



有道精品课

无词阅读法 ——顿悟迷之中心思想

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个人简介

**北京大学法学院硕士精英
带你体验最强英语思辨**



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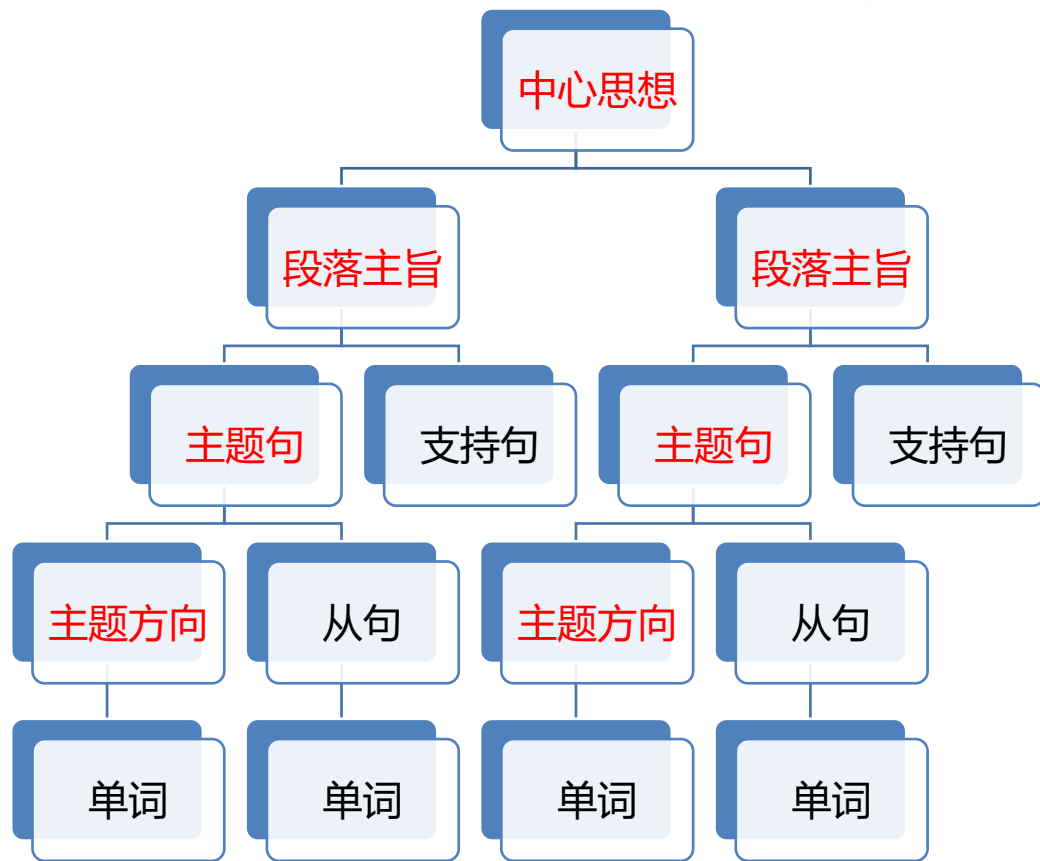
英语阅读的四个“层次”

篇章

段落

句子

单词



32. What does the author say about silence in conversations?

- A. It implies anger.**
- B. It promotes friendship.**
- C. It is culture-specific.**
- D. It is content-based.**

33. Which of the following people might regard silence as a call for careful thought?

- A. The Chinese.**
- B. The French.**
- C. The Mexicans.**
- D. The Russians.**



34. What does the author advise nurses to do about silence?

- A. Let it continue as the patient pleases.**
- B. Break it while treating patients.**
- C. Evaluate its harm to patients.**
- D. Make use of its healing effects.**

35. What may be the best title for the text?

- A. Sound and Silence**
- B. What It Means to Be Silent**
- C. Silence to Native Americans**
- D. Speech Is Silver; Silence Is Gold**



A段

- ①The meaning of silence varies among cultural groups. ②Silences may be thoughtful, **or** they may be empty when a person has nothing to say. ③A silence in a conversation may **also** show stubbornness, uneasiness, or worry. ④Silence may be viewed by **some** cultural groups as extremely uncomfortable; **therefore** attempts may be made to fill every gap(间隙) with conversation. ⑤Persons in **other** cultural groups value silence **and** view it as necessary for understanding a person's needs.



B段

①Many Native Americans value silence and feel it is a basic part of communicating among people, just as some traditional Chinese and Thai persons do. ②**Therefore** when a person from one of these cultures is speaking and suddenly stops, what maybe implied(暗示) is that the person wants the listener to consider what has been said before continuing. ③In these cultures, silence is a call for reflection.



C段

①**Other** cultures may use silence in other ways, particularly when dealing with conflicts among people or in relationships of people with different amounts of power. ②**For example**, Russian, French, and Spanish persons may use silence to show agreement between parties about the topic under discussion. ③**However**, Mexicans may use silence when instructions are given by a person in authority rather than be rude to that person by arguing with him or her. ④In still **another** use, persons in Asian cultures may view silence as a sign of respect, particularly to an elder or a person in authority.

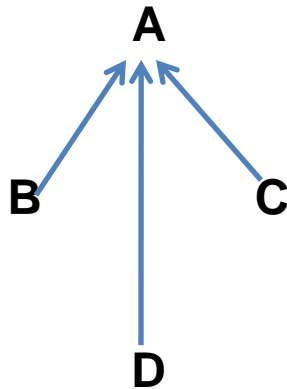


D段

①Nurses and other care-givers need to be aware of the possible meanings of silence when they come across the personal anxiety their patients may be experiencing. ②Nurses should recognize their own personal and cultural construction of silence so that a patient's silence is not interrupted too early or allowed to go on unnecessarily. ③A nurse who understands the healing(治愈) value of silence can use this understanding to assist in the care of patients from their own and from other cultures.



文章结构



逻辑关系词

第一类：顺承关系

(+) 顺承关系 (+) : **a rich and handsome boy**

(-) 顺承关系 (-) : **a poor and ugly man**

包括：并列/递进，因果，举例



逻辑关系词

具体关系	常用词汇
并列/递进	并列 : and, or, as well as, too, also, first...second, some...other, one...another, 递进 : furthermore, moreover, what is more, in addition, additionally, that is,
因果	因为 : because, since, as, for, in that, due to, because of, as a result of 所以 : so, therefore, thus, hence, as a result, consequently, as a consequence,
举例	for example, for instance such as, like



逻辑关系词

第二类：转折关系

(+) 转折关系 (-) : I'd like to, but I'm busy.

(-) 转折关系 (+) : I'm sorry to both you about this, but that music is really loud.

包括：但是/反之，虽然/即使



逻辑关系词

具体关系	常用词汇
但是/反之	但是 : however, but, yet, unfortunately, nonetheless, nevertheless, 反之 : in/by contrast , instead, whereas, on the contrary,
虽然/即使	虽然 : although, though, while, whereas, despite, in spite of 即使 : even though/if



47.What does the author say about the driverless car?

- A. It does not seem to create a generational divide.**
- B. It will not necessarily reduce road accidents.**
- C. It may start a revolution in the car industry.**
- D. It has given rise to unrealistic expectations.**

48.Why does the driverless car appeal to some old people?

- A. It saves their energy.**
- B. It helps with their mobility.**
- C. It adds to the safety of their travel.**
- D. It stirs up their interest in life.**



49. What is likely to affect one's attitude toward the driverless car?

- A. The location of their residence.**
- B. The field of their special interest.**
- C. The amount of training they received.**
- D. The length of their driving experience.**

50. Who are likely to be the first to buy the driverless car?

- A. The seniors.**
- B. The educated.**
- C. The wealthy.**
- D. The tech fans.**



D段

A段: ①Attitudes toward new technologies often fall along generational lines. ②**That is**, generally, younger people tend to outnumber older people on the front end of a technological shift.

B段: ①It is not always the case, **though**. ②When you look at attitudes toward driverless cars, there doesn't seem to be a clear generational divide. ③The public overall is split on whether they'd like to use a driverless car. ④In a study last year, of all people surveyed, 48 percent said they wanted to ride in one, while 50 percent did not.



D段

C段： ①**Actually**, this isn't surprising. ②**Whereas** older generations are sometime reluctant to adopt new technologies, driverless cars promise real value to these age groups in particular. ③Older adults, especially those with limited mobility or difficulty driving on their own, are one of the classic use-cases for driverless cars.

D段： ①When it comes to driverless cars, differences in attitudes are more pronounced based on factors not related to age. ②College graduates, **for example**, are particularly interested in driverless cars compared with those who have less education: ③59 percent of college graduates said they would like to use a driverless car compared with 38 percent of those with a high—school diploma or less.



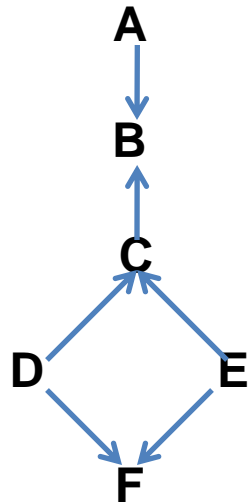
D段

E段: ①Where a person lives matters, **too**. ②More people who lived in cities and suburbs said they wanted to try driverless cars than those who lived in rural areas.

F段: ①**While** there' s reason to believe that interest in self-driving cars is going up across the board, a person' s age will have little to do with how self-driving cars can become mainstream. ②Once driverless cars are actually available for sale, the early adopters will be the people who can afford to buy them.



文章结构



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