

英语（二）阅读理解

彭忆

第一节 考试大纲

20

50

32

48 42

5
8

13
25

38
~~52~~
70

1. 新大纲要求:

该部分由A、B两节组成，考查考生理解书面英语的能力。共25小题，每题2分，共50分。

$$40 \div 2 = 20 \times 2$$

A节（20小题）：考查考生概括主旨要义、理解具体信息，作出判断、推理和引申等能力。要求考生根据所提供的4篇文章的内容（总长度为1 500~1 600词），从每题所给的4个选项中选出最佳选项。

新题型

B节（5小题）：考查考生判断、概括、比较等能力。本节有2种备选题型，每次考试从这2种题型中选择一种进行考查。

$$5 \times 2 = 10 \text{ 分}$$

Matching Heading
信息匹配 小标题对应

备选题型包括：

- 1) 在一篇450~550词的文章后有7个判断或概括项，要求考生从这7个选项中为5个指定的主题分别选出最佳的匹配项。
- 2) 在一篇450~550词的文章前有7个小标题，要求考生从这7个选项中为文中5个指定的语段分别选出最佳的小标题。

职业教育

育区

心理教育
环保

考生应能读懂多种话题、多种类型的语言较复杂的文字材料。话题包括科技、经济、教育、社会、历史、文化等，类型包括新闻、评论、报告、论文、专著等。对所读材料，考生应能：

数学、编辑

1) 概括主旨要义；→ 主旨题

2) 理解具体信息；→ 细节题

3) 根据上下文推断单词和词组的含义；→ 词汇题

4) 作出判断、推理和引申；→ 判断题、推理题

5) 理解作者的意图、观点和态度；→ 态度题

6) 理解文章结构和上下文逻辑关系；→ 篇章结构题 / 因果关系 → 原因题

7) 分析文中使用的修辞手法、论证方法等；→ 例证题

8) 比较文中事实、观点、态度等的异同。→ 从原文中找出不同的规定

第二节 细节题 最多. 答案: 原文具体信息

阅读的基本技巧、一般细节题的做法

↓
答案是文中某一句子

人物观点处命题，转折处命题

新题型 解题 观点

1. The Flatiron School, where people pay to learn programming, started as one of the many coding bootcamps that's become popular for adults looking for a career change. // The high-schoolers get the same curriculum, but "we try to gear lessons toward things they're interested in," said Victoria Friedman, an instructor. // For instance, one of the apps the students are developing suggests movies based on your mood.

Q: In delivering lessons for high-schoolers, Flatiron has considered their _____.

A. experience

B. interest

C. career prospects

D. academic backgrounds

定位：名词

gear 齿轮，挡，支架

命题点：人物观点+转折

方法：定位or找转折/人物观点

简单题

人物观点处命题，代词持指处命题
less is more

2. Mies's signature phrase means that less decoration, properly organized, has more impact than a lot. Elegance, he believed, did not derive from abundance. Like other modern architects, he employed metal, glass and laminated wood-materials that we take for granted today but that in the 1940s symbolized the future. Mies's sophisticated presentation masked the fact that the spaces he designed were small and efficient, rather than big and often empty.

Q: Mies held that elegance of architectural design _____

A. was related to large space

B. was identified with emptiness

C. was not reliant on abundant decoration

D. was not associated with efficiency

定位：名词/形容词/动词

粗定位 + 细定位

命题点：人物观点+代词

方法：定位or找人物观点或代词

注意：错项来自于同一句话

总一分一总

逻辑关系处命题

平庸, 普通

3. In the past, workers with average skills, doing an average job, could earn an average lifestyle. //

But, today, average is officially over. Being average just won't earn you what it used to. It can't when so many more employers have so much more access to so much more above average cheap foreign labor, cheap robotics, cheap software, cheap automation and cheap genius. 因此, 所以 Therefore, everyone needs to find their extra — their unique value contribution that makes them stand out in whatever is their field of employment. 脱颖而出

Q: According to paragraph 3, to be a successful employee, one has to _____

A. adopt an average lifestyle

B. work on cheap software

✓ C. contribute something unique

D. ask for a moderate salary

定位失败 → 文中无信号词

↓
特殊即异常

命题点：结论

方法：找主旨+逻辑关系

注意：无法准确定位时的处理方法

G.I

主旨 = 高频词

4. There will always be change — new jobs, new products, new services. But the one thing we know for sure is that with each advance in globalization and the I.T. revolution, the best jobs will require workers to have more and better education to make themselves above average.

In a world where average is officially over, there are many things we need to do to buttress employment, but nothing would be more important than passing some kind of G.I. Bill for the 21st century that ensures that every American has access to post-high school education.

Q : According to the author, to reduce unemployment the most important is _____.

A. to accelerate the I.T. Revolution

B. to ensure more education for people

C. to advance economic globalization

D. to pass more bills in the 21st century

範圍大

..G.I Bill (that) ensures that)

命题点：转折+比较结构

方法：找主旨

注意：如何缩小定位范围

长难句处命题

1. 定位：关键词（粗+细）

2. 如果无法定位：主旨原则、逻辑关系

3. 如果定位并无答案：上下文

5. The researchers from Ohio University used a database that covered more than 10,000 firms and more than 64,000 different directors between 1989 and 2004. Then they simply checked which directors stayed from one proxy statement to the next. The most likely reason for departing a board was age, so the researchers concentrated on those “surprise” disappearances by directors under the age of 70. They found that after a surprise departure, the probability that the company will subsequently have to restate earnings increased by nearly 20%. The likelihood of being named in a federal class-action lawsuit also increases, and the stock is likely to perform worse.

Q: According to the researchers from Ohio University after an outside director's surprise departure, the firm is likely to _____.

A. become more stable

B. report increased earnings

C. do less well in the stock market

D. perform worse in lawsuits

1. 粗定位 + 细定位

2. 上下文

稳定

收入增加

表现不佳

命题点：长难句

方法：定位+上下文or找主旨or靠后原则

注意：长难句的理解

实验/调查结论

6. ^{现在} A new study suggests that ^{相反} ~~contrary to most surveys~~, people are actually more stressed at home than at work. Researchers measured people's cortisol, which is a stress marker, while they were at work and while they were at home and found it higher at what is supposed to be a place of refuge.

Q: According to the Paragraph, most ^{过去} previous surveys ^{调查} found that home _____

☒ [A] offered greater relaxation than the workplace ^{放松} ^{对比}

[B] was an ideal place for stress measurement

☒ [C] generated more stress than the workplace ^{压力}

☒ [D] was an unrealistic place for relaxation ^{不放松}

命题点：实验结论

方法：定位+主旨

注意：反向思考

7. What the study doesn't measure is whether people are still doing work when they're at home, whether it is household work or work brought home from the office. For many men, the end of the workday is a time to kick back. For women who stay home, they never get to leave the office.

And for women who work outside the home, they often are playing catch-up-with-household tasks. With the blurring of roles, and the fact that the home front lags well behind the workplace in making adjustments for working women, it's not surprising that women are more stressed at home.)

Q: The blurring of working women's roles refers to the fact that _____

[A] it is difficult for them to leave their office

[B] their home is also a place for kicking back

[C] there is often much housework left behind

[D] they are both bread winners and housewives

家庭主妇

男人

家庭主妇

家庭主妇

工作 + 上下文

养家糊口

命题点：长难句

方法：定位+上下文

注意：选项逻辑

总结:

单纯细节题 : 答案是句子 , 三句之内必有答案

技巧 : 1. 定位原则 : 名词 (粗定位 + 细定位) 简单题

2. 定位但无答案 : 上下文原则 . 中等难度

3. 无法定位 : 主旨原则 . 特殊逻辑关系处

读一读 , 找一找

1. 长难句 2. 人物观点 3. 代词、特指 4. 实验/调查结果
5. 转折 6. 因果

第三节 原因细节题

原因题的做法

原文句子是答案

方向: 中: 先因后果 外: 先果后因 because, due to, in that
光因后果 答案在上下文

8. The longest bull run in a century of art-market history ended on a dramatic note with a sale of 56 works by Damien Hirst, Beautiful Inside My Head Forever, at Sotheby's in London on September 15th 2008. All but two pieces sold, fetching more than £ 70m, a record for a sale by a single artist. It was a last victory. As the auctioneer called out bids, in New York one of the oldest banks on Wall Street, Lehman Brothers, filed for bankruptcy.

Q: In the first paragraph, Damien Hirst's sale was referred to as "a last victory" because _____.

A. the art market had witnessed a succession of victories

B. the auctioneer finally got the two pieces at the highest bids

C. Beautiful Inside My Head Forever won over all masterpieces

D. it was successfully made just before the world financial crisis

2008 次贷危机

命题点：原因+长难句

方法：先果后因

注意：选项与题干的重复、绝对项、排除法

~~no~~ The household is rare,
()

转折

9. ^{劳动分工} On the home front, however, people have no such clarity. Rare is the household in which the division of labor is so clinically and methodically laid out. There are a lot of tasks to be done, there are inadequate rewards for most of them. Your home colleagues—your family—have no clear rewards for their labor; they need to be talked into it, or if they're teenagers, threatened with complete removal of all electronic devices. Plus, they're your family. You cannot fire your family. You never really get to go home from home.

So, it's not surprising that people are more stressed at home. Not only are the tasks apparently infinite, but the co-workers are also much harder to motivate.

Q: The home front differs from the workplace in that _____

☒ [A] division of labor at home is seldom clear-cut

[B] home is hardly a cozier working environment

[C] household tasks are generally more motivating

[D] family labor is often adequately rewarded

命题点：转折

方法：定位+上下文

注意：倒装句的理解

原文外之意

10. Newspapers are becoming more balanced businesses, with a healthier mix of revenues from readers and advertisers. American papers have long been highly unusual in their reliance on ads. Fully 87% of their revenues came from advertising in 2008, according to the Organization for Economic Cooperation & Development(OECD). In Japan the proportion is 35%. Not surprisingly, Japanese newspapers are much more stable.

Q: Compared with their American counterparts, Japanese newspapers are much more stable because they ____.

同义

[A] have more sources of revenue

[B] have more balanced newsrooms

☒ [C] are less dependent on advertising

[D] are less affected by readership

正确答案: 原文改写
原文总结

命题点： 调查结论/实验结论

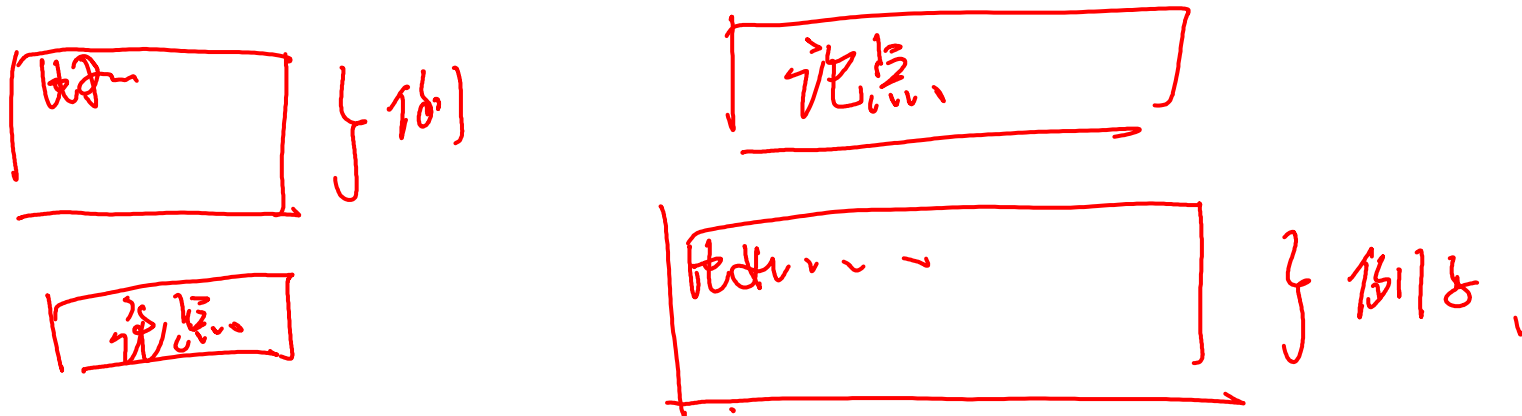
方法： 定位+上下文

总结:

原因细节题 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{易} \quad \text{定位} + \text{上下文} : \text{先果后因, 先因后果} \\ \text{难} \quad \text{定位} + \text{上下文} : \text{选原文言外之意} \end{array} \right.$

第四节 词汇题、例证题

词汇题、例证题的解题方法



词汇题:

11. Knowing the results of Epley's study, it ^{有道理} makes sense (that many people hate photographs of themselves viscerally—on one level, they don't even recognise the person in the picture as themselves. Facebook, therefore, is a self-enhancer's paradise, where people can share only the most flattering photos, the cream of their wit, style, beauty, intellect and lifestyles. "It's not that people's profiles are dishonest", says Catalina Toma of Wisconsin—Madison university, "but they portray an idealized version of themselves."

The word "viscerally" (Line 2, para.5) is closest in meaning to _____.

[A] instinctively ^{本能地} ^{完形填空做题} ^{代入法}

[B] occasionally

[C] particularly

[D] aggressively

命题点：猜单词的能力

方法：代入法

词汇题 .. means

12. But it's not just a gender thing. At work, people pretty much know what they're supposed to be doing: working, making money, doing the tasks they have to do in order to draw an income.

The bargain is very pure: Employee puts in hours of physical or mental labor and employee draws out life-sustaining moola. moola x

Q: The word "moola" (Line4,Para4)most probably means _____

A. skills 技术

B. energy 能量

C. earnings 收入

D. nutrition 营养

代入法

同义法

换词

命题点：上下文逻辑关系

方法：代入法or同义词

13. 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.

Q: The word "plummeting" (Line 2, Para.2) is closest in meaning to _____.

A. stabilizing

B. changing

C. falling

D. rising

命题点：上下文逻辑关系

方法：同义词

14. Indeed, the Flatiron students might not go into IT at all. But creating a future army of coders is not the sole purpose of the classes. These kids are going to be surrounded by computers—in their pockets, ~~in their offices,~~ in their homes—for the rest of their lives. The younger they learn how computers think, how to coax the machine into producing what they want —the earlier they learn that they have the power to do that —the better.

Q: The word “coax”(Line4, Para.6) is closest in meaning to _____

✓ A. persuade

B. frighten

C. misguide

D. challenge

挑战 → 反对、质疑

命题点：熟词僻义

方法：代入法

例证题:

15. The question of who should pay for reskilling is a thorny one. For individual companies, the temptation is always to let go of workers (whose skills are no longer in demand) and replace them with those (whose skills are). That does not always happen. (AT&T is often given as the gold standard of a company that decided to do a massive reskilling program rather than go with a fire-and-hire strategy.) Other companies had also pledged to create their own plans. When the skills mismatch is in the broader economy, though, the focus usually turns to government to handle. Efforts in Canada and elsewhere have been arguably languid at best, and have given us a situation where we frequently hear of employers begging for workers, even at times and in regions where unemployment is high.

提到... 表明...

example ... 表明
story ... 表明
... joke ... 表明

17
Q: AT & T is cited to show _____.

A. the characteristic of reskilling programs 特点

B. the importance of staff appraisal standards

C an immediate need for government support

✓ D. an alternative to the fire-and-hire strategy
替代

命题点：有关文中专有名词的细节信息

方法：定位

16. Now the tide appears to be turning. As personal injury claims continue as before, some courts are beginning to side with defendants, especially in cases where a warning label probably wouldn't have changed anything. In May, Julie Nimmons, president of Schutt Sports in Illinois, successfully fought a lawsuit involving a football player who was paralyzed in a game while wearing a Schutt helmet. "We are really sorry he has become paralyzed, but helmets aren't designed to prevent those kinds of injuries," says Nimmons

Q: The case of Schutt helmet demonstrated that _____.

- A. some injury claims were no longer supported by law
- B. helmets were not designed to prevent injuries
- C. product labels would eventually be discarded
- D. some sports games might lose popularity with athletes

命题点：上下文逻辑关系

方法：定位——找主旨

注意：主旨——递进——例证

17. In an essay, entitled “Making It in America,” in the latest issue of The Atlantic, the author **Adam Davidson** relates a joke from cotton country about just how much a modern textile mill has been automated: The average mill has only two employees today, “a man and a dog. The man is there to feed the dog, and the dog is there to keep the man away from the machines.”

Davidson’s article is one of a number of pieces that have recently appeared making the point that the reason we have such stubbornly high unemployment and sagging middle-class incomes today is largely because of the big drop in demand and because of the Great Recession, but it is also because of the quantum advances in both globalization and the information technology revolution, which are more rapidly than ever replacing labor with machines or foreign workers.

选 - 把两项与题干结合
再与原文对比

Q: The joke in Paragraph 1 is used to illustrate ____.

A. the impact of technological advances

B. the alleviation of job pressure

~~C. the shrinkage of textile mills~~

D. the decline of middle- class incomes

笑话、故事

二

命题点：长难句

方法：上下文找主旨

注意：识别句子中的重点

18. This slim volume is packed with tips to help wage slaves as well as lottery winners get the most “happiness bang for your buck.” 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.) 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.

Q: **McRib** is mentioned in the paragraph to show that _____.

A. consumers are sometimes irrational

B. popularity usually comes after quality

C. marketing tricks are often effective

✓ D. rarity generally increases pleasure

范围大
稀缺性 增加 愉悦感

命题点：代词特指+长难句

方法：定位——通过代词特指——上文

注意：代词特指

总结:

... 意思是 ...

词汇题 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 代词法 \\ 同义词法 \end{array} \right\}$ 完形填空做法

例证题: 例子 story, joke, example, 内容不重要
上段找论点

暗示 推理
imply infer

第五节 细节推理题、细节判断题

推理题与判断题的解题方法

细节题 { 单纯细节题
原因题
词汇题
例证题
推理题
判断题

答案不是原文明示信息
是原文言外之意

直接推理 → 相关性

难题

true

EXCEPT/NOT

选错题 → 反人类

思维判断题

细节推理题:

19. Homework has never been terribly popular with students and even many parents, but in recent years it has been particularly scorned. School districts across the country, most recently Los Angeles Unified, are revising their thinking on his educational ritual. Unfortunately, L.A. Unified has produced an inflexible policy which mandates that with the exception of some advanced courses, homework may no longer count for more than 10% of a student's academic grade.

Q: It is implied in paragraph 1 that nowadays homework _____.

☒ A. is receiving more criticism

☒ B. is no longer an educational ritual

☒ C. is not required for advanced courses

☐ D. is gaining more preferences

定位原则

A D
对应

命题点：转折+词汇

方法：定位

注意：选项间的逻辑

20. (B) Today, we are much more rigid about immigrants. We divide newcomers into two categories: legal or illegal, good or bad. We hail them as Americans in the making, or brand them as aliens to be kicked out. That framework has contributed mightily to our broken immigration system and the long political paralysis over how to fix it. We don't need more categories, but we need to change the way we think about categories. We need to look beyond strict definitions of legal and illegal. To start, we can recognize the new birds of passage, those living and thriving in the gray areas. We might then begin to solve our immigration challenges.

Q: It is implied in Paragraph 2 that the current immigration system in the US_____.

A. needs new immigrant categories

B. has loosened control over immigrant

C. should be adapted to meet challenges

D. has been fixed via political means

严格、僵化

瘫痪

AD

CG

目前美国的移民制度...

无法准确定位

选项定位

宽松管控

通过

政治手段

命题点：段落主旨的提炼

方法：定位——选项与原文逐一对比——直接推理/总结 or 靠后原则 or 主旨

21. This new focus on personal fulfillment can help keep employees motivated amid increasingly loud debates over work-life balance. The “mommy wars” of the 1990s are still going on today, prompting arguments about why women still can’t have it all and books like Sheryl Sandberg’s *Lean In*, whose title has become a buzzword in its own right. Terms like unplug, offline, life-hack, bandwidth, and capacity are all about setting boundaries between the office and the home. But if your work is your “passion,” you’ll be more likely to devote yourself to it, even if that means going home for dinner and then working long after the kids are in bed.

Q: It can be inferred that *Lean In* _____.

- A. voices for working women 为职业女性发声
- B. appeals to passionate workaholics 对工作狂
- C. triggers debates among mommies X
- D. praises motivated employees

命题点：单词+长难句

方法：定位+主旨

注意：选项与原文的仔细对比以及不要过度推理

细节判断题

22. 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 mark 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."

Q: Which of the following **is true about Schneider**_____.

- A. He found a dream job after graduating from college ✗
- 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 ✗

选项定位

与...无关

命题点：人物观点

方法：选项定位

23. Girls' attraction to pink may seem unavoidable, somehow encoded in their DNA, but according to Jo Paoletti, an associate professor of American Studies, it is not. Children were not color-coded at all until the early 20th century: in the era before domestic washing machines, all babies wore white as a practical matter, since the only way of getting clothes clean was to boil them. What's more, both boys and girls wore what were thought of as gender-neutral dresses. When nursery colors were introduced, pink was actually considered the more masculine color, a pastel version of red, which was associated with strength. Blue, with its intimations of the Virgin Mary, constancy and faithfulness, symbolized femininity. It was not until the mid-1980s, when amplifying age and sex differences became a dominant children's marketing strategy, that pink fully came into its own, when it began to seem inherently attractive to girls, part of what defined them as female, at least for the first few critical years.

公平原则

Q: According to the paragraph , which of the following is true of colors?

A. Colors are encoded in girls' DNA. X

选项定位

B. Blue used to be regarded as the color for girls.

C. Pink used to be a neutral color in symbolizing genders. 中性颜色

常识 X

D. White is preferred by babies. X

命题点：转折+观点

方法：选项定位

注意：不要用主观经验做题

难题：① 阅读范围大
② 答案言外之意

简单题 { ① 阅读范围小，通常1-2句
② 答案是原文改写，并且改动不大

总结：

细节推理题 { imply (相对简单)

infer (相对难)

需用选项定位，答案是原文言外之意

↓
相关性

优→(勇)→冲→(打)→设圈普研

细节判断题 { true ✓

EXCEPT/NOT

需用选项定位，排除法。考查耐心

第六节 *attitude* 态度题、*title* 主旨题、*main idea* 段落主旨题、
篇章结构题 *根据一段，我们可以得知*
接下来

态度题:

表示积极态度的词汇:



positive 积极的

favorable 赞成的

supportive 支持的

approval 赞成

optimistic 乐观的

confident 自信的, 确信的

选有明确态度选项

积极 / 消极 / 中立

表示消极态度的词汇

negative 消极的



critical 批评的

pessimistic 悲观的

doubtful 可疑的

disapproval 不赞成

opposed 反对的

表示中立态度的词汇

neutral 中立的

objective 中立的

24. Our ability to mute our hard-wired reactions by pausing is what differentiates us from animals: primates and dogs can think about the future only intermittently or for a few minutes. But historically we have spent about 12 percent of our days contemplating the longer term. Although technology might change the way we react, it hasn't changed our nature. We still have the imaginative capacity to rise above temptation and reverse the high-speed trend.

Q: The author's attitude toward reversing the high-speed trend is _____.

~~A.~~ tolerant

~~B.~~ uncertain

☒ C. optimistic

D. doubtful

通过定位reversing the high-speed trend 在本段最后一句——通过imaginative capacity to rise above temptation ——为褒义表述——选择optimistic

当原文无明确态度：找不到褒义词，贬义词。
并且原文出现“...需要关注”“...需要公众讨论”

25. Unfortunately, says Presser, the issue is virtually absent from public discourse. She emphasizes the need for focused studies on costs and benefits of working odd hours, the physical and emotional health of people working nights and weekends, and the reasons behind the necessity for working these hours. “Nonstandard work schedules not only are highly prevalent among American families but also generate a level of complexity in family functioning that needs greater attention,” she says.

Q: What is the author's attitude towards working irregular hours?

A. Positive

B. Negative

☒ C. Indifferent 漠不关心

☒ D. Objective

(周一 → 周五 朝九晚五/天)
regular working hours

无法定位working irregular hours——考虑段首段尾——发现段首the issue和段尾nonstandard work schedules 应都指题干中的working irregular hours——两句主旨都是需要关注这个问题——没有态度或无定论——客观的

12.12

26. Just 23 percent of the fruit and vegetables consumed in the UK are currently home-grown, so even with the most extreme measures we could meet only 30 percent of our fresh produce needs. That is before we look for the space to grow the grains, sugars, seeds and oils that provide us with the vast bulk of our current calorie intake.

Q: The author's attitude to food self-sufficient in the UK is _____.

自给自足

- ☒ A. defensive
- ☒ B. doubtful
- ☒ C. tolerant
- D. optimistic

定位无法直接找到food self-sufficient in the UK ——考虑段首段尾——段首句出现UK——并且有结论so——通过only 30 percent of our fresh produce needs——态度并不是很肯定——态度怀疑的最合适

27. Their success may be determined by a suit related to this issue, brought by the Mayo Clinic,
which the Supreme Court will hear in its next term. The BIO recently held a convention which
included sessions to coach lawyers on the shifting landscape for patents. Each meeting was
packed. 拥挤

Generally speaking, the author's attitude toward ^{基因 专利} gene patenting is _____.

[A] critical

[B] supportive

~~[C] scornful~~

☒ [D] objective

与第二题类似的思路：最后一句指明每场会议都人满为患——引起关注——没有明确态度——客观为正确选项。

主旨题: { 标题 中心思想 总-分-总
关键词 → 重复

28. That everyone's too busy these days is a cliché. But one specific complaint is made especially mournfully: There's never any time to read.

What makes the problem thornier is that the usual time-management techniques don't seem sufficient. The web's full of articles offering tips on making time to read: "Give up TV" or "Carry a book with you at all times." But in my experience, using such methods to free up the odd 30 minutes doesn't work. Sit down to read and the flywheel of work-related thoughts keeps spinning—or else you're so exhausted that a challenging book is the last thing you need. The modern mind, Tim Parks, a novelist and critic, writes, "is overwhelmingly inclined toward communication...It is not simply that one is interrupted; it is that one is actually inclined to interruption." Deep reading requires not just time, but a special kind of time which can't be obtained merely by becoming more efficient.

In fact, “becoming more efficient” is part of the problem. Thinking of time as a resource to be maximized means you approach it instrumentally, judging any given moment as well spent only in so far as it advances progress toward some goal. Immersive reading, by contrast, depends on being willing to risk inefficiency, goallessness, even time-wasting. Try to slot it as a to-do list item and you’ll manage only goal-focused reading—useful, sometimes, but not the most fulfilling kind. “The future comes at us like empty bottles along an unstoppable and nearly infinite conveyor belt,” writes Gary Eberle in his book *Sacred Time*, and “we feel a pressure to fill these different-sized bottles (days, hours, minutes) as they pass, for if they get by without being filled, we will have wasted them.” No mind-set could be worse for losing yourself in a book.

So what does work? Perhaps surprisingly, scheduling regular times for reading. You'd think this might fuel the efficiency mind-set, but in fact, Eberle notes, such ritualistic behaviour helps us "step outside time's flow" into "soul time." You could limit distractions by reading only physical books, or on single-purpose e-readers. "Carry a book with you at all times" can actually work, too-providing you dip in often enough, so that reading becomes the default state from which you temporarily surface to take care of business, before dropping back down. On a really good day, it no longer feels as if you're "making time to read," but just reading, and making time for everything else.

Q: The ~~best title for this text could be~~ _____.

A. How to Enjoy Easy Reading

B. How to Find Time to Read

C. How to Set Reading Goals

D. How to Read Extensively

Reading

思路：总——分——总

考虑首段和尾段，尤其首段首句，尾段尾句。

29. Why do so many Americans distrust what they read in their newspapers? The American Society of Newspaper Editors is trying to answer this painful question. The organization is deep into a long self-analysis known as the journalism credibility project.

Q: What is the passage mainly about?

A. Needs of the readers all over the world ✗

✓ B. Causes of the public disappointment about newspapers

C. Origins of the declining newspaper industry

D. Aims of a journalism credibility project

思路：关注首句和尾句——留下**B、D**两项——通过首句和尾句的“自我分析”——分析的应该是原因

① 总-分-总
② 议论文

例子

30. Henric Ibsen, author of the play A Doll's House, in which a pretty, helpless housewife abandons her husband and children to seek a more serious life, would surely have approved. From January 1st, 2008, all public companies in Norway are obliged to ensure that at least 40% of their board directors are women. Most firms have obeyed the law, which was passed in 2003. But about 75 out of the 480 or so companies it affects are still too male for the government's liking. They will shortly receive a letter informing them that they have until the end of February to act, or face the legal consequences—which could include being dissolved.

解散, 关闭

Q: The main idea of the passage might be _____

A. female power and liberation in Norway X

B. the significance of Henric Ibsen's play X

女性-公司

C. women's status in Norwegian firms

D. the constitution of board members in Norway. X

思路：段首段尾涉及“女性”和“公司”/关键词“女性”和“公司”——只有C项包括这两个关键词

篇章结构题

31. 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.

Q: In the following part immediately after this text, the author will most probably focus on ____.

A. a vivid account of the new book *Divorce Talk* ✗

B. a detailed description of the stereotypical cartoon

C. other possible reasons for a high divorce rate in the U.S

D. a brief introduction to the political scientist Andrew Hacker

段落主旨题:

劳动短缺

32. American farmers have been complaining of labor shortages for several years. The complaints are unlikely to stop without an overhaul of immigration rules for farm workers.

Congress has obstructed efforts to create a more straightforward visa for agricultural workers that would let foreign workers stay longer in the U.S. and change jobs within the industry. If this doesn't change, American businesses, communities and consumers will be the losers.

What problem should be addressed according to the first two paragraphs?

法规

A. Discrimination against foreign workers in the U.S. ✗

B. Biased laws in favor of some American businesses ✗

C. Decline of job opportunities in U.S. agriculture

D. Flaws in U.S. immigration rules for farm workers

法规

技巧: 1. 定位原则 关键词: 粗+细
2. 上下文原则 三句之内必有... 阅读A思维导图
3. 选项定位/主旨原则

4. 特殊逻辑关系

: 因果/转折
总结

5. 靠后原则

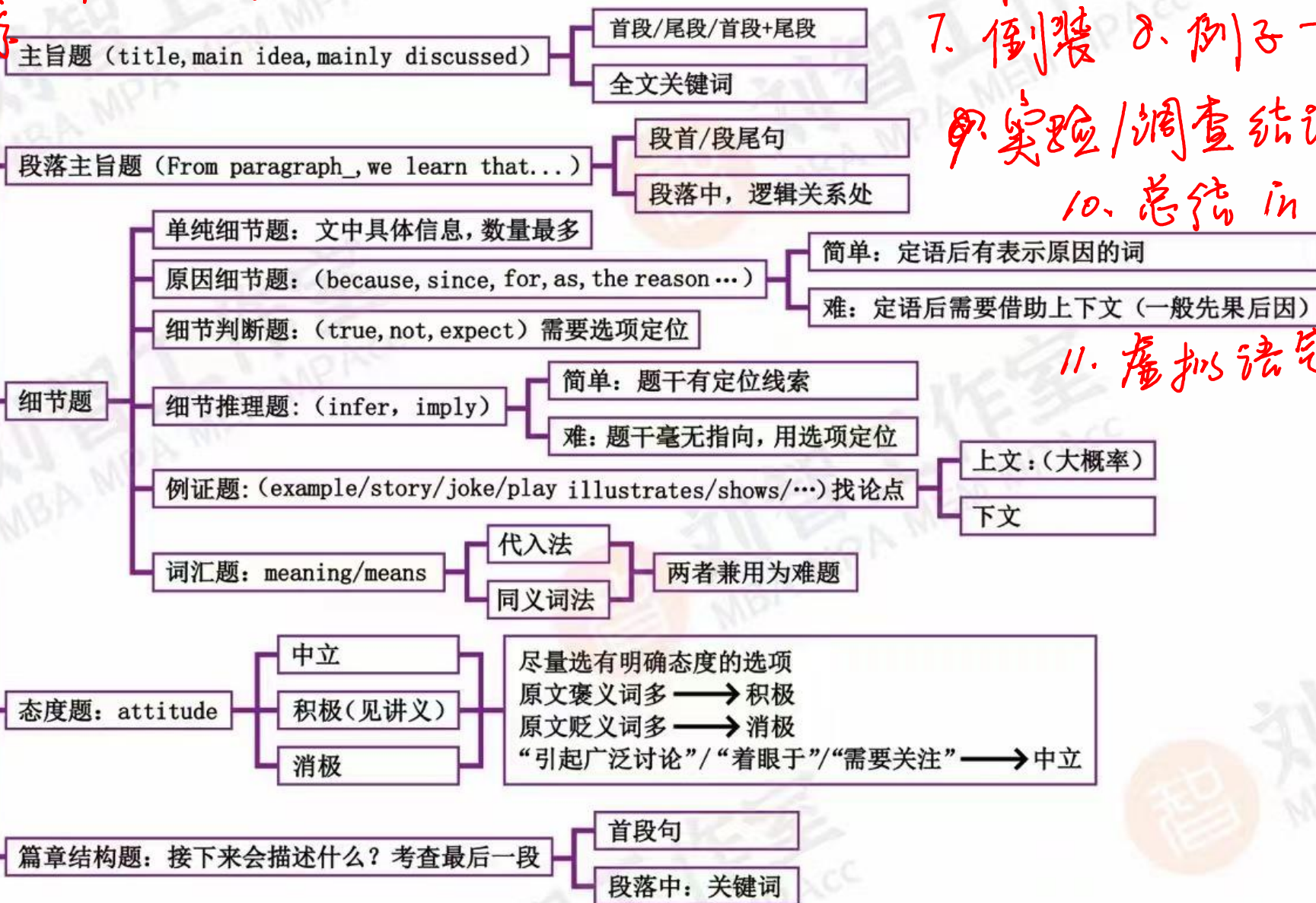
考点: 1. 长难句 2. 人物观点
3. 转折 4. 代词, 特指
5. 因果 6. 比较结构
7. 倒装 8. 例子 → 论点

9. 实验/调查结论

10. 总结 in short, in fact
in other words

11. 虚拟语气

阅读A



总结：

第七节 主题分类阅读

第一单元 心理与科学实验

Text 1

P1 With so much focus on children use of screens, it is easy for parents to forget about their own screen use. “Tech is designed to really suck you in ,”says Jenny Redesky in her study of digital play, and “digital products are there to promote maximal engagement. It makes it hard to disengage, and leads to a lot of bleed-over into the family routine.”

P2 Redesky has studied the use of mobile phone and tablets at mealtimes by giving mother-child pairs a food-testing exercise. She found that mothers who used devices during the exercise started 20 percent fewer verbal and 39 percent fewer nonverbal interaction with their children. During a separate observation, she saw that phones became a source of tension in the family. Parents would be looking at their emails while the children would be making excited bids for their attention.

P3 Infants are wired to look at parents faces try to understand their world, and if those faces are blank and unresponsive—as they often are when absorbed in a device—it can be extremely disconcerting for the children. Radesky cites the “still face experiment” devised by developmental psychologist Ed Tronick in the 1970s. In it, a mother is asked to interact with her child in a normal way before putting on a blank expression and not giving them any visual social feedback: The child becomes increasingly distressed as she tries to capture her mother’s attention. “Parents don’t have to be exquisitely present at all times, but there needs to be a balance and parents need to be responsive and sensitive to a child’s verbal or nonverbal expressions of an emotional need,” says Radesky.

P4 On the other hand, Tronick himself is concerned that the worries about kid's use of screens are born out of an "oppressive ideology that demands that parents should always be interacting" with their children: "It is based on a somewhat fantasized, very white, very upper-middle-class ideology that says if you're failing to expose your child to 30,000 words you are neglecting them." Tronick believes that just because a child isn't learning from the screen doesn't mean there's no value to it—particularly if it gives parents time to have a shower, do housework or simply have a break from their child. Parents, he says, can get a lot out of using their devices to speak to a friend or get some work out of the way. This can make them feel happier, which lets them to be more available to their child the rest of the time.

一题一段

判断题型

数码产品

1. According to Jenny Radesky, digital products are designed to _____. 细节题

2. Radesky's food-testing exercise shows that mothers' use of devices _____. 细节题

3. Radesky's cites the "still face experiment" to show that _____. 例证题

4. The oppressive ideology mentioned by Tronick requires parents to _____. 细节题

5. According to Tronick, kid's use of screens may _____.

屏幕

↓

数码产品

Text 1

With so much focus on children use of screens, it is easy for parents to forget about their own screen use. “Tech is designed to really suck you in ,” says Jenny Radesky in her study of digital play, and “digital products are there to promote maximal engagement. It makes it hard to disengage, and leads to a lot of bleed-over into the family routine.”

1. According to Jenny Radesky, digital products are designed to _____.

- ☒ A. simplify routine matters
- ☒ B. absorb user attention
- ☒ C. better interpersonal relations
- ☒ D. increase work efficiency

第一段

简单题

原文改写

Redesky has studied the use of mobile phone and tablets at mealtimes by giving mother-child pairs a food-testing exercise. She found that ~~mothers who used devices during the exercise~~ stared 20 percent fewer verbal and 39 percent fewer nonverbal interaction with their children. During a separate observation, she saw that phones became a source of tension in the family. Parents would be looking at their emails while the children would be making excited bids for their attention.

2. Radesky's food-testing exercise shows ~~that mothers' use of devices~~ _____.

简单题 原文改写

- ☒ A. takes away babies' appetite
- ☐ B. distracts children's attention
- ☐ C. slows down babies' verbal development
- ☒ D. reduces mother-child communication

Infants are wired to look at parents faces try to understand their world, and if those faces are blank and unresponsive—as they often are when absorbed in a device—it can be extremely disconcerting for the children. Radesky cites the “still face experiment” devised by developmental psychologist Ed Tronick in the 1970s. In it, a mother is asked to interact with her child in a normal way before putting on a ~~blank expression~~ and not giving them any visual social feedback: The child becomes increasingly distressed as she tries to capture her mother’s attention. “Parents don’t have to be exquisitely present at all times, but there needs to be a balance and parents need to be responsive and sensitive to a child’s verbal or nonverbal expressions of an emotional need,” says Radesky.

3. Radesky cites the “still face experiment” to show that _____.

- A. it is easy for children to get used to blank expressions ✗
- B. verbal expressions are unnecessary for emotional exchange ✗
- C. children are insensitive to changes in their parents’ mood ✗
- ✓ D. parents need to respond to children’s emotional needs

On the other hand, Tronick himself is concerned that the worries about kid's use of screens are born out of an "oppressive^x ideology that demands that parents should always be interacting" with their children: "It is based on a somewhat fantasized, very white, very upper-middle-class ideology that says if you're failing to expose your child to 300,000 words you are neglecting them." Tronick believes that just because a child isn't learning from the screen doesn't mean there's no value to it—particularly if gives parents time to have a shower, do housework or simply have a break from their child. Parents, he says, can get a lot out of using their devices to speak to a friend or get some work out of the way. This can make them feel happier, which lets them to be more available to their child the rest of the time.

4. The [✓]oppressive ideology mentioned by Tronick requires parents to _____

- A. protect kids from exposure to wild fantasies
- B. teach their kids at least 30,000 words a year
- C. ✓ ensure constant interaction with their children
- D. remain concerned about kid's use of screens

原文改写

简单题

简单题

5. According to Tronick, kid's use of screens may_____.

A. give their parents some free time

B. make their parents more creative

C. help them with their homework 作业

housework

D. help them become more attentive

实验结论考查多

人物观点多

实验过程可以忽略不计

定位太难，需答案匹配

Text 2

P1 Rats and other animals need to be highly attuned to social signals from others so they can identify friends to cooperate with and enemies to avoid.// To find out if this extends to non-living beings, Laleh Quinn at the University of California, San Diego, and her colleagues tested whether rats can detect social signals from robotic rats.//

P2 They housed eight adult rats with two types of robotic rat — one social and one asocial — for four days.// The robot rats were quite minimalist, resembling a chunkier version of a computer mouse with wheels to move around and colourful markings.//

P3 During the experiment, the social robot rat followed the living rats around, played with the same toys, and opened cage doors to let trapped rats escape.// Meanwhile, the asocial robot simply moved forwards and backwards and side to side.

P4 Next, the researchers trapped the robots in cages and gave the rats the opportunity to release them by pressing a lever.// Across 18 trials each, the living rats were 52 percent more likely on average to set the social robot free than the asocial one.// This suggests that the rats perceived the social robot as a genuine social being.// The rats may have bonded more with the social robot because it displayed behaviors like communal exploring and playing. //This could lead to the rats better remembering having freed it earlier, and wanting the robot to return the favour when they get trapped, says Quinn.//

P5 “Rats have been shown to engage in multiple forms of reciprocal help and cooperation, including what is referred to as direct reciprocity — where a rat will help another rat that has previously helped them,” says Quinn.

P6 The readiness of the rats to befriend the social robot was surprising given its minimal design.

//The robot was the same size as a regular rat but resembled a simple plastic box on wheels.//

“We assumed we’d have to give it a moving head and tail, facial feature, and put a scent on it to make it smell like a real rat, but that wasn’t necessary,” says Janet Wiles at the University of Queensland in Australia, who helped with the research.

P7 The finding shows how sensitive rats are to social cues, even when they come from basic robots. Similarly, children tend to treat robots as if they are fellow beings, even when they display only simple social signals. “We humans seem to be fascinated by robots, and it turns out other animals are too” , says Wiles.

实验目的, 人物观点: 细节题

6. Quinn and her colleagues conducted a test to see if rats can _____.

7. What did the asocial robot do during the experiment? 实验细节 细节题

8. According to Quinn, the rats released the social robot because they _____.

9. Janet Wiles notes that rats _____. 细节题, 人物观点 原因细节题: 上下文

10. It can be learned from the text that rats _____.

主旨题

Text 2

Rats and other animals need to be highly attuned to social signals from others so they can identify friends to cooperate with and enemies to avoid. To find out if this extends to non-living beings, Laleh Quinn at the University of California, San Diego, and her colleagues tested whether rats can detect social signals from robotic rats.

They housed eight adult rats with two types of robotic rat — one social and one asocial — for four days. The robot rats were quite minimalist, resembling a chunkier version of a computer mouse with wheels to move around and colourful markings.

6. Quinn and her colleagues conducted a test to see if rats can _____.

✓ A. pick up social signals from non-living rats

B. distinguish a friendly rat from a hostile one

C. attain sociable traits through special training

D. send out warning messages to their fellows

detect

简单题，原文改写

rats
robotic rats { social
 asocial
 作

During the experiment, the social robot rat followed the living rats around, played with the same toys, and opened cage doors to let trapped rats escape. Meanwhile, the asocial robot simply moved forwards and backwards and side to side.

与此同时

7. What did the asocial robot do during the experiment?

A. It followed the social robot.

B. It played with some toys.

C. It set the trapped rats free.

✓ D. It moved around alone.

trap n. 陷阱 v.

Next, the researchers trapped the robots in cages and gave the rats the opportunity to release them by pressing a lever. Across 18 trials each, the living rats were 52 percent more likely on average to set the social robot free than the asocial one. This suggests that the rats perceived the social robot as a genuine social being. The rats may have bonded more with the social robot because it displayed behaviors like communal exploring and playing. This could lead to the rats better remembering having freed it earlier, and wanting the robot to return the favour when they get trapped, says Quinn.

社会互惠

8. According to Quinn, the rats released the social robot because they_____.

A. tried to practice a means of escape

☒ B. expected it to do the same in return

C. wanted to display their intelligence

D. considered that an interesting game

原文改写

中等难度

“Rats have been shown to engage in multiple forms of reciprocal help and cooperation, including what is referred to as direct reciprocity — where a rat will help another rat that has previously helped them,” says Quinn.

The readiness of the rats to befriend the social robot was surprising given its minimal design. The robot was the same size as a regular rat but resembled a simple plastic box on wheels. “We assumed we’d have to give it a moving head and tail, facial feature, and put a scent on it to make it smell like a real rat, but that wasn’t necessary,” says Janet Wiles at the University of Queensland in Australia, who helped with the research.

assume

9. Janet Wiles notes that rats_____.

A. can remember other rats' facial features X

B. differentiate smells better than sizes X

C. respond more to actions than to looks

D. can be scared by a plastic box on wheels X

The finding shows how sensitive rats are to social cues, even when they come from basic robots. Similarly, children tend to treat robots as if they are fellow beings, even when they display only simple social signals. “We humans seem to be fascinated by robots, and it turns out other animals are too” , says Wiles.

10. It can be learned from the text that rats_____.

rats
social

- A. appear to be adaptable to new surroundings
- B. are more socially active than other animals
- C. behave differently from children in socializing
- ✓ D. are more sensitive to social cues than expected

考点：

原文细节/原文总结/原文言外之意

人物观点： Laleh Quinn at the University of California, San Diego, and her colleagues tested whether rats can detect social signals from robotic rats.

具体细节： Meanwhile, the asocial robot simply moved forwards and backwards and side to side.

人物观点： This could lead to the rats better remembering having freed it earlier, and wanting the robot to return the favour when they get trapped, says Quinn.

人物观点：“We assumed we’d have to give it a moving head and tail, facial feature, and put a scent on it to make it smell like a real rat, but that wasn’t necessary,” says Janet Wiles at the University of Queensland in Australia, who helped with the research.

实验结论：The finding shows how sensitive rats are to social cues, even when they come from basic robots.

Text 3

P1 An article in Scientific American has pointed out that empirical research says that, actually, you think you're more beautiful than you are.// We have a deep-seated need to feel good about ourselves and we naturally employ a number of self-enhancing strategies to achieve this. //Social psychologists have amassed oceans of research into what they call the “above average effect”, or “illusory superiority”, and shown that, for example, 70% of us rate ourselves as above average in leadership, 93% in driving and85% at getting on well with others—all obviously statistical impossibilities.//

P2 We rose tint our memories and put ourselves into self-affirming situations. //We become defensive when criticized, and apply negative stereotypes to others to boost our own esteem, we stalk around thinking we're hot stuff.//

P3 Psychologist and behavioral scientist Nicholas Epley oversaw a key study into self-enhancement and attractiveness. //Rather than have people simply rate their beauty compared with others, he asked them to identify an original photograph of themselves from a lineup including versions that had been altered to appear more and less attractive. //Visual recognition, reads the study, is “an automatic psychological process, occurring rapidly and intuitively with little or no apparent conscious deliberation”.// If the subjects quickly chose a falsely flattering image—which must did—they genuinely believed it was really how they looked. //

P4 Epley found no significant gender difference in responses.// Nor was there any evidence that those who self-enhanced the most (that is, the participants who thought the most positively doctored picture were real) were doing so to make up for profound insecurities.// 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. //“I don’t think the findings that we have are any evidence of personal delusion”, says Epley. //“It’s a reflection simply of people generally thinking well of themselves”. //If you are depressed, you won’t be self-enhancing. //

P5 Knowing the results of Epley's study, it makes sense that many people hate photographs of themselves viscerally—on one level, they don't even recognise the person in the picture as themselves.// Facebook, therefore, is a self-enhancer's paradise, where people can share only the most flattering photos, the cream of their wit, style, beauty, intellect and lifestyles.// “It's not that people's profiles are dishonest”, says Catalina Toma of Wisconsin—Madison university , “but they portray an idealized version of themselves.”//

细节题, 人物观点

11. According to the first paragraph, social psychologists have found that _____.

视觉识别

12. Visual recognition is believed to be people's _____.

细节题

13. Epley found that people with higher self-esteem tended to _____.

自尊

人物观点, 细节题

14. The word "viscerally" (Line 2, para.5) is closest in meaning to _____.

词汇题 < 代词

15. It can be inferred that Facebook is self-enhancer's paradise because people can

_____.

推理题 + 原因

高子均教文应

虚幻的优越感

Text 3

An article in Scientific American has pointed out that empirical research says that, actually, you think you're more beautiful than you are. We have a deep-seated need to feel good about ourselves and we naturally employ a number of self-enhancing strategies to achieve this. Social psychologists have amassed oceans of research into what they call the “above average effect”, or “illusory superiority”, and shown that, for example, 70% of us rate ourselves as above average in leadership, 93% in driving and 85% at getting on well with others—all obviously statistical impossibilities. 不可能

统计学上

11. According to the first paragraph, social psychologists have found that _____.

✓ [A] our self-ratings are unrealistically high
自我评估

[B] illusory superiority is baseless effect

[C] our need for leadership is unnatural

[D] self-enhancing strategies are ineffective

We rose tint our memories and put ourselves into self-affirming situations. We become defensive when criticized, and apply negative stereotypes to others to boost our own esteem, we stalk around thinking we're hot stuff.

Psychologist and behavioral scientist Nicholas Epley oversaw a key study into self-enhancement and attractiveness. Rather than have people simply rate their beauty compared with others, he asked them to identify an original photograph of themselves from a lineup including versions that had been altered to appear more and less attractive. Visual recognition, reads the study, is “an automatic psychological process, occurring rapidly and intuitively with little or no apparent conscious deliberation”. If the subjects quickly chose a falsely flattering image—which must did—they genuinely believed it was really how they looked.

12. **Visual recognition** is believed to be people's _____.

~~[A]~~ rapid watching

简单题

~~[B]~~ conscious choice

☒ [C] intuitive response

直觉反应

~~[D]~~ automatic self-defense

自我防卫

Epley found no significant gender difference in responses. Nor was there any evidence that those who self-enhanced the most (that is, the participants who thought the most positively doctored picture were real) were doing so to make up for profound insecurities. In fact, (those who thought that the ^{102k} images higher up the attractiveness scale ~~§~~ were real) directly corresponded with those who showed other markers for having higher self-esteem. “I don’t think the findings that we have are any evidence of personal delusion”, says Epley. “It’s a reflection simply of people generally thinking well of themselves”. If you are depressed, you won’t be self-enhancing.

13. Epley found that people with higher self-esteem tended to _____.

☒ [A] underestimate their insecurities

☐ [B] believe in their attractiveness

☒ [C] cover up their depressions

☐ [D] oversimplify their illusions

Knowing the results of Epley's study, it makes sense that many people hate photographs of themselves viscerally—on one level, they don't even recognise the person in the picture as themselves. Facebook, therefore, is a self-enhancer's paradise, where people can share only the most flattering photos, the cream of their wit, style, beauty, intellect and lifestyles. "It's not that people's profiles are dishonest", says Catalina Toma of Wisconsin—Madison university, "but they portray an idealized version of themselves."

14. The word "viscerally" (Line 2, para.5) is closest in meaning to _____.

☒ [A] instinctively

[B] occasionally

[C] particularly

[D] aggressively

15. It can be inferred that Facebook is self-enhancer's paradise because people can

_____.

[A]present their dishonest profiles ✕

[B]define their traditional lifestyles

[C]share their intellectual pursuits

☒ [D]withhold their unflattering sides

错项：1. 东拼西凑

2. 张冠李戴

3. 太绝对

4. 太片面

5. 范围大

排除法

6. 无来源

(找不到或不在此范围内)

隐藏

考点：

实验结论： **Social psychologists** have amassed oceans of research into what they call the “above average effect”, or “illusory superiority”, and shown that, for example, 70% of us rate ourselves as above average in leadership, 93% in driving and 85% at getting on well with others—all obviously statistical impossibilities.

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.**

上下文理解+结论: Knowing the results of Epley's study, it makes sense that many people hate photographs of themselves viscerally—on one level, they don't even recognise the person in the picture as themselves.

Text 4

thin slicing 直觉
基于少量信息进行
判断

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 can be not only extraneous but intrusive. In one study of the ability she called "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.

实验过程

16. Nalini Ambady's study deals with__.

细节题

A. instructor-student interaction

X

B. the power of people's memory

X

✓ C. the reliability of first impression

D. people's ability to influence others

X

中等难度

the reason for ...

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.

17. In **Ambady's study** rating accuracy dropped when participants_____.

细节题

A. gave the rating in limited time

☒ B. focused on specific detail

C. watched shorter video clips

D. discussed with one another

Other research shows we're better at detecting deception 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."

18. Judith Hall mentions driving to show that ____.

A. memory may be selective

B. reflection can be distracting

C. social skills must be cultivated

D. deception is difficult to detect

细节题

例证 driving

Thinking too much can also harm our ability to form preferences. College students' ratings of strawberry jams and college courses 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.

简单题

19. When you are making complex decisions, it is advisable to_____.

- ☒ A. follow your feelings
- B. list your preference
- C. seek expert advice
- D. collect enough data

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

15/8

挑战自我

20. What can we learn from the last paragraph?

✓ A. Intuition may affect reflective tasks.

B. Generating new products takes time.

C. Vocabulary comprehension needs creativity.

D. Objective thinking may boost inventiveness.

考点：

段落主旨： 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 can be not only extraneous but intrusive.

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.

段落主旨+实验结论： Other research shows we're better at detecting deception from thin slices when we rely on intuition instead of reflection.

具体细节： 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.

段落主旨： **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.**

总结:

人物观点, 实验结论, 段落主旨

第八节 主题分类阅读

第二单元移民与劳动力短缺

Text 1

P1 A century ago, the immigrants from across the Atlantic included settlers and sojourners. Along with the many folks looking to make a permanent home in the United States came those who had no intention to stay, and who would make some money and then go home. Between 1908 and 1915, about 7 million people arrived while about 2 million departed. About a quarter of all Italian immigrants, for example, eventually returned to Italy for good. They even had an affectionate nickname, "uccelli di passaggio," birds of passage.

P2 Today, we are much more rigid about immigrants. We divide newcomers into two categories: legal or illegal, good or bad. We hail them as Americans in the making, or brand them as aliens to be kicked out. That framework has contributed mightily to our broken immigration system and the long political paralysis over how to fix it. We don't need more categories, but we need to change the way we think about categories. We need to look beyond strict definitions of legal and illegal. To start, we can recognize the new birds of passage, those living and thriving in the gray areas. We might then begin to solve our immigration challenges.

P3 Crop pickers, violinists, construction workers, entrepreneurs, engineers, home health-care aides and physicists are among today's birds of passage. They are energetic participants in a global economy driven by the flow of work, money and ideas. They prefer to come and go as opportunity calls them. They can manage to have a job in one place and a family in another.

P4 Accommodating this new world of people in motion will require new attitudes on both sides of the immigration battle. Looking beyond the culture war logic of right or wrong means opening up the middle ground and understanding that managing immigration today requires multiple paths and multiple outcomes, including some that are not easy to accomplish legally in the existing system.

-
1. “Birds of passage” refers to those who ____ (细节题)
 2. It is implied in Paragraph 2 that the current immigration system in the US _____. (推理题)
 3. According to the author, today’s birds of passage want _____. (细节题)
 4. The author suggests that the birds of passage today should be treated _____. (细节题)
 5. The most appropriate title for this text would be _____. (主旨题)

for good 永远

Text 1

A century ago, the immigrants from across the Atlantic included settlers and sojourners. Along with the many folks looking to make a permanent home in the United States came those who had no intention to stay, and who would make some money and then go home. Between 1908 and 1915, about 7 million people arrived while about 2 million departed. About a quarter of all Italian immigrants, for example, eventually returned to Italy for good. They even had an affectionate nickname, "uccelli di passaggio," birds of passage.

1. “Birds of passage” refers to those who _____

☒ A. find permanent jobs overseas

☐ B. leave their home countries for good

☐ C. immigrate across the Atlantic

☒ D. stay in a foreign country temporarily

要论10

Today, we are much more rigid about immigrants. We divide newcomers into two categories: legal or illegal, good or bad. We hail them as Americans in the making, or brand them as aliens to be kicked out. That framework has contributed mightily to our broken immigration system and the long political paralysis over how to fix it. We don't need more categories, but we need to change the way we think about categories. We need to look beyond strict definitions of legal and illegal. To start, we can recognize the new birds of passage, those living and thriving in the gray areas. We might then begin to solve our immigration challenges.

2. It is implied in Paragraph 2 that the current immigration system in the US_____.

A. needs new immigrant categories ✗

B. has loosened control over immigrants ✗

✓ C. should be adapted to meet challenges

D. has been fixed via political means ✗

✓

中等

Crop pickers, violinists, construction workers, entrepreneurs, engineers, home health-care aides and physicists are among today's birds of passage. They are energetic participants in a global economy driven by the flow of work, money and ideas. They prefer to come and go as opportunity calls them. They can manage to have a job in one place and a family in another.

候鸟式

3. According to the author, today's birds of passage want ____.

A. financial incentives

B. a global recognition

C. opportunities to get regular jobs

D. the freedom to stay and leave

With or without permission, they straddle laws, jurisdictions and identities with ease. We need them to imagine the United States as a place where they can be productive for a while without committing themselves to staying forever. We need them to feel that home can be both here and there and that they can belong to two nations honorably.

Accommodating this new world of people in motion will require new attitudes on both sides of the immigration battle. Looking beyond the culture war logic of right or wrong means opening up the middle ground and understanding that managing immigration today requires multiple paths and multiple outcomes, including some that are not easy to accomplish legally in the existing system.

在现有制度下

实现

难题

4. The author suggests that the birds of passage today should be treated ____.

A. as faithful partners

☒ B. with legal tolerance

C. with economic favors

D. as mighty rivals

5. The most appropriate title for this text would be ____.

A. Come and Go: Big Mistake

B. Living and Thriving: Great Risk

☒ C. Legal or Illegal: Big Mistake

D. With or Without: Great Risk

Text 2

P1 American farmers have been complaining of labor shortages for several years now. The complaints are unlikely to stop without an overhaul of immigration rules for farm workers.

P2 Congress has obstructed efforts to create a more straightforward visa for agricultural workers that would let foreign workers stay longer in the U.S. and change jobs within the industry. If this doesn't change, American businesses, communities and consumers will be the losers.

P3 Perhaps half of U.S. farm laborers are undocumented immigrants. As fewer such workers enter the country, the characteristics of the agricultural workforce are changing. 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. At the start of this century, about one-third of crop workers were over the age of 35. Now, more than half are. And crop picking is hard on older bodies. 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.

P4 Mechanization is not the answer either—not yet, at least. Production of corn, cotton, rice, soybeans and wheat have been largely mechanized, but many high-value, labor-intensive crops, such as strawberries, need labor. Even dairy farms, where robots currently do only a small share of milking, have a long way to go before they are automated.

P5 As a result, farms have grown increasingly reliant on temporary guest workers using the H-2A visa to fill the gaps in the agricultural workforce. Starting around 2012, requests for the visas rose sharply; from 2011 to 2016 the number of visas issued more than doubled.

P6 The H-2A visa has no numerical cap, unlike the H-2B visa for nonagricultural work, which is limited to 66,000 a year. Even so, employers complain they aren't given all the workers they need. The process is cumbersome, expensive and unreliable. One survey found that bureaucratic delays led H-2A workers to arrive on the job 22 days late. And the shortage is compounded by federal immigration raids, which remove some workers and drive others underground.

P7 In a 2012 survey, 71 percent of tree-fruit growers and nearly 80 percent of raisin and berry growers said they were short of labor. Some western farmers have responded by moving operations to Mexico. From 1998 to 2000, 14.5 percent of the fruit Americans consumed was imported. Little more than a decade later, the share of imports was 25.8 percent.

P8 In effect, the U.S. can import food or it can import the workers who pick it.

6. What problem should be addressed according to the first two paragraphs? (段落主旨)

7. Our trouble with our agriculture workforce is _____. (细节题)

8. What is the much-argued solution to the labor shortage in U.S. farming? (细节题)

9. Agricultural employers complain about the H-2A visa for its _____? (原因细节题)

10. Which of the following could be the best title for this text? (主旨题)

Text 2

American farmers have been complaining of labor shortages for several years now. The complaints are unlikely to stop without an overhaul of immigration rules for farm workers.

Congress has obstructed efforts to create a more straightforward visa for agricultural workers that would let foreign workers stay longer in the U.S. and change jobs within the industry. If this doesn't change, American businesses, communities and consumers will be the losers.

6. What problem should be addressed according to the first two paragraphs?

A. Discrimination against foreign workers in the U.S.

B. Biased laws in favor of some American businesses

C. Decline of job opportunities in U.S. agriculture

☒ D. Flaws in U.S. immigration rules for farm workers

缺陷

Perhaps half of U.S. farm laborers are undocumented immigrants. As fewer such workers enter the country, the characteristics of the agricultural workforce are changing. 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. At the start of this century, about one-third of crop workers were over the age of 35. Now, more than half are. And crop picking is hard on older bodies. One oft-debated *much-argued solution* 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.

7. Our trouble with our agriculture workforce is _____.

- ☒ A. the aging of immigrant farm workers
- B. the rising number of illegal immigrants
- C. the high mobility of crop workers
- D. the lack of experienced labors

8. What is the much-argued solution to the labor shortage in U.S. farming?

- A. To attract younger laborers to farm work
- ☒ B. To get native U.S. workers back to farming
- ☒ C. To use more robots to grow high-value crops
- ☒ D. To strengthen financial support for farmers

The H-2A visa has no numerical cap, unlike the H-2B visa for nonagricultural work, which is limited to 66,000 a year. Even so, employers complain they aren't given all the workers they need. The process is cumbersome, expensive and unreliable. One survey found that bureaucratic delays led H-2A workers to arrive on the job 22 days late. And the shortage is compounded by federal immigration raids, which remove some workers and drive others underground.

9. Agricultural employers complain about the H-2A visa for its _____ ?

- ☒ A. slow granting procedures 緩慢而複雜流程
- B. limit on duration of stay
- C. tightened requirements
- D. control of annual admissions

In a 2012 survey, 71 percent of tree-fruit growers and nearly 80 percent of raisin and berry growers said they were short of labor. Some western farmers have responded by moving operations to Mexico. From 1998 to 2000, 14.5 percent of the fruit Americans consumed was imported. Little more than a decade later, the share of imports was 25.8 percent.

In effect, the U.S. can import food or it can import the workers who pick it.

10. Which of the following could be the best title for this text?

A. U.S Agriculture in Decline?

B. Import food or labor?

C. America Saved by Mexico?

D. Manpower vs. Automation?

总结:

移民主题: 上下文答案

they

they

they

呼吁放宽移民政策

有难题

1. 顺序题原则: 一题一段(多)
2. 判断题型: 预判
3. 细节题: ①定位 ②上下文 ③段落主旨
4. 主旨题: 总一分一总, 关键词

Text 3

P1 In an essay, entitled “Making It in America,” in the latest issue of The Atlantic, the author Adam Davidson relates a joke from cotton country about just how much a modern textile mill has been automated: The average mill has only two employees today, “a man and a dog. The man is there to feed the dog, and the dog is there to keep the man away from the machines.”

P2 Davidson’s article is one of a number of pieces that have recently appeared making the point that the reason we have such stubbornly high unemployment and sagging middle-class incomes today is largely because of the big drop in demand and because of the Great Recession, but it is also because of the quantum advances in both globalization and the information technology revolution, which are more rapidly than ever replacing labor with machines or foreign workers.

P3 In the past, workers with average skills, doing an average job, could earn an average lifestyle. But, today, average is officially over. Being average just won't earn you what it used to. It can't when so many more employers have so much more access to so much more above average cheap foreign labor, cheap robotics, cheap software, cheap automation and cheap genius. Therefore, everyone needs to find their extra — their unique value contribution that makes them stand out in whatever is their field of employment.

P4 Yes, new technology has been eating jobs forever, and always will. As they say, if horses could have voted, there never would have been cars. But there's been an acceleration. As Davidson notes, "In the 10 years ending in 2009, U.S. factories shed workers so fast that they erased almost all the gains of the previous 70 years; roughly one out of every three manufacturing jobs — about 6 million in total — disappeared."

P5 There will always be change — new jobs, new products, new services. But the one thing we know for sure is that with each advance in globalization and the I.T. revolution, the best jobs will require workers to have more and better education to make themselves above average.

P6 In a world where average is officially over, there are many things we need to do to buttress employment, but nothing would be more important than passing some kind of G.I. Bill for the 21st century that ensures that every American has access to post-high school education.

11. The joke in Paragraph 1 is used to illustrate _____. 例证题

12. According to paragraph 3, to be a successful employee, one has to _____. 细节题

13. The quotation in Paragraph 4 explains that _____. 细节题

14. According to the author, to reduce unemployment the most important is _____. 细节题

15. Which of the following would be the most appropriate title for the text?

主旨题 } 首 / 尾
↓
关键词

Text 3

In an essay, entitled “Making It in America,” in the latest issue of The Atlantic, the author Adam Davidson relates a joke from cotton country about just how much a modern textile mill has been automated: The average mill has only two employees today, “a man and a dog. The man is there to feed the dog, and the dog is there to keep the man away from the machines.”

Davidson’s article is one of a number of pieces that have recently appeared making the point that the reason we have such stubbornly high unemployment and sagging middle-class incomes today is largely because of the big drop in demand and because of the Great Recession, but it is also because of the quantum advances in both globalization and the information technology revolution, which are more rapidly than ever replacing labor with machines or foreign workers.

11. The joke in Paragraph 1 is used to illustrate _____.

A. the impact of technological advances

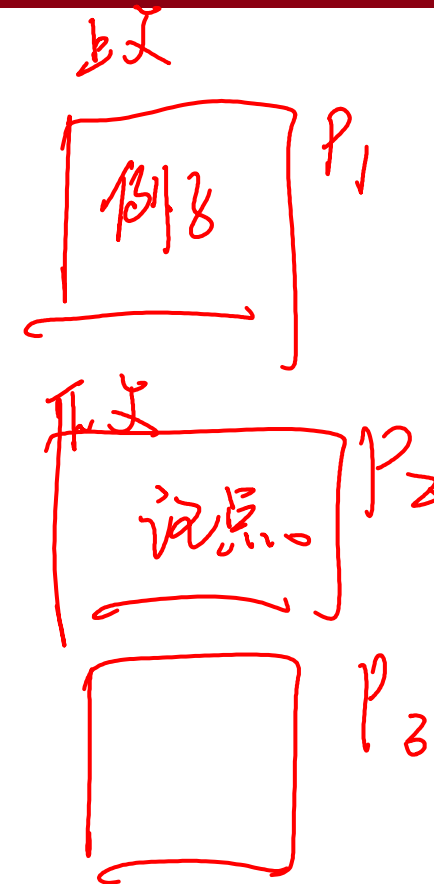
B. the alleviation of job pressure

C. the shrinkage of textile mills ✗

D. the decline of middle-class incomes

損失減少

例子



In the past, workers with average skills, doing an average job, could earn an average lifestyle. But, today, average is officially over. Being average just won't earn you what it used to. It can't when so many more employers have so much more access to so much more above average cheap foreign labor, cheap robotics, cheap software, cheap automation and cheap genius. Therefore, everyone needs to find their extra — their unique value contribution that makes them stand out in whatever is their field of employment.

12. According to paragraph 3, to be a successful employee, one has to _____.

A. adopt an average lifestyle

B. work on cheap software

☒ C. contribute something unique

D. ask for a moderate salary

① 段落、段尾

② 关键词

③ 段中逻辑关系。

Yes, new technology has been eating jobs forever, and always will. As they say, if horses could have voted, there never would have been cars. But there's been an acceleration. As Davidson notes, "In the 10 years ending in 2009, U.S. factories shed workers so fast that they erased almost all the gains of the previous 70 years; roughly one out of every three manufacturing jobs — about 6 million in total — disappeared."

13. The quotation in Paragraph 4 explains that _____.

- A. gains of technology have been erased
- ☒ B. job opportunities are disappearing at a high speed
- C. Factories are making less money than before
- D. New jobs and services have been offered

There will always be change — new jobs, new products, new services. But the one thing we know for sure is that with each advance in globalization and the I.T. revolution, the best jobs will require workers to have more and better education to make themselves above average.

In a world where average is officially over, there are many things we need to do to buttress employment, but nothing would be more important than passing some kind of G.I. Bill for the 21st century that ensures that every American has access to post-high school education.

14. According to the author, to reduce unemployment the most important is _____.

A. to accelerate the I.T. Revolution

 **B. to ensure more education for people**

C. to advance economic globalization

D. to pass more bills in the 21st century

15. Which of the following would be the most appropriate title for the text?

A. Technology Goes Cheap

B. New Law takes effect

C. Recession is bad

D. Average is over

Text 4

P1 The concept of man versus machine is at least as old as the industrial revolution, but this phenomenon tends to be most acutely felt during economic downturns and fragile recoveries. And yet, it would be a mistake to think we are right now simply experiencing the painful side of a boom-and-bust cycle. Certain jobs have gone away for good, outmoded by machines. Since technology has such an insatiable appetite for eating up human jobs, this phenomenon will continue to restructure our economy in ways we can't immediately foresee.

P2 When there is exponential improvement in the price and performance of technology, jobs that were once thought to be immune from automation suddenly become threatened. This argument has attracted a lot of attention, via the success of the book *Race Against the Machine*, by Erik Brynjolfsson and Andrew McAfee, who both hail from MIT's Center for Digital Business.

P3 This is a powerful argument, and a scary one. And yet, John Hagel, author of *The Power of Pull* and other books, says Brynjolfsson and McAfee miss the reason why these jobs are so vulnerable to technology in the first place.

P4 Hagel says we have designed jobs in the U.S. that tend to be “tightly scripted” and “highly standardized” ones that leave no room for “individual initiative or creativity.” In short, these are the types of jobs that machines can perform much better at than human beings. That is how we have put a giant target sign on the backs of American workers, Hagel says.

P5 It's time to reinvent the formula for how work is conducted, since we are still relying on a very 20th century notion of work, Hagel says. In our rapidly changing economy, we more than ever need people in the workplace who can take initiative and exercise their imagination “to respond to unexpected events.” That's not something machines are good at. They are designed to perform very predictable activities.

P6 As Hagel notes, Brynjolfsson and McAfee indeed touched on this point in their book. We need to reframe race against the machine as race with the machine. In other words, we need to look at the ways in which machines can augment human labor rather than replace it. So then the problem is not really about technology, but rather, “how do we innovate our institutions and our work practices?”

16. According to the first paragraph, economic downturns would _____. 细节题

17. The authors of Race Against the Machine argue that _____. 细节题

18. Hagel argues that jobs in the U.S. are often _____. 细节题

19. According to the last paragraph, Brynjolfsson and McAfee discussed _____. 细节题

20. Which of the following could be the most appropriate title for the text?

主旨题

Text 4 *man vs. machine*

The concept of man versus machine is at least as old as the industrial revolution, but this phenomenon tends to be most acutely felt during economic downturns and fragile recoveries. And yet, it would be a mistake to think we are right now simply experiencing the painful side of a boom-and-bust cycle. Certain jobs have gone away for good, outmoded by machines. Since technology has such an insatiable appetite for eating up human jobs, this phenomenon will continue to restructure our economy in ways we can't immediately foresee.

16. According to the first paragraph, economic downturns would ____.

A. ease the competition of man vs. machine ✗

✓ **B. highlight machines' threat to human jobs**

C. provoke a painful technological revolution

D. outmode our current economic structure

When there is exponential improvement in the price and performance of technology, jobs that were once thought to be immune from automation suddenly become threatened. This argument has attracted a lot of attention, via the success of the book Race Against the Machine, by Erik Brynjolfsson and Andrew McAfee, who both hail from MIT's Center for Digital Business.

This is a powerful argument, and a scary one. And yet, John Hagel, author of The Power of Pull and other books, says Brynjolfsson and McAfee miss the reason why these jobs are so vulnerable to technology in the first place.

Hagel says we have designed jobs in the U.S. that tend to be “tightly scripted” and “highly standardized” ones that leave no room for “individual initiative or creativity.” In short, these are the types of jobs that machines can perform much better at than human beings. That is how we have put a giant target sign on the backs of American workers, Hagel says.

17. The authors of Race Against the Machine argue that _____.

- A. technology is diminishing man's job opportunities**
- B. automation is accelerating technological development**
- C. certain jobs will remain intact after automation**
- D. man will finally win the race against machine**

18. Hagel argues that jobs in the U.S. are often _____.

- A. performed by innovative minds ✗
- B. scripted with an individual style ✗
- C. standardized without a clear target ✗
- ✓ D. designed against human creativity

It's time to reinvent the formula for how work is conducted, since we are still relying on a very 20th century notion of work, Hagel says. In our rapidly changing economy, we more than ever need people in the workplace who can take initiative and exercise their imagination "to respond to unexpected events." That's not something machines are good at. They are designed to perform very predictable activities.

As Hagel notes, Brynjolfsson and McAfee indeed touched on this point in their book. We need to reframe race against the machine as race with the machine. In other words, we need to look at the ways in which machines can augment human labor rather than replace it. So then the problem is not really about technology, but rather, "how do we innovate our institutions and our work practices?"

19. According to the last paragraph, Brynjolfsson and McAfee discussed _____.

A. the predictability of machine behavior in practice

B. the formula for how work is conducted efficiently

C. the ways machines¹ replace human labor in modern times

☒ D. the necessity of human involvement in the workplace
人类参与的重要性

20. Which of the following could be the most appropriate title for the text?

☒ A. How to Innovate Our Work Practices

B. Machines will Replace Human Labor

☒ C. Can We Win the Race Against Machines

绝对正确

第九节 主题分类阅读

第三单元 商业与经济

Text 1

The great recession may be over, but this era of high joblessness is probably beginning. Before it ends, it will likely change the life course and character of a generation of young adults. And ultimately, it is likely to reshape our politics, our culture, and the character of our society for years.

No one tries harder than the jobless to find silver linings in this national economic disaster. Many said that unemployment, while extremely painful, had improved them in some ways; they had become less materialistic and more financially prudent; they were more aware of the struggles of others. In limited respects, perhaps the recession will leave society better off. At the very least, it has awoken us from our national fever dream of easy riches and bigger houses, and put a necessary end to an era of reckless personal spending.

recession

谨慎 ②

乱花钱

1. By saying “to find silver linings” (Line 1, Para. 2) the author suggest that the jobless try to ____.

[A] seek subsidies from the government

[B] explore reasons for the unemployment

[C] make profits from the troubled economy

[D] look on the bright side of the recession

细节题

原文总结

失业、经济衰退

2. According to Paragraph 2, the recession has made people _____.

细节题

[A] realize the national dream

人

[B] struggle against each other

[C] challenge their lifestyle

仅对

✓ [D] reconsider their lifestyle

重新考虑

原文总结

But for the most part, these benefits seem thin, uncertain, and far off. In The Moral Consequences of Economic Growth, the economic historian Benjamin Friedman ^{认为} argues ^{停滞} that both inside and outside the U. S. ,lengthy periods of economic stagnation or decline ^{心胸狭窄} 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.

3. Benjamin Friedman believes that economic recessions may _____. ^{细节题}

[A] impose a heavier burden on immigrants [✗]

☒ [B] bring out more evils of human nature ^{人性本质性}

[C] promote the advance of rights and freedoms [✗]

[D] ease conflicts between races and classes [✗]

^{原文总结}

Income inequality usually falls during a recession, but it has not shrunk in this one. Indeed, this period of economic weakness may reinforce class divides, and decrease opportunities to cross them--- especially for young people. The research of Till Von Wachter, the economist in Columbia University, suggests that not all people graduating into a recession see their life chances dimmed: those with degrees from elite universities catch up fairly quickly to where they otherwise would have been if they had graduated in better times: it is the masses beneath them that are left behind.

强固
他 他 他 他
精英大学
虚拟语气
普通人

4. The research of Till Von Wachther suggests that in recession graduates from elite universities tend to _____.

细节题

↓
精英

[A] lag behind the others due to decreased opportunities

×

[B] catch up quickly with experienced employees

Where?

[C] see their life chances as dimmed as the others'

×

[D] recover more quickly than the others

总结

In the internet age, it is particularly easy to see the resentment that has always been hidden within American society. More difficult, in the moment, is discerning precisely how these lean times are affecting society's character. In many respects, the U.S. was more socially tolerant entering this recession than at any time in its history, and a variety of national polls on social conflict since then have shown mixed results. We will have to wait and see exactly how these hard times will reshape our social fabric. But they certainly will reshape it, and all the more so the longer they extend.

社会结构 *hard time* *social fabric*

5. The author thinks that the influence of hard times on society is ____.

recession *细节题*

[A] ☒ certain

[B] positive

[C] trivial

[D] destructive

Text 2

P1 What would you do with \$ 590m? This is now a question for Gloria Mackenzie, an 84-year-old widow who recently emerged from her small, tin-roofed house in Florida to collect the biggest undivided lottery jackpot in history. If she hopes her new-found fortune will yield lasting feelings of fulfillment, she could do worse than read *Happy Money* by Elizabeth Dumn and Michael Norton.

P2 These two academics use an array of behavioral research to show that the most rewarding ways to spend money can be counterintuitive. Fantasies of great wealth often involve visions of fancy cars and extravagant homes. Yet satisfaction with these material purchases wears off fairly quickly. What was once exciting and new becomes old-hat; regret creeps in. 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. These purchases often become more valuable with time—as stories or memories—particularly if they involve feeling more connected to others.

P3 This slim volume is packed with tips to help wage slaves as well as lottery winners get the most “happiness bang for your buck.” 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). 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.

P4 Readers of Happy Money are clearly a privileged lot, anxious about fulfillment, not hunger. Money may not quite buy happiness, but people in wealthier countries are generally happier than those in poor ones. Yet the link between feeling good and spending money on others can be seen among rich and poor people around the world, and scarcity enhances the pleasure of most things for most people. Not everyone will agree with the authors' policy ideas, which range from mandating more holiday time to reducing tax incentives for American homebuyers. But most people will come away from this book believing it was money well spent.

buy

-
6. According to Dumn and Norton, which of the following is the most rewarding purchase? (考查人物观点细节题)
7. The author's attitude toward Americans' watching TV is _____. (态度题)
8. McRib is mentioned in paragraph 3 to show that _____. (例证题)
9. According to the last paragraph, Happy Money _____. (细节题)
10. This text mainly discusses how to _____. (主旨题)

Text 2

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6. According to Dumn and Norton, which of the following is the most rewarding purchase?

[A] A big house ✗

[B] ☒ A special tour *interesting trips*

[C] A stylish car ✗

[D] A rich meal ✗

This slim volume is packed with tips to help wage slaves as well as lottery winners get the most “happiness bang for your buck.” 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). 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.)

营销手段

7. The author's attitude toward Americans' watching TV is _____.

☒ [A]critical

[B]supportive

☒ [C]sympathetic

☒ [D]ambiguous

8. McRib is mentioned in paragraph 3 to show that _____.

[A]consumers are sometimes irrational

[B]popularity usually comes after quality

[C]marketing tricks are often effective

☒ [D]rarity generally increases pleasure

稀缺性

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Happy Money 代词, 特指

9. According to the last paragraph, Happy Money_____.

[A]has left much room for readers' criticism

☒ [B]may prove to be a worthwhile purchase

值得买

[C]has predicted a wider income gap in the US

[D]may give its readers a sense of achievement

10. This text mainly discusses how to_____.

[A]balance feeling good and spending money

[B]spend large sums of money won in lotteries

[C]obtain lasting satisfaction from money spent

[D]become more reasonable in spending on luxuries

Text 3

P1 When Microsoft bought task management app Wunderlist and mobile calendar Sunrise in 2015, it picked two newcomers that were attracting considerable buzz in Silicon Valley. Microsoft's own Office dominates the market for "productivity" software, but the start-ups represented a new wave of technology designed from the ground up for the smartphone world.

P2 Both apps, however, were later scrapped after Microsoft said it had used their best features in its own products. 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.

P3 To Microsoft's critics, the fates of Wunderlist and Sunrise are examples of a remorseless drive by Big Tech to chew up any innovative companies that lie in their path. "They bought the seedlings and closed them down/⁵ complained Paul Arnold, a partner at San Francisco-based Switch Ventures, putting an end to businesses that might one day turn into competitors. Microsoft declined to comment.

P4 Like other start-up investors, Mr. Arnold's own business often depends on selling start-ups to larger tech companies, though he admits to mixed feelings about the result: "I think these things are good for me, if I put my selfish hat on. But are they good for the American economy? I don't know."

P5 The U.S. Federal Trade Commission says it wants to find the answer to that question. This week, it asked the five most valuable U.S. tech companies for information about their many small acquisitions over the past decade. Although only a search project at this stage, the request has raised the prospect of regulators wading into early-stage tech markets that until now have been beyond their reach.

P6 Given their combined market value of more than \$5.5 trillion, rifling through such small deals— many of them much less prominent than Wunderlist and Sunrise —— might seem beside the point. Between them, the five biggest tech companies have spent an average of only \$3.4 billion a year on sub-\$1 billion acquisitions over the past five years — a drop in the ocean compared with their massive financial reserves, and the more than \$ 130 billion of venture capital that was invested in the U.S. last year.

P7 However, critics say the big companies use such deals to buy their most threatening potential competitors before their businesses have a chance to gain momentum, in some cases as part of a “buy and kill” tactic to simply close them down.

acquire 学习, 时间) 获得

兼并, 收购

11. What is true about Wunderlist and Sunrise after their acquisitions? (判断题)
12. Microsoft's critics believe that the big tech companies tend to _____. (细节题)
13. Paul Arnold is concerned that small acquisitions might _____. (细节题、人物观点)
14. The U.S. Federal Trade Commission intends to _____. (细节题)
15. For the five biggest tech companies, their small acquisitions have _____. (细节题)

Text 3

When Microsoft bought task management app Wunderlist and mobile calendar Sunrise in 2015, it picked two newcomers that were attracting considerable buzz in Silicon Valley. Microsoft's own Office dominates the market for "productivity" software, but the start-ups represented a new wave of technology designed from the ground up for the smartphone world.

Both apps, however, were later scrapped after Microsoft said it had used their best features in its own products. 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.

11. What is true about Wunderlist and Sunrise after their acquisitions?

A. Their market values declined.

✓ B. Their engineers were retained.

C. Their ^{apps}tech features improved.

D. Their products were re-priced.

給予 干扰

To Microsoft's critics, the fates of Wunderlist and Sunrise are examples of a remorseless drive by Big Tech to chew up any innovative companies that lie in their path. "They bought the seedlings and closed them down complained Paul Arnold, a partner at San Francisco-based Switch Ventures, putting an end to businesses that might one day turn into competitors. Microsoft declined to comment.

12. Microsoft's critics believe that the big tech companies tend to ____.

- A. exaggerate their product quality
- B. treat new tech talent unfairly
- ☒ C. eliminate their potential competitions
- D. ignore public opinions

额外之意
正确答案
原文改写
原文总结
原文额外之意

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从自己角度看，

13. Paul Arnold is concerned that small acquisitions might_.

A. weaken big tech companies

B. worsen market competition

C. discourage start up investors

投资人

✓ D. harm the national economy

The U.S. Federal Trade Commission says it wants to find the answer to that question. This week, it asked the five most valuable U.S. tech companies for information about their many small acquisitions over the past decade. Although only a search project at this stage, the request has raised the prospect of regulators wading into early-stage tech markets that until now have been beyond their reach.

14. The U.S. Federal Trade Commission intends to _____.

- A. supervise start-ups' operations
- B. encourage research collaboration
- C. limit Big Tech's expansion
- ✓ D. examine small acquisitions

直接推理

相关性

Given their combined market value of more than \$5.5 trillion, rifling through such small deals— many of them much less prominent than Wunderlist and Sunrise —— might seem beside the point. Between them, the five biggest tech companies have spent an average of only \$3.4 billion a year on sub-\$1 billion acquisitions over the past five years — a drop in the ocean compared with their massive financial reserves, and the more than \$ 130 billion of venture capital that was invested in the U.S. last year.

15. For the five biggest tech companies, their small acquisitions have___.

A. raised few management challenges

✓ B. brought little financial pressure

C. set an example for future deals

D. generated considerable profits

Text 4

P1 The power and ambition of the giants of the digital economy is astonishing—Amazon has just announced the purchase of the upmarket grocery chain Whole Foods for \$13.5bn, but two years ago Facebook paid even more than that to acquire the WhatsApp messaging service, which doesn't have any physical product at all. What WhatsApp offered Facebook was an intricate and finely detailed web of its users' friendships and social lives.

16. According to Paragraph 1, Facebook acquired WhatsApp for its_____.

[A] digital products ~~X~~

[B] user information

[C] physical assets ~~X~~

[D] quality service

P2 Facebook promised the European commission then that it would not link phone numbers to Facebook identities, but it broke the promise almost as soon as the deal went through. Even without knowing what was in the messages, the knowledge of who sent them and to whom was enormously revealing and still could be. What political journalist, what party whip, would not want to know the makeup of the WhatsApp groups in which Theresa May's enemies are currently plotting? It may be that the value of Whole Foods to Amazon is not so much the 460 shops it owns, but the records of which customers have purchased what.

17. Linking phone numbers to Facebook identities may_____.

~~[A]~~ worsen political disputes

~~[B]~~ mess up customer records

☒ [C] pose a risk to Facebook users

[D] mislead the European commission

二选一
把两项与题干结合再
回文定位

P3 Competition law appears to be the only way to address these imbalances of power. But it is clumsy. For one thing, it is very slow compared to the pace of change within the digital economy. By the time a problem has been addressed and remedied, it may have vanished in the marketplace, to be replaced by new abuses of power. But there is a deeper conceptual problem, too. Competition law as presently interpreted deals with financial disadvantage to consumers and this is not obvious when the users of these services don't pay for them. The users of their Services are not their customers. That would be the people who buy advertising from them—and Facebook and Google, the two virtual giants, dominate digital advertising to the disadvantage of all other media and entertainment companies.

18. According to the author, competition law _____.

[A] should sever the new market powers

[B] may worsen the economic imbalance

[C] should not provide just one legal solution

[D] cannot keep pace with the changing market

跟不上

19. Competition law as presently interpreted can hardly protect Facebook users
because _____.

[A] ☒ they are not defined as customers

[B] they are not financially reliable ✗

[C] the services are generally digital

[D] the services are paid for by advertisers

难

原因细节题

↓
上下文
↓

易: because, since, as, for,
the reason for, in that,

due to ...

难: 推理 (直接推理)

P4 The product they're selling is data, and we, the users, convert our lives to data for the benefit of the digital giants. Just as some ants farm the bugs called aphids for the honeydew they produce when they feed, so Google farms us for the data that our digital lives yield. Ants keep predatory insects away from where their aphids feed; Gmail keeps the spammer out of our inboxes. It doesn't feel like a human or democratic relationship, even if both sides benefit.

20. The ants analogy is used to illustrate _____.

例证 → 上文

☒ [A] a win-win business model between digital giants

☐ [B] a typical competition pattern among digital giants

☐ [C] the benefits provided for digital giants' customers

☒ [D] the relationship between digital giants and their users

福利

总结:

西方经济衰退

商业模式 = 收购, CEO

立法