

part of reading

yike

1 25.1.15

1.1 note of class

课程大纲

课次	课程单元	主题	技能	练习
1	Unit 1&2	识别词意 信息定位	了解阅读考试基本信息； 提高通过语境理解单词和短语意思的能力 提高定位关键信息的能力	阅读考试基本概况，阅读题型介绍； 重点讲解通过语境猜词； 构词法猜词 定位信息； 事实信息题
2	Unit 3	同义转述1	识别常见的改写方法： 对句子中的关键词使用同义词替换，改变句子中关键词的词形，改变句子中从句的组织结构。	否定事实信息题
3	Unit 4	同义转述2	* 识别其他的改写方法： • 使用定义或解释替换关键词。 • 使用具体信息来替换抽象词汇。	同义转述的各种方式； 事实信息题 / 否定事实信息题
4	Unit 5	句子简化1	提高处理复杂句，分析主句和从句结构，找出的关键信息的能力	句子简化题：复杂修饰语和带有从句的长难句分析
5	Unit 6	句子简化2	识别句子内部的逻辑关系。 * 句子内的因果关系 * 句子内的对立关系和对比关系 * 句子内的并列关系	* 带有因果关系的句子简化题 * 带有对立或对比关系的句子简化题 * 带有并列关系的句子简化题
6	Unit 7	逻辑线索 1	识别句子之间的连接。 * 识别代词和指代关系 * 识别句子之间的逻辑连接	插入文本题：带有参考线索的问题；带有逻辑连接词的问题

types of questions:

- 1.factual information
 - 2.negative factual information
 - 3.vocabulary
 - 4.reference 指代
 - 5.sentence simplification 句子简化
 - 6.inference
 - 7.rhetorical purpose 修辞目的
 - 8.insert text 句子插入
 - 9.prose summary
- 36min/2×10q

1.1.1 some prefixes, suffixes and roots

verb***

生词: orientaion 方向、目标 n; navigation 导航 n

• Prefixes

Prefix	Meaning	Examples 自治的
auto-	self 汽车	automobile, autonomous
co-, com, con-	with, together	cooperation, companion, contact
dis-	not	dislike, disappear
ex-	out of	exterior, export, extract
il-, im-, in-, ir-	not, without	illegal, impractical; inequality, irregular
inter-	between	internet, intervention
pre-, pro-	before, forward	preview, proceed
un-	not	unlike, unfinished

credit

Root	Meaning	Examples
bio	life	biology, biodiversity
cred	believe	credit, incredible
geo	earth	geology, geography
graph, gram	write, draw	photography, biography
man, manu	hand	manufacture, manuscript
mort	death 不朽的	immortal, mortality 死亡率
sepc, spect	look at, see	inspect, spectacle
struct	build	construct, structure
therm	heat	thermal, thermometer

难句: the question **is not** why they would leave the cold of winter so much **as** how they find their way around.

note: 答案不一定一定要包含问题中提到的主语?

still night 无风的夜晚

piercing 敏锐的, 有洞察力的 adj; 刺穿、突破 v; 耳洞、洞 n

characterize 描述、刻画

densely 密集地, 稠密地; 难懂地, 费解地

vegetation 植物, 植被

simultaneously 同时地

courtship 求婚, 求爱期

ritualized 仪式化的

in close quarters 近距离接触

vertical 垂直的

dispersion 传播、分布 n

substance 物质、主要内容

aggregate 总计的 adj, 集合 nv

gravel 碎石、沙砾 n

cement 水泥、胶合剂 n

sewer 下水道, 阴沟; 缝纫工, 缝纫机

tensile strength 抗拉强度

complement 补足

1.3 question

请问课上的那道题，问为什么声音是更好的信息传播方式，我觉得逻辑上的回答应该是“因为声音传播有 blabla 的好处”，所以选了一个解释声音的选项，但是那道题的正项是解释“因为视觉传播有 blabla 的缺点”。请问这样是可以的吗？就是它问为什么 a 是更好的，在选择中我是可以选“因为 b 有 blabla 的缺点”这样的选项的吗？感觉有点奇怪。

疑问解答：原文是直接有写 sound 传播好处的就是几乎不受阻碍，这就是直接原因。这个题选了对比的 visual 缺点是因为后面的词汇题想强调的是前后对比，根据对比关系判断 impediment 的意思。所以这边这个题是为了后面词汇题服务。

2 25.1.16

2.1 note of class

topic 事实信息题：通常相关信息在一到两个句子中

step1: 读题画关键词

step2: 定位与关键信息相关的句子

step3: 同义转换 (topic of today)

关键词：数字、大写字母、限定词（最高级、only 等）、时间

constitute

提问方式：关于 X 的 true? /关于 X 发生的原因?

逻辑词的同义转换: lead to/cause/result in/support/encourage/reflect/derive from/stem from/bring about(引起)/contribute to/attribute to(归因于)...

marsh 沼泽

break down 拆开，使无效，停止运行

shrimplike 像虾的

fiddler 小提琴手

snail 蜗牛，缓慢移动

decay 破败、衰落、腐烂

excrete 排泄、分泌

excavation 发掘、挖掘、发掘现场

vessel 容器、血管

archive 档案

审题!!!

irrigation 灌溉

ps: 感觉区分 NG 和 F 似乎不是很有必要，只要知道都是错项就好了

peasant 农民

rotation 轮作农作物：同一块土地上，根据不同农作物生长的时间来轮流种植

否定事实信息题：except

forage 觅食，采集野果

equatorial 赤道的

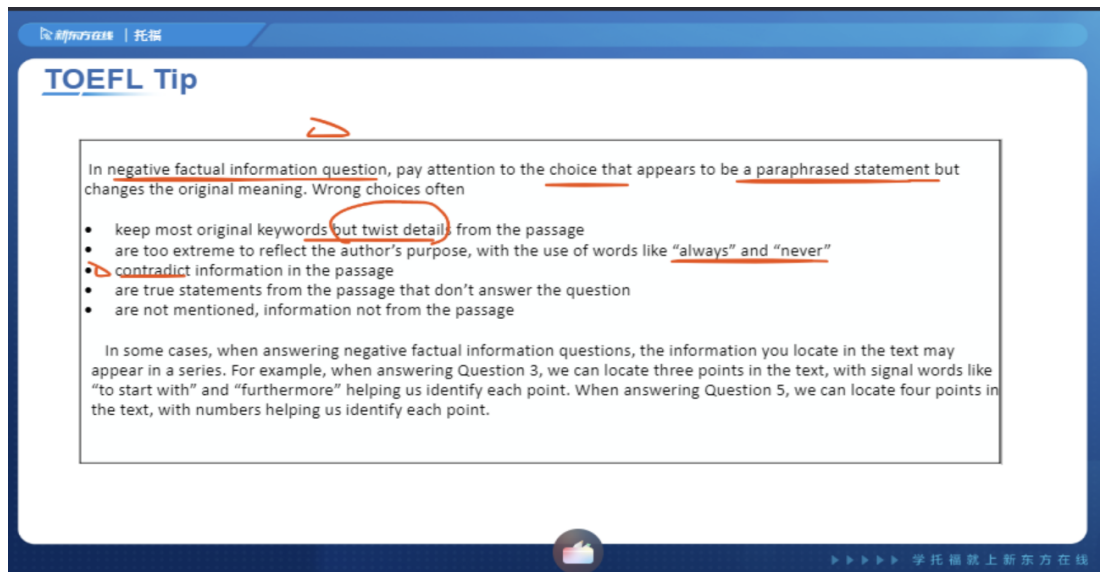
fluidity 流动性

specialization 专业化

prestige 声望、受尊重的

totemism 图腾崇拜

anthropomorphism 神人同形同性论



The slide is titled "TOEFL Tip" and contains the following text:

In negative factual information question, pay attention to the choice that appears to be a paraphrased statement but changes the original meaning. Wrong choices often

- keep most original keywords but twist detail from the passage
- are too extreme to reflect the author's purpose, with the use of words like "always" and "never"
- contradict information in the passage
- are true statements from the passage that don't answer the question
- are not mentioned, information not from the passage

In some cases, when answering negative factual information questions, the information you locate in the text may appear in a series. For example, when answering Question 3, we can locate three points in the text, with signal words like "to start with" and "furthermore" helping us identify each point. When answering Question 5, we can locate four points in the text, with numbers helping us identify each point.

Handwritten annotations on the slide include a red arrow pointing to the underlined phrase "paraphrased statement but changes the original meaning" and a red circle around the word "contradict" in the list.

genomes 基因组

precede 处在... 之前

omnivores 杂食动物、不偏食的人

tropical 热带的

checkerboard 棋盘格

prairie 草原

fence 篱笆

answer all qs except 提问方式，选项是一些问题

slushy 泥泞的；融雪的；厨子

translocation 位置转变

sedentary 久坐的

2.2 homework day2

D D(正项 C，但我觉得 D 同样没有提及) D D D

2.3 question

我认为这里解析给的这句仍然没有提及到底是火星历史上的哪一时期，所以回答不了 D 项 “during what period” 的提问，但答案给的是 C，不理解。

3 25.1.17

3.1 note of class

继续同义转述

corruption 腐败

lag 滞后

protectionist

grandiose 过于宏伟的

同义转换：用定义解释一个关键词/用具体信息解释抽象名词/同义词替换

caravans 车队

limestone 石灰石

key words: 问细节的、问因果的

hamlet 小村庄

tribal 部落的、部族的

herd 兽群、人群

sparse 植被稀疏的

restock 补货

fauna 动物

floral 植物

3.2 homework day3

U4 A D B C D

4 25.1.19

4.1 note of class

句子简化题

原文挑一句话，选择与高亮句描述相同意思的选项。

句子主干：谁干了什么事/什么东西是怎么样的

1. 识别动词
2. 识别主语和宾语
3. 修饰宾语
4. 系动词 be
5. 表语

波折号：插入语，拿掉不影响句子意思

从句：把单词替换成句子

a of b 名词所有格，不拆

frugally 节俭地

withered 枯萎的

crisp 脆的

cached 贮藏 (cache)

注意逻辑关系，有逻辑关系就要选逻辑关系，无则不选

因果转折条件并列四个逻辑关系？

4.2 homework day4

U5 C(正选 A，错误理解了原句的逻辑关系，以为是并列关系) B B D (正选 A，词汇量太少以及句子结构没看懂，完全没读懂原句。。。) C

proliferation 激增

innumerable 无数

repertoire 可表演项目;(某人的) 全部才能, 全部本领

In the first place, the proliferation of archaeological discoveries and this includes some of the world's innumerable rock art sites that cannot be dated-has served to emphasize a remarkably limited repertoire of subjects.

首先, 考古发现的激增, 包括世界上无数无法确定年代的岩石艺术遗址, 突显了极其有限的主题。

5 25.1.20

5.1 note of class

逻辑关系

条件、对比、比较、因果

mutation

divergence

allopatric

speciation

spinescent

thorn

ungulate

palatable

6 2.4

6.1 on class

反向选择: 直接对原文内容取反

topography 地形学

inundation 淹没, 水灾

对比取反、时间节点取反

vadose zone 渗流层

timber 木材/伐木

mutation 基因变异

divergence 差异

6.2 homework

1.BC 2.B 3.A 4.D(正选 B, 没理解定位句的意思) 5.C

PRACTICE 2

Some scientists speculate that Mars may have enjoyed an extended early period during which rivers, lakes, and perhaps even oceans adorned its surface. A 2003 Mars Global Surveyor image shows what mission specialists think may be a delta—a fan-shaped network of channels and sediments where a river once flowed into a larger body of water, in this case a lake filling a crater in the southern highlands. Other researchers go even further, suggesting that the data provide evidence for large open expanses of water on the early Martian surface. A computer-generated view of the Martian north polar region shows the extent of what may have been an ancient ocean covering much of the northern lowlands. The Hellas Basin, which measures some 3,000 kilometers across and has a floor that lies nearly 9 kilometers below the basin's rim, is another candidate for an ancient Martian sea.

All of the following questions about geological features on Mars are answered in this paragraph EXCEPT:

- A. What are some regions of Mars that may have once been covered with an ocean?
- B. Where do mission scientists believe that the river forming the delta emptied?
- C. Approximately how many craters on Mars do mission scientists believe may once have been lakes filled with water?
- D. During what period of Mars' history do some scientists think it may have had large bodies of water?

解析: EXCEPT 题, 排除法。A 的 oceans 做关键词定位至 A computer-generated view of the Martian north polar region shows the extent of what may have been an ancient ocean covering much of the northern lowlands, 不选; B 的 delta 做关键词定位至原文 A 2003 Mars Global Surveyor image shows what mission specialists think may be a delta—a fan-shaped network of channels and sediments where a river once flowed into a larger body of water, in this case a lake filling a crater in the southern highlands, 正确, 不选; C 的 craters 做关键词定位至第二句, 但原文只说有 crater 被填满, 没说几个, 所以 C 错, 选; D 的 large bodies of water 对应原文 Other researchers go even further, suggesting that the data provide evidence for large open expanses of water on the early Martian surface, 正确, 不选。