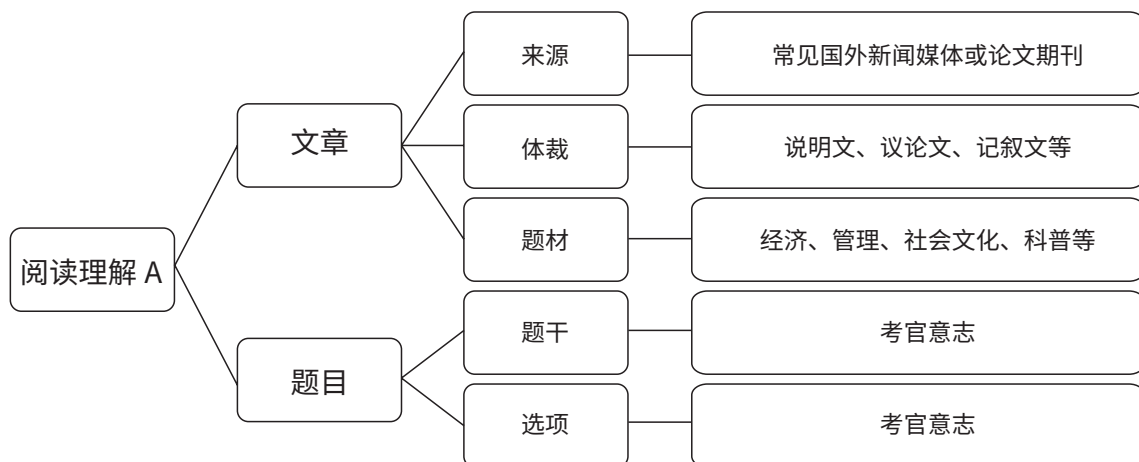




第二节

阅读理解 A：细节题

一、认识阅读理解A



2010-2024年英语二阅读A文章来源

| 年份 | Text 1 | Text 2 | Text 3 | Text 4 |
|-------|---------|------------------|------------|---------|
| 2010年 | 《经济学人》 | 《华盛顿邮报》 | 《纽约时报》 | 雅虎网 |
| 2011年 | 《经济学人》 | 《经济学人》 | 《纽约时报》 | 《经济学人》 |
| 2012年 | 《洛杉矶时报》 | 《卫报》 | 《经济学人》 | 《卫报》 |
| 2013年 | 《纽约时报》 | 《华盛顿邮报》 | 《纽约时报》 | 《每日星报》 |
| 2014年 | 《经济学人》 | 《卫报》 | Bigthink网站 | 《卫报》 |
| 2015年 | 《时代周刊》 | Insidehighered网站 | 《大西洋月刊》 | 《赫芬顿邮报》 |
| 2016年 | 《大西洋月刊》 | 《科学》 | 《卫报》 | 《大西洋月刊》 |
| 2017年 | 《卫报》 | 《科学美国人》 | 《赫芬顿邮报》 | 《科学箴言报》 |



| | | | | |
|-------|------------|---------|---------|---------|
| 2018年 | 《科学箴言报》 | 《科学箴言报》 | 《卫报》 | BBC网站 |
| 2019年 | 《大西洋月刊》 | 彭博社网站 | 彭博社网站 | 《赫芬顿邮报》 |
| 2020年 | 《新科学家》 | 《时代周刊》 | 《卫报》 | 《新闻周刊》 |
| 2021年 | 《环球邮报》 | 《新科学家》 | 《金融时报》 | 《今日心理学》 |
| 2022年 | 彭博社网站 | 《美国日报》 | 《福布斯》 | 《科学美国人》 |
| 2023年 | 《泰晤士报》 | 《洛杉矶时报》 | 《时代周刊》 | 《华尔街日报》 |
| 2024年 | 《麻省理工科技评论》 | 《林业杂志》 | 《华盛顿邮报》 | 《福布斯》 |

☀ 阅读理解A得分公式

2分/题 = 原文 = / ≈ 题干 + 正确选项

But the article is actually quite optimistic, as it outlines a potential solution to this problem...

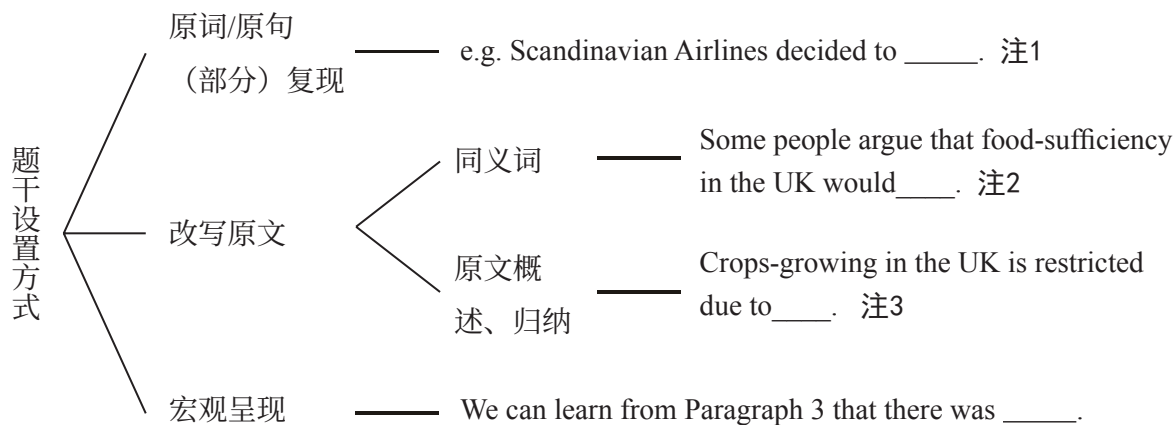
=

The authors of the research article are optimistic because _____.

+

A. their findings appeal to students
B. the recruiting rate has increased
C. the problem is solvable
D. their approach is costless

(1) 题干设置



注 1:

原文: ...**Scandinavian Airlines decided to** start up a short retraining program that reskilled

the laid-off workers to support hospital staff.

注 2:

原文: A move back to **self-sufficiency**, **the argument goes**, would boost the farming industry, political sovereignty and even the nation's health.

注 3:

原文: **There is a good reason why the UK is dominated by animal husbandry**: most of its terrain doesn't have the right soil or climate to **grow crops** on a commercial basis.

(2) 正确答案设置

| 设置方式 | 难易程度 | 举例 |
|------|------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 同义替换 | 容易 | switch ≈ shift the damage to sth. ≈ be harmful to sth. arouse strong resistance ≈ spark intense opposition |
| 同义概述 | 较难 | would boost the farming industry, political sovereignty and even the nation's health ≈ contribute to the nation's well-being |

Tips:

同义替换，并不完全是将相同词性的词进行替换。

有时会出现不同词性，词对词组，词组对句子的替换方式，需要结合句意来判断。

(3) 考官意志:(重点!)

★ 论点: 事实论点、人物观点、例子证明(论据);

★ 转折: but (既可表转折也可表递进, 阅读前后再判断), however, in contrast, on the other hand, on the contrary;

★ 指代: it, this, that, these, the, those, they, he, she, such;

★ 并列 + 递进: and, as well as, especially, not only...but (also);

★ 对比 + 比较: unlike, a new study suggests that contrary to most surveys, A is different from B, A rather than B;



★ 因果关系: because, because of, lead to, the major reason is, not surprisingly, result, cause;

★ 特殊符号: 破折号: 补充说明、评价判断;

冒号: 抽象→具体、解释说明;

括号: 补充说明;

分号: 并列、语义相同;

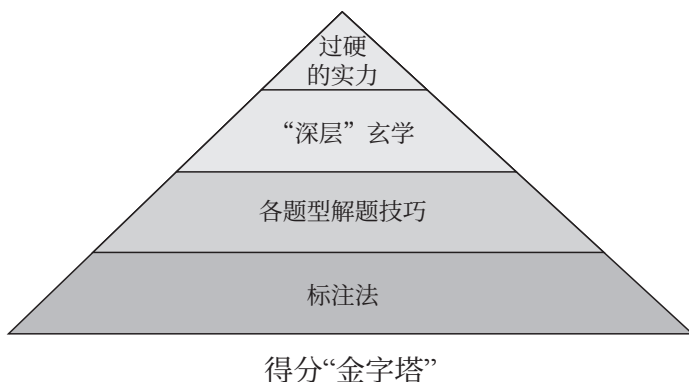
引号: 引用观点、强调、反讽;

★ 长难句: 简单句 (修饰成分较多); 主从句。

(4) 考题顺序

每篇 Text 均按照文章的写作顺序, 正序排列五道题。除去观点比对题以及主旨题, 都是正序出题。

二、“进击的”分数



“标注法”定义

标注法是一种操作简便且精准高效的解题方法, 通过对题干和原文中的相同或相似内容进行对应标注, 突出原文与题干, 原文与选项之前的对应关系, 帮助大家高效锁定对应答案, 避免因“脑补”导致出错。

“标注法”实践

1. 在题干中用划线形式突出题目定位词, 做好定位组的标注 (阿拉伯数字标号)。
2. 尽可能找出题干中的所有单词 (the 要注意, the 有时候在原文中指代上文的内容)。
3. 标号后 (1, 2, 3, 4……), 只找不读, 避免干扰 (不进行精翻), 对应着去原文中寻读 (泛读), 在原文中也用划线标注出和题干相应的定位组, 尽可能做到一一对应 (在原文中标数字记号)。

4. 题干中的定位组和原文会存在原词对应、同义替换或者同义概述等对应关系。

5. 解题：根据不同题型相对应的技巧方式，找到并标出答案句。答案句与正确答案存在两种套路：**同义替换**和**同义概述**。（答案句需要精读）

题干定位词

定义：题干中的单词，能代表这道题的特点或者概述题干意思。

作用：通过它们能快速定位找到题目的原文出处。

特征：通常会组合定位的方式出现，即一道题的定位词（“瞪眼词”或“确定词”）不止一个，选择定位组逐步精准定位。

（附：两种组合定位词的定义）

瞪眼词：主题词、题目中出现的数字、大写、长相怪异的词、特定词汇。

确定词：题干词（判断题型）、简单具体的词（以动词和名词为主；好理解，容易记）、认识的词（且能准确确定其意思）。

“标注法”举例

2016 - Text 1

It's true that high-school coding classes aren't essential for learning computer science in college. Students without experience can catch up after a few introductory courses, said Tom Cortina, the assistant dean at Carnegie Mellon's School of Computer Science. **(Para. 1)**

However, ① Cortina ② said, ③ early exposure is beneficial. When younger kids learn ④ computer science, they learn that it's not just a confusing, endless string of letters and numbers—but a tool to build apps, or create artwork, or test hypotheses. ⑤ It's not as hard for them to transform their thought processes as it is for older students. Breaking down problems into bite-sized chunks and using code to solve them becomes normal. Giving more children this training could increase the number of people interested in the field and help fill the jobs gap, Cortina said. **(Para. 2)**

21. ①Cortina ②holds that ③early exposure to ④computer science ⑤makes it easier to _____.

[A] complete future job training

[B] remodel the way of thinking

[C] formulate logical hypotheses

[D] perfect artwork production



Students also benefit from learning something about coding before they get to college, where introductory computer-science classes are packed to the brim, which can drive the less-experienced or-determined students away. **(Para. 3)**

The ③ Flatiron School, where people pay to learn programming, started as one of the many coding bootcamps that's become popular for adults looking for a career change. The ② high-schoolers ① get the same curriculum, but “③ we try to ① gear lessons ④ toward things ④ they're interested in,” said Victoria Friedman, an instructor. For instance, one of the apps the students are developing suggests movies based on your mood. **(Para. 4)**

22. In ① delivering lessons for ② high-schoolers, ③ Flatiron has ④ considered ② their _____.

- [A] experience [B] interest
[C] career prospects [D] academic backgrounds

The students in the Flatiron class probably won't drop out of high school and build the next Facebook. Programming languages have a quick turnover, so the “Ruby on Rails” language they learned may not even be relevant by the time they enter the job market. But ③ the skills they learn—how to think logically through a problem and organize the results—apply to any coding language, ② said ① Deborah Seehorn, an education consultant for the state of North Carolina. **(Para. 5)**

23. ① Deborah Seehorn ② believes that ③ the skills learned at Flatiron will _____.

- [A] help students learn other computer languages
[B] have to be upgraded when new technologies come
[C] need improving when students look for jobs
[D] enable students to make big quick money

Indeed, ① the Flatiron students might not go into IT at all. But creating ② a future army of coders is not the sole purpose of the classes. These kids are going to be surrounded by computers—in their pockets, in their offices, in their homes—for the rest of their lives. The younger they learn how computers think, how to coax the machine into producing what they want—the earlier they learn that they have the power to do that—the better. **(Para. 6)**

24. According to the last paragraph, ① Flatiron students are ② expected to _____.

- [A] bring forth innovative computer technologies
- [B] stay longer in the information technology industry
- [C] become better prepared for the digitalized world
- [D] compete with a future army of programmers

Indeed, the Flatiron students might not go into IT at all. But creating a future army of coders is not the sole purpose of the classes. These kids are going to be surrounded by computers—in their pockets, in their offices, in their homes—for the rest of their lives. The younger they learn how computers think, how to coax the machine into producing what they want—the earlier they learn that they have the power to do that—the better. (Para. 6)

25. The word “coax” (Para. 6) is closest in meaning to _____.

- [A] persuade
- [B] frighten
- [C] misguide
- [D] challenge

Tips:

阅读先看题，寻找定位词，文章中寻读（带着题干定位词去寻找重点的阅读信息），寻找答案句，不需要给出正确答案。

课后练习：阅读做题流程

2016-Text 2

Biologists estimate that as many as 2 million lesser prairie chickens—a kind of bird living on stretching grasslands—once lent red to the often grey landscape of the midwestern and southwestern United States. But just some 22,000 birds remain today, occupying about 16% of the species’ historic range.

The crash was a major reason the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) decided to formally list the bird as threatened. “The lesser prairie chicken is in a desperate situation,” said USFWS Director Daniel Ashe. Some environmentalists, however, were disappointed. They had pushed the agency to designate the bird as “endangered,” a status that gives federal officials greater regulatory power to crack down on threats. But Ashe and others argued that the “threatened” tag gave the federal government flexibility to try out new, potentially less confrontational conservation



approaches. In particular, they called for forging closer collaborations with western state governments, which are often uneasy with federal action, and with the private landowners who control an estimated 95% of the prairie chicken's habitat.

Under the plan, for example, the agency said it would not prosecute landowners or businesses that unintentionally kill, harm, or disturb the bird, as long as they had signed a range-wide management plan to restore prairie chicken habitat. Negotiated by USFWS and the states, the plan requires individuals and businesses that damage habitat as part of their operations to pay into a fund to replace every acre destroyed with 2 new acres of suitable habitat. The fund will also be used to compensate landowners who set aside habitat. USFWS also set an interim goal of restoring prairie chicken populations to an annual average of 67,000 birds over the next 10 years. And it gives the Western Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies (WAFWA), a coalition of state agencies, the job of monitoring progress. Overall, the idea is to let "states remain in the driver's seat for managing the species," Ashe said.

Not everyone buys the win-win rhetoric. Some Congress members are trying to block the plan, and at least a dozen industry groups, four states, and three environmental groups are challenging it in federal court. Not surprisingly, industry groups and states generally argue it goes too far; environmentalists say it doesn't go far enough. "The federal government is giving responsibility for managing the bird to the same industries that are pushing it to extinction," says biologist Jay Lininger.

26. The major reason for listing the lesser prairie chicken as threatened is _____.

- [A] its drastically decreased population
- [B] the underestimate of the grassland acreage
- [C] a desperate appeal from some biologists
- [D] the insistence of private landowners

27. The "threatened" tag disappointed some environmentalists in that it _____.

- [A] was a give-in to governmental pressure
- [B] would involve fewer agencies in action
- [C] granted less federal regulatory power
- [D] went against conservation policies

28. It can be learned from Paragraph 3 that unintentional harm-doers will not be prosecuted if they _____.

- [A] agree to pay a sum for compensation
 - [B] volunteer to set up an equally big habitat
 - [C] offer to support the WAFWA monitoring job
 - [D] promise to raise funds for USFWS operations
29. According to Ashe, the leading role in managing the species is _____.
[A] the federal government
[B] the wildlife agencies
[C] the landowners
[D] the states
30. Jay Lininger would most likely support _____.
[A] industry groups
[B] the win-win rhetoric
[C] environmental groups
[D] the plan under challenge

2016-Text 4

Against a backdrop of drastic changes in economy and population structure, younger Americans are drawing a new 21st-century road map to success, a latest poll has found.

Across generational lines, Americans continue to prize many of the same traditional milestones of a successful life, including getting married, having children, owning a home, and retiring in their sixties. But while young and old mostly agree on what constitutes the finish line of a fulfilling life, they offer strikingly different paths for reaching it.

Young people who are still getting started in life were more likely than older adults to prioritize personal fulfillment in their work, to believe they will advance their careers most by regularly changing jobs, to favor communities with more public services and a faster pace of life, to agree that couples should be financially secure before getting married or having children, and to maintain that children are best served by two parents working outside the home, the survey found.

From career to community and family, these contrasts suggest that in the aftermath of the searing Great Recession, those just starting out in life are defining priorities and expectations that will increasingly spread through virtually all aspects of American life, from consumer preferences to housing patterns to politics.



Young and old converge on one key point: Overwhelming majorities of both groups said they believe it is harder for young people today to get started in life than it was for earlier generations. While younger people are somewhat more optimistic than their elders about the prospects for those starting out today, big majorities in both groups believe those “just getting started in life” face a tougher climb than earlier generations in reaching such signpost achievements as securing a good-paying job, starting a family, managing debt, and finding affordable housing.

Pete Schneider considers the climb tougher today. Schneider, a 27-year-old auto technician from the Chicago suburbs, says he struggled to find a job after graduating from college. Even now that he is working steadily, he said, “I can’t afford to pay my monthly mortgage payments on my own, so I have to rent rooms out to people to make that happen.” Looking back, he is struck that his parents could provide a comfortable life for their children even though neither had completed college when he was young. “I still grew up in an upper middle-class home with parents who didn’t have college degrees,” Schneider said. “I don’t think people are capable of that anymore.”

36. One cross-generation mark of a successful life is _____.

- [A] trying out different lifestyles
- [B] having a family with children
- [C] working beyond retirement age
- [D] setting up a profitable business

37. It can be learned from Paragraph 3 that young people tend to _____.

- [A] favor a slower life pace
- [B] hold an occupation longer
- [C] attach importance to pre-marital finance
- [D] give priority to childcare outside the home

38. The priorities and expectations defined by the young will _____.

- [A] become increasingly clear
- [B] focus on materialistic issues
- [C] depend largely on political preferences
- [D] reach almost all aspects of American life

39. Both young and old agree that _____.

- [A] good-paying jobs are less available
- [B] the old made more life achievements

[C] housing loans today are easy to obtain

[D] getting established is harder for the young

40. Which of the following is true about Schneider?

[A] He found a dream job after graduating from college.

[B] His parents believe working steadily is a must for success.

[C] His parents' good life has little to do with a college degree.

[D] He thinks his job as a technician quite challenging.

四、各大题型解题技巧

☀ 阅读理解A七大题型

| |
|--------------------------|
| ① 细节题——事实细节题、观点细节题、判断细节题 |
| ② 原因题——原因细节题、原因分析题 |
| ③ 例证题 |
| ④ 推断题 |
| ⑤ 主旨题 |
| ⑥ 态度题 |
| ⑦ 词义题 |

☀ 阅读理解A—细节题

题型考查

大纲：“2. 理解文中的具体信息”

考官意志：“针对文章中某处事实或细节信息提问”



细节题在历年真题中的分布

| | 总数 | 出现年份 (近十年) | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |
| 细 节 题 | 123 (70+48+5) | 1-21 | <u>1-21</u> | 1-21 | 1-22 | <u>1-22</u> | 1-21 | 1-21 | 1-21 | <u>1-21</u> | <u>1-21</u> |
| | | 1-23 | 1-22 | <u>1-22</u> | 1-24 | <u>1-23</u> | 1-22 | 1-23 | <u>1-22</u> | <u>1-23</u> | 1-22 |
| | | 1-25 | <u>1-23</u> | <u>1-24</u> | 2-27 | <u>1-24</u> | <u>1-24</u> | 1-25 | <u>1-25</u> | 1-24 | 1-23 |
| | | 2-26 | 1-24 | <u>2-26</u> | <u>2-29</u> | 2-27 | 2-26 | <u>2-26</u> | 2-29 | 2-26 | <u>1-25</u> |
| | | 2-28 | <u>2-29</u> | 2-27 | 3-31 | 2-28 | 2-27 | 2-27 | <u>2-30</u> | 2-27 | <u>2-27</u> |
| | | <u>2-29</u> | 3-32 | 2-29 | 3-32 | 2-29 | 2-28 | <u>3-31</u> | 3-33 | 2-28 | 2-28 |
| | | <u>3-31</u> | <u>3-33</u> | <u>2-30</u> | <u>3-33</u> | 3-31 | 2-29 | <u>3-32</u> | 3-34 | 3-31 | <u>2-30</u> |
| | | 3-32 | 3-34 | 3-32 | 4-36 | 3-32 | <u>3-31</u> | <u>3-33</u> | 3-35 | 3-32 | 3-31 |
| | | <u>3-33</u> | 4-36 | 3-34 | <u>4-38</u> | 3-33 | 3-32 | 3-34 | <u>4-36</u> | <u>3-33</u> | <u>3-32</u> |
| | | <u>4-35</u> | 4-38 | <u>4-37</u> | <u>4-39</u> | 4-36 | <u>3-33</u> | 3-35 | <u>4-38</u> | <u>3-35</u> | <u>3-33</u> |
| | | 4-36 | <u>4-39</u> | <u>4-38</u> | | <u>4-37</u> | <u>3-34</u> | 4-36 | <u>4-39</u> | 4-36 | <u>3-35</u> |
| | | 4-38 | <u>4-40</u> | 4-39 | | <u>4-39</u> | 4-36 | 4-37 | <u>4-40</u> | 4-38 | 4-38 |
| | | | | <u>4-40</u> | | | 4-37 | 4-39 | | | 4-39 |
| | | | | | | | <u>4-40</u> | | | | |

注：事实细节题（70）；观点细节题（48）；判断细节题（5）。

| | 总数 | 出现年份 | | | | |
|-------------|----------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 |
| 细 节 题 | 45(19+ <u>22</u> +4) | <u>1-23</u> | <u>1-23</u> | 1-23 | 1-22 | <u>1-21</u> |
| | | 2-26 | 3-31 | 1-24 | <u>1-24</u> | 1-24 |
| | | <u>2-28</u> | <u>3-33</u> | <u>2-27</u> | 2-26 | <u>2-26</u> |
| | | <u>3-31</u> | <u>3-34</u> | <u>2-28</u> | <u>2-28</u> | 2-27 |
| | | 4-39 | 4-36 | <u>3-32</u> | <u>2-29</u> | <u>2-28</u> |
| | | | <u>4-38</u> | <u>3-33</u> | 3-31 | 3-31 |
| | | | | 4-37 | 3-32 | <u>3-32</u> |
| | | | | <u>4-38</u> | 3-33 | <u>3-33</u> |
| | | | | 4-39 | <u>3-34</u> | <u>3-34</u> |
| | | | | <u>4-40</u> | 4-36 | <u>4-36</u> |
| | | | | | 4-37 | 4-38 |
| | | | | | <u>4-38</u> | <u>4-40</u> |
| | | | | | | |

☀ 题型细分

- ①事实细节题
- ②观点细节题
- ③判断细节题

① 事实细节题—— 题型公式

★ (文中已有信息) _____.

★ After/Before...(文中已有信息), _____.(补全信息)

★ What (does/would) / Which of the following (文中已有信息)?

针对一个信息点出题: 填空式 & 问答式

事实细节题解题技巧

使用标注法对题干标注后, 回文定位至原文中题干出现的句子(即题干句), 在其上下文或其句内寻找答案词/句; 原文答案词/句与题目正确选项存在同义替换或同义概述。

如果题目相对宽泛, 无法使用标注法定位到某一具体细节, 先针对选项“一一比对”, 归纳选项重点信息, 在原文主题段落中找相应的信息, 正确答案即与原文存在同义替换或同义概述。

正确答案精确对应: “答案词/句”

真题实战

事实细节题一

From career to community and family, these contrasts suggest that in the aftermath of the searing Great Recession, those just starting out in life are defining priorities and expectations that will increasingly spread through virtually all aspects of American life, from consumer preferences to housing patterns to politics. (2016-Text 4)

38. The priorities and expectations defined by the young will _____.

- [A] become increasingly clear
- [B] focus on materialistic issues
- [C] depend largely on political preferences
- [D] reach almost all aspects of American life



事实细节题二

Across generational lines, Americans continue to prize many of the same traditional milestones of a successful life, including getting married, having children, owning a home, and retiring in their sixties. But while young and old mostly agree on what constitutes the finish line of a fulfilling life, they offer strikingly different paths for reaching it. **(2016-Text 4)**

36. One cross-generation mark of a successful life is _____.

- [A] trying out different lifestyles
- [B] having a family with children
- [C] working beyond retirement age
- [D] setting up a profitable business

事实细节题三

But he's also found a kind of insidious prejudice. Working with your hands is seen as almost a mark of inferiority. Schools in the family of vocational education "have that stereotype...that it's for kids who can't make it academically," he says. **(2018-Text 1)**

22. There exists the prejudice that vocational education is for kids who _____.

- [A] have a stereotyped mind
- [B] have no career motivation
- [C] are not academically successful
- [D] are financially disadvantaged

事实细节题四

Of course, it is not like you can take an unemployed waiter and train him to be a doctor in a few weeks. But even if you cannot close that gap, maybe you can close others, and doing so would be to the benefit of all concerned. That seems to be the case in Sweden: When forced to furlough 90 per cent of their cabin staff, Scandinavian Airlines decided to start up a short retraining program that reskilled the laid-off workers to support hospital staff. The effort was a collective one and involved other companies as well as a Swedish university. **(2021-Text 1)**

25. Scandinavian Airlines decided to _____.

- [A] create job vacancies for the unemployed
- [B] retrain their cabin staff for better services

- [C] prepare their laid-off workers for other jobs
[D] finance their staff's college education

事实细节题五

California plans to treat 35,000 acres of forest a year by 2020, and 60,000 by 2030 — financed from the proceeds of the state's emissions-permit auctions. That's only a small share of the total acreage that could benefit, about half a million acres in all, so it will be vital to prioritize areas at greatest risk of fire or drought. **(2019-Text 2)**

29. What is essential to California's plan according to Paragraph 5?

- [A] To obtain enough financial support.
[B] To carry it out before the year of 2020.
[C] To handle the areas in serious danger first.
[D] To perfect the emissions-permit auctions.



动手写一写，【事实细节题】都学到了什么：



② 观点细节题—— 题型公式

★ According to 人名 / 机构 / 论文研究 / 作者等, (文中已有信息) _____?

★ 人名 / 机构 / 论文研究 / 作者等 hold(s) / propose(s) / suggest(s) / believe(s) / say(s) / find(s) / argue(s) / discuss(es) / agree(s) / note(s) / think(s) / point(s) out that _____. (谓语也会以过去式形式出现)

★ What does 人名 / 机构 / 论文研究 / 作者等 think (文中已有信息) _____?

★ Neither 人名 1 nor 人名 2 would agree that _____. 注 4

★ 人名 1 would disagree with 人名 2 over (文中主题 / 文中已有信息) _____.



针对一个（或两个）人物 / 作者观点出题：**填空式 & 问答式**

观点细节题解题技巧

使用标注法对题干标注后，回文定位至原文中题干出现的句子（即题干句），在人物表达的观点句内寻找答案词 / 句；原文答案词 / 句与题目正确选项存在同义替换或同义概述。

作者观点一般不会出现明显的“I（我）”引导或直接说：“从我的观点……”的句子，主要是通过题干定位原文，通过定位块寻找答案句。除去人物观点的表达，其他句子都是作者的观点。

正确答案精确对应：“答案词 / 句”。注意直接引语和间接引语，都是人物的观点。

注 4: 两个人物观点对比题，需要精准定位到两个人物的观点句，一般是围绕文章主旨，重点关注“中心词”（反复出现的名词或主旨）。

真题实战

观点细节题一

Srini Pillay, an assistant professor of psychiatry at Harvard Medical School, believes this counter-intuitive 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. **(2018-Text 4)**

39. Pillay believes that our brains' shift between being focused and unfocused _____.

- [A] can result in psychological well-being
- [B] can bring about greater efficiency
- [C] is aimed at better balance in work
- [D] is driven by task urgency

观点细节题二

In order to make the most of our focus and energy, we also need to embrace downtime, or as Newport suggests, “be lazy.”

“Idleness is not just a vacation, an indulgence or a vice; it is as indispensable to the brain as Vitamin D is to the body...[idleness] is, paradoxically, necessary to getting any work done,” he argues. **(2018-Text 4)**

38. According to Newport, idleness is _____.

- [A] an essential factor in accomplishing any work
- [B] an effective way to save time and energy
- [C] a major contributor to physical health
- [D] a desirable mental state for busy people

观点细节题三

However, Cortina said, early exposure is beneficial. When younger kids learn computer science, they learn that it’s not just a confusing, endless string of letters and numbers—but a tool to build apps, or create artwork, or test hypotheses. It’s not as hard for them to transform their thought processes as it is for older students. Breaking down problems into bite-sized chunks and using code to solve them becomes normal. Giving more children this training could increase the number of people interested in the field and help fill the jobs gap, Cortina said. **(2016 -Text 1)**

21. Cortina holds that early exposure to computer science makes it easier to _____.

- [A] complete future job training
- [B] remodel the way of thinking
- [C] formulate logical hypotheses
- [D] perfect artwork production

观点细节题四

Under the plan, for example, the agency said it would not prosecute landowners or businesses that unintentionally kill, harm, or disturb the bird, as long as they had signed a range-wide management plan to restore prairie chicken habitat. Negotiated by USFWS and the states, the plan requires individuals and businesses that damage habitat as part of their operations to pay into a fund to replace every acre destroyed with 2 new acres of suitable habitat. The fund will also be used to



compensate landowners who set aside habitat. USFWS also set an interim goal of restoring prairie chicken populations to an annual average of 67,000 birds over the next 10 years. And it gives the Western Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies (WAFWA), a coalition of state agencies, the job of monitoring progress. Overall, the idea is to let “states remain in the driver’s seat for managing the species,” Ashe said. **(2016-Text 2)**

29. According to Ashe, the leading role in managing the species is _____.

- [A] the federal government
- [B] the wildlife agencies
- [C] the landowners
- [D] the states

观点细节题五

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. **(2013-Text 1)**

24. According to the author, to reduce unemployment, the most important is _____.

- [A] to accelerate the I.T. revolution
- [B] to advance economic globalization
- [C] to ensure more education for people
- [D] to pass more bills in the 21st century

观点细节题六

...Regenerative products could be a hard sell, because the concept is tough to define quickly, says Julie Stanton, ... Such farming also brings minimal, if any, improvement to the food products (though some producers say their eggs have more protein). **(Para. 5)**

...Young adults “really care about the planet,” says John Brunnquell, president of Egg Innovations. “They are absolutely altering the food chain beyond what I think even they understand what they’re doing.” **(Para. 6) (2022-Text 1)**

25. John Brignell would disagree with Julie Stanton “regenerative products” on _____.

- [A] markets prospects
- [B] nutritional value

[C] standard definition

[D] moral implication

③ 判断细节题—— 题型公式

- ★ Which of the following (statement) is (NOT) true (about XX)?
- ★ All of the following are (NOT) true EXCEPT _____.
- ★ What is (NOT) true about XX?
- ★ According to Paragraph X, which of the following is true of/about XX?

判断细节题解题技巧

根据题干中的名词或者实义词块，只能粗略定位至某一宏观段落（标注法只能定位到某个段落或某个主题），使用一一比对选项和段落处信息，标注出四个选项中的名词、动词等，带入原文，比对意思，原文答案词 / 句与题目正确选项存在同义替换或同义概述。

正确答案：对原文的同义替换或者同义概述。

真题实战

判断细节题一

But this seems to be the irony of office speak: Everyone makes fun of it, but managers love it, companies depend on it, and regular people willingly absorb it. As a linguist once said, “You can get people to think it’s nonsense at the same time that you buy into it.” In a workplace that’s fundamentally indifferent to your life and its meaning, office speak can help you figure out how you relate to your work—and how your work defines who you are. **(2015-Text 3)**

35. Which of the following statements is true about office speak?

- [A] Linguists believe it to be nonsense.
- [B] Regular people mock it but accept it.
- [C] Companies find it to be fundamental.
- [D] Managers admire it but avoid it.



判断细节题二

When Microsoft bought task management app Wunderlist and mobile calendar Sunrise in 2015, it picked two newcomers that were attracting considerable buzz in Silicon Valley. Microsoft's own Office dominates the market for "productivity" software, but the start-ups represented a new wave of technology designed from the ground up for the smartphone world.

Both apps, however, were later scrapped, after Microsoft said it had used their best features in its own products. Their teams of engineers stayed on, making them two of the many "acqui-hires" that the biggest companies have used to feed their great hunger for tech talent. **(2021-Text 3)**

31. What is true about Wunderlist and Sunrise after their acquisitions?

- [A] Their products were re-priced.
- [B] Their market values declined.
- [C] Their tech features improved.
- [D] Their engineers were retained.



动手写一写，【判断细节题】都学到了什么：



细节题规律

- ★ 题干信息一定是和原文是一致的。
- ★ 题干和正确答案大部分都是在一句话中。
- ★ 选项优先看的顺序：名词 > 动词 > 其他
- ★ 注意 but 的位置：

1. 题干, but 答案句原文。那么 but 后的内容就是本句的重点 = 答案句。
2. 题干, 答案句原文。But, 别的原文内容。那么请不要看 but, 因为和题干无关。

真题举例

There was an increase in involuntary part-time in June, but the general direction has been down. Involuntary part-time employment is still far higher than before the recession, but it is down by 640,000 (7.9 percent) from its year level. **(2015-Text 4)**

38. Involuntary part-time employment in the US _____.

- [A] shows a general tendency of decline
- [B] is harder to acquire than one year ago
- [C] satisfies the real need of the jobless
- [D] is lower than before the recession

☀ 技巧复盘

细节题标注法

1. 使用标注法将题干标注好，并判断题型：细节题。
2. 对应着去原文中寻读，在原文中也用划线标注出和题干相应的定位组，并做到一一对应。
3. 一般来说：答案句会围绕题干句；且一般在题干句后或者和题干词 / 词组属于同一句话。
4. 答案句可以用划线标注出，正确答案与其存在两种套路：同义替换 & 同义概述。对应越多，逻辑越缜密，推导出的结果正确率越高。

课后练习

Viewed in this light, guilt is an opportunity. Work by Tina Malti, a psychology professor at the University of Toronto, suggests that guilt may compensate for an emotional deficiency. In a number of studies, Malti and others have shown that guilt and sympathy may represent different pathways to cooperation and sharing. Some kids who are low in sympathy may make up for that shortfall by experiencing more guilt, which can rein in their nastier impulses. And vice versa: High sympathy can substitute for low guilt. **(2019-Text 1)**



24. Malti and others have shown that cooperation and sharing _____.

- [A] may help correct emotional deficiencies
- [B] can bring about emotional satisfaction
- [C] can result from either sympathy or guilt
- [D] may be the outcome of impulsive acts

Thankfully, there is a way out of this trap—but it involves striking a subtle balance. Helping forests flourish as valuable “carbon sinks” long into the future may require reducing their capacity to absorb carbon now. California is leading the way, as it does on so many climate efforts, in figuring out the details. **(2019-Text 2)**

27. To maintain forests as valuable “carbon sinks,” we may need to _____.

- [A] lower their present carbon-absorbing capacity
- [B] strike a balance among different plants
- [C] accelerate the growth of young trees
- [D] preserve the diversity of species in them

The state’s proposed Forest Carbon Plan aims to double efforts to thin out young trees and clear brush in parts of the forest. This temporarily lowers carbon-carrying capacity. But the remaining trees draw a greater share of the available moisture, so they grow and thrive, restoring the forest’s capacity to pull carbon from the air. Healthy trees are also better able to fend off insects. The landscape is rendered less easily burnable. Even in the event of a fire, fewer trees are consumed. **(2019-Text 2)**

28. California’s Forest Carbon Plan endeavours to _____.

- [A] cultivate more drought-resistant trees
- [B] find more effective ways to kill insects
- [C] reduce the density of some of its forests
- [D] restore its forests quickly after wildfires

In many parts of the world renewable energy is already a principal energy source. In Scotland, for example, wind turbines provide enough electricity to power 95 percent of homes. While the rest of the world takes the lead, notably China and Europe, the United States is also seeing a remarkable

shift. In March, for the first time, wind and solar power accounted for more than 10 percent of the power generated in the U.S., reported the U.S. Energy Information Administration. **(2018-Text 2)**

27. According to Paragraph 3, the use of renewable energy in America _____.

- [A] is progressing notably
- [B] is as extensive as in Europe
- [C] faces many challenges
- [D] has proved to be impractical

Radesky has studied the use of mobile phones and tablets at mealtimes by giving mother-child pairs a food-testing exercise. She found that mothers who used devices during the exercise started 20 per cent fewer verbal and 39 per cent fewer nonverbal interactions with their children. During a separate observation, she saw that phones became a source of tension in the family. Parents would be looking at their emails while the children would be making excited bids for their attention.

(2017-Text 2)

27. Radesky's food-testing exercise shows that mothers' use of devices _____.

- [A] takes away babies' appetite
- [B] distracts children's attention
- [C] slows down babies' verbal development
- [D] reduces mother-child communication

On the other hand, Tronick himself is concerned that the worries about kids' use of screens are born out of an "oppressive ideology that demands that parents should always be interacting" with their children: "It's based on a somewhat fantasized, very white, very upper-middle-class ideology that says if you're failing to expose your child to 30,000 words you are neglecting them." Tronick believes that just because a child isn't learning from the screen doesn't mean there's no value to it—particularly if it gives parents time to have a shower, do housework or simply have a break from their child. Parents, he says, can get a lot out of using their devices to speak to a friend or get some work out of the way. This can make them feel happier, which lets them be more available to their child the rest of the time. **(2017-Text 2)**

30. According to Tronick, kids' use of screens may _____.

- [A] give their parents some free time



- [B] make their parents more creative
- [C] help them with their homework
- [D] help them become more attentive

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. **(2017-Text 1)**

24. With regard to mass sport, the author holds that governments should _____.

- [A] increase funds for sports clubs
- [B] invest in public sports facilities
- [C] organize “grassroots” sports events
- [D] supervise local sports associations

Madrid was hailed as a public health guiding light last November when it rolled out ambitious restrictions on the most polluting cars. Seven months and one election day later, a new conservative city council suspended enforcement of the clean air zone, a first step toward its possible termination. Mayor José Luis Martínez-Almeida made opposition to the zone a centrepiece of his election campaign, despite its success in improving air quality. A judge has now overruled the city’s decision to stop levying fines, ordering them restored. But with legal battles ahead, the zone’s future looks uncertain at best. **(2020-Text 3)**

31. Which of the following is true about Madrid’s clean air zone?

- [A] Its effects are questionable.
- [B] It has been opposed by a judge.
- [C] Its fate is yet to be decided.
- [D] It needs tougher enforcement.