

## 阅读方法串讲06 课堂笔记

视频定位

0:00~18:38

### 【2015年 Text1】英语二

本次课程会带着大家通读文章

21. It is implied in paragraph 1 that nowadays homework \_\_\_\_.
22. L.A.Unified has made the **rule** about homework mainly because poor students \_\_\_\_.
23. According to Paragraph 3' one problem with the **policy** is that it may \_\_\_\_\_. (政策存在问题)
24. As mentioned in Paragraph 4 a key question **unanswered** about homework is \_\_\_\_.
25. A **suitable title** for this text could be \_\_\_\_\_. (串联主题句、中心句)
- [A] A Faulty (有问题的) **Approach** to Homework 注意 "Approach" 和 **rule** 是同义词  
改写
- [B] A Welcomed Policy for **Poor Students** (要关心的是本文作者的观点!)
- [C] Thorny Questions about **Homework**
- [D] Wrong **Interpretations** 解读 of an **Educational Policy** (选项暗含着 **policy** 是对的, 但是解读错了; 实际是, 政策本身就是错误的。)

第一段: Homework has never been terribly popular with students and even many parents, **but** 递进 in recently years it has been particularly scorned. School districts across the country, most recently Los Angeles Unified, are revising their thinking on this educational **ritual** 教育/仪式. **Unfortunately**, L.A. Unified has produced an **inflexible** policy which mandates that with the exception of some advanced courses, homework may no longer count for more than 10% of a student's academic grade.

第二段: This rule is meant to address the difficulty that students from impoverished or chaotic homes might have in completing their homework. But the policy is unclear and contradictory. Certainly, no homework should be assigned that students cannot complete on their own or that they cannot do without expensive equipment. **But** if the district is essentially giving a pass to students who do not do their homework because of complicated family lives, it is going riskily close to the implication that standards need to be lowered for poor children. (讨论带来的负面影响)

第三段: District administrators say that homework will still be a part of schooling; teachers are allowed to assign as much of it as they want. **But with homework counting for no more than 10% of their grades**, students can easily **skip** half their homework and see very **little** difference on their report cards. Some students might do well on state tests without completing their homework, but what about the students who performed well on the tests and did their homework? It is quite possible that the homework helped. Yet rather than empowering teachers to find what works best for their students, the policy imposes a flat, across-the-board rule.

第四段: At the same time, the policy addresses **none** of the truly thorny questions about homework. If the district finds homework to be unimportant to its students' academic achievement, it should move to reduce or eliminate the assignments, not make them count for almost nothing. Conversely, if should account for a significant portion of the grade. Meanwhile, this policy does nothing to ensure that the homework students receive is meaningful or appropriate to their age and the subject, or that teachers are not assigning more than they are willing to review and correct.

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:

串联题干已经是【二次串联】了, 建立在了通读全文的基础上。

Notes:

读懂文章:

1. 主题

2. 态度 adj/adv

第五段: The homework rules should be put on hold while the school board, which is responsible for setting educational policy, looks into the matter and conducts public hearings. It is not too late for L.A. Unified to do homework right.

#### 【2015年 Text4】英语二

视频定位  
18:38~22:34

36. Which part of the **jobs** picture was neglected?  
37. Many people **work** part-time because they \_\_\_\_\_.  
38. Involuntary part-time **employment** in the US \_\_\_\_\_.  
39. It can be learned that with Obamacare, \_\_\_\_\_.

整篇文章主要围绕“工作”/“就业”

40. The text mainly discusses \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] **employment** in the US

[B] part-tim**er** classification 不是兼职工作的【人】

[C] insurance through Medicaid 片面

[D] Obamacare' s trouble 片面

注意这道题目中的【人与事】偷换

【可以根据36-39】辅助缩小范围

#### Notes:

唐叔的课程主要从【宏观和微观】两个角度上去讲解阅读。

#### 【2016年 Text3】英语二

视频定位  
22:34~22:34

31. The usual **time** management techniques don' t work because \_\_\_\_\_.  
32. The “empty bottles” metaphor illustrates that people feel a pressure to \_\_\_\_\_.  
33. Eberle would agree that scheduling regular **times** for **reading** helps \_\_\_\_\_.  
34. “Carry a **book** with you at all **times**” can work if \_\_\_\_\_.  
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

仍然可以根据关键词

#### 【2017年 Text3】英语二

视频定位  
22:34~24:03

31. One of the reasons for high-school graduates not taking a **gap year** is that \_\_\_\_\_.  
32. Studies from the US and Australia imply that taking a **gap year** **helps** \_\_\_\_\_.  
33. The word “acclimation” (Para. 3) is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.  
34. A **gap year** may save money for students by **helping** them \_\_\_\_\_.  
35. The most suitable title for this text would be \_\_\_\_\_.

[A] In Favor of the Gap Year 正面

[B] The ABCs of the Gap Year 中性

[C] The Gap Year Comes Back 中性

[D] The Gap Year: A Dilemma 负面

同时要注意到**gap year**以及**help**, 那么我们要找的就是与**gap year**带来的**好处**, 有关的选项

#### 【2019年 Text3】英语二

视频定位  
24:03~30:19

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**.

问题——解决——吐槽

末段(独句段): In effect, the U.S. can import food or it can **import the workers** who pick it.

31. What problem should be addressed according to the first two paragraphs?  
 32. One trouble with U.S. **agricultural workforce** is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 33. What is the much-argued solution to the **labor** shortage in U.S. **farming**?  
 34. Agricultural employers complain about the H-2A **visa** for its \_\_\_\_\_.

Notes:

大家一定要注意【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**? 只涉及农业和劳动  
 [C] America Saved by Mexico?  
 [D] **Manpower** vs. Automation?

#### 【2019年 Text2】英语一

26. What is commonly regarded as the **cause** of grade inflation 分数膨胀?  
 27. What was the **original purpose** 初衷 of grade forgiveness?  
 28. According to Paragraph 5, **grade forgiveness** enable colleges to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 29. What does the phrase "to be aligned" (Para.6) most probably mean?  
 30. The author **examines** the practice of **grade forgiveness** **by** \_\_\_\_\_. (中心思想题的一种变形)  
 [A] assessing its feasibility  
 [B] analyzing the **causes** behind it  
 [C] comparing different views on it  
 [D] listing its long-run effects

#### 中心思想寻找方法

串线法——最便适  
 中心词——最直观  
 中心句——看形式 (需要专题训练)

新大纲 回头作文 文艺范 串题干

#### 把握作者态度或/态度题

标志: attitude、以及很多的选项词

方法:

1. 文章的框架 【中心即态度 态度即中心】
2. 形容词 副词 (一般会用褒义词或者贬义词对主题进行修饰)
3. 转折处
4. 情态动词之后, should must could... (need to/ ought to) 说明对现状是不满意的

#### 【2015年 Text2】英语一

第一段: Just how much does the Constitution protect your digital data? The Supreme Court will now consider whether police can search the **contents of a mobile phone** without a warrant if the phone is on or around a person during an arrest.  
 第二段: **California** has asked the justices to **refrain from**限制; (不让做) a sweeping ruling, particularly one // 定语从句 **that** upsets the **old assumptions** // 同位从句 **that** authorities may search through the possessions of suspects at the time of their arrest. It is hard, the state argues, for judges to assess the implications of new and rapidly changing technologies.

27. The author's attitude toward **California's argument** is one of \_\_\_\_\_.  
 [A] tolerance  
 [B] indifference  
 [C] **disapproval**  
 [D] cautiousness

视频定位

30:19~57:19

态度是不认可的，【同学们要记住，这种作者态度的题目都是可以在文中找到答案的】  
同学们可以结合下面段落中的分析。

第三段：The court would be **recklessly modest** (adj+adv, 前面的副词进行了否定, 表示否定) if it followed California's advice. Enough of the implications are discernible, even obvious, so that the justice can and should provide updated guidelines to police, lawyers and defendants.

第四段：They **should** start by **discarding** 摒弃掉 California's **lame** 站不住脚的 argument that exploring the contents of a smartphone — a vast storehouse of digital information — is similar to, say, going through a suspect's purse.

Notes:

要抓住

1. 主干 2. 主干/非主干 3. logic (肯/否)

视频定位

38:24~52:20

#### 【2017年 Text1】英语二

第一段：Every Saturday morning, at 9 am, more than 50,000 runners set off to run 5km around their local park. The Parkrun phenomenon began with a dozen friends and has inspired 400 events in the UK and more abroad. Events are free, staffed by thousands of volunteers. Runners range from four years old to grandparents; their times range from Andrew Baddeley's world record 13 minutes 48 seconds up to an hour.

第二段：Parkrun is succeeding where London's Olympic "legacy" (culture) is **failing**. Ten years ago on Monday, it was announced that the Games of the 30th Olympiad would be in London. Planning documents pledged that the great **legacy of the Games would** be to lever a nation of sport lovers away from their couches. The population **would** be fitter, healthier and produce more winners. **It has not happened**. The number of adults doing weekly sport did rise, by nearly 2 million in the run-up to 2012 — but the general population was growing faster. **Worse**, the numbers are now falling at an accelerating rate. The opposition claims primary school pupils doing at least two hours of sport a week have nearly halved. Obesity has risen among adults and children. **Official** retrospections continue as to why London 2012 failed to "inspire a generation." The success of Parkrun offers answers.

末段：Indeed, there is something **a little absurd** in the **state** getting involved in the planning of such a fundamentally "grassroots", concept as community sports associations. If there is a role for **government**, it should really be getting involved in providing common goods — making sure there is space for playing fields and the money to pave tennis and netball courts, and encouraging the provision of all these activities in schools. But successive **governments** have presided over selling green spaces, squeezing money from local authorities and declining attention on sport in education. Instead of **wordy, worthy** strategies, future **governments** need to do more to provide the conditions for sport to thrive. Or at least not make them worse.

Notes:

大家要注意，看是不是【中心主旨句】，不能完全用末段（压轴）来判断，也有可能是开门见山。

25. The author's **attitude** to what **UK governments** (国家; 政府) have done for sports is \_\_\_\_\_. 大家注意，英国政府的所做所为都是跟作者给出的建议相反的

[A] tolerant

[B] critical

[C] uncertain

[D] sympathetic

#### 【2011年 Text4】英语二

(时间) 对比本质是转折——要灵活处理

第一段：Will the European Union make it? The question would have sounded strange not long ago. Now even the project's greatest cheerleaders talk of a continent facing a "Bermuda triangle" of debt, population decline and lower growth.

视频定位  
52:20~1:14:08

末端: It is too soon to write off the EU. It remains the world's largest trading block. At its best, the European project is **remarkably liberal**: built around a single market of 27 rich and poor countries, its internal borders are far more open to goods, capital and labour than any comparable trading area. It is an ambitious attempt to blunt the sharpest edges of globalization, and make capitalism benign.

Notes:

副词修饰形容词, 有强调的作用

40. Regarding the future of the EU, the author seems to feel

- [A] pessimistic
- [B] desperate
- [C] conceited
- [D] hopeful

#### 【2011年 Text1】英语二

第一段: The decision of the **New York Philharmonic** to hire Alan Gilbert as its next music director has been the **talk** of the classical-music world ever since the sudden announcement of his appointment in 2009. **For the most part** 多数人, the response has been **favorable**, to say the least. "Hooray! At last!" wrote Anthony Tommasini, a sober-sided classical-music critic.

末段: One possible response is for classical performers to program attractive new music that is not yet available on record. Gilbert's own interest in **new music** has been widely noted: Alex Ross, a classical-music critic, has described him as a man who is capable of turning the Philharmonic into "a markedly different, more vibrant organization." **But what will be the nature of that difference?** 质疑了正确性 Merely expanding the orchestra's repertoire will not be enough. If Gilbert and the Philharmonic are to succeed, they must first change the relationship between America's oldest orchestra and the new audience it hopes to attract.

Notes:

大家一定要注意阅读中的【转折词】

25. Regarding **Gilbert's role in revitalizing** 振兴 the **Philharmonic**, the author feels \_\_\_\_.

- [A] doubtful
- [B] enthusiastic
- [C] confident
- [D] puzzled

#### 【2012年 Text1】英语一

第一段: **Come on — Everybody's doing it.** (一个具体的表现) That whispered message, half invitation and half forcing, is what most of us think of when we hear the words *peer pressure*. It usually leads to no good — drinking, drugs and casual sex. But in her new book *Join the Club* (有书名, 千万要注意, 是文章的主题), Tina Rosenberg contends that peer pressure can also be a positive force through what she calls the social cure, in which organizations and officials use the power of group dynamics to help individuals improve their lives and possibly the world.

Notes:

大家要注意书名

末段: Far less certain (uncertain), however, is how successfully experts and bureaucrats can select our peer groups and steer their activities in virtuous directions. It's like the teacher who breaks up the troublemakers in the back row by pairing them with better-behaved classmates. The tactic never really works. And that's the problem with a social cure engineered from the outside: in the real world, as in school, we insist on choosing our own friends.

25. The author suggests in the last paragraph that the effect of **peer pressure** is \_\_\_\_.

- [A] harmful
  - [B] desirable
  - [C] profound
  - [D] questionable
- (对积极作用产生质疑)

#### 【2014年 Text3】英语一

第一段: The US\$3-million Fundamental Physics Prize is indeed an interesting experiment, as Alexander Polyakov said when he accepted this year's award in March.

第一段: The US\$3-million Fundamental Physics Prize is indeed an interesting experiment, as Alexander Polyakov said when he accepted this year's award in March. And it is far from the only one of its type. As a News Feature article in *Nature* discusses, a string of lucrative awards for research have joined the Nobel Prizes in recent years. Many, like the Fundamental Physics Prize, are funded from the telephone-number-sized bank accounts of Internet entrepreneurs. These benefactors have succeeded in their chosen fields, they say, and they want to use their wealth to draw attention to those who have succeeded in science. (由个体到普遍)

第二段: What's not to like? Quite a lot, (一问一答, 段落的主题) according to a handful of scientists quoted in the News Feature. You cannot buy class, as the old saying goes, and these upstart entrepreneurs cannot buy their prizes the prestige of the Nobels. The new awards are an exercise in self-promotion for those behind them, say scientists. They could distort the achievement-based system of peer-review-led research. They could cement the status quo of peer-reviewed research. They do not fund peer-reviewed research. They **perpetuate** (说的是不好的事情) the myth of the lone genius.

第三段: The goals of the prize-givers seem as scattered as the criticism. Some want to shock, others to draw people into science, or to better reward those who have made their careers in research.

第五段: As much as some scientists may complain about the new awards, two things seem clear. **First**, most researchers would accept such a prize if they were offered one. **Second**, it is surely a good thing that the money and attention come to science rather than go elsewhere. It is fair to criticize and question the mechanism — that is the culture of research, after all — but it is the prize-givers' money to do with as they please. It is wise to take such gifts with gratitude and grace.

35. The author believes that **the new awards** are \_\_\_\_.

- [A] acceptable despite the criticism (我们应该接受, 尽管有批评)  
[B] harmful to the culture of research  
[C] subject to undesirable changes  
[D] unworthy of public attention