

## 阅读方法串讲03 课堂笔记

### 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:

结合时间对比，同义替换和中心主旨同时使用

### 【2008年 Text2】英语一

第一段：It **used to be** so straightforward.

26. In the first paragraph, the author discusses \_\_\_\_\_.

[A] the background information of journal editing

视频定位

0:00~13:43

### 阅读方法串讲03——中心思想题

#### 知识点回顾：

1. 时间对比
2. 高级——文章内部同义改写（聚焦文章主题）

#### 一、中心思想题

1. 标志：mainly about / discuss, the best title, the purpose
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）；各段首句重复出现的就是中心词
- ★ 3) 中心句：文章开头的提问的回答；独句段。【中心主旨题→细节题】

注意知行合一，听懂不等于会用

#### 二、真题演练

#### 【2010年 Text2】英语一

#### 30题

第一段：Over the **past** decade, thousands of **patents** have been granted for what are called **business methods**. Amazon.com received one for its "one-click" online payment system. Merrill Lynch got legal protection for an asset allocation strategy. One inventor patented a technique for lifting a box.

第二段：Now the nation's top patent court **appears** completely **ready to scale** back on business-method patents, which have been controversial ever since they were first authorized 10 years ago. In a move that has intellectual-property lawyers abuzz, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit said it would use a particular case to conduct a broad review of business-method patents. In re Bilski, as the case is known, is "a very big deal", says Dennis D. Crouch of the University of Missouri School of Law. It "has the potential to eliminate an entire class of patents."

第三段：Curbs on business-method claims **would be** a dramatic about-face, because it was the Federal Circuit itself that introduced such patents with its 1998 decision in the so-called State Street Bank case, approving a patent on a way of pooling mutual-fund assets.

第四段：The **Bilski case 举例** involves a claimed patent on a method for hedging risk in the energy market. The Federal Circuit issued an unusual order stating that the case would be heard by all 12 of the court's judges, rather than a typical panel of three, and that one issue it wants to evaluate is whether it should "reconsider" its State Street Bank ruling.

第五段：The Federal Circuit's **巡回法庭** action comes in the wake of a series of recent decisions by the Supreme Court that has **narrowed the scope** of protections for patent holders. Last April, for example, the justices signaled that too many patents were being upheld for "inventions" that are obvious. The judges on the Federal Circuit are "reacting to the anti-patent trend at the Supreme Court", says Harold C. Wegner, a patent attorney and professor at George Washington University Law School.

段落分析：本篇讨论的对象是patent，因此需要找选项中对应patent的句子。

视频定位

13:43~29:21

30. Which of the following would be the subject of the text?

[A] **A looming** 【不同之处】 threat to business-method patents.

若隐若现的，第二段、第三段均显示目前还没有盛行

[B] Protection for business-method patent holders.

主语是holders而不是patent

[C] A legal case regarding business-method patents.

[D] **A prevailing trend** 【不同之处】 against business-method patents.

普遍流行的

[B] the publication routine of laboratory reports

[C] the relations of authors with journal publishers

[D] the traditional process of journal publication

唐叔总结：

1) 一定要仔细看所有选项  
2) 答案是比较出来的【A和D】，相同之处缩范围，不同之处见真知。

### 【2012年 Text3】英语一

35题【详见《阅读的逻辑》第二章第四节复杂难题专讲】

第一段：But in the everyday practice of science, **discovery** frequently follows an ambiguous and complicated **route**. 第二段：But it takes collective scrutiny and **acceptance** to transform a **discovery** claim into a mature discovery. **This is the credibility process**, through which the individual researcher's *me, here, now* becomes the community's *anyone, anywhere, anytime*. Objective knowledge is the goal, not the starting point.

第三段：Once a **discovery** claim becomes public, the **discoverer receives** intellectual **credit**. But, unlike with mining claims, the community takes control of what happens next. Within the complex social structure of the **scientific community**, **researchers** make discoveries; **editors** and reviewers act as gatekeepers by controlling the publication process; **other scientists** use the new finding to suit their own purposes; and finally, the public (including other scientists) receives the new discovery and possibly accompanying technology.

第四段：Two paradoxes exist throughout this credibility process.

末端：In the end, **credibility** "happens" to a **discovery** claim — a **process**

唐叔总结：

中心思想题选项中不同类型词汇的做题意义：

1. 名词
2. 形容词【即含有感情色彩的名词和动词】
3. 副词

唐叔总结：

读懂=主题+作者态度

35. Which of the following would be the best title of the text?

[A] Novelty as an Engine of Scientific Development.

[B] Collective Scrutiny in Scientific Discovery.

[C] **Evolution of Credibility** in Doing Science.

[D] Challenge to **Credibility** at the Gate to Science.

### 【2014年 Text2】英语一

30题

第一段：①All around the world, lawyers generate more hostility than the members of any other profession — with the possible exception of journalism. ②But 表递进there are few places where clients have **more** grounds for complaint than America.

引出现象-律师遭人恨

第二段：①During the decade before the economic crisis, spending on legal services in America grew twice as fast as inflation. ②The best lawyers made skyscrapers full of money, tempting ever more students to pile into law schools. ③But most law graduates never get a big-firm job. ④Many of them instead become the kind of nuisance-lawsuit filer that makes the tort system a costly nightmare.

第二段解释了第一段所提：为什么律师遭人恨——因为贵

NOTES:

不管but转折还是递进，其后内容都是重点。

视频定位

29:21~33:37

视频定位

33:37~42:24

第三段：①There are many reasons for this. ②One is the excessive costs of a legal education. ③There is just one path for a lawyer in most American states: a four-year undergraduate degree in some unrelated subjects, then a three-year law degree at one of 200 law schools authorized by the American Bar Association and an expensive preparation for the bar exam. ④This leaves today's average law-school graduate with \$100,000 of debt on top of undergraduate debts. ⑤Law-school debt means that many cannot afford to go into government or non-profit work, and that they have to work fearsomely hard. **本段总分结构，讲述律师贵的原因及其解决方案**

第四段：①Reforming the system would help both lawyers and their customers. ②Sensible ideas have been around for a long time, but the state-level bodies that govern the profession have been too conservative to implement them. ③One idea is to allow people to study law as an undergraduate degree. ④Another is to let students sit for the bar after only two years of law school. ⑤If the bar exam is truly a stern enough test for a would-be lawyer, those who can sit it earlier should be allowed to do so. ⑥Students who do not need the extra training could cut their debt mountain by a third.

第五段：①The other reason why costs are so high is the restrictive guild-like ownership structure of the business. ②Except in the District of Columbia, non-lawyers may not own any share of a law firm. ③This keeps fees high and innovation slow. ④There is pressure for change from within the profession, but opponents of change among the regulators insist that keeping outsiders out of a law firm isolates lawyers from the pressure to make money rather than serve clients ethically.

**本段讲述律师贵的第二个原因，及解决方案/建议**

第六段：①In fact, allowing non-lawyers to own shares in law firms would reduce costs and improve services to customers, by encouraging law firms to use technology and to employ professional managers to focus on improving firms' efficiency. ②After all, other countries, such as Australia and Britain, have started liberalizing their legal professions. ③America should follow.

30. In this text, the author mainly discusses \_\_\_\_\_.

[A]flawed ownership of America's law firms and its causes

片面，只是第二个原因

[B]the factors that help make a successful lawyer in America

**[C]a problem in America's legal profession and solutions to it**

一个问题，两个原因

[D]the role of undergraduate studies in America's legal education

片面，只是第一个原因

**第一段、第二段——问题**

**第三段——原因一**

**第四段——solution**

**第五段——原因二**

**第六段——solution**

**唐叔总结：**

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

【2011年 Text2】英语一

30题

第一段：①When Liam McGee departed as **president** of Bank of America in August, his explanation was surprisingly straight up. ②Rather than cloaking his exit in the usual vague excuses, he came right out and said he was leaving "to pursue my goal of running a company." ③Broadcasting his ambition was "very much my decision," McGee says. ④Within two weeks, he was talking for the first time with the board of Hartford Financial Services Group, which named him CEO and chairman on September 29.

NOTES:

CEO=president

第二段：①McGee says leaving **without a position** lined up gave him time to reflect on **what kind of company he wanted to run**. 裸辞 ②It also sent a clear message to the outside world about his aspirations. ③And McGee isn't alone. ④In recent weeks the No. 2 executives at Avon and American Express quit with the explanation that they were looking for a CEO post. ⑤As boards scrutinize succession plans in response to shareholder pressure, executives who don't get the nod also may wish to move on. ⑥A turbulent business environment also has senior managers cautious of letting vague pronouncements cloud their reputations.

第三段：①As the first signs of recovery begin to take hold, **deputy chiefs** 副CEO **may be more willing to make the jump without a net**. 裸辞 ②In 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. ③As the economy picks up, opportunities will abound for aspiring leaders.

第四段：①The decision to **quit a senior position** to look for a better one is unconventional. ②For years executives and headhunters have adhered to the rule that the most attractive CEO candidates are the ones who must be poached. ③Says Korn/Ferry senior partner Dennis Carey: "I can't think of a single search I've done where a board has not instructed me to look at sitting CEOs first."

第五段：①Those who **jumped without a job** 裸辞 haven't always landed in top positions quickly. ②Ellen Marram quit as chief of Tropicana a decade ago, saying she wanted to be a CEO. ③It was a year before she became head of a tiny Internet-based commodities exchange. ④Robert Willumstad left Citigroup in 2005 with ambitions to be a CEO. ⑤He finally took that post at a major financial institution three years later.

第六段：①Many recruiters say the old disgrace is fading for top performers. ②The financial crisis has made it more acceptable to be between jobs or to leave a bad one. ③"The traditional rule was it's safer to stay where you are, but that's been fundamentally inverted," says one headhunter. ④"The people who've been hurt the worst are those who've stayed too long."

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

串线法 警惕文中的关键词同义替换

[A] CEOs: Where to Go?

[B] CEOs: All the Way Up?

[C] Top Managers Jump without a Net

同义改写 【中心思想常用比喻】

[D] The Only Way Out for Top Performers

视频定位

48:06~57:40

【2015年 Text3】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.

第二段：“Readers must have confidence in the conclusions published in our journal,” writes McNutt in an editorial. Working with the American Statistical Association, the journal has appointed seven experts to a statistics board of reviewing editors (SBoRE).

第三段：Asked whether any particular papers had impelled the change, McNutt said: “The creation of the ‘statistics board’ was motivated by concerns broadly with the application of statistics and data analysis in scientific research and is part of Science’s overall drive to increase reproducibility in the research we publish.”

第四段：Giovanni Parmigiani, a biostatistician...says he expects the board to “play primarily an advisory role.” ... after Science.”

第四段：John Ioannidis, a physician...says that the policy is “a most welcome step forward”

第五段：Professional scientists are expected to know how to analyse data, but statistical errors are alarmingly common in published research, according to David Vaux, a cell biologist...

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

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

[B] Professional Statisticians Deserve More Respect.

[C] Data Analysis Finds Its Way onto Editors’ Desks.

[D] Statisticians Are Coming Back with Science.

中心词：statistic、science

B/C/D回头作文

视频定位

57:40~1:04:15

【2016年 Text4】英语一

40题

第一段：There will eventually come a day when *The New York Times* ceases to publish stories on newsprint. Exactly when that day will be is a matter of debate. “Sometime in the future,” the paper’s publisher said back in 2010.

第二段：Nostalgia for ink on paper and the rustle of pages aside, there’s plenty of incentive to ditch print. The infrastructure required to make a physical newspaper—printing presses, delivery trucks — isn’t just expensive; it’s excessive at a time when online-only competitors don’t have the same set of financial constraints. Readers are migrating away from print anyway. And though print ad sales still dwarf their online and mobile counterparts, revenue from print is still declining.

第三段：Overhead may be high and circulation lower, but rushing to eliminate its print edition would be a mistake, says BuzzFeed CEO Jonah Peretti.

第四段：Peretti says *the Times* should’t waste time getting out of the print business, but only if they go about doing it the right way.

第五段：Sometimes that’s worth making a change anyway. Peretti gives the example of Netflix discontinuing its DVD-mailing service to focus on streaming...

第六段：The most loyal customers would still get the product they favor, the idea goes, and they’d feel like they were helping sustain the quality of something they believe in. “So if you’re overpaying for print, you could feel like you were helping,” Peretti said. “Then increase it at a higher rate each year and essentially try to generate additional revenue.” In other words, if you’re going to make a print product, make it for the people who are already obsessed with it. Which may be what the *Times* is

唐叔总结：

总结：案例——对应方法——知识点

doing already. Getting the print edition seven days a week costs nearly \$500 a year — more than twice as much as a digital-only subscription.

第七段：“It’s a really hard thing to do and it’s a tremendous luxury that BuzzFeed doesn’t have a legacy business,” Peretti remarked. “But we’re going to have questions like that where we have things we’re doing that don’t make sense when the market changes and the world changes. In those situations, it’s better to be more aggressive than less aggressive.”

40. Which of the following would be the best title of the text?

- [A] Shift to Online Newspapers All at Once.
- [B] Cherish the Newspaper Still in Your Hand.
- [C] Make Your **Print** Newspaper a Luxury Good.
- [D] Keep Your Newspapers Forever in Fashion.

中心词：print

视频定位

1:04:15~1:11:06

【2019年 Text3】英语一

35题

第一段：This year marks exactly two centuries since the publication of *Frankenstein*, or, *The Modern Prometheus*, by Mary Shelley. Even before the invention of the electric light bulb, the author produced a remarkable work of speculative fiction that would foreshadow many **ethical questions** to be raised by technologies yet to come.

第二段：Today the rapid growth of artificial intelligence (AI) raises fundamental questions: “What is intelligence, identity, or consciousness? **What makes humans humans?**”

第三段：What is being called artificial general intelligence, machines that would imitate **the way humans think**, continues to evade scientists. Yet humans remain fascinated by the idea of robots that would look, move, and respond like humans, similar to those recently depicted on popular sci-fi TV series such as “Westworld” and “Humans”.

第四段：Just **how people think** is still far too complex to be understood, let alone reproduced, says David Eagleman, a Stanford University neuroscientist. “We are just in a situation where there are no good theories explaining what consciousness actually is and how you could ever build a machine to get there.”

第五段：But that doesn’t mean crucial **ethical issues** involving AI aren’t at hand[D] The coming use of autonomous vehicles, for example, poses thorny ethical questions. Human drivers sometimes must make split-second decisions. Their reactions may be a complex combination of instant reflexes, input from past driving experiences, and what their eyes and ears tell them in that moment. AI “vision” today is not nearly as sophisticated as that of humans. And to anticipate every imaginable driving situation is a difficult programming problem.

第六段：Whenever decisions are based on masses of data, “you quickly get into a lot of **ethical questions**,” notes Tan Kiat How, chief executive of a Singapore-based agency that is helping the government develop a voluntary code for the ethical use of AI. Along with Singapore, other governments and mega-corporations are beginning to establish their own guidelines. Britain is setting up a data ethics center. India released its AI ethics strategy this spring.

第七段：On June 7 Google pledged ...It also pledged not to deploy AI whose use would violate international laws or human rights.

第八段：While the statement is vague, it represents one starting point.

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

- [A] AI’s Future: In the Hands of Tech Giants
- [B] *Frankenstein*, the Novel Predicting the Age of AI
- [C] **The Conscience of AI: Complex But Inevitable**

conscience良知 对应ethical

[D] AI Shall Be Killers Once Out of Control

视频定位

1:11:06~1:25:43

【2015年 Text1】英语一

25题

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

第二段：The Spanish case provides arguments both for and against monarchy. When public opinion is particularly polarised, as it was following the end of the Franco regime, monarchs can rise above “mere” politics and “embody” a spirit of national unity.

第三段：It is this apparent transcendence of politics that explains monarchs’ continuing popularity polarized as heads of state. And also, the Middle East excepted, Europe is the most monarch-infested region in the world, with 10 kingdoms (not counting Vatican City and Andorra). But unlike their absolutist counterparts in the Gulf and Asia, most royal families have survived because they allow voters to avoid the difficult search for a non-controversial but respected public figure.

第四段：Even so, kings and queens undoubtedly have a downside. Symbolic of national unity as they claim to be, their very history—and sometimes the way they behave today – embodies outdated and indefensible privileges and inequalities. At a time when Thomas Piketty and other economists are warning of rising inequality and the increasing power of inherited wealth, it is bizarre that wealthy aristocratic families should still be the symbolic heart of modern democratic states.

第五段：The most successful monarchies strive to abandon or hide their old aristocratic ways. Princes and princesses have day-jobs and ride bicycles, not horses (or helicopters). Even so, these are wealthy families who party with the international 1%, and media intrusiveness makes it increasingly difficult to maintain the right image.

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.

【独句段】

第七段：It is only the Queen who has preserved the monarchy's reputation with her rather ordinary (if well-heeled) granny style. The danger will come with Charles, who has both an expensive taste of lifestyle and a pretty hierarchical view of the world. He has failed to understand that monarchies have largely survived because they provide a service – as non-controversial and non-political heads of state. Charles ought to know that as English history shows, it is kings, not republicans, who are the monarchy’s worst enemies.



视频定位

1:25:43~1:35:09

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

关注每段首句的关键词定位-Monarchy

[A] Carlos, Glory and Disgrace Combined

毁誉参半——只谈Carlos格局太小

[B] Charles, Anxious to Succeed to the Throne

英国王子只出现在最后一段，以偏概全

[C] Carlos, a Lesson for All European Monarchs

all对应第一段的all European royals,

[D] Charles, Slow to React to the Coming Threats

英国王子只出现在最后一段，以偏概全

#### 【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）

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

#### 【2018年 Text2】英语一

##### 30题

So when young people are critical of an over-tweeting president, they reveal a mental discipline in thinking skills — and in their choices on when to share on social media.

独句段

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

[A] A Rise in Critical Skills for Sharing News Online.

[B] A Counteraction Against the Over-tweeting Trend.

[C] The Accumulation of Mutual Trust on Social Media.

[D] The Platforms for Projection of Personal Interests.

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【由点及面】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：

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。

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