

阅读方法入门01 课堂笔记

视频定位

00:00~15:40

读懂文章的基础：词汇+长难句 自己坚持积累

准确解题的前提：抓住“阅读的逻辑”，逻辑在考研中的定义只有两种：相同或相反

1. 阅读

考生应能读懂选自各类书籍和报刊的不同类型的文字材料（生词量不超过所读材料总词汇量的3%），还应能读懂与本人学习或工作有关的文献资料、技术说明和产品介绍等。对所读材料，考生应能：

- 1)理解主旨要义；
- 2)理解文中的具体信息；
- 3)理解文中的概念性含义；
- 4)进行有关的判断、推理和引申；
- 5)根据上下文推测生词的词义；
- 6)理解文章的总体结构以及上下文之间的关系；
- 7)理解作者的意图、观点或态度；
- 8)区分论点和论据。

划重点：

主旨要义=文章主旨以及段落主旨

具体信息=细节题（命题人通常通过同义改写的方式来设置正确答案）；

概念性含义=名词指代（重要概念在文中会被反复强调，值得命题人去考查）；

判断、推理和引申=推理题（不是主观臆测的推理，需要推理的内容出自原文并与原文一致）；

推测生词的词义=词义猜测题（既然让猜，上下文中就一定有可供猜测的依据）；

总体结构以及上下文之间的关系=段与段、句与句之间的逻辑关系（逻辑关系词很重要）；

作者的意图、观点或态度=观点态度题；

区分论点和论据=例证题（通过例子来考查论点）。

经典词汇题：2006 text4

原文呈现

- ① People in earlier eras were surrounded by reminders of misery.
- ② They worked until exhausted, lived with few protections and died young.
- ③ In the West, before mass communication and literacy, the most powerful mass medium was the church, which reminded(反复强调的是重点) worshippers that their souls were in danger and that they would someday be meat for worms.
- ④ Given all this, they did not exactly need their art to be a bummer too.

37. The word “bummer” (Line 4. paragraph 5) most probably means something

- [A] religious 宗教的 (原文中的片面信息) [B] unpleasant 令人不快的
[C] entertaining 娱乐的 (站在正确的选项取反) [D] commercial 商业的

题目解析：

阅读原文我们发现，所考词出现在第五段的最后一句话中。该句句首有一个非常关键和醒目的逻辑连接词：Given all this(鉴于这一切)。由此我们可以断定，该句和上文的内容之间一定是相同关系。接下来我们梳理其他各句间的逻辑关系。

句①中的关键词组是reminders of misery,说明早期时代的人们被痛苦的提示包围。句②中exhausted及后面的内容表明，人们工作到筋疲力尽，生活几乎没有保障且年纪轻轻便会死去。从句③中我们可以发现两层信息：一层是the most powerful mass medium was the church,即教堂是最有力的大众媒介；另一层提到worshippers(信徒)，表明their souls were in danger and that they would someday be meat for worms,渲染信徒的灵魂身处险境。他们总有一天会被蠕虫吞食的悲惨生活。句③的信息既可以对应到选项A“宗教的”，也可以对应到选项B“令人不快的”，很多考生卡在此处不知如何是好，最后就凭感觉和运气二选一了。

要解此题其实还是要用到句子间的逻辑关系。通过观察我们会发现，句①、句②和句③之间没有转折词，因此句①与句②是相同关系，句②与句③同样是相同关系，即句①=句②=句③。清楚了这个逻辑之后，我们需要明白句①和句②都在强调“痛苦”这层信息，从而确认在句③中的两层信息里，第二层才是作者要强调的，而“教堂”也好，“信徒”也罢，都是次要信息。通过以上分析我们发现，这三句都想说明过去人们的生活很痛苦。而由句④的Given all this可看出本句是对前三句进行的总结，体现相同关系，毫无疑问答案就是选项B“令人不快的”。

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

视频定位

15:40~30:19

Notes:

misery n.痛苦；悲惨；

穷困；悲惨的生活

literacy n.读写能力

mass medium 大众媒体

worshippers n.崇拜上帝（或神）

的人；做礼拜的人；敬神者；拜神者

worm n.蠕虫

Notes:

考研阅读真题中如果

出现了相反选项，则

正确答案为其中之一

视频定位
30:19~36:05

经典词汇题：2006 text1

原文呈现

1段 In spite of “endless talk of difference”, American society is an amazing machine for homogenizing people. There is “the democratizing uniformity of dress and discourse, and the casualness and absence of deference” characteristic of popular culture. People are absorbed into “a culture of consumption” launched by the 19th—century department stores that offered “vast arrays of goods in an elegant atmosphere. Instead of intimate shops catering to a knowledgeable elite,” these were stores “anyone could enter, regardless of class or background. This turned shopping into a public and democratic act.” The mass media, advertising and sports are other forces for homogenization.

21.The word “homogenizing” (Line 1, Paragraph 1) most probably means

[A] identifying 识别 [B] associating 联系 [C] assimilating 同化 [D] monopolizing 垄断

题目解析：

此题考查的单词在文章首句，该句的句首出现了In spite of这一表达。这就意味着该句的前半句和后半句之间形成了相反关系。换句话说，homogenizing一词在前半句中应该有一个对应的反义词。将前半句中endless talk of difference的内容与选项内容进行比对，只有选项C “同化”能与前半句的difference(不同)构成反义词，因此该选项正确。

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

段间关系：相同或相反；“首尾句串读法”

英语一 2013 text3

①Up until a few decades ago, our visions of the future were largely—though by no means uniformly—glowingly positive.

①Now utopia has grown unfashionable, as we have gained a deeper appreciation of the range of threats facing us, from asteroid strike to epidemic flu and to climate change.

①But such gloominess is misplaced.

①So what does our deep future hold?

①Perhaps willfully, it may be easier to think about such lengthy timescales than about the more immediate future.

①But take a longer view and there is a surprising amount that we can say with considerable assurance.

Notes:

不要强求不可知

要从已知推未知

Notes:

appreciation

n.升值；欣赏；感谢；增值

asteroid strike 小行星碰撞

epidemic flu 流感

misplace v.随意搁置

视频定位
36:05~40:18

35. Which of the following would be the best title for the text?

[A] Uncertainty about Our Future 人类未来的不确定性

[B] Evolution of the Human Species 人类的进化

[C] The Ever-bright Prospects of Mankind 人类的光明前景

[D] Science, Technology and Humanity 科学、技术和人类

题目解析：

第一段首句有一个关键词positive,意为“积极乐观的”，针对的是our visions of the future(我们对于未来的想象)。敏感的同学会注意到首句中还有个ago,那就意味着这是过去的事情。在考研英语阅读文章中，过去的情况跟现在的情况很可能是截然相反的。过去人们对未来积极乐观，那就意味着现在人们对未来有可能持有悲观的态度。第一段的最后一句话中没有出现转折词，可以略过。

果不其然，第二段首句说的就是人们不再乐观。先看前半句，Now utopia has grown unfashionable说的是乌托邦式的理想已经变得不流行了，也就是说人们对未来不再感到乐观。至此我们就梳理清楚了，第二段和第一段呈相反的逻辑关系。第二段的尾句中没有出现转折词，也可以略过。

精彩的是，这篇文章的第三段句首又出现了转折词But,且转折后面说such gloominess is misplaced,意为“这种悲观的想法是不恰当的”，换句话说就是我们还是应该对未来充满希望。such gloominess是典型的指代结构，指的就是第二段中的utopia has grown unfashionable这种悲观想法。此段的尾句中没有出现转折词，无需细读。

题干间的逻辑关系

英语一 2011 text3

视频定位
40:18~49:40

视频定位
40:18~49:40

31. Consumers may creat "earned" media when they are
当消费者_____时,他们可以创建“赢得”媒体。
32. According to Paragraph 2, sold media feature
根据第二段, 售出媒体以_____为特色。
33. The author indicates in Paragraph 3 that earned media
作者在第3段暗示赢得媒体
34. Toyota Motor's experience is cited as an example of
丰田汽车公司的经验被用作_____的例子
35. Which of the following is the text mainly about? 以下哪项是本文主旨

串读题干分析: media(媒体) 这一信息在第31题、第32题和第33题中连续出现, 我们基本可以确定这篇文章是围绕“媒体”这一关键词展开的, 且文中提到的媒体不止一种, 而是好几种。

35. Which of the following is the text mainly about? 以下哪项是本文主旨
- A. Alternatives to conventional paid media 传统付费媒体的替代选择
- B. Conflict between hijacked and earned media 劫持媒体与赢得媒体的冲突
- C. Dominance of hijacked media 劫持媒体的主导地位
- D. Popularity of owned media 自有媒体的流行

题目解析:

通过串读题干信息, 我们已知这篇文章的关键词为“媒体”, 且不止一种媒体。那就意味着这道题的选项C和D肯定不能选, 因为它们都只提及某一种媒体, 属于片面信息。答案只会在选项A和B中产生, 这就在一定程度上提高了我们解题的正确率, 接下来只要再回到文章中进一步确定哪个选项更合适即可。

题干逻辑: 2008 text1

- 21.Which of the following is true according to the first two paragraphs? 根据前两段, 以下哪项正确?
- [A] Women are biologically more vulnerable to stress.
- [B] Women are still suffering much stress caused by men.
- [C] Women are more experienced than men in coping with stress.
- [D] Men and women show different inclinations when faced with stress.
- 22.Dr. Yehuda' s research suggests that women 耶胡达博士的研究表明女性
- [A] need extra doses of chemicals to handle stress.
- [B] have limited capacity for tolerating stress.
- [C] are more capable of avoiding stress.
- [D] are exposed to more stress.
- 23.According to Paragraph 4, the stress women confront tends to be 根据第四段, 女性的压力往往是
- 24.The sentence "I lived from paycheck to paycheck." (Line 6, Para. 5) shows that 这句话表明
- 25.Which of the following would be the best title for the text? 以下哪项是本文的最佳标题
- [A] Strain of Stress: No Way Out?
- [B] Responses to Stress: Gender Difference
- [C] Stress Analysis: What Chemicals Say
- [D] Gender Inequality: Women Under Stress

题目解析: 第25题为主旨题, 这种类型题目的答案需要服从全文主旨, 串联五道题目的题干关键词可以大胆预测此题的答案与“女性面临压力相关”。但这种解题方法只是起辅助作用, 做题时还是要认真读文章。

Notes:

先题后文, 先看题干,
再看文章, 选项暂时不看。

视频定位
49:40~53:00

题干逻辑: 2009 text2

- 26.In paragraphs 1 and 2, the text shows PTK's _____. 文章第一、二段说明, 父子关系鉴定试剂盒
- 27.PTK is used to _____. 父子关系鉴定试剂盒被用于
- 28.Skeptical observers believe that ancestry testing fails to _____.
持怀疑态度的观察家认为家谱检测不能
- 29.In the last paragraph, a problem commercial genetic testing faces is _____.
最后一段指出, 商业基因检测面临的一个问题是
- 30.An appropriate title for the text is most likely to be _____. 本文最合适的标题可能是
- [A] Fors and Againsts of DNA testing
- [B] DNA testing and It's problems
- [C] DNA testing outside the lab
- [D] lies behind DNA testing

视频定位
53:00~56:45

题目解析:

第26题询问PTK的特征是什么,第27题对PTK的用途提问,再次出现了PTK,由此可知,文章探讨的话题和PTK有关。第28题中的skeptical(怀疑的)和fails to(不能)都表达了一种否定的逻辑,说明文章对于题目中提到的ancestry testing评价为负。第29题中的problem也同样反映出某种testing存在问题。第30题为主旨题,这种类型题目的答案需要服从全文主旨,串联五道题目的题干关键词可以大胆预测此题的答案为DNA检测及其存在的问题。但这种解题方法只是起辅助作用,做题时还是要认真读文章。

题干逻辑: 2009 text4

- 36.The author notes that in the seventeenth-century New England _____.
37.It is suggested in paragraph 2 that New Englanders _____.
38.The early ministers and political leaders in Massachusetts Bay _____.
39.The story of John Dane shows that less well-educated New Englanders were often _____.
40.The text suggests that early settlers in New England _____.
[A] were mostly engaged in political activities
[B] were motivated by an illusory prospect
[C] came from different backgrounds.
[D] left few formal records for later reference

题目解析:

本题是一道主旨题,我们可以通过“串联题干找关键词”来整体预判本文对英格兰早期移民的描述。这五道题的题干中都出现了和New England(新英格兰)有关的信息,包括38题中的Massachusetts Bay(马萨诸塞湾,新英格兰地区的一部分),由此可推测,这篇文章讨论的核心是新英格兰及该地区的人。通过从串联题干中获得的信息,不难看出,新英格兰的早期移民来自不同的文化背景,既有受过良好教育的牧师和政治领袖,又有大量没有受过良好教育的。故选项C正确。其他选项不构成干扰,可轻松排除。

2005 Text 2: 细节题、词汇题

串联题干

26. An argument made by supporters of smoking was that 吸烟支持者提出的论点是
27. According to Bruce Alberts, science can serve as 根据布鲁斯·艾伯茨的观点,科学可以充当
28. What does the author mean by “paralysis by analysis” (Last line, paragraph 4)
作者用“paralysis by analysis”(第四段)表达什么含义?
29. According to the author, what should the Administration do about global warming
作者认为政府应该对全球变暖问题做些什么?
30. The author associates the issue of global warming with that of smoking because
作者把全球变暖问题和吸烟问题联系起来是因为

Paragraph 1

1段 Do you remember all those years when scientists argued that smoking would kill us but the doubters (题干同义替换,原文答案定位点) insisted that(insisted后的宾语从句) we didn't know for sure? That(insisted后的宾语从句) the evidence was inconclusive (否定意义的词), the science uncertain? That(insisted后的宾语从句) the antismoking lobby was out to destroy our way of life and the government should stay out of the way? Lots of Americans bought that nonsense (否定意义的词), and over three decades, some 10 million smokers went to early graves.

26. An argument made by supporters of smoking was that
[A] there was no scientific evidence of the correlation between smoking and death.
[B] the number of early deaths of smokers in the past decades was insignificant.
[C] people had the freedom to choose their own way of life.
[D] antismoking people were usually talking nonsense.

唐叔总结: 细节题不做任何联想推理,严格依照原文,逐词对比

题目解析:

本题是一道细节题。首段句①先指出科学家们认为吸烟会使我们丧命,随后通过but进行转折,指出怀疑者们(the doubters)却认为我们对此无法下定论,由此可知题干中的supporters of smoking(吸烟支持者)指的就是文中的the doubters。本段前三句话通过“...the doubters insisted that...That...That...”的排

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:

如果在考研文章中看到了东拉西扯的两件不同事情,不要考虑二者因果关系,首先考虑二者共性。

考研文章以议论文为主
关注文章中感情色彩强烈的形容词和副词

insist v.坚持说;固执己见
inconclusiveadj.非决定性的;
无定论的;不确定的
be out to do sth.试图做某事
buy v.相信(尤指不大可能的事)
lobby n.(就某问题企图影响
从政者的)游说团体
nonsense n.谬论;胡扯

视频定位
56:45~1:00:00

视频定位
1:00:00~1:02:19

视频定位
1:02:19~1:26:30

视频定位
1:26:30~1:48:58

比句式介绍了the doubters对科学家各种观点的反驳，即本题的定位点。其中句③提到这些吸烟支持者坚称反对吸烟的游说团体力图破坏我们的生活方式（destroy our way of life），言外之意即是，他们认为每个人都有选择自己生活方式的自由，故选项C正确。

干扰选项分析：

首段句②指出，怀疑者们认为“吸烟致命”的证据不确凿（the evidence was inconclusive），选项A却将这一信息绝对化，说“没有科学证据证明吸烟和死亡有关联”，与原文不符，故排除。句④提到在过去30年间有大约1000万烟民早早死亡，而选项B却说“过去几十年里因吸烟过早死亡的人数微不足道”，这是对文的方向干扰，故排除。选项D利用句④中的nonsense设置干扰，原文说的是作者认为吸烟支持者的观点是胡说八道，选项却将其曲解为吸烟支持者认为吸烟反对者在胡说八道，与原文不符，故排除。

Paragraph 2

2段 There are upsetting parallels today, as scientists in one wave after another try to awaken us to the growing threat of global warming. The latest was a panel from the National Academy of Sciences, enlisted by the White House, to tell us that the Earth's atmosphere is definitely warming and that the problem is largely man-made. The clear message is that we should get moving to protect ourselves. The president of the National Academy, **Bruce Alberts**, added this key point in the preface to the panel's report "Science never has all the answers. But science does provide us with the best available guide to the future, and it is critical that our nation and the world base important policies on the best judgments that science can provide concerning the future consequences of present actions." The president of the National Academy, **Bruce Alberts**, added this key point in the preface to the panel's report "Science never has all the answers. But science **does provide** us with the best available guide to the future, **and** it (形式主语) **is critical that** (引导主语从句) our nation and the world **base** important policies **on** the best judgments **that** (引导定语从句) science **can provide** concerning (相当于about关于) the future consequences of present actions."

27. According to **Bruce Alberts**, science can serve as
[A] a protector [B] a judge [C] a critic [D] a guide

judge在词典中的含义：

A. IN COURT 法庭

① a person in a court who has the authority to decide how criminals should be punished or to make legal decisions 法官；审判员

B. IN COMPETITION 竞赛

② a person who decides who has won a competition 裁判员；评判员

C. SB WHO GIVES OPINION 鉴定人

③ [常用单数形式] a person who has the necessary knowledge or skills to give their opinion about the value or quality of sb/sth 鉴定人；鉴赏家

题目解析：

本题是一道细节题，根据题干中的人名Bruce Alberts定位到第二段句④。可以看出，句④和句⑤中引号里的内容即为Bruce Alberts的观点，句⑤指出他认为科学为我们提供了有关未来的最好的可行性指导

(science does provide us with the best available guide to the future)，而且科学所提供的关于人类当前行为对未来影响的最佳判断，应被用作制定重要决策的依据。由此可知，Bruce Alberts认为科学对人类未来发展起着指导的作用，故选项D正确。

干扰选项分析：

选项A针对本段句③中的protect设置干扰，这句话并不是Bruce Alberts的观点，故排除。选项B利用句⑤中的judgments设置强干扰，原文只是说科学能够提供关于人类当前行为对未来影响的最佳判断，选项却根据这一信息将科学可以充当的角色曲解为judge(评判者)，和原文不符，故排除。选项C针对句⑤中的critical设置干扰，原文是说在做重要决策时，以科学能够提供的最佳判断为依据至关重要，选项根据这一信息将科学可以充当的角色曲解为critic(评论者)，也与原文不符，故排除。选项B和C都针对原文中的某个单词从字形上设置干扰，同学们在做题时应注意不要落入出题人的陷阱之中。

细节题标志：

- 1、what、why、which...true、because (as/for/since)
- 2、细节信息丰富，补充完整题干内容
- 3、非其他五大题型

方法：根据定位句（前后句）

- 1) 同义改写（要背单词）
- 2) 细节服从主旨

如果有选项不能排除，使用这个方法

Notes:

parallel n.(尤指不同地点或时间的)

极其相似的人（或情况、事件等）

wave n.涌现的人（或事物）；

涌动的人（或物）

awaken sb.to (使某人) 察觉到，
意识到，醒悟到

panel n.(选定的) 专家小组

enlist v.争取，谋取（帮助或支持）

definitely adv.肯定，当然，毫无疑问

preface n.序言，前言

长难句处必出题：

科学从来都不能解答所有问题。但是科学确实为我们提供了有关未来的最好的可行性指导，关键是我们国家和整个世界在做重要决策时，应该以科学能够提供的关于人类当前行为对未来影响的最佳判断为依据。

作业:

1、预习——考上的逻辑-考研英语各题型高效解题方法-第二章-第二节 (前两部分)

2、做完对应文章2008text2

课后总结

一、做题技巧

句子间的逻辑关系: 相同或相反 相关例题: 2006 text4、2006 text1

段落间的逻辑关系: 相同或相反 相关例题: 英语一 2013 text3

题干间的逻辑关系 相关例题: 英语一 2011 text3、2008 text1、2009 text2、text4

细节题、词汇题 相关例题: 2005 Text 2

二、真题词汇

misery	n.痛苦; 悲惨; 穷困; 悲惨的生活	buy	v.相信 (尤指不大可能的事)
literacy	n.读写能力	lobby	n.(就某问题企图影响从政者的) 游说团体
mass medium	大众媒体	nonsense	n.谬论; 胡扯
worshipper	n.崇拜上帝 (或神) 的人; 做礼拜的人; 敬神者; 拜神者	parallel	n.(尤指不同地点或时间的) 极其相似的人 (或情况、事件等)
worm	n.蠕虫	wave	n.涌现的人 (或事物); 涌动的人 (或物)
appreciation	n.升值; 欣赏; 感谢; 增值	awaken sb.to	(使某人) 察觉到, 意识到, 醒悟到
asteroid strike	小行星碰撞	panel	n.(选定的) 专家小组
epidemic flu	流感	enlist	v.争取, 谋取 (帮助或支持)
misplace	v.随意搁置	definitely	adv.肯定, 当然, 毫无疑问
insist	v.坚持说; 固执己见	preface	n.序言, 前言
inconclusive	adj.非决定的; 无定论的; 不确定的		
be out to do sth.	试图做某事		