

考研英语阅读理解讲义

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第一讲 阅读理解=文章+题目

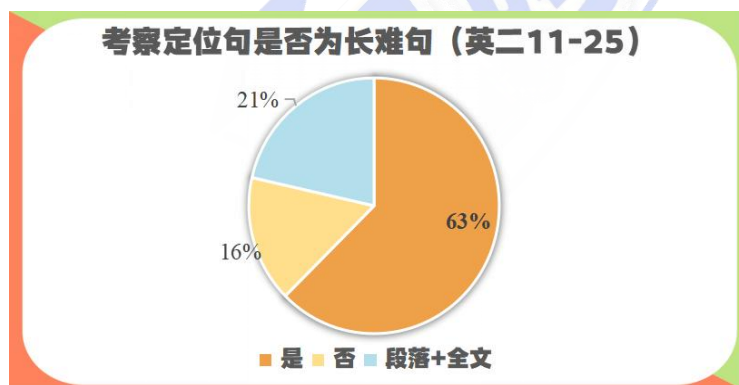
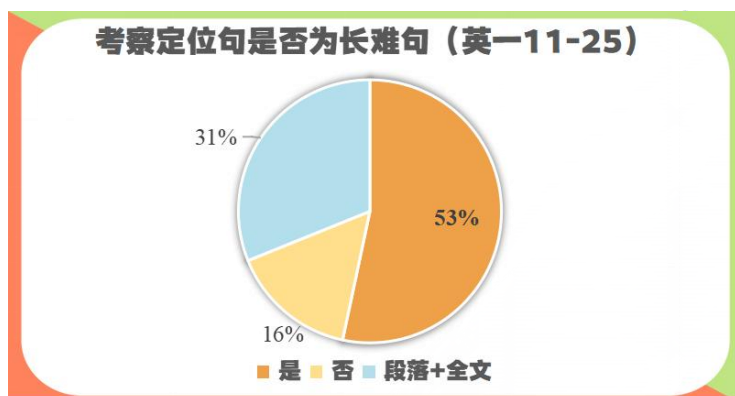
一、文章——广义语法：逻辑性+一致性

二、题目： 题干+选项

(一) 题干

1.怎么出题：

·命题人优先考察什么？



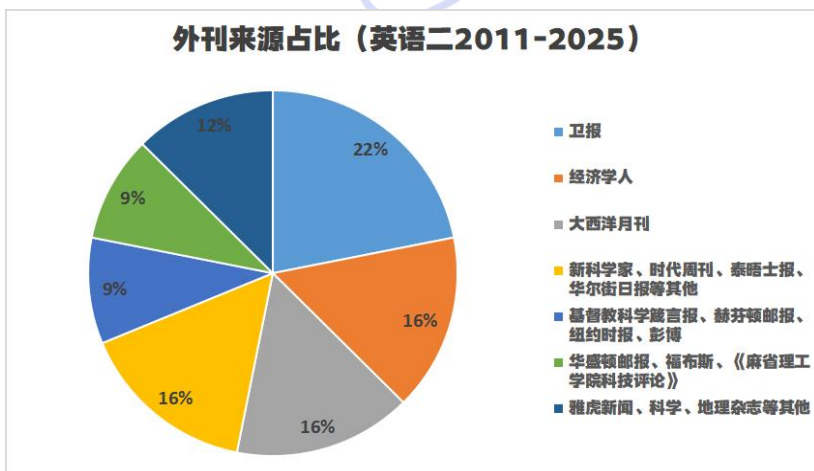
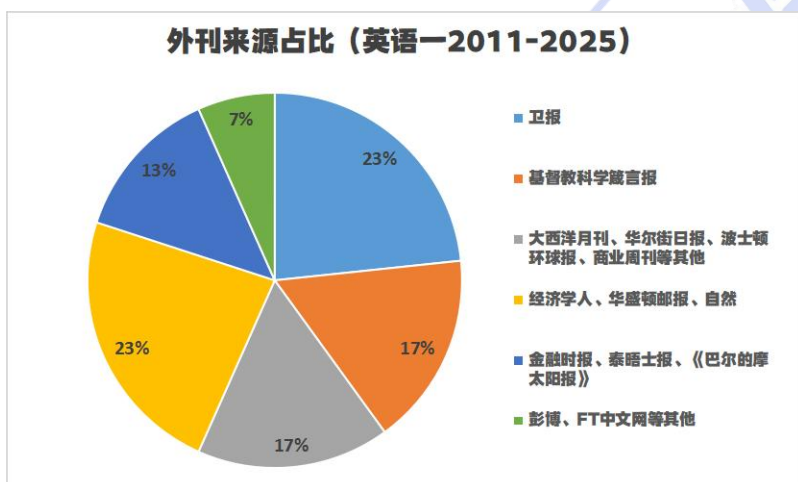
(二) 选项

第二讲 阅读理解规律（阅读理解到底考什么？）

一、真题历年规律&结论

1. 选自外刊

·11-25 年数据



·近四年数据

年份 (英一)	篇数	原文期刊来源	发布时间
2022	Text 1	<i>Science</i> 《科学》	2021.07.02
	Text 2	<i>The Telegraph</i> 《每日电讯报》	2020.12.18
	Text 3	<i>Nature</i> 《自然》	2021.02.24
	Text 4	www.nzinitiative.org.nz 新西兰倡议智库网	2021.06.21
2023	Text 1	<i>Financial Times</i> 《金融时报》	2021.11.01
	Text 2	<i>Boston</i> 波士顿网	2022.06.25
	Text 3	<i>The Telegraph</i> 《每日电讯报》	2021.06.04
	Text 4	<i>The Scientist</i> 《科学家》	2020.12.01
2024	Text 1	<i>Financial Times</i> 《金融时报》	2023.6.16
	Text 2	<i>The Times</i> 《泰晤士报》	2023.3.8
	Text 3	<i>MIT Technology Review</i> 《麻省理工学院科技评论》	2022.9.16
	Text 4	<i>Baltimore Sun</i> 《巴尔的摩太阳报》	2023.6.1
2025	Text 1	<i>The Times</i> 《泰晤士报》	2024.2.22
	Text 2	<i>FT</i> 中文网	2024.1.7
	Text 3	<i>Bloomberg</i> 《彭博》	2024.1.24
	Text 4	<i>Booklist</i> 《书目杂志》	2023.9.1
2022	Text 1	<i>Science</i> 《科学》	2021.07.02
	Text 2	<i>The Telegraph</i> 《每日电讯报》	2020.12.18
	Text 3	<i>Nature</i> 《自然》	2021.02.24
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	Text 2	<i>Boston</i> 波士顿网	2022.06.25
	Text 3	<i>The Telegraph</i> 《每日电讯报》	2021.06.04
	Text 4	<i>The Scientist</i> 《科学家》	2020.12.01

2024	Text 1	<i>Financial Times</i> 《金融时报》	2023.6.16
	Text 2	<i>The Times</i> 《泰晤士报》	2023.3.8
	Text 3	<i>MIT Technology Review</i> 《麻省理工学院科技评论》	2022.9.16
	Text 4	<i>Baltimore Sun</i> 《巴尔的摩太阳报》	2023.6.1
2025	Text 1	<i>The Times</i> 《泰晤士报》	2024.2.22
	Text 2	<i>FT</i> 中文网	2024.1.7
	Text 3	<i>Bloomberg</i> 《彭博》	2024.1.24
	Text 4	<i>Booklist</i> 《书目杂志》	2023.9.1

年份 (英二)	篇数	原文期刊来源	发布时间
2022	Text 1	<i>Bloomberg Businessweek</i> 《彭博商业周刊》	2021.05.27
	Text 2	<i>USA Today</i> 《今日美国》	2019.11.13
	Text 3	<i>Forbes</i> 《福布斯》	2021.04.19
	Text 4	<i>Scientific American</i> 《科学美国人》	2021.01.01
2023	Text 1	<i>The Times</i> 《泰晤士报》	2022.05.14
	Text 2	<i>Los Angeles Times</i> 《洛杉矶时报》	2019.12.02
	Text 3	<i>The Wall Street Journal</i> 《华尔街日报》	2019.01
	Text 4	<i>The Guardian</i> 《卫报》	2019.09.13
2024	Text 1	<i>MIT Technology Review</i> 《麻省理工学院科技评论》	2022.4.19
	Text 2	<i>Forestry Journal</i> 《林业杂志》	2022.2.16
	Text 3	<i>Washington Post</i> 《华盛顿邮报》	2022.4.24
	Text 4	<i>Forbes</i> 《福布斯》	2022.5.10

2025	Text 1	<i>Yahoo! News</i> 《雅虎新闻》	2023.8.21
	Text 2	<i>Reform</i>	2022.9.23
	Text 3	<i>Science</i> 《科学》	2023.9.28
	Text 4	<i>Geographical magazine</i> 《地理杂志》	2024.3.19
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	Text 2	<i>USA Today</i> 《今日美国》	2019.11.13
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	Text 4	<i>Scientific American</i> 《科学美国人》	2021.01.01
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	Text 2	<i>Los Angeles Times</i> 《洛杉矶时报》	2019.12.02
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	Text 2	<i>Forestry Journal</i> 《林业杂志》	2022.2.16
	Text 3	<i>Washington Post</i> 《华盛顿邮报》	2022.4.24
	Text 4	<i>Forbes</i> 《福布斯》	2022.5.10
2025	Text 1	<i>Yahoo! News</i> 《雅虎新闻》	2023.8.21
	Text 2	<i>Reform</i>	2022.9.23
	Text 3	<i>Science</i> 《科学》	2023.9.28
	Text 4	<i>Geographical magazine</i> 《地理杂志》	2024.3.19

结论 1:

结论 2: 内容上

【真题示例】2009-T3

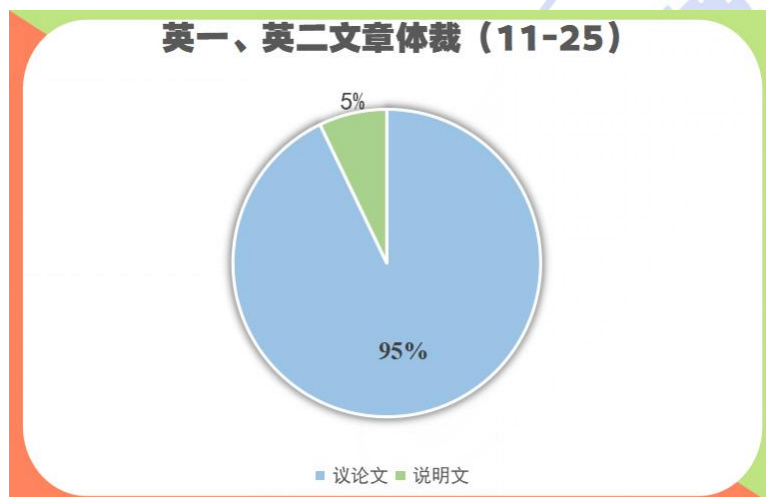
31. The author holds in paragraph 1 that the importance of education in poor countries _____.

- [A] is subject to groundless doubts
- [B] has fallen victim of bias
- [C] is conventional downgraded
- [D] has been overestimated

结论 3：表达方式上：

2. 文章体裁

(1) 英一、英二文章体裁统计 (11-25)



(2) 议论文：

规律：

3. 主旨体现词：_____

(1) _____

常见的情态动词包括：

may; might; can; could; must; have to; ought to; will; would; shall; should;

need; dare; used to。

从历年真题出现频次角度考虑，最常见的就是_____；还有类似的实词表达，比如_____；
还有_____。

【真题示例】英（一）2015-T2

P1: ①Just how much does the Constitution protect your digital data? ②The Supreme Court will now consider whether police can search the contents of a mobile phone without a warrant if the phone is on or around a person during an arrest.

P2: ① California has asked the justices to refrain from a sweeping ruling, particularly one that upsets the old assumption that authorities may search through the possessions of suspects at the time of their arrest. ②It is hard, the state argues, for judges to assess the implications of new and rapidly changing technologies.

P3: ①The court would be recklessly modest if it followed California's advice. ②Enough of the implications are discernable, even obvious, so that the justices can and should provide updated guidelines to police, lawyers and defendants.

P4: ①They should start by discarding California's lame argument that exploring the contents of a smartphone—a vast storehouse of digital information—is similar to, say, going through a suspect's purse. ②The court has ruled that police don't violate the Fourth Amendment when they go through the wallet or pocketbook of an arrestee without a warrant. ③But exploring one's smartphone is more like entering his or her home. ④A smartphone may contain an arrestee's reading history, financial history, medical history and comprehensive records of recent correspondence. ⑤The development of "cloud computing," meanwhile, has made that exploration so much the easier.

P5: ①Americans should take steps to protect their digital privacy. ②But keeping sensitive information on these devices is increasingly a requirement of normal life. ③Citizens still have a right to expect private documents to remain private and protected by the Constitution's prohibition on unreasonable searches.

P6: ①As so often is the case, stating that principle doesn't ease the challenge of line-drawing. ②In many cases, it would not be overly burdensome for authorities to obtain a warrant to search through phone contents. ③They could still invalidate Fourth Amendment protections when facing severe, urgent circumstances, and they could take reasonable measures to ensure that phone data are not erased or altered while waiting for a warrant. ④The court, though, may want to allow room for police to cite situations where they are entitled to more freedom.

P7: ①But the justices should not swallow California's argument whole. ②New, disruptive technology sometimes demands novel applications of the Constitution's protections. ③Orin Kerr, a law professor, compares the explosion and accessibility of digital information in the 21st century with the establishment of automobile use as a virtual necessity of life in the 20th: The justices had to specify novel rules for the new personal domain of the passenger car then; they must sort out how the Fourth Amendment applies to digital information now.

27. The author's attitude toward California's argument is one of _____.

- [A] tolerance
- [B] indifference
- [C] disapproval
- [D] cautiousness

29. In Paragraphs 5 and 6, the author shows his concern that _____.

- [A] principles are hard to be clearly expressed
- [B] the court is giving police less room for action
- [C] phones are used to store sensitive information
- [D] citizens' privacy is not effectively protected

30. Orin Kerr's comparison is quoted to indicate that _____.

- [A] the Constitution should be implemented flexibly
- [B] new technology requires reinterpretation of the Constitution

[C]California's argument violates principles of the Constitution

[D]principles of the Constitution should never be altered

(2) _____

① sb.+观点词

② _____+观点词 (可能是动词+宾从 or 名词+同位语从句)

① 作者通过同意别人的观点提出自己观点

【真题示例】2006-T2

P3: ①The tourist streams are not entirely separate. ②The sightseers who come by bus -- and often take in Warwick Castle and Blenheim Palace on the side -- don't usually see the plays, and some of them are even surprised to find a theatre in Stratford. ③However, the playgoers do manage a little sight-seeing along with their playgoing. ④It is the playgoers, the RSC contends, who bring in much of the town's revenue because they spend the night (some of them four or five nights) pouring cash into the hotels and restaurants. ⑤The sightseers can take in everything and get out of town by nightfall.

27. It can be inferred from Paragraph 3 that _____.

[A] the sightseers cannot visit the Castle and the Palace separately

[B] the playgoers spend more money than the sightseers

[C] the sightseers do more shopping than the playgoers

[D] the playgoers go to no other places in town than the theater

② 作者通过反对别人的观点提出自己观点

【真题示例】2010-T3

P1: ①In his book *The Tipping Point*, Malcolm Gladwell argues that social epidemics are driven in large part by the acting of a tiny minority of special

individuals, often called influentials, who are unusually informed, persuasive, or well-connected. ②The idea is intuitively compelling, but it doesn't explain how ideas actually spread.

31. By citing the book *The Tipping Point*, the author intends to

- [A] analyze the consequences of social epidemics
- [B] discuss influentials' function in spreading ideas
- [C] exemplify people's intuitive response to social epidemics
- [D] describe the essential characteristics of influentials.

③ 作者通过研究得出的结论提出自己观点

【真题示例】2005-T1

P1: ①Everybody loves a fat pay rise. ②Yet pleasure at your own can vanish if you learn that a colleague has been given a bigger one. ③Indeed, if he has a reputation for slacking, you might even be outraged. ④Such behaviour is regarded as “all too human,” with the underlying assumption that other animals would not be capable of this finely developed sense of grievance. ⑤But a study by Sarah Brosnan and Frans de Waal of Emory University in Atlanta, Georgia, which has just been published in *Nature*, suggests that it is all too monkey, as well.

(3) _____

【真题示例】2010-T4

P5: ①It was banks that were on the wrong planet, with accounts that vastly overvalued assets. ②Today they argue that market prices overstate losses, because they largely reflect the temporary illiquidity of markets, not the likely extent of bad debts. ③The truth will not be known for years.

(4) _____

【真题示例】2012-T4

P1: ①If the trade unionist Jimmy Hoffa were alive today, he would probably represent civil servants. ②When Hoffa's Teamsters were in their prime in 1960, only one in ten American government workers belonged to a union; now 36% do. ③In 2009 the number of unionists in America's public sector passed that of their fellow members in the private sector. ④In Britain, more than half of public-sector workers but only about 15% of private-sector ones are unionized.

【真题示例】英（一）2012-T2

P5: ①Now the company is suddenly claiming that the 2002 agreement is invalid because of the 2006 legislation, and that only the federal government has regulatory power over nuclear issues. ②The legal issues in the case are obscure: whereas the Supreme Court has ruled that states do have some regulatory authority over nuclear power, legal scholars say that Vermont case will offer a precedent-setting test of how far those powers extend. ③Certainly, there are valid concerns about the patchwork regulations that could result if every state sets its own rules. ④But had Entergy kept its word, that debate would be beside the point.

4. 补充文章体裁：说明文

① 说明文可以分为事物说明文（说明对象是事物的特征、外形、功能、性质等）；事理说明文（说明对象是抽象的事理，包括事物的本质、事物内部或者事物之间的关系）

② 说明文的主旨有什么特点？什么样的句子往往是主旨？

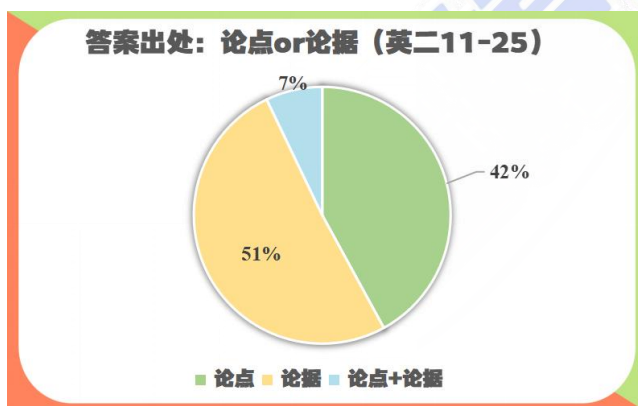
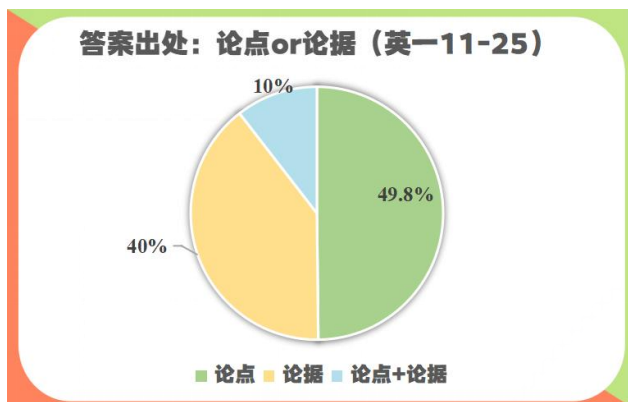
· 主旨特点：

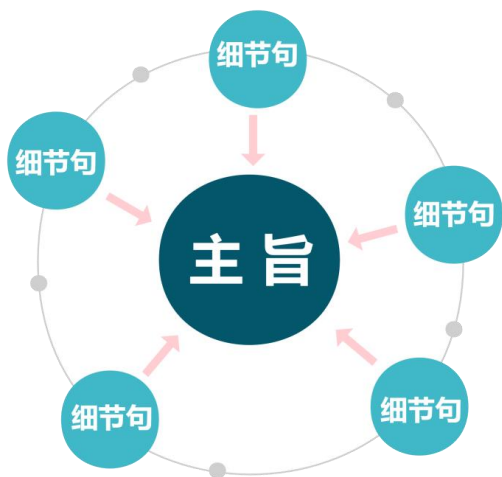
二、只用一句话做题，正确率能不能保证？

1. 一个句子做题，能否保证正确率？

(1) 结论：

(2) 历年真题答案出处规律（英一、英二 11-25）





(3) 【真题示例】2009-T3

全文主旨句：...the conventional view that education should be one of the very highest priorities for promoting rapid economic development in poor countries is wrong. ...The findings of a research institution have consistently shown that workers in all countries can be trained on the job to achieve radical higher productivity and, as a result, radically higher standards of living.

31. The author holds in paragraph 1 that the importance of education in poor countries ____.

- [A] is subject to groundless doubts
- [B] has fallen victim of bias
- [C] is conventional downgraded
- [D] has been overestimated

33. A major difference between the Japanese and U.S. workforces is that ____.

- [A] the Japanese workforce is better disciplined
- [B] the Japanese workforce is more productive
- [C] the U.S workforce has a better education
- [D] the U.S workforce is more organize

34. The author quotes the example of our ancestors to show that education emerged _____.

- [A] when people had enough time
- [B] prior to better ways of finding food
- [C] when people no longer went hungry
- [D] as a result of pressure on government

35. According to the last paragraph, development of education _____.

- [A] results directly from competitive environments
- [B] does not depend on economic performance
- [C] follows improved productivity
- [D] cannot afford political changes

【真题示例】2025 英语一-T1

主旨句：The grammar schoolboy from Stratford-Upon-Avon has landed a scholarly punch after groundbreaking research showed that Shakespeare does benefit children's literacy and emotional development, but only if you can act him out.

21. The rehearsal room approach requires pupils to _____.

- [A] rewrite the lines from Shakespeare
- [B] watch RSC actors performances
- [C] play the roles in Shakespeare
- [D] study drama under RSC artists

24. What can promote children's emotional literacy according to O'Helen?

- [A] Writing in an imaginative manner
- [B] Identifying with literacy characters
- [C] Drawing inspiration from nature
- [D] Centralizing on real life situations

25. It can inferred from the last paragraph that _____.

- [A] the new teaching method may work best with Shakespeare
- [B] the language of Shakespeare may be formidable for pupils
- [C] other older dramatists may be included in primary education
- [D] pupils may be reluctant to work on other old dramatists

2. 怎么找主旨句？



第三讲 主旨技巧（怎么找主旨？）

一、文章层面

1. 开篇思路上看：

·文章开篇思路



2. 全文常见结构/文章行文思路

第一类：_____

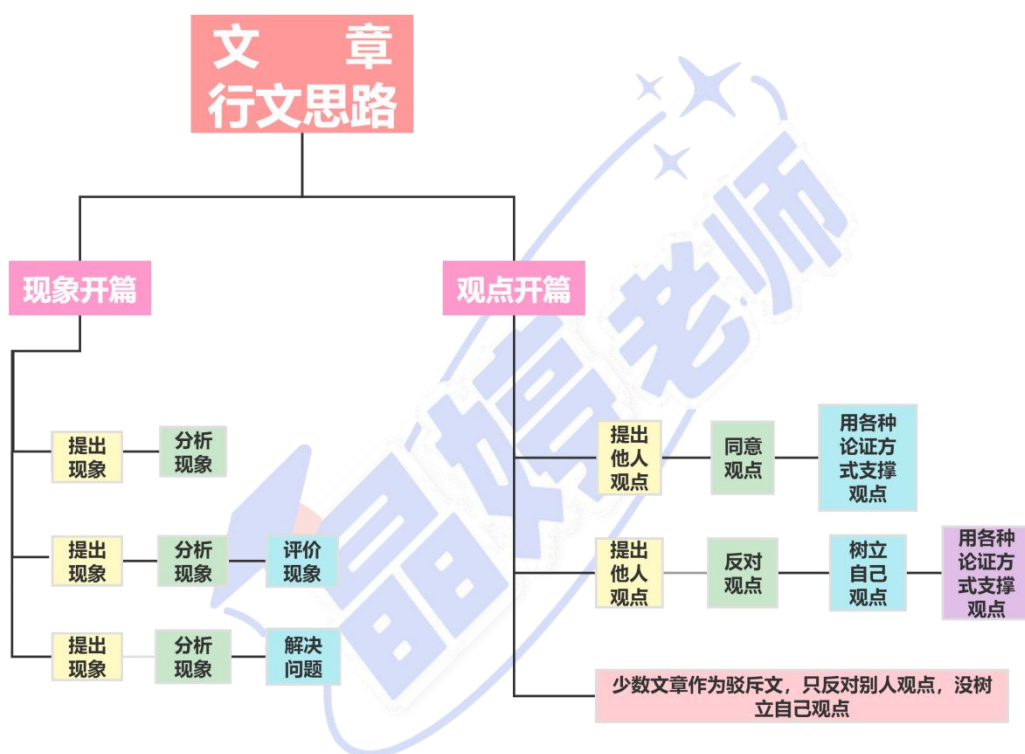
(1)

(2)

第二类：_____

(1)

(2)



3.位置上看：

结论：

· 每段开头都没有转折逻辑关系词

主旨在：开四

看开篇（一般是 P1 P2）有没有问句—— 有，问句答案是主旨【问】

看开篇（一般是 P1 P2）有没有转折—— 有，大概率转折处就是主旨句（除非开篇第一句&转折处含义一致，含义一致主旨还是第一句）【折】

开篇处没有转折、没有问句—— 看开篇第一句，第一句是主旨【一】

如果开篇第一句是绝对的细节（讲某人在过去做的特别具体的行为动作；含有数字等）——主旨是开篇描述结束后（位置一般在 P1 最后一句或者 P2 第一句）【结】

· 每段开头有转折逻辑关系词

主旨在：开四+哪段开头第一句有转折，转折的那句话。

· 请注意：

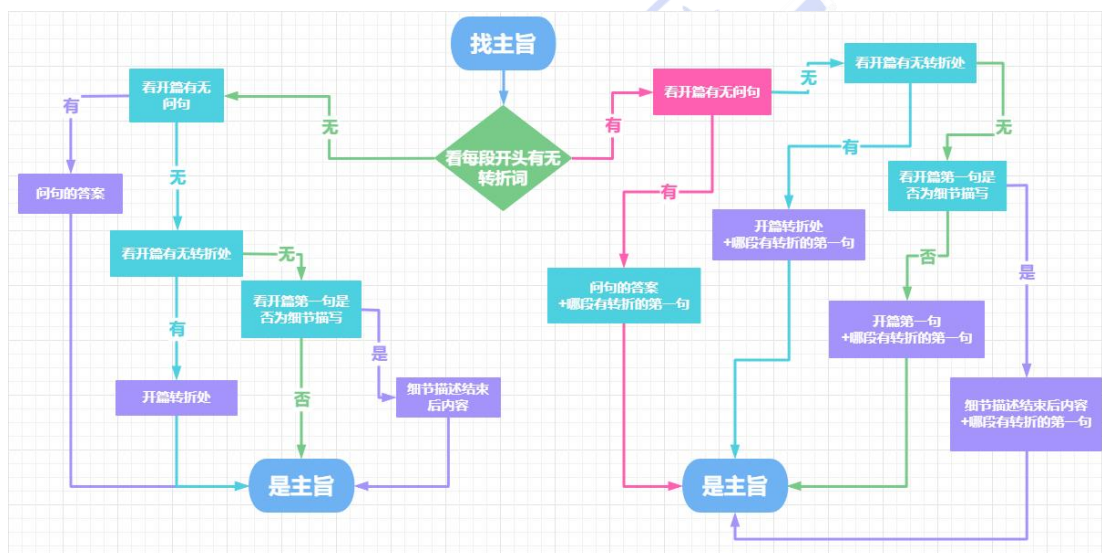
情况	举例	解释
开四句子 & But 意思 一样	P1 见不同人说不同话 P2 见人说人话 P3 But 见鬼说鬼话	这种的 But 不是对论点的转折； 是对论据内部转折
	P1 吃蛋黄有益智力发育，但是吃太多也不好 P2 支撑“吃蛋黄有益智力发育”的论据 P3 But “吃太多也不好”	这种情况开篇处主旨句本身就含有两层含义
开四句子 & But 意思 相反	P1 吃蛋黄有益智力发育 P2 论据支撑 P3 But 吃太多也不好	递进转折：在承认上文的基础之上提出新观点
	特殊情况： P1 吃蛋黄有益智力发育 P2 论据支撑 P3 But 这个观点是错误的。研究表明：吃蛋黄变笨	驳斥文：反对其他观点的基础上树立自己的观点

结论：

4.内容上看：

♥总结：

(1) 文章主旨句=内容+位置



(2) 真题示例

【真题示例 1】2009-T1

P1: Habits are a funny thing. We reach for them mindlessly, setting our brains on auto-pilot and relaxing into the unconscious comfort of familiar routine. “Not choice, but habit rules the unreflecting herd,” William Wordsworth said in the 19th century. In the ever-changing 21st century, even the word “habit” carries a negative implication.

P2: So it seems paradoxical to talk about habits in the same context as creativity and innovation. But brain researchers have discovered that when we consciously develop new habits, we create parallel paths, and even entirely new brain cells, that

can jump our trains of thought onto new, innovative tracks.

P3: Rather than dismissing ourselves as unchangeable creatures of habit, we can instead direct our own change by consciously developing new habits. In fact, the more new things we try — the more we step outside our comfort zone — the more inherently creative we become, both in the workplace and in our personal lives.

P4: But don't bother trying to kill off old habits; once those ruts of procedure are worn into the brain, they're there to stay. Instead, the new habits we deliberately press into ourselves create parallel pathways that can bypass those old roads.

P5: "The first thing needed for innovation is a fascination with wonder," says Dawna Markova, author of *The Open Mind*. "But we are taught instead to 'decide,' just as our president calls himself 'the Decider.'" She adds, however, that "to decide is to kill off all possibilities but one. A good innovational thinker is always exploring the many other possibilities."

P6: All of us work through problems in ways of which we're unaware, she says. Researchers in the late 1960s discovered that humans are born with the capacity to approach challenges in four primary ways: analytically, procedurally, relationally (or collaboratively) and innovatively. At the end of adolescence, however, the brain shuts down half of that capacity, preserving only those modes of thought that have seemed most valuable during the first decade or so of life.

P7: The current emphasis on standardized testing highlights analysis and procedure, meaning that few of us inherently use our innovative and collaborative modes of thought. "This breaks the major rule in the American belief system — that anyone can do anything," explains M. J. Ryan, author of the 2006 book *This Year I Will...* and Ms. Markova's business partner. "That's a lie that we have perpetuated, and it fosters commonness. Knowing what you're good at and doing even more of it creates excellence." This is where developing new habits comes in.

24. Dawna Markova would most probably agree that _____.

- A. ideas are born of a relaxing mind
- B. innovativeness could be taught
- C. decisiveness derives from fantastic ideas

D. curiosity activates creative minds

25. Ryan 's comments suggest that the practice of standard testing _____.

A. prevents new habits form being formed

B. no longer emphasizes commonness

C. maintains the inherent American thinking model

D. complies with the American belief system

【真题示例 2】2010-T3

In his book *The Tipping Point*, Malcolm Gladwell argues that social epidemics are driven in large part by the acting of a tiny minority of special individuals, often called influentials, who are unusually informed, persuasive, or well-connected. The idea is intuitively compelling, but it doesn't explain how ideas actually spread.

The supposed importance of influentials derives from a plausible sounding but largely untested theory called the "two step flow of communication": Information flows from the media to the influentials and from them to everyone else. Marketers have embraced the two-step flow because it suggests that if they can just find and influence the influentials, those selected people will do most of the work for them. The theory also seems to explain the sudden and unexpected popularity of certain looks, brands, or neighborhoods. In many such cases, a cursory search for causes finds that some small group of people was wearing, promoting, or developing whatever it is before anyone else paid attention. Anecdotal evidence of this kind fits nicely with the idea that only certain special people can drive trends

In their recent work, however, some researchers have come up with the finding that influentials have far less impact on social epidemics than is generally supposed. In fact, they don't seem to be required of all.

The researchers' argument stems from a simple observing about social influence, with the exception of a few celebrities like Oprah Winfrey—whose outsize presence is primarily a function of media, not interpersonal, influence—even the most influential members of a population simply don't interact with that many others. Yet it is precisely these non-celebrity influentials who, according to the two-step-flow theory, are supposed to drive social epidemics by influencing their friends and colleagues directly. For a social epidemic to occur, however, each person so affected, must then influence his or her own acquaintances, who must in turn influence theirs, and so on; and just how many others pay attention to each of these people has little to do with the

initial influential. If people in the network just two degrees removed from the initial influential prove resistant, for example from the initial influential prove resistant, for example the cascade of change won't propagate very far or affect many people.

Building on the basic truth about interpersonal influence, the researchers studied the dynamics of populations manipulating a number of variables relating of populations, manipulating a number of variables relating to people's ability to influence others and their tendency to be influenced. Our work shows that the principal requirement for what we call "global cascades"—the widespread propagation of influence through networks—is the presence not of a few influentials but, rather, of a critical mass of easily influenced people, each of whom adopts, say, a look or a brand after being exposed to a single adopting neighbor. Regardless of how influential an individual is locally, he or she can exert global influence only if this critical mass is available to propagate a chain reaction.

【真题示例 3】2009-T3

P1: The relationship between formal education and economic growth in poor countries is widely misunderstood by economists and politicians alike. Progress in both areas is undoubtedly necessary for the social, political, and intellectual development of these and all other societies; however, the conventional view that education should be one of the very highest priorities for promoting rapid economic development in poor countries is wrong. We are fortunate that it is, because building new educational systems there and putting enough people through them to improve economic performance would require two or three generations. The findings of a research institution have consistently shown that workers in all countries can be trained on the job to achieve radically higher productivity and, as a result, radically higher standards of living.

P2: Ironically, the first evidence for this idea appeared in the United States. Not long ago, with the country entering a recession and Japan at its pre-bubble peak, the U.S. workforce was derided as poorly educated and one of primary causes of the poor U.S. economic performance. Japan was, and remains, the global leader in automotive-assembly productivity. Yet the research revealed that the U.S. factories of Honda, Nissan, and Toyota achieved about 95 percent of the productivity of their

Japanese counterparts — a result of the training that U.S. workers received on the job.

P3: More recently, while examining housing construction, the researchers discovered that illiterate, non-English-speaking Mexican workers in Houston, Texas, consistently met best-practice labor productivity standards despite the complexity of the building industry's work.

P4: What is the real relationship between education and economic development? We have to suspect that continuing economic growth promotes the development of education even when governments don't force it. After all, that's how education got started. When our ancestors were hunters and gatherers 10,000 years ago, they didn't have time to wonder much about anything besides finding food. Only when humanity began to get its food in a more productive way was there time for other things.

P5: As education improved, humanity's productivity potential increased as well. When the competitive environment pushed our ancestors to achieve that potential, they could in turn afford more education. This increasingly high level of education is probably a necessary, but not a sufficient, condition for the complex political systems required by advanced economic performance. Thus poor countries might not be able to escape their poverty traps without political changes that may be possible only with broader formal education. A lack of formal education, however, doesn't constrain the ability of the developing world's workforce to substantially improve productivity for the foreseeable future. On the contrary, constraints on improving productivity explain why education isn't developing more quickly there than it is.

【真题示例 4】2009-T4

P1: The most thoroughly studied intellectuals in the history of the new world are the ministers and political leaders of seventeenth-century New England. According to the standard history of American philosophy, nowhere else in colonial America was "so much importance attached to intellectual pursuits." According to many books and articles, New England's leaders established the basic themes and preoccupations of an unfolding, dominant Puritan tradition in American intellectual life.

P2: To take this approach to the New Englanders normally means to start with

the Puritans' theological innovations and their distinctive ideas about the church-important subjects that we may not neglect. But in keeping with our examination of southern intellectual life, we may consider the original Puritans as carriers of European culture, adjusting to New World circumstances. The New England colonies were the scenes of important episodes in the pursuit of widely understood ideals of civility and virtuosity.

P3: The early settlers of Massachusetts Bay included men of impressive education and influence in England. Besides the ninety or so learned ministers who came to Massachusetts churches in the decade after 1629, there were political leaders like John Winthrop, an educated gentleman, lawyer, and official of the Crown before he journeyed to Boston. These men wrote and published extensively, reaching both New World and Old World audiences, and giving New England an atmosphere of intellectual earnestness.

P4: We should not forget, however, that most New Englanders were less well educated. While few crafts men or farmers, let alone dependents and servants, left literary compositions to be analyzed, their thinking often had a traditional superstitious quality. A tailor named John Dane, who emigrated in the late 1630s, left an account of his reasons for leaving England that is filled with signs. Sexual confusion, economic frustrations, and religious hope-all name together in a decisive moment when he opened the Bible, told his father that the first line he saw would settle his fate, and read the magical words: "Come out from among them, touch no unclean thing, and I will be your God and you shall be my people." One wonders what Dane thought of the careful sermons explaining the Bible that he heard in Puritan churches.

P5: Meanwhile, many settlers had slighter religious commitments than Dane's, as one clergyman learned in confronting folk along the coast who mocked that they had not come to the New World for religion. "Our main end was to catch fish."

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 intellectual backgrounds.

[D] left few formal records for later reference

【真题示例 5】英（一）2015-T1

King Juan Carlos of Spain once insisted “kings don’t abdicate, they die in their sleep.” But embarrassing scandals and the popularity of the republican left in the recent Euro-elections have forced him to eat his words and stand down. So, does the Spanish crisis suggest that monarchy is seeing its last days? Does that mean the writing is on the wall for all European royals, with their magnificent uniforms and majestic lifestyles?

The Spanish case provides arguments both for and against monarchy. When public opinion is particularly polarised, as it was following the end of the Franco regime, monarchs can rise above “mere” politics and “embody” a spirit of national unity.

It is this apparent transcendence of politics that explains monarchs’ continuing popularity as heads of state. And so, the Middle East excepted, Europe is the most monarch-infested region in the world, with 10 kingdoms (not counting Vatican City and Andorra). But unlike their absolutist counterparts in the Gulf and Asia, most royal families have survived because they allow voters to avoid the difficult search for a non-controversial but respected public figure.

Even so, kings and queens undoubtedly have a downside. Symbolic of national unity as they claim to be, their very history—and sometimes the way they behave today—embodies outdated and indefensible privileges and inequalities. At a time when Thomas Piketty and other economists are warning of rising inequality and the increasing power of inherited wealth, it is bizarre that wealthy aristocratic families should still be the symbolic heart of modern democratic states.

The most successful monarchies strive to abandon or hide their old aristocratic ways. Princes and princesses have day-jobs and ride bicycles, not horses (or helicopters). Even so, these are wealthy families who party with the international 1%, and media intrusiveness makes it increasingly difficult to maintain the right image.

While Europe’s monarchies will no doubt be smart enough to survive for some time to come, it is the British royals who have most to fear from the Spanish example.

It is only the Queen who has preserved the monarchy’s reputation with her rather ordinary (if well-heeled) granny style. The danger will come with Charles, who has both an expensive taste of lifestyle and a pretty hierarchical view of the world. He has failed to understand that monarchies have largely survived because they provide a service—as non-controversial and non-political heads of state. Charles ought to know that as English history shows, it is kings, not republicans, who are the monarchy’s worst enemies.

25. Which of the following is the best title of the text?

- [A] Carlos, Glory and Disgrace Combined
- [B] Charles, Anxious to Succeed to the Throne
- [C] Charles, Slow to React to the Coming Threats
- [D] Carlos, a Lesson for All European Monarchs

二、题目层面：题干+选项

1. 题干

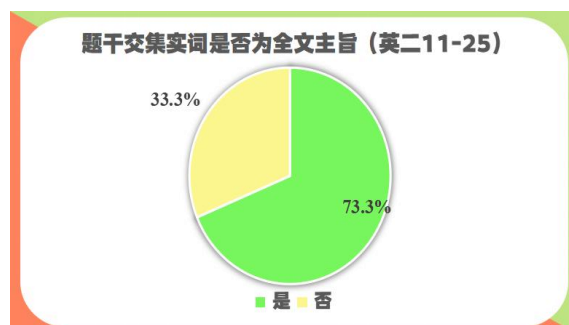
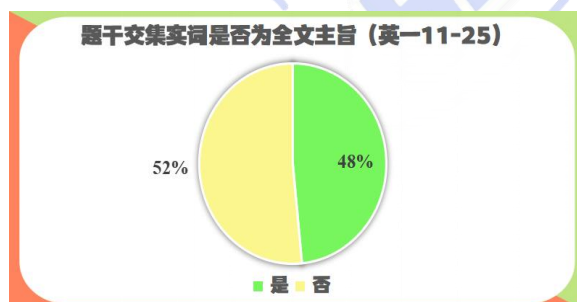
题干交集实词是_____

2. 选项

- (1) 选项干扰信息太多，不建议看；
- (2) 只有在_____才看

3. 题干交集实词是否是全文主旨？

- (1) 真题考察规律总结：



年份	英语一	英语二
2020	2	3
2021	2	2
2022	4	2
2023	0	3
2024	1	2
2025	2	4
数字	11/20	16/20
百分比	55%	80%

(2) 真题示例

【真题示例】2009-T1

21. In Wordsworth's view, "habits" is characterized by being ____.
22. Brain researchers have discovered that the formation of new habits can be ____.
23. The word "ruts" (in line one, paragraph 4) is closest in meaning to ____.
24. Dawna Markova would most probably agree that ____.
25. Ryan's comments suggest that the practice of standard testing ____.

【真题示例】2009-T2

26. In paragraphs 1 and 2, the text shows PTK's ____.
27. PTK is used to ____.
28. Skeptical observers believe that ancestry testing fails to ____.
29. In the last paragraph, a problem commercial genetic testing faces is ____.
30. An appropriate title for the text is most likely to be ____.

【真题示例】2009-T3

31. The author holds in paragraph 1 that the importance of education in poor countries ____.
32. It is stated in paragraph 1 that construction of a new education system ____.

33. A major difference between the Japanese and U.S. workforces is that ____.
34. The author quotes the example of our ancestors to show that education emerged ____.
35. According to the last paragraph, development of education ____.

【真题示例 4】2009-T4

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 ____.

【真题示例 5】2013-T1

21. Priestly criticizes her assistant for her ____.
22. According to Cline, mass-market labels urge consumers to ____.
23. The word “indictment” (Para.2) is closest in meaning to ____.
24. Which of the following can be inferred from the last paragraph?
25. What is the subject of the text?

【真题示例 6】2013-T2

26. It is suggested in Paragraph 1 that “behavioral” ads help advertisers to ____.
27. “The industry” (Para.3) refers to ____.
28. Bob Liodice holds that setting DNT as a default ____.
29. which of the following is true according to Paragraph 6?
30. The author’s attitude towards what Brendon Lynch said in his blog is one of ____.

【真题示例 7】2013-T3

31. Our vision of the future used to be inspired by
32. The IUCN’s “Red List” suggests that human beings are

33. Which of the following is true according to Paragraph 5?
34. To ensure the future of mankind, it is crucial to
35. Which of the following would be the best title for the text?

【真题示例 8】2013-T4

36. Three provisions of Arizona's plan were overturned because they
37. On which of the following did the Justices agree, according to Paragraph 4?
38. It can be inferred from Paragraph 5 that the Alien and Sedition Acts
39. The White House claims that its power of enforcement
40. What can be learned from the last paragraph?

4. 结论

- (1) 题干交集:
- (2) 文章主旨:
- (3) 如果有态度观点题, 问 sb. 对 sth. 的态度, 那么_____往往是主旨词
- (4) 文章找到的主旨: 核心论述对象 1 & 2, 题干取交集: 核心论述对象为 1;
则_____

【真题示例】英(一) 2012-T4

P1: If the trade unionist Jimmy Hoffa were alive today, he would probably represent civil servants. When Hoffa's Teamsters were in their prime in 1960, only one in ten American government workers belonged to a union; now 36% do. In 2009 the number of unionists in America's public sector passed that of their fellow members in the private sector. In Britain, more than half of public-sector workers but only about 15% of private-sector ones are unionized.

P2: There are three reasons for the public-sector unions' thriving. First, they can shut things down without suffering much in the way of consequences. Second, they are mostly bright and well-educated. A quarter of America's public-sector workers have a university degree. Third, they now dominate left-of-centre politics. Some of their ties go back a long way. Britain's Labor Party, as its name implies, has long been

associated with trade unionism. Its current leader, Ed Miliband, owes his position to votes from public-sector unions.

P3: At the state level their influence can be even more fearsome. Mark Baldassare of the Public Policy Institute of California points out that much of the state's budget is patrolled by unions. The teachers' unions keep an eye on schools, the CCPOA on prisons and a variety of labor groups on health care.

P4: In many rich countries average wages in the state sector are higher than in the private one. But the real gains come in benefits and work practices. Politicians have repeatedly "backloaded" public-sector pay deals, keeping the pay increases modest but adding to holidays and especially pensions that are already generous.

P5: Reform has been vigorously opposed, perhaps most notoriously in education, where charter schools, academies and merit pay all faced drawn-out battles. Even though there is plenty of evidence that the quality of the teachers is the most important variable, teachers' unions have fought against getting rid of bad ones and promoting good ones.

P6: As the cost to everyone else has become clearer, politicians have begun to clamp down. In Wisconsin the unions have rallied thousands of supporters against Scott Walker, the hardline Republican governor. But many within the public sector suffer under the current system, too.

P7: John Donahue at Harvard's Kennedy School points out that the norms of culture in Western civil services suit those who want to stay put but is bad for high achievers. The only American public-sector workers who earn well above \$250,000 a year are university sports coaches and the president of the United States. Bankers' fat pay packets have attracted much criticism, but a public-sector system that does not reward high achievers may be a much bigger problem for America.

36. It can be learned from the first paragraph that ____.
37. Which of the following is true of Paragraph 2?
38. It can be learned from Paragraph 4 that the income in the state sector is ____.
39. The example of the unions in Wisconsin shows that unions ____.

40. John Donahue's attitude towards the public-sector system is one of ____.

36. It can be learned from the first paragraph that ____.

[A] Teamsters still have a large body of members

[B] Jimmy Hoffa used to work as a civil servant

[C] unions have enlarged their public-sector membership

[D] the government has improved its relationship with unionists

37. Which of the following is true of Paragraph 2?

[A] Public-sector unions are prudent in taking actions.

[B] Education is required for public-sector union membership.

[C] Labor Party has long been fighting against public-sector unions.

[D] Public-sector unions seldom get in trouble for their actions.

38. It can be learned from Paragraph 4 that the income in the state sector is ____.

[A] illegally secured

[B] indirectly augmented

[C] excessively increased

[D] fairly adjusted

39. The example of the unions in Wisconsin shows that unions ____..

[A] often run against the current political system

[B] can change people's political attitudes

[C] may be a barrier to public-sector reforms

[D] are dominant in the government

40. John Donahue's attitude towards the public-sector system is one of ____..

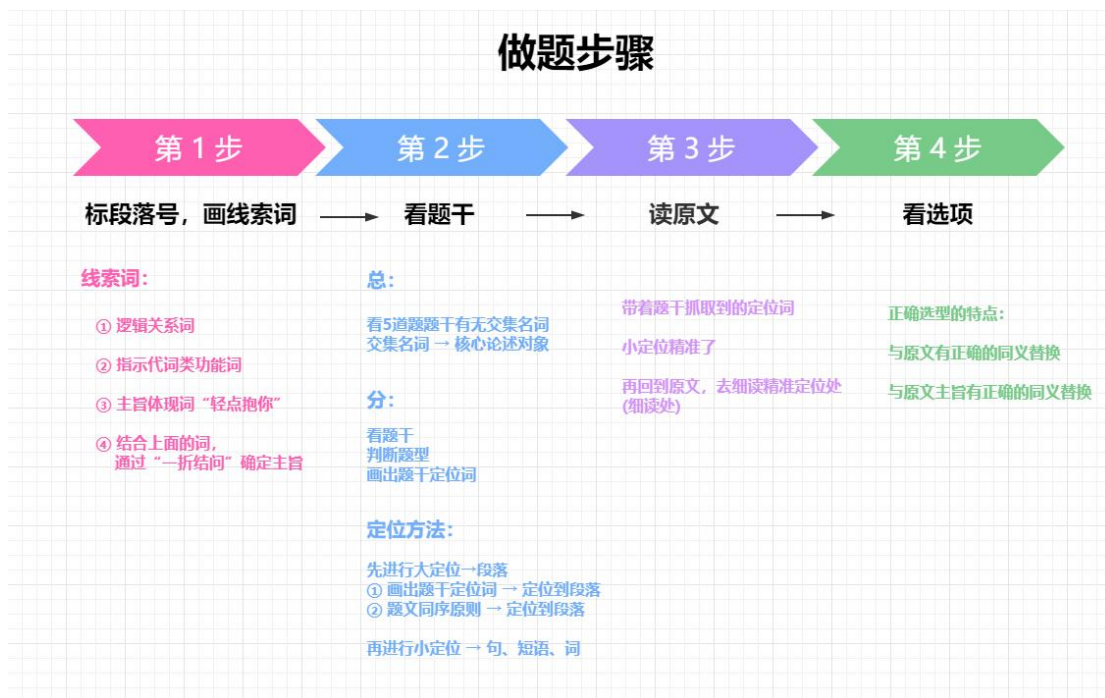
[A] disapproval

[B] appreciation

[C] tolerance

[D] indifference

第四讲 做题步骤技巧



一、Step 1 标序号、画线索词

1. 线索词

2. 真题示例

【真题示例】英（一）2013-T3

P1: ① Up until a few decades ago, our visions of the future were largely—though by no means uniformly—glowingly positive. ② Science and technology would cure all the ills of humanity, leading to lives of fulfillment and opportunity for all.

P2: ① Now 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. ② You might even be tempted to assume that humanity has little future to look forward to.

P3: ① But such gloominess is misplaced. ② The fossil record shows that many species have endured for millions of years—so why shouldn't we? ③ Take a broader look at our species' place in the universe, and it becomes clear that we have an excellent chance of surviving for tens, if not hundreds, of thousands of years. ④ Look up *Homo sapiens* in the "Red List" of threatened species of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and you will read: "Listed as Least Concern as the species is very widely distributed, adaptable, currently increasing, and there are no major threats resulting in an overall population decline."

P4: ① So what does our deep future hold? ② A growing number of researchers and organisations are now thinking seriously about that question. ③ For example, the Long Now Foundation has as its flagship project a mechanical clock that is designed to still be marking time thousands of years hence.

① Perhaps willfully, it may be easier to think about such lengthy timescales than about the more immediate future. ② The potential evolution of today's technology, and its social consequences, is dazzlingly complicated, and it's perhaps best left to science fiction writers and futurologists to explore the many possibilities we can envisage. ③ That's one reason why we have launched Arc, a new publication dedicated to the near future.

P5: ① But take a longer view and there is a surprising amount that we can say with considerable assurance. ② As so often, the past holds the key to the future: we have now identified enough of the long-term patterns shaping the history of the planet, and our species, to make evidence-based forecasts about the situations in which our descendants will find themselves.

P6: ① This long perspective makes the pessimistic view of our prospects seem more likely to be a passing fad. ② To be sure, the future is not all rosy. ③ But we are now knowledgeable enough to reduce many of the risks that threatened the existence

of earlier humans, and to improve the lot of those to come.

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

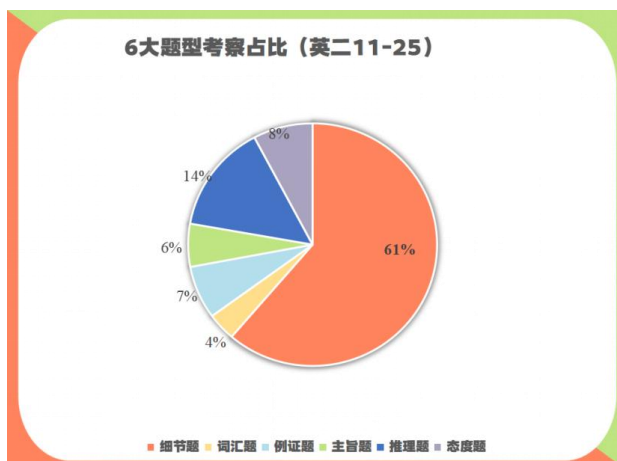
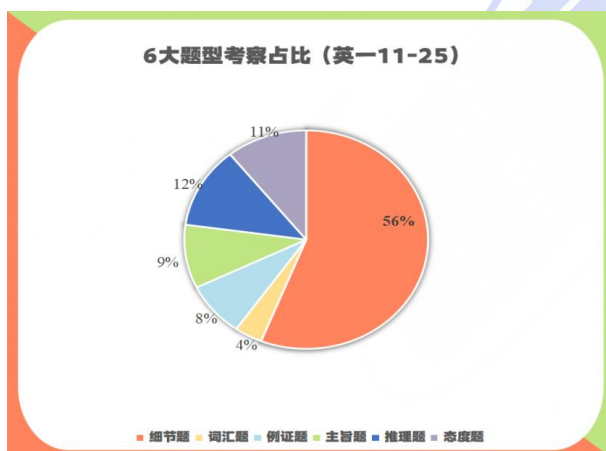
- [A] Uncertainty about Our Future
- [B] Evolution of the Human Species
- [C] The Ever-bright Prospects of Mankind
- [D] Science, Technology and Humanity

二、Step 2 看题干、取交集

三、Step 3 六大题型

补充：

1. 历年真题 6 大题型占比规律总结



2. 大纲要求

2022 年 之前 阅读理解 大纲要求	2022 年 阅读理解 大纲要求	2024 年/2025 年阅读理解大 纲要求	对应题型	所占百分比	
				英语一 (统计数据 2011-2023 年真 题)	英语二 (统计数据 2011-2023 年真 题)
同右	同右	理解主旨要义	主旨题	9%	6%
		理解文章中具 体信息	细节题	58%	62%
	理解文章中的 概念性含 义	无要求	细节题、推断 题	69%	76%
	进行有关的 判断推理和 引申	做出判断、推 理和引申	推断题	11%	14%
	根据上下文 推测生词的 词义	根据上下文推 测单词和词组 含义	词义题	4%	4%
	理解文章的 总体结构以 及上下文之 间的关系	理解文章结构 和上下文逻辑 关系	文章结构题	1.50%	0
	理解作者的 意图、观点 或者态度	理解作者的意 图、观点和态 度	态度观点题	11%	7%
区分论点 和论据	理解文章的 论证方法，	分析文中使用 的修辞手法、	例证题 +态度观点题	7% (这里写的	7% (这里写的

	比较不同观点	论证方法等		是例证题的占比)	是例证题的占比)
		比较文中事实、观点、态度等的异同 (有点回归之前大纲最后一点)	可以考察主旨题、态度观点题、细节题、例证题		

3. 做题步骤

(一) 细节题

(1) 题型识别

(2) 做题步骤





Step 1

Step 2

·答案是定位句本句

【真题示例】2002-T4

P7: ①Just three weeks before the Court's ruling on physician-assisted suicide, the National Academy of Science (NAS) released a two-volume report, *Approaching Death: Improving Care at the End of Life*. ②It identifies the undertreatment of pain and the aggressive use of "ineffectual and forced medical procedures that may prolong and even dishonor the period of dying" as the twin problems of end-of-life care.

58. According to the NAS's report, one of the problems in end-of-life care is ____.

- [A] prolonged medical procedures
- [B] inadequate treatment of pain
- [C] systematic drug abuse
- [D] insufficient hospital care

·答案是定位句前一句

【真题示例】2009-T1

P1: ①Habits are a funny thing. ②We reach for them mindlessly, setting our brains on auto-pilot and relaxing into the unconscious comfort of familiar routine. ③“Not choice, but habit rules the unreflecting herd,” William Wordsworth said in the 19th century. ④In the ever-changing 21st century, even the word “habit” carries a negative implication.

21. In Wordsworth's view, “habits” is characterized by being ____.

- [A] casual
- [B] familiar
- [C] mechanical
- [D] changeable

·答案是定位句后两句之内

【真题示例】2005-T2

P1: ①Do you remember all those years when scientists argued that smoking would kill us but the doubters insisted that we didn't know for sure? ②That the evidence was inconclusive, the science uncertain? ③That the anti-smoking lobby was out to destroy our way of life and the government should stay out of the way? ④Lots of Americans bought that nonsense, 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] anti-smoking people were usually talking nonsense

Step 3:

(3) 这都没做出来怎么办?

方法 1:

【真题示例】英（一）2010-T1

We are even farther removed from the unfocused newspaper reviews published in England between the turn of the 20th century and the eve of World War II, at a time when newsprint was dirt-cheap and stylish arts criticism was considered an ornament to the publications in which it appeared. In those far-off days, it was taken for granted that the critics of major papers would write in detail and at length about the events they covered. Theirs was a serious business, and even those reviewers who wore their learning lightly, like George Bernard Shaw and Ernest Newman, could be trusted to know what they were about. These men believed in journalism as a calling, and were proud to be published in the daily press. “So few authors have brains enough or literary gift enough to keep their own end up in journalism,” Newman wrote, “that I am tempted to define ‘journalism’ as ‘a term of contempt applied by writers who are not read to writers who are.’”

23. Which of the following would Shaw and Newman most probably agree on?

[A] It is writers' duty to fulfill journalistic goals.

[B] It is contemptible for writers to be journalists.

[C] Writers are likely to be tempted into journalism.

[D] Not all writers are capable of journalistic writing.

方法 2:

【真题示例】英（一）2011-T4

P2: The magazine cover showing an attractive mother holding a cute baby is hardly the only Madonna-and-child image on newsstands this week. There are also stories about newly adoptive—and newly single-mom Sandra Bullock, as well as the usual “Jennifer Aniston is pregnant” news. Practically every week features at least one celebrity mom, or mom-to-be, smiling on the newsstands.

P3: In a society that so persistently celebrates procreation, is it any wonder that admitting you regret having children is equivalent to admitting you support kitten-killing? ...

37. We learn from Paragraph 2 that _____.

- [A]celebrity moms are a permanent source for gossip
- [B]single mothers with babies deserve greater attention
- [C]news about pregnant celebrities is entertaining
- [D]having children is highly valued by the public

方法 3:

Bankers have been blaming themselves for their troubles in public. Behind the scenes, they have been taking aim at someone else: the accounting standard-setters. Their rules, moan the banks, have forced them to report enormous losses, and it's just not fair. These rules say they must value some assets at the price a third party would pay, not the price managers and regulators would like them to fetch.

Unfortunately, banks' lobbying now seems to be working. The details may be

unknowable, but the independence of standard-setters, essential to the proper functioning of capital markets, is being compromised. And, unless banks carry toxic assets at prices that attract buyers, reviving the banking system will be difficult.

After a bruising encounter with Congress, America's Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) rushed through rule changes. These gave banks more freedom to use models to value illiquid assets and more flexibility in recognizing losses on long-term assets in their income statement. Bob Herz, the FASB's chairman, cried out against those who "question our motives." Yet bank shares rose and the changes enhance what one lobby group politely calls "the use of judgment by management."

European ministers instantly demanded that the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) do likewise. The IASB says it does not want to act without overall planning, but the pressure to fold when it completes its reconstruction of rules later this year is strong. Charlie McCreevy, a European commissioner, warned the IASB that it did "not live in a political vacuum" but "in the real world" and that Europe could yet develop different rules.

【真题示例】英（一）2010-T4

37. According to the author, the rule changes of the FASB may result in ____.

- [A] the diminishing role of management
- [B] the revival of the banking system
- [C] the banks' long-term asset losses
- [D] the weakening of its independence

总结：为了防止上考场做题失效，我们以后做每道题的“五大定理”就是

方法 1：精准定位	
方法 2： 前一后二/二次定位	
方法 3：选项交集实词	
方法 4：段落主旨/全文主旨	
方法 5：排除法	

(4) 题型分类

① 事实细节题

【真题示例】2002-T1

If you intend using humor in your talk to make people smile, you must know how to identify shared experiences and problems. Your humor must be relevant to the audience and should help to show them that you are one of them or that you understand their situation and are in sympathy with their point of view. Depending on whom you are addressing, the problems will be different. If you are talking to a group of managers, you may refer to the disorganized methods of their secretaries; alternatively, if you are addressing secretaries, you may want to comment on their disorganized bosses.

41. To make your humor work, you should _____.

- [A] take advantage of different kinds of audience
- [B] make fun of the disorganized people
- [C] address different problems to different people
- [D] show sympathy for your listeners

方法 1：精准定位	
方法 2： 前一后二/二次定位	
方法 3：选项交集实词	
方法 4：段落主旨/全文主旨	
方法 5：排除法	

【真题示例】2004-T1

Hunting for a job late last year, lawyer Gant Redmon stumbled across CareerBuilder, a job database on the Internet. He searched it with no success but was attracted by the site's "personal search agent." It's an interactive feature that lets visitors key in job criteria such as location, title, and salary, then E-mails them when a matching position is posted in the database. Redmon chose the keywords legal, intellectual property, and Washington, D.C. Three weeks later, he got his first notification of an opening. "I struck gold," says Redmon, who E-mailed his resume to the employer and won a position as in-house counsel for a company.

41. How did Redmon find his job?

[A] By searching openings in a job database.

[B] By posting a matching position in a database.

[C] By using a special service of a database.

[D] By E-mailing his resume to a database.

方法 1: 精准定位	
方法 2: 前二后二/二次定位	
方法 3: 选项交集实词	
方法 4: 段落主旨/全文主旨	
方法 5: 排除法	

【真题示例】2005-T3

P1: 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
- [B] are susceptible to emotional changes
- [C] reflect our innermost desires and fears
- [D] are a random outcome of neural repairs

方法 1: 精准定位	
方法 2: 前二后二/二次定位	
方法 3: 选项交集实词	
方法 4: 段落主旨/全文主旨	
方法 5: 排除法	

【真题示例】2006-T1

P1: 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.

22. According to the author, the department stores of the 19th century _____.

- [A] played a role in the spread of popular culture
- [B] became intimate shops for common consumers
- [C] satisfied the needs of a knowledgeable elite
- [D] owed its emergence to the culture of consumption

方法 1: 精准定位	
方法 2: 前一后二/二次定位	
方法 3: 选项交集实词	
方法 4: 段落主旨/全文主旨	
方法 5: 排除法	

② 观点细节题

• 设问方式

• 解决办法、步骤

【真题示例】2009-T1

“The first thing needed for innovation is a fascination with wonder,” says Dawna Markova, author of “The Open Mind” and an executive change consultant for Professional Thinking Partners. “But we are taught instead to ‘decide,’ just as our president calls himself ‘the Decider.’” She adds, however, that “to decide is to kill off all possibilities but one. A good innovational thinker is always exploring the many other possibilities.”

24. Dawna Markova would most probably agree that _____.

- A. ideas are born of a relaxing mind
- B. innovativeness could be taught
- C. decisiveness derives from fantastic ideas
- D. curiosity activates creative minds

方法 1: 精准定位	
方法 2: 前一后二/二次定位	
方法 3: 选项交集实词	
方法 4: 段落主旨/全文主旨	

方法 5：排除法	
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③因果细节题

【真题示例 1】英（一）2017-T1

P3: ①Last year, the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) found in a secret check that undercover investigators were able to sneak weapons—both fake and real—past airport security nearly every time they tried. ②Enhanced security measures since then, combined with a rise in airline travel due to the improving economy and low oil prices, have resulted in long waits at major airports such as Chicago's O'Hare International. ③It is not yet clear how much more effective airline security has become—but the lines are obvious.

P4: ①Part of the issue is that the government did not anticipate the steep increase in airline travel, so the TSA is now rushing to get new screeners on the line. ②Part of the issue is that airports have only so much room for screening lanes. ③Another factor may be that more people are trying to overpack their carry-on bags to avoid checked-baggage fees, though the airlines strongly dispute this.

21 明显定位于 P2; 23 明显定位于 P5

22. Which of the following contributes to long waits at major airports?

[A] New restrictions on carry-on bags.

[B] The declining efficiency of the TSA.

[C] An increase in the number of travelers.

[D] Frequent unexpected secret checks.

方法 1：精准定位	
方法 2：前一后二/二次定位	
方法 3：选项交集实词	
方法 4：段落主旨/全文主旨	
方法 5：排除法	

【真题示例 2】2006-T2

P5 : Anyway, the townsfolk can't understand why the Royal Shakespeare Company needs a subsidy. (The theatre has broken attendance records for three years in a row. Last year its 1,431 seats were 94 percent occupied all year long and this year they'll do better.) The reason, of course, is that costs have rocketed and ticket prices have stayed low.

29. According to the townsfolk, the RSC deserves no subsidy because _____.

- [A] ticket prices can be raised to cover the spending
- [B] the company is financially ill-managed
- [C] the behavior of the actors is not socially acceptable
- [D] the theatre attendance is on the rise

方法 1: 精准定位	
方法 2: 前二后二/二次定位	
方法 3: 选项交集实词	
方法 4: 段落主旨/全文主旨	
方法 5: 排除法	

【真题示例 3】2002-T3

Could the bad old days of economic decline be about to return? Since OPEC agreed to supply-cuts in March, the price of crude oil has jumped to almost \$26 a barrel, up from less than \$10 last December. This near-tripling of oil prices calls up scary memories of the 1973 oil shock, when prices quadrupled, and 1979-80, when they also almost tripled. Both previous shocks resulted in double-digit inflation and global economic decline. So where are the headlines warning of gloom and doom this time?

The oil price was given another push up this week when Iraq suspended oil exports. Strengthening economic growth, at the same time as winter grips the northern hemisphere, could push the price higher still in the short term.

51. The main reason for the latest rise of oil price is _____.

- [A] global inflation.
- [B] reduction in supply.

[C]fast growth in economy.

[D]Iraq's suspension of exports.

方法 1: 精准定位	
方法 2: 前一后二/二次定位	
方法 3: 选项交集实词	
方法 4: 段落主旨/全文主旨	
方法 5: 排除法	

【真题示例 4】英（一）2017-T2

P3: Opposition to telescopes on Mauna Kea is nothing new. A small but vocal group of Hawaiians and environmentalists have long viewed their presence as disrespect for sacred land and a painful reminder of the occupation of what was once a sovereign nation.

28. The construction of the TMT is opposed by some locals partly because

_____.

[A] it may risk ruining their intellectual life

[B] it reminds them of a humiliating history

[C] their culture will lose a chance of revival

[D] they fear losing control of Mauna Kea

方法 1: 精准定位	
方法 2: 前一后二/二次定位	
方法 3: 选项交集实词	
方法 4: 段落主旨/全文主旨	
方法 5: 排除法	

④段落细节题

·设问方式: Which of the following is right according to XX?

·解题技巧:

·XX 存在以下 4 种可能性

A. XX 是细节;

According to Paragraph 4, which of the following is true of the Nobels?

【真题示例】英（一）2010-T2

P1: Over the past decade, thousands of patents have been granted for what are called business methods. Amazon.com received one for its “one-click” online payment system. Merrill Lynch got legal protection for an asset allocation strategy. One inventor patented a technique for lifting a box.

P2: Now the nation’s top patent court appears completely ready to scale back on business-method patents, which have been controversial ever since they were first authorized 10 years ago. In a move that has intellectual-property lawyers abuzz the U.S. court of appeals for the federal circuit said it would use a particular case to conduct a broad review of business-method patents. In re Bilski, as the case is known, is “a very big deal”, says Dennis D. Crouch of the University of Missouri School of law. It “has the potential to eliminate an entire class of patents.”

27. Which of the following is true of the Bilski case?

[A] Its ruling complies with the court decisions

[B] It involves a very big business transaction

[C] It has been dismissed by the Federal Circuit

[D] It may change the legal practices in the U.S.

方法 1: 精准定位	
方法 2: 前一后二/二次定位	
方法 3: 选项交集实词	
方法 4: 段落主旨/全文主旨	
方法 5: 排除法	

B. XX 是 paragraph n (n 是段落序号);

Which of the following is true according to paragraph 1?

Which of the following is true according to Paragraph 6?

做题步骤:



【真题示例】英（一）2012-T4

P1: If the trade unionist Jimmy Hoffa were alive today, he would probably represent civil servants. When Hoffa's Teamsters were in their prime in 1960, only one in ten American government workers belonged to a union; now 36% do. In 2009 the number of unionists in America's public sector passed that of their fellow members in the private sector. In Britain, more than half of public-sector workers but only about 15% of private-sector ones are unionized.

P2: There are three reasons for the public-sector unions' thriving. First, they can shut things down without suffering much in the way of consequences. Second, they are mostly bright and well-educated. A quarter of America's public-sector workers have a university degree. Third, they now dominate left-of-centre politics. Some of their ties go back a long way. Britain's Labor Party, as its name implies, has long been associated with trade unionism. Its current leader, Ed Miliband, owes his position to votes from public-sector unions.

P3: At the state level their influence can be even more fearsome. Mark Baldassare of the Public Policy Institute of California points out that much of the state's budget is patrolled by unions. The teachers' unions keep an eye on schools, the CCPOA on prisons and a variety of labor groups on health care.

36. It can be learned from the first paragraph that

[A] Teamsters still have a large body of members

- [B] Jimmy Hoffa used to work as a civil servant
 [C] unions have enlarged their public-sector membership
 [D] the government has improved its relationship with unionists

方法 1: 精准定位	
方法 2: 前二后二/二次定位	
方法 3: 选项交集实词	
方法 4: 段落主旨/全文主旨	
方法 5: 排除法	

37. Which of the following is true of Paragraph 2?
 [A] Public-sector unions are prudent in taking actions.
 [B] Education is required for public-sector union membership.
 [C] Labor Party has long been fighting against public-sector unions.
 [D] Public-sector unions seldom get in trouble for their actions.

方法 1: 精准定位	
方法 2: 前二后二/二次定位	
方法 3: 选项交集实词	
方法 4: 段落主旨/全文主旨	
方法 5: 排除法	

C. XX 是 paragraph n1 and n2 (n 是段落序号);

Which of the following is true according to the first two paragraphs?

【真题示例】2008-T1

P1: While still catching-up to men in some spheres of modern life, women appear to be way ahead in at least one undesirable category. "Women are particularly susceptible to developing depression and anxiety disorders in response to stress compared to men," according to Dr. Yehuda, chief psychiatrist at New York's Veteran's Administration Hospital.

P2: Studies of both animals and humans have shown that sex hormones somehow affect the stress response, causing females under stress to produce more of the trigger chemicals than do males under the same conditions. In several of the

studies, when stressed-out female rats had their ovaries (the female reproductive organs) removed, their chemical responses became equal to those of the males.

21. Which of the following is true according to the first two paragraphs?

[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.

方法 1: 精准定位	
方法 2: 前一后二/二次定位	
方法 3: 选项交集实词	
方法 4: 段落主旨/全文主旨	
方法 5: 排除法	

D. XX 是 text;

Which of the following is true according to the text?

【真题示例 1】2008-T4

P2: That's a far different image from the cherry-tree-chopping George most people remember from their history books. But recently, many historians have begun to focus on the roles slavery played in the lives of the founding generation. They have been spurred in part by DNA evidence made available in 1998, which almost certainly proved Thomas Jefferson had fathered at least one child with his slave Sally Hemings. And only over the past 30 years have scholars examined history from the bottom up. Works of several historians reveal the moral compromises made by the nation's early leaders and the fragile nature of the country's infancy. More significantly, they argue that many of the Founding Fathers knew slavery was wrong – and yet most did little to fight it.

P3: More than anything, the historians say, the founders were hampered by the culture of their time. While Washington and Jefferson privately expressed distaste for slavery, they also understood that it was part of the political and economic bedrock of the country they helped to create.

P4: For one thing, the South could not afford to part with its slaves. Owning

slaves was “like having a large bank account,” says Wiencek, author of *An Imperfect God: George Washington, His Slaves, and the Creation of America*. The southern states would not have signed the Constitution without protections for the “peculiar institution,” including a clause that counted a slave as three fifths of a man for purposes of congressional representation.

P5: And the statesmen’s political lives depended on slavery. The three-fifths formula handed Jefferson his narrow victory in the presidential election of 1800 by inflating the votes of the southern states in the Electoral College. Once in office, Jefferson extended slavery with the Louisiana Purchase in 1803; the new land was carved into 13 states, including three slave states.

P6: Still, Jefferson freed Hemings’s children – though not Hemings herself or his approximately 150 other slaves. Washington, who had begun to believe that all men were created equal after observing the bravery of the black soldiers during the Revolutionary War, overcame the strong opposition of his relatives to grant his slaves their freedom in his will. Only a decade earlier, such an act would have required legislative approval in Virginia.

37. We may infer from the second paragraph that _____.

38. What do we learn about Thomas Jefferson?

39. Which of the following is true according to the text?

[A] Some Founding Fathers benefit politically from slavery.

[B] Slaves in the old days did not have the right to vote.

[C] Slave owners usually had large savings accounts.

[D] Slavery was regarded as a peculiar institution.

40. Washington’s decision to free slaves originated from his _____.

方法 1: 精准定位	
方法 2: 前二后二/二次定位	
方法 3: 选项交集实词	
方法 4: 段落主旨/全文主旨	
方法 5: 排除法	

【真题示例 2】2004-T1

P1: Hunting for a job late last year, lawyer Gant Redmon stumbled across CareerBuilder, a job database on the Internet. He searched it with no success but

was attracted by the site's "personal search agent." It's an interactive feature that lets visitors key in job criteria such as location, title, and salary, then E-mails them when a matching position is posted in the database. Redmon chose the keywords legal, intellectual property, and Washington, D.C. Three weeks later, he got his first notification of an opening. "I struck gold," says Redmon, who E-mailed his resume to the employer and won a position as in-house counsel for a company.

P2: With thousands of career-related sites on the Internet, finding promising openings can be time-consuming and inefficient. Search agents reduce the need for repeated visits to the databases. But although a search agent worked for Redmon, career experts see drawbacks. Narrowing your criteria, for example, may work against you: "Every time you answer a question you eliminate a possibility," says one expert.

P3: For any job search, you should start with a narrow concept—what you think you want to do -- then broaden it. "None of these programs do that," says another expert. "There's no career counseling implicit in all of this." Instead, the best strategy is to use the agent as a kind of tip service to keep abreast of jobs in a particular database; when you get E-mail, consider it a reminder to check the database again. "I would not rely on agents for finding everything that is added to a database that might interest me," says the author of a job-searching guide.

P4: Some sites design their agents to tempt job hunters to return. When CareerSite's agent sends out messages to those who have signed up for its service, for example, it includes only three potential jobs — those it considers the best matches. There may be more matches in the database; job hunters will have to visit the site again to find them — and they do. "On the day after we send our messages, we see a sharp increase in our traffic," says Seth Peets, vice president of marketing for CareerSite.

P5: Even those who aren't hunting for jobs may find search agents worthwhile. Some use them to keep a close watch on the demand for their line of work or gather information on compensation to arm themselves when negotiating for a raise. Although happily employed, Redmon maintains his agent at CareerBuilder. "You always keep your eyes open," he says. Working with a personal search agent means having another set of eyes looking out for you.

44. Why does CareerSite's agent offer each job hunter only three job options?

45. Which of the following is true according to the text?

- [A] Personal search agents are indispensable to job-hunters.
 [B] Some sites keep E-mailing job seekers to trace their demands.
 [C] Personal search agents are also helpful to those already employed.
 [D] Some agents stop sending information to people once they are employed.

(二) 推断题

推断题本质特点：

(1) 题型识别：

- 题干中往往包含以下关键词 (3i1s)：

【真题示例】

37. It can be inferred from Paragraph 3 that _____.
 27. Studies from the US and Australia imply that taking a gap year helps _____.
 21. It is indicated in Paragraphs 1 and 2 that _____.
 22. It is indicated in 3 that train operators _____.

(2) 做题步骤技巧

例：原文：女：你昨晚没有跟我说晚安。

What can we infer from the passage?

- A. 你昨晚没有对我说温情的话语
 B. 你对我不好
 C. 你不爱我
 D. 你有别的人了



(3) 题型分类

① 事实推断题

【真题示例 1】2002-T1

P2: ①Here is an example, which I heard at a nurses' convention, of a story which works well because the audience all shared the same view of doctors. ②A man arrives in heaven and is being shown around by St. Peter. ③He sees wonderful accommodations, beautiful gardens, sunny weather, and so on. ④Everyone is very peaceful, polite and friendly until, waiting in a line for lunch, the new arrival is suddenly pushed aside by a man in a white coat, who rushes to the head of the line, grabs his food and stomps over to a table by himself. ⑤“Who is that?” the new arrival asked St. Peter. ⑥“Oh, that's God,” came the reply, “but sometimes he thinks he is a doctor.”

22. The joke about doctors implies that, in the eyes of nurses, they are ____.

- [A] impolite to new arrivals
- [B] very conscious of their godlike role
- [C] entitled to some privileges
- [D] very busy even during lunch hours

【真题示例 2】英（一）2014-T4

P1: “The Heart of the Matter,” the just-released report by the American Academy of Arts and Sciences (AAAS), deserves praise for affirming the importance of the humanities and social sciences to the prosperity and security of liberal democracy in America. ②Regrettably, however, the report's failure to address the true nature of the crisis facing liberal education may cause more harm than good.

...

P5: Today, professors routinely treat the progressive interpretation of history and progressive public policy as the proper subject of study while portraying conservative or classical liberal ideas—such as free markets and self-reliance — as falling outside the boundaries of routine, and sometimes legitimate, intellectual investigation.

~~P6: The AAAS displays great enthusiasm for liberal education. Yet its report may well set back reform by obscuring the depth and breadth of the challenge that Congress asked it to illuminate.~~

39. The author implies in Paragraph 5 that professors are_____.

- [A] supportive of free markets
- [B] cautious about intellectual investigation
- [C] conservative about public policy
- [D] biased against classical liberal ideas

【真题示例 3】英（二）2011-T4

P3: ①Yet the debate about how to save Europe's single currency from disintegration is stuck. ② It is stuck because the euro zone's dominant powers, France and Germany, agree on the need for greater harmonisation within the euro zone, but disagree about what to harmonise.

P4: ①Germany thinks the euro must be saved by stricter rules on borrowing, spending and competitiveness, backed by quasi-automatic sanctions for governments that do not obey. ② These might include threats to freeze EU funds for poorer regions and EU mega-projects, and even the suspension of a country's voting rights in EU ministerial councils. ③It insists that economic co-ordination should involve all 27 members of the EU club, among whom there is a small majority for free-market liberalism and economic rigour; in the inner core alone, Germany fears, a small majority favour French interference.

P5: ①A “southern” camp headed by French wants something different: “European economic government” within an inner core of euro-zone members.

②Translated, that means politicians intervening in monetary policy and a system of redistribution from richer to poorer members, via cheaper borrowing for governments through common Eurobonds or complete fiscal transfers. ③Finally, figures close to the France government have murmured, euro-zone members should agree to some fiscal and social harmonization: e.g. curbing competition in corporate-tax rates or labour costs.

38. To solve the euro problem, Germany proposed that _____.

39. The French proposal of handling the crisis implies that _____.

[A] poor countries are more likely to get funds

[B] strict monetary policy will be applied to poor countries

[C] loans will be readily available to rich countries

[D] rich countries will basically control Eurobonds

【真题示例 4】2004-T2

P5: The humiliation continues. At university graduation ceremonies, the ABCs proudly get their awards first; by the time they reach the Zysmans most people are literally having a ZZZ. Shortlists for job interviews, election ballot papers, lists of conference speakers and attendees: all tend to be drawn up alphabetically, and their recipients lose interest as they plough through them.

49. What does the author mean by “most people are literally having a ZZZ” (Lines 2-3, Paragraph 5)?

[A] They are getting impatient.

[B] They are noisily dozing off.

[C] They are feeling humiliated.

[D] They are busy with word puzzles.

② 段落推断题

【真题示例 1】2007-T4

P1: It never rains but it pours. Just as bosses and boards have finally sorted out their worst accounting and compliance troubles, and improved their feeble corporation governance, a new problem threatens to earn them—especially in

America—the sort of nasty headlines that inevitably lead to heads rolling in the executive suite: data insecurity. Left, until now, to odd, low-level IT staff to put right, and seen as a concern only of data-rich industries such as banking, telecoms and air travel, information protection is now high on the boss's agenda in businesses of every variety.

...

P5: The current state of affairs may have been encouraged – though not justified – by the lack of legal penalty (in America, but not Europe) for data leakage. Until California recently passed a law, American firms did not have to tell anyone, even the victim, when data went astray. That may change fast: lots of proposed data-security legislation is now doing the rounds in Washington, D.C. Meanwhile, the theft of information about some 40 million credit-card accounts in America, disclosed on June 17th, overshadowed a hugely important decision a day earlier by America's Federal Trade Commission (FTC) that puts corporate America on notice that regulators will act if firms fail to provide adequate data security.

40. It can be inferred from paragraph 5 that _____.

- [A] data leakage is more severe in Europe
- [B] FTC's decision is essential to data security
- [C] California takes the lead in security legislation
- [D] legal penalty is a major solution to data leakage

方法 1: 精准定位	
方法 2: 前二后二/二次定位	
方法 3: 选项交集实词	
方法 4: 段落主旨/全文主旨	
方法 5: 排除法	

【真题示例 2】英（一）2012-T2

P1: ①A deal is a deal—except, apparently, when Entergy is involved. ②The company, a major energy supplier in New England, provoked justified outrage in Vermont last week when it announced it was renegeing on a longstanding commitment to abide by the state's strict nuclear regulations.

P2: ①Instead, the company has done precisely what it had long promised it would not: challenge the constitutionality of Vermont's rules in the federal court, as part of a desperate effort to keep its Vermont Yankee nuclear power plant running.

②It's a stunning move.

...

P6: ①The company seems to have concluded that its reputation in Vermont is already so damaged that it has nothing left to lose by going to war with the state.

②But there should be consequences. ③Permission to run a nuclear plant is a public trust.

④Entergy runs 11 other reactors in the United States, including Pilgrim Nuclear station in Plymouth. ⑤Pledging to run Pilgrim safely, the company has applied for federal permission to keep it open for another 20 years.

⑥But as the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) reviews the company's application, it should keep in mind what promises from Entergy are worth.

30. It can be inferred from the last paragraph that _____.

[A] Entergy's business elsewhere might be affected.

[B] the authority of the NRC will be defied.

[C] Entergy will withdraw its Plymouth application.

[D] Vermont's reputation might be damaged.

方法 1: 精准定位	
方法 2: 前一后二/二次定位	
方法 3: 选项交集实词	
方法 4: 段落主旨/全文主旨	
方法 5: 排除法	

【真题示例 3】英（一）2011-T4

P5: It's hard to imagine that many people are dumb enough to want children just because Reese and Angelina make it look so glamorous: most adults understand that a baby is not a haircut. But it's interesting to wonder if the images we see every week of stress-free, happiness-enhancing parenthood aren't in some small, subconscious way contributing to our own dissatisfactions with the actual

experience, in the same way that a small part of us hoped getting “the Rachel” might make us look just a little bit like Jennifer Aniston.

40. Which of the following can be inferred from the last paragraph?

- [A] Having children contributes little to the glamour of celebrity moms.
- [B] Celebrity moms have influenced our attitude towards child rearing.
- [C] Having children intensifies our dissatisfaction with life.
- [D] We sometimes neglect the happiness from child rearing.

【真题示例 4】英（一）2010-T1

Of all the changes that have taken place in English-language newspapers during the past quarter-century, perhaps the most far-reaching has been the inexorable decline in the scope and seriousness of their arts coverage.

It is difficult to the point of impossibility for the average reader under the age of forty to imagine a time when high-quality arts criticism could be found in most big-city newspapers. Yet a considerable number of the most significant collections of criticism published in the 20th century consisted in large part of newspaper reviews. To read such books today is to marvel at the fact that their learned contents were once deemed suitable for publication in general-circulation dailies.

21. It is indicated in Paragraphs 1 and 2 that _____.

- [A] arts criticism has disappeared from big-city newspapers.
- [B] English-language newspapers used to carry more arts reviews.
- [C] high-quality newspapers retain a large body of readers.
- [D] young readers doubt the suitability of criticism on dailies.

【真题示例 5】2005-T1

P5: ①The researchers suggest that capuchin monkeys, like humans, are guided by social emotions. ②In the wild, they are a co-operative, group-living species. ③Such co-operation is likely to be stable only when each animal feels it is not being cheated. ④Feelings of righteous indignation, it seems, are not the preserve of people alone. ⑤Refusing a lesser reward completely makes these feelings abundantly clear to other members of the group. ⑥However, whether such a sense of fairness evolved independently in capuchins and humans, or whether it stems from the common

ancestor that the species had 35 million years ago, is, as yet, an unanswered question.

25. What can we infer from the last paragraph?

[A] Monkeys can be trained to develop social emotions.

[B] Human indignation evolved from an uncertain source.

[C] Animals usually show their feelings openly as humans do.

[D] Cooperation among monkeys remains stable only in the wild.

方法 1: 精准定位	
方法 2: 前一后二/二次定位	
方法 3: 选项交集实词	
方法 4: 段落主旨/全文主旨	
方法 5: 排除法	

(三) 词汇题

(1) 题型识别:

·常见设问方式: The word “XX” (Line xx, paragraph xx) most probably means ____.

【真题示例】

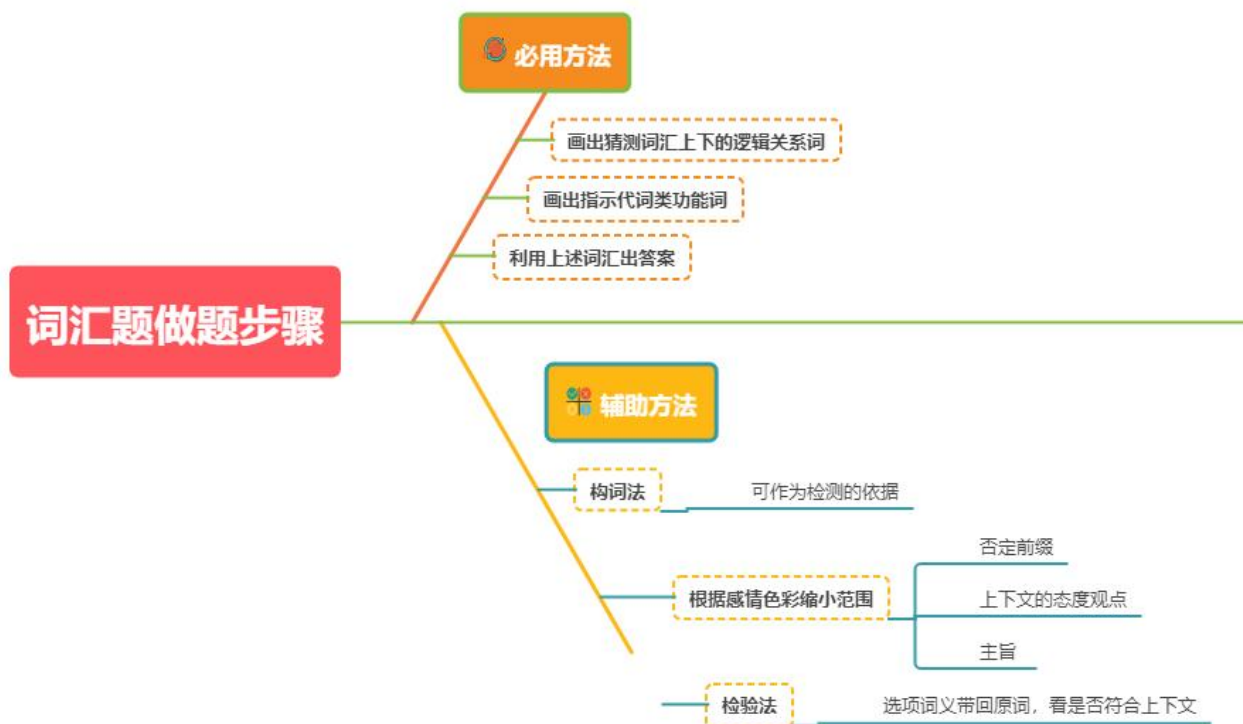
29. The word “viscerally” (Line 2, Para. 5) is closest in meaning to ____.

23. The word “moola” (Line 4, Para. 4) most probably means ____.

25. The word “coax” (Line 3, Para. 6) is closest in meaning to ____.

28. The word “acclimation” (Para. 3) is closest in meaning to ____.

(2) 做题步骤技巧



① 考察点:

② 必用方法:

③ 辅助方法 1

【真题示例】英（一）2011-T1

P2: ①One of the reasons why the appointment came as such a surprise, however, is that Gilbert is comparatively little known. ②Even Tommasini, who had advocated Gilbert's appointment in the Times, calls him "an unpretentious musician with no air of the formidable conductor about him." ③As a description of the next music director of an orchestra that has hitherto been led by musicians like Gustav Mahler and Pierre Boulez, that seems likely to have struck at least some Times readers as faint praise.

22. Tommasini regards Gilbert as an artist who is _____ .

- [A] influential
- [B] modest
- [C] respectable
- [D] talented

辅助方法 2:

【真题示例】2006-T4

P5: ①People in earlier eras were surrounded by reminders of misery. ②They worked until exhausted, lived with few protections and died young. ③In the West, before mass communication and literacy, the most powerful mass medium was the church, which reminded worshippers that their souls were in danger and that they would someday be meat for worms. ④Given all this, they did not exactly need their art to be a bummer too.

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

- [A] religious
- [B] unpleasant
- [C] entertaining
- [D] commercial

辅助方法 3: 检验法: 选项词义带回原词, 看是否符合上下文。

(3) 题型分类

① 同义/反义词汇题

【真题示例 1】2004-T1

For any job search, you should start with a narrow concept — what you think you want to do — then broaden it. “None of these programs do that,” says another expert. “There’s no career counseling implicit in all of this.” Instead, the best strategy is to use the agent as a kind of tip service to keep abreast of jobs in a particular database; when you get E-mail, consider it a reminder to check the

database again. “I would not rely on agents for finding everything that is added to a database that might interest me,” says the author of a job-searching guide.

43. The expression “tip service” most probably means _____.

- [A] advisory
- [B] compensation
- [C] interaction
- [D] reminder

【真题示例 2】2009-T2

P4: But don't bother trying to kill off old habits; once those ruts of procedure are worn into the hippocampus, they're there to stay. Instead, the new habits we deliberately ingrain into ourselves create parallel pathways that can bypass those old roads.

23. “ruts” (in line one, paragraph 3) has closest meaning to _____.

- A. tracks B. series C. characteristics D. connections

【真题示例 3】英（二）2012-T2

P1: A deal is a deal — except, apparently, when Entergy is involved. The company, a major energy supplier in New England, provoked justified outrage in Vermont last week when it announced it was reneging on a longstanding commitment to abide by the state's strict nuclear regulations.

P2: Instead, the company has done precisely what it had long promised it would not: challenge the constitutionality of Vermont's rules in the federal court, as part of a desperate effort to keep its Vermont Yankee nuclear power plant running. It's a stunning move.

26. The phrase “reneging on” (Line 3, Paragraph 1) is closest in meaning to _____.

- [A]condemning
- [B]reaffirming
- [C]dishonoring
- [D]securing

② 指代关系词汇题

【真题示例】英（一）2013-T2

P3: In December 2010 America's Federal Trade Commission (FTC) proposed adding a "do not track"(DNT) option to internet browsers, so that users could tell advertisers that they did not want to be followed. Microsoft's Internet Explorer and Apple's Safari both offer DNT; Google's Chrome is due to do so this year. In February, the FTC and the Digital Advertising Alliance (DAA) agreed that the industry would get cracking on responding to DNT requests.

27. "The industry" (Para.3) refers to ____.

- [A] online advertisers
- [B] e-commerce conductors
- [C] digital information analysts
- [D] internet browser developers

③ 总分解释词汇题

【真题示例】英（一）2013-T1

P2: This top-down conception of the fashion business couldn't be more out of date or at odds with the feverish world described in *Overdressed*, Elizabeth Cline's three-year indictment of "fast fashion". In the last decade or so, advances in technology have allowed mass-market labels such as Zara, H&M, and Uniqlo to react to trends more quickly and anticipate demand more precisely. Quicker turnarounds mean less wasted inventory, more frequent releases, and more profit. These labels encourage style-conscious consumers to see clothes as disposable—meant to last only a wash or two, although they don't advertise that—and to renew their wardrobe every few weeks. By offering on-trend items at dirt-cheap prices, Cline argues, these brands have hijacked fashion cycles, shaking an industry long accustomed to a seasonal pace.

23. The word "indictment" (Para.2) is closest in meaning to ____.

- [A] accusation
- [B] enthusiasm
- [C] indifference

[D] tolerance

(四) 例证题

做题思路：

(1) 题型识别：

·常见设问方式：

What does the example of XX illustrate?

The author uses the example of XX to argue /show that ____.

By citing the examples of XX , the author intends to show that ____.

(2) 做题步骤技巧：

例：原文：

快乐肥宅水很好喝。比如，王嘉尔来上海了。粉丝去接机。送礼物。有人送✿，有人送钱.... 你手里有半瓶可乐，递上去，不小心划伤手指出血了，但是他微微一笑说：没关系这都是值得的。

问：By citing 王嘉尔的话“没关系这值得”，the author intends to ____.

A. 说明他爱护粉丝

B. 说明他娇气

C. 说明可乐好喝



【真题示例】2009-T4

P4: We should not forget, however, that most New Englanders were less well educated. While few craftsmen or farmers, let alone dependents and servants, left literary compositions to be analyzed, it is obvious that their views were less fully intellectualized. Their thinking often had a traditional superstitious quality. A tailor named John Dane, who emigrated in the late 1630s, left an account of his reasons for leaving England that is filled with signs. Sexual confusion, economic frustrations, and religious hope — all came together in a decisive moment when he opened the Bible, told his father the first line he saw would settle his fate, and read the magical words: "Come out from among them, touch no unclean thing, and I will be your God and you shall be my people." One wonders what Dane thought of the careful sermons explaining the Bible that he heard in Puritan churches.

39. The story of John Dane shows that less well-educated New Englanders were often ____.

- [A] influenced by superstitions
- [B] troubled with religious beliefs
- [C] puzzled by church sermons
- [D] frustrated with family earnings

【真题示例】英（一）2010-T3

In his book *The Tipping Point*, Malcolm Gladwell argues that social epidemics are driven in large part by the acting of a tiny minority of special individuals, often called influentials, who are unusually informed, persuasive, or well-connected. The idea is intuitively compelling, but it doesn't explain how ideas actually spread.

31. By citing the book *The Tipping Point*, the author intends to ____.

- [A] analyze the consequences of social epidemics
- [B] discuss influentials' function in spreading ideas
- [C] exemplify people's intuitive response to social epidemics
- [D] describe the essential characteristics of influentials.

(3) 没找到结论句/找到了读不懂/以为自己读懂了没匹配上选项怎么办?

【真题示例】英（一）2011-T3

P1: ①The rough guide to marketing success used to be that you got what you paid for. ②No longer. ③While traditional “paid” media—such as television commercials and print advertisements—still play a major role, companies today can exploit many alternative forms of media. ④Consumers passionate about a product may create “earned” media by willingly promoting it to friends, and a company may leverage “owned” media by sending e-mail alerts about products and sales to customers registered with its Web site. ⑤The way consumers now approach the process of making purchase decisions means that marketing’s impact stems from a broad range of factors beyond conventional paid media.

...

P3: ①The same dramatic technological changes that have provided marketers with more (and more diverse) communications choices have also increased the risk that passionate consumers will voice their opinions in quicker, more visible, and much more damaging ways. ②Such hijacked media are the opposite of earned media: an asset or campaign becomes hostage to consumers, other stakeholders, or activists who make negative allegations about a brand or product. ③Members of social networks, for instance, are learning that they can hijack media to apply pressure on the businesses that originally created them.

P4: ①If that happens, passionate consumers would try to persuade others to boycott products, putting the reputation of the target company at risk. ②In such a case, the company’s response may not be sufficiently quick or thoughtful, and the learning curve has been steep. ③Toyota Motor, for example, alleviated some of the damage from its recall crisis earlier this year with a relatively quick and well-orchestrated social-media response campaign, which included efforts to engage with consumers directly on sites such as Twitter and the social-news site Digg.

34. Toyota Motor’s experience is cited as an example of ____.

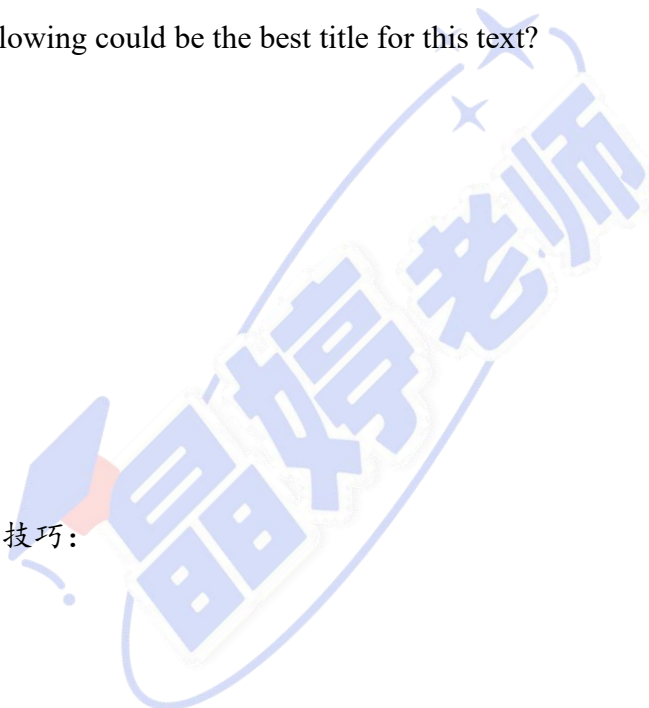
- [A] responding effectively to hijacked media
- [B] persuading customers into boycotting products
- [C] cooperating with supportive consumers
- [D] taking advantage of hijacked media

(五) 主旨题

(1) 题型识别:

- main idea/best title
- Which of the following can best summarize the main idea of this text?
- Which of the following could be the best title for this text?

(2) 做题步骤技巧:





(3) 怎么找主旨句？

【必备知识】：常见结构/文章整体行文思路

开四：其中的一个句子是：

A.观点——有“轻点抱你”，即这个句子是全文主旨；

a. 作者：同意这个观点（论证观点）；

行文思路：提出观点-举例/对比/数据论证，来证明观点

b. 作者：反对这个观点：

行文思路：提出观点-反对观点-（树立观点）-支撑

B.现象

a. 单纯介绍事件、现象——无主旨句，“开四”找到的句子，属于“全文核心论述对象”；

行文思路：提出现象-介绍现象-起因/发展/特点/影响

b. 评价现象：

好/不好/好坏都有

行文思路：提出现象-评价现象-（解决办法/表达态度）

(4) 不确定找到的是不是主旨句，怎么办？

(5)主旨题最容易出现的错误有哪些？

【真题示例】

原文核心论述对象：Responses from lawyers；

选项 reactions to lawyers

responses

如果根据以上方法还是有不确定选项，则可以采取_____

【真题示例】英（一）2010 -T1

25. What would be the best title for the text?

[A] Newspapers of the Good Old Days

[B] The Lost Horizon in Newspapers

[C] Mournful Decline of Journalism

[D] Prominent Critics in Memory

(6)题型分类

① 主旨题

【真题示例】英（二）2010-T2

P1: I was addressing a small gathering in a suburban Virginia living room—a

women's group that had invited men to join them. Throughout the evening, one man had been particularly talkative, frequently offering ideas and anecdotes, while his wife sat silently beside him on the couch. Toward the end of the evening, I commented that women frequently complain that their husbands don't talk to them. This man quickly nodded in agreement. He gestured toward his wife and said, "She's the talker in our family." The room burst into laughter, the man looked puzzled and hurt. "It's true," he explained. "When I come home from work I have nothing to say. If she didn't keep the conversation going, we'd spend the whole evening in silence."

P2: This episode crystallizes the irony that although American men tend to talk more than women in public situations, they often talk less at home. And this pattern is wreaking havoc with marriage.

P3: The pattern was observed by political scientist Andrew Hacker in the late 1970s. Sociologist Catherine Kohler Riessman reports in her new book *Divorce Talk* that most of the women she interviewed—but only a few of the men—gave lack of communication as the reason for their divorces. Given the current divorce rate of nearly 50 percent, that amounts to millions of cases in the United States every year—a virtual epidemic of failed conversation.

P4: In my own research, complaints from women about their husbands most often focused not on tangible inequities such as having given up the chance for a career to accompany husband to his, or doing far more than their share of daily life support work like cleaning, cooking and social arrangements. Instead, they focused on communication: "He doesn't listen to me." "He doesn't talk to me." I found, as Hacker observed years before, that most wives want their husbands to be, first and foremost, conversational partners, but few husbands share this expectation of their wives.

P5: In short, the image that best represents the current crisis is the stereotypical cartoon scene of a man sitting at the breakfast table with a newspaper held up in front of his face, while a woman glares at the back of it, wanting to talk.

29. Which of the following can best summarize the main idea of this text?

[A] The moral decay deserves more research by sociologists.

[B] Marriage breakup stems from sex inequalities.

[C] Husband and wife have different expectations from their marriage.

[D] Conversational patterns between man and wife are different.

② 标题题

- 做题技巧:

【真题示例】英（一）2011-T2

P1: ①When Liam McGee departed as president of Bank of America in August, his explanation was surprisingly straight up. ②Rather than cloaking his exit in the usual vague excuses, he came right out and said he was leaving “to pursue my goal of running a company”. ③Broadcasting his ambition was “very much my decision,” McGee says. ④Within two weeks, he was talking for the first time with the board of Hartford Financial Services Group, which named him CEO and chairman on September 29.

P2: ①McGee says leaving without a position lined up gave him time to reflect on what kind of company he wanted to run. ②It also sent a clear message to the outside world about his aspirations. ③And McGee isn't alone. In recent weeks the No.2 executives at Avon and American Express quit with the explanation that they were looking for a CEO post. ④As boards scrutinize succession plans in response to shareholder pressure, executives who don't get the nod also may wish to move on. ⑤A turbulent business environment also has senior managers cautious of letting vague pronouncements cloud their reputations.

P3: ①As the first signs of recovery begin to take hold, deputy chiefs may be more willing to make the jump without a net. ②In the third quarter, CEO turnover was down 23% from a year ago as nervous boards stuck with the leaders they had, according to Liberum Research. ③As the economy picks up, opportunities will abound for aspiring leaders.

P4: ①The decision to quit a senior position to look for a better one is

unconventional. ②For years executives and headhunters have adhered to the rule that the most attractive CEO candidates are the ones who must be poached. ③Says Korn/Ferry senior partner Dennis Carey: "I can't think of a single search I've done where a board has not instructed me to look at sitting CEOs first."

P5: ①Those who jumped without a job haven't always landed in top positions quickly. ②Ellen Marram quit as chief of Tropicana a decade ago, saying she wanted to be a CEO. ③It was a year before she became head of a tiny Internet-based commodities exchange. ④Robert Willumstad left Citigroup in 2005 with ambitions to be a CEO. ⑤He finally took that post at a major financial institution three years later.

P6: ①Many recruiters say the old disgrace is fading for top performers. ②The financial crisis has made it more acceptable to be between jobs or to leave a bad one. ③"The traditional rule was it's safer to stay where you are, but that's been fundamentally inverted," says one headhunter. ④"The people who've been hurt the worst are those who've stayed too long."

30. Which of the following is the best title for the text?

- [A] CEOs: Where to Go?
- [B] CEOs: All the Way Up?
- [C] Top Managers Jump without a Net
- [D] The Only Way Out for Top Performers

【真题示例】2008-T1

P1: While still catching-up to men in some spheres of modern life, women appear to be way ahead in at least one undesirable category. "Women are particularly susceptible to developing depression and anxiety disorders in response to stress compared to men," according to Dr. Yehuda, chief psychiatrist at New York's Veteran's Administration Hospital.

P2: Studies of both animals and humans have shown that sex hormones somehow affect the stress response, causing females under stress to produce more of the trigger chemicals than do males under the same conditions. In several of the studies, when stressed-out female rats had their ovaries (the female reproductive organs) removed, their chemical responses became equal to those of the males.

P3: Adding to a woman's increased dose of stress chemicals, are her increased "opportunities" for stress. "It's not necessarily that women don't cope as well. It's just that they have so much more to cope with," says Dr. Yehuda. "Their capacity for tolerating stress may even be greater than men's," she observes, "it's just that they're dealing with so many more things that they become worn out from it more visibly and sooner."

P4: Dr. Yehuda notes another difference between the sexes. "I think that the kinds of things that women are exposed to tend to be in more of a chronic or repeated nature. Men go to war and are exposed to combat stress. Men are exposed to more acts of random physical violence. The kinds of interpersonal violence that women are exposed to tend to be in domestic situations, by, unfortunately, parents or other family members, and they tend not to be one-shot deals. The wear-and-tear that comes from these longer relationships can be quite devastating."

P5: Adeline Alvarez married at 18 and gave birth to a son, but was determined to finish college. "I struggled a lot to get the college degree. I was living in so much frustration that that was my escape, to go to school, and get ahead and do better." Later, her marriage ended and she became a single mother. "It's the hardest thing to take care of a teenager, have a job, pay the rent, pay the car payment, and pay the debt. I lived from paycheck to paycheck."

P6: Not everyone experiences the kinds of severe chronic stresses Alvarez describes. But most women today are coping with a lot of obligations, with few breaks, and feeling the strain. Alvarez's experience demonstrates the importance of finding ways to diffuse stress before it threatens your health and your ability to function.

21. Which of the following is true according to the first two paragraphs?
22. Dr. Yehuda's research suggests that women .
23. According to Paragraph 4, the stress women confront tends to be .
24. The sentence "I lived from paycheck to paycheck." (Line 5, Para. 5) shows that .
25. Which of the following would be the best title for the text?
25. Which of the following would be the best title for the text?
- [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

【真题示例】英（二）2010-T4

P1: Many Americans regard the jury system as a concrete expression of crucial democratic values, including the principles that all citizens who meet minimal qualifications of age and literacy are equally competent to serve on juries; that jurors should be selected randomly from a representative cross section of the community; that no citizen should be denied the right to serve on a jury on account of race, religion, sex, or national origin; that defendants are entitled to trial by their peers; and that verdicts should represent the conscience of the community and not just the letter of the law. The jury is also said to be the best surviving example of direct rather than representative democracy. In a direct democracy, citizens take turns governing themselves, rather than electing representatives to govern for them.

P2: But as recently as in 1968, jury selection procedures conflicted with these democratic ideals. In some states, for example, jury duty was limited to persons of supposedly superior intelligence, education, and moral character. Although the Supreme Court of the United States had prohibited intentional racial discrimination in jury selection as early as the 1880 case of *Strauder v. West Virginia*, the practice of selecting so called elite or blue ribbon juries provided a convenient way around this and other anti-discrimination laws.

P3: The system also failed to regularly include women on juries until the mid 20th century. Although women first served on state juries in Utah in 1898, it was not until the 1940s that a majority of states made women eligible for jury duty. Even then several states automatically exempted women from jury duty unless they personally asked to have their names included on the jury list. This practice was justified by the claim that women were needed at home, and it kept juries unrepresentative of women through the 1960s.

P4: In 1968, the Congress of the United States passed the Jury Selection and Service Act, ushering in a new era of democratic reforms for the jury. This law

abolished special educational requirements for federal jurors and required them to be selected at random from a cross section of the entire community to the state level. The Taylor decision also declared sex discrimination in jury selection to be unconstitutional and ordered states to use the same procedures for selecting male and female jurors.

40. In discussing the U.S. jury system, the text centers on ____.

- [A] its nature and problems
- [B] its characteristics and tradition
- [C] its problems and their solutions
- [D] its tradition and development

【真题示例】2006-T1

P1: If you were to examine the birth certificates of every soccer player in 2006's World Cup tournament, you would most likely find a noteworthy quirk: elite soccer players are more likely to have been born in the earlier months of the year than in the later months. If you then examined the European national youth teams that feed the World Cup and professional ranks, you would find this strange phenomenon to be even more pronounced.

P2: What might account for this strange phenomenon? Here are a few guesses: a) certain astrological signs confer superior soccer skills; b) winter-born babies tend to have higher oxygen capacity, which increases soccer stamina; c) soccer-mad parents are more likely to conceive children in springtime, at the annual peak of soccer mania; d) none of the above.

P3: Anders Ericsson, a 58-year-old psychology professor at Florida State University, says he believes strongly in "none of the above." Ericsson grew up in Sweden, and studied nuclear engineering until he realized he would have more opportunity to conduct his own research if he switched to psychology. His first experiment, nearly 30 years ago, involved memory: training a person to hear and then repeat a random series of numbers. "With the first subject, after about 20 hours of training, his digit span had risen from 7 to 20," Ericsson recalls. "He kept improving, and after about 200 hours of training he had risen to over 80 numbers."

P4: This success, coupled with later research showing that memory itself is not

genetically determined, led Ericsson to conclude that the act of memorizing is more of a cognitive exercise than an intuitive one. In other words, whatever inborn differences two people may exhibit in their abilities to memorize, those differences are swamped by how well each person “encodes” the information. And the best way to learn how to encode information meaningfully, Ericsson determined, was a process known as deliberate practice. Deliberate practice entails more than simply repeating a task. Rather, it involves setting specific goals, obtaining immediate feedback and concentrating as much on technique as on outcome.

P5: Ericsson and his colleagues have thus taken to studying expert performers in a wide range of pursuits, including soccer. They gather all the data they can, not just performance statistics and biographical details but also the results of their own laboratory experiments with high achievers. Their work makes a rather startling assertion: the trait we commonly call talent is highly overrated. Or, put another way, expert performers – whether in memory or surgery, ballet or computer programming – are nearly always made, not born.

25. Which of the following proverbs is closest to the message the text tries to convey?

- [A] “Faith will move mountains.”
- [B] “One reaps what one sows.”
- [C] “Practice makes perfect.”
- [D] “Like father, like son.”

【真题示例】英（一）2010-T1

P1: Of all the changes that have taken place in English-language newspapers during the past quarter-century, perhaps the most far-reaching has been the inexorable decline in the scope and seriousness of their arts coverage.

P2: It is difficult to the point of impossibility for the average reader under the age of forty to imagine a time when high-quality arts criticism could be found in most big-city newspapers. Yet a considerable number of the most significant collections of criticism published in the 20th century consisted in large part of newspaper reviews. To read such books today is to marvel at the fact that their learned contents were once deemed suitable for publication in general-circulation dailies.

P3: We are even farther removed from the unfocused newspaper reviews published in England between the turn of the 20th century and the eve of World War II, at a time when newsprint was dirt-cheap and stylish arts criticism was considered an ornament to the publications in which it appeared. In those far-off days, it was taken for granted that the critics of major papers would write in detail and at length about the events they covered. Theirs was a serious business, and even those reviewers who wore their learning lightly, like George Bernard Shaw and Ernest Newman, could be trusted to know what they were about. These men believed in journalism as a calling, and were proud to be published in the daily press. “So few authors have brains enough or literary gift enough to keep their own end up in journalism,” Newman wrote, “that I am tempted to define ‘journalism’ as ‘a term of contempt applied by writers who are not read to writers who are.’”

P4: Unfortunately, these critics are virtually forgotten. Neville Cardus, who wrote for the Manchester Guardian from 1917 until shortly before his death in 1975, is now known solely as a writer of essays on the game of cricket. During his lifetime, though, he was also one of England’s foremost classical-music critics, a stylist so widely admired that his Autobiography (1947) became a best-seller. He was knighted in 1967, the first music critic to be so honored. Yet only one of his books is now in print, and his vast body of writings on music is unknown save to specialists.

P5: Is there any chance that Cardus’s criticism will enjoy a revival? The prospect seems remote. Journalistic tastes had changed long before his death, and postmodern readers have little use for the richly upholstered Vicwardian prose in which he specialized. Moreover, the amateur tradition in music criticism has been in headlong retreat.

25. What would be the best title for the text?

- [A] Newspapers of the Good Old Days
- [B] The Lost Horizon in Newspapers
- [C] Mournful Decline of Journalism
- [D] Prominent Critics in Memory

【真题示例】英（一）2015-T1

P1: King Juan Carlos of Spain once insisted “kings don’t abdicate, they die in

their sleep.” But embarrassing scandals and the popularity of the republican left in the recent Euro-elections have forced him to eat his words and stand down. So, does the Spanish crisis suggest that monarchy is seeing its last days? Does that mean the writing is on the wall for all European royals, with their magnificent uniforms and majestic lifestyles?

P2: The Spanish case provides arguments both for and against monarchy. When public opinion is particularly polarised, as it was following the end of the Franco regime, monarchs can rise above “mere” politics and “embody” a spirit of national unity.

P3: It is this apparent transcendence of politics that explains monarchs’ continuing popularity as heads of state. And so, the Middle East excepted, Europe is the most monarch-infested region in the world, with 10 kingdoms (not counting Vatican city and Andorra). But unlike their absolutist counterparts in the Gulf and Asia, most royal families have survived because they allow voters to avoid the difficult search for a non-controversial but respected public figure.

P4: Even so, kings and queens undoubtedly have a downside. Symbolic of national unity as they claim to be, their very history – and sometimes the way they behave today – embodies outdated and indefensible privileges and inequalities. At a time when Thomas Piketty and other economists are warning of rising inequality and the increasing power of inherited wealth, it is bizarre that wealthy aristocratic families should still be the symbolic heart of modern democratic states.

P5: The most successful monarchies strive to abandon or hide their old aristocratic ways. Princes and princesses have day-jobs and ride bicycles, not horses (or helicopters). Even so, these are wealthy families who party with the international 1%, and media intrusiveness makes it increasingly difficult to maintain the right image.

P6: While Europe’s monarchies will no doubt be smart enough to survive for some time to come, it is the British royals who have most to fear from the Spanish example.

P7: It is only the Queen who has preserved the monarchy’s reputation with her rather ordinary (if well-heeled) granny style. The danger will come with Charles, who has both an expensive taste of lifestyle and a pretty hierarchical view of the world. He has failed to understand that monarchies have largely survived because they provide a service – as non-controversial and non-political heads of state.

Charles ought to know that as English history shows, it is kings, not republicans, who are the monarchy's worst enemies.

25. Which of the following is the best title of the text?

- [A] Carlos, Glory and Disgrace Combined
- [B] Charles, Anxious to Succeed to the Throne
- [C] Carlos, a Lesson for All European Monarchs
- [D] Charles, Slow to React to the Coming Threats

(六) 态度观点题

1. 题型识别:

(1) 人物观点题

The author/sb. holds/argues that ____.

(2) 人物态度题

·What is sb's attitude towards sth.?

【真题示例】

29. The author's attitude to food self-sufficient in the UK is ____.
35. Toward the new business wave, the writer's attitude can he said to be ____.
32. What is many captive shippers' attitude towards the consolidation in the rail industry?
30. What is the author's attitude towards IQ tests?

2. 态度题做题步骤技巧

态度题解题模型

看清题干问的是谁对什么的态度
(有可能是作者,也有可能是他人)

设问方式:



- The author / sb holds argues that ____.
- What is sb's attitude towards sth?



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做题技巧:

- 可夹击定位;
- 可利用选项(相同内容)帮助定位;
- 定位人物后,如果人物观点句子太多,要通过关注话语之间的逻辑关系来判断语义重点;
- 也可借助段落主旨乃至全文主旨。

作者的观点一般分为三大类:

① 正面:

② 否定, 负面

③ 客观类(看待一件事不加入个人感情)

♥历年真题态度词汇总

·积极类, 褒义词:

acclaim n.称赞, 赞同

appreciative adj.赏识的

approval n.赞同

concerned adj.关注的; 关心的

confident adj.自信的, 确信的

enthusiasm n.狂热, 热心, 积极性

favorable adj.赞成的, 有利的, 赞许的, 良好的

interested adj.感兴趣的; 有成见的; 有权益的

impressive adj.给人深刻印象的, 感人的

optimistic adj.乐观的

positive adj.积极的

supportive adj.支持的, 支援的

·消极的, 贬义的

biased adj.有偏见的

compromise n.妥协 v.妥协; 使陷入危险

compromising adj.有失体面的; 不宜泄露的

contemptuous adj.轻蔑的; 轻视的

contempt n.轻视, 轻蔑, 耻辱, 不尊敬

critical adj. 批评的, 爱挑剔的; 严重的

criticism n.批评

disapproval n.不赞成

detestation n.憎恶, 厌恶的人, 嫌恶

disgusting adj.令人反感的, 令人恶心的

doubt v.怀疑

doubtful adj.可疑的, 不确的, 疑心的

indignation n.愤慨

negative adj.否定的, 消极的, 负的

objection n.异议

opposition n.反对

puzzling adj.使迷惑的, 使莫名其妙的

question v.怀疑

scornful adj.蔑视的

skeptical adj.有疑问的, 持怀疑态度的

suspicion n.猜疑, 怀疑

suspicious adj.可疑的, 令人怀疑的

uncertain (1 次) adj.不确定的

worried adj.闷闷不乐的, 焦虑的

·客观的

impartial adj.公平的, 不偏不倚的

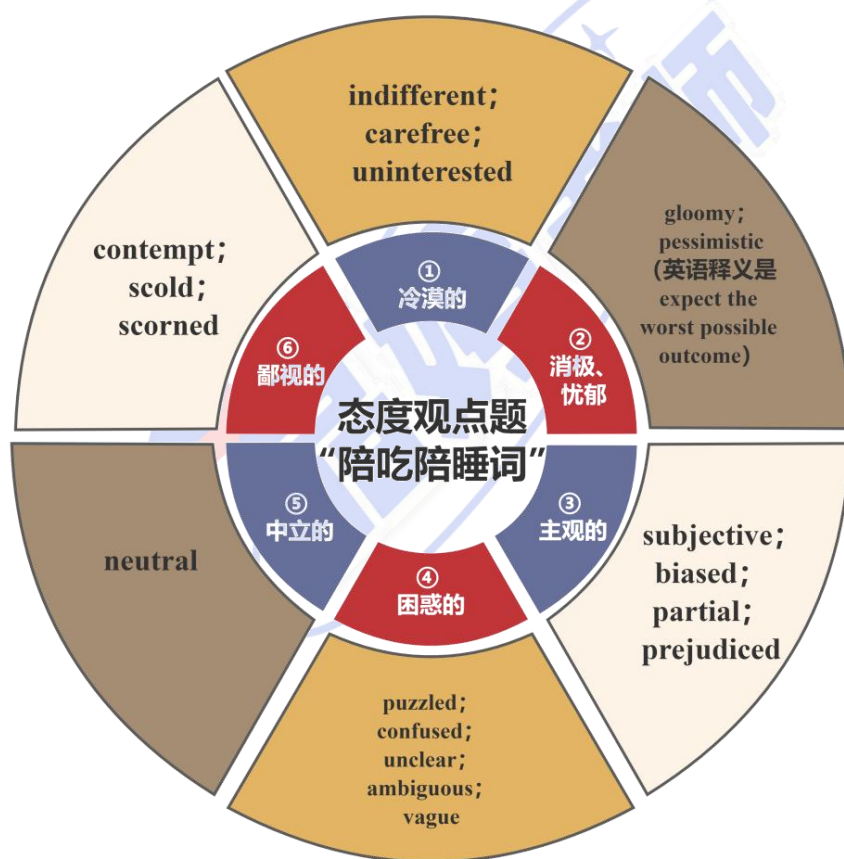
objective adj.客观的

neutral adj.中立的

impersonal adj.非个人的; 客观的

factual adj.事实的, 实际的, 根据事实的

♥以下答案几乎不会作为正确答案——“陪吃陪睡词”



3. 实战练习

【真题示例】2006-T2

P1: ①Stratford-on-Avon, as we all know, has only one industry—William Shakespeare—but there are two distinctly separate and increasingly hostile branches.

②There is the Royal Shakespeare Company (RSC), which presents superb productions of the plays at the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre on the Avon. ③And there are the townsfolk who largely live off the tourists who come, not to see the plays, but to look at Anne Hathaway's Cottage, Shakespeare's birthplace and the other sights.

P2: ①The worthy residents of Stratford doubt that the theatre adds a penny to their revenue. ②They frankly dislike the RSC's actors, them with their long hair and beards and sandals and noisiness. ③It's all deliciously ironic when you consider that Shakespeare, who earns their living, was himself an actor (with a beard) and did his share of noise-making.

P3: ①The tourist streams are not entirely separate. ②The sightseers who come by bus — and often take in Warwick Castle and Blenheim Palace on the side — don't usually see the plays, and some of them are even surprised to find a theatre in Stratford. ③However, the playgoers do manage a little sight-seeing along with their playgoing. ④It is the playgoers, the RSC contends, who bring in much of the town's revenue because they spend the night (some of them four or five nights) pouring cash into the hotels and restaurants. ⑤The sightseers can take in everything and get out of town by nightfall.

P4: ①The townsfolk don't see it this way and local council does not contribute directly to the subsidy of the Royal Shakespeare Company. ②Stratford cries poor traditionally. ③Nevertheless every hotel in town seems to be adding a new wing or cocktail lounge. ④Hilton is building its own hotel there, which you may be sure will be decorated with Hamlet Hamburger Bars, the Lear Lounge, the Banquo Banqueting Room, and so forth, and will be very expensive.

P5: ①Anyway, the townsfolk can't understand why the Royal Shakespeare Company needs a subsidy. ②(The theatre has broken attendance records for three years in a row. ③Last year its 1,431 seats were 94 percent occupied all year long and this year they'll do better.) ④The reason, of course, is that costs have rocketed and ticket prices have stayed low.

P6: ①It would be a shame to raise prices too much because it would drive away the young people who are Stratford's most attractive clientele. ②They come entirely for the plays, not the sights. ③They all seem to look alike (though they come from all over) — lean, pointed, dedicated faces, wearing jeans and sandals, eating their buns and bedding down for the night on the flagstones outside the theatre to buy the 20 seats and 80 standing-room tickets held for the sleepers and sold to them when the box office opens at 10:30 a.m.

30. From the text we can conclude that the author _____.

- [A] is supportive of both sides
- [B] favors the townsfolk's view
- [C] takes a detached attitude
- [D] is sympathetic to the RSC

【真题示例】2007-T2

Such standardized tests may not assess all the important elements necessary to succeed in school and in life, argues Robert J. Sternberg. In 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. Moreover, IQ tests do not necessarily predict so well once populations or situations change. Research 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. Anyone 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.

30. What is the author's attitude towards IQ tests?

- [A] Supportive.
- [B] Skeptical.
- [C] Impartial.
- [D] Biased.

【真题示例】2010-T4

P1: Bankers have been blaming themselves for their troubles in public. Behind the scenes, they have been taking aim at someone else: the accounting standard-setters. Their rules, moan the banks, have forced them to report enormous losses, and it's just not fair. These rules say they must value some assets at the price a third party would pay, not the price managers and regulators would like them to fetch.

P2: Unfortunately, banks' lobbying now seems to be working. The details may be unknowable, but the independence of standard-setters, essential to the proper functioning of capital markets, is being compromised. And, unless banks carry toxic assets at prices that attract buyers, reviving the banking system will be difficult.

P3: After a bruising encounter with Congress, America's Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) rushed through rule changes. These gave banks more freedom to use models to value illiquid assets and more flexibility in recognizing losses on long-term assets in their income statement. Bob Herz, the FASB's chairman, cried out against those who "question our motives." Yet bank shares rose and the changes enhance what one lobby group politely calls "the use of judgment by management."

P4: European ministers instantly demanded that the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) do likewise. The IASB says it does not want to act without overall planning, but the pressure to fold when it completes its reconstruction of rules later this year is strong. Charlie McCreevy, a European commissioner, warned the IASB that it did "not live in a political vacuum" but "in the real world" and that Europe could yet develop different rules.

P5: It was banks that were on the wrong planet, with accounts that vastly overvalued assets. Today they argue that market prices overstate losses, because they largely reflect the temporary illiquidity of markets, not the likely extent of bad debts. The truth will not be known for years. But bank's shares trade below their book value, suggesting that investors are skeptical. And dead markets partly reflect the paralysis of banks which will not sell assets for fear of booking losses, yet are reluctant to buy all those supposed bargains.

P6: To get the system working again, losses must be recognized and dealt with. America's new plan to buy up toxic assets will not work unless banks mark assets to

levels which buyers find attractive. Successful markets require independent and even combative standard-setters. The FASB and IASB have been exactly that, cleaning up rules on stock options and pensions, for example, against hostility from special interests. But by giving in to critics now they are inviting pressure to make more concessions.

40. The author's attitude towards standard-setters is one of _____.

[A] satisfaction.

[B] skepticism.

[C] objectiveness

[D] sympathy

4. Step 4 主旨检验

·与主旨一致或者相关答案一定对；

【真题示例】2008-T4

P1: ①In 1784, five years before he became president of the United States, George Washington, 52, was nearly toothless. ②So he hired a dentist to transplant nine teeth into his jaw – having extracted them from the mouths of his slaves.

P2: ①That's a far different image from the cherry-tree-chopping George most people remember from their history books. ②But recently, many historians have begun to focus on the roles slavery played in the lives of the founding generation. ③They have been spurred in part by DNA evidence made available in 1998, which almost certainly proved Thomas Jefferson had fathered at least one child with his slave Sally Hemings. ④And only over the past 30 years have scholars examined history from the bottom up. ⑤Works of several historians reveal the moral compromises made by the nation's early leaders and the fragile nature of the country's infancy. ⑥More significantly, they argue that many of the Founding Fathers knew slavery was wrong – and yet most did little to fight it.

P3: More than anything, the historians say, the founders were hampered by the culture of their time. While Washington and Jefferson privately expressed distaste for slavery, they also understood that it was part of the political and economic bedrock of the country they helped to create.

P4: For one thing, the South could not afford to part with its slaves. Owning slaves was “like having a large bank account,” says Wiencek, author of *An Imperfect God: George Washington, His Slaves, and the Creation of America*. The southern states would not have signed the Constitution without protections for the “peculiar institution,” including a clause that counted a slave as three fifths of a man for purposes of congressional representation.

P5: And the statesmen’s political lives depended on slavery. The three-fifths formula handed Jefferson his narrow victory in the presidential election of 1800 by inflating the votes of the southern states in the Electoral College. Once in office, Jefferson extended slavery with the Louisiana Purchase in 1803; the new land was carved into 13 states, including three slave states.

P6: Still, Jefferson freed Hemings’s children – though not Hemings herself or his approximately 150 other slaves. Washington, who had begun to believe that *all* men were created equal after observing the bravery of the black soldiers during the Revolutionary War, overcame the strong opposition of his relatives to grant his slaves their freedom in his will. Only a decade earlier, such an act would have required legislative approval in Virginia.

39. Which of the following is true according to the text?

- [A] Some Founding Fathers benefit politically from slavery.
- [B] Slaves in the old days did not have the right to vote.
- [C] Slave owners usually had large savings accounts.
- [D] Slavery was regarded as a peculiar institution.

·与主旨毫无关系或者相反的一定错；

第五讲 正确选项 & 干扰项特点



一、正确选项五大特点

1.

2.

例：2006 T1

22. According to the author, the department stores of the 19th century _____.

[A] played a role in the spread of popular culture

[B] became intimate shops for common consumers

[C] satisfied the needs of a knowledgeable elite

[D] owed its emergence to the culture of consumption

3.

4.

例：英（二）2012-T3

31. It can be learned from Paragraph 1 that the biotech companies would like

_____ .

- [A] their executives to be active
- [B] judges to rule out gene patenting
- [C] genes to be patentable
- [D] the BIO to issue a warning

例：2009-T4

36. The author notes that in the seventeenth-century New England _____.

- [A] Puritan tradition dominated political life.
- [B] intellectual interests were encouraged.
- [C] Politics benefited much from intellectual endeavors.
- [D] intellectual pursuits enjoyed a liberal environment.

5.

二、干扰选项

例：Which of the following is right?

- A. 鲁迅原名周树人
- B. 人有两只手
- C. 人们最喜欢猫或者狗或者猪
- D. 中国有 56 个民族

结论：

♥常见的干扰形式：

原文：雨下整夜，我的爱溢出就像雨水。窗台蝴蝶像诗里纷飞的美丽章节。

A. 这首歌周杰伦唱的

错误原因:

B. 下雨天我在窗台边看诗集里有关爱的章节

错误原因:

C. 我的爱像诗里纷飞的漂亮章节

错误原因:

D. 窗台蝴蝶想诗里纷飞的美丽章节

错误原因:

E. 雨大到溢出来了

错误原因:

例: 原文: A 说 吾与城北徐公孰美

A 妻子说 徐工美; 汝也美

选项: A 妻子 contends A is as beautiful as 城北徐公

三、善于利用排除法

例: 原文: 人=男+女; 王小嘟不是女; 王小嘟喜欢 nonhumans; 王小嘟%& ¥ @#

晶婷老师

Which of the following is right?

A. 王小嘟是男孩

B. 王小嘟是哆啦 A 梦的好盆友

C. 王小嘟讨厌 humans

D. 王小嘟最爱晶婷老师

例: 2009-T4

To take this approach to the New Englanders normally means to start with the Puritans ' theological innovations and their distinctive ideas about the church——important subjects that we may not neglect. But in keeping with our examination of southern intellectual life, we may consider the original Puritans as carriers of

European culture, adjusting to New world circumstances. The New England colonies were the scenes of important episodes in the pursuit of widely understood ideals of civility and virtuosity.

37. It is suggested in paragraph 2 that New Englanders_____.

- [A] experienced a comparatively peaceful early history.
- [B] brought with them the culture of the Old World
- [C] paid little attention to southern intellectual life
- [D] were obsessed with religious innovations

第六讲 完整篇章训练

一、真题训练三遍法

第一遍

第二遍

第三遍

二、回顾完整做题步骤

三、真题演练

英（二）2021-T4

We're fairly good at judging people based on first impression, thin slices of experience ranging from a glimpse of a photo to five-minute interaction, and deliberation can be not only extraneous but intrusive. In one study of the ability she dubbed "thin slicing," the late psychologist Nalini Ambady asked participants to watch silent 10-second video clips of professors and to rate the instructor's overall effectiveness. Their ratings correlated strongly with students' end-of-semester ratings.

Another set of participants had count backward from 1,000 by nines as they watched the clips, occupying their conscious working memory. Their ratings were just as accurate, demonstrating the intuitive nature of the social processing.

Critically, another group was asked to spend a minute writing down reasons for their judgment, before giving the rating. Accuracy dropped dramatically. Ambady suspected that deliberation focused them on vivid but misleading cues, such as certain gestures or utterances, rather than letting the complex interplay of subtle signals form a holistic impression. She found similar interference when participants watched 15-second clips of pairs of people and judged whether they were strangers, friends, or dating partners.

Other research shows we're better at detecting deception and sexual orientation from thin slices when we rely on intuition instead of reflection. "It's as if you're driving a stick shift," says Judith Hall, a psychologist at Northeastern University, "and if you start thinking about it too much, you can't remember what you're doing. But if you go on automatic pilot, you're fine. Much of our social life is like that."

Thinking too much can also harm our ability to form preferences. College students' ratings of strawberry jams and college course aligned better with experts' opinions when the students weren't asked to analyze their rationale. And people made car-buying decisions that were both objectively better and more personally satisfying when asked to focus on their feelings rather than on details, but only if the decision was complex-when they had a lot of information to process.

Intuition's special powers are unleashed only in certain circumstances. In one study, participants completed a battery of eight tasks, including four that tapped reflective thinking (discerning rule, comprehending vocabulary) and four that tapped intuition and creativity (generating new products or figures of speech). Then the rated the degree to which they had used intuition ("gut feelings," "hunches," "my heart"). Use of their gut hurt their performance on the first four tasks, as expected, and helped them on the rest. Sometimes the heart is smarter than the head.

36. Nalini Ambady's study deals with

- [A] instructor student interaction
- [B] the power of people's memory
- [C] the reliability of first impressions
- [D] People's ability to influence others

37. In Ambady's study, rating accuracy dropped when participants

- [A] gave the rating in limited time
- [B] focused on specific details
- [C] watched shorter video clips
- [D] discussed with on another

38. Judith Hall mentions driving to mention that

- [A] memory can be selective
- [B] reflection can be distracting
- [C] social skills must be cultivated
- [D] deception is difficult to detect

39. When you are making complex decisions, it is advisable to

- [A] follow your feelings
- [B] list your preferences
- [C] seek expert advice
- [D] collect enough data

40. What can we learn from the last paragraph?

- [A] Generating new products takes time.
- [B] Intuition may affect reflective tasks.
- [C] Vocabulary comprehension needs creativity.
- [D] Objective thinking may boost intuitiveness.