

阅读方法入门03 课堂笔记

视频定位
00:00~11:10

中心思想题: 2008 Text 2

串联题干

26. In the first paragraph, the author discusses
27. Which of the following is true of the OECD report?
28. According to the text, online publication is significant in that
29. With the open-access publishing model, the author of a paper is required to
30. Which of the following best summarizes the main idea of the text?

Paragraph 1

1段 ① It used to be so straightforward. ② A team of researchers working together in the laboratory would submit the results of their research to a journal. ③ A journal editor would then remove the authors' names and affiliations from the paper and send it to their peers for review. ④ Depending on the comments received, the editor would accept the paper for publication or decline it. ⑤ Copyright rested with the journal publisher, and researchers seeking knowledge of the results would have to subscribe to the journal.

26. In the first paragraph, the author discusses
[A] the background information of journal editing.
[B] the publication routine of laboratory reports.
[C] the relations of authors with journal publishers.
[D] the traditional process of journal publication.

题目分析:

本题是一道主旨题,考查第一段的主旨。句①指出它曾是如此直接。句②至句⑤以“would+动词原形”结构(would submit、would then remove、would accept和would have to subscribe)描述了四个动作,由句③中的then可以明显看出这几句话展现的是做一件事的流程,因此可将答案范围缩小至选项B和D。本段反复出现与journal相关的词汇(句②中的a journal、句③中的journal editor,以及句⑤中的journal publisher和the journal),反复出现的即为重点,可知该流程与期刊编辑、出版相关。由这几句话的内容也可得知句①中的It即指这一流程,而used to则表明这一流程是过去的做法。因此,作者在第一段中讨论的是期刊出版的传统流程,故本题应选D,其中traditional对应句①中的used to,以及句②至句⑤中的would,process是对句②至句⑤提到的期刊出版传统流程的概括。

干扰选项分析:

本段主要聚焦于期刊出版的传统流程,选项A将讨论的核心偷换为“期刊编辑的背景知识”,与原文不符,故排除。选项B将句②中的results of their research(他们的研究成果)曲解为laboratory reports(实验报告),但二者并不能画等号;该选项与原文不符,故排除。本段中并未谈及论文作者与期刊出版商之间的关系,选项C属于无中生有,故排除。

Paragraph 2

2段 ① No longer. ② The Internet — and pressure from funding agencies, who are questioning why commercial publishers are making money from government-funded research by restricting access to it — is making access to scientific results a reality. ③ The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) has just issued a report describing the far-reaching consequences of this. ④ The report, by John Houghton of Victoria University in Australia and Graham Vickery of the OECD, makes heavy reading for publishers who have, so far, made handsome profits. ⑤ But it goes further than that. ⑥ It signals a change in what has, until now, been a key element of scientific endeavor.

27. Which of the following is true of the OECD report?
[A] It criticizes government-funded research.
[B] It introduces an effective means of publication.
[C] It upsets profit-making journal publishers.
[D] It benefits scientific research considerably.

NOTE:

大板块

小板块

正确选项

题干关键词/文中复现词

真题词汇

题目解析

补充知识

Notes:

straightforward

adj.简单的;易懂的;不复杂的

laboratory n.实验室;实验大楼

submit v.提交,呈递(文件、建议等)

affiliation n.隶属关系

peer n.身份(或地位)相同的人

copyright n.版权;著作权

rest with sb.

是(某人)的责任;由(某人)负责

subscribe v.定期订购(或订阅等)

Notes:

handsome adj.数量大的

endeavor

n.(尤指新的或艰苦的)努力,尝试

But 还可以表示递进关系。

视频定位
11:10~22:34

题目分析:

本题是一道细节题, 根据题干中的OECD report定位至第二段句③至句⑥.句③引出OECD这一组织及其发布的报告, 句④和句⑥分别阐述了其报告的两个影响: 让赚取了丰厚利润的出版商读起来心情沉重 (makes heavy reading for publishers who have,sofar,made handsome profits), 也标志着科学探索的一个关键因素发生了变化。纵观四个选项, 可知本题应选C,其中upsets对应句④中的makes heavy reading,profit-making对应句中的made handsome profits.

干扰选项分析:

选项A针对本段句②中的government-funded research设置干扰, 原文指出资助机构质问商业出版商为什么从政府资助的研究中获利 (are questioning why commercial publishers are making money from government-funded research),选项却将资助机构质疑的对象由“商业出版商”偷换为“政府资助的研究”, 与原文不符, 且这一信息也与OECD的报告无关, 故排除。文中并未指出OECD报告介绍了任何有效的出版方式, 选项B属于无中生有, 故排除。句⑥仅指出该报告标志着科学探索的一个关键因素发生了变化 (signals a change in what has, until now, been a keyelement of scientific endeavor),选项D却对其过度解读, 说OECD报告“使科学研究获益匪浅”, 与原文不符, 故排除。

Paragraph 3

3段 ①The value of knowledge and the return on the public investment in research depends, in part, upon wide distribution and ready access.② It is big business. ③In America, the core scientific publishing market is estimated at between \$7 billion and \$11 billion. ④The International Association of Scientific, Technical and Medical Publishers says that there are more than 2,000 publishers worldwide specializing in these subjects. ⑤They publish more than 1.2 million articles each year in some 16,000 journals.

28. According to the text, online publication is significant in that

- [A] it provides an easier access to scientific results.
- [B] it brings huge profits to scientific researchers.
- [C] it emphasizes the crucial role of scientific knowledge.
- [D] it facilitates public investment in scientific research.

题目分析:

第二段句②指出互联网正在使自由获取科研成果成为现实 (is making free access to scientific results a reality).

干扰选项分析:

选项B针对第二段句④中的handsome profits设置干扰 (将句中的handsome同义替换为huge),原文是说传统出版为出版商带来了巨大利润, 并非在线出版“为科研人员带来了巨大利润”, 该选项属于偷换概念, 故排除。选项C针对第三段句①中的knowledge设置干扰, 该句说的是科研成果的广泛传播和容易获取有利于实现科学知识的价值 (The value of knowledge ... depends, in part,upon wide distribution and ready access), 并未强调科学知识的关键作用; 另外, 无论是传统出版还是在线出版, 都强调科学知识的重要性, 这一点并不是在线出版意义重大的原因, 故排除该选项。选项D针对第三段句①中的public investment设置干扰, 该句是说科研成果的广泛传播和容易获取有利于提高科研公共投资的回报 (... the return on the public investment in research depends, in part, upon wide distribution and ready access),选项却说在线出版“便利了科学研究的公共投资”, 属于偷换概念, 故排除。

Paragraph 4

4段 ①This is now changing.②According to the OECD report, some 75% of scholarly journals are now online.③Entirely new business models are emerging; three main ones were identified by the report's authors. ④There is the so-called big deal, where institutional subscribers pay for access to a collection of online journal titles through site-licensing agreements.⑤There is open-access publishing, typically supported by asking the author (or his employer) to pay for the paper to be published.⑥Finally, there are open-

Notes:

考场之上无跳读

Notes:

distribution n.分配; 分布
ready adj.方便使用的; 现成的
estimate v.估价; 估算
specialize v.专门研究 (或从事); 专攻 (in)

Notes:

scholarly adj.学术的; 学术性的
institutional adj.机构的
subscriber n.(报刊的) 订阅人, 订购者, 订户
license v.批准; 许可
archive n.档案馆; 档案室
repository n.仓库; 贮藏室; 存放处

视频定位
22:34~34:00

视频定位
34:00~47:17

institutional subscribers pay for access to a collection of online journal titles through site-licensing agreements.⑤ There is open-access publishing, typically supported by asking the author (or his employer) to pay for the paper to be published.⑥ Finally, there are open-access archives, where organizations such as universities or international laboratories support institutional repositories. ⑦ Other models exist that are hybrids of these three, such as delayed open-access, where journals allow only subscribers to read a paper for the first six months, before making it freely available to everyone who wishes to see it.⑧ All this could change the traditional form of the peer-review process, at least for the publication of papers.

29. With the open-access publishing model, the author of a paper is required to

- [A] cover the cost of its publication.
[B] subscribe to the journal publishing it.
[C] allow other online journals to use it freely.
[D] complete the peer-review before submission.

题目分析:

本题是一道细节题, 根据题干中的open-access publishing model定位至第四段句⑤.该句指出, 第二种模式“开放获取出版模式”通常依靠作者(或其所属机构)支付论文出版费(typically supported by asking the author ... to pay for the paper to be published).因此选项A正确。

干扰选项分析:

选项B针对第一段句⑤中的would have to subscribe to the journal设置干扰, 该句介绍的是传统出版模式的特点, 与在线出版主要商业模式之一的开放获取出版模式无关, 故排除。第四段句⑦指出, 在延期获取模式下, 期刊会在论文发表的六个月后向想阅读的所有人免费开放, 选项C却将其曲解为在开放获取的出版模式下, 论文作者需要“允许其他在线期刊免费使用论文”, 且将“所有人”代表的广大研究者偷换为“其他期刊”, 与原文不符, 故排除。第四段句⑧指出, 这些新模式可能会改变传统的同行评审程序(change the traditional form of the peer-review process),选项D却将其曲解为论文作者需要先进行同行评审再提交论文(根据第一段, 传统的同行评审程序是先提交论文再进行同行评审), 文中并未提及在开放获取的出版模式下作者需要怎样做, 该选项属于无中生有, 故排除。

30. Which of the following best summarizes the main idea of the text?

- [A] The Internet is posing a threat to publishers. 用人来偷换事
[B] A new mode of publication is emerging.
[C] Authors welcome the new channel for publication.
[D] Publication is rendered easier by online service.

题目分析:

- 1、It used to be so straightforward.
- 2、No longer.
- 3、The value of knowledge and the return on the public investment in research depends, in part, upon wide distribution and ready access. ...
- 4、This is now changing.

本题是一道主旨题, 需要通过梳理全文内容来解题, 不过我们同时可结合文中多次出现的时间对比来解题。全文一共四段, 首段句①中的used to be表明该段是在写“过去”的事情, 通过浏览可知该段介绍的是传统的期刊出版流程。第二段开头话锋一转, 用No longer展现了极强的时间对比。看到这个词, 同学们应该感到兴奋, 因为它预示着全文中心主旨即将出现。紧接着, 句②的“The Internet... is making free access to scientific results a reality”明确告诉我们, 如今互联网正在使自由获取科研成果成为现实。随后, 第四段句①和句②中的now以及句③中出现了are emerging(注意时态为现在进行时)再次向我们展示了全文的重点和中心; 而句②中的online和句③中的new business models正好对应第二段中的The Internet.至此, 本文主旨一目了然。通过观察, 选项B和C都提到了new这个重点, 故这两个选项备选。而选项A和D连全文最核心的时间对比的信息都没有体现, 可以直接排除; 此外, 选项D还将文中讨论的核心“在线出版”偷换为“在线服务”, 与原文不符。选项B中的new mode和is emerging这些信息均在文章重要位置出现(也就是最后一段now的后面), 而选项C中的Authors welcome这一信息在文中并未提及, 属于无中生有。故选项B正确。

态度题、推理题

2007 Text 2: 串联题干

license v.批准; 许可
archive n.档案馆; 档案室
repository n. 仓库; 贮藏室; 存放处
hybrid n.(不同事物的) 混合物, 合成物
review n.评审, 审查, 检查
(以进行必要的修改)

NOTE:

大板块

小板块

正确选项

题干关键词/文中复现词

真题词汇

题目解析

补充知识

Notes:

- 1、使用方法, 不要想当然
- 2、串线的结果既可以是具体的信息, 也可以是抽象的表达

26. Which of the following may be required in an **intelligence test**?
27. What can be inferred about **intelligence testing** from Paragraph 3?
28. People nowadays can no longer achieve **IQ scores** as high as vos Savant's because
29. We can conclude from the **last paragraph** that
30. What is the author's attitude towards **IQ test**?

Paragraph 1

1段 ① For the past several years, the Sunday newspaper supplement *Parade* has featured a column called "Ask Marilyn." ② People are invited to query Marilyn vos Savant, who at age 10 had tested at a mental level of someone about 23 years old; that gave her an IQ of 228 – the highest score ever recorded. ③ **IQ tests ask you** to complete **verbal and visual analogies**, to **envision** paper after it has been folded and cut, and to **deduce** numerical sequences, among other similar tasks. ④ So it is a bit **confusing** when vos Savant fields such queries from the **average Joe** (whose IQ is 100) as, What's the difference between love and fondness? Or what is the nature of luck and coincidence? ⑤ It's **not obvious** how (主从句) the capacity (主从句的主语) to visualize objects and to figure out numerical patterns suits (主从句的谓语) one to answer questions that (主从句中嵌套的定语从句) have eluded some of the best poets and philosophers.

26. Which of the following may be required in an **intelligence test**?

- [A] Answering philosophical questions.
- [B] Folding or cutting paper into different shapes.
- [C] Telling the difference between certain concepts.
- [D] **Choosing words or graphs similar to the given ones.**

题目分析:

本题是一道细节题，题干中的required in an intelligence test是对第一段句③中 "IQ tests ask you to..." 的同义改写，故这句话就是本题的定位点。句③介绍了智商测试的内容，指出智商测试要求被测试人完成文字和视觉类推 (complete verbal and visual analogies)、想象纸张经过折叠和剪切后的样子、推导数字序列以及其他类似任务。选项D中的 "与所给单词或图形相似" 与原文中的 "文字和视觉类推" 相对应，故该选项正确，其中words or graphs对应原文中的verbal and visual, "Choosing ... similar to the given ones" 对应 "complete...analogies"。

干扰选项分析:

第一段中只有句③是对智商测试内容的介绍，而选项A和C分别针对句⑤中的 "answer questions... philosophers" 和句④中的 "What's the difference between love and fondness? Or what is the nature of luck and coincidence?" 设置干扰，这些信息都不是智商测试的内容，故排除这两项。句③指出智商测试要求被测试人想象纸张被折叠和剪切后的形状 (to envision paper after it has been folded and cut)，考查的是空间想象能力，而不是 "把纸张折叠或剪切为不同的形状" 所体现的动手能力，故排除选项B。

Paragraph 2\3

2段 Clearly, intelligence **encompasses** more than a score on a test. Just what does it mean to be smart? How much of intelligence can be **specified**, and how much can we learn about it from **neurology**, **genetics**, computer science and other fields?

3段 The **defining** term of intelligence in humans still seems to be the IQ score, even though IQ tests are not given as often as they used to be. The test comes primarily in two forms: the Stanford-Binet Intelligence **Scale** and the Wechsler Intelligence Scales (both come in adult and children's version). Generally costing several hundred dollars, they are usually given only by psychologists, although **variations** of them **populate** bookstores and the World Wide Web. **Superhigh scores like vos Savant's are no longer possible, because** scoring is now based on a statistical population **distribution** among age **peers**, rather than simply **dividing** the **mental age** by the **chronological age** and **multiplying** by 100. Other standardized tests, such as the **Scholastic Assessment Test (SAT)** and the **Graduate Record Exam (GRE)**, **capture** the main aspects of IQ tests.

27. What can be **inferred** about intelligence testing from **Paragraph 3**?

Notes:

supplement n.(报纸的) 增刊
feature v.以……为特色;
给……以显著的地位
column n.(报刊的) 专栏, 栏目
query v.询问 n.疑问
analogy n.类推; 比拟
envision v.想象
deduce v.推论; 推断; 演绎
sequence n.<数> 序列
field v.巧妙地回答
average Joe 普通人
coincidence n.(令人吃惊的) 巧合, 巧事
obvious adj. 明显的; 显然的; 易理解的
visualize v.使形象化; 想象
figure out: 计算, 算出
elude v.使不理解; 把……难住

Notes:

encompass
v.包含, 包括, 涉及 (大量事物)
specify v.具体说明; 明确指出
neurology n.神经学; 神经病学
genetics n.遗传学
define v.界定; 确定; 限定
scale n.标度, 刻度; 等级
variation n.变种, 变体
populate
v.充满, 出现于 (某地方或领域)
distribution n. 分布; 分配
peer n.同龄人; 同辈
divide v.除以 (by)
mental age 智力年龄; 心理年龄
chronological age: 按时间计算的
年龄, 实际年龄 (相对于身体、智

视频定位

49:07~1:11:00

视频定位

1:11:11~1:20:00

27、What can be **inferred** about intelligence testing from **Paragraph 3**?

[A] People no longer use IQ scores as an indicator of intelligence.

[B] More versions of IQ tests are now available on the Internet.

[C] **The test contents and formats for adults and children may be different.**

[D] Scientists have defined the important elements of human intelligence.

题目分析:

本题是一道推理题，根据题干定位到第三段。句②提到智商测试的两种主要形式，并在括号中对其进行了补充，指出二者都有成人版和儿童版 (both come in adult and children's version)。由此可推知，针对成人和儿童的智商测试的内容及形式可能有所不同，因此选项C正确。该选项符合推理题正确选项的一大特征，那就是出现委婉表达 (如may、might、not necessarily)的选项成为正确答案的概率超过90%。

干扰选项分析:

本段句①提到定义智力的术语似乎仍是智商分数 (The defining term of intelligence in humans still seems to be the IQ score)，选项A却说智力分数不再被作为衡量智力的指标，和原文相反，故排除。选项B针对句③中的“variations of them populate...the World Wide Web”设置干扰，原文只是说智商测试的改编版本在互联网上随处可见，并没有将过去和现在互联网上智商测试版本的数量进行对比，选项B中的More为无中生有，故排除。第三段并未提及有关“科学家”和“人类智力因素”的任何信息，选项D属于无中生有，故排除。

28. People nowadays can **no longer achieve IQ scores as high as vos Savant's** **because**

[A] **the scores are obtained through different computational procedures.**

[B] creativity rather than analytical skills is emphasized now.

[C] vos Savant's case is an extreme one that will not repeat. C 选项把问题又重复一遍。

[D] the defining characteristic of IQ tests has changed.

题目分析:

本题是一道细节题，题干中的no longer achieve IQ scores as high as vos Savant's是第三段句④中Superhigh scores like vos Savant's are no longer possible的同义改写，because在该句中还原词重现，故定位点就在此处。句④指出，像vos Savant那么高的智力分数不可能重现，是因为现在智商测试的分数计算是以同龄群体在统计学意义上的人口分布为基础的，而非简单地用智力年龄除以生理年龄再乘以100 (scoring is now based on ..., rather than ...)。由此可见，现在的智商分数是通过不同的计算方法获得的，因此选项A正确，其内容对应原文中的“scoring is now based on ..., rather than...”。

干扰选项分析:

后文 (第四段句②)只是说传统测试能对分析能力做出最佳评估，但不能评估创新能力 (traditional test best assess analytical ... skills but fail to measure creativity)，并未将创新能力和分析能力谁更受重视进行比较，这一信息也与题干所问无关，故排除选项B。选项C只是题干的同义表述，并未解释像vos Savant那么高的智力分数不可能重现的原因，故排除。选项D针对第三段句①中的defining设置干扰，原文是说智商分数似乎仍然是定义人类智力的术语，选项将其曲解为“智商测试的决定性特征发生了变化”，与原文不符，且也与题干所问无关，故排除。

2000-2

3段 For us, this means that **evolution is over**; the biological Utopia has arrived. Strangely, it has involved little physical change. No other species fills so many places in nature. But in the past 100,000 years — even the past 100 years — our lives have been transformed but our bodies have not. We did not evolve, **because machines and society did it for us.**

57. The author argues that our bodies have **stopped evolving because** ____.

[A] **life has been improved by technological advance**

[B] the number of female babies has been declining

[C] our species has reached the highest stage of evolution (问题本题)

[D] the difference between wealth and poverty is disappearing

题目分析: 因果逻辑提问，用问题本身的同义表达作为干扰选项。

mental age 智力年龄；心理年龄
chronological age:按时间计算的年龄，实际年龄（相对于身体、智力或情感等方面的发展而言）
multiply v.乘；乘以
scholastic
adj.学校的；教育的；学业的
capture v.充分体现

括号中的内容为出题点
推理答案语气缓和

推理题

1、标志: infer imply suggest
conclude learn from may

2、方法: 1) 细节重复

2) 优先向主旨靠拢

3) 转折处是设置答案的重点

3、排除: 细节重复错误，
以及与主旨无关的选项

视频定位

1:20:00~1:26:00

视频定位

1:26:00~1:29:30

Paragraph 4

视频定位
1:29:30~1:40:41

4段 ①Such standardized tests may not **asses** all the important elements necessary to succeed in school and in life, argues Robert J. Sternberg. ②In his article “**How Intelligent Is Intelligence Testing?**”, Sternberg **notes** that traditional test best assess analytical and verbal skills but fail to measure creativity and practical knowledge, **components** also critical to problem solving and life success. ③Moreover, IQ test do not necessarily predict so well once populations or situations change. ④Research has found that IQ predicted leadership skills when the tests were given under low-stress conditions, but under high-stress conditions, IQ was negatively **correlated** with leadership – that is, it predicted the opposite. ⑤Anyone who has **toiled** through SAT will testify that test-taking skill also matters, whether it’s knowing when to guess or what questions to skip.

Notes:

asses v. 评估, 评定
note v. 指出; 特别提到
component n. 组成部分; 成分
correlate v. 相互关系; 联系; 相关
toil v. (长时间) 苦干, 辛勤劳作

29. We can conclude from **the last paragraph** that

- [A] test scores may not be reliable indicators of one’s ability. 怀疑
- [B] IQ scores and SAT results are highly correlated.
- [C] testing involves a lot of guesswork.
- [D] traditional test are out of date.

题目分析:

本题是一道推理题, 问我们可以从最后一段得出什么结论, 答案很有可能是对这段话信息的总结。句①指出, 这种标准化测试也许无法评估在学业和生活中取得成功所必需的所有重要因素 (may not assess all the important elements necessary to succeed in school and in life)。句②提到传统测试无法评判创新能力和实践知识 (fail to measure creativity and practical knowledge), 然而这两个因素也很重要。句③开头的Moreover表递进, 该句进一步指出了标准化测试的缺陷: 一旦受试群体或环境发生改变, 智商测试不一定能做出准确预测 (do not necessarily predict so well)。句④是对句③的例证。句⑤指出应试技巧也很重要 (test-taking skill also matters)。综合这些内容可知, 标准化测试的分数可能无法反映一个人的真实能力, 选项A是对本段主旨的高度概括, 故正确。该选项中还出现了委婉表达may, 而对于推理题, 出现委婉表达 (如may、might、not necessarily)的选项成为正确答案的概率超过90%。

干扰选项分析:

选项B针对本段句④中的IQ、correlated和句⑤中的SAT进行拼凑设置干扰, 句⑤提到SAT是为了说明应试技巧对测试分数也很重要, 这两句话并未提及“智商分数和SAT的结果密切相关”, 故排除该选项。选项C针对句⑤中的guess设置干扰, 但原文说的是在参加SAT时, 应试技巧也很重要, 比如知道什么时候应该进行猜测, 选项却将其曲解为“测试需要很多猜测”, 和原文不符, 故排除。本段虽然指出了传统测试的各种弊端, 但并未提及其是否“已经过时”, 选项D属于无中生有, 故排除。

作业:

复习推理判断题的解题思路
完成2007年text2最后一道题目

课后总结

一、知识梳理

中心思想题: 2008 Text 2
态度题、推理题: 2007 Text 2

二、真题词汇

straightforward	adj. 简单的; 易懂的; 不复杂的	coincidence	n. (令人吃惊的) 巧合, 巧事
laboratory	n. 实验室; 实验大楼	obvious	adj. 明显的; 显然的; 易理解的
submit	v. 提交, 呈递 (文件、建议等)	visualize	v. 使形象化; 想象
affiliation	n. 隶属关系	figure out	计算, 算出
peer	n. 身份 (或地位) 相同的人	elude	v. 使不理解; 把……难住
copyright	n. 版权; 著作权	encompass	v. 包含, 包括, 涉及 (大量事物)
rest with sb.	是 (某人) 的责任; 由 (某人) 负责	specify	v. 具体说明; 明确指出
subscribe	v. 定期订购 (或订阅等)	neurology	n. 神经学; 神经病学
handsome	adj. 数量大的	genetics	n. 遗传学
endeavor	n. (尤指新的或艰苦的) 努力, 尝试	define	v. 界定; 确定; 限定
		scale	n. 标度, 刻度; 等级
		variation	n. 变种, 变体

distribution	n.分配；分布	populate	v.充满，出现于（某地方或领域）
ready	adj.方便使用的；现成的	distribution	n. 分布；分配
estimate	v.估价；估算	peer	n.同龄人；同辈
specialize	v.专门研究（或从事）；专攻 (in)	divide	v.除以（by）
scholarly	adj.学术的；学术性的	mental age	智力年龄；心理年龄
institutional	adj.机构的	chronological age	按时间计算的年龄，实际年龄 (相对于身体、智力或情感等方面的发展而言)
subscriber	n.(报刊的) 订阅人，订购者，订户	multiply	v.乘；乘以
license	v.批准；许可	scholastic	adj.学校的；教育的；学业的
archive	n.档案馆；档案室	capture	v.充分体现
repository	n. 仓库；贮藏室；存放处	asses	v. 评估，评定
hybrid	n.(不同事物的) 混合物，合成物	note	v.指出；特别提到
review	n.评审，审查，检查（以进行必要的修改）	component	n.组成部分；成分
supplement	n.(报纸的) 增刊	correlate	v.相互关系；联系；相关
feature	v.以……为特色；给……以显著的地位	toil	v.(长时间) 苦干，辛勤劳作
column	n.(报刊的) 专栏，栏目		
query	v.询问 n.疑问		
analogy	n.类推；比拟		
envision	v.想象		
deduce	v.推论；推断；演绎		
sequence	n.<数> 序列		
field	v.巧妙地回答		
average Joe	普通人		