

阅读刷题2005年text3+text4课堂笔记

视频定位
01:33~9:34

2005年text 3文章讲解

1. 串联题干

31. Researchers have come to believe that dreams _____. 细节题
32. By referring to the limbic system, the author intends to show _____. 例证题
A C
(小例证题: 例子存在于段落中间, 小例子想证明的论点为其所在段的第一句或例子的前一句)
结构:
A=例子 example/case/story/人名、事件、实验
B=被引用be quoted
C=为了说明 to show/illustrate
例证题A+B/A+C
33. The negative feelings generated during the day tend to _____. 细节题
34. Cartwright seems to suggest that _____. 细节题
35. What advice might Cartwright give to those who sometimes have bad dreams? 细节题

判断题干是否有重复单词为 “dream” 推测主题可能与梦有关

视频定位
9:35~19:15

Paragraph 1

Of all the components of a good night's sleep, dreams seem to be least within our control. In dreams, a window opens into a world where logic is suspended and dead people speak. A century ago, Freud formulated his revolutionary theory that dreams were the disguised shadows of our unconscious desires and fears; by the late 1970s, neurologists had switched to thinking of them as just “mental noise” — the random byproducts of the neural-repair work that goes on during sleep. Now researchers suspect that dreams are part of the mind's emotional thermostat, regulating moods while the brain is “off-line.” And one leading authority says that these intensely powerful mental events can be not only harnessed but actually brought under conscious control, to help us sleep and feel better. “It's your dream,” says Rosalind Cartwright, chair of psychology at Chicago's Medical Center. “If you don't like it, change it.”

31. Researchers have come to believe that dreams _____.
[A] can be modified in their courses过程
[B] are susceptible to受.....的影响 emotional changes 正反混淆
[C] reflect our innermost desires and fears 时态错误
[D] are a random outcome of neural repairs时态错误

原文: And one leading authority says that these intensely powerful mental events can be not only harnessed but actually brought under conscious control

视频定位
19:16~27:27

Paragraph 2

Evidence from brain imaging supports this view. The brain is as active during REM (rapid eye movement) sleep — when most vivid dreams occur — as it is when fully awake, says Dr. Eric Nofzinger at the University of Pittsburgh. But not all parts of the brain are equally involved; the limbic system (the “emotional brain”) is especially active, while the prefrontal cortex (the center of intellect and reasoning) is relatively quiet. “We wake up from dreams happy or depressed, and those feelings can stay with us all day.” says Stanford sleep researcher Dr. William Dement.

32. By referring to the limbic system, the author intends to show _____.

Notes:

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:

component n. 组成要素

suspend v. 暂停

formulate v. 系统阐释

disguised adj. 隐蔽的

random adj. 随机的

thermostat n. 调节器

harness v. 驾驭

Notes:

imaging n. 影像

- [A] its function in our dreams 就事论事
[B] the mechanism of REM sleep 就事论事
[C] the relation of dreams to emotions
[D] its difference from the prefrontal cortex 就事论事

原文: I: Now researchers suspect that dreams are part of the mind's emotional thermostat, regulating moods while the brain is "off-line."

II: Evidence from brain imaging supports this view

例证题中存在强干扰项, 来源于例子本身, 一般不会为答案所在

视频定位

27:28~35:24

Paragraph3

The link between dreams and emotions shows up among the patients in Cartwright's clinic. Most people seem to have more bad dreams early in the night, progressing toward happier ones before awakening, suggesting that they are working through negative feelings generated during the day. Because our conscious mind is occupied with daily life we don't always think about the emotional significance of the day's events — until, it appears, we begin to dream.

33. The negative feelings generated during the day tend to _____.

- [A] aggravate恶化; 加剧 in our unconscious mind 正反混淆
[B] develop into happy dreams 违反直接原则
[C] persist till the time we fall asleep 正反混淆
[D] show up in dreams early at night 直接原则

直接原则: 选择提问动作直接造成的结果, 不选间接结果

原文: Most people seem to have more bad dreams early in the night

Notes:

progress v. 转为
be occupied with 被.....占据
significance n. 意义

视频定位

35:25~43:42

Paragraph4

And this process need not be left to the unconscious. Cartwright believes one can exercise conscious control over recurring bad dreams. As soon as you awaken, identify what is upsetting about the dream. Visualize how you would like it to end instead; the next time it occurs, try to wake up just enough to control its course. With much practice people can learn to, literally, do it in their sleep.

34. Cartwright seems to suggest that _____.

- [A] waking up in time及时 is essential to the ridding of bad dreams 偷换概念
[B] visualizing bad dreams helps bring them under control 偷换概念
[C] dreams should be left to their natural progression 正反混淆
[D] dreaming may not entirely belong to the unconscious

原文: And this process need not be left to the unconscious.

Notes:

recurring adj. 反复发生的
identify v. 确认
visualize v. 想象
wake up 清醒
course n. 进程

视频定位

43:43~47:53

Paragraph5

At the end of the day, there's probably little reason to pay attention to our dreams at all unless they keep us from sleeping or "we wake up in a panic," Cartwright says.

Terrorism, economic uncertainties and general feelings of insecurity have increased people's anxiety. Those suffering from persistent nightmares should seek help from a therapist. For the rest of us, the brain has its ways of working through bad feelings. Sleep — or rather dream — on it and you'll feel better in the morning.

35. What advice might Cartwright give to those who sometimes have bad dreams?

- [A] Lead your life as usual.
[B] Seek professional help. 所答非所问
[C] Exercise conscious control. 无中生有
[D] Avoid anxiety in the daytime. 无中生有

Notes:

at the end of the day 说白了
panic n. 惊恐
terrorism n. 恐怖主义
persistent nightmares 持续噩梦

原文: For the rest of us, the brain has its ways of working through bad feelings. Sleep — or rather dream — on it and you' ll feel better in the morning.

2005年text 4文章讲解

串联题干

36. According to McWhorter, the decline of formal English _____. 细节题
37. The word "talking" (Line 6, Paragraph 3) denotes _____. 语义题
38. To which of the following statements would McWhorter most likely agree? 判断推理题
39. The description of Russians' love of memorizing poetry shows the author' s _____. 细节题
40. According to the last paragraph, "paper plates" is to "china" as _____. 细节题

Paragraph 1

Americans no longer expect public figures, whether in speech or in writing, to command the English language with skill and gift. Nor do they aspire to such command themselves. In his latest book, *Doing Our Own Thing: The Degradation of language and Music and Why We Should Like, Care*, John McWhorter, a linguist and controversialist of mixed liberal and conservative views, sees the triumph of 1960s counter-culture as responsible for the decline of formal English.

Paragraph2

Blaming the permissive 1960s is nothing new, but this is not yet another criticism against the decline in education. Mr. McWhorter' s academic speciality is language history and change, and he sees the gradual disappearance of "whom", for example, to be natural and no more regrettable than the loss of the case-endings of Old English.

指代的是正式英语

36. According to McWhorter, the decline of formal English _____.
[A] is inevitable in radical education reforms. 无中生有
[B] is but all too natural in language development
[C] has caused the controversy over the counter-culture 因果倒置
[D] brought about changes in public attitudes in the 1960s. 无中生有

原文: he sees the gradual disappearance of "whom", for example, to be natural

Paragraph3

But the cult of the authentic and the personal, "doing our own thing", has spelt the death of formal speech, writing, poetry and music. While even the modestly educated sought an elevated tone when they put pen to paper before the 1960s, even the most well regarded writing since then has sought to capture spoken English on the page. Equally, in poetry, the highly personal, performative genre is the only form that could claim real liveliness. In both oral and written English, talking is triumphing over speaking, spontaneity over craft.

talking指闲聊, speaking指正式的谈话

37. The word "talking" (Line 6, Paragraph 3) denotes _____.
[A] modesty n. 谦虚
[B] personality n. 性格 (中性词)
[C] liveliness n. 生动
[D] informality n. 非正式性

原文: But the cult of the authentic and the personal, "doing our own thing", has spelt

Notes:

public figure 公众人物
command v. 运用, 使用
gift n. 文采
aspire to 渴望.....
triumph n. 巨大成功
see A as... 将A看作.....
be responsible for 对.....负责
but all too再.....也不为过
permissive adj. 放纵的
speciality n. 专业
see A to be B 将A看作B
case-endings 示格词尾

Notes:

cult n. 崇拜
the educated 受过教育的人
elevated adj. 提升的
well regarded 受重视的
triumph v. 战胜
spontaneity n. 自发性

视频定位

1:12:54~1:28:08

Paragraph4

Illustrated with an entertaining array of examples from both high and low culture, the trend that Mr. McWhorter documents is unmistakable. But it is less clear, to take the question of his subtitle, why we should, like, care. As a linguist, he acknowledges that all varieties of human language, including non-standard ones like Black English, can be powerfully expressive — there exists no language or dialect in the world that cannot convey complex ideas. He is not arguing, as many do, that we can no longer think straight because we do not talk proper.

38. To which of the following statements would McWhorter most likely agree?

[A] Logical thinking is not necessarily related to the way we talk.

[B] Black English can be more expressive than standard English. 无中生有

[C] Non-standard varieties of human language are just as entertaining.

[D] Of all the varieties, standard English can best convey complex ideas.

方法：选项A：“找你妹”原则：有“may”家族成员的选项在一定程度上是最佳的

原文：He is not arguing, as many do, that we can no longer think straight because we do not talk proper.

Notes:

an array of 一系列
high and low culture 高语境文化与低语境文化
acknowledge v.承认
dialect n.方言
convey v.传达

视频定位

1:28:09~1:39:20

Paragraph5

Russians have a deep love for their own language and carry large chunks of memorized poetry in their heads, while Italian politicians tend to elaborate speech that would seem old-fashioned to most English-speakers. Mr. McWhorter acknowledges that formal language is not strictly necessary, and proposes no radical education reforms — he is really grieving over the loss of something beautiful more than useful. We now take our English “on paper plates instead of china”. A shame, perhaps, but probably an inevitable one.

39. The description of Russians’ love of memorizing poetry shows the author’s ____.

[A] interest in their language 偷换概念

[B] appreciation of their efforts

[C] admiration for their memory 无中生有

[D] contempt for their old-fashionedness 偷换概念

方法：在出现选项都无法确定的情况，采用“从主旨”选项，即和全文主题相关性最强的一个选项
大例证题（一开头就举例子）：证明全文主旨

40. According to the last paragraph, “paper plates” is to “china” as ____.

[A] “temporary” 暂时的 is to “permanent” 永久的

[B] “radical” 激进的 is to “conservative” 保守的

[C] “functional” is to “artistic”

[D] “humble” 谦卑的 is to “noble” 高贵的

原文：he is really grieving over the loss of something beautiful more than useful.

Notes:

elaborate v.精心制作
old-fashioned adj. 老套的
radical adj. 激进的
grieve v. 哀伤
more than 而不是
inevitable adj. 不可避免的

课后总结 Text 3

一、做题技巧

小例证题：例子存在于段落中间，小例子想证明的论点为其所在段的第一句或例子的前一句

结构：

A=例子 example/case/story/人名、事件、实验

B=被引用 be quoted

C=为了说明 to show/illustrate

例证题A+B/A+C

直接原则：选择提问动作直接造成的结果，不选间接结果

二、真题词汇

component	n. 组成要素	at the end of the day 说白了	v. 确认
suspend	v. 暂停		v. 想象
formulate	v. 系统阐释	panic n. 惊恐	清醒
disguised	adj. 隐蔽的	terrorism n. 恐怖主义	n. 进程
random	adj. 随机的	persistent nightmares 持续噩梦	
thermostat	n. 调节器		
harness	v. 驾驭		
imaging	n. 影像		
progress	v. 转为		
be occupied with	被.....占据		
significance	n. 意义		
recurring	adj. 反复发生的		

课后总结 Text 4

一、做题技巧

此文为一篇典型的开头举例型文章，确认文章类型后可以进一步确认文章主题

注意文章中举出的例子以便于确立段落或篇章主题

二、真题词汇

public figure	公众人物	cult	n.崇拜
command	v. 运用，使用	the educated	受过教育的人
gift	n. 文采	elevated	adj. 提升的
aspire to	渴望.....	well regarded	受重视的
triumph	n. 巨大成功	triumph	v. 战胜
see A as...	将A看作.....	spontaneity	n. 自发性
be responsible for	对.....负责	an array of	一系列
but all too	再.....也不为过	high and low culture	高语境文化与低语境文化
permissive	adj.放纵的	acknowledge	v.承认
speciality	n. 专业	dialect	n.方言
see A to be B	将A看作B	convey	v.传达
case-endings	示格词尾	elaborate	v.精心制作
		old-fashioned	adj. 老套的
		radical	adj. 激进的
		grieve	v. 哀伤
		more than	而不是
		inevitable	adj. 不可避免的