The ABCs of the Gap Year

[C] The Gap Year Comes Back

[D] The Gap Year: A Dilemma

视频定位

1:03:35~1:09:15

【2018年 Text4】英语二

40题

第一段: To combat the trap of putting such a premium on being busy, Cal Newport, author of **Deep Work: Rules for Focused Success in a Distracted World**, recommends building a habit of "deep **work**" — the ability to focus without distraction.

第二段: There are a number of **approaches** to mastering the art of **deep work** — be it lengthy retreats dedicated to a specific task; developing a daily ritual; or taking a "journalistic" approach to seizing moments of deep work when you can throughout the day. Whichever **approach**, the key is to determine your length of focus time and stick to it.

第三段: Newport also recommends "deep scheduling" to combat constant interruptions and **get more done in less time**. "At any given point, I should have deep work scheduled for roughly the next month.

第四段: **Another approach** to **getting more done in less time** is to rethink how you prioritise your day — in particular how we craft our to-do lists.

第六段: In order to make the most of our focus and energy, we also need to embrace **downtime**, or as Newport suggests, "be **lazy**".

第七段: "**Idleness** is not just a vacation, an indulgence or a vice; it is as indispensable to be the brain as vitamin D is to the body... [idleness] is, paradoxically, necessary to getting any work done," he argues.

第八段: Srini Pillay, an assistant professor of psychiatry at Harvard Medical School, believes this counterintuitive link between **downtime** and productivity may be due to the way our brains operate. When our brains switch between being focused and unfocused on a task, they tend to be more efficient.

第九段: "What people don' t realise is that in order to complete these tasks they

need to use both the focus and **unfocus** circuits in their brain," says Pillay.

40. This text is mainly about _____.

[A] ways to relieve the tension of busy life

[B] approaches to getting more done in less time

[C] the key to eliminating distractions

[D] the cause of the lack of focus time

视频定位

1:09:15~1:16:04

【2019年 Text3】英语二

35题

第一段: American farmers have been complaining of labor shortages for several years. The complaints are unlikely to stop without an overhaul of immigration rules for farm workers.

第二段: Congress has obstructed efforts to create a more straightforward visa for agricultural workers that would let foreign workers to stay longer in the U.S. and change jobs within the industry. If this doesn't change, American businesses, communities and consumers will be the losers.

第三段: Perhaps half of U.S. farm laborers are undocumented immigrants. As fewer such workers enter the country, the characteristics of the agricultural workforce are changing. Today's farm laborers, while still predominantly born in Mexico, are more likely to be settled rather than migrating and more likely to be married than single. They are also aging. At the start of this century, about one-third of crop workers were over the age of 35. Now, more than half are. And picking crop is hard on older bodies. One **oft-debated cure** for this labor shortage remains as implausible as it's been all along: Native U.S. workers won't be returning to the farm.

第四段: Mechanization **is not the answer**, either ...

第五段: As a result, farms have grown increasingly reliant on temporary guest workers using the **H-2A visa** to fill the gaps in the workforce.

第六段: The **H-2A visa**...Even so, **employers complain** they aren't given all the workers they need. The process is cumbersome, expensive and unreliable...

第七段: In a 2012 survey, 71 percent of tree-fruit growers and almost 80 percent of raisin and berry growers said they were short of labor. Some western farmers have responded by moving operations to Mexico. From 1998 to 2000, 14.5 percent of the fruit Americans consumed was imported. Little more than a decade later, the share of imports was 25.8 percent.

第八段: In effect, the U.S. can import food or it can import the workers who pick it. **【独句段】**

35. Which of the following could be **the best title** for this text?

[A] U.S. Agriculture in Decline?

[B] **Import Food or Labor?**

[C] America Saved by Mexico?

[D] Manpower vs. Automation?

唐叔总结:

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★ 3) 中心句: 文章开头的提问的问

视频定位

1:16:04~1:23:32

【2018年 Text1】英语一

25题

第一段: Among the annoying challenges facing the middle class is one that will probably go unmentioned in the next presidential campaign: What happens when the robots come for their jobs? **【独句段】**

第二段: Don't dismiss that possibility entirely.

第三段: This isn't to be alarmist.

第四段: **The first step** **【措施/解决方案】** ... do so without going into debt.

第五段: The challenge of **coping with** automation underlines the need for the U.S. to revive its fading business dynamism: Starting new companies must be made easier.

第六段: **Finally**, because automation threatens to widen the gap between capital income and labor income, taxes and the safety net will have to be rethought.

25. In this text, the author presents a problem with ____.

[A] opposing views on it.

[B] possible solutions to it.

[C] its alarming impacts.

[D] its major variations.

【2019年 Text2】英语二

30题

第一段: Grade inflation—the gradual increase in average GPAs (grade-point averages) over the past few decades—is often considered a product of a consumer era in higher education, in which students are treated like customers to be pleased. But another, related force—a policy often buried deep in course catalogs called “grade forgiveness”—is helping raise GPAs.

第二段: Grade forgiveness allows students to retake a course in which they received a low grade, and the most recent grade or the highest grade is the only one that counts in calculating a student’s overall GPA. 【独句段】

第三段: The use of this 【代词指代】 little-known practice has accelerated in recent years, as colleges continue to do their utmost to keep students in school (and paying tuition) and improve their graduation rates.

第四段: College officials tend to emphasize that the goal 【目的、动机理由】 of grade forgiveness is less about the grade itself and more about encouraging students to retake courses critical to their degree program and graduation without incurring a big penalty.

第五段: “That said, there is a way in which grade forgiveness satisfies colleges’ own needs as well...”

第六段: Indeed, grade forgiveness is just another way that universities are responding to consumers’ expectations for higher education...

30. The author examines the practice of grade forgiveness by ____.

[A] assessing its feasibility

[B] analyzing the causes behind it

[C] comparing different views on it

[D] listing its long-run effects

唐叔总结:

课后记得复盘本节课的内容并思考总结

课后练习:

复习本节课的内容, 预习下节课的习题, 一定要预习哦~~

课后总结

一、中心思想题

1. 题目标志: mainly about /discuss, the best title, the purpose

2. 做题基本方法:

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3) 中心句: 文章开头的提问的回答; 独句段。

3. 中心思想题 选项中 不同类型词汇的做题意义/作用

1) 名词——定范围 (讨论对象是谁)

2) 形容词 (及含有感情色彩的动词和名词) ——定方向

3) 副词——选项间的精确校对

二、阅读方法

1. 一定要仔细看完所有选项;

2. 答案是比较出来的, 相同之处缩范围, 不同之处见真知。

3. 中心词的同义替换可能出现在选项中，也可能出现在文章里

微信公众号：djky66
(顶尖考研祝您上岸)