

英语（二）阅读理解

彭忆

第十节 主题分类阅读

第四单元 环保

Text 1

P1 Forests give us shade, quiet and one of the harder challenges in the fight against climate change. Even as we humans count on forests to soak up a good share of the carbon dioxide we produce, we are threatening their ability to do so. The climate change we are hastening could one day leave us with forests that emit more carbon than they absorb.

P2 Thankfully, there is a way out of this trap — but it involves striking a subtle balance. Helping forests flourish as valuable “carbon sinks” long into the future may require reducing their capacity to absorb carbon now. California is leading the way, as it does on so many climate efforts, in figuring out the details.

P3 The state's proposed Forest Carbon Plan aims to double efforts to thin out young trees and clear brush in parts of the forest. This temporarily lowers carbon-carrying capacity. But the remaining trees draw a greater share of the available moisture, so they grow and thrive, restoring the forest's capacity to pull carbon from the air. Healthy trees are also better able to fend off insects. The landscape is rendered less easily burnable. Even in the event of a fire, fewer trees are consumed.

P4 The need for such planning is increasingly urgent. Already, since 2010, drought and insects have killed over 100 million trees in California, most of them in 2016 alone, and wildfires have burned hundreds of thousands of acres.

P5 California plans to treat 35,000 acres of forest a year by 2020, and 60,000 by 2030 — financed from the proceeds of the state’s emissions-permit auctions. That’s only a small share of the total acreage that could benefit, about half a million acres in all, so it will be vital to prioritize areas at greatest risk of fire or drought.

P6 The strategy also aims to ensure that carbon in woody material removed from the forests is locked away in the form of solid lumber or burned as biofuel in vehicles that would otherwise run on fossil fuels. New research on transportation biofuels is already under way.

P7 State governments are well accustomed to managing forests, but traditionally they've focused on wildlife, watersheds and opportunities for recreation. Only recently have they come to see the vital part forests will have to play in storing carbon. California's plan, which is expected to be finalized by the governor early next year, should serve as a model.

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1. By saying “one of the harder challenges”, the author implies that _____. (推理题)
 2. To maintain forest as valuable “carbon sinks”, we may need to _____. (细节题)
 3. California’s Forest Carbon Plan endeavor to _____. (细节题)
 4. What is essential to California’s plan according to paragraph 5 (细节题)
 5. The author’s attitude to California’s plan can best be described as _____. (态度题)

Text 1

Forests give us shade, quiet and one of the harder challenges in the fight against climate change. Even as we humans count on forests to soak up a good share of the carbon dioxide we produce, we are threatening their ability to do so. The climate change we are hastening could one day leave us with forests that emit more carbon than they absorb.

1. By saying “one of the harder challenges”, the author implies that _____.

- A. forests may become a potential threat.
- B. people may misunderstand global warming.
- C. extreme weather condition may arise.
- D. global climate change may get out of control.

Thankfully, there is a way out of this trap — but it involves striking a subtle balance. Helping forests flourish as valuable “carbon sinks” long into the future may require reducing their capacity to absorb carbon now. California is leading the way, as it does on so many climate efforts, in figuring out the details .

2. To maintain forest as valuable “carbon sinks”, we may need to_____.

- A. lower their present carbon-absorbing capacity
- B. strike a balance among different plants
- C. accelerate the growth of young trees
- D. preserve the diversity of species in them

The state's proposed Forest Carbon Plan aims to double efforts to thin out young trees and clear brush in parts of the forest. This temporarily lowers carbon-carrying capacity. But the remaining trees draw a greater share of the available moisture, so they grow and thrive, restoring the forest's capacity to pull carbon from the air. Healthy trees are also better able to fend off insects. The landscape is rendered less easily burnable. Even in the event of a fire, fewer trees are consumed.

3. California's Forest Carbon Plan endeavor to_____.

- A. cultivate more drought-resistance trees
- B. find more effective ways to kill insects
- C. reduce the density of some of its forest
- D. restore its forest quickly after wildfires

California plans to treat 35,000 acres of forest a year by 2020, and 60,000 by 2030 — financed from the proceeds of the state's emissions-permit auctions. That's only a small share of the total acreage that could benefit, about half a million acres in all, so it will be vital to prioritize areas at greatest risk of fire or drought.

4. What is essential to California's plan according to paragraph 5 ?

- A. To carry it out before the year of 2020.
- B. To handle the areas in serious danger first.
- C. To perfect the emissions-permit auctions.
- D. To obtain enough financial support.

State governments are well accustomed to managing forests, but traditionally they've focused on wildlife, watersheds and opportunities for recreation. Only recently have they come to see the vital part forests will have to play in storing carbon. California's plan, which is expected to be finalized by the governor early next year, should serve as a model.

5. The author's attitude to California's plan can best be described as _____.

A. ambiguous B. tolerant C. cautious D. supportive

考点：

段落主旨： The climate change we are hastening could one day leave us with forests that emit more carbon than they absorb.

具体细节： Helping forests flourish as valuable “carbon sinks” long into the future may require reducing their capacity to absorb carbon now.

具体细节： The state’s proposed Forest Carbon Plan aims to double efforts to thin out young trees and clear brush in parts of the forest.

结论： That's only a small share of the total acreage that could benefit, about half a million acres in all, so it will be vital to prioritize areas at greatest risk of fire or drought.

态度： California's plan, which is expected to be finalized by the governor early next year, should serve as a model.

Text 2

P1 Though often viewed as a problem for western states, the growing frequency of wildfires is a national concern because of its impact on federal tax dollars, says Professor Max Moritz, a specialist in fire ecology and management.

P2 In 2015, the US Forest Service for the first time spent more than half of its \$5.5 billion annual budget fighting fires—nearly double the percentage it spent on such efforts 20 years ago. In effect, fewer federal funds today are going towards the agency's other work—such as forest conservation, watershed and cultural resources management, and infrastructure upkeep—that affect the lives of all Americans.

P3 Another nationwide concern is whether public funds from other agencies are going into construction in fire-prone districts. As Moritz puts it, how often are federal dollars building homes that are likely to be lost to a wildfire?

P4 “It’s already a huge problem from a public expenditure perspective for the whole country,” he says.” We need to take a magnifying glass to that. Like, “Wait a minute, is this OK?” “Do we want instead to redirect those funds to concentrate on lower-hazard parts of the landscape?”

P5 Such a view would require a corresponding shift in the way US society today views fire, researchers say.

P6 For one thing, conversations about wildfires need to be more inclusive. Over the past decade, the focus has been on climate change—how the warming of the Earth from greenhouse gases is leading to conditions that worsen fires.

P7 While climate is a key element, Moritz says, it shouldn't come at the expense of the rest of the equation.

P8 “The human systems and the landscapes we live on are linked, and the interactions go both ways,” he says. Failing to recognize that, he notes, leads to “an overly simplified view of what the solutions might be. Our perception of the problem and of what the solution is becomes very limited.”

P9 At the same time, people continue to treat fire as an event that needs to be wholly controlled and unleashed only out of necessity, says Professor Balch at the University of Colorado. But acknowledging fire’s inevitable presence in human life is an attitude crucial to developing the laws, policies, and practices that make it as safe as possible, she says.

P10 “We’ve disconnected ourselves from living with fire,” Balch says. “It is really important to understand and try and tease out what is the human connection with fire today.”

6. More frequent wildfires have become a national concern because in 2015 they_____. (原因题)

7. Moritz calls for the use of “a magnifying glass” to_____. (细节题)

8. While admitting that climate is a key element, Moritz notes that_____. (细节题) 人物观点

9. The overly simplified view Moritz mentions is a result of failing to_____. (细节题)

10. Professor Balch points out that fire is something man should_____. (细节题) 人物观点

Text 2

P2 In 2015, the US Forest Service for the first time spent more than half of its \$5.5 billion annual budget fighting fires—nearly double the percentage it spent on such efforts 20 years ago. In effect, fewer federal funds today are going towards the agency’s other work—such as forest conservation, watershed and cultural resources management, and infrastructure upkeep—that affect the lives of all Americans.

6. More frequent wildfires have become a national concern because in 2015 they_____.

- [A] exhausted unprecedented management efforts
- [B] consumed a record-high percentage of budget
- [C] severely damaged the ecology of western states
- [D] caused a huge rise of infrastructure expenditure

P3 Another nationwide concern is whether public funds from other agencies are going into construction in fire-prone districts. As Moritz puts it, how often are federal dollars building homes that are likely to be lost to a wildfire?

P4 “It’s already a huge problem from a public expenditure perspective for the whole country,” he says.” We need to take a magnifying glass to that. Like, “Wait a minute, is this OK?” “Do we want instead to redirect those funds to concentrate on lower-hazard parts of the landscape?”

7. Moritz calls for the use of “a magnifying glass” to_____.

- [A] raise more funds for fire-prone areas
- [B] avoid the redirection of federal money
- [C] find wildfire-free parts of the landscape
- [D] guarantee safer spending of public funds

P7 While climate is a key element, Moritz says, it shouldn't come at the expense of the rest of the equation.

P8 “The human systems and the landscapes we live on are linked, and the interactions go both ways,” he says. Failing to recognize that, he notes, leads to “an overly simplified view of what the solutions might be. Our perception of the problem and of what the solution is becomes very limited.”

8. While admitting that climate is a key element, Moritz notes that_____.

[A] public debates have not settled yet

[B] fire-fighting conditions are improving

[C] other factors should not be overlooked

[D] a shift in the view of fire has taken place

P8 “The human systems and the landscapes we live on are linked, and the interactions go both ways,” he says. Failing to recognize that, he notes, leads to “an overly simplified view of what the solutions might be. Our perception of the problem and of what the solution is becomes very limited.”

9. The overly simplified view Moritz mentions is a result of failing to_____.

- [A] discover the fundamental makeup of nature
- [B] explore the mechanism of the human systems
- [C] maximize the role of landscape in human life
- [D] understand the interrelations of man and nature

P9 At the same time, people continue to treat fire as an event that needs to be wholly controlled and unleashed only out of necessity, says Professor Balch at the University of Colorado. But acknowledging fire's inevitable presence in human life is an attitude crucial to developing the laws, policies, and practices that make it as safe as possible, she says.

P10 "We've disconnected ourselves from living with fire," Balch says. "It is really important to understand and try and tease out what is the human connection with fire today."

10. Professor Balch points out that fire is something man should_____.

[A] do away with

[B] come to terms with

[C] pay a price for

[D] keep away from

考点：

具体细节： In 2015, the US Forest Service for the first time spent more than half of its \$5.5 billion annual budget fighting fires—nearly double the percentage it spent on such efforts 20 years ago.

人物观点+代词特指： “It’s already a huge problem from a public expenditure perspective for the whole country,” he says.” We need to take a magnifying glass to that.

转折+人物观点： While climate is a key element, Moritz says, it shouldn’t come at the expense of the rest of the equation.

代词特指+人物观点：“The human systems and the landscapes we live on are linked, and the interactions go both ways,” he says. Failing to recognize that, he notes, leads to “an overly simplified view of what the solutions might be.

人物观点：“We’ve disconnected ourselves from living with fire,” Balch says. “It is really important to understand and try and tease out what is the human connection with fire today.”

Text 3

While fossil fuels—coal, oil, gas—still generate roughly 85 percent of the world's energy supply, it's clearer than ever that the future belongs to renewable sources such as wind and solar. The move to renewables is picking up momentum around the world: They now account for more than half of new power sources going on line.

Some growth stems from a commitment by governments and farsighted businesses to fund cleaner energy sources. But increasingly the story is about the plummeting prices of renewables, especially wind and solar. The cost of solar panels has dropped by 80 percent and the cost of wind turbines by close to one-third in the past eight years.

11.The word "plummeting" (Line 2, Para.2) is closest in meaning to_____.

[A] stabilizing

[B] changing

[C] falling

[D] rising

In many parts of the world renewable energy is already a principal energy source. In Scotland, for example, wind turbines provide enough electricity to power 95 percent of homes. While the rest of the world takes the lead, notably China and Europe, the United States is also seeing a remarkable shift. In March, for the first time, wind and solar power accounted for more than 10 percent of the power generated in the US, reported the US Energy Information Administration.

12. According to Paragraph 3, the use of renewable energy in America_____.

[A] is progressing notably

[B] is as extensive as in Europe

[C] faces many challenges

[D] has proved to be impractical

President Trump has underlined fossil fuels—especially coal—as the path to economic growth. In a recent speech in Iowa, he dismissed wind power as an unreliable energy source. But that message did not play well with many in Iowa, where wind turbines dot the fields and provide 36 percent of the state's electricity generation—and where tech giants like Microsoft are being attracted by the availability of clean energy to power their data centers.

13. It can be learned that in Iowa, _____.

[A] wind is a widely used energy source

[B] wind energy has replaced fossil fuels

[C] tech giants are investing in clean energy

[D] there is a shortage of clean energy supply

The question "What happens when the wind doesn't blow or the sun doesn't shine?" has provided a quick put-down for skeptics. But a boost in the storage capacity of batteries is making their ability to keep power flowing around the clock more likely.

The advance is driven in part by vehicle manufacturers, who are placing big bets on battery-powered electric vehicles. Although electric cars are still a rarity on roads now, this massive investment could change the picture rapidly in coming years.

14. Which of the following is true about clean energy according to Paragraphs 5&6?

- [A] Its application has boosted battery storage.
- [B] It is commonly used in car manufacturing.
- [C] Its continuous supply is becoming a reality.
- [D] Its sustainable exploitation will remain difficult.

While there's a long way to go, the trend lines for renewables are spiking. The pace of change in energy sources appears to be speeding up—perhaps just in time to have a meaningful effect in slowing climate change. What Washington does—or doesn't do—to promote alternative energy may mean less and less at a time of a global shift in thought.

15. It can be inferred from the last paragraph that renewable energy_____.

[A] will bring the USA closer to other countries.

[B] will accelerate global environmental change.

[C] is not really encouraged by the USA government.

[D] is not competitive enough with regard to its cost.

考点：

上下文+单词： But increasingly the story is about the plummeting prices of renewables, especially wind and solar. The cost of solar panels has dropped by 80 percent and the cost of wind turbines by close to one-third in the past eight years.

对比： While the rest of the world takes the lead, notably China and Europe, the United States is also seeing a remarkable shift.

转折： But that message did not play well with many in Iowa, where wind turbines dot the fields and provide 36 percent of the state's electricity generation—and where tech giants like Microsoft are being attracted by the availability of clean energy to power their data centers.

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转折： But a boost in the storage capacity of batteries is making their ability to keep power flowing around the clock more likely.

观点：What Washington does—or doesn't do—to promote alternative energy may mean less and less at a time of a global shift in thought.

第十一节 主题分类阅读

第五单元 西方社会与教育

Text 1

P1 Today, widespread social pressure to immediately go to college in conjunction with increasingly high expectations in a fast-moving world often causes students to completely overlook the possibility of taking a gap year. After all, if everyone you know is going to college in the fall, it seems silly to stay back a year, doesn't it? And after going to school for 12 years, it doesn't feel natural to spend a year doing something that isn't academic.

P2 But while this may be true, it's not a good enough reason to condemn gap years. There's always a constant fear of falling behind everyone else on the socially perpetuated "race to the finish line," whether that be toward graduate school, medical school or lucrative career. But despite common misconceptions, a gap year does not hinder the success of academic pursuits—in fact, it probably enhances it.

P3 Studies from the United States and Australia show that students who take a gap year are generally better prepared for and perform better in college than those who do not. Rather than pulling students back, a gap year pushes them ahead by preparing them for independence, new responsibilities and environmental changes—all things that first-year students often struggle with the most. Gap year experiences can lessen the blow when it comes to adjusting to college and being thrown into a brand new environment, making it easier to focus on academics and activities rather than acclimation blunders.

P4 If you're not convinced of the inherent value in taking a year off to explore interests, then consider its financial impact on future academic choices. According to the National Center for Education Statistics, nearly 80 percent of college students end up changing their majors at least once. This isn't surprising, considering the basic mandatory high school curriculum leaves students with a poor understanding of the vast academic possibilities that wait them in college. Many students find themselves listing one major on their college applications, but switching to another after taking college classes. It's not necessarily a bad thing, but depending on the school, it can be costly to make up credits after switching too late in the game. At Boston College, for example, you would have to complete an extra year were you to switch to the nursing school from another department. Taking a gap year to figure things out initially can help prevent stress and save money later on.

难 = 上下文推理

易 = 上下文 because, for, as

1. One of the reasons for high-school graduates not taking a gap year is that _____. (原因细节题)

2. Studies from the US and Australia imply that taking a gap year helps _____. (细节推理题)

3. The word “acclimation” (Line 6, Para. 3) is closest in meaning to _____. (词汇题)

近义词
反义词

4. A gap year may save money for students by helping them _____. (细节题)

5. The most suitable title for this text would be _____. (主旨题)

首段
尾段

关键词

Text 1

① P1 Today, widespread social pressure to immediately go to college in conjunction with increasingly high expectations in a fast-moving world often causes students to completely overlook the possibility of taking a gap year. After all, if everyone you know is going to college in the fall, it seems silly to stay back a year, doesn't it? And after going to school for 12 years, it doesn't feel natural to spend a year doing something that isn't academic.

1. One of the reasons for high-school graduates not taking a gap year is that_____.

- [A] they think it academically misleading ✗
- [B] they have a lot of fun to expect in college ✗
- ✓ [C] it feels strange to do differently from others
- [D] it seems worthless to take off-campus courses

P2 But while this may be true, it's not a good enough reason to condemn gap years. There's always a constant fear of falling behind everyone else on the socially perpetuated "race to the finish line," whether that be toward graduate school, medical school or lucrative career. But despite common misconceptions, a gap year does not hinder the success of academic pursuits—in fact, it probably enhances it.

P3 Studies from the United States and Australia show that students who take a gap year are generally better prepared for and perform better in college than those (who do not). Rather than pulling students back, a gap year pushes them ahead by preparing them for independence, new responsibilities and environmental changes—all things that first-year students often struggle with the most. Gap year experiences can lessen the blow when it comes to adjusting to college and being thrown into a brand new environment, making it easier to focus on academics and activities rather than acclimation blunders.

2. Studies from the US and Australia imply that taking a gap year helps_____.

[A] keep students from being unrealistic ✗

[B] lower risks in choosing careers ✗

[C] ease freshmen's financial burdens ✗

[D] relieve freshmen of pressures

原文总结

3. The word “acclimation” (Line 6, Para. 3) is closest in meaning to_____.

☒ [A] adaptation

[B] application

[C] motivation

[D] competition

P4 If you're not convinced of the inherent value in taking a year off to explore interests, then consider its financial impact on future academic choices. According to the National Center for Education Statistics, nearly 80 percent of college students end up changing their majors at least once. This isn't surprising, considering the basic mandatory high school curriculum leaves students with a poor understanding of the vast academic possibilities that wait them in college. Many students find themselves listing one major on their college applications, but switching to another after taking college classes. It's not necessarily a bad thing, but depending on the school, it can be costly to make up credits after switching too late in the game. At Boston College, for example, you would have to complete an extra year were you to switch to the nursing school from another department. Taking a gap year to figure things out initially can help prevent stress and save money later on.

2/28
2/28

2/28
2/28

4. A gap year may save money for students by helping them_____.

[A] avoid academic failures

[B] establish long-term goals

[C] switch to another college

✓ [D] decide on the right major

答案：D
定位无答案

5. The most ^{支持} suitable title for this text would be_____.

✓ [A] In Favor of the Gap Year

[B] ~~The ABCs of the Gap Year~~

✗ [C] The Gap Year Comes Back

✗ [D] The Gap Year: A Dilemma

困难境况

考点：

段落主旨： After all, if everyone you know is going to college in the fall, it seems silly to stay back a year, doesn't it? And after going to school for 12 years, it doesn't feel natural to spend a year doing something that isn't academic.

研究的结论： Studies from the United States and Australia show that students who take a gap year are generally better prepared for and perform better in college than those who do not. Rather than pulling students back, a gap year pushes them ahead by preparing them for independence, new responsibilities and environmental changes—all things that first-year students often struggle with the most.

转折： Many students find themselves listing one major on their college applications, but switching to another after taking college classes. It's not necessarily a bad thing, but depending on the school, it can be costly to make up credits after switching too late in the game.

Text 2

P1 For years, studies have found that first-generation college students—those who do not have a parent with a college degree—lag other students on a range of education achievement factors. Their grades are lower and their dropout rates are higher. But since such students are most likely to advance economically if they succeed in higher education, colleges and universities have pushed for decades to recruit more of them. This has created “a paradox” in that recruiting first-generation students, but then watching many of them fail, means that higher education has “continued to reproduce and widen, rather than close” an achievement gap based on social class, according to the depressing beginning of a paper forthcoming in the journal *Psychological Science*.

P2 But the article is actually quite optimistic, as it outlines a potential solution to this problem, suggesting that an approach (which involves a one-hour, next-to-no-cost program) can close 63 percent of the achievement gap (measured by such factors as grades) between first-generation and other students.

P3 The authors of the paper are from different universities, and their findings are based on a study involving 147 students (who completed the project) at an unnamed private university. First generation was defined as not having a parent with a four-year college degree. Most of the first-generation students (59.1 percent) were recipients of Pell Grants, a federal grant for undergraduates with financial need, while this was true only for 8.6 percent of the students with at least one parent with a four-year degree.

P4 Their thesis—that a relatively modest intervention could have a big impact—was based on the view that first-generation students may be most lacking not in potential but in practical knowledge about how to deal with the issues that face most college students. They cite past research by several authors to show that this is the gap that must be narrowed to close the achievement gap.

P5 Many first-generation students “struggle to navigate the middle-class culture of higher education, learn the rules of the game,’ and take advantage of college resources,” they write. And this becomes more of a problem when collages don’t talk about the class advantage and disadvantages of different groups of students. “Because US colleges and universities seldom acknowledge how social class can affect students’ educational experience, many first-generation students lack sight about why they are struggling and do not understand how students ‘like them’ can improve.”

6. Recruiting more first-generation students has _____ (细节题)

7. The author of the research article are optimistic because _____ (原因细节题)

8. The study suggests that most first-generation students _____ (细节题)

9. The author of the paper believe that first-generation students _____ (细节题)

10. We may infer from the last paragraph that _____ (推理题)

选项定位

Text 2

P1 For years, studies have found that first-generation college students—those who do not have a parent with a college degree—lag other students on a range of education achievement factors. ✓
Their grades are lower and their dropout rates are higher. ✓ But since such students are most likely to advance economically if they succeed in higher education, colleges and universities have pushed for decades to recruit more of them. This has created “a paradox” in that recruiting first-generation students, but then watching many of them fail, means that higher education has “continued to reproduce and widen, rather than close” an achievement gap based on social class, according to the depressing beginning of a paper forthcoming in the journal Psychological Science.

lag 落后

矛盾，小字说

6. Recruiting more first- generation students has _____

[A] reduced their dropout rates ✗

[B] narrowed the achievement gap ✗

✓ [C] missed its original purpose

[D] depressed college students

P2 But the article is actually quite optimistic, as it outlines a potential solution to this problem, suggesting that an approach (which involves a one-hour, next-to-no-cost program) can close 63 percent of the achievement gap (measured by such factors as grades) between first-generation and other students.

乐观 → 方法 → 解决问题

7. The author of the research article are optimistic because _____

[A] the problem is solvable

[B] their approach is costless

[C] the recruiting rate has increased

[D] their finding appeal to students

P3 The authors of the paper are from different universities, and their findings are based on a study involving 147 students (who completed the project) at an unnamed private university. First generation was defined as not having a parent with a four-year college degree. Most of the first-generation students (59.1 percent) were recipients of Pell Grants, a federal grant for undergraduates with financial need, while this was true only for 8.6 percent of the students with at least one parent with a four-year degree.

8. The study suggests that most first-generation students

[A] study at private universities ✗

[B] are from single parent families ✗

[C] are in need of financial support ✓

[D] have failed their collage

P4 Their thesis—that a relatively modest intervention could have a big impact—was based on the view that first-generation students may be most lacking not in potential but in practical knowledge about how to deal with the issues that face most college students. They cite past research by several authors to show that this is the gap that must be narrowed to close the achievement gap.

9. The authors of the paper believe that first-generation students _____

[A] are actually indifferent to the achievement gap ✗

[B] can have a potential influence on other students ✗

[C] may lack opportunities to apply for research projects ✗

☒ [D] are inexperienced in handling their issues at college

assume (

) influence

P5 Many first-generation students “struggle to navigate the middle-class culture of higher education, learn the rules of the game,” and take advantage of college resources,” they write. And this becomes more of a problem when colleges don’t talk about the class advantage and disadvantages of different groups of students. “Because US colleges and universities seldom acknowledge how social class can affect students’ educational experience, many first-generation students lack sight about why they are struggling and do not understand how students ‘like them’ can improve.”

affect v. 影响
(好坏)

中, 中产阶级 → 好
底, 底层 → 坏

10. We may infer from the last paragraph that _____

[A] universities often reject the culture of the middle-class X

[B] students are usually to blame for their lack of resources X

[C] social class greatly helps enrich educational experiences

[D] colleges are partly responsible for the problem in question ✓

额外之意

直接推理

偷

相关性

① 常规方法：四个选项回文定位

② 总-分-总：首尾句

③ 段中逻辑关系 { 转折
因果
总结

考点：

a gap

从段落主旨进行推理： This has created “a paradox” in that recruiting first-generation students, but then watching many of them fail, means that higher education has “continued to reproduce and widen, rather than close” an achievement gap based on social class, according to the depressing beginning of a paper forthcoming in the journal Psychological Science.

原因： But the article is actually quite optimistic, as it outlines a potential solution to this problem,...

研究的结论： Most of the first-generation students (59.1 percent) were recipients of Pell Grants, a federal grant for undergraduates with financial need, while this was true only for 8.6 percent of the students with at least one parent with a four-year degree.

研究的结论： Their thesis—that a relatively modest intervention could have a big impact—was based on the view that first-generation students may be most lacking not in potential but in practical knowledge about how to deal with the issues that face most college students.

原因： “Because US colleges and universities seldom acknowledge how social class can affect students’ educational experience, many first-generation students lack sight about why they are struggling and do not understand how students ‘like them’ can improve.”

Text 3

P1 It is curious that Stephen Koziatek feels almost as though he has to justify his efforts to give his students a better future.

P2 Mr.Koziatek is part of something pioneering. He is a teacher at a New Hampshire high school where learning is not something of books and tests and mechanical memorization, but practical. When did it become accepted wisdom that students should be able to name the 13th president of the United States but be utterly overwhelmed by a broken bike chain?

P3 As Koziatek knows, there is learning in just about everything. Nothing is necessarily gained by forcing students to learn geometry at a graffitied desk stuck with generations of discarded chewing gum. They can also learn geometry by assembling a bicycle.

P4 But he's also found a kind of insidious prejudice. Working with your hands is seen as almost a mark of inferiority. Schools in the family of vocational education "have that stereotype...that it's for kids who can't make it academically," he says.

P5 On one hand, that viewpoint is a logical product of America's evolution. Manufacturing is not the economic engine that it once was. The job security that the US economy once offered to high school graduates has largely evaporated. More education is the new principle. We want more for our kids, and rightfully so.

P6 But the headlong push into bachelor's degrees for all—and the subtle devaluing of anything less—misses an important point: That's not the only thing the American economy needs. Yes, a bachelor's degree opens more doors. But even now, 54 percent of the jobs in the country are middle-skill jobs, such as construction and high-skill manufacturing. But only 44 percent of workers are adequately trained.

P7 In other words, at a time when the working class has turned the country on its political head, frustrated that the opportunity that once defined America is vanishing, one obvious solution is staring us in the face. There is a gap in working-class jobs, but the workers who need those jobs most aren't equipped to do them. Koziatek's Manchester school of Technology High School is trying to fill that gap.

P8 Koziatek's school is a wake-up call. When education becomes one-size-fits-all, it risks overlooking a nation's diversity of gifts.

-
11. A broken bike chain is mentioned to show students' lack of _____. (例证题)
吓文找论点
12. There exists the prejudice that vocational education is for kids who _____. (细节题)
职业教育
13. We can infer from Paragraph 5 that high school graduates _____. (推理题)
推理
14. The headlong push into bachelor's degrees for all _____. (细节题)
15. The author's attitude toward Koziatsek's school can be described as _____. (态度题)

Text 3

P1 It is curious that Stephen Koziatek feels almost as though he has to justify his efforts to give his students a better future.

P2 Mr.Koziatek is part of something pioneering. He is a teacher at a New Hampshire high school memorization where learning is not something of books and tests and mechanical memorization, but practical. When did it become accepted wisdom that students should be able to name the 13th president of the United States but be utterly overwhelmed by a broken bike chain?

11. A broken bike chain is mentioned to show students' lack of _____.

[A] practical ability

[B] academic training

[C] pioneering spirit

[D] mechanical memorization

P4 But he's also found a kind of insidious prejudice. Working with your hands is seen as almost a mark of inferiority. Schools in the family of vocational education "have that stereotype...that it's for kids who can't make it academically," he says.

12. There exists the prejudice that vocational education is for kids who _____.

[A] have a stereotyped mind

[B] have no career motivation

☒ [C] are not academically successful

[D] are financially disadvantaged

P5 On one hand, that viewpoint is a logical product of America's evolution. Manufacturing is not the economic engine that it once was. The job security that the US economy once offered to high school graduates has largely evaporated. More education is the new principle. We want more for our kids, and rightfully so. 曾经
蒸发 → 消失

13. We can infer from Paragraph 5 that high school graduates _____.

[A] used to have big financial concerns ✗

✓ [B] used to have more job opportunities

[C] are reluctant to work in manufacturing ✗

[D] are entitled to more educational privileges ✗

题作

P6 But the headlong push into bachelor's degrees for all—and the subtle devaluing of anything less—misses an important point: That's not the only thing the American economy needs. Yes, a bachelor's degree opens more doors. But even now, 54 percent of the jobs in the country are middle-skill jobs, such as construction and high-skill manufacturing. But only 44 percent of workers are adequately trained.

14. The headlong push into bachelor's degrees for all _____.

[A] helps create a lot of middle-skill jobs ✗

[B] may narrow the gap in working-class jobs ✗

[C] is expected to yield a better-trained workforce ✗

[D] indicates the overvaluing of higher education ✓

过度重视高教

P7 In other words, at a time when the working class has turned the country on its political head, frustrated that the opportunity that once defined America is vanishing, one obvious solution is staring us in the face. There is a gap in working-class jobs, but the workers who need those jobs most aren't equipped to do them. Koziatek's Manchester school of Technology High School is trying to fill that gap.

P8 Koziatsek's school is a wake-up call. When education becomes one-size-fits-all, it risks overlooking a nation's diversity of gifts.

15. The author's attitude toward Koziatsek's school can be described as _____.

☒ [A] supportive

☐ [B] tolerant

☐ [C] disappointed

☐ [D] cautious

考点：

例子论点： Mr.Koziatek is part of something pioneering. He is a teacher at a New Hampshire high school where learning is not something of books and tests and mechanical memorization, but practical.

人物观点： Working with your hands is seen as almost a mark of inferiority. Schools in the family of vocational education "have that stereotype...that it's for kids who can't make it academically," he says.

具体细节： The job security that the US economy once offered to high school graduates has largely evaporated.

段落主旨： But the headlong push into bachelor's degrees for all—and the subtle devaluing of anything less—misses an important point: That's not the only thing the American economy needs.

注意刻板印象

Text 4

西方社会, 美国社会

P1 Against a backdrop of drastic changes in economy and population structure, younger Americans are drawing a new 21st-century road map to success, a latest poll has found.

P2 Across generational lines, Americans continue to prize many of the same traditional milestones of a successful life, including getting married, having children, owning a home, and retiring in their sixties. But while young and old mostly agree on what constitutes the finish line of a fulfilling life, they offer strikingly different paths for reaching it.

P3 Young people who are still getting started in life were more likely than older adults to prioritize personal fulfillment in their work, to believe they will advance their careers most by regularly changing jobs, to favor communities with more public services and a faster pace of life, to agree that couples should be financially secure before getting married or having children, and to maintain that children are best served by two parents working outside the home, the survey found.

P4 From career to community and family, these contrasts suggest that in the aftermath of the searing Great Recession, those just starting out in life are defining priorities and expectations that will increasingly spread through virtually all aspects of American life, from consumer preferences to housing patterns to politics.

P5 Young and old converge on one key point: Overwhelming majorities of both groups said they believe it is harder for young people today to get started in life than it was for earlier generations. While younger people are somewhat more optimistic than their elders about the prospects for those starting out today, big majorities in both groups believe those “just getting started in life” face a tougher climb than earlier generations in reaching such signpost achievements as securing a good-paying job, starting a family, managing debt, and finding affordable housing.

P6 Pete Schneider considers the climb tougher today. Schneider, a 27-year-old auto technician from the Chicago suburbs, says he struggled to find a job after graduating from college. Even now that he is working steadily, he said. “I can’t afford to pay my monthly mortgage payments on my own, so I have to rent rooms out to people to make that happen.” Looking back, he is struck that his parents could provide a comfortable life for their children even though neither had completed college when he was young. “I still grew up in an upper middle-class home with parents who didn’t have college degrees,” Schneider said, “I don’t think people are capable of that anymore.”

-
16. One cross-generation mark of a successful life is _____. (细节题)
17. It can be learned from Paragraph 3 that young people tend to _____. (细节题)
18. The priorities and expectations defined by the young will _____. (细节题)
19. Both young and old agree that _____. (细节题)
20. Which of the following is true about Schneider _____. (判断题)

Text 4

P1 Against a backdrop of drastic changes in economy and population structure, younger Americans are drawing a new 21st-century road map to success, a latest poll has found.

P2 Across generational lines, Americans continue to prize many of the same traditional milestones of a successful life, including getting married, having children, owning a home, and retiring in their sixties. But while young and old mostly agree on what constitutes the finish line of a fulfilling life, they offer strikingly different paths for reaching it.

16. One cross-generation mark of a successful life is _____.

[A] trying out different lifestyles ✗

✓ [B] having a family with children

[C] working beyond retirement age ✗

[D] setting up a profitable business ✗

The survey found that young people

P3 Young people who are still getting started in life were more likely than older adults to prioritize personal fulfillment in their work, to believe they will advance their careers most by regularly changing jobs, to favor communities with more public services and a faster pace of life, to agree that couples should be financially secure before getting married or having children, and to maintain that children are best served by two parents working outside the home, the survey found.

17. It can be learned from Paragraph 3 that young people tend to _____.

[A] favor a slower life pace

[B] hold an occupation longer

[C] attach importance to pre-marital finance

[D] give priority to childcare outside the home

P4 From career to community and family, these contrasts suggest that in the aftermath of the searing Great Recession, ^{the young} those just starting out in life are defining priorities and expectations that will increasingly spread through virtually all aspects of American life, from consumer preferences to housing patterns to politics.

18. The priorities and expectations defined by the young will _____.

[A] become increasingly clear

[B] focus on materialistic issues

[C] depend largely on political preferences

✓ [D] reach almost all aspects of American life

90%

P5 Young and old converge on one key point: Overwhelming majorities of both groups said they believe it is harder for young people today to get started in life than it was for earlier generations. While younger people are somewhat more optimistic than their elders about the prospects for those starting out today, big majorities in both groups believe those “just getting started in life” face a tougher climb than earlier generations in reaching such signpost achievements as securing a good-paying job, starting a family, managing debt, and finding affordable housing.

19. Both young and old agree that_____.

[A] good-paying jobs are less available

X

[B] the old made more life achievements

X

[C] housing loans today are easy to obtain

X

[D] getting established is harder for the young

✓

P6 Pete Schneider considers the climb tougher today. Schneider, a 27-year-old auto technician from the Chicago suburbs, says he struggled to find a job after graduating from college. Even now that he is working steadily, he said. “I can’t afford to pay my monthly mortgage payments on my own, so I have to rent rooms out to people to make that happen.” Looking back, he is struck that his parents could provide a comfortable life for their children even though neither had completed college when he was young. “I still grew up in an upper middle-class home with parents who didn’t have college degrees,” Schneider said, “I don’t think people are capable of that anymore.”

20. Which of the following is true about Schneider_____.

[A] He found a dream job after graduating from college ✗

判断题

[B] His parents believe working steadily is a must for success ✗

~~[C] His parents' good life has little to do with a college degree~~

[D] He thinks his job as a technician quite challenging ✗

考点：

具体细节： Across generational lines, Americans continue to prize many of the same traditional milestones of a successful life, including getting married, having children, owning a home, and retiring in their sixties.

长难句： ... to agree that couples should be financially secure before getting married or having children,

具体细节： those just starting out in life are defining priorities and expectations that will increasingly spread through virtually all aspects of American life, from consumer preferences to housing patterns to politics.

段落主旨： Young and old converge on one key point: Overwhelming majorities of both groups said they believe it is harder for young people today to get started in life than it was for earlier generations.

人物观点： “I still grew up in an upper middle-class home with parents who didn’t have college degrees,” Schneider said, “I don’t think people are capable of that anymore.”

总结:

西方社会 : 不要有刻板印象

教育 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{难: 题难, 国情不同, 概念, 政策超出认知} \\ \text{易: 题简单, 职业教育} \end{array} \right.$
支持

科学实验, 环保 经济, 民生 教育, 社会

第十二节 新题型 阅读 B

Matching的解题方法

2010 T/F

Matching ✓

Heading ✓

~~2F~~ ~~2F~~
F T
~~F~~ ~~F~~
F T
F F

考试大纲对阅读理解B的要求：

多项对应类题型：

400 words

本节为一篇长度为 450~550 词的文章，试题内容分为左右两栏，左侧一栏为 5 道题目，右侧一栏为 7 个选项。要求考生在阅读后根据文章内容和左侧一栏中提供的信息从右侧一栏中的 7 个选项中选出对应的 5 项相关信息。

450-550 示例:

	[A] “fat taxes” should be imposed on fast-food producers such as McDonald's.
41.Andrew Lansley held that	[B] the government should ban fast-food outlets in the neighborhood of schools.
42.Terence Stephenson agreed that	[C] “lecturing” was an effective way to improve school lunches in England.
43.Jamie Oliver seemed to believe that	[D] cigarette-style warnings should be introduced to children about the dangers of a poor diet.
44.Dinesh Bhugra suggested that	[E] the producers of crisps and candies could contribute significantly to the Change4Life campaign.
45.A Department of Health Spokesperson proposed that	[F] parents should set good examples for their children by keeping a healthy diet at home.
	[G] the government should strengthen the sense of responsibility among businesses.

小标题对应类型题：

Heading

在一片长度为 450~550 词的文章前有 7 个小概括句或小标题。这些文字或标题分别是对文章中某一部分的概括或阐述。要求考生根据文章内容和篇章结构对 7 个选项中选出最恰当的 5 个概括句或小标题填入文章空白处。

Text 2

(2011)

(P1) Leading doctors today weigh in on the debate over the government's role in promoting public health by demanding that ministers impose "fat taxes" on unhealthy food and introduce cigarette-style warnings to children about the dangers of a poor diet.

(P2) The demands follow comments made last week by the health secretary, Andrew Lansley, who insisted the government could not force people to make healthy choices and promised to free businesses from public health regulations.

(P3) But senior medical figures want to stop fast-food outlets opening near schools, restrict advertising of products high in fat, salt or sugar, and limit sponsorship of sports events by fast-food producers such as McDonald's.

(P4) They argue that government action is necessary to curb Britain's addiction to unhealthy food and help halt spiraling rates of obesity, diabetes and heart disease. Professor Terence Stephenson, president of the Royal College of Pediatrics and Child Health, said that the consumption of unhealthy food should be seen to be just as damaging as smoking or excessive drinking.

(P5) "Thirty years ago, it would have been inconceivable to have imagined a ban on smoking in the workplace or in pubs, and yet that is what we have now. Are we willing to be just as courageous in respect of obesity? I would suggest that we should be," said the leader of the UK's children's doctors.


(P6) Lansley has alarmed health campaigners by suggesting he wants industry rather than government to take the lead. He said that manufacturers of crisps and candies could play a central role in the Change4Life campaign, the centrepiece of government efforts to boost healthy eating and fitness. He has also criticised the celebrity chef Jamie Oliver's high-profile attempt to improve school lunches in England as an example of how "lecturing" people was not the best way to change their behaviour.

脂肪税

	[A] “fat taxes” should be imposed on fast-food producers such as McDonald's. ✕
41. <u>Andrew Lansley</u> held that <u>E</u>	[B] the government should <u>ban</u> <u>fast-food outlets</u> in the <u>neighborhood of schools</u> . ✕
42. Terence Stephenson agreed that	[C] “ lecturing ” was an effective way to improve school lunches in England.
43. Jamie Oliver seemed to believe that	[D] cigarette-style warnings should be introduced to children about the dangers of a poor diet.
44. Dinesh Bhugra suggested that	[E] the producers of crisps and candies could contribute significantly to the Change4Life campaign.
45. A Department of Health Spokesperson proposed that	[F] <u>parents</u> ✕ should set good examples for their children by keeping a healthy diet at home.
	[G] the government should strengthen the sense of responsibility among businesses.

(P7) Stephenson suggested potential restrictions could include banning TV advertisements for foods high in fat, salt or sugar before the 9pm watershed and limiting them on billboards or in cinemas. "If we were really bold, we might even begin to think of high-calorie fast food in the same way as cigarettes – by setting stringent limits on advertising, product placement and sponsorship of sports events," he said.

(P8) Such a move could affect firms such as McDonald's, which sponsors the youth coaching scheme run by the Football Association. Fast-food chains should also stop offering "inducements" such as toys, cuddly animals and mobile phone credit to lure young customers, Stephenson said.

	[A] “fat taxes” should be imposed on fast-food producers such as McDonald's.
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42. Terence Stephenson agreed that 	[C] “lecturing” was an effective way to improve school lunches in England.
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44. Dinesh Bhugra suggested that	[E] the producers of crisps and candies could contribute significantly to the Change4Life campaign.
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	[G] the government should strengthen the sense of responsibility among businesses.

(P9) Professor Dinesh Bhugra, president of the Royal College of Psychiatrists, said: " If children are taught about the impact that food has on their growth, and that some things can harm, at least information is available up front."

(P10) He also urged councils to impose "fast-food-free zones" around schools and hospitals – areas within which takeaways cannot open.

	[A] “fat taxes” should be imposed on fast-food producers such as McDonald's.
41. Andrew Lansley held that	[B] the government should ban fast-food outlets in the neighborhood of schools. <i>takeaway</i>
42. Terence Stephenson agreed that	[C] “lecturing” was an effective way to improve school lunches in England.
43. Jamie Oliver seemed to believe that (搁置)	[D] cigarette-style warnings should be introduced to children about the dangers of a poor diet.
44. Dinesh Bhugra suggested that <i>B</i>	[E] the producers of crisps and candies could contribute significantly to the Change4Life campaign.
<i>卫生</i> 45. A Department of Health Spokesperson proposed that	[F] parents should set good examples for their children by keeping a healthy diet at home.
	[G] the government should strengthen the sense of <u>responsibility</u> among businesses.

(P11) A Department of Health spokesperson said: "We need to create a new vision for public health where all of society works together to get healthy and live longer. This includes creating a new 'responsibility deal' with business, built on social responsibility, not state regulation. Later this year, we will publish a white paper setting out exactly how we will achieve this."

(P12) The food industry will be alarmed that such senior doctors back such radical moves, especially the call to use some of the tough tactics that have been deployed against smoking over the last decade.

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(P6) Lansley has alarmed health campaigners by suggesting he wants industry rather than government to take the lead. He said that manufacturers of crisps and candies could play a central role in the Change4Life campaign, the centrepiece of government efforts to boost healthy eating and fitness. He has also criticised the celebrity chef Jamie Oliver's high-profile attempt to improve school lunches in England as an example of how "lecturing" people was not the best way to change their behaviour.

说教

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小标题对应Heading的解题方法

2013中规中矩

第一年 Heading

2015、2016非常简单

2018开始画风突变

段落主旨

1. 首句，尾句是重点
2. 段中逻辑关系 { 转折
因果
总结
3. 关键词
重复次数最多

Text 3

A. Give compliments, just not too many

B. Put on a good face, always

C. Tailor your interactions

量体裁衣

D. Spend time with everyone

E. Reveal, don't hide, information

F. Slow down and listen

G. Put yourselves in others' shoes

设身处地为别人着想，换位思考

Five Ways to Win Over Everyone in the Office

Is it possible to like everyone in your office? Think about how tough it is to get together 15 people, much less 50, who all get along perfectly. But unlike in friendships, you need coworkers. You work with them every day and you depend on them just as they depend on you. Here are some ways that you can get the whole office on your side.

41. _____

If you have a bone to pick with someone in your workplace, you may try stay tight-lipped around them. But you won't be helping either one of you. A Harvard Business School study found that observers consistently rated those who were frank about themselves more highly, while those who hid lost trustworthiness. The lesson is not that you should make your personal life an open book, but rather, when given the option to offer up details about yourself or painstakingly conceal them, you should just be honest.

从句 尾句

-
- A. Give compliments, just not too many ✗
 - B. Put on a good face, always ✗
 - C. Tailor your interactions ✗
 - D. Spend time with everyone ✗
 - ✓ E. Reveal, don't hide, information ,
 - F. Slow down and listen
 - G. Put yourselves in others' shoes

42. _____

Just as important as being honest about yourself is being receptive to others. We often feel the need to tell others how we feel, whether it's a concern about a project, a stray thought, or a compliment. Those are all valid, but you need to take time to hear out your coworkers, too. In fact, rushing to get your own ideas out there can cause colleagues to feel you don't value their opinions. Do your best to engage coworkers in a genuine, back-and-forth conversation, rather than prioritizing your own thoughts.

A. Give compliments, just not too many

B. Put on a good face, always

C. Tailor your interactions

D. Spend time with everyone

~~E. Reveal, don't hide, information~~

F.  Slow down and listen

G. Put yourselves in others' shoes

43. _____

It's common to have a "cubicle mate" or special confidant in a work setting. But in addition to those trusted coworkers, you should expand your horizons and find out about all the people around you. Use your lunch and coffee breaks to meet up with colleagues you don't always see. Find out about their lives and interests beyond the job. It requires minimal effort and goes a long way. This will help to grow your internal network, in addition to being a nice break in the work day.

A. Give compliments, just not too many

B. Put on a good face, always

C. Tailor your interactions

 D. Spend time with everyone

~~E. Reveal, don't hide, information~~

~~F. Slow down and listen~~

G. Put yourselves in others' shoes

44. _____

Positive feedback is important for anyone to hear. And you don't have to be someone's boss to tell them they did an exceptional job on a particular project. This will help engender good will in others. But don't overdo it or be fake about it. One study found that people responded best to comments that shifted from negative to positive, possibly because it suggested they had won somebody over.

positive feedback

A. Give compliments, just not too many

overdo

B. Put on a good face, always

C. Tailor your interactions

~~D. Spend time with everyone~~

~~E. Reveal, don't hide, information~~

~~F. Slow down and listen~~

G. Put yourselves in others' shoes

45. _____

This one may be a bit more difficult to pull off, but it can go a long way to achieving results. Remember in dealing with any coworker what they appreciate from an interaction. Watch out for how they verbalize with others. Some people like small talk in a meeting before digging into important matters, while other are more straightforward. Jokes that work one person won't necessarily land with another, So, adapt your style accordingly to type. Consider the person that you're dealing with in advance and what will get you to your desired outcome.

~~A. Give compliments, just not too many~~

B. Put on a good face, always

 C. Tailor your interactions

~~D. Spend time with everyone~~

~~E. Reveal, don't hide, information~~

~~F. Slow down and listen~~

G. Put yourselves in others' shoes

So

总结:

1. 段首段尾句 2013. 2015. 2016

2. 段中逻辑关系 2018 ...

3. 关键词 2015 2016

4. 同义替换的增多

必
段首 + 段尾 + 逻辑关系

~ 小标题难度 > 信息匹配难度

三句

↓
同义替换、总结

2010 T/F 2011 M 2012 M 2013 H

2014 M 2015 H 2016 H 2017 M 2018 H

2019 M 2020 H 2021 H 2022 ~~新~~ 2023 M 2024?

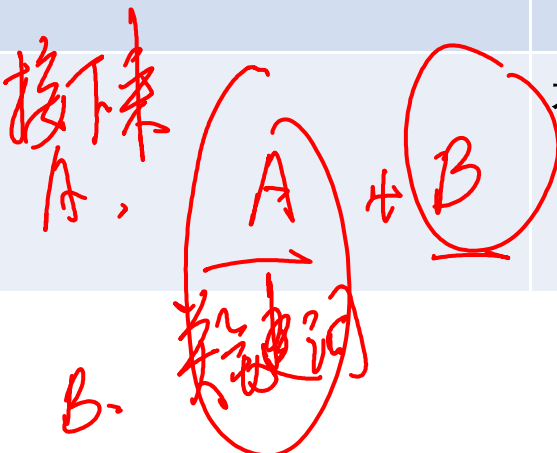
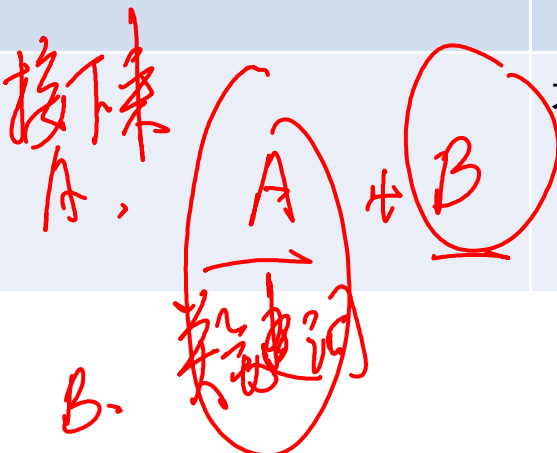
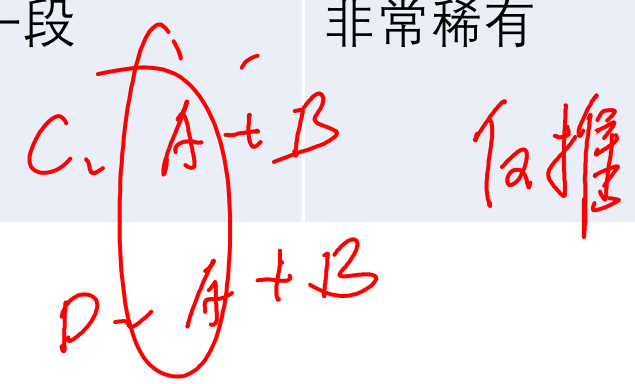
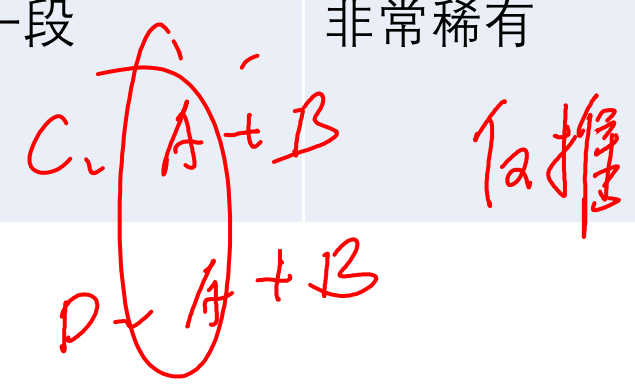
阅读A的十种题型

40/6

题型	题干	特点	难易程度（大概率）
1. 细节题	问文章中具体信息	考查人物观点和研究结论的居多	分为简单、中等、难题，其中简单题与中等难度题多
2. 原因细节题	because, as, since, the reason for, in that等表示原因的词	先因后果或先果后因；要用到定位后的上下文	简单题在原文中会有表示原因的词；难题需要借助上下文推出原因
3. 细节推理题	Infer, imply, inference, Implication	答案为原文言外之意，所以明示信息不可选；有时需要用选项定位	难题

这道题干无法细定位
选项定位
猜考点

题型	题干	特点	难易程度（大概率）
4. 词汇题 <i>选近义词</i>	问文中某词的意思, the closest meaning	不常考, 需要用到代入法或上下文找选项中的同义词	简单
5. 例证题	example, story, joke, 专有名词等+ to show, shows, illustrates	例子本身不重要, 上下文找论点才重要	简单
6. 判断题	true, NOT true, EXCEPT <i>代入类思维</i>	<u>用选项定位</u> , 需要耐心	难

题型	题干	特点	难易程度（大概率）
7. 态度题	问作者或文中人物对某事的态度有单词 attitude	只选有明确态度的选项，即：积极、消极、中立	简单 必须阅读全文找到出处
8. 段落主旨题	只出现段落序号，如 paragraph 1/2/3 只能粗定位，无法细定位	找到段落主旨容易出现的位置：段首或段尾；段中逻辑关系；关键词	难
9. 主旨题 全文	title, main idea, mainly discussed 等	首段、尾段是重点，找关键词；当二选一时要会反推	简单/难
10. 篇章结构题	接下来 A.  B. 	考查最后一段 C.  D. 	非常稀有

阅读理解的原则：

1. 顺序题原则

2. 定位原则：粗+细；首选名词，不可以只用一个词定位！

3. ^{段首}主旨原则

推，断：选项定位

4. 上下文——就近原则

定位+上下文

5. 靠后原则（不要轻易尝试）

考点：

命题点	特征
1. 长难句	主要考查宾语从句、定语从句、同位语从句 从句句子
2. 代词/特指	he/she/they/the/such/this/that等
3. 转折/对比	but/however/nevertheless/instead/by contrast 在这位范围内、
4. 比较结构	than/more than/as...as/less/less than等 nothing is more important than..
5. 人物观点said/held/believed/argued that VIP
6. 因果	because/as/for/since/the reason/therefore/so/consequently 因果

7. 虚拟语气	(1)与事实相反；(2)would/could/should；(3)时态向前推一格
8. 比喻	like...表示“就像”，或一些约定俗成的表达
9. 强调	It is... that / who, ,
10. 倒装	当否定词位于句首，句子要倒装，本来的主+谓可变为谓+主
11. 例子的论点，包括实验的结论	提到joke/example等，或先有实验/研究的细节介绍后有论点/结论
12. 总结	in short/in other words/ in fact

... remain in the driver's seat

180分钟 48道题 2题准备 1题

心理与科学实验：

出题

1. 考查实验结论与人物观点占绝大多数
2. 偶尔考查实验中的细节
3. 实验的过程只要没有题目涉及，往往不重要，可以省略
4. 不要用常识做题

考点示例

实验结论： She found similar interference when participants watched 15-second clips of pairs of people and judged whether they were strangers, friends, or dating partners.

具体细节： Visual recognition, reads the study, is “an automatic psychological process, occurring rapidly and intuitively with little or no apparent conscious deliberation”.

总结： In fact, those who thought that the images higher up the attractiveness scale were real directly corresponded with those who showed other markers for having higher self-esteem.

主题分类文章的特点

移民与劳动力短缺 就业问题

1. 批评现存移民制度
2. 应该放宽移民条件
3. 注意代词、特指的考点——会用到就近原则
4. 考点在段落主旨处与人物观点处更多

考点示例

代词: Today's farm laborers, while still predominantly born in Mexico, are more likely to be settled rather than migrating and more likely to be married than single. They are also aging.

段尾: One oft-debated cure for this labor shortage remains as implausible as it has been all along: Native U.S. workers won't be returning to the farm.

商业与经济

1. 紧跟时代，最近几年多考并购
2. 批判商业行为，比如诱导消费
3. 多考经济萧条或经济上面临的挑战
4. 考查人物观点多
5. 运用就近原则多

考点示例

人物观点： In The Moral Consequences of Economic Growth, the economic historian Benjamin Friedman argues that both inside and outside the U. S. ,lengthy periods of economic stagnation or decline have almost always left society more mean-spirited and less inclusive, and have usually stopped or reversed the advance of rights and freedoms. Anti-immigrant sentiment typically increases, as does conflict between races and classes.

代词、特指： Their teams of engineers stayed on, making them two of the many “acqui-hires” that the biggest companies have used to feed their great hunger for tech talent.

考点示例

比较结构： It is far better to spend money on experiences, say Ms. Dumn and Mr. Norton, like interesting trips, unique meals or even going to the cinema.

虚拟： It seems most people would be better off if they could shorten their commutes to work, spend more time with friends and family and less of it watching television (something the average American spends a whopping two months a year doing, and is hardly jollier for it).

代词： Buying gifts or giving to charity is often more pleasurable than purchasing things for oneself, and luxuries are most enjoyable when they are consumed sparingly. This is apparently the reason MacDonald's restricts the availability of its popular McRib — a marketing trick that has turned the pork sandwich into an object of obsession.

环保

1. 文章偏难，涉及环保政策
2. 倡导新能源的使用，强调人与自然的和谐相处
3. 考查政策细节

考点示例

具体细节：The state's proposed Forest Carbon Plan aims to double efforts to thin out young trees and clear brush in parts of the forest.

代词特指+人物观点：“The human systems and the landscapes we live on are linked, and the interactions go both ways,” he says. Failing to recognize that, he notes, leads to “an overly simplified view of what the solutions might be.

转折：But that message did not play well with many in Iowa, where wind turbines dot the fields and provide 36 percent of the state's electricity generation—and where tech giants like Microsoft are being attracted by the availability of clean energy to power their data centers.

西方社会

1. 考当代西方社会的生活方式、价值取向
2. 与常识无关，不要有先入为主的论断

Gen Z

阅读A 保三年四 阅读B 保四年五

三遍

找原因

1. 单词 2. 句子
3. 技巧 4. 马屁
5. 胡思乱想

真题从 2017年开始做 → 2022年
留下 2023年

2010 - 2012年 难

2013 - 2016 中等难度

错题本

正确选项：原文没写
总结

额外之意

题干	正确选项	答案解析
	。	。