

阅读素养 1：阻碍你真正读懂文章的原因

一、为什么读不懂句子？——语法结构

A：语法结构

【步骤】

Step 1：解决“长”

Step 2：解决“句”

Step 3：解决“难”

二、为什么读不懂段落？——段内逻辑关系

【结论】

·句&句构成一段，说明有一个共同的主旨才能成为一段

·英语是形合语言，汉语是意合语言——所以英语中一个段落的主旨，不要

·怎么找主旨？

主旨可能是段中的某一句话；也有可能是

【例】2005-T4

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

三、为什么读不懂文章？

（一）论据&论点

观点句：值得讨论的观点/论点

·事实句：具体做法、细节/论据

论据存在的唯一意义就是**支撑论点**

【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 superstitions 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

(二) 主旨句的重要性

- 观点句：论点/主旨句
- 作者：所有论据/细节支撑主旨
- 命题人：每道题的正确答案都在或直接或间接的体现主旨

【例】英（二）2021-T4

P1: We're fairly good at judging people based on first impressions, thin slices of experience ranging from a glimpse of a photo to a five-minute interaction, and deliberation (仔细思考) can be not only extraneous (无关的, 外来的) but intrusive (侵入的; 烦扰的). 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 to 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.

P4: Thinking too much can also harm our ability to form preferences...

36. Nalini Ambady's study deals with _____.
A. the power of people's memory
B. the reliability of first impressions
C. instructor-student interaction
D. people's ability to influence others
37. In Ambady's study, rating accuracy dropped when participants _____.
A. focused on specific details
B. gave the rating in limited time
C. watched shorter video clips
D. discussed with one another
38. Judith Hall mentions driving to show that _____.
A. reflection can be distracting
B. memory can be selective
C. social skills must be cultivated
D. deception is difficult to detect
39. When you are making complex decisions, it is advisable to _____.
A. collect enough data
B. list your preferences
C. seek expert advice
D. follow your feelings
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 inventiveness.

阅读素养 2：阻碍你真正读懂文章的原因：逻辑性

一、什么是逻辑性

【结论】

英语是一种“形合”语言；
逻辑关系是外化体现的

【转折标志】

·表示转折的逻辑关系词：

并列连词

引导状语从句的连词

adv. 固定搭配

·割裂标志：

时间割裂

条件割裂

二、句内逻辑

·帮助我们猜测看不懂的内容

·掌握语义重点

【例】2001-T1

A history of long and effortless success can be a dreadful handicap, but, if properly handled, it may become a driving force.

三、句间逻辑/段内逻辑

【结论】

·句与句之间逻辑关系外化体现在逻辑关系词上

·想看懂段落不是要看懂整个自然段，而是找段落主旨句

·段落如果是顺承逻辑关系展开，重点优先看第一句；

如果转折出现在段落前半部分，则转折处是主旨；

最后一句话出现转折，往往是论据内部的转折

【例】2002-T2

P2: ①As a result, the modern world is increasingly populated by intelligent gizmos whose presence we barely notice but whose universal existence has removed

much human labor. ②Our factories hum to the rhythm of robot assembly arms. ③Our banking is done at automated teller terminals that thank us with mechanical politeness for the transaction. ④Our subway trains are controlled by tireless robot-drivers. ⑤And thanks to the continual miniaturization of electronics and micro-mechanics, there are already robot systems that can perform some kinds of brain and bone surgery with submillimeter accuracy — far greater precision than highly skilled physicians can achieve with their hands alone.

四、全文逻辑

【结论】

- 段与段之间的逻辑关系体现在逻辑关系词上
- 如果一整段都是细节句，可以关注段落前一段的最后一句或者后一段的第一句（帮我们总结细节）
- 全文主旨不是靠看懂全文自己总结的，是靠段间逻辑关系，从而找到最重要的段落，在段落中再找到最重要的句子——主旨句看懂的

【例1】2002-T3

P1: ①Could the bad old days of economic decline be about to return? ②Since 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. ③This near-tripling of oil prices calls up scary memories of the 1973 oil shock, when prices quadrupled, and 1979-1980, when they also almost tripled. ④Both previous shocks resulted in double-digit inflation and global economic decline. ⑤So where are the headlines warning of gloom and doom this time?

P2: ①The oil price was given another push up this week when Iraq suspended oil exports. ②Strengthening economic growth, at the same time as winter grips the northern hemisphere, could push the price higher still in the short term.

P3: ①Yet there are good reasons to expect the economic consequences now to be less severe than in the 1970s. ② In most countries the cost of crude oil now accounts for a smaller share of the price of petrol than it did in the 1970s. ③In Europe, taxes account for up to four-fifths of the retail price, so even quite big changes in the price of crude have a more muted effect on pump prices than in the past.

P4: ①Rich economies are also less dependent on oil than they were, and so less sensitive to swings in the oil price. ②Energy conservation, a shift to other fuels and a decline in the importance of heavy, energy-intensive industries have reduced oil

consumption. ③Software, consultancy and mobile telephones use far less oil than steel or car production. ④For each dollar of GDP (in constant prices) rich economies now use nearly 50% less oil than in 1973. ⑤The OECD estimates in its latest Economic Outlook that, if oil prices averaged \$22 a barrel for a full year, compared with \$13 in 1998, this would increase the oil import bill in rich economies by only 0.25-0.5% of GDP. ⑥That is less than one-quarter of the income loss in 1974 or 1980. ⑦On the other hand, oil-importing emerging economies — to which heavy industry has shifted — have become more energy-intensive, and so could be more seriously squeezed.

P5: ①One more reason not to lose sleep over the rise in oil prices is that, unlike the rises in the 1970s, it has not occurred against the background of general commodity-price inflation and global excess demand. ②A sizable portion of the world is only just emerging from economic decline. ③The Economist's commodity price index is broadly unchanging from a year ago. In 1973 commodity prices jumped by 70%, and in 1979 by almost 30%.

33. The estimates in Economic Outlook show that in rich countries_____.

- [A] heavy industry becomes more energy-intensive.
- [B] income loss mainly results from fluctuating crude oil prices.
- [C] manufacturing industry has been seriously squeezed.
- [D] oil price changes have no significant impact on GDP.

34. We can draw a conclusion from the text that_____.

- [A] oil-price shocks are less shocking now
- [B] inflation seems irrelevant to oil-price shocks
- [C] energy conservation can keep down the oil prices
- [D] the price rise of crude leads to the shrinking of heavy industry

35. From the text we can see that the writer seems_____.

- [A] optimistic
- [B] sensitive
- [C] gloomy
- [D] scared

阅读素养3：阻碍你真正读懂文章的原因：一致性

Q：什么是一致性？

【含义】

- 核心论述对象的一致性；
- 所有内容&主旨的一致性
- 其他内容是用来支撑主旨的；论据+论点

【结论】

1、怎么体现核心论述对象的一致性？

- 指示代词

【笔记】

注：遇到指示代词，需要就近找到指代内容；

指示代词类功能词：单独出现表义不完整，包括：

- ①指示代词本身（最常见）：that man; this woman
- ②人称代词：he; they
- ③不定代词 other, another
- ④定冠词 the+普通名词，说明上文出现过
- ⑤比较级：A is better than B.

- 原词复现、同义替换词、近义词

- 上下义词

【例】

fruit（上义词）——apple; orange（下义词）；上义词包含下义词

弄清楚指示代词在上下文中等于哪个词

2、怎么体现所有内容&主旨的一致性？

- 所有细节、分论点服从、支撑主旨（记住**主旨**是核心）

【例 1】2011-Part C

When we are **deprived of green**, of **plants**, of **trees**, most of us give in to a demoralization of spirit // which we usually **blame** on some psychological conditions, **until one day** we find ourselves in a **garden** and feel **the oppression** vanish as if by magic.

blame(vt.) B(结果) on A(原因)
 二者同义
 二者反义
 一致性
 转折关系逻辑词
 the+普通 n.

【例 2】2005-T3

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** (后文绿色字体与之是同类词); by the late 1970s, neurologists had switched to thinking of **them** (指代前文的 **dreams**) as just “mental noise” – the random byproducts of the neural-repair work that goes on during sleep. **Now** (转折) 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** (也是指代 **dreams**) 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.”

【例 3】2007-T1

①This 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.** ②In 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. ③And the best way to learn how to encode information meaningfully, Ericsson determined, was a process known as deliberate practice. ④Deliberate practice entails more than simply repeating a task. ⑤Rather, it involves setting specific goals, obtaining immediate feedback and concentrating as much on technique as on outcome.

注：肯定黄色标注部分，否定绿色标注部分

【例 4】2002-T2

P1: ①Since the dawn of human ingenuity, people have devised ever more cunning tools to cope with work that is dangerous, boring, burdensome, or just plain nasty. ②That compulsion has resulted in robotics—the science of conferring various human capabilities on machines. ③And if scientists have yet to create the mechanical version of science fiction, they have begun to come close.

P2: ①As a result, the modern world is increasingly populated by intelligent gizmos(对应第一段的标黄部分) whose presence we barely notice but whose universal existence has removed much human labor. ②Our factories hum to the rhythm of robot assembly arms. ③Our banking is done at automated teller terminals that thank us with mechanical politeness for the transaction. ④Our subway trains are controlled by tireless robot-drivers. ⑤And thanks to the continual miniaturization of electronics and micro-mechanics, there are already robot systems that can perform some kinds of brain and bone surgery with submillimeter accuracy—far greater precision than highly skilled physicians can achieve with their hands alone.

【例 5】2002-T2

P5: ①What they found, in attempting to model thought, is that the human brain's roughly one hundred billion nerve cells are much more talented—and human perception far more complicated—than previously imagined. ②They have built robots that can recognize the error of a machine panel by a fraction of a millimeter in a controlled factory environment. ③But(重点看 but 后的顺承同义转折) the human mind can glimpse a rapidly changing scene and immediately disregard the 98 percent that is irrelevant, instantaneously focusing on the monkey at the side of a winding forest road or the single suspicious face in a big crowd. ④The most advanced computer systems on Earth can't approach that kind of ability, and neuroscientists still don't know quite how we do it.