

10天巧战
英语系列丛书

天巧战大学英语 6级阅读

• 丛书主编 赵亚翹 •

• 本书主编 张刚 •



★本书新题型: 选词填空 + 匹配

2013年12月四六级考试最新题型



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CHINA MACHINE PRESS



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10 天巧战大学英语 6 级阅读

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10 天巧战系列丛书极富时间概念, 同时又在内容上高度凝练, 目的是为读者朋友提供高效而轻松的考前复习方案。《10 天巧战大学英语 6 级阅读》是本系列针对 CET6 的一个分册。

本书对 6 级阅读知识点予以重新整合, 打破了传统专项辅导书按部就班讲解知识点的套路。只提供考生在考前最需要掌握、最想了解的知识点, 让 10 天的复习备考变得轻松惬意。

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前言

自 2013 年 12 月考次起，全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会将对四、六级考试的试卷结构和测试题型作局部调整。为了帮助考生快速掌握做题的技巧，本书编者独具匠心地打造了这本《10 天巧战大学英语 6 级阅读》。本书专门为快速提高大学英语六级阅读成绩而写，特别针对那些做了很多模拟题，仍然不能提高阅读成绩的考生。考生通过考前 10 天的短期集训，有序地掌握阅读解题技巧，分阶段地进行练习，最终达到突破的目的。建议读者按照编者悉心准备的特色学习计划投入一定的时间和精力，坚持考前把这本书研读完毕。

六级考试最新动向

试卷结构	测试内容		测试题型	分值比例	考试时间
写作	写作		短文写作	15%	30 分钟
听力理解	听力对话	短对话	多项选择	8%	30 分钟
		长对话	多项选择	7%	
	听力短文	短文理解	多项选择	10%	
		短文听写	单词及词组听写	10%	
阅读理解	词汇理解		选择填空	5%	40 分钟
	长篇阅读		匹配查找	10%	
	仔细阅读		多项选择	20%	
翻译	汉译英		段落翻译	15%	30 分钟
总计				100%	130 分钟

六级新题型的变化可简要用四句话描述：

一是听写改成考查单词短语；二是快速阅读变成段落信息匹配题；三是翻译变成 180 ~ 200 字汉译英；四是不再考查完形填空。

本书的独特之处

1. 内容全面，分类讲解

本书涵盖了六级阅读理解部分的所有题型，根据题型分类讲解，涉及长篇阅读、短句问答和仔细阅读，各部分均配以相应的练习题并附有标准答案、解题思路、高频词点睛和文化与热点等。通过 10 天的集中训练，考生在考前能有序、

高效地对阅读题作充分准备。

2. 实用技巧，指点迷津

对于大部分考生来说，阅读是六级考试丢分最多的一道题。很多考生碰到生词就不知所措；读不懂长句子；看得懂文章但做不好题。究其原因，是语言功底不牢；要么是对题型的特点不了解；也或者是缺乏答题技巧。针对这些现象，本书对大学英语六级考试真题的阅读部分各个测试要点进行了详细的分析，提供了应试策略和解题技巧，并附有足够的练习题来巩固，使考生在迎接六级考试时作到得心应手。

3. 题源选材，仿真度高

相比市面上同类书，本书最大的亮点是编者为学生适应考试文章的难度而编辑的题源阅读练习部分。编者从近年六级考试阅读文章的来源——国外八大英文报刊杂志中选取文章，精心设计试题，使学生平时备考阅读的文章难度能最大限度地接近考试真题，提高学生的六级阅读能力，最终高分过关。

4. 直观排版，层次分明

本书排版清晰明确，一目了然，避免考生因视觉疲劳而影响练习的质量。

编者寄语

2012 年，六级考试的形式做了调整，已不再是简单的 A、B 卷，同一考场会出现多套考题，加上 2013 年 8 月最新一次的改革。这就要求考生平时阅读练习中要涉猎更多的题材。我们的书恰恰可以满足这一需要。通过阅读此书，您会发现，备考六级可以如此轻松！希望我们这本书为您的英语阅读提供了一座坚实的桥梁，帮助您走向一个更加美好的明天！

编者

2013 年 9 月

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第1天 3大题型各个击破

新题型概览

2013年12月考试起的四、六级考试中，原快速阅读理解调整为长篇阅读理解。篇章长度和难度不变。篇章后附有10个句子，每句一题，每句所含的信息出自篇章的某一段落，要求考生找出与每句所含信息相匹配的段落，有的段落可能对应两题，有的段落可能不对应任何一题。如下表所示：

试卷结构	测试内容	测试题型	分值比例	考试时间
阅读理解	词汇理解	选择填空	5%	40 分钟
	长篇阅读	匹配查找	10%	
	仔细阅读	多项选择	20%	

样题试做

Section B

Directions: *In this section, you are going to read a passage with 10 statements attached to it. Each statement contains information given in one of the paragraphs. Identify the paragraph from which the information is derived. You may choose a paragraph more than once. Each paragraph is marked with a letter. Answer the questions by marking the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2*

Into the Unknown

The world has never seen population ageing before. Can it cope?

- [A] Until the early 1990s nobody much thought about whole populations getting older. The UN had the foresight to convene a “world assembly on ageing” back in 1982, but that came and went. By 1994 the World Bank had noticed that something big was happening. In a report entitled “Averting the Old Age Crisis”, it argued that pension arrangements in most countries were unsustainable.
- [B] For the next ten years a succession of books, mainly by Americans, sounded the alarm. They had titles like *Young vs Old*, *Gray Dawn* and *The Coming*

Generational Storm, and their message was blunt; health-care systems were heading for the rocks, pensioners were taking young people to the cleaners, and soon there would be intergenerational warfare.

- [C] Since then the debate has become less emotional, not least because a lot more is known about the subject. Books, conferences and research papers have multiplied. International organisations such as the OECD and the EU issue regular reports. Population ageing is on every agenda, from G8 economic conferences to NATO summits. The World Economic Forum plans to consider the future of pensions and health care at its prestigious Davos conference early next year. The media, including this newspaper, are giving the subject extensive coverage.
- [D] Whether all that attention has translated into sufficient action is another question. Governments in rich countries now accept that their pension and health-care promises will soon become unaffordable, and many of them have embarked on reforms, but so far only timidly. That is not surprising; politicians with an eye on the next election will hardly rush to introduce unpopular measures that may not bear fruit for years, perhaps decades.
- [E] The outline of the changes needed is clear. To avoid fiscal (财政的) meltdown, public pensions and health-care provision will have to be reined back severely and taxes may have to go up. By far the most effective method to restrain pension spending is to give people the opportunity to work longer, because it increases tax revenues and reduces spending on pensions at the same time. It may even keep them alive longer. John Rother, the AARP's head of policy and strategy, points to studies showing that other things being equal, people who remain at work have lower death rates than their retired peers.
- [F] Younger people today mostly accept that they will have to work for longer and that their pensions will be less generous. Employers still need to be persuaded that older workers are worth holding on to. That may be because they have had plenty of younger ones to choose from, partly thanks to the post-war baby-boom and partly because over the past few decades many more women have entered the labour force, increasing employers' choice. But the reservoir of women able and willing to take up paid work is running low, and the baby-boomers are going grey.
- [G] In many countries immigrants have been filling such gaps in the labour force as have already emerged (and remember that the real shortage is still around ten years off). Immigration in the developed world is the highest it has ever been, and it is making a useful difference. In still-fertile America it currently accounts for about 40% of total population growth, and in fast-ageing western Europe for about 90% .

- [H] On the face of it, it seems the perfect solution. Many developing countries have lots of young people in need of jobs; many rich countries need helping hands that will boost tax revenues and keep up economic growth. But over the next few decades labour forces in rich countries are set to shrink so much that inflows of immigrants would have to increase enormously to compensate: to at least twice their current size in western Europe's most youthful countries, and three times in the older ones. Japan would need a large multiple of the few immigrants it has at present. Public opinion polls show that people in most rich countries already think that immigration is too high. Further big increases would be politically unfeasible.
- [I] To tackle the problem of ageing populations at its root, "old" countries would have to rejuvenate (使年轻) themselves by having more of their own children. A number of them have tried, some more successfully than others. But it is not a simple matter of offering financial incentives or providing more child care. Modern urban life in rich countries is not well adapted to large families. Women find it hard to combine family and career. They often compromise by having just one child.
- [J] And if fertility in ageing countries does not pick up? It will not be the end of the world, at least not for quite a while yet, but the world will slowly become a different place. Older societies may be less innovative and more strongly disinclined to take risks than younger ones. By 2025 at the latest, about half the voters in America and most of those in western European countries will be over 50—and older people turn out to vote in much greater numbers than younger ones. Academic studies have found no evidence so far that older voters have used their power at the ballot box to push for policies that specifically benefit them, though if in future there are many more of them they might start doing so.
- [K] Nor is there any sign of the intergenerational warfare predicted in the 1990s. After all, older people themselves mostly have families. In a recent study of parents and grown-up children in 11 European countries, Karsten Hank of Mannheim University found that 85% of them lived within 25km of each other and the majority of them were in touch at least once a week.
- [L] Even so, the shift in the centre of gravity to older age groups is bound to have a profound effect on societies, not just economically and politically but in all sorts of other ways too. Richard Jackson and Neil Howe of America's CSIS, in a thoughtful book called *The Graying of the Great Powers*, argue that, among other things, the ageing of the developed countries will have a number of serious security implications.
- [M] For example, the shortage of young adults is likely to make countries

more reluctant to commit the few they have to military service. In the decades to 2050, America will find itself playing an ever-increasing role in the developed world's defence effort. Because America's population will still be growing when that of most other developed countries is shrinking, America will be the only developed country that still matters geopolitically (地缘政治上).

Ask me in 2020

[N] There is little that can be done to stop population ageing, so the world will have to live with it. But some of the consequences can be alleviated. Many experts now believe that given the right policies, the effects, though grave, need not be catastrophic. Most countries have recognised the need to do something and are beginning to act.

[O] But even then there is no guarantee that their efforts will work. What is happening now is historically unprecedented. Ronald Lee, director of the Centre on the Economics and Demography of Ageing at the University of California, Berkeley, puts it briefly and clearly: "We don't really know what population ageing will be like, because nobody has done it yet."

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

46. Employers should realise it is important to keep older workers in the workforce.
47. A recent study found that most old people in some European countries had regular weekly contact with their adult children.
48. Few governments in rich countries have launched bold reforms to tackle the problem of population ageing.
49. In a report published some 20 years ago, the sustainability of old-age pension systems in most countries was called into doubt.
50. Countries that have a shortage of young adults will be less willing to send them to war.
51. One-child families are more common in ageing societies due to the stress of urban life and the difficulties of balancing family and career.
52. A series of books, mostly authored by Americans, warned of conflicts between the older and younger generations.
53. Compared with younger ones, older societies tend to be less innovative and take fewer risks.
54. The best solution to the pension crisis is to postpone the retirement age.
55. Immigration as a means to boost the shrinking labour force may meet with resistance in some rich countries.

试题解析

• 内容梗概

本文是关于人口老龄化问题的说明文。文章开头指出：从上个世纪90年代开始人口老龄化引发的养老金不足问题逐渐得到了广泛的关注。发达国家政府虽然意识到这一点，却没有大刀阔斧地对其予以解决。延迟退休成为目前最有效的解决方法。文章提到了人口老龄化引发的另一问题——劳动力缺乏，来自发展中国家的移民似乎是解决发达国家劳动力缺失的完美方案。而解决人口老龄化问题的关键是促进生育以使人口年轻化。否则，人口老龄化将会给社会带来很多诸如经济、政治和安全等多方面的负面效应。文章末尾指出：尽管人口老龄化问题不可阻挡，如果给予恰当的政策，至少这一问题引发的后果不会是灾难性的。

• 答案解析

46. 【答案】F

【解析】本题用查读法，浏览原题，先确定线索词 *employers* 和 *older workers*，然后带着这个线索词快速扫视，可发现线索词出现在 F 段的第 2 句：*Employers still need ……holding on to.*（还需要说服雇主那些年长员工是值得留用的），与本题表述的意义一致，由此可得本题答案为 F。

47. 【答案】K

【解析】本题用查读法，浏览原题，以专有名词 *European countries* 为线索词，然后带着这个线索词快速扫视，可发现这一词出现在 K 段第 2 句，由此句可知：最近一项关于 11 个欧洲国家父母与子女的研究表明，85% 的欧洲人与子女居住的距离在 25 公里之内，多数至少每周相聚 1 次，与本题表述不谋而合。由此可得本题答案为 K。

48. 【答案】D

【解析】本题用查读法，浏览原题，先确定线索词 *governments in rich countries*，然后带着线索词快速扫视，可发现这线索词出现在 D 段第 2 句，本句提到了富国政府意识到了将无力支付养老金 (*unaffordable*)，也进行了改革，但改革步伐很小 (*only timidly*)，与本题表述内容相符。由此可得本题答案为 D。

49. 【答案】A

【解析】本题用查读法，浏览原题，先确定线索词 *report*（原题中的数词“20”在文中被未直接提及，只能作为辅助线索词），然后带着这个线索词快速扫视，可发现这一词出现在 A 段最后一句，与本题表述意义一致。由此可得本题答案为 A。

50. 【答案】M

【解析】本题用查读法，浏览原题，先确定线索词 the shortage of young adults，然后带着这个线索词快速扫视，可发现线索词出现在 M 段首句，其中的 reluctant to commit the few they have to military service (不愿意把仅有的年轻人送去服兵役)，与本题表述一致。由此可得本题答案为 M。

51. 【答案】I

【解析】本题用查读法，浏览原题，先确定线索词 one-child，然后带着这个线索词快速扫视，可发现这一词出现在 I 段最后一句，再结合倒数第 2 句和第 3 句的内容可知，本题表述内容是对上述几句的概况总结。由此可得本题答案为 I。

52. 【答案】B

【解析】本题用查读法，浏览原题，以专有名词 Americans 为线索词，然后带着这个线索词快速扫视，可发现这一词出现在 B 段首句，与本题表述意义一致。由此可得本题答案为 B。

53. 【答案】J

【解析】本题用查读法，浏览原题，先确定线索词 older societies 为线索词，然后带着这个线索词快速扫视，可发现这一词出现在 J 段第 3 句，与本题表述意义一致。由此可得本题答案为 J。

54. 【答案】E

【解析】本题用查读法，浏览原题，先确定线索词 the best solution to the pension crisis 为线索词，然后带着这个线索词快速扫视，可发现这一线索词并未直接出现，但是 E 段第 3 句中 the most effective method to restrain pension spending 与线索词是同义关系，此句表述的内容与本题意义一致。由此可得本题答案为 E。

55. 【答案】H

【解析】本题用查读法，浏览原题，先确定线索词 immigrations 为线索词，然后带着这个线索词快速扫视，可发现这一词首先出现在 G 段第 2 句，但和本题表述没有直接关联，继续扫视，发现其又出现在 H 段倒数第 2 句，意思是：民意调查表明多数富裕国家的人们认为移民数量太多，此句表明了民众对用移民解决劳动力缺乏的态度，与本题表述意义相符。由此可得本题答案为 H。

• 新旧题型对照

通过阅读与讲解样题，我们可知，新六级的长篇阅读作为考查学生阅读能力的一部分，延续了旧题型中快速阅读的文章体裁、文章长度和难度。

旧题型的答题方法也适用于改革后的新题型。旧题型中的题干提供答题关键词，而新题型中的段落后的10句话也为找到正确答案提供线索词。找到线索词后都要运用快速阅读的查读和略读的方法在原文中定位，目的都是在文章中找到符合题意的准确信息。

因此，本书仍然保留原快速阅读的解题思路和答题技巧以及相应的练习，它们对考生掌握新题型也有辅助作用。

● 原题型介绍

大学英语六级快速阅读要求考生在15分钟内读完一篇1200~1500词左右的文章，文章设有10题，题材涉及科技、教育、环保、文化、经济等。考试之初，1~7题为是非判断题，属客观题，每题为一个句子。如果题目描述的信息与文章内容相符，就选Y (for Yes)；如果不相符则为N (for No)；如果所含信息在文章内没有提及或根据文章信息推断不出，则选NG (for Not Given)。2007年12月至今举行的六级考试中，前7道是非判断题改成了四选一的选择题；8~10题为句子填空题，要求从文章中找出意思相同、形式正确的内容填进去。答案短的为一个单词，长的一般不超过10个单词。

如上所述，2013年12月新题型开考之前快速阅读理解共考过三个题型，分别是是非判断题、句子填空题和选择题。下面我们通过解析真题一一介绍这三种题型的解题技巧。

Part II Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning) (15 minutes)

Directions:

for questions 1 - 4, mark

Y (for yes) if the statement agrees with the information given in the passage;

N (for no) if the statement contradicts the information given in the passage;

NG (for not given) if the information is not given in the passage.

for questions 5 - 10, complete the sentences with the information given in the passage.

Rainforests

Tropical rainforests are the most diverse ecosystem (生态系统) on earth, and also the oldest. Today, tropical rainforests cover only 6 percent of the earth's ground surface, but they are home to over half of the planet's plant and animal species.

What is a rainforest?

Generally speaking, a rainforest is an environment that receives high rainfall and is dominated by tall trees. A wide range of ecosystems fall into this category, of course. But most of the time when people talk about rainforests, they mean the tropical rainforests located near the equator.

These forests receive between 160 and 400 inches of rain per year. the total

annual rainfall is spread pretty evenly throughout the year, and the temperature rarely dips below 60 degrees fahrenheit.

This steady climate is due to the position of rainforests on the globe. because of the orientation of the earth's axis, the northern and southern hemispheres each spend part of the year tilted away from the sun. Since rainforests are at the middle of the globe, located near the equator, they are not especially affected by this change. They receive nearly the same amount of sunlight, and therefore heat, all year. Consequently, the weather in these regions remains fairly constant.

The consistently wet, warm weather and ample sunlight give plant life everything it needs to thrive. Trees have the resources to grow to tremendous heights, and they live for hundreds, even thousands, of years. These giants, which reach 60 to 150 ft in the air, form the basic structure of the rainforest. Their top branches spread wide in order to capture maximum sunlight. This creates a thick canopy (树冠) level at the top of the forest, with thinner greenery levels underneath. Some large trees grow so tall that they even tower over the canopy layer.

As you go lower, down into the rainforest, you find less and less greenery. The forest floor is made up of moss, fungi, and decaying plant matter that has fallen from the upper layers. The reason for this decrease in greenery is very simple: the overabundance of plants gathering sunlight at the top of the forest blocks most sunlight from reaching the bottom of the forest, making it difficult for robust plants to thrive.

The forest for the trees

The ample sunlight and extremely wet climate of many tropical areas encourage the growth of towering trees with wide canopies. This thick top layer of the rainforest dictates the lives of all other plants in the forest. New tree seedlings rarely survive to make it to the top unless some older trees die, creating a "hole" in the canopy. When this happens, all of the seedlings on the ground level compete intensely to reach the sunlight.

Many plant species reach the top of the forest by climbing the tall trees. It is much easier to ascend this way, because the plant doesn't have to form its own supporting structure.

Some plant species, called epiphytes, grow directly on the surface of the giant trees. These plants, which include a variety of orchids and ferns, make up much of the under story, the layer of the rainforest right below the canopy. Epiphytes are close enough to the top to receive adequate light, and the runoff from the canopy layer provides all the water and nutrients (养分) they need, which is important

since they don't have access to the nutrients in the ground.

Stranglers and buttresses

Some epiphytes eventually develop into stranglers. They grow long, thick roots that extend down the tree trunk into the ground. As they continue to grow, the roots form a sort of web structure all around the tree. At the same time, the strangler plant's branches extend upward, spreading out into the canopy. Eventually, the strangler may block so much light from above, and absorb such a high percentage of nutrients from the ground below, that the host tree dies.

Competition over nutrients is almost as intense as competition for light. The excessive rainfall rapidly dissolves nutrients in the soil, making it relatively infertile except at the top layers. For this reason, rainforest tree roots grow outward to cover a wider area, rather than downward to lower levels. This makes rainforest trees somewhat unstable, since they don't have very strong anchors in the ground. Some trees compensate for this by growing natural buttresses. These buttresses are basically tree trunks that extend out from the side of the tree and down to the ground, giving the tree additional support.

Rainforest trees are dependent on bacteria that are continually producing nutrients in the ground. Rainforest bacteria and trees have a very close, symbiotic (共生的) relationship. The trees provide the bacteria with food, in the form of fallen leaves and other material, and the bacteria break this material down into the nutrients that the trees need to survive.

One of the most remarkable things about rainforest plant life is its diversity. The temperate rainforests of the Pacific Northwest are mainly composed of a dozen or so tree species. A tropical rainforest, on the other hand, might have 300 distinct tree species.

All creatures, great and small

Rainforests are home to the majority of animal species in the world. And a great number of species who now live in other environments, including humans, originally inhabited the rainforests. Researchers estimate that in a large rainforest area, there may be more than 10 million different animal species.

Most of these species have adapted for life in the upper levels of the rainforest, where food is most plentiful. Insects, which can easily climb or fly from tree to tree, make up the largest group (ants are the most abundant animal in the rainforest). Insect species have a highly symbiotic relationship with the plant life in a rainforest. The insects move from plant to plant, enjoying the wealth of food provided there. As they travel, the insects may pick up the plants' seeds,

dropping them some distance away. This helps to disperse the population of the plant species over a larger area.

The numerous birds of the rainforest also play a major part in seed dispersal. When they eat fruit from a plant, the seeds pass through their digestive system. By the time they excrete (排泄) the seeds, the birds may have flown many miles away from the fruit-bearing tree.

There are also a large number of reptiles and mammals in the rainforest. Since the weather is so hot and humid during the day, most rainforest mammals are active only at night, dusk or dawn. The many rainforest bat species are especially well adapted for this lifestyle. Using their sonar, bats navigate easily through the mass of trees in the rainforest, feeding on insects and fruit.

While most rainforest species spend their lives in the trees, there is also a lot of life on the forest floor. Great apes, wild pigs, big cats and even elephants can all be found in rainforests. There are a number of people who live in the rainforests, as well. These tribes—which, up until recently, numbered in the thousands—are being forced out of the rainforests at an alarming rate because of deforestation.

Deforestation

In the past hundred years, humans have begun destroying rainforests at an alarming rate. Today, roughly 1.5 acres of rainforest are destroyed every second. people are cutting down the rainforests in pursuit of three major resources:

- land for crops
- lumber for paper and other wood products
- land for livestock pastures

In the current economy, people obviously have a need for all of these resources. but almost all experts agree that, over time, we will suffer much more from the destruction of the rainforests than we will benefit.

The world's rainforests are an extremely valuable natural resource, to be sure, but not for their lumber or their land. They are the main cradle of life on earth, and they hold millions of unique life forms that we have yet to discover. Destroying the rainforests is comparable to destroying an unknown planet—we have no idea what we're losing. If deforestation continues at its current rate, the world's tropical rainforests will be wiped out within 40 years.

1. Virtually all plant and animal species on earth can be found in tropical rainforests.
2. There is not much change in the weather in the tropical rainforests all the year round.
3. The largest number of rainforests in the world are located on the african

continent.

4. Below the canopy level of a tropical rainforest grows an overabundance of plants.
5. New tree seedlings will not survive to reach the canopy level unless _____.
6. Epiphytes, which form much of the under story of the rainforest, get all their water and nutrients from _____.
7. Stranglers are so called because they _____ by blocking the sunlight and competing for the nutrients.
8. Since rainforest bacteria and trees depend on each other for life, the relationship they form is termed _____.
9. Plant species are dispersed over a large area with the help of _____.
10. As we are still ignorant of millions of unique life forms in the rainforest, deforestation can be compared to the destruction of _____.

解题技巧1：四步搞定是非判断题



第一步：两分钟略读原文，获取主要信息

略读又称跳读或浏览，是指以尽可能快的速度阅读，通过快速浏览各段落的段首句或段末句，找出主题句或结论句，力求抓住段落大意。以便迅速获取文章大意或中心思想。（本书后续第2天会有具体讲解）

真题在线

Rainforests

5 个小标题：

What is a rainforest?

The forest for the trees

Stranglers and buttresses

All creatures, great and small

Deforestation

读题思路

技巧：略读

主要内容：本文是一篇说明文，围绕热带雨林的话题展开，介绍的是热带雨林的基本知识和面临砍伐破坏的现状。

第二步：读题干，建联系，确定线索性关键词

线索性关键词一般可分为名词、动词和修饰成分等，这些是与文章描述的人或事物的性质、内容或行为相关的词或短语。查找关键词的顺序如下：题干主语中的名词→谓语动词（行为动词）→宾语部分的名词→介词短语或惯用表达法。

通过阅读题干提供的句子以及略读获得的对于各段大意的记忆，可以从题干中找出用来定位的线索关键词。看下面的例子：

真题在线

题干

4. Below the canopy level of a tropical rainforest grows an overabundance of plants.

读题思路

考查内容：考查的是 canopy level 以下植物的分布情况

关键词：canopy level, below

第三步：查读确定问题出处，定位相关内容

查读又称寻读，是在略读的基础上，带有明确目的性的系统寻找。（本书后续第 2 天有具体讲解）

真题在线

文章对应部分

What Is a Rainforest?

...This creates a thick **canopy**（树冠）level at the top of the forest, with thinner greenery levels underneath. Some large trees grow so tall that they even tower over the canopy layer.

As you go lower, down into the rainforest, you find less and less greenery.

定位到出题点

技巧：查读

定位：第一小标题“What Is a Rainforest?”下的第四段最后两句话以及第五段开头第一句的内容。

第四步：比照题干与文章对应内容，作出判断

真题在线

文章对应部分

What Is a Rainforest?

...This creates a **thick canopy**（树冠）**level** at the top of the forest, with

thinner greenery levels underneath. Some large trees grow so tall that they even tower over the canopy layer.

As you go lower, down into the rainforest, you find less and less greenery.

题目解析

Below the canopy level of a tropical rainforest grows an overabundance of plants.

解析：题干中 below 是原文中 underneath 的同义表达。题干中的 overabundance of plants 对应的是第五段第一句中提到的内容。由于浓密的树冠层挡住了大部分阳光，地面的植被并不茂盛，与原文中的 thinner greenery levels 描述的内容相悖。所以题干表述错误，故答案是 N。

解题技巧2：三步答对句子填空题



句子填空题的说明 (Directions) 要求读者根据文章的内容，从原文中寻找答案，将句子补充完整，使之与原文内容一致，力求做到更为精准，更能切中要害。

第一步：读题干，确定线索性关键词

因在解决判断题之前已经略读文章、获得大意了，所以直接进入读题干、确定线索性关键词步骤。此步骤的基本要求与判断题的要求相同。

真题在线

题干

6. Epiphytes, which form much of the understory of the rainforest, get all their water and nutrients from _____.

读题思路

考查内容：真菌类是如何获取营养的

关键词：epiphyte, water and nutrients

第二步：确定问题出处，定位相关内容

填空题紧接着是非判断题在文章快结束部分出现，题目的顺序和出题点通常都是承接是非判断题的出题点由上而下设置的，所以应该在最后一道是非判断题出题点的正文后面由上而下依次查读。

真题在线

文章对应部分

Epiphytes are close enough to the top to receive adequate light, and the runoff from the canopy layer provides all the water and nutrients they need, which is important since they don't have access to the nutrients in the ground.

定位到出题点

技巧：查读

定位：第二小标题“The Forest for the Trees”下的第三段最后一句话

第三步：比照题干与文章对应内容，填空

真题在线

文章对应部分

Epiphytes are close enough to the top to receive adequate light, and the runoff from the canopy layer **provides** all the **water and nutrients** they need, which is important since they don't have access to the nutrients in the ground.

题目解析

Epiphytes, which form much of the understory of the rainforest, get all **their water and nutrients** from _____.

解析：观察句子结构，题干中的 get 对应原文中的 provide，填入 the canopy layer。

解题技巧 3：三步攻克多项选择题



最近几次考的快速阅读命题形式发生了变化，前 7 道题的出题形式是根据原文从 A, B, C 和 D 四个选项中选择正确的答案。考生需找到所需信息，然后与四个选项相比较，意思相同或相近的选项为正确答案。

第一步：两分钟略读原文，获取主要信息

这一步与是非判断题的要求一样，即略读。

第二步：读题干，确定线索性关键词

先看所缺的句子成分，找出题干中的关键词。

真题在线

题干

3. If you add enough insulation to your house, you may be able to _____.
- A) improve your work environment
 - B) cut your utility bills by half
 - C) get rid of air-conditioners
 - D) enjoy much better health

读题思路

考查内容：关于采取足够的保温措施所产生的效果的细节问题

关键词：insulation

第三步：比照题干与文章对应内容进行选择

根据关键词有目的地在原文中搜索相关信息。

真题在线

文章对应部分

Insulate

...If you **add enough**, you can scale down or even eliminate heating and **air-conditioning equipment**, lowering costs even before you start saving on utility bills.

题目解析

If you **add enough insulation** to your house, you may be able to _____.

解析：add enough 对应的是 add enough insulation, eliminate 的意思是 get rid of。由此可知，本题的正确答案是 C。

即学即练

Passage 1.....

题源	题材	字数	做题时间
<i>New York Times</i>	环境	1101	15 分钟

Another Try for a Global Climate Effort

With intensifying climate disasters and global economic turmoil as the backdrop, delegates from 194 nations gather in Durban, South Africa, this week to try to **advance**, if only incrementally, the world's response to dangerous climate change.

To those who have followed the negotiations of the U. N. Framework Convention on Climate Change over their nearly 20-year history, the conflicts and controversies to be taken up in Durban are monotonously familiar — the differing obligations of industrialized and developing nations, the question of who will pay to help poor nations adapt, the urgency of protecting tropical forests, the need to develop and deploy clean energy technology rapidly.

The negotiating process itself is under fire from some quarters, including the poorest nations, who believe their needs are neglected in the fight among the major economic powers. Criticism is also coming from a relatively small but vocal band of climate change **skeptics** — many of them sitting members of the U. S. Congress — who doubt human influence on the climate and ridicule international efforts to address it.

阅读点拨

留意划线专有名词信息

But scientists warn that this squabbling serves only to delay actions that must be taken to reduce climate-altering emissions and to fortify vulnerable nations' ability to respond to the changes they say are surely coming — indeed, that many say are already here.

A few weeks ago, the panel released a detailed assessment of the increasing frequency of extreme climate events like droughts, floods and cyclones, noting the necessity of moving quickly to take steps to reduce emissions and adapt to the inevitable damage.

“All of these indicate that inaction in dealing with climate change and delays would only **expose** human society and all living species to risk that could become serious,” Rajendra K. Pachauri, the director of the I. P. C. C., wrote by e-mail from the headquarters of his institute in New Delhi. “I am afraid deliberations at the COP would only focus on short-term political considerations.”

Many negotiators, having entered the U. N. climate talks at Copenhagen two years ago with grand ambitions. Negotiators **postponed** until Durban the politically freighted question of whether to extend the frayed Kyoto Protocol, the 1997 agreement that requires most wealthy nations to trim **emissions** while providing assistance to developing countries to pursue a cleaner energy path. Also still on the agenda are the structure and the sources of financing of a climate adaptation and technology fund that is supposed to reach \$ 100 billion a year by 2020.

The most contentious question — and in some ways perhaps the least important — revolves around the future of Kyoto, which requires the major industrialized nations to meet emissions reduction targets while imposing no mandates on developing countries, including such emerging economic powers and sources of global greenhouse gas emissions as Brazil, China, India and South Africa. The United States is not a party to the **protocol**, having refused to consider **ratifying** it because of its **asymmetrical** obligations.

The protocol is up for renewal next year with some major countries, including Canada, Japan and Russia, saying they will not agree to an extension unless it is fundamentally changed to remove the unbalanced requirements for developing and developed countries. That is similar to the U. S. position, which is that any successor treaty must apply equally to all major economies, including fast-growing developing countries like China and India.

留意划线专
有名词信息

留意划线专
有名词信息

But the European Union, the major developing countries, and most African and Pacific island nations would like to see the Kyoto process extended as a prelude to a binding international agreement after 2020 to reduce emissions to the level needed to keep the global average temperature increase to below 2 degrees Celsius (3.6 Fahrenheit), the point beyond which climate changes are believed to be catastrophic.

Todd Stern said that all countries, including the United States, must take meaningful unilateral steps to control their carbon dioxide emissions, with the obligations greatest among the 20 or so largest economies, which are **responsible** for more than 80 percent of global carbon output. He added, "climate is a classic 'global commons' problem, where each country needs confidence that others are acting. So international cooperation is important, and this then takes you to the core international issue: You can't rationally address this problem at the international level unless you get all the major economies, developed and developing, acting in a common system."

The United States has been criticized at these gatherings for years, in part because it does not accept the Kyoto framework and in part because it has not adopted a comprehensive domestic program for reducing its own greenhouse gas emissions. President Barack Obama has **pledged** to reduce U. S. emissions 17 percent from 2005 levels by 2020, but his preferred approach, a nationwide cap-and-trade system for carbon pollution, failed in Congress in 2010. U. S. emissions are down about 6 percent over the past five years, largely because of the drop in industrial and electricity production caused by the recession.

Instead of a cap-and-trade program or a national carbon tax, the administration is promoting a number of discrete steps, including new emissions standards for cars and trucks, limits on greenhouse gas emissions from power plants and refineries, and energy efficiency measures for buildings and appliances. Industry lobbyists and Republicans in Congress have fought against most of these measures, and significant progress seems unlikely in an election year.

A group of nations most vulnerable to climate change declared after a meeting in mid-November in Dhaka, Bangladesh, that the rich nations had failed to make good on promises to provide immediate aid.

留意划线数字信息

留意划线数字信息

José María Figueres, a former president of Costa Rica, said that the threatened countries like Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Ghana, Maldives, Tuvalu and Vietnam, were “insulted” by the default on climate finance. And in a preview of the rich-poor drama that may emerge at Durban, as it has at previous conferences, Mr. Figueres said, “I call on all countries present to occupy Durban.”

Andrew Light, a senior fellow specializing in international climate policy at the Center for American Progress in Washington, said that much of what needs to be done to reduce greenhouse gas emissions can be done outside of the U. N. framework.

“All the pledges made by the major emitters are sufficient to get us two-thirds of the reductions we need by 2020,” he said. “It’s possible to get the final third with about \$60 billion in additional funding, which is why we need to get this green climate fund going. I don’t expect Durban to resolve where that money is coming from, but I hope they can get the fund itself up and running. That’s the quiet but most important part of the meeting.”

- The meeting in Durban aims to _____.
A. solve the global economic crisis
B. promote the world’s reaction to climate change
C. to intensify the global climate disasters
D. get the opinions of delegates from 194 nations
- Climate change skeptics believe that _____.
A. international efforts should be made to address climate change
B. their needs are neglected
C. actions must be taken to reduce emissions
D. human influence on the climate is doubtful
- Inaction in dealing with climate change will result in _____.
A. serious risk for human society and all living species
B. the increasing frequency of extreme climate events
C. exposure of human society and all living species
D. the occurrence of droughts, floods and cyclones
- According to Kyoto Protocol, most rich countries should _____.
A. have solved their emission problems since 1997
B. find ways to finance the developing countries
C. offer help to the developing countries in pursuing a cleaner energy
D. be responsible for technology fund

留意划线数字信息

答题提示

1. 专有名词
迅速定位

2. 名词词组
来定位

3. 名词词组
来定位

4. 专有名词
迅速定位

5. The United States has refused to ratify the protocol because _____. A. the obligations for the major industrialized nations and developing nations are not balanced B. all nations are required to meet emissions reduction targets C. US is not a party to the protocol D. US is not the sources of global greenhouse gas emissions	5. 专有名词迅速定位
6. According to Todd Stern, the 20 or so largest economies must take the greatest obligations because _____. A. climate is a global problem B. more than 80 percent of global carbon output is produced by them C. international cooperation is important D. they act in a common system	6. 数字信息来定位
7. US emissions are down about 6 percent over the past five years mainly due to _____. A. recession B. the cap-and-trade system C. Obama's pledge D. the decline in industrial and electricity production	7. 数字信息来定位
8. Most of these measures promoted by the administration have been fought against by _____. 9. The rich nations had failed to fulfill their promises to _____. 10. According to Andrew Light, two-thirds of the emission reductions we need by 2020 can be realized if _____.	8. 名词来定位 9. 名词词组来定位 10. 数字信息来定位

试题解析

● 宏观应对 > 了解篇章大意

本文是关于为应对全球气候改变而召开的德班会议。文章开篇指出德班会议的矛盾与争论。与以往一样，一个争论点是工业化国家和发展中国家的不同义务问题。德班会议中的一项议题是关于京都议定书的法律效力延长问题。此议定书因对发达国家和发展中国家的不对等义务要求而遭到美国等西方国家的反对。然而欧盟和主要发展中国家却希望京都议定书效力延长以减少温室气体排放，改变气候，力挽狂澜。文末国际气候政策专家指出：只要主要排放国遵守承诺，就能立刻减排 2020 所要达到的减排量的三分之二，而另外三分之一则可通过增加资金来解决。

● 微观探究 > 各个击破命题

1. 【答案】B

【定位】第一段

【解题步骤】

(1) 看题干，划关键词

留意“特别”信息，把题干中的专有名词“Durban”作为关键词来定位。

(2) 回原文，找定位点

大家快速从头开始扫视文章，可很快在第一段首句找到关键词。

(3) 回到题干（或选项）来对比，原文相邻句子是重点

题干询问 Durban 会议的目的，大家查读关键词所在句，分析其主干，即“delegates gather to try to advance the world's response to dangerous climate change”，从中就可以得到本题解题点，选项 B 符合原文表述，为正确答案。

2. 【答案】D

【定位】第三段

【解题步骤】

(1) 看题干，划关键词

把题干中的名词短语“Climate change skeptics”作为关键词来定位。

(2) 回原文，找定位点

根据出题顺序与原文顺序一致的原则，顺着文章向下扫视，可在第三段第二句找到关键词。

(3) 回到题干（或选项）来对比，原文相邻句子是重点

题干询问气候变化怀疑者的想法，大家查读关键词所在句即可得到解题点，即 who 引导的从句。选项 D 是对这一从句内容的同义转述，为本题正确答案。

3. 【答案】A

【定位】第六段

【解题步骤】

(1) 看题干，划关键词

把名词词组“Inaction in dealing with climate change”当做关键词来定位。

(2) 回原文，找定位点

根据出题顺序与原文顺序一致的原则，顺着文章向下快速扫视，可在第六段的首句找到关键词。

(3) 回到题干（或选项）来对比，原文相邻句子是重点

题干询问对气候改变不作为的后果，大家查读关键词所在句即可得到相关信息，即“only expose human society...serious（只会使人类社会和所

有物种处于可能会恶化的危险中)”。据此可知本题的正确答案为 A。

4. 【答案】C

【定位】第七段

【解题步骤】

(1) 看题干，划关键词

留意“特别”信息，把专有名词“Kyoto Protocol”作为关键词来定位。

(2) 回原文，找定位点

快速扫视文章，可在第七段第二句找到关键词。

(3) 回到题干（或选项）来对比，原文相邻句子是重点

题干询问：根据 Kyoto Protocol，多数富国的责任是什么？大家查读关键词所在句，其中的不定式状语“to trim emission...energy path（减少排放并为发展中国家寻求更环保的能源提供援助）”是本题的解题点。据此可判断选项 C 为本题正确答案。

5. 【答案】A

【定位】第八段

【解题步骤】

(1) 看题干，划关键词

把题干中的专业名词“The United States”作为关键词来定位。

(2) 回原文，找定位点

快速浏览文章，可在第八段最后一句找到关键词。

(3) 回到题干（或选项）来对比，原文相邻句子是重点

题干询问美国不认可这一议定书的原因。大家查读关键词所在句，其中的“because of its asymmetrical obligations”是本题的解题点，大家可通过向上查读本段第一句中的“which requires the major industrialized nations to ...while imposing no mandates on developing countries”来了解“asymmetrical obligations”的具体含义，即“该议定书要求主要工业化国家完成减排目标，而对发展中国家却无要求”。据此可判断选项 A 为正确答案。

6. 【答案】B

【定位】第 11 段

【解题步骤】

(1) 看题干，划关键词

留意“特别”信息，题干中的人名“Todd Stern”或数字 20 均可作为关键词来定位。

(2) 回原文，找定位点

忽略其他文字信息，快速浏览文章，可在第 11 段首句找到以上关键词。

- (3) 回到题干来对比, 原文相邻句子是重点

题干询问大约 20 个最大经济体承担最大责任的原因。查读关键词所在句, 其中的 “which are responsible for more than 80 percent of global carbon output” 是本题的解题点, 即 “全球多于 80% 的碳排放归咎于这些经济体”。所以选项 B 为本题正确答案。

7. 【答案】D

【定位】第 12 段

【解题步骤】

- (1) 看题干, 划关键词

把题干中的数字 “6 percent” 当做关键词来定位。

- (2) 回原文, 找定位点

忽略其他文字信息, 快速浏览文章, 可在第 12 段最后一句找到关键词。

- (3) 回到题干来对比, 原文相邻句子是重点

题干询问美国在过去五年碳排放降低了 6% 的主要原因。关键词所在句的后半句为解题点, 即 “主要因为经济衰退导致工业和电力生产的下滑”。选项 A 不是直接原因, 因此排除, 选项 D 为本题的正确答案。

8. 【答案】industry lobbyists and Republicans in Congress

【定位】第 13 段

【解题步骤】

- (1) 看题干, 划关键词

把题干中的名词 “measures” 作为关键词来定位。

- (2) 回原文, 找定位点

根据出题顺序与原文顺序一致的原则, 大家顺着文章向下阅读, 可在第 13 段的最后一句找到关键词。

- (3) 回到题干来对比, 原文相邻句子是重点

题干内容是关键词所在句的同义转述, 因此只需把空格处与原文 “对号入座” 即可, 因此本题正确答案为 industry lobbyists and Republicans in Congress。

9. 【答案】provide immediate aid

【定位】第 14 段

【解题步骤】

- (1) 看题干, 划关键词

可把题干中的名称词组 “the rich nations” 作为关键词来定位。

- (2) 回原文, 找定位点

在第 14 段可找到关键词。

- (3) 回到题干来对比，原文相邻句子是重点

题干内容是原文的同义转述，题干中的“fulfill their promises”对应关键词所在句中的“make good on”，把空格处与原文“对号入座”，即可得到本题正确答案为 provide immediate aid。

10. 【答案】major emitters fulfill their promises

【定位】文章最后一段

【解题步骤】

- (1) 看题干，划关键词

留意“特别”信息，把数字 2020 作为关键词来定位。

- (2) 回原文，找定位点

忽略其他文字信息，快速浏览文章，可在文章最后一段的首句中找到关键词。

- (3) 回到题干来对比，原文相邻句子是重点

题干信息是关键词所在句的同义转述，只需把空格处与原文“对号入座”即可，因此本题正确答案为 major emitters fulfill their promises。

高频词点睛

advance *v.* 推进，促进，使向前移动

skeptic *n.* 怀疑者

expose *vt.* 使暴露于，使接触到

postpone *vt.* 推迟

emission *n.* 放射，散发

protocol *n.* 议定书，协议

ratify *vt.* 批准，认可

asymmetrical *a.* 不对称的，不均匀的

responsible *a.* 需负责任的，承担责任的

pledge *a. & vt.* 保证，誓言，许诺

文化与热点

全球变暖指的是在一段时间中，地球大气和海洋温度上升的现象，主要是指人为因素造成的温度上升。目前世界范围内认为造成这一现象的主要原因很可能是温室气体（代表气体：二氧化碳）排放过多。全球变暖会使全球降水量重新分配、冰川和冻土消融、海平面上升等，既危害自然生态系统的平衡，更威胁人类的食物供应和居住环境。

Passage 2.....

题源	题材	字数	做题时间
US Today	文化教育	1358	15 分钟

Schools Marred by Testing Scandals in 2011

A decade ago, Hopeville Elementary School was one of the worst performing schools in Waterbury, Conn., 30 miles west of Hartford. So when Michael Puffer, an education reporter at the Republican-American, noticed in July that many of Hopeville's classrooms had achieved perfect, 100% **proficiency** on the Connecticut Mastery Test, he was **suspicious**.

Puffer's investigation, along with a handful of strongly worded editorials, eventually persuaded state investigators to take a closer look. In September, they concluded that the "extreme rise" in scores was due in part to educator-led cheating. A retest yielded plummeting scores, and this month, the principal resigned.

By the time it's over, 2011 may well go down as the Year of the Test Scandal. From Waterbury to Atlanta to Asbury Park, N. J., public schools came under fire this year from media and public officials after investigations found evidence of test tampering by educators. The **revelations** came as schools, nearly a decade into the No Child Left Behind (NCLB) era of test-based accountability, struggled to increase the percentage of students deemed "proficient" on state math and reading tests.

Among the most high-profile cases:

- In Atlanta, three years after the Journal-Constitution began probing unusual gains on test scores, a state investigation in July found that 178 teachers and principals had tampered with tests over the past decade. Last week, investigators said educators in 11 schools in southwest Georgia's Dougherty County also had cheated.
- In Washington, federal investigators are assisting a city probe of high erasure rates on math and reading exams after a USA TODAY investigation in March raised doubts about scores in more than 100 schools.

阅读点拨

留意划线处
专有名词
信息

• In Camden, N. J. , last month, school officials paid an \$ 860,000 settlement to a former high school principal who claimed his superiors forced him to alter student test scores. In July, state officials ordered an investigation of 34 schools after an analysis of standardized test scores revealed high wrong-to-right erasure rates.

More suspicion

As in Atlanta and D. C. , the revelations came to light after news organizations statistically analyzed improbably rising scores. This month, the New Jersey Department of Education reimbursed The Press in Asbury Park, N. J. , \$ 40,290 for legal fees tied to the newspaper's investigation of school test tampering. The state said it had blacked out the names of schools in its "erasure analysis" reports over three years in anticipation of its own investigation.

Testing critics say the cases highlight test scores that seem too good to be true — and have emboldened other news media organizations to take a closer look.

"There is much more suspicion of unusual score gains and much more inclination to ask questions and dig," says Bob Schaffer of the National Center for Fair and Open Testing, also known as FairTest.

Prompted by a long-running investigative series in the Journal-Constitution, Georgia Gov. Nathan Deal **released** in July the results of a wide-ranging cheating **probe** conducted by the Georgia Bureau of Investigation. It was the most ambitious look ever at cheating in public schools; More than 50 investigators looked at 800,000 documents and conducted more than 2, 100 interviews. In the end, they found a "culture of fear, intimidation and retaliation" districtwide under Superintendent Beverly Hall that pushed educators to covertly give kids correct answers and change wrong answers once kids handed in score sheets.

Investigators found that teachers and principals in 44 schools had engaged in cheating since 2001. The report called test-tampering "an open secret" and noted that in one school, a group of teachers even held an erasure "party."

留意题干关键词是否与第一个小标题吻合

留意划线处数字信息

留意划线处专有名词信息

Investigators aren't done. Last week, Deal, a Republican, released the results of a second probe that found cheating in 11 schools in Dougherty County, 100 miles southwest of Atlanta, in 2009. In a statement, Deal said the findings "paint a tragic picture of children passed through with no real or fair assessment of their abilities."	
Educators could face jail time in the two cases, because Georgia law says anyone tampering with test papers faces up to <u>10 years</u> in prison for falsifying public documents.	留意划线处 数字信息
The <u>USA TODAY</u> probe found that 103 schools had test erasure rates that surpassed D. C. averages at least once from 2008 to 2010. In one school, 80% of classrooms taking the tests were flagged by computer scanners for high wrong-to-right erasures in 2009 and 2010 — on the 2009 reading test, seventh-graders in one classroom averaged 12.7 wrong-to-right erasures per student, well above the average for seventh-graders in D. C. schools, which is less than one. The odds of having that many erasures by chance are higher than those of winning the Powerball lottery.	留意划线处专 有名词信息
In Waterbury, <u>Puffer</u> found that Hopeville, one of two schools long deemed the state's most troubled, not only outscored other Waterbury schools in 2011 — it outscored most of Connecticut. Since officials had heaped both extra funding and praise on Hopeville in hopes it'd improve, Puffer says, they didn't exactly welcome his queries. "They'd celebrated the school so long they were hesitant to say there were any concerns there," he says. Hopeville Principal Maria Moulthrop "went into lockdown" after Puffer began reporting on the scores, says Jonathan Kellogg, the Republican-American's executive editor, but Puffer kept at it. His investigation eventually persuaded the state Education Department to take up the matter. Its 44-page report, issued in September, found "sufficient credible evidence" of cheating, finding that teachers got test questions ahead of time, test proctors helped students erase incorrect answers on bubble sheets and, in a few cases, writing samples began in students' handwriting and ended with someone else's. Once testing ended, completed answer sheets were inexplicably removed from stacks of test materials.	留意划线处专 有名词信息

Long-term impact unknown

In the fall, Hopeville began the school year with 17 staffers on administrative leave. Reading teacher Margaret Perugini retired, and Moulthrop resigned this month. A dozen teachers each will lose 20 days of salary and must spend 25 hours next year tutoring students who, because of the phony test scores, lost the chance to get tutoring last fall.

Kellogg wants a more thorough investigation from the state. He says investigators never took handwriting samples from any of Hopeville's teachers to determine who falsified the writing samples. He says it's not clear whether any educators' licenses will be revoked.

He also says he has been surprised that Hopeville's parents haven't been more outraged. After students retok the tests in September, many scores plummeted. "One would have hoped that the parents stormed the school," he says.

Though investigations like these made big news in 2011, it's unclear whether the revelations will have a long-term impact on public policy. On the one hand, says Republican political strategist Marc Lampkin, "anything that undermines the credibility of testing or seems to undermine the credibility of testing is going to have an effect on reform."

The **scandals** were front-and-center in August, when thousands of teachers gathered in Washington to protest test-based accountability. Among the speakers was actor Matt Damon, who told the crowd that the past 10 years have been "a horrible decade for teachers."

Even as test tampering made big news and critics blamed the scandals on the pressures of NCLB, **advocates** nationwide—including former D.C. schools chancellor Michelle Rhee—persuaded lawmakers to tie teacher salaries and job-performance decisions more closely to student test scores.

"It was a huge year for this," says Mike Petrilli of the Thomas B. Fordham Institute, a Washington education think tank. He says cheating stories were "big news for a while, but I don't think it changed the direction of public policy."

Petrilli, who admits that the split between the scandal and its practical effects offers "some amount of cognitive dissonance," says lawmakers are still comfortable tying teacher pay to test scores.

留意题干关键词是否与第二个小标题吻合

留意划线处数字信息

Looking beyond the bubble-sheet scandals, he says, they know that a new generation of computer-based tests will be harder to game. For one thing, teachers won't be able to take test papers home because there will be no papers — by 2014, most of the tests will be completed online. And the new tests will minimize the number of easy-to-erase multiple-choice questions.

"I think there's the sense that the accountability conversation has moved on," Petrilli says.

1. Michael Puffer was suspicious about _____.

- A. students' test performance in Hopeville Elementary School
- B. the academic position of Hopeville Elementary School in Waterbury
- C. the number of Hopeville's perfect classrooms
- D. The Connecticut Mastery Test

2. Public schools were criticized by media and public officials because _____.

- A. the percentage of proficient students on state maths and reading tests was low
- B. teachers were found to have changed students' test results without authorization
- C. the concept of test-based accountability is wrong
- D. teachers allow students to cheat in the tests

3. \$40,290 paid by the New Jersey Department of Education was used for _____.

- A. encouragement of other news media to take a closer look
- B. settlement to a former high school principal
- C. blacking out the names of schools
- D. legal fees involved in the newspaper's investigation

4. For much more suspicion, a wide-ranging cheating probe by the Georgia Bureau of Investigation _____.

- A. found that educators secretly gave kids correct answers and change wrong answers for kids
- B. involved more than 50 investigators and conducted more than 800,000 interviews
- C. found teachers and principals in 54 schools had engaged in cheating since 2001
- D. found that test-tampering was not an "open secret"

答案提示

1. 专有名词
来定位

2. 名词词组
来定位

3. 数字信息
来定位

4. 专有名词
来定位

5. According to Georgia law, educators will be put into prison for up to 10 years if they _____. A. have no real or fair assessment of students' abilities B. falsify private document C. tamper with test papers D. held an erasure party	5. 数字信息 来定位
6. The USA TODAY probe found _____. A. the wrong-to-right erasure rate per student for seventh-graders in D. C schools averaged 12.7 B. test erasure rates in 103 schools exceed D. C averages at least once from 2008 to 2010 C. winning Powerball lottery seems easier than having many erasures D. high wrong-to- right erasures existed in all classrooms of one school in 2009 and 2010	6. 专有名词 来定位
7. According to Puffer, Hopeville outscored other schools because _____. A. students got test questions ahead of time B. officials had given both extra funding and praise to Hopeville C. teachers helped student cheat in the test D. Hopeville Principal was responsible	7. 专有名词 来定位
8. Despite the test scandals in 2011, the long-term impact of the revelations on _____ is still unclear.	8. 数字信息 来定位
9. Lawmakers were persuaded to connect teacher pay with _____.	9. 名词来 定位
10. In the computer-based tests, test-tampering by teachers will be avoided to some extent since _____ will be reduced.	10. 名词词组 来定位

试题解析

● 宏观应对 > 了解篇章大意

本文是关于美国公立学校的作弊丑闻。这是带有小标题的文章。文章开篇指出了公立学校学生考试分数较之过去大幅提高与教师主导的考试作弊有一定关联。第一个小标题“更多的怀疑”下，文章提到了佐治亚州调查机构所做的大范围的作弊调查，其调查结果表明：教师帮助学生作弊已成公开的秘密，且愈演愈烈。第二个小标题“未知的长期影响”下，文章指出考试作弊丑闻的曝光对公共政策的长期影响还处于未知状态。政策制定者仍会把教师收入与考试

成绩挂钩，因新的基于计算机的考试将会使作弊难以得手。

• 微观探究 > 各个击破命题

1. 【答案】A

【定位】第一段

【解题步骤】

(1) 看题干，划关键词

这道题目里出现了人名“Michael Puffer”，大家不用犹豫，直接把它作为关键词，然后到文章中找定位点。

(2) 回原文，找定位点

大家快速从头开始扫视文章，可在第一段第二句找到关键词。

(3) 回到题干（或选项）来对比，原文相邻句子是重点

题干询问 Michael Puffer 怀疑的目标。查读关键词所在句，可得到解题点，即 that 从句后的内容：“Hopeville 的许多班级在测试中取得了 100% 达到精通的好成绩”。据此可判断选项 A 为正确答案。

2. 【答案】B

【定位】第三段

【解题步骤】

(1) 看题干，划关键词

把题干中的名词词组“public schools”作为关键词来定位。

(2) 回原文，找定位点

快速扫视文章，可在第三段第二句找到关键词。

(3) 回到题干（或选项）来对比，原文相邻句子是重点

题干询问公立学校被媒体和官员批评的原因。大家查读关键词所在句，其中 after 后的内容是本题解题点，即“调查发现老师擅自干预考试的证据”。由此可判定本题正确答案为 B。

3. 【答案】D

【定位】第二个小标题下第一段

【解题步骤】

(1) 看题干，划关键词

把题干中的数字“\$ 40, 290”作为关键词来定位。

(2) 回原文，找定位点

忽略其他文字信息，快速浏览文章，可在第二个小标题下第一段找到关键词。

(3) 回到题干（或选项）来对比，原文相邻句子是重点

题干询问 \$ 40, 290 的用途。查读关键词所在句，关键词后面 for 引导的短语就是本题的解题点，即“与报社调查学校考试舞弊相关的法律费用”。据此，本题正确答案为 D。

4. 【答案】A

【定位】第一个小标题下第四段

【解题步骤】

(1) 看题干，划关键词

留意小标题，题干中的 *more suspicion* 与第二个小标题一致，大家可大致判断本题定位点在第二个小标题下，再结合题干中的专有名词 “the Georgia Bureau of Investigation” 来定位。

(2) 回原文，找定位点

快速扫视文章，可在第二个小标题下第四段首句找到关键词。

(3) 回到题干（或选项）来对比，原文相邻句子是重点

四个选项均关于这次调查的具体细节，可用排除法来答本题。大家查读关键词所在句及其相邻句子，唯有选项 A 是对原文内容的正确叙述，解题点在本段的倒数第二行 “educators covertly give kids correct answers and change wrong answers...”。

5. 【答案】C

【定位】第二个小标题下第七段

【解题步骤】

(1) 看题干，划关键词

题干中有数字信息 “10 years”，大家直接把它当关键词来定位。

(2) 回原文，找定位点

忽略其他文字信息，快速浏览文章，可在第二个小标题下第七段中找到关键词。

(3) 回到题干（或选项）来对比，原文相邻句子是重点

题干询问教师被监禁的条件，大家查读关键词所在句，其中 *anyone tampering with test papers* 是本题的解题点。所以选项 C 为本题正确答案。

6. 【答案】B

【定位】第二个小标题下第八段

【解题步骤】

(1) 看题干，划关键词

留意“特别”信息，把题干中的专有名词 “The USA TODAY” 确定为关键词来定位。

(2) 回原文，找定位点

快速浏览文章，可在第二个小标题下第八段首句找到关键词。

(3) 回到题干来对比，原文相邻句子是重点

四个选项均关于这次调查的具体细节，可用排除法来答本题。大家查读关键词所在句及其相邻句子，唯有选项 B 是对原文内容的正确叙述，所以选项 B 为本题正确答案。

7. 【答案】A

【定位】第二个小标题下第九段

【解题步骤】

(1) 看题干，划关键词

把题干中的人名“Puffer”当作关键词来定位。

(2) 回原文，找定位点

大家迅速在文中扫视，可在第二个小标题下第九段首句中找到关键词。

(3) 回到题干来对比，原文相邻句子是重点

题干询问 Hopeville 分数超过其他学校的原因。关键词所在句并未提供相关信息，这时大家要查读其相邻句子，本段第六句中 that 从句后的内容是解题点。选项 A 与其中的“test proctors helped students erase incorrect answers”意思一致，因此为本题正确答案。

8. **【答案】** public policy

【定位】第三个小标题下第四段

【解题步骤】

(1) 看题干，划关键词

留意小标题，题干中的“the long-term impact”与第三个小标题一致，大家可大致判断本题定位点在第三个小标题下，再结合题干中的数字信息“2011”来定位。

(2) 回原文，找定位点

忽略文字信息，快速查找关键词，可定位到第三个小标题下第四段首句。

(3) 回到题干来对比，原文相邻句子是重点

题干内容是关键词所在句的同义转述，大家只需找出空格处内容与原文的对应部分即可，所以本题答案为 public policy。

9. **【答案】** student test score

【定位】第三个小标题下第六段

【解题步骤】

(1) 看题干，划关键词

把题干中的名词“lawmakers”当做关键词来定位。

(2) 回原文，找定位点

根据出题顺序与原文顺序一致的原则，大家顺着文章向下阅读，可在第三个小标题下第六段首句找到关键词。

(3) 回到题干来对比，原文相邻句子是重点

题干内容是关键词所在句的概括总结，题干中的 connect...with 是原文中 tie...to 的同义词，大家只需找出空格处内容与原文的对应部分即可，因此本题正确答案为 student test score。

10. **【答案】** the number of easy-to-erase multiple-choice questions

【定位】文章倒数第二段

【解题步骤】

- (1) 看题干，划关键词

把名词词组“computer-based tests”作为关键词来定位。

- (2) 回原文，找定位点

快速浏览文章，可在文章倒数第二段第二句中找到关键词。

- (3) 回到题干来对比，原文相邻句子是重点

题干询问在基于计算机的考试中教师舞弊现象将会得以避免的原因。关键词所在句并未提供相关信息，大家要关注其相邻句子，本段最后一句中的“minimize”与题干中的“reduced”是同义词，提示了“minimize”后的宾语为本题的解题点，因此本题正确答案为 the number of easy-to-erase multiple-choice questions。

高频词点睛

mar *vt.* 损伤，玷污

suspicious *a.* 怀疑的

proficiency *n.* 精通，熟练

revelation *n.* 暴露，被揭露的真相

release *vt.* 释放，发行，发表

probe *n.* 探索，彻底调查

falsify *vt.* 伪造，篡改

outscore *vt.* 得分超过

advocate *n.* 提倡者，拥护者

scandal *n.* 丑闻

文化与热点

现今美国教育机制对标准化考试的依赖日益加重，教师考评主要取决于学生们在考试中的分数，优秀教师可得到丰厚的奖金，而在考评中靠后的老师可能面临被辞退的危险。正是这种学生成绩和教师考评挂钩的举措导致很多教师失去了原先的职业道德，陷入作弊丑闻之中。



第2天

攻克快速阅读的2个必杀技

略读和查读是快速阅读重点考查的阅读方法和技能，是应对快速阅读题型的有效方法，贯穿于解题过程的始终。

必杀技一：略读



略读 (skimming)，又称跳读 (reading and skipping) 或浏览 (glancing)，是指以尽可能快的速度阅读，迅速获取文章大意或中心思想。浏览文章的标题、副标题、小标题、斜体词、黑体词，以及某些标点符号，如破折号、引号等，以便了解作者的思路、文章的结构以及文章的中心思想。快速浏览各段落的段首句或段末句，找出段落主题句或结论句，力求抓住段落大意。若无需要，略去细节不读，以求最佳速度。

略读技巧 1：概括“大标题 + 小标题”类文章的主旨的技巧

对于有小标题的文章，用大标题加各段小标题的方法，就可把握文章的主题与写作目的，因为小标题相当于段落的主题句，把握住小标题就把握住了段落的主要内容。

[真题在线] 2010 年 6 月

Obama's Success Isn't All Good News for Black Americans

As Erin White watched the election results head towards victory for Barack Obama, she felt a burden lifting from her shoulders. "In that one second, it was a validation for my whole race," she recalls.

"I've always been an achiever," says White, who is studying for an MBA at Vanderbilt University in Nashville, Tennessee. "But there had always been these things in the back of my mind questioning whether I really can be who I want. It was like a shadow, following me around saying you can only go so far. Now it's like a barrier has been let down."

White's experience is what many psychologists had expected — that Obama would prove to be a powerful role model for African Americans. Some hoped his rise to prominence would have a big impact on white Americans, too, challenging those who still harbour racist sentiments. "The traits that characterize him are very

contradictory to the racial stereotypes that black people are aggressive and uneducated,” says Ashby Plant of Florida State University. “He’s very intelligent and eloquent.”

Sting in the tail

Ashby Plant is one of a number of psychologists who seized on Obama’s candidacy to test hypotheses about the power of role models. Their work is already starting to reveal how the “Obama effect” is changing people’s views and behaviour. Perhaps surprisingly, it is not all good news; there is a sting in the tail of the Obama effect.

But first the good news. Barack Obama really is a positive role model for African Americans, and he was making an impact even before he got to the White House. Indeed, the Obama effect can be surprisingly immediate and powerful, as Ray Friedman of Vanderbilt University and his colleagues discovered.

They tested four separate groups at four key stages of Obama’s presidential campaign. Each group consisted of around 120 adults of similar age and education, and the test assessed their language skills. At two of these stages, when Obama’s success was less than certain, the tests showed a clear difference between the scores of the white and black participants—an average of 12.1 out of 20, compared to 8.8, for example. When the Obama fever was at its height, however, the black participants performed much better. Those who had watched Obama’s acceptance speech as the Democrats’ presidential candidate performed just as well, on average, as the white subjects. After his election victory, this was true of all the black participants.

Dramatic shift

What can explain this dramatic shift? At the start of the test, the participants had to declare their race and were told their results would be used to assess their strengths and weaknesses. This should have primed the subjects with “stereotype threat” — an anxiety that their results will confirm negative stereotypes, which has been shown to damage the performance of African Americans.

Obama’s successes seemed to act as a shield against this. “We suspect they felt inspired and energised by his victory, so the stereotype threat wouldn’t prove a distraction,” says Friedman.

Lingering racism

If the Obama effect is positive for African Americans, how is it affecting their white *compatriots* (同胞)? Is the experience of having a *charismatic* (有魅力的) black president modifying lingering racist attitudes? There is no easy way to measure

racism directly; instead psychologists assess what is known as “implicit bias”, using a computer-based test that measures how quickly people associate positive and negative words—such as “love” or “evil”—with photos of black or white faces. A similar test can also measure how quickly subjects associate stereotypical traits—such as athletic skills or mental ability—with a particular group.

In a study that will appear in the *Journal of Experimental Social Psychology*, Plant’s team tested 229 students during the height of the Obama fever. They found that implicit bias has fallen by as much as 90% compared with the level found in a similar study in 2006. “That’s an unusually large drop,” Plant says.

While the team can’t be sure their results are due solely to Obama, they also showed that those with the lowest bias were likely to subconsciously associate black skin colour with political words such as “government” or “president”. This suggests that Obama was strongly on their mind, says Plant.

Drop in bias

Brian Nosek of the University of Virginia in Charlottesville, who runs a website that measures implicit bias using similar test, has also observed a small drop in bias in the 700,000 visitors to the site since January 2007, which might be explained by Obama’s rise to popularity. However, his preliminary results suggest that change will be much slower coming than Plant’s results suggest.

Talking honestly

“People now have the opportunity of expressing support for Obama every day,” says Daniel Effron at Stanford University in California. “Our research arouses the concern that people may now be more likely to raise negative views of African Americans.” On the other hand, he says, it may just encourage people to talk more honestly about their feelings regarding race issues, which may not be such a bad thing.

Another part of the study suggests far more is at stake than the mere expression of views. The Obama effect may have a negative side. Just one week after Obama was elected president, participants were less ready to support policies designed to address racial inequality than they had been two weeks before the election.

Huge obstacles

It could, of course, also be that Obama’s success helps people to forget that a disproportionate number of black Americans still live in poverty and face huge obstacles when trying to overcome these circumstances. “Barack Obama’s family is such a *salient* (出色的) image, we generalize it and fail to see the larger picture—that there’s injustice in every aspect of American life,” says Cheryl Kaiser

of the University of Washington in Seattle. Those trying to address issues of racial inequality need to constantly remind people of the inequalities that still exist to counteract the Obama's effect, she says.

Though Plant's findings were more positive, she too warns against thinking that racism and racial inequalities are no longer a problem. "The last thing I want is for people to think everything's solved."

These findings do not only apply to Obama, or even just to race. They should hold for any role model in any country. "There's no reason we wouldn't have seen the same effect on our views of women if Hillary Clinton or Sarah Palin had been elected," says Effron. So the election of a female leader might have a downside for other women.

Beyond race

We also don't yet know how long the Obama effect—both its good side and its bad—will last. Political sentiment is notoriously changeable; What if things begin to go wrong for Obama, and his popularity slumps?

And what if Americans become so familiar with having Obama as their president that they stop considering his race altogether? "Over time he might become his own entity," says Plant. This might seem like the ultimate defeat for racism, but ignoring the race of certain select individuals—a phenomenon that psychologists call subtyping—also has an *insidious* (隐伏的) side. "We think it happens to help people preserve their beliefs, so they can still hold on to the previous stereotypes." That could turn out to be the cruelest of all the twists to the Obama effect.

注意：此部分试题请在答题纸1上作答。

- How did Erin White feel upon seeing Barack Obama's victory in the election?
 - Excited.
 - Victorious.
 - Relieved.
 - Anxious.
- Before the election, Erin White has been haunted by the question of whether _____.
 - she could obtain her MBA degree
 - she was really an achiever as a student
 - she was overshadowed by her white peers
 - she could go as far as she wanted in life

3. What is the focus of Ashby Plant's study?
 - A) Racist sentiments in America.
 - B) The power of role models.
 - C) The dual character of African Americans.
 - D) Personality traits of successful blacks.
4. In their experiments, Ray Friedman and his colleagues found that _____.
 - A) whites' attitude towards blacks has dramatically changed
 - B) Obama's success impacted blacks' performance in language tests
 - C) Obama's election has eliminated the prejudice against blacks
 - D) blacks and whites behaved differently during the election
5. What do Brian Nosek's preliminary results suggest?
 - A) Bias against blacks has experienced an unusual drop.
 - B) Obama's popularity may decline as time passes by.
 - C) The change in bias against blacks is slow in coming.
 - D) Website visitors' opinions are far from being reliable.
6. A negative side of the Obama effect is that _____.
 - A) people are now less ready to support policies addressing racial inequality
 - B) relations between whites and African Americans may become tense again
 - C) white people are likely to become more critical of African Americans
 - D) more people have started to criticize President Obama's racial policies
7. Cheryl Kaiser holds that people should be constantly reminded that _____.
 - A) racial inequality still persists in American society
 - B) blacks still face obstacles in political participation
 - C) Obama is but a rare example of blacks' excellence
 - D) Obama's success is sound proof of blacks' potential
8. According to Effron, if Hillary Clinton or Sarah Palin had been elected, there would also have been a negative effect on _____.
9. It is possible that the Obama effect will be short-lived if there is a change in people's _____.
10. The worst possible aspect of the Obama effect is that people could ignore his race altogether and continue to hold on to their old racial _____.

解题思路

● 宏观应对 > 了解篇章大意

本文是议论文。采用大小标题结合的写作模式，援引不同人对“奥巴马效应”的观点，意在说明奥巴马的当选有积极的一面，也有消极的一面。

● 微观探究 > 各个击破命题

1. 【答案】C

【解析】根据关键词 Erin White 和 Barack Obama's victory 定位至第一段首句，定位句中的 feel a burden lifting from her shoulders “如释重负”与 C 项中的 relieved 是同义转述，故 C 为正确答案。

2. 【答案】D

【解析】根据关键词 Erin White 定位至第二段第二句，句中的 had been these things in the back of my mind questioning whether 与题干中的 haunted by the question of whether 是同义转述，由此可推知，一直困扰她的问题是 whether I really can be who I want（我是否真的可以成为我心目中的自己）。再结合该段第三句提到的 you can only go so far，可以判断正确答案为 D。

3. 【答案】B

【解析】根据关键词 the focus of Ashby Plant's study 定位至第一个小标题下的第一段第一句，题干中的 the focus 是定位句中 seized on...to...的同义转述。由此推知，其关注点是 test hypotheses about the power of role models（测试角色榜样的力量），故选 B。

4. 【答案】B

【解析】根据关键词 Ray Friedman and his colleagues found 定位至第一个小标题下第二段第三句以及第三段，由定位句下文对试验中黑人和白人的详细对比所体现出的差异可推知，B 项含义与之相符。

5. 【答案】C

【解析】根据关键词 Brian Nosek 定位至第四个小标题下第一段末句，将定位句与题干进行对照可以判断，答案存在于 change will be much slower coming than Plant's results suggest 中，C 项为其同义转述，故为正确答案。

6. 【答案】A

【解析】根据关键词 a negative side of the Obama effect 定位至第五个小标题下的第二段第二句，由定位句可知，在奥巴马当选总统仅仅一周后，与选举前两周相比，参与者们支持种族歧视政策的积极性就降低了，故选 A。

7. 【答案】A

【解析】根据关键词 Cheryl Kaiser 定位至第六个小标题下的第一段末句，题干中的 people should be constantly reminded 与定位句中的 need to constantly remind people of 为同义转述，由此可推知 A 为正确答案。

8. 【答案】people's view of women

【解析】根据关键词 Effron 定位至第六个小标题下第三段末尾两句，由定位

句可知，原文中的 the election of a female leader 与题干中的 if Hillary Clinton or Sarah Palin had been elected 对应，故可推知空格处应填入 people's view of women。

9. 【答案】political sentiment

【解析】根据关键词 the Obama effect will be short-lived 定位至倒数第二段第二句，changeable 与题干中的 change 对应，由此可推知 changeable 所修饰的 political sentiment 是正确答案。

10. 【答案】stereotypes

【解析】根据关键词 Obama effect, continue to hold on to 和 old 定位至最后一段第四、五两句，定位句中的 still hold on to 与关键词 continue to hold on to 对应，previous 对应 old，故可推知空格处所填答案为 stereotypes。

略读技巧 2：概括没有小标题类文章主旨的技巧

对于没有小标题类的文章，阅读时只要浏览文章的大标题、文章首段、末段来把握文章的主题与写作目的。浏览各段落的段首句或段末句，找出段落主题句或结论句，力求抓住段落大意。

[真题在线] 2010 年 12 月

Part II Reading Comprehension(Skimming and Scanning)(15 minutes)

Directions: In this part, you will have 15 minutes to go over the passage quickly and answer the questions on Answer Sheet 1. For questions 1-7, choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C), and D). For questions 8-10, complete the sentences with the information given in the passage.

Into the Unknown

The world has never seen population ageing before. Can it cope?

Until the early 1990s nobody much thought about whole populations getting older. The UN had the foresight to convene a “world assembly on ageing” back in 1982, but that came and went. By 1994 the World Bank had noticed that something big was happening. In a report entitled “Averting the Old Age Crisis”, it argued that pension arrangements in most countries were unsustainable.

For the next ten years a succession of books, mainly by Americans, sounded the alarm. They had titles like *Young vs Old*, *Gray Dawn* and *The Coming Generational Storm*, and their message was blunt: health-care systems were heading for the rocks, pensioners were taking young people to the cleaners, and soon there would be intergenerational warfare.

Since then the debate has become less emotional, not least because a lot more is

known about the subject. Books, conferences and research papers have *multiplied*.

International organisations such as the OECD and the EU issue regular reports. Population ageing is on every agenda, from G8 economic conferences to NATO summits. The World Economic Forum plans to consider the future of pensions and health care at its prestigious Davos conference early next year. The media, including this newspaper, are giving the subject extensive coverage.

Whether all that attention has translated into sufficient action is another question. Governments in rich countries now accept that their pension and health-care promises will soon become unaffordable, and many of them have embarked on reforms, but so far only timidly. That is not surprising: politicians with an eye on the next election will hardly rush to introduce unpopular measures that may not bear fruit for years, perhaps decades.

The outline of the changes needed is clear. To avoid *fiscal* (财政的) meltdown, public pensions and health-care provision will have to be reined back severely and taxes may have to go up. By far the most effective method to restrain pension spending is to give people the opportunity to work longer, because it increases tax revenues and reduces spending on pensions at the same time. It may even keep them alive longer. John Rother, the AARP's head of policy and strategy, points to studies showing that other things being equal, people who remain at work have lower death rates than their retired peers.

Younger people today mostly accept that they will have to work for longer and that their pensions will be less generous. Employers still need to be persuaded that older workers are worth holding on to. That may be because they have had plenty of younger ones to choose from, partly thanks to the post-war baby-boom and partly because over the past few decades many more women have entered the labour force, increasing employers' choice. But the reservoir of women able and willing to take up paid work is running low and the baby-boomers are going grey.

In many countries immigrants have been filling such gaps in the labour force as have already emerged (and remember that the real crunch is still around ten years off). Immigration in the developed world is the highest it has ever been, and it is making a useful difference. In still-fertile America it currently accounts for about 40% of total population growth, and in fast-ageing Western Europe for about 90% .

On the face of it, it seems the perfect solution. Many developing countries have lots of young people in need of jobs; many rich countries need helping hands that will boost tax revenues and keep up economic growth. But over the next few

decades labour forces in rich countries are set to shrink so much that inflows of immigrants would have to increase enormously to compensate: to at least twice their current size in western Europe's most youthful countries, and three times in the older ones. Japan would need a large multiple of the few immigrants it has at present. Public opinion polls show that people in most rich countries already think that immigration is too high. Further big increases would be politically *unfeasible*.

To tackle the problem of ageing populations at its root, "old" countries would have to *rejuvenate* (使年轻) themselves by having more of their own children. A number of them have tried, some more successfully than others. But it is not a simple matter of offering financial *incentives* or providing more child care. Modern urban life in rich countries is not well adapted to large families. Women find it hard to combine family and career. They often compromise by having just one child.

And if fertility in ageing countries does not pick up? It will not be the end of the world, at least not for quite a while yet, but the world will slowly become a different place. Older societies may be less innovative and more strongly *disinclined* to take risks than younger ones. By 2025 at the latest, about half the voters in America and most of those in western European countries will be over 50—and older people turn out to vote in much greater number than younger ones. Academic studies have found no evidence so far that older voters have used their clout at the ballot box to push for policies that specifically benefit them, though if in future there are many more of them they might start doing so.

Nor is there any sign of the *intergenerational* warfare predicted in the 1990s. After all, older people themselves mostly have families. In a recent study of parents and grown-up children in 11 European countries, Karsten Hank of Mannheim University found that 85% of them lived within 25km of each other and the majority of them were in touch at least once a week.

Even so, the shift in the centre of gravity to older age groups is bound to have a profound effect on societies, not just economically and politically but in all sorts of other ways too. Richard Jackson and Neil Howe of America's CSIS, in a thoughtful book called *The Graying of the Great Powers*, argue that, among other things, the ageing of the developed countries will have a number of serious security implications.

For example, the shortage of young adults is likely to make countries more reluctant to commit the few they have to military service. In the decades to 2050, America will find itself playing an ever-increasing role in the developed world's defense effort. Because America's population will still be growing when that of most other developed countries is shrinking, America will be the only developed

country that still matters *geopolitically* (地缘政治上).

Ask me in 2020

There is little that can be done to stop population ageing, so the world will have to live with it. But some of the consequences can be *ameliorated*. Many experts now believe that given the right policies, the effects, though momentous, need not be catastrophic. Most countries have recognised the need to do something and are beginning to act.

But even then there is no guarantee that their efforts will work. What is happening now is historically unprecedented. Ronald Lee, director of the Centre on the Economics and Demography of Ageing at the University of California, Berkeley, puts it briefly and clearly: “We don’t really know what population ageing will be like, because nobody has done it yet.”

- In its 1994 report, the World Bank argued that the current pension system in most countries could _____.
 A) not be sustained in the long term
 B) further accelerate the ageing process
 C) hardly halt the growth of population
 D) help tide over the current ageing crisis
- What message is conveyed in books like *Young vs Old*?
 A) The generation gap is bound to narrow.
 B) Intergenerational conflicts will intensify.
 C) The younger generation will beat the old.
 D) Old people should give way to the young.
- One reason why pension and health care reforms are slow in coming is that _____.
 A) nobody is willing to sacrifice their own interests to tackle the problem
 B) most people are against measures that will not bear fruit immediately
 C) the proposed reforms will affect too many people’s interest
 D) politicians are afraid of losing votes in the next election
- The author believes the most effective method to solve the pension crisis is to _____.
 A) allow people to work longer
 B) increase tax revenues
 C) cut back on health care provisions
 D) start reforms right away
- The reason why employers are unwilling to keep old workers is that _____.

- A) they are generally difficult to manage
 B) the longer they work, the higher their pension
 C) their pay is higher than that of younger ones
 D) younger workers are readily available
6. To compensate for the fast-shrinking labour force, Japan would need _____.
 A) to revise its current population control policy
 B) large numbers of immigrants from overseas
 C) to automate its manufacturing and service industries
 D) a politically feasible policy concerning population
7. Why do many women in rich countries compromise by having only one child?
 A) Small families are becoming more fashionable.
 B) They find it hard to balance career and family.
 C) It is too expensive to support a large family.
 D) Child care is too big a problem for them.
8. Compared with younger ones, older societies are less inclined to _____.
 9. The predicated intergenerational warfare is unlikely because most of the older people themselves _____.
 10. Countries that have a shortage of young adults will be less willing to commit them to _____.

解题思路

● 宏观应对 > 了解篇章大意

本文探讨了人类从未经历过的人口老龄化问题。世界各国虽然已经感受到这个问题，但是各国解决问题的力度都不是很大；虽然新移民缓解了部分国家的问题，但是人们对这个问题似乎只能接受。

● 微观探究 > 各个击破命题

1. 【答案】A

【解析】根据关键词 1994 定位至第一段最后一句。大意是：报告说，大多数国家的养老金安排都是不持续的。题干问：在 1994 的报告中，世界银行表明当前的大多数国家的养老金体系是怎样的？题干中 unsustainable 是 A 选项中的 not be sustained 的同义表达。因此 A 选项“不能长期持续”正确。

2. 【答案】B

【解析】根据关键词 Young vs Old 定位至第二段第二句的后半句。大意是：他们的信息很明确：医疗体系要触礁，拿养老金的人使得年轻人

去做清洁工，不久以后就会发生跨代战争。题干问：书里传达了什么信息？因此 B 选项“跨代冲突将激化”正确。

3. 【答案】D

【解析】根据关键词 pension and health-care 定位至第五段第二句，由此可知养老机制改革很快会 unaffordable，也就是会进行得很慢。继续查读至本段末句，其大意是：有意参加下一届竞选的政治家几乎不会选择一个几年甚至几十年都不会产生结果的措施。题干问：养老金和医疗改革进行得很慢的原因之一是？因此 D 选项“政客们担心在下次选举中失利”正确。

4. 【答案】A

【解析】根据关键词 the most effective method 定位至第六段第三句。意思是：控制养老金花销最有效的办法是给人们机会，让他们晚点退休。题干问：作者认为最有效的解决养老金危机的办法是什么？因此 A 选项“允许人们晚退休”正确。

5. 【答案】D

【解析】根据关键词 employers 和 old workers 定位至第七段第三句。大意是：有大量的年轻人可供雇主选择，可以看出年轻劳动力的供给对企业来说已经足够。题干问：雇主为什么不愿意用上了年纪的工人？因此 D 选项“有足够的年轻人手”正确。

6. 【答案】B

【解析】根据关键词 Japan 定位至第九段第四句。大意是：日本现在只有很少的移民，但是它需要的移民数却是目前人数的很多倍。题干问：为了弥补迅速萎缩的劳动力市场，日本应该需要什么？因此 B 选项“来自海外的大量移民”正确。

7. 【答案】B

【解析】根据关键词 women in rich countries 定位至第十段最后两句。大意是：女士们发现很难在家庭和事业之间找到平衡。她们通常只要一个孩子作为妥协。题干问：富裕国家的妇女为什么只要一个孩子？因此 B 选项“她们发现很难平衡事业和家庭”正确。

8. 【答案】be innovative and take risks than younger ones

【解析】根据关键词 older societies 定位至第 11 段第三句。大意是：与年轻人相比，老年人可能不那么具有创新精神，更加不愿意冒险。题干提及老年人社会不易于怎样？因此 be innovative and take risks than younger ones “创新和冒险”是正确答案。

9. 【答案】mostly have families

【解析】根据关键词 intergenerational warfare 定位至第 12 段第二句。意思是：跨代战争是不可能的，因为大多数上了年纪的人都有自己的家庭。

题干问：预期的跨代战争不可能不是因为老年人本身如何？动词短语 mostly have families “大多有家庭”是正确答案。

10. 【答案】military service

【解析】根据关键词 shortage of young adults 定位至倒数第三段。意思是：缺少年轻人的国家不愿意指派这些年轻人服兵役。题干问：缺少年轻人的国家不愿意让他们干什么？因此名词短语 military service “（服）兵役”是正确答案。

必杀技二：查读



查读 (scanning)，又称寻读，可以快速确定所查询的信息范围。查读是在略读的基础上进行的，考生对阅读材料已经有了一定程度的了解。查读带有明确的目的性，是有针对性地选择问题的答案。首先看看文章大标题或各小标题，确定文章是否包含自己所需要的材料，或者哪一部分包含哪些材料，这样可以直接翻到那个部分，进行定位寻找。

查读三步法

1) 首先确定所要查找的事实或信息，如某个人名、地名、时间、地点等。如果有可能，找出查找解决这一问题所需的定位信息（线索词）。

2) 带着这个问题和线索词扫视阅读材料。扫视时，眼睛的运动可采用多种方法，包括来回扫视法、垂直螺旋法、左下右上扫视法和Z 字扫视法，直至找到所需的内容。

3) 查读的准确性应是 100%，一旦发现所找内容，查读随即结束。

[真题示范] 2009 年 12 月

Bosses Say “Yes” to Home Work

Rising costs of office space, time lost to stressful commuting, and a slow recognition that workers have lives beyond the office — all are strong arguments for letting staff work from home.

For the small business, there are additional benefits too — staff are more productive, and happier, enabling firms to keep their *headcounts* (员工数) and their recruitment costs to a minimum. It can also provide a competitive advantage, especially when small businesses want to attract new staff but don't have the budget to offer huge salaries.

While company managers have known about the benefits for a long time, many have done little about it, skeptical of whether they could trust their employees to work to full capacity without supervision, or concerned about the additional expenses teleworking policies might incur as staff start charging their home phone

bills to the business.

Yet this is now changing. When communications provider Inter-Tel researched the use of remote working solutions among small and medium-sized UK businesses in April this year, it found that 28% more companies claimed to have introduced flexible working practices than a year ago.

The UK network of Business Links confirms that it too has seen a growing interest in remote working solutions from small businesses seeking its advice, and claims that as many as 60-70% of the businesses that come through its doors now offer some form of remote working support to their workforces.

Technology advances, including the widespread availability of broadband, are making the introduction of remote working a piece of cake.

“If systems are set up properly, staff can have access to all the resources they have in the office wherever they have an internet connection,” says Andy Poulton, e-business advisor at Business Link for Berkshire and Wiltshire. “There are some very exciting developments which have enabled this.”

One is the availability of broadband everywhere, which now covers almost all of the country (BT claims that, by July, 99.8% of its exchanges will be broadband enabled, with alternative plans in place for even the most remote exchanges). “This is the enabler,” Poulton says.

Yet while broadband has come down in price too, those service providers targeting the business market warn against consumer services *masquerading* (伪装) as business-friendly broadband.

“Broadband is available for as little as £ 15 a month, but many businesses fail to appreciate the hidden costs of such a service,” says Neil Stephenson, sales and marketing director at Onyx Internet, an Internet service provider based in the north-east of England. “Providers offering broadband for rock-bottom prices are notorious for poor service, with regular breakdowns and heavily *congested* (拥堵的) networks. It is always advisable for businesses to look beyond the price tag and look for a business-only provider that can offer more reliability, with good support.” Such services don’t cost too much — quality services can be found for upwards of £ 30 a month.

The benefits of broadband to the occasional home worker are that they can access email in real time, and take full advantage of services such as Internet-based backup or even Internet-based phone services.

Internet-based telecoms, or VoIP (Voice over IP) to give it its technical title, is an interesting tool to any business supporting remote working. Not necessarily because of the promise of free or reduced price phone calls (which

experts point out is misleading for the average business), but because of the sophisticated voice services that can be exploited by the remote worker facilities such as voicemail and call forwarding, which provide a continuity of the company image for customers and business partners.

By law, companies must “consider seriously” requests to work flexibly made by a parent with a child under the age of six, or a disabled child under 18. It was the need to accommodate employees with young children that motivated accountancy firm Wright Vigar to begin promoting teleworking recently. The company, which needed to upgrade its IT *infrastructure* (基础设施) to provide connectivity with a new, second office, decided to introduce support for remote working at the same time.

Marketing director Jack O’Hern explains that the company has a relatively young workforce, many of whom are parents: “One of the triggers was when one of our tax managers returned from maternity leave. She was intending to work part time, but could only manage one day a week in the office due to childcare. By offering her the ability to work from home, we have doubled her capacity now she works a day a week from home, and a day in the office. This is great for her, and for us as we retain someone highly qualified.”

For Wright Vigar, which has now equipped all of its fee-earners to be able to work at maximum productivity when away from the offices (whether that’s from home, or while on the road), this strategy is not just about saving on commute time or cutting them loose from the office, but enabling them to work more flexible hours that fit around their home life.

O’Hern says: “Although most of our work is client-based and must fit around this, we can’t see any reason why a parent can’t be on hand to deal with something important at home, if they have the ability to complete a project later in the day.

Supporting this new way of working came with a price, though. Although the firm was updating its systems anyway, the company spent 10% 15% more per user to equip them with a laptop rather than a PC, and about the same to upgrade to a server that would enable remote staff to connect to the company networks and access all their useful resources.

Although Wright Vigar hasn’t yet quantified the business benefits, it claims that, in addition to being able to retain key staff with young families, it is able to save fee-earners a substantial amount of “dead” time in their working days.

That staff can do this without needing a fixed telephone line provides even more efficiency savings. “With Wi-Fi (fast, wireless Internet connections) popping up all over the place, even on trains, our fee-earners can be productive as they travel,

and between meetings, instead of having to kill time at the shops,” he adds.

The company will also be able to avoid the expense of having to relocate staff to temporary offices for several weeks when it begins disruptive office *renovations* (翻新) soon.

Financial recruitment specialist Lynne Hargreaves knows exactly how much her firm has saved by adopting a teleworking strategy, which has involved handing her company’s data management over to a remote hosting company, Datanet, so it can be accessible by all the company’s consultants over broadband Internet connections.

It has enabled the company to dispense with its business premises altogether, following the realization that it just didn’t need them any more. “The main motivation behind adopting home working was to increase my own productivity, as a single mum to an 11-year-old,” says Hargreaves, “But I soon realized that, as most of our business is done on the phone, email and at off-site meetings, we didn’t need our offices at all. We’re now saving £ 16,000 a year on rent, plus the cost of utilities, not to mention what would have been spent on commuting.”

注意：此部分试题请在答题纸1上作答。

- What is the main topic of the passage?
 - How business managers view hi-tech.
 - Relations between employers and employees.
 - How to cut down the costs of small businesses.
 - Benefits of the practice of teleworking.
- From the research conducted by the communications provider Inter-Tel, we learn that _____.
 - more employees work to full capacity at home
 - employees show a growing interest in small businesses
 - more businesses have adopted remote working solutions
 - attitudes toward IT technology have changed
- What development has made flexible working practices possible according to Andy Poulton?
 - Reduced costs of telecommunications.
 - Improved reliability of internet service.
 - Availability of the VoIP service.
 - Access to broadband everywhere.
- What is Neil Stephenson’s advice to firms contracting Internet services?
 - They look for reliable business-only providers.

- B) They contact providers located nearest to them.
 C) They carefully examine the contract.
 D) They contract the cheapest provider.
5. Internet-based telecoms facilitates remote working by _____.
 A) offering sophisticated voice services
 B) giving access to emailing in real time
 C) helping clients discuss business at home
 D) providing calls completely free of charge
6. The accountancy firm Wright Vigar promoted teleworking initially in order to _____.
 A) present a positive image to prospective customers
 B) support its employees with children to take care of
 C) attract young people with IT expertise to work for it
 D) reduce operational expenses of a second office
7. According to marketing director Jack O'Hern, teleworking enabled the company to _____.
 A) enhance its market image
 B) reduce recruitment costs
 C) keep highly qualified staff
 D) minimize its office space
8. Wright Vigar's practice of allowing for more flexible working hours not only benefits the company but helps improve employees' _____.
 9. With fast, wireless Internet connections, employees can still be while traveling _____.
 10. Single mother Lynne Hargreaves decided to work at home mainly to _____.

解题思路

● 宏观应对 > 了解篇章大意

本文是议论文。为节约成本、提高效率，越来越多的公司引入弹性工作制。科技的进步，包括宽带和网络电信的广泛应用，使远程工作成为轻而易举的事。文章从不同的角度阐述了远程工作的优点。

● 微观探究 > 各个击破命题

1. 【答案】D

【解析】本题考查文章的主旨，根据题意定位至文章首段。选项 D 中的 teleworking 是 work from home 的同义转述，即“远程工作”，第二段中作者举例说明远程工作对小公司的好处，在其后的段落中，作者

进一步说明了远程工作的其他好处，故选 D。

2. 【答案】 C

【解析】 根据关键词 Inter-Tel 定位至第四段第二句，由定位句可知，Intel-Tel 公司的调查目的在于说明越来越多的公司采用了远程工作的方法，故正确答案为 C。

3. 【答案】 D

【解析】 根据关键词 flexible working practices 和 Andy Poulton 定位至第六段，由定位段可知，科技的进步使远程工作成为轻而易举的事。第七段中 Andy Poulton 的话重申了这一观点。题干中的 flexible working practice 是定位段中 remote working 的同义转述。故选 D。

4. 【答案】 A

【解析】 根据关键词 Neil Stephenson 定位至第十段中部，由此部分内容可知，Neil Stephenson 认为提供超低价格的网络运营商的服务质量差，由此，在选择网络时不能只看价格，还得看服务，选择更加可靠和服务好的专供商用的网络运营商才是明智的选择，故答案为 A。

5. 【答案】 A

【解析】 根据关键词 Internet-based telecoms 定位至第 12 段，由定位段可知，网络电信使远程工作变得容易，不仅是因为免费或电话费用降低，更重要的原因是远程工作人员们可以使用复杂的语音服务，故选 A。

6. 【答案】 B

【解析】 根据关键词 Wright Vigar 定位至第 13 段第二句，由定位句可知，Wright Vigar 公司推进远程工作的最初动机是“照顾需要哺育孩子的员工”。B 选项是该句的同义转述，故为正确答案。

7. 【答案】 C

【解析】 根据关键词 Jack O'Hern 定位至第 14 段末句，Jack O'Hern 从个人和公司两个方面对远程工作进行评价：这为我们保留了优秀的员工，对她（本人）也不错，因此 C 为正确答案。

8. 【答案】 home life

【解析】 根据关键词 Wright Vigar 和 flexible working hours 定位到第 15 段。此处需要填入名词性成分，题干中的 benefit 和原文中的 cut loose 是近义词，improve 和原文中的 fit around 为同义转述，由此推知，home life 为正确答案。

9. 【答案】 productive

【解析】 根据关键词 fast, wireless Internet connections 定位至倒数第四段第二句，此处需要填入形容词性成分。题干中的 employees 和原文中的 free-earners 是同义转述，can be 后的表语即是本题的答案，故此处填

入 productive。

10. 【答案】 increase her own productivity

【解析】 根据关键词 single mother Lynne Hargreaves 定位至末段第二句。原文中指出单身妈妈接受在家工作的主要动机，题干中的 work at home 对应原文的 adopting home working，因此正确答案为 increase her own productivity。

即学即练

Passage 1.....

题源	题材	字数	做题时间
Newsweek	科普	1120	15 分钟

Your Lifestyle, Your Genes and Cancer

We've known for a long time that a high-fat diet, **obesity** and lack of exercise can increase the risk of developing heart disease and type 2 diabetes, two conditions that affect millions of Americans. What we are finding out now is that those same lifestyle factors also play an important role in cancer. That's the bad news. The good news is that you can do something about your lifestyle. If we grew thinner, exercised regularly, avoided diets rich in red meat (substituting poultry, fish or vegetable sources of protein) and ate diets rich in fruits and vegetables, and stopped using tobacco, we would prevent 70 percent of all cancers.

The strongest evidence of the importance of lifestyle in cancer is that most common cancers arise at dramatically different rates in different parts of the globe. Several cancers that are extremely common in the United States—colon, prostate and breast cancer—are relatively rare in other parts of the world, occurring only 1/10th or 1/20th as often. Equally striking, when people migrate from other parts of the world to the United States, within a generation their cancer rates approach those of us whose families have lived in this country for a long time. Even if people in other parts of the world stay put, but adopt a U. S. lifestyle, their risk of cancer rises; as Japanese have **embraced** Western habits, their rates of colon, breast and prostate cancer have **skyrocketed**.

阅读点拨

留意划线专
有名词信
息处

What is it about our lifestyle that raises the risk of many types of cancer? The main culprits seem to be the Western diet, obesity and physical inactivity. While we've known about the importance of tobacco and cancer for more than 50 years, we are just beginning to understand how diet, a healthy body weight and regular exercise can protect us against cancer.

A striking example of the profound influence of diet was reported last summer in The Journal of the American Medical Association. Doctors determined the eating habits of patients with colon cancer in the years following surgical removal of the cancer. Over the next five years, those who ate a traditional Western diet had a threefold greater likelihood of developing a recurrence of the disease than did those who ate a "prudent" diet rich in fruits and vegetables and including only small amounts of red meat. How had diet affected these patients? The surgery clearly had not removed all their colon-cancer cells: prior to the surgery, some cells had already spread from the primary tumor. The Western diet had somehow **stimulated** the growth of these small deposits of residual cancer cells.

Obesity is the second most important factor in causing cancer in Western populations after tobacco, and there is evidence that maintaining a healthy weight is protective against the disease. A study by the American Cancer Society in 2003 found that the heaviest people, in comparison with the leanest, had a significantly increased risk of death from 10 different kinds of cancer in men, and from 12 different kinds in women. The most extreme examples were liver cancer in men (nearly fivefold increased risk) and uterine cancer in women (more than sixfold increased risk).

Exercise has also been shown to play an important role in protecting against some cancers. For example, the Nurses' Health Study reported that women who had one or more hours per day of moderate exercise had a 30 percent lower risk of colon cancer than women who exercised less. Exercise protects against breast cancer, as well.

留意划线数字信息处

Lifestyle influences a person's risk for cancer by generating growth-promoting signals that affect cells primed to become cancerous, or that already are cancerous. What primes those cells to become cancerous in the first place are changes in their genes.

Cancer is ultimately a disease of malfunctioning **genes**. Perhaps 10 percent of all cancers occur in people who have inherited genes that make them vulnerable. In some cases, those genes are so influential the risk of cancer is very high. However, most of us are born with good genes that succeed in flawlessly organizing our growth and development. After all, our genes have been **optimized** by more than 600 million years of evolution; they ought to work well. During the course of our lifetimes, though, genes are damaged in various cells throughout the body. It is these mutated genes that drive most cancers.

An important gene, called telomerase, is turned off in healthy cells, causing the cells to die after they have doubled about 50 times. Telomerase is turned on, however, in many cancer cells, which allows them to **multiply** indefinitely. There are other genes that cause a cell to “commit suicide” when the cell senses that it has been damaged; if such a cell suicide gene becomes disabled, a cancer cell will be allowed to multiply.

Genes also affect a cancerous cell's ability to metastasize — to detach itself from the primary tumor, crawl through the walls of nearby small blood or lymph vessels and spread through the circulation to other parts of the body. Research published in the past year has identified sets of genes that normally are active only when cells in an embryo need to **migrate** from one part of the embryo to another. In cancer cells that metastasize, these long-silent genes have somehow been activated. The genes make it easy for a cell to detach itself from the tissue around it and they improve the cell's ability to move toward and through the walls of blood and lymph vessels. Recently, a small molecule called microRNA-10b was discovered to powerfully affect the ability of breast-cancer cells to metastasize. This is exciting because, at least theoretically, such small molecules are attractive targets for treatments.

But what causes the various genetic changes that lead to cancer? Mutation-inducing chemicals—mutagens—in our environment can do so. Exhibit A, of course, is tobacco smoke. However, other environmental chemicals that many people suspect of causing cancer - food preservatives, contaminants in our drinking water, pollutants pouring out of smokestacks—rarely do so. In fact, in the developed nations, only 1 to 2 percent of cancers are attributable to such environmental pollutants.

Instead, most cancer-inducing mutations occur when cells damage their own genes accidentally. Each of our cells continuously produces mutation-inducing chemicals as **byproducts** of its normal **metabolism**. When our cells generate energy by converting oxygen into water, modified oxygen molecules called “oxygen radicals” are produced. These radicals strike wildly at all the molecules in our cells, including the DNA of our genes. Although our cells have the ability to repair this damage, the protection is not perfect, and so mutations and mutant genes accumulate as we grow older.

- Lifestyle factors include the following things except _____.
A. diet
B. diabetes
C. body weight
D. exercise
- Japanese rates of some cancers have increased dramatically because _____.
A. they have migrated to US for a generation
B. their families have lived in US for a long time
C. they have adopted western habits
D. they have a different lifestyle with Americans
- Those who ate a traditional Western diet were more likely to develop a recurrence of colon-cancer because _____.
A. the diet had somehow stimulated the growth of the remaining cancer cell
B. their cancer cells had not been removed completely
C. the diet was prudent
D. some cells had already spread before the surgery

答题提示

- 名词词组
来定位
- 专有名词
迅速定位
- 名词词组
来定位

4. Compared with the leanest, the chance for the heaviest men to get liver cancer was increased _____. A. more than sixfold B. nearly tenfold C. nearly fivefold D. more than twelvefold	4. 留意“隐形”数字信息
5. Exercises protect against _____. A. uterine cancer B. liver cancer C. lung cancer D. breast cancer	5. 名词来定位
6. For most of us, genes in our body work well since _____. A. they are inherited from the former generation B. they have been optimized by many years of evolution C. they are constantly damaged throughout our lifetime D. they flawlessly organize our growth and development	6. 名词来定位
7. In many cancer cells, telomerase _____. A. causes the cells to die B. is turned off C. allows cancer cells to multiply indefinitely D. allows cancer cells to double about 50 times	7. 名词来定位
8. Some genes are called “long-silent” because normally they are active only when _____.	8. 名词来定位
9. Among environmental chemicals causing the various genetic changes that lead to cancer, _____ ranks the first	9. 名词词组来定位
10. The byproducts of our cell's normal metabolism are _____.	10. 名词来定位

试题解析

● 宏观应对 > 了解篇章大意

这是一篇关于生活方式、基因与癌症的关系的科普类文章。前六段指出了西方饮食、肥胖和缺少运动这些生活方式方面的因素会导致患癌症的风险加大。文章接着指出细胞癌化的原因是基因的改变。癌症归根结底就是一种基因功能障碍导致的疾病。文末指出：致癌的基因改变是我们生存环境中的诱变化学物质引起的。

● 微观探究 > 各个击破命题

1. 【答案】B

【定位】第一段

【解题步骤】

(1) 看题干，划关键词

把题干中的名词词组 “lifestyle factors” 作为关键词来定位。

(2) 回原文，找定位点

大家快速从头开始扫视文章，可很快在第一段第二句找到关键词。

(3) 回到题干（或选项）来对比，原文相邻句子是重点

本题重点是找到 “lifestyle factors” 包含的具体内容，比对原文，大家会发现关键词前有指示代词 *those*，提示大家要查看前一句话，其中提到了 “diet, obesity, exercise” 这三个要素。因此用排除法，可得到本题答案为 B。

2. 【答案】C

【定位】第二段

【解题步骤】

(1) 看题干，划关键词

这道题目里出现了 “Japanese” 这个专有名词，直接把它作为关键词，然后到文章中找定位点。

(2) 回原文，找定位点

快速扫视文章，可在第二段最后一句找到关键词。

(3) 回到题干来对比，原文相邻句子是重点

比对题干和原文最后一句可知，题干中的 “have increased dramatically” 与 “have rocketed” 是同义关系，据此可进一步确立本题的解题点为本句中 *as* 引导的原因状语从句，由此可得本题正确答案为 C。

3. 【答案】A

【定位】第四段

【解题步骤】

(1) 看题干，划关键词

把名词词组 “those who ate a traditional Western diet” 当做关键词来定位。

(2) 回原文，找定位点

快速扫视文章，可在第四段第三句找到关键词。

(3) 回到题干（或选项）来对比，原文相邻句子是重点

题干询问吃传统西餐的人更容易得结肠癌的原因，大家可围绕关键词所在句进行阅读，关注相邻句子。本段最后一句话是解题点，即 “西餐在某种程度上促进了残留在体内的癌细胞的生长”。比对四个选项，可得

到本题的正确答案为 A。

4. 【答案】C

【定位】第五段

【解题步骤】

(1) 看题干，划关键词

大家顺着文章向下寻找，把“the leanest”这个名词词组作为关键词来定位。

(2) 回原文，找定位点

快速扫视文章，可在第五段第二句找到关键词。

(3) 回到题干（或选项）来对比，原文相邻句子是重点

题干询问和最瘦的人相比，最胖的人得肝癌的概率增大了多少，四个选项都和数字有关，因此大家可围绕关键词所在句寻找这些表示倍数的“隐形”数字信息，本段最后一句话括号中的内容“nearly fivefold increased risk”为解题点。由此可确定本题正确答案为 C。

5. 【答案】D

【定位】第六段

【解题步骤】

(1) 看题干，划关键词

把题干中的“exercise”作为关键词来定位。

(2) 回原文，找定位点

根据出题顺序与原文顺序一致的原则向下阅读，可在第六段首句找到关键词。

(3) 回到题干（或选项）来对比，原文相邻句子是重点

题干询问运动可使人免受哪些癌症的折磨，关注和关键词相邻的句子，可把本段最后一句确立为解题点，再比较四个选项，用排除法可知本题正确答案为 D。

6. 【答案】B

【定位】第八段

【解题步骤】

(1) 看题干，划关键词

把题干中的名词“genes”作为关键词来定位。

(2) 回原文，找定位点

运用出题顺序与原文顺序一致的原则顺着文章向下阅读，可在第八段首句找到关键词。

(3) 回到题干来对比，原文相邻句子是重点

题干询问我们体内基因正常发挥功能的原因，大家可顺着关键词所在句向下阅读与其相邻的句子，本段第五句话是本题的解题点，即“6 亿多

年的进化已经使人类基因得以优化，基因理应正常发挥功能”。由此可知本题正确答案为 B。

7. 【答案】C

【定位】第九段

【解题步骤】

(1) 看题干，划关键词

把题干中的名词“telomerase”当做关键词来定位。

(2) 回原文，找定位点

大家根据“出题顺序与原文顺序一致”的原则，顺着文章向下寻找，可在第九段第一句中找到关键词。

(3) 回到题干来对比，原文相邻句子是重点

可顺着关键词所在句向下阅读，题干中的状语提示本段第二句话是解题点，即“在许多癌细胞中，基因 telomerase 处于启动状态，这使癌细胞能无限地繁殖”。由此可直接得到本题的正确答案为 C。

8. 【答案】cells in an embryo need to migrate from one part of the embryo to another

【定位】第十段

【解题步骤】

(1) 看题干，划关键词

把题干中的名词“genes”作为关键词来定位。

(2) 回原文，找定位点

大家可在第十段的首句找到关键词。

(3) 回到题干来对比，原文相邻句子是重点

题干询问有些基因被称为“long-silent”的原因，可沿着关键词所在句向下阅读，第三句中的“these long-silent”提示了大家前文中有对“long-silent”的解释，即本段第二句话，即“去年的研究已确认了一些基因，这些基因通常只在处于胚芽期的细胞需从胚胎的一部分移至另一部分时才表现活跃”。由此可得到本题正确答案是第二句中 when 后边的内容。

9. 【答案】tobacco smoke

【定位】第11段

【解题步骤】

(1) 看题干，划关键词

可把题干中的名称词组“environmental chemicals”作为关键词来定位。

(2) 回原文，找定位点

在第11段第三句可找到关键词。

(3) 回到题干来对比，原文相邻句子是重点

题干中询问：在众多诱使可致癌的基因改变的环境化学物质中，哪一个因素排在首位？大家围绕关键词所在句进行查读，并关注相邻句子。本

段第二句中“Exhibit A”与题干中“ranks the first”是同义关系，本句意为“最重要的环境化学物质是吸烟”。由此可得到本题答案为 tobacco smoke。

10. 【答案】 mutation-inducing chemicals

【定位】 文章最后一段

【解题步骤】

(1) 看题干，划关键词

把名词“byproducts”做为关键词来定位。

(2) 回原文，找定位点

可在文章最后一段第二句中找到关键词。

(3) 回到题干来对比，原文相邻句子是重点

比对题干与原文，本段第二句为解题点，即“我们的每个细胞产生诱变的化学物质，而这种物质是细胞正常新陈代谢的附带品”，因此本题答案为 mutation-inducing chemicals。

高频词点睛

obesity *n.* 肥胖

embrace *vt.* 拥抱，欣然接受

skyrocket *v.* 猛涨，突然高升

stimulate *vt.* 刺激，促进

optimize *vt.* 优化

gene *n.* 基因

multiply *vt.* 使（成倍地）增加

migrate *v.* 移动，迁移

byproduct *n.* 副产品

metabolism *n.* 新陈代谢

文化与热点

随着现代医学的发展与进步，基因、生活方式与癌症的关系日益受到关注。每人身上均有原癌基因，也有抗癌基因，一般情况下它们都处于封存不动状态。但如果发生了某种特殊情况，使原癌基因被激活或抗癌基因丢失了，人就会患上癌症。原癌基因被激活或抗癌基因的丢失，均来自于人们不健康的生活方式和行为。

Passage 2.....

题源	题材	字数	做题时间
<i>Newsweek</i>	文化教育	1146	15 分钟

The Campus of the Future

To better compete, a few bold leaders are rethinking their schools from the ground up.

Michael Crow is **overseeing** one of the most radical redesigns in higher learning since the modern research university took shape in 19th-century Germany. Since taking over as president of Arizona State University in 2002, he's not only doubled the budget to more than \$2 billion a year, hired dozens of world-class researchers and rapidly raised the academic profile of what used to be a mediocre school; he's also transforming the way Phoenix-based ASU sees itself—and helping reinvent the university for the global age.

For starters, that means running the school like a CEO, raising fresh capital, bringing in new corporate partners and restructuring dramatically. Crow has begun abolishing traditional departments, lumping pieces together into custom-built “transdisciplinary” institutes. The idea, which he first tested when building Columbia University's Earth Institute in the 1990s, is to promote innovation and real-world problem-solving by getting experts to rub shoulders and think outside their disciplines. Thus ASU's new College of Nursing doesn't just focus on bedside care, but has architects, policy experts and business professors working together on health-care innovation. Crow's ambitions even extend outside the academy; he hopes to boost his university's impact on the economic development of Arizona and the region. The brand-new School of Sustainability features professors from 35 disciplines studying urban development in Phoenix and across the Southwestern United States, bringing in expertise on subjects ranging from desert-water ecology to energy-saving building design.

It's all part of a fundamental rethinking of how universities should function in the 21st century, a process led by Crow and a small number of like-minded pioneers such as NYU's John Sexton and Olin College's Richard Miller. (Not shy about his ambitions,

阅读点拨

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Crow calls his ASU model “The New American University.”) Locked into an increasingly fierce global race for students, professors and resources, schools are realizing they need to distinguish themselves to survive. More and more, that means moving students away from **specialized** academic training and toward more **integrated approaches** to complex, real-life problems. It also means building on a process that began in the 1980s and '90s to help their schools play an ever more direct role in driving economic and technological progress in society at large.

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In the old days, professors concentrated on teaching and their personal research. They didn't care much about what was going on in other departments, let alone outside the campus gates. “There was a wall between the university and society,” says David Audretsch, who studies the economic impact of universities at Germany's Max Planck Institute. “Universities didn't play much of a role in the economy.” Starting in the 1980s, however, schools like Stanford and MIT became epicenters of the emerging knowledge economy, creating new disciplines like biochemistry and molecular biology; fostering spin-offs and start-ups, and bolstering research budgets by partnering with industry — one of the reasons, says Audretsch, for America's consistently higher economic growth rate in the 1990s. In the sciences, engineering, medicine, business, and economics the barriers that had isolated the university from society came tumbling down.

Today it's become common for universities to help solve real-life problems and push economic growth. But a few are taking it to the next level. At Stanford, Roberta Katz, vice president for strategic planning, says her university's mission is to increase engagement by completing the breakdown of “segregated academic silos.” Stanford has created dozens of new multidisciplinary centers and programs, changing not just curriculums but even the architecture of new buildings in order to promote teamwork and cross-fertilization. The new Bio-X bioscience center, for example, features joint labs, flexible layouts for quick reconfiguring, and lots of social spaces for group brainstorming. “Research in a purely academic vacuum was probably never sufficient,” says Katz, “but

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particularly not in this day and age.” Climate change, aging societies, global security - none of these issues, she says, can be addressed by working in the confines of traditional academic departments.

Even in Europe, the Middle East and Asia, where schools are often weighed down by slow-moving bureaucracies, universities are fast adapting. In Ireland, for example, Dublin City University — which was founded less than 30 years ago (unlike nearby Trinity College, which dates to 1592) — has been given a clear **mandate** to move Ireland up the ladder of the knowledge economy, says DCU head of strategy Gordon McConnell. Today, companies like Intel and Samsung run research labs in the middle of the campus, brought there with the help of Ireland’s Inward Development Agency. At first, professors balked at what they considered blatant commercialization. But this direct link to some of the companies that helped drive the “Celtic Tiger” has given students a tremendous head start when looking for jobs.

More radically, in Saudi Arabia, when King Abdullah University of Science and Technology opens its doors in 2010, it will not only be the world’s sixth richest university, with a \$10 billion endowment; it will also boast the globe’s most **revolutionary** university structure - namely, no academic departments at all. All work will be done in only four interdisciplinary research institutes, focusing on biosciences, materials science, energy and the environment, and computer science and math.

It’s not just universities’ structures that are being reengineered. Students themselves are being offered radically new, international learning experiences. In the past, when schools like Georgetown or Cornell set up satellite campuses abroad, they acted like franchise operators—spreading the brand and generating cash but not providing new opportunities for students at the home campus to study abroad. Now that’s changing. NYU’s Sexton, for example, plans to use NYU’s foreign campuses to internationalize the curriculums everywhere, rotating students among NYU’s branches in New York, Abu Dhabi, Tel Aviv and Florence, as well as to affiliates in Berlin, Shanghai, Singapore and Buenos Aires. And we’re not just talking about traditional semesters abroad.

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If Sexton has his way, entire future classes at NYU will graduate immersed in multiple languages and cultures, based on numerous stints overseas that have been integrated into their curriculums.

Students will profit from two other major rethinkings underway, concerning **admissions** and **tuition**. Olin College of Engineering, founded in 2001 in Needham, Massachusetts, has not only abolished academic departments and tenure for professors. It's also abolished tuition for all of its 300 students, financing teaching expenses through its \$460 million endowment. The idea is to give students more freedom in choosing their careers without having to worry about paying off debt. Back at ASU, meanwhile, Crow promises to keep admissions inclusive even as the school's academic rating rises. He says the ultraselective admissions policies of schools like Harvard and Yale mean they merely refine youngsters whose success was already virtually guaranteed. Training those less sure to get ahead is far more valuable, he argues. And new studies back him up, showing that achievement differentials—that is, the “value added” to human capital by attending college—are actually higher at good-quality schools with less selective admissions than they are at the Ivies. “Not moving to more selective admissions is the most radical thing we're doing,” says Crow. He's not the only one thinking in such terms; Stanford's Katz says she too is reevaluating the admissions strategy.

Of course, not everyone's a fan of these developments. Some professors have criticized Crow for turning ASU into a “corporate university” that focuses on spin-off revenue instead of academic learning. And there's a tension, says Max Planck's Audretsch, between universities trying to help the overall economy and their function as reservoirs and generators of basic learning. “The knowledge economy requires we get more out of our universities while keeping them great and not turning them into vocational colleges,” he says. Stanford's Katz warns that amid all the moves to promote interdisciplinary thinking, there is a risk of connecting too many dots and losing sight of the need for solid data and science. Yet Crow is no more radical than the innovators who helped create the modern university in Germany in the 19th century,

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fusing teaching and research in new ways. If he can keep things in balance like they did, today's schools, students and the societies they serve could all profit from the process.	
1. To better compete, Michael Crow wants to _____. A. to double the budget B. hire dozens of world-class researchers C. raise the academic profile of the school D. redesign the university	1. 专有名词 迅速定位
2. The aim of "transdisciplinary" institute is _____. A. to abolish traditional departments B. to bring in expertise on one subject C. to promote innovation and real-world problem-solving. D. to focus on one discipline	2. 名词词组 来定位
3. For schools, to survive in an increasingly fierce global race means _____. A. shifting students to more integrated approaches to complex, real-life problems B. offering students specialized academic training C. distinguishing themselves D. playing an indirect role in driving economic progress in society	3. 名词词组 来定位
4. One of the reasons for America's consistently higher economic growth rate in the 1990s is _____. A. the wall between the university and society B. schools' role in the knowledge economy C. professors' concentration on teaching and research D. universities' rethinking about their function in the 21st century	4. 留意数字 信息
5. Stanford has changed the architecture of new buildings in order to _____. A. solve real-life problems B. push economic growth C. promote teamwork and cross-fertilization D. do research in a purely academic vacuum	5. 专有名词 迅速定位
6. Dublin City University has been given a clear mandate to _____. A. run research labs in the middle of the campus B. change the slow-moving bureaucracy C. directly link to some companies D. drive Ireland to make progress in the knowledge economy	6. 专有名词 迅速定位

7. The most revolutionary part for King Abdullah University of Science and Technology is that _____. A. it has no academic departments at all B. it is the world's sixth richest university C. it is a new university in Saudi Arabia D. most work can be done in its four interdisciplinary research	7. 专有名词 迅速定位
8. According to the plan of NYU's Sexton, foreign campuses will be used to _____.	8. 专有名词 迅速定位
9. Two other major rethinkings underway will be beneficial to students, namely _____.	9. 名词来 定位
10. Crow has been criticized by some professors for not concentrating on _____.	10. 专有名词 迅速定位

试题解析

● 宏观应对 > 了解篇章大意

这是一篇关于大学教育改革的文章。文章前六段主要讲述了以 Crow 为代表的大学领导人如何为使学校更有竞争力进行彻底的改革，即废除传统的院系设置，建立跨学科学院。欧洲、中东及亚洲的大学也与时俱进。改革给学生带来了全新的国际化的学习经历。学生还将受益于其他两个对大学办学的重新思考，即入学和学费政策。文章末尾提到了这些改革遭到了一些教授的批评，然而作者指出 Crow 并不是激进的改革者，只要他能把教学与科研很好地融合，平衡两者的关系，学校、学生及社会都将受益。

● 微观探究 > 各个击破命题

1. 【答案】D

【定位】第二段

【解题步骤】

(1) 看题干，划关键词

“特别信息”帮助你。这道题目里出现了人名“Michael Crow”，大家不用犹豫，直接把它作为关键词，然后到文章中找到定位点。

(2) 回原文，找定位点

大家快速从头开始扫视文章，在第二段第一句找到关键词。

(3) 回到题干（或选项）来对比，原文相邻句子是重点

题干询问：为了使大学更有竞争力，Michael Crow 想做什么？大家围绕关键词所在句进行查读，并关注相邻句子，把关键词所在句和前一一句结合起来，便可得到本题解题点，即“为了更有竞争力，几个大胆的校长

正在重新思考对学校进行改革的问题。Michael Crow 正在监督自 19 世纪现代研究型大学诞生于德国以来高等学府的一场最为彻底的改革”。由此可判断出本题的正确答案为 D。

2. 【答案】C

【定位】第三段

【解题步骤】

(1) 看题干，划关键词

把题干中的名词词组 “transdisciplinary institute” 作为关键词来定位。

(2) 回原文，找定位点

快速扫视文章，可在第三段第二句找到关键词。

(3) 回到题干（或选项）来对比，原文相邻句子是重点

题干询问 “transdisciplinary institute” 的目标，关键词所在句并未涉及这部分内容，大家这时要查读其相邻句子，可在本段第三句中系动词 is 后的 “to promote innovation...” 找到解题点，即 “建立跨学科学院的目的提高创新和解决实际问题的能力”。据此，大家可得到本题的正确答案 C。

3. 【答案】A

【定位】第四段

【解题步骤】

(1) 看题干，划关键词

把题干中的名词短语 “global race” 作为关键词来定位。

(2) 回原文，找定位点

根据出题顺序与原文顺序一致的原则，大家顺着文章向下阅读，可在第四段第二句找到关键词。

(3) 回到题干（或选项）来对比，原文相邻句子是重点

题干询问：对于学校来讲，要想在日益激烈的全球竞争中生存意味着什么？查读关键词所在句并未发现相关信息，这时大家要查读其相邻句子，本段第三句 means 后边的内容是本题的解题点，即 “使学生脱离专业化学习，转向掌握更为综合的解决复杂的现实问题的方法”。据此，可得到本题正确答案 A。

4. 【答案】B

【定位】第五段

【解题步骤】

(1) 看题干，划关键词

大家根据 “出题顺序与原文顺序一致”，顺着文章向下寻找，把名词词组 “one of the reasons” 作为关键词来定位。

(2) 回原文，找定位点

快速扫视文章，可在第五段倒数第二句找到关键词。

- (3) 回到题干（或选项）来对比，原文相邻句子是重点

题干询问美国 20 世纪 90 年代经济持续较快发展的原因之一，原文关键词前的破折号提示大家破折号前的内容是本题解题点，只需抓住这部分内容的大意即可，即“始于 20 世纪 80 年代，斯坦福和麻省理工学院这类学校成为了正在崛起的知识经济中心”。比对四个选项，可判断选项 B 为正确答案。

5. 【答案】C

【定位】第六段

【解题步骤】

- (1) 看题干，划关键词

这道题中有专有名词“Stanford”，大家直接把它当关键词来定位。

- (2) 回原文，找定位点

快速浏览文章，可在第六段第三句中找到关键词。

- (3) 回到题干（或选项）来对比，原文相邻句子是重点

题干询问斯坦福大学改变新建筑的结构的目的，查读关键词所在句并未发现相关信息，这时大家要查读其相邻句，可在本段第四句末尾找到解题点，即“为了促进团队协作和不同学科间的交流”。选项 C 与原文陈述完全一致，为正确答案。

6. 【答案】D

【定位】第七段

【解题步骤】

- (1) 看题干，划关键词

留意“特别”信息，把题干中的专有名词“Dublin City University”确定为关键词来定位。

- (2) 回原文，找定位点

快速浏览文章，可在第七段第二句找到关键词。

- (3) 回到题干来对比，原文相邻句子是重点

题干内容是关键词所在句的总结，大家只需查读关键词所在句即可，其中的“to move Ireland up the ladder of knowledge economy”为本题解题点。比对四个选项，选项 D 是原文内容的同义转述，为本题正确答案。

7. 【答案】A

【定位】第八段

【解题步骤】

- (1) 看题干，划关键词

留意“特别”信息，把题干中的专有名词“King Abdullah University of Science and Technology”当做关键词来定位。

(2) 回原文，找定位点

大家迅速在文中扫视，可在第八段首句中找到关键词。

(3) 回到题干来对比，原文相邻句子是重点

题干询问这所大学最为革命性的方面是什么？关键词所在句中破折号后边的内容“namely, no academic departments at all”是本题的解题点。选项 A 与原文陈述一致，是本题正确答案。

8. 【答案】internalize the curriculums everywhere

【定位】第九段

【解题步骤】

(1) 看题干，划关键词

把题干中专有名词“NYU's Sexton”作为关键词来定位。

(2) 回原文，找定位点

大家快速查找关键词，可定位到第九段第五句。

(3) 回到题干来对比，原文相邻句子是重点

题干内容是关键词所在句的同义转述，大家只需找出空格处内容与原文的对应部分即可，所以本题答案 internalize the curriculums everywhere。

9. 【答案】admission and tuition

【定位】第十段

【解题步骤】

(1) 看题干，划关键词

把题干中的名词“rethinkings”作为关键词来定位。

(2) 回原文，找定位点

根据出题顺序与原文顺序一致的原则，大家顺着文章向下阅读，可在第十段首句找到关键词。

(3) 回到题干来对比，原文相邻句子是重点

题干内容是关键词所在句的同义转述，大家可直接从中获得本题答案，即 admission and tuition。

10. 【答案】academic learning

【定位】文章最后一段

【解题步骤】

(1) 看题干，划关键词

留意“特别”信息，把人名“Crow”作为关键词来定位。

(2) 回原文，找定位点

快速浏览文章，可在最后一段第二句话中找到关键词。

(3) 回到题干来对比，原文相邻句子是重点

题干内容是关键词所在句的概括总结，把题干和原文内容“对号入座”即可：题干中的“not”和“concentrating on”分别对应原文中

的 “instead of” 和 “focus on”，所以原文 “instead of” 后的内容为本题的解题点。据此可得到本题的正确答案 academic learning。

高频词点睛

oversee *vt.* 眺望，监视
specialize *vt.* 使专业化，专供
integrated *a.* 综合的，完整的
approach *n.* 方法，方式
mandate *n.* 命令，指令
revolutionary *a.* 创新的，革命性的
admission *n.* 录取，录用
tuition *n.* 学费

文化与热点

20 世纪 60 年代，特别是 80 年代以来，科学技术的发展呈现出科际整合的趋势，科学技术的突破往往在学科间的交叉点上得以实现。在这种形势下，欧美大学在人才培养方面通过多种途径和方法，普遍加强了跨学科教育。设置跨学科专业是欧美大学实施跨学科教育的重要途径。跨学科课程的大力开发，主要目的不在于发展新兴学科，而是为解决当前人类所面临的与生存发展密切相关的问题提供新型的复合型人才。

第3天

揭秘快速阅读 4 大常设题处

一、逻辑关系处

01 因果关系处

表达因果关系的句子阐述的是事物发展的前因后果，从而形成了有机的联系，这是典型考点。

真题在线

原文

Then there's the whole question of whether modern parents are more watchful and nervous about safety than previous generations. Yes, some are. Part of the problem is that with wall-to-wall Internet and cable news, every missing child case gets so much airtime that it's not surprising **even normal parental anxiety can be amplified**. And many middle-class parents have gotten used to managing their children's time and shuttling them to various enriching activities, so the idea of letting them out on their own can seem like a risk. Back in 1972, when many of today's parents were kids, 87 percent of children who lived within a mile of school walked or biked every day. But today, the Centers for Disease Control report that only 13 percent of children bike, walk or otherwise get themselves to school.

题目

Parents today are **more nervous about their kids' safety** than previous generations because _____.

- A) there are now fewer children in the family
- B) the number of traffic accidents has been increasing
- C) *their fear is amplified by media exposure of crime*
- D) crime rates have been on the rise over the years

解析：题干中出现了 because，本题考查的肯定是因果关系。根据关键词 more nervous about their kids' safety 定位到本段第一句话，但没有找到原因，继续往下查读。第三句话就是原因，意思是“互联网和有线新闻的传播致使每一个失踪孩子的案子都得到反复播放，以至于父母的一些正常焦虑感都被扩大了”。选项 C 与其是同义叙述，因此正确答案是 C。

02 转折关系处

表示转折的关联词和短语在文章中一旦出现, 就表明作者所要陈述的内容发生了变化, 前面说的信息都是铺垫, 后面出现的内容才真正表达作者的真实态度和文章主旨。

真题在线

原文

For **Wright Vigar**, which has now equipped all of its fee-earners to be able to work at maximum productivity when away from the offices (whether that's from home, or while on the road), this strategy is not just about **saving on commute time or cutting them loose from the office**, but enabling them to **work more flexible hours** that fit around their **home life**.

题目

Wright Vigar's practice of allowing for **more flexible working hours** not only benefits the **company** but helps improve employees' _____.

解析: 根据关键词 Wright Vigar 定位至本段。考生一定要注意转折连词 but, 其后往往就是考点, 其后英语的意思是: “员工可以获得弹性的工作时间, 以适应他们的家庭生活。”可见, “这一策略可以改善员工的家庭生活”, 因此答案是 home life。

03 对比关系处

在段落中出现比较(相同点)或对比(不同点)时, 分析为何二者具有可比性是理解段落逻辑关系和主旨的关键。

真题在线

原文

Richard Miller, a professor at the University of Michigan, thinks scientists could develop “authentic anti-ageing drugs” by working out how cells in larger animals such as whales and human resist many forms of injuries. He says: “It is now routine, in laboratory mammals, to extend lifespan by about 40%. Turning on the same protective systems in people should, by 2056, create the first class of **100-year-olds** who are **as vigorous and productive as today's people in their 60s**”.

题目

According to professor **Richard Miller of the University of Michigan**, people will _____.

- A) life for as long as they wish
- B) be relieved from all sufferings
- C) *live to 100 and more with vitality*
- D) be able to live longer than whales

解析：根据关键词 Richard Miller of the University of Michigan 定位至本段。原文最后通过对比提到“到2056年，100多岁的人和现在60几岁的人一样精力充沛、能劳能作”，和选项C是同义表达，因此正确答案是C。

二、标点符号处



01 破折号处

真题在线

原文

Lighting eats up 20 percent of the world's electricity, or the equivalent of roughly 600,000 tons of coal a day. Forty percent of that powers old-fashioned **incandescent light bulbs**—a 19th-century technology that **wastes most of the power it consumes on unwanted heat**.

题目

How much of the power consumed by **incandescent bulbs** is converted into **light**?

- A) A small portion.
- B) Some 40 percent.
- C) Almost half.
- D) 75 to 80 percent.

解析：根据关键词 incandescent bulbs 定位到本段第二句话。本题问的是“它消耗的能有多少转化成了光”。虽然原文中出现了 forty percent，但是它并不是本题的答案，它会干扰考生的判断。破折号起解释说明的作用，重点是破折号后面的句子，那才是考点所在。“大部分能源都被浪费了”，所以可知真正被用做发光的只是很小的一部分，所以正确答案是A。

02 小括号处

真题在线

原文

Bad news: smokers really do tend to be thinner than the rest of us, and quitting really does pack on the pounds, though no one is sure why. It probably has something to do with the fact that **nicotine**(尼古丁) is an **appetite suppressant** and appears to **up your metabolic rate**.

题目

What does the author say about the **effect of nicotine on smokers**?

- A) It threatens their health.
- B) It heightens their spirits.
- C) It suppresses their appetite.
- D) It slows down their metabolism.

解析：根据关键词 nicotine 定位到本段第二句话，原文中有带汉语的小括号，所以很容易定位。原文意思是“这很可能与尼古丁能抑制食欲和加速新陈代谢速度有关”，这与选项 C 是同义表达，因此正确答案是 C。

03 引号处

真题在线

原文

He adds: “There is even a chance we will find alien life forms here on Earth. It might be as different as English is to Chinese.”

Princeton professor Freeman Dyson thinks it “**likely**” that life from **outer space will be discovered** before 2056 because the tools for finding it, such as optical and radio detection and data processing, are improving.

题目

Princeton professor Freeman Dyson thinks that _____.

- A) scientists will find alien life similar to ours
- B) humans will be able to settle on Mars
- C) *alien life will likely be discovered*
- D) life will start to evolve on Mars

解析：根据关键词 Princeton professor Freeman Dyson 定位至第二段，意思是“在 2056 年以前，人类‘有可能’发现来自外太空的生命”，这与选项 C 是同义表达。考生还应看到原文中带引号的 likely 在选项 C) 中重复出现，因此正确答案是 C。

三、特别信息点处



时间、数字、专有名词、人名、大写字母等一些很特别的信息点处经常成为出题者的常设考点。

01 时间、数字处

真题在线

原文

Several large-scale studies suggest there may be a link. People who sleep less than 7 hours a night tend to have a higher body mass

题目

In the **US Nurses' Health Study**, women who slept an

index than people who sleep more, according to data gathered by the US National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey. Similarly, the **US Nurses' Health Study**, which tracked 68,000 **women** for 16 years, found that those who slept an average of 5 hours a night **gained more weight** during the study period than women who slept 6 hours, who **in turn gained more** than those who **slept 7**.

average of **7 hours** a night

- _____ .
- A) *gained the least weight*
 B) *were inclined to eat less*
 C) *found their vigor enhanced*
 D) *were less susceptible to illness*

解析：根据关键词 US Nurses' Health Study 和表示数字的 7 hours 定位至本段最后一句话，意思是“每晚平均睡眠为 5 小时的女性体重增加得要比睡 6 小时的女性多，同样，睡 6 小时的女性体重增加得比睡 7 小时的多”。可见，平均每晚睡 7 小时的女性体重增加的最少，因此答案是 A。

02 / 专有名词处

真题在线

原文

Some groups of people just happen to be fatter than others. Surveys carried out by the **US National Center for Health Statistics** found that adults aged 40 to 79 were around three times as likely to be **obese** as younger people. **Non-white females** also tend to fall at the fatter end of the spectrum; Mexican-American women are 30% more likely than white women to be **obese**, and black women have twice the risk.

In the US, these groups **account for an increasing percentage of the population**. Between 1970 and 2000 the US population aged 35 to 44 grew by 43%. The proportion of Hispanic-Americans also grew, from under 5% to 12.5% of the population, while the proportion of black Americans increased from 11% to 12.3%. These changes may account in part for the increased prevalence of obesity.

题目

According to the **US National Center for Health Statistics**, the **increased obesity** in the US is a **result** of ____ .

- A) *the growing number of smokers among young people*
 B) *the rising proportion of minorities in its population*
 C) *the increasing consumption of high-calorie foods*
 D) *the improving living standards of the poor people*

解析：根据专有名词 US National Center for Health Statistics 定位至第一段第二句话。我们知道美国以白人为主，所以原文提到的 non-white females 对应选项 B 中的 minorities。第二段第一句话中的 these groups 指的就是 non-white females，并且 increasing 对应选项 B 中的 rising，因此正确答案是 B。

03 / 人名处

真题在线

原文

Ashby Plant is one of a number of psychologists who **seized on** Obama's candidacy to test hypotheses about **the power of role models**. Their work is already starting to reveal how the "Obama effect" is changing people's views and behavior. Perhaps surprisingly, it is not all good news there is a sting in the tail of the Obama effect.

题目

What is **the focus of Ashby Plant's study**?

- A) Racist sentiments in America.
- B) *The power of role models.*
- C) Personality traits of successful blacks.
- D) The dual character of African Americans.

解析：根据关键词 Ashby Plant 定位到本段第一句话，Ashby Plant 表示人名。原文中的 the power of role models 和选项 B 一模一样，可知，Ashby Plant 的研究重点就是关于“榜样模范的力量”，因此正确答案是 B。

04 / 大写字母处

真题在线

原文

And for those who like the idea of free-range kids but still struggle with their inner helicopter parent, there may be a middle way. A new generation of **GPS cell phones** with tracking software make it easier than ever to **follow a child's every movement** via the Internet—without seeming to interfere or hover. Of course, when they go to college, they might start objecting to being monitored as if they're on *parole* (假释).

题目

Nowadays with the help of **GPS cell phones**, parents can, from a distance, **track their children's** _____.

解析：根据含有大写字母的关键词 GPS cell phones 定位至本段第二句话，意思是“装有追踪软件的新一代 GPS 手机通过互联网，比任何时候都更容易追踪到孩子的每一步行动”。题干中的 track their children's 与原文中的 follow a child's 是同义表述，这样 every movement 应该是答案，但是考生要注意题干是复数表达，因此正确答案是 movements。

四、主旨处



段首和段尾处正是文章主题句出现的地方，因此也是解决主旨题的关键所在。

01 段首处

真题在线

原文

Earlier this year a review paper by 20 obesity experts set out the 7 most plausible **alternative explanations** for the epidemic. **Here they are:**

题目

What is the **passage mainly about**?

- A) Effects of obesity on people's health.
- B) The link between lifestyle and obesity.
- C) *New explanations for the obesity epidemic.*
- D) Possible ways to combat the obesity epidemic.

解析：本题考查文章的主旨，所涉及的段落位于文章的开头部分，意思是“今年年初，一篇由20位肥胖症专家撰写的评论文章讲述了7项似乎最可信的肥胖症替代性解释”。这与选项C是同义表述，因此正确答案是C。

02 段尾处

真题在线

原文

It has enabled the company to dispense with its business premises altogether, following

题目

What is the **main topic** of this passage?

the realization that it just didn't need them any more. "The main motivation behind adopting home working was to **increase my own productivity**, as a single mum to an 11-year-old," says Hargreaves. "But I soon realized that, as most of **our business is done on the phone, email and at off-site meetings**, we didn't need our offices at all. We're now saving £ 16,000 a year on rent, plus the cost of utilities, not to mention what would have been spent on commuting."

A) How business managers view hi-tech.
B) Relations between employers and employees.
C) How to cut down the costs of small businesses.
D) *Benefits of the practice of teleworking.*

解析：本题同样考查文章的主旨，所涉及的段落位于文章的结尾部分，其中 business is done on the phone, email and at off-site meetings 和选项 D 是同义表达，因此正确答案是 D。

即学即练

Passage 1.....

题源	题材	字数	做题时间
<i>Economists</i>	商业经济	1192	15 分钟

This Is the Season to Be Frugal

THANKSGIVING DAY, which this year falls on Thursday November 24th, is fast approaching and **retailers** in America are getting ready to lay out their wares in the hope that the annual stampede by shoppers will be bigger and better than ever before. But for some, it will not be. Normally the big day is "Black Friday", so named because the day after the holiday is when retailers supposedly move into the black and become **profitable**. Some stores, it seems, cannot wait that long and are going nocturnal. They are rolling out the special offers at midnight on the Thursday or earlier in the evening.

An online petition organised by a disgruntled employee has been raised against the midnight opening by Target, a big retailing chain. It has been signed by over 100,000 people asking Target to reverse its decision. But that is unlikely.

阅读点拨

留意划线处
专有名词
信息

Target is not alone among the large retailers in moving the big shopping day forward. Macy's, Best Buy and Kohl's plan to be open at midnight on Thanksgiving. As for the biggest of all, Walmart, most of its stores are open 24 hours. It will, though, make special offers available on toys, home goods and clothing from 10pm on Thanksgiving. And to stop shoppers scampering off to rivals, it will **unveil bargains** on electronic goods as the clocks strike midnight. It will also post maps on its website and on Facebook to show buyers the location of its most coveted wares.

Bricks and clicks

What all this will do for retail sales remains to be seen. "Bricks-and-mortar retailers are opening on Thanksgiving night to pre-empt people shopping online after their Thanksgiving dinner," says Christopher Donnelly at Accenture, a consultancy. Some analysts predict humdrum sales for traditional retailers, but **booming** ones for internet retailers. Cyber-shopping is continuing to prove popular and online spending is growing. According to the National Retail Federation (NRF), sales in November and December will increase by only 2.8% to \$465.6 billion, compared with a 5.2% rise last year. On the other hand, 68% of online retailers say they expect their sales to grow by 15% or more, according to a survey by Shop. org, the digital division of the NRF. This holiday the average consumer is expected to do more than a third of their shopping online.

American consumers have not bounced back since the massive wealth destruction of the financial crisis. According to research by Nomura, a stockbroker, American household assets **shrank** by \$13 trillion in 2008 and have regained only a fraction of their losses in 2009 and 2010. Recent declines in the housing markets as well as the equity market's gyrations are eating away at what had been won back. Moreover, the high price of petrol, large numbers of unemployed, food inflation and uncertainty over taxes are weighing heavily on low-income Americans.

Not surprisingly, then, most shoppers are single-mindedly focused on low prices. The "off-price sector" that exploded during the financial crisis continues to thrive. According to Accenture,

留意划线处
专有名词
信息

留意小标题
是否与题干
中的关键词
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数字信息

留意划线处
专有名词
信息

low-end retailers such as Family Dollar and Dollar General saw average revenue grow by 19% in total over the past three years and delivered a 78% return to shareholders. Dollar General is now the largest retailer in America by store count, and is adding 600 shops a year. By contrast, retailers catering to the squeezed middle classes, such as JC Penney, Kohl's and Sears, grew by only 6% in the same period and delivered a negative 5% return to shareholders. Shares in Best Buy are worth barely half what they were a year ago, and the firm has abruptly scaled back its international-expansion plans, offloading its stake in Carphone Warehouse in Britain. Shares in Dollar General, however, are trading near an all-time high.

The decline in Americans' buying power has redefined the meaning of low price. Walmart used to be considered the leader in what it calls every day low pricing, but the Bentonville-based behemoth has underperformed the broad market in the past two years. Walmart is now investing in massive price cuts that are eating away at the firm's profitability. It also reintroduced so-called layaways, which allow customers to pay for a product in **instalments** while Walmart holds on to it until the full payment. On November 15th Walmart reported a 2.9% drop in net profits in the third quarter compared with the same period a year ago, in spite of an increase in sales.

Many small and medium-sized retailers are aggressively **slashing** the price of certain items to tempt shoppers into their stores in the hope that, once there, they can be persuaded to buy regular-priced goods. Don't bet on it. According to Michael Silverstein of Boston Consulting Group, there is a growing trend for consumers to concentrate on buying all the loss leaders in

their favourite stores, but nothing else.

Mobile devices are increasingly popular, especially those with applications that let a consumer scan a bar code and find out if a product is priced competitively and, indeed, many other attributes. This could well drive down prices and margins in stores further still, as it is likely to show that buying online means better bargains. An application which provides local price comparisons has been developed by eBay. It even directs shoppers to nearby

留意划线处
专有名词
信息

stores if they can get a better deal (for which eBay receives a referral fee).

Up the Amazon

Traditional retailers are scrambling to respond to the omnipresent threat of Amazon, the world's biggest online retailer, and to the use of mobile devices by jazzing up their own digital offering. Walmart recently restructured its internet business. It is experimenting with two tiny Walmart.com shops in California to encourage customers to shop on their website. And it is rolling out a smartphone app which lets shoppers scan products, get information on inventory, receive vouchers from participating brands and make shopping maps to navigate the vast Walmart outlets. "We are at a much earlier stage of the online revolution of retail than people think," says Lewis Paine at GfK, a research company. The **migration** of market share to online retail will be significant for years to come.

There is another type of retailer, besides online ones, bound to end up with smiles on their faces. These are the high-end shops with luxury goods. As American society is bifurcating into a small, wealthy elite and a growing number of low-income households, fancy shops such as Tiffany, Saks Fifth Avenue and Nordstrom are doing well. Victoria's Secret, a lingerie shop, and the American business of Coach, a maker of handbags and accessories, recently reported strong results.

Yet there is a silver lining this Thanksgiving even for struggling middle-market shops. Most retailers are better prepared financially to withstand a disappointing holiday season than they were two or three years ago, reckons David Kuntz of Standard & Poor's, a ratings agency. They have cut costs, inventories are lean and their balance-sheets are stronger. They will need all their resilience in the near future. Americans are unlikely to recover their former household wealth any time soon, so retailers had best get used to night-time openings on Thanksgiving.

1. "Black Friday" means _____.

- A. retailers cannot wait
- B. retailers are ready to lay out their wares

留意小标题
是否与题干
中的关键词
吻合

答题提示

- 1. 专有名词
迅速定位

C. retailers supposedly become profitable D. retailers roll out their special offers ahead of time 2. Walmart will _____ as the clocks strike midnight. A. make special offers available on toys, home goods and clothing B. offer cheap price on electronic goods C. open its stores D. stop shoppers scampering off to rivals 3. Sales for Bricks-and-mortar retailers in November and December increased by _____ last year. A. 2.8% B. 15% C. 68% D. 5.2% 4. American consumers have not recovered from the massive wealth loss caused by _____. A. food inflation B. the high price of petrol C. the financial crisis D. the unemployment 5. According to Accenture, JC Penny _____. A. saw average revenue grow by 6% over the past three years B. saw average revenue grow by 19% over the past three years C. delivered a 5% return to shareholders D. delivered a 78% return to shareholders 6. Layaways reintroduced by Walmart allow customers to _____. A. hold on to a product before the full payment B. pay for a product step by step over a period of time C. pay for a product with the credit card D. get a product with a low price 7. By reducing price sharply, small and medium-sized retailers hope _____. A. customers can buy regular-priced goods B. customers can buy low-priced goods C. customers can be tempted to enter their stores D. customers can be persuaded to buy their goods	2. 专有名词 迅速定位 3. 数字信息 迅速定位 4. 出题顺序 与原文顺序一致 5. 专有名词 迅速定位 6. 专有名词 迅速定位 7. 名词词组 定位
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8. In return for directing shoppers to get a better deal in nearby stores, eBay _____.	8. 专有名词 迅速定位
9. Faced with Amazon, the significant change for traditional retailers in the future will be _____.	9. 留意小 标题
10. To withstand the disappointing holiday season, most retailers have made better _____.	10. 名词词 组定位

试题解析

● 宏观应对 > 了解篇章大意

这篇文章主要讲述了经济危机影响下美国零售业的现状。这是带有小标题的文章，结构布局一目了然。

文章开篇讲述了包括沃尔玛在内的多家美国零售商争相在感恩节前夜开始商品促销活动的情形。在第一个小标题“实体销售和网络营销”下，作者指出实体销售业绩平平，而网络营销十分兴旺。第二个小标题“追赶亚马逊”下，主要讲述了传统零售商争先恐后地与全球最大网络零售商亚马逊展开电子商务竞争的现状。文章最后一段指出：美国人不太可能在短期内恢复以往的经济实力，因此零售商要习惯这种感恩节前提前营业的销售模式。

● 微观探究 > 各个击破命题

1. 【答案】C

【定位】第一段

【解题步骤】

(1) 看题干，划关键词

“特别信息”帮助你。这道题目里出现了“Black Friday”这个专有名词，大家不用犹豫，直接把它作为关键词，然后到文章中找定位点。

(2) 回原文，找定位点

大家快速从头开始扫视文章，可很快在第一段第三句找到关键词“Black Friday”。

(3) 回到题干（或选项）来对比，原文相邻句子是重点

题干询问“Black Friday”的含义。关键词所在句解释了“Black Friday”的命名由来，即“感恩节后的星期五是零售商开始盈利的日子”。因此本题答案为C。

2. 【答案】B

【定位】第三段

【解题步骤】

(1) 看题干，划关键词

“特别信息”帮助你。这道题目里出现了“Walmart”这个专有名词，直接把它作为关键词，然后到文章中找定位点。

(2) 回原文，找定位点

快速扫视文章，可在第三段第三句找到关键词 Walmart”。

(3) 回到题干来对比，原文相邻句子是重点

根据题干信息“as the clocks strike midnight”，大家顺着关键词查找与其相邻的前后句，可在第三段倒数第二行找到解题点，即“it will unveil bargains on electronic goods（对电子产品打折）”。选项 B 中的“offer cheap price”是“bargain”的同义解释，因此选项 B 为正确答案。

3. 【答案】D

【定位】第一个小标题下第一段

【解题步骤】

(1) 看题干，划关键词

留意小标题，题干中的 Bricks 恰好与第一个小标题吻合，提示大家可把解题的有效范围确定在第一个小标题内。

(2) 回原文，找定位点

快速扫视文章，可在第一个小标题的第二句找到关键词“Bricks-and-mortar retailers”。

(3) 回到题干（或选项）来对比，原文相邻句子是重点

四个选项都是数字，这也降低了本题的解题难度，大家快速查询数字出处，定位到这段的第五句，即“和去年的 5.2% 的增长率相比，今年 11 月和 12 月的增长率仅为 2.8%”。比对题干，可得到本题的正确答案为 D，即 5.2%。

4. 【答案】C

【定位】第一个小标题下第二段

【解题步骤】

(1) 看题干，划关键词

大家根据“出题顺序与原文顺序一致”的原则，顺着文章向下寻找，把“American consumers”这个名词词组作为关键词来定位。

(2) 回原文，找定位点

快速扫视文章，可在第一个小标题的第二段段首找到关键词“American consumers”。

(3) 回到题干（或选项）来对比，原文相邻句子是重点

题干中的“recovered from”和“wealth loss”分别对应第一句话中的“bounce back”和“wealth destruction”，由此可进一步比对题干空格和原句的对应关系，即可得到本题的答案为 C。

5. 【答案】A

【定位】 第三段**【解题步骤】**

(1) 看题干，划关键词

这道题中有两个明显的“特别”信息，即专有名词“Accenture”和“JC Penny”，大家直接把它们当关键词来定位。

(2) 回原文，找定位点

快速浏览文章，可分别在第一个小标题第三段的第三句和第五句中找到这两个关键词，大家把解题有效范围确定在这个区间即可。

(3) 回到题干（或选项）来对比，原文相邻句子是重点

把题干和选项信息与原文进行比对，选项C与原文陈述相反，故排除，可根据第六行内容确定本题正确答案为A。

6. 【答案】B**【定位】** 第一个小标题第四段**【解题步骤】**

(1) 看题干，划关键词

把题干中的专有名词“Walmart”和名词“layaways”确定为关键词来定位。

(2) 回原文，找定位点

运用出题顺序与原文顺序一致的原则，结合以上关键词，可分别在第一个小标题第四段第二句和第四句找到关键词，大家把解题有效范围确定在这个区间即可。

(3) 回到题干来对比，原文相邻句子是重点

比对题干与原文，大家可从第四句中得到解题点，即“layaways 允许顾客以分期付款的方式购买物品，同时沃尔玛超市在顾客付清款项之后才把物品交给顾客”。选项A与原文陈述相反，选项C和D与原文无关，而选项B恰是原文“pay for a product in instalments”的同义转述，故为正确答案。

7. 【答案】A**【定位】** 第一个小标题第五段**【解题步骤】**

(1) 看题干，划关键词

把题干中的名词词组“small and medium-sized retailers”作为关键词来定位。

(2) 回原文，找定位点

大家根据“出题顺序与原文顺序一致”的原则，顺着文章向下寻找，可在第一个小标题第五段的第一句中找到关键词。

(3) 回到题干来对比，原文相邻句子是重点

比对题干和原文可知，题干中的“reducing price sharply”与第一句中的

“slashing the price”是同义关系，这句话后半句是解题点，即“希望顾客能被说服买常规价格的商品”，因此本题正确答案为 A。

8. 【答案】receives a referral fee

【定位】第一个小标题最后一段

【解题步骤】

(1) 看题干，划关键词

题干中有专有名词“eBay”，可直接把它作为关键词来定位。

(2) 回原文，找定位点

大家可在第一个小标题最后一段的最后一行找到关键词。

(3) 回到题干来对比，原文相邻句子是重点

比对题干与原文可知，题干信息与最后一句话的主句是同义转述的关系，进而推断出空格处与从句“for which eBay receives a referral fee”相对应，所以本题正确答案为 receives a referral fee。

9. 【答案】the migration of market share to online retail

【定位】第二个小标题的第一段

【解题步骤】

(1) 看题干，划关键词

留意小标题，题干中的 Amazon 恰好与第二个小标题吻合，提示大家可把解题的有效范围确定在第二个小标题内。

(2) 回原文，找定位点

在第二个小标题的第一段段首找到了题干中出现的名词“traditional retailer”，因此可进一步把第一段确立为定位范围。

(3) 回到题干来对比，原文相邻句子是重点

题干中的“significant”和“in the future”与原文第二个小标题的第一段最后一句相对应，进而推断出空格处与这句中的“the migration of market share to online retail”相对应，即“传统零售商在未来的显著变化会是把市场份额转移到网络零售领域”。故本题正确答案为 the migration of market share to online retail。

10. 【答案】financial preparation

【定位】文章最后一段

【解题步骤】

(1) 看题干，划关键词

把名词词组“most retailers”作为关键词来定位。

(2) 回原文，找定位点

可在文章最后一段的第二句中找到关键词。

(3) 回到题干来对比，原文相邻句子是重点

比对题干与原文可知，空格处所在分句在意义上对应原文中的“most

retailers are better prepared financially”。但根据题干的语法要求，空格处需填入名词词组，要对原文的内容作词形转换，所以正确答案为 financial preparation。

高频词点睛

retailer *n.* 零售商
profitable *a.* 盈利的
unveil *vt.* 揭开，公布
bargain *n.* 便宜货，廉价品
boom *v.* 兴旺，迅速发展
instalment *n.* 分期付款
slash *vt.* 砍，大幅削减
migration *n.* 迁移，转移

文化与热点

11月的第四个星期四是感恩节。感恩节是美国人民独创的一个古老节日，也是美国合家欢聚的节日，因此美国人提起感恩节总是备感亲切。感恩节是美国国定假日中最地道、最美国式的节日，它和早期美国历史密切相关。感恩节购物已成美国人的习俗。从感恩节到圣诞节这一个月，美国零售业总销售额能占到全年的三分之一，这一时期是各个商家传统的打折促销旺季。疯狂的购物月从感恩节的次日（星期五）开始，这一天即被称为 Black Friday（黑色星期五）。之所以叫这个名字，据说是因为周五这天一大早，所有人都要摸着黑冲到商场排队买便宜货。

Passage 2.....

题源	题材	字数	做题时间
<i>Newsweek</i>	文化教育	1146	15 分钟

Grading the Test

Research shows that the **controversial** SAT writing exam is a good **predictor** of academic success, but only slightly more so than the math or critical reading portions.

Ever since the new SAT writing test, featuring a proctored off-the-cuff writing sample, was launched in 2005, it has found few fans. Students weren't crazy about having to write a high-stakes essay under time pressure on a randomly assigned topic, or the fact

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that the new test extended a three-hour college-entrance exam by another 45 minutes. Meanwhile, college admission offices were reluctant to put much weight in a new test of unknown value that hadn't been formally validated.

This week, the nonprofit College Board, which publishes the SAT, gave its critics one less reason to beat up on the writing test. Based on the results of their 2008 national **validity** study, which analyzed the grades of approximately 150,000 students who completed their first year of college at 110 four-year institutions during the spring of 2007, the SAT writing test proved to be just slightly more predictive of college freshman grades than the math and critical reading components of the college entrance test.

The new study also **validated** the recently overhauled SAT, of which the writing test was but one component. The new SAT, introduced along with the writing test in March 2005, put increased emphasis on higher level math, critical reading skills and grammar. Overall, the changes made the SAT less of an aptitude test and more of an achievement test. The SAT validity study concluded that the new three-part test was “not substantially” different, in terms of its reliability, than the old two-part, three-hour SAT which gave only math and verbal scores.

While College Board officials were quick to describe the results as proving that the SAT is an “excellent predictor of how students will perform in their first year of college,” they also had to **concede** that the validation study revealed that a student's high-school grade-point average is a bit more predictive of college freshman-year grades than the SAT. However, the study results also confirmed that the SAT is better at forecasting the success of most minority students during their freshman year. Consideration of both sets of data by college admission offices will predict freshman grades significantly better than either GPA or SAT scores viewed alone, said College Board President Gaston Caperton. The College Board, which publishes the SAT, used its inhouse research staff to conduct the study.

The decision to **overhaul** the SAT was made in 2001 after the

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president of the University of California system threatened to stop requiring applicants to submit standardized test results, out of concern that they were having a negative effect on high-school curricula. Specifically, he worried that too many high school students were spending too much time focused on obscure analogies, which made up a significant part of the old SAT verbal test, rather than spending their time writing or critically discussing literature.

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Fearful of losing such a huge market or inspiring a copycat trend, the College Board worked with UC officials to overhaul the SAT. The new test introduced a new writing section (multiple-choice questions on grammar and usage, as well as the new student-produced essay, scored by at least two different graders). The verbal section was renamed the “critical reading” test. The analogy questions were eliminated and emphasis **switched** to comprehension of long and short readings from a broad range of disciplines. The new math section included more advanced math problems. A perfect score was boosted from 1600 to 2400, with a total of 800 possible from each section.

The College Board soon realized, however, that the scores from the revamped SAT, particularly those from the writing test, were getting less than an enthusiastic reception. The disclosure that SAT graders were instructed to overlook factual errors and spelling mistakes on the writing test didn't increase its popularity with college administrators. (Good organization, a clear focus and evidence of “outstanding critical thinking” are among the qualities rewarded.) Neither did the news that a writing professor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology had conducted an experiment in which he successfully taught a handful of high-school students to game the writing test by writing long and loading up their essays with big words.

Bruce Poch, admissions director at Pomona College, said colleges were also concerned that the writing test might prove to be disproportionately damaging to students stuck in failing schools where they got little individual attention. “Just as we were pushing

to knock down barriers and improve access to students across the economic and ethnic spectrums, [our fear was] that another barrier could appear,” he said. The *New York Times* reported in November 2006 that even the University of California system, which had inspired the change, was not yet downloading the SAT essays or using the writing scores in its admission deliberations.

Meanwhile, the SAT’s biggest competitor, the publishers of the ACT exam, chose to make their writing test **optional**, and they have continued to see their portion of the college-admissions market grow.

Caperton expressed optimism this week that the validation results would improve acceptance of the SAT writing test. “Many colleges said they were waiting for validity studies before deciding how to use the writing scores,” Caperton said. “We expect in the future that all colleges will use and require the writing scores” because “they will help them to choose the students likely to succeed at their institution.”

Poch said he expects as time goes on, more schools will start incorporating the score into their deliberations. “I do think more [colleges] are certainly recording the score than may have been the case initially,” he said.

But Barmak Nassirian, associate executive director of the American Association of Collegiate Registrars and Admission Officers, said few colleges are likely to view the validation of the writing test “as a transformative gain.” The main value of the test, he said, is that colleges “get to see the actual writing” of students in a proctored setting and can use it as a point of comparison with the often heavily edited essays submitted with the application. But they will also recognize that “some [students] write well under deadline and some don’t and that may be all this tests shows. Not all colleges will agree that this conveys something profoundly meaningful about an applicant’s accomplishments and abilities.” Many admission offices will prefer to trust their own judgment concerning the quality of student writing, he said. On that, Poch agrees. “We look at everything but obsess about little,” he said.

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有名词信
息处

1. The new SAT writing test _____. A. can better predict students' academic success than the math portion B. has been welcomed widely C. is allowed to finish in three hours D. drew much attention from college admission offices 2. The 2008 national validity study helped to _____. A. validate the math and critical reading components B. analyze the grades of approximately 150,000 students C. publish the SAT with the aid of the College Board D. prove the validity of SAT writing test to its critics 3. The new SAT differs from the old one in that _____. A. the latter emphasizes a lot on higher level math B. the former is quite different from the latter in terms of test reliability C. the former is more of an achievement test than the latter D. the former has two parts, while the latter has three parts 4. To better predict freshman grades, college admission offices should consider _____. A. the success of most minority students B. both GPA and SAT scores C. the validity study D. a student's high-school grade-point average 5. Standardized test was not welcomed by the University of California system because _____. A. it had a negative influence on high-school curricula B. it made students focus on critically discussing literature C. it didn't require students to spend time on obscure analogies D. it was hard for applicants to submit 6. The emphasis for the verbal section is on _____. A. student-produced essay B. multiple-choice questions on grammar and usage C. analogy questions D. comprehension of long and short readings from various disciplines	答案提示 1. 专有名词 迅速定位 2. 数字信息 迅速定位 3. 专有名词 迅速定位 4. 出题顺序 与原文顺序一致 5. 专有名词 迅速定位 6. 名词定位
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7. SAT graders did not consider _____ in the students' writing test. A. organization B. critical thinking C. spelling mistakes D. focus	7. 专有名词 迅速定位
8. For the publishers of the ACT exam, the strategy of being competitive in the college-admissions market is to _____.	8. 专有名词 迅速定位
9. Caperton was optimistic that the acceptance of the SAT writing test would be improved by _____.	9. 专有名词 迅速定位
10. According to Barmak Nassirian, the test's main value was to help colleges make a comparison between _____ and their edited essays submitted with the application.	10. 专有名词 迅速定位

试题解析

● 宏观应对 > 了解篇章大意

本文是关于美国学术能力评估测试 (SAT) 写作测试的评价。前三段中指出: 研究表明 SAT 写作测试是一个学生学习成绩的预测指标。新的研究对改革后的 SAT 测试也进行了效度检验, 结果表明: 高考机构要综合考虑 GPA 和 SAT 的分数, 才能更好地预测大一新生的成绩。文章接着指出: 对 SAT 进行改革是出于怕失去巨大的升学市场或该考试催生抄袭倾向。然而改革后的考试分数, 尤其是写作部分的分数并不被热捧。文末指出: 尽管有人对 SAT 写作测试的接受程度持乐观态度, 但这种测试的主要价值在于大学能了解学生在考试状态下的真实写作, 并便于和学生入学申请中往往经过多次修改的写作形成比较。对于学生的写作质量, 许多入学机构会倾向于由他们自己做出的判断。

● 微观探究 > 各个击破命题

1. 【答案】A

【定位】第一段

【解题步骤】

(1) 看题干, 划关键词

“特别信息”帮助你。这道题目里出现了“SAT”这个专有名词, 大家不用犹豫, 直接把它作为关键词, 然后到文章中找定位点。

(2) 回原文, 找定位点

大家快速从头开始扫视文章, 在第一段第一句找到关键词。

- (3) 回到题干（或选项）来对比，原文相邻句子是重点

把原文第一句话与题干和选项相比对，选项 A 是原文 “a good predictor of academic success, but only slightly more so than the math...” 的同义转述，即 “SAT 写作测试能很好地预测学业成绩，仅比数学测试稍好...”。

所以本题正确答案为 A。

2. 【答案】D

【定位】第三段

【解题步骤】

- (1) 看题干，划关键词

“特别信息”帮助你。这道题目里出现了数字 2008，直接把它作为关键词，然后到文章中找定位点。

- (2) 回原文，找定位点

快速扫视文章，可在第三段第二句找到关键词。

- (3) 回到题干（或选项）来对比，原文相邻句子是重点

大家先划一下关键词所在句的句子主干，得知其大义：基于 2008 全国效度研究，与高考数学和阅读部分相比，SAT 写作测试部分能稍好地预测大一新生的成绩。然后与题干和选项进行对比，只有选项 D 符合原文意义，故为正确答案。

3. 【答案】C

【定位】第四段

【解题步骤】

- (1) 看题干，划关键词

把题干中的专有名词短语 “the new SAT” 作为关键词来定位。

- (2) 回原文，找定位点

快速扫视文章，可在第四段第二句找到关键词。

- (3) 回到题干（或选项）来对比，原文相邻句子是重点

题干和选项涉及新旧 SAT 考试的区别，大家要顺着关键词所在句进行阅读，并关注与其相邻的句子。本段第三句指出 “新测试中的变化使测试变得不像能力测试而更像成绩测试”，这恰好与选项 C 表达的意思相符，而其余选项与原文表述的意思相反，所以本题答案为 C。

4. 【答案】B

【定位】第五段

【解题步骤】

- (1) 看题干，划关键词

大家根据 “出题顺序与原文顺序一致” 的原则，顺着文章向下寻找，把

“college admission offices” 这个名词词组作为关键词来定位。

(2) 回原文，找定位点

快速扫视文章，可在第五段第三句找到关键词。

(3) 回到题干（或选项）来对比，原文相邻句子是重点

把题干与原文比对后可发现，题干是本段第三句话的同义转述，再进一步考察空格处与原文的关系，可知“both sets of data”是解题点，在这里是指“GPA”和“SAT”这两种成绩，所以本题正确答案为 B。

5. 【答案】A

【定位】第六段

【解题步骤】

(1) 看题干，划关键词

这道题中有专有名词“the University of California system”，大家直接把它当关键词来定位。

(2) 回原文，找定位点

快速浏览文章，可在第六段第一句中找到关键词。

(3) 回到题干（或选项）来对比，原文相邻句子是重点

题干是询问标准化测试不受加州大学系统欢迎的原因，比对原文后可把第一句的后半句确立为解题点，即“出于会对高中课程产生负面影响的担心”。因此本题正确答案为 A。

6. 【答案】D

【定位】第七段

【解题步骤】

(1) 看题干，划关键词

把题干中的名词“emphasis”确定为关键词来定位。

(2) 回原文，找定位点

运用出题顺序与原文顺序一致的原则，结合以上关键词，可在第七段第四句找到关键词。

(3) 回到题干来对比，原文相邻句子是重点

比对题干与原文，大家可从第四句中直接得到解题点，即“重点转向对多种学科的长篇和短篇的理解”。故正确答案为 D。

7. 【答案】C

【定位】第八段

【解题步骤】

(1) 看题干，划关键词

把题干中带有专有名词的词组“SAT graders”当做关键词来定位。

(2) 回原文，找定位点

大家迅速在文中扫视，可在第八段第二句中找到关键词。

(3) 回到题干来对比，原文相邻句子是重点

比对题干和原文可知，题干中的“not consider”与第二句中的“overlook”是同义关系，所以“overlook”后的宾语是本题的解题点，选项 A, B, D 是评分人需考虑的因素，与题干不符，因此本题正确答案为 C。

8. 【答案】make their writing test optional

【定位】第十段

【解题步骤】

(1) 看题干，划关键词

把题干中带有专有名词的词组“the publishers of the ACT exam”作为关键词来定位。

(2) 回原文，找定位点

大家可在第十段的首句找到关键词。

(3) 回到题干来对比，原文相邻句子是重点

题干询问此测试为保证高考市场竞争力而采取的策略。比对题干与原文可知，题干信息是对本段首句的概括总结，原句大意为“ACT 测试的发行人把写作测试改为可选择项，也因此使其市场壮大起来”。所以本题的解题点为“把写作测试改为可选择项”，正确答案为 make their writing test optional。

9. 【答案】the validation results

【定位】第 11 段

【解题步骤】

(1) 看题干，划关键词

把题干中的人名“Caperton”当做关键词来定位。

(2) 回原文，找定位点

可在第 11 段段首找到关键词。

(3) 回到题干来对比，原文相邻句子是重点

比对题干和原文可发现，题干信息是本段首句的同义转述，从本句可直接得到解题点，因此本题正确答案为 the validation results。

10. 【答案】the actual writing of students in a proctored setting

【定位】第 13 段

【解题步骤】

(1) 看题干，划关键词

本题可借助人名 “Barmak Nassirian” 和名词词组 “the test’s main value” 来定位。

(2) 回原文，找定位点

可在文章最后一段的第二句中找到关键词 “the test’s main value”。

(3) 回到题干来对比，原文相邻句子是重点

比对题干与原文可找到解题点为第二句中的 “can use it as a point of comparison”，其中的 it 指代的内容为本题答案，即 the actual writing of students in a proctored setting。

高频词点睛

controversial *a.* 有争议的

predictor *n.* 预示器，预言者

validity *n.* 有效性，效度

validate *vt.* 确认，证实

concede *vt.* 承认，退让

overhaul *vt.* 全面检查，大修

switch *v.* 改变，转移

overlook *vt.* 忽略，忽视

optional *a.* 任选的，非必须的

文化与热点

SAT，全称 Scholastic Assessment Test，中文名称为学术能力评估测试。由美国大学委员会（College Board）主办，SAT 成绩是世界各国高中生申请美国名校学习及奖学金的重要参考。SAT 考试总时长 3 小时 45 分钟（225 分钟），共有批判性阅读（Critical Reading）、数学（Mathematics）和写作（Writing）三个科目。

第4天 7分钟4步解题法

在大学英语六级考试中，短句问答和篇章词汇理解构成二选一的备选题型，占整个试卷分值的5%，要求学生10分钟以内读懂一篇400字左右的文章，完成5道问答题。

一、半分钟浏览全文，确立主旨

用略读的方式快速浏览全文，了解文章大意、体裁、主要框架、所涉及的内容和中心思想；还要初步了解作者所要表达的态度和立场；放弃那些无关紧要的细节，如具体的人物、地点和数字等。

真题在线（2009年6月第47题）

原文

There is nothing new about **TV and fashion magazines** giving **girls** unhealthy ideas about how thin they need to be in order to be **considered beautiful**. What is surprising is the method psychologists at the University of Texas have come up with to keep girls from developing eating disorders. Their main weapon against superskinny (role) models: a brand of civil disobedience dubbed “body activism.”

题目

Where do **girls** get the notion that they need to be thin in order to be **considered beautiful**?

解析：首先快速浏览全文，确立主旨。根据关键词 girls 和 considered beautiful 定位至本段第一句话，这句话就表达了本文的主要内容，意思是“电视和时尚杂志给女孩传输的不健康的观念“想要美丽，就要变瘦”已经没有任何新意了。”可见，女孩是从“电视和时尚杂志上”得到的这种观念，因此正确答案是 TV and fashion magazines。

二、一分钟抓关键词，查找定位



充分理解文章后面的五个问题，看完一个问题后，立即弄清楚所问的内容，以便在寻找答案时有针对性地搜寻有效信息。根据关键词和第一步浏览全文的印象，回到原文相应位置寻找答案。认真研读此部分语句，锁定答案位置。

真题在线 (2010 年 6 月第 48 题)

原文

Answer: Your teacher's grading system may be unwise, but it is not unethical. A **teacher** deserves **wide latitude** in **selecting the method of grading** that best promotes learning in her classroom; that is, after all, the prime function of grades. It is she who has the training and experience to make this decision. Assuming that your teacher is neither biased nor corrupt and that her system conforms to school rules, you can't fault her ethics.

题目

According to the **answer**, a **teacher** should have the **freedom** to _____ to encourage learning.

解析: 本题有一个非常显眼的关键词 **answer**，在原文中是粗体，非常容易定位。再根据关键词 **teacher** 和 **freedom** 定位至本段第二句话，意思是“教师在选择促进学生在课堂上学习的评分方法上有很大的自由”。题干中的 **freedom** 和原文中的 **wide latitude** 是同义表达，因此正确答案是 **select the method of grading**。

三、五分钟对照比较，组织答语



比较题干和原文的对应位置，确定所要填写答案的基本内容。选用简洁、准确的词汇或句式，组织答语。切记不要照抄原文，要适当改动，用相同或相近意思的单词、短语和句型来回答。

真题在线 (2007年12月第47题)

原文

Men, these days, are embracing fatherhood with the round-the-clock involvement their partners have always dreamed of — handling night feedings, packing lunches and bandaging knees. But **unlike women**, men find they're negotiating their new roles with **little support or information**. "Men in my generation (aged 25-40) have a fear of becoming dads because we have no role models," says Jon Smith, a writer. They often find themselves excluded from **mothers' support networks**, and are eyed warily (警觉地) on the playground.

题目

Unlike women, men often get **little support or information** from _____.

解析：根据关键词 **Unlike women** 和 **little support or information** 定位至本段第二句到第四句话。此题稍难，考生要仔细对比原文和题干，提炼答案。原文说：“但与女人不同，很多男人发现自己在应对新角色时很少得到支持和指导……他们经常觉得自己被排除在母亲的支持网络之外……”可见，男人从“母亲的支持网络”中“很少得到支持和指导”，所以经过对照比较得出正确答案是 **mothers' support networks**。

四、半分钟检查核对，确定答案



作答完后，要认真检查核对，确定答案。短句问答题要求答题词数控制在10个单词以内，否则要被扣分。注意避免语法与语言上的失误与错误。

真题在线 (2008年12月第50题)

原文

In its early years the organization operated in an unconventional manner that characterized its innovative and entrepreneurial approach to the industry. **Communication was informal**; people discussed ideas and issues in the hallways, on a run, or over a beer. There was little task differentiation. There were no job descriptions, rigid reporting systems, or detailed rules and regulations.

题目

In the early years of Nike, **communication** within the company was usually carried out _____.

解析：本题考查耐克公司早年时候交流的方式。根据关键词 in the early years 和 communication 定位至本段前两句话，特别是第二句话。从 Communication was informal 中，我们知道交流是非正式的，所以我们锁定答案应该是 informal，填入空后，我们要再核对一下，防止疏漏。我们发现空格处需要副词修饰 carried out，所以最后的答案应为 informally。

即学即练

Passage 1

题源	题材	字数	做题时间
<i>New Scientist</i>	环境	414	7 分钟

Dangerous Decade: What Follows the Durban Climate Deal

Not a single tonne of carbon was saved. In the short term, the planet will benefit not one jot. Some are calling it a betrayal of both science and the world's poor. Yet the climate conference in Durban, South Africa, which finished early on Sunday morning, did rewrite the rule book for fighting climate change in one way. It forced major developing nations like China, Brazil and South Africa to accept the principle of future binding targets on their greenhouse gas **emissions** for the first time.

The conference agreed that by 2015 governments would **finalize** a “protocol, legal instrument or an agreed outcome with legal force” that would **impose** targets on all major emitters, rich and poor. It will probably enter into force by 2020, when existing voluntary targets end, though that is not part of the official deal.

The bad news is that the deal is a post-dated cheque. It won't do anything to help the climate in the next decade — a decade that scientists say is critical to arresting global warming and turning the world's energy infrastructure towards low-carbon sources. Every year, countries spend about a trillion dollars on energy infrastructure, and right now coal is still the fuel of choice.

It is also far from clear what the promised binding targets will be — that question went undiscussed here. Most accept that the poorest nations will not face absolute cuts to their emissions.

阅读点拨

留意划线专有名词信息

留意“隐形”数字信息

Instead, they will cut their “carbon intensity”: the amount of carbon dioxide emitted per unit of GDP, a reflection of how dirty their industries are.

But China may be asked to do more. It **held out** longest against mentioning legal provisions in the Durban text. By 2020 it will be responsible for a quarter of the world's emissions and will probably have per-capita emissions as high as Europe.

With the legal targets not due to **kick in** till 2020 at the earliest, a key question is what will happen during the next decade. Voluntary action is now the only thing limiting emissions in most countries. And while the European Union agreed to accept a second phase of the Kyoto protocol that will limit its own emissions between now and 2020, few other industrialized nations will join in. Canada pulled out this week, joining other renegades: Russia, Japan and the US. After next year, the protocol will cover only around 15 per cent of global emissions.

1. The purpose of the climate conference in Durban is to _____.
2. The next ten years is crucial for energy infrastructure to replace coal with _____.
3. The “carbon intensity” is an important criterion for countries in showing _____.
4. In the Durban text, China insisted longest against _____.
5. Now the limit of emissions depends on _____ in most countries.

留意引号内的
的名词词组

留意划线专
有名词信息

答案提示

1. 专有名词
定位
2. “隐形”数
字信息定位
3. 名词定位
4. 专有名词
快速定位
5. 名词词组
定位

试题解析

● 宏观应对 > 了解篇章大意

这篇文章的主要内容是关于在南非德班举行的气候大会的情况。

作者首先肯定了本次大会的成果——将在 2020 年左右形成具有法律约束力的控制碳排放量的文件。随后作者又提出目前存在的问题——未来这关键十年我们该怎么办以及各主要国家在碳排放量这个问题上存在的分歧。

● 微观探究 > 各个击破命题

1. 【答案】fight climate change

【解析】推断题。根据关键词 climate conference in Durban 定位到第一段第四

句，题干问的是这次会议的目的，在第四句中的 for fighting climate change in one way 恰好表明了此次会议的目的，由此可知本题答案为 fight climate change.

2. 【答案】low-carbon sources

【解析】细节题。通过关键词 the next ten years 定位到第三段第二句，理清题干与原文的对应关系有助于快速找到答案，题干中的 the next ten years 与原文中的 the next decade 对应，crucial 对应原文中的 critical，replace 与原文中的 turn towards 对应，所以原文中 turning the world's energy infrastructure towards low-carbon sources 是答题关键点，用低碳资源取代煤炭资源是未来的发展趋势，故正确答案为 low-carbon sources。

3. 【答案】how dirty their industries are

【解析】细节题。根据关键词 carbon intensity 定位到第四段最后一句，题干问题是 carbon intensity 是衡量什么的重要标准，题干中的 showing 与原文中的 reflection 意思相近，因此 reflection 后的内容为本题解题点，本题正确答案为 how dirty their industries are。

4. 【答案】mentioning legal provisions

【解析】细节题。通过关键词 the Durban text 定位到第五段第二句：It held out longest against mentioning legal provisions。理清题干与原文的对应关系有助于大家快速找到答案，题干中的 insisted 与原文中的 held out 意思相同，根据上下文信息可知 it 指的是 China，显而易见本题答案为 mentioning legal provisions。

5. 【答案】voluntary action

【解析】细节题。根据关键词 limit of emission 和 most countries 定位到最后一段第二句：Voluntary action is now the only thing limiting emissions in most countries（在大多数国家，自愿行动是目前限制排放的唯一方法）。而题干问的是目前大多数国家依靠什么来限制排放，因此本题正确答案为 voluntary action。

高频词点睛

emission *n.*（光、热等的）发射，散发

finalize *v.* 完成

impose *vt.* 强加

hold out 坚持，伸出，提供，维持

kick in 踢开，支付，开始生效

文化与热点

气候与环境问题已经在世界范围内引起了人们的广泛关注，其中以二氧化碳的排放问题为最。2009年12月在丹麦哥本哈根举行的世界气候大会商讨了《京都议定书》一期承诺到期后的后续方案，就未来应对气候变化的全球行动签署新的协议。这是继《京都议定书》后又一具有划时代意义的全球气候协议书，对今后地球的气候变化走向产生决定性的影响。因此，哥本哈根世界气候大会被喻为“拯救人类的最后一次机会”。

Passage 2.....

题源	题材	字数	做题时间
<i>Economist</i>	经济	435	7分钟

Hard Times, Lean Firms

EVERYONE complains that corporate America is **reluctant** to hire additional workers. Far less attention has been paid to the flip side of the jobless recovery: the remarkable improvement in American productivity. How long can this continue? “I see no limit,” says William Hickey, the boss of Sealed Air, a packaging-maker. Is he right to be so optimistic?

American firms were slow to react to the **downturn** at the beginning of the century, and paid the price. They learned their lesson. When the economy slumped in 2008, they were much quicker to **adjust**. There was little of the fall in labour productivity that normally accompanies a recession, and this was not just a one-off “batting average” effect (in which average productivity rises because the worst performers are fired). Rather, it was a productivity boost that has continued in defiance of expert predictions that workers can only be squeezed so hard for a short while.

After falling in the first half of the year, American labour productivity (output per hour) was 2.3% higher in the third quarter of 2011 than in the same period a year earlier. This was the fastest quarterly rise in 18 months. Manufacturing productivity in that quarter rose by 2.9% compared with a year earlier. America's productivity growth has been more robust than most other rich countries'—a feat many ascribe to its flexible labour market and a culture of enterprise.

阅读点拨

留意划线专有名词信息

留意划线专有名词信息

Yet some analysts expect productivity growth to **stall** soon. Hard-pressed workers are feeling grouchy: workforce surveys report record levels of job dissatisfaction. Many firms have been “starving the organisation to see how it can do with a lower cost structure,” says Carsten Stendevad of Citigroup, a bank. Unless the economy picks up, he predicts that productivity growth will slow in 2012. (He admits, however, that he wrongly predicted the same thing would happen in 2011.)

Two things could keep productivity rising. First, workers are terrified of losing their jobs. This makes it easier to persuade them to put in extra hours or shoulder new tasks. Even in unionised firms, there have been reports of greater **flexibility**. Workers have been staying on the job longer rather than “featherbedding” their hours by, for example, queuing up early to clock off as soon as the shift ends.

Second, tough times are forcing firms to strain every brain cell to become more efficient. Sealed Air, for example, has made numerous incremental tweaks, such as upgrading a machine that makes absorbent pads (吸水垫) for supermarket meat trays so that its output increased from 400 units per hour three years ago to 550—with the same number of workers.

1. When complaining about the corporate America, people often neglect _____.

2. As a general rule, there is often a drop in _____ in the recession.

3. The reason that America has a stronger productivity growth than most other rich countries is _____.

4. The first thing that could keep productivity rising is that _____.

5. In the recession, firms are struggling to _____.

留意本段主旨

答案提示

1. 专有名词
迅速定位
2. 名词定位
3. 专有名词
迅速定位
4. “隐形”数字信息定位
5. 名词定位

试题解析

● 宏观应对 > 了解篇章大意

这篇文章的主要内容是关于美国经济衰退时期的劳动生产率的情况。

首先, 作者指出, 很多人忽视了经济衰退时期美国公司的劳动生产率并没有下降很多这一现实, 紧接着作者就这一趋势能否延续下去进行了讨论, 最后

作者指出了这一趋势要延续下去的两大条件。

● 微观探究 > 各个击破命题

1. 【答案】the remarkable improvement in American productivity

【解析】推断题。根据关键词 corporate America 定位到第一段第一句话，此句与题干中前半句 When complaining about the corporate America 相对应。本段题干询问的是人们经常忽视什么，题干中的 neglect 与本段第二句 Far less attention has been paid to 相对应，因此可断定人们忽视的问题正是 to 后边的内容，即 the flip side of the jobless recovery（无就业复苏的反面），其后的冒号进一步提示了本题的正确答案为 the remarkable improvement in American productivity。

2. 【答案】labour productivity

【解析】细节题。根据关键词 recession 定位到第二段第四句：There was little of the fall in labour productivity that normally accompanies a recession（通常与经济衰退相伴而生的劳动生产率下降的情况并未出现），由此可知：在通常情况下，经济衰退时，劳动生产率会出现下降。题干询问的是经济衰退时，通常什么会下降，答案正是劳动生产率，即 labour productivity。

3. 【答案】its flexible labour market and a culture of enterprise

【解析】推断题。通过关键词 productivity growth 定位到第三段最后一句。题干询问的是导致这一现象的原因是什么，大家理清题干与原文的对应关系即可快速找到答案：题干中的 America has a stronger productivity growth than most other rich countries 与本段最后一句中的 America's productivity growth has been more robust than most other rich countries 相对应，题干中的 the reason that 与原文中 ascribe to（归因于）意思相同，因此可断定 ascribe to 后面的内容为本题正确答案，即 its flexible labour market and a culture of enterprise。

4. 【答案】workers are terrified of losing their jobs

【解析】主旨题。通过关键词 first thing 定位到第五段前两句，文中明确地指出第一个会保持生产率上升的因素是 workers are terrified of losing their jobs。只要抓住本段开头的主旨句的含义即可轻松获得本题的答案。

5. 【答案】become more efficient

【解析】推断题。通过关键词 firms 定位到最后一段第一句话：tough times are forcing firms to strain every brain cell to become more efficient。理清题干与原文的对应关系会有助于大家快速找到答案，本题题干中的 recession 对应原文中的 tough time，struggle to 对应原文中的 strain

every brain cell to, 由此可断定不定式 to 后的内容为本题正确答案, 即 become more efficient。

高频词点睛

reluctant *adj.* 勉强的, 不情愿的

downturn *n.* 低迷时期, 衰退

adjust *v.* 调整, 校准, 适应

stall *vi.* 停止, 停转, 拖延

flexibility *n.* 灵活性, 弹性

文化与热点

劳动生产率是指劳动者在一定时期内创造的劳动成果与其相适应的劳动消耗量的比值。劳动生产率水平可以用劳动者在单位时间内生产某种产品的数量来表示, 单位时间内生产的产品数量越多, 劳动生产率就越高; 也可以用生产单位产品所耗费的劳动时间来表示, 生产单位产品所需要的劳动时间越少, 劳动生产率就越高。

第5天 5大必考题型解题技巧

• 题型介绍

短句问答要求考生在8分钟左右阅读一篇350词左右的短文，然后根据对文章的理解简洁地用少于10个词回答文后的问题或完成句子。该题型设5道题，题型包括句子填空题或问答题。体裁以说明文和议论文为主。短句问答主要考查考生对文章的理解能力和对原文信息进行重组和表达的能力。

• 四步解题法

第一步：略读全文，了解文章大意及各段中心

第二步：根据关键信息点，在文章中迅速定位问题出处

第三步：仔细对照题目与原文，根据题目需要给出答案

第四步：重新审查题目与原文的对应关系

• 五种常考题型：细节题，推断题，主旨题，语义题，观点题。

下面以真题为例来讲解四步解题法在五种题型中的应用，需要说明的是，在解答五种类型的题目时都涉及到第二步和第三步，而第一步在主旨题中应用较多，第四步用于核对答案和题目是否吻合。

一、细节题解题技巧

这类题所占的比例最大，要求考生能够快速在原文中找到答案出处。通过抓住关键信息词回到原文定位，题干中的词一般在原文中都可以找得到。常见的提问词有：what, when, why, which, where, who, how等。

真题在线 (2008年12月第51题)

原文

... There were no job descriptions, rigid reporting systems, or detailed rules and regulations. The team spirit and shared values of the athletes on **Bowerman's teams** carried over and provided **the basis for the collegial style of management that characterized the early years of Nikes.**

题目

What qualities of **Bowerman's teams** formed the basis of **Nike's early management style?**

解析: 根据题干可知, 这是一道细节题。结合四步解题法的第二步, 根据关键信息点 Bowerman's teams 和 Nike's early management style 迅速定位问题出处, 即左侧方框原文中黑体字所示内容。根据第三步仔细对照题目与原文, 根据题目需要给出答案: The team spirit and shared values of the athletes

二、推断题解题技巧



该类型题目的答案在原文中是找不到的, 要求考生在原文内容的基础上, 根据作者的思路进行合理的推断。题干中一般包含的词有: infer, conclude, suggest, imply 等。此类题型主要集中在针对文章的内容、结构、逻辑关系以及作者的态度、观点、语气等进行推断。常见的提问方式有:

- What does the author think about...?
- What can be concluded from the... sentence of Paragraph...?
- What does the author imply in the passage?
- What can be implied about...from the...paragraph?
- What's implied in the passage?
- What can you infer from the passage?
- The passage is most likely written for _____.
- It can be concluded from the passage that _____.

真题在线 (2006 年 12 月 24 日第 51 题)

原文

... But you might think about how you would approach the acquisition process if you had it to do all over again. Look around your home and **make a list of what you would replace. Make another list of things you wouldn't acquire again no matter what, and in fact would be happy to be rid of.**

When you're ready to start unloading some of your stuff, that list will be a good place to start.

题目

What does the author suggest people do with **unnecessary things**?

解析: 根据题干标志词 suggest 可知, 这是一道推断题。结合四步解题法的第二步, 根据关键信息点 unnecessary things 迅速定位问题出处, 即左侧方框原文中黑体字所示内容。根据第三步仔细对照题目与原文, 根据题目需要给出答案: make a list of the unnecessary things before unloading them

三、主旨题解题技巧



主旨题主要是测试应试者对文章或者段落大意的把握，要求考生能用最简洁准确的词或短语归纳总结文章的中心思想。题干中常见的关键词有：in short, that is, therefore, in fact 等。常见的提问方式有：

→ What is the passage mainly about?

→ What's the best title (topic, subject) for/the main (central, principle) idea of this passage?

→ What does the passage mainly discuss/tell us?

→ What is the main purpose of the passage?

→ What's the author's main point?

→ The passage tells us that _____.

→ The passage mainly discusses _____.

→ The main idea of this passage is _____.

→ In the passage we're told that _____.

→ The passage centers (focuses) on _____.

真题在线 (2007年6月第47题)

原文

Google owes much of its success to the brilliance of S. Brin and L. Page, but also to **a series of fortunate events**. It was Page who, at Stanford in 1996, initiated the academic project that eventually became Google's search engine.

题目

Apart from **a series of fortunate events**, what is it that has made Google so successful?

解析：根据题干可知，这是一道段落主旨题。结合四步解题法的第一步略读全文，了解文章大意及各段中心，由于这是段落主旨题，只需略读本段即可。再结合第二步根据关键信息点 a series of fortunate events 迅速定位问题出处，即左侧方框原文中黑体字所示内容。根据第三步仔细对照题目与原文，根据题目需要给出答案：The brilliance of S. Brin and L. Page。由本题可知，段落首句经常作为概括整个段落大意的主旨句，因此只需大致浏览段落便一目了然。



四、语义题解题技巧

这类题考查考生释义 (paraphrase) 或解释 (explain) 个别单词、短语或句子在特定语境下的特定含义的能力，和对上下文的理解和猜测能力。常见的提

问方式有:

- What does the word “...” mean in the passage?
- The word “...” could best be replaced by “_____”?
- By “...”, the writer probably means _____.
- We may infer from the context that “...” most probably means _____.
- The word / phrase “...” in Line ... refers to _____.
- The expression “...” in Paragraph ... is closest in meaning to _____.
- “...” as used in the passage, can best be defined as _____.
- The expression “...” can be interpreted as _____.
- In Paragraph ..., the term “...” most probably means _____.

真题在线 (2006 年 12 月第 49 题)

原文

Though we've never had a catastrophic loss such as that, **Gibbs and I did have a close call** shortly before we decided to simplify. At that time we lived in a fire zone.

题目

What do we know about the author's house from the sentence “**Gibbs and I did have a close call...**” (Lines 1-2, Para. 4)?

解析: 根据题干可知, 这是一道语义题。结合四步解题法的第二步, 根据关键信息点 Gibbs and I did have a close call... 迅速定位问题出处, 即左侧方框原文中黑体字所示内容。根据第三步仔细对照题目与原文, 根据题目需要给出答案: their house need to be simplified。

五、观点题解题技巧



此类题型要求考生在答题时要站在作者的角度上来思考问题, 通过掌握主题思想和具体事实对作者的观点和态度做出合理推断。该类题型的提问方式有:

- The author's main purpose in this passage is _____.
- According to the author, _____.
- In the author's opinion, _____.
- What is the author's view / attitude?
- What's the author's attitude towards _____?
- Does the author agree with _____?
- What does the author think of ...
- How does the author feel about _____?
- What is the tone of the passage?

真题在线 (第51题)

原文

Almost 40 years ago, when Lyndon Johnson declared war on poverty, **a family with a car and a house in the suburbs** felt prosperous. Today that same family may well **feel** poor, overwhelmed by credit card debt, a second mortgage and the cost of the stuff that has become the backbone of American life. When the middle class feels poor, the poor have little chance for change, or even recognition.

题目

According to the author, how would **an American family with a car and a house in the suburbs** probably **feel about** themselves today?

解析：根据题干标志词 feel about 可知，这是一道观点题。结合四步解题法的第二步，根据关键信息点 an American family with a car and a house in the suburbs 和 feel about 迅速定位问题出处，即左侧方框原文中黑体字所示内容。根据第三步仔细对照题目与原文，根据题目需要给出答案：Poor。

即学即练

Passage 1

题源	题材	字数	做题时间
USA Today	科技	434	7 分钟

For some in need, Facebook is route to new kidney

Between the children's photos and **reminiscences** about high school, more and more pleas for help from people with failing kidneys are popping up. Facebook and other social media sites are quickly becoming a go-to place to find a generous person with a kidney to **spare**, according to the people asking for help and some national organizations that facilitate matches.

Damon Brown found a kidney on Facebook after telling his story on a special page the Seattle dad created under the name, "Damon Kidney." His friends and family **forwarded** the link to everyone they knew and on Jan. 3, a woman, his wife has known for years, but not someone they consider a close family friend, will be giving him a kidney.

阅读点拨

留意划线专有名词信息

留意划线专有名词信息

Brown's story is not unique, said April Paschke, a spokeswoman for the United Network for Organ Sharing, a private nonprofit organization that manages the nation's organ transplant system for the federal government. "We see more and more people matched up by social media," she said. "It's an extension of the way we communicate. Before we found the Internet, people found other ways: through a church bulletin, word of mouth or an advertisement even." Damon Brown admits he was a little embarrassed to ask for help so publicly. Except for telling close friends and family, <u>the Seattle father</u> of two young boys had been keeping his illness pretty quiet. He was on the official transplant list and had started mobile dialysis through Northwest Kidney Centers but Brown was seeing his health deteriorate — he was constantly tired and achy. He couldn't sit on the bed to tell bedtime stories to 5-year-old Julian and 3-year-old Theo because he had to stay close to his dialysis machine. "I'm a strong guy, but I would have to say, it's been rough this year," he said. <u>Brown</u> had put himself on the long wait list for a kidney from a deceased donor, knowing he would have to wait at least three years before he was called. After one particularly difficult visit with his doctor, Damon and his wife, Bethany, decided to create the Facebook page, which has attracted more than 1,400 friends. Jacqueline Ryall, 45, said she felt a need to donate a kidney to Brown to give back her own good health and all she has been given. She's not a mom and gushed about how beautiful Damon and Bethany's kids are. "The real reason I'm doing this is he's got kids and he's a good guy," she said. "My life is in a good place. I've been given lots and I have a responsibility to give back." 1. Generally, Facebook and other social media sites are rich of _____. 2. Damon Brown was given a kidney by _____. 3. Firstly, the Seattle father only sought help from close friends and family rather than from Facebook because _____.	阅读点拨 留意划线专有名词信息 留意划线专有名词信息 答案提示 1. 专有名词定位 2. 专有名词定位 3. 专有名词定位
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4. Instead of the living donor, Brown originally pinned his hope on _____.	4. 专有名词定位
5. The real reason the woman was willing to donate her kidney to Brown was that _____.	5. 专有名词定位

试题解析

● 宏观应对 > 了解篇章大意

本文主要讲述的是 Damon Brown 在 Facebook 上发布消息，寻找肾源的故事。随着 Facebook 等社交网络的发展，越来越多的人通过它们来寻求肾源，Facebook 已经成为一个寻找肾源的重要渠道。

● 微观探究 > 各个击破命题

1. 【答案】the children's photos and reminiscences about high school

【解析】推断题。通过关键词 Facebook and other social media sites 定位到第一段第二句，本题题干询问的是 Facebook 等社交网络一般来讲拥有哪方面的丰富资源，所以大家要沿关键词所在句进行上下文阅读。本文中第一句话指出，在 the children's photos and reminiscences about high school 中间，出现了越来越多患肾病的人的求助信息。由此可知，原本 Facebook and other social media sites 主要是充满了 the children's photos and reminiscences about high school。故可知答案。

2. 【答案】a woman his wife has known for years /Jacqueline Ryall

【解析】细节题。通过 Damon Brown 定位到第二段首句，题干问题是谁给了 Damon Brown 一个肾，阅读上下文，在第二段最后一句 giving him a kidney 可找出 give 的主语——a woman his wife has known for years，即为本题正确答案。也可以通过倒数第二段直接找出捐赠者的名字--Jacqueline Ryall。

3. 【答案】he was a little embarrassed

【解析】细节题。通过关键词 Seattle father 定位到第五段第二句。题干询问 Seattle father 没有借助 Facebook 公开求助的原因，可沿关键词所在句进行上下文阅读，本段第一句 Damon Brown admits he was a little embarrassed to ask for help so publicly 正是答案所在，题干中的 Seattle father 指的是 Damon Brown，seek help 与 ask for help 意思一致，故本题正确答案为 he was a little embarrassed。

4. 【答案】the deceased donor

【解析】细节题。题干问题是 Brown 最开始寄希望于什么而不是 the living

donor (活体捐赠)。根据关键词 Brown 和 donor 可定位到第七段第二句: Brown had put himself on the long wait list for a kidney from a deceased donor, 由此可知 Brown 最开始寄希望于 the deceased donor (尸体捐赠), 故本题正确答案为 the deceased donor。

5. 【答案】 he's got kids and he's a good guy

【解析】 细节题。通过关键词 the real reason 定位到最后一段首句, 由此可轻松得到本题答案为 he's got kids and he's a good guy。

高频词点睛

remembrance n. 回忆, 怀旧, 引起联想的相似事物
spare vt. 节约, 吝惜, 饶恕, 分出, 分让
forward vt. 促进, 转寄, 运送
achy adj. 疼痛的
gush v. 涌出, 迸出

文化与热点

Facebook 是一个社交网络服务网站, 于 2004 年 2 月 4 日上线。从 2006 年 9 月到 2007 年 9 月间, 该网站在全美网站中的排名由第 60 名上升至第 7 名。同时 Facebook 是美国排名第一的照片分享站点, 每天上载 850 万张照片。随着用户数量的增加, Facebook 的目标已经指向另外一个领域: 互联网搜索。

Passage 2.....

题源	题材	字数	做题时间
USA Today	科普	430	7 分钟

Extra calories, low protein are culprits in weight gain

In a “do-not-try-this-at-home” study, 25 healthy participants followed diets containing different levels of **protein** — plus nearly 1,000 extra calories — for eight weeks. The study took place in an inpatient setting, where participants had just **completed** weight-stabilizing diets for 13 to 25 days.

Those who ate low-protein diets gained less weight than the other groups, but the quality of the weight gained was worse, as it came from an increase in body fat. In contrast, the high-protein diets led to changes in lean body mass and helped participants burn calories.

“Most people are overeating and for those people who are, they need to pay attention to what they are putting into their mouths,”

阅读点拨

留意划线处
原因陈述

said study co-author Leanne Redman, an assistant professor of endocrinology at Pennington Biomedical Research Center in Baton Rouge, La. “If you overeat a high-fat, low-protein diet, you may gain weight at a lower rate, but you are gaining more fat and losing more muscle.”

The findings appear in the Jan. 4 issue of the Journal of the American Medical Association.

The researchers looked at how the level of protein in the diets affected body composition and weight gain. Participants were young adults aged 18 to 35.

The diets varied in the amount of calories derived from protein. The low-protein diet had 5 percent of calories from protein, the normal-protein diet had 15 percent of calories from protein and the high-protein diet had 25 percent of its calories as protein. All three diets included the same amount of carbohydrates, and fat made up the difference in the calories. All participants were overfed by about 954 calories a day.

Everyone gained weight during the overeating period. However, people in the low-protein diet lost 2.2 pounds in muscle mass, while those in the normal- or high-protein groups gained muscle mass during the overeating period. Muscle weighs more than fat, which is why they gained more weight. The excess calories turned to fat among participants who ate a low-protein diet.

The make-up of the weight — lean muscle or fat — may be even more important than the number on the **scale** or body mass **index**, said Dr. David Heber, director of the Center for Human Nutrition at the University of California, Los Angeles, and co-author of an editorial accompanying the new study. “Calories count,” he said. He encourages a high-protein, low-fat diet that is rich in colorful fruits and vegetables. “We are talking about lean protein such as white-meat chicken, ocean fish, turkey, egg whites and certain protein powders. Protein is more satiating, and helps reduce **appetite**,” he explained.

1. The participants involved in the study are divided into different groups according to _____.

留意划线处
专有名词信
息及其观点

答案提示

1. 名词定位

2. The quality of weight those who ate low-protein gained was worse because _____.	2. 名词词组 定位
3. The researchers in the study aimed to find out _____.	3. 名词定位
4. People in the high- protein groups gained more weight than those in the low-protein diet because _____.	4. 名词词组 定位
5. David Heber advises to have _____ diet.	5. 专有名词 定位

试题解析

● 宏观应对 > 了解篇章大意

这篇科普文章是关于卡路里、蛋白质与体重增加的关系的研究。

在这项研究中, 实验的参与者分别食用含有不同蛋白质分量的食物, 结果食用高蛋白食物的人的体重增加要比食用低蛋白食物的多, 但是高蛋白使用者增加的是肌肉, 而低蛋白使用者增加的往往是脂肪。最后研究结果表明, 多余的卡路里和低蛋白才是体重增加的罪魁祸首。

● 微观探究 > 各个击破命题

1. 【答案】(following) diets containing different levels of protein

【解析】推断题。题干询问的是本次研究的参与者被分成不同小组的依据是什么。根据关键词 participants 定位到第一段首句, 由其中的 25 healthy participants followed diets containing different levels of protein 可知, 这 25 名参与者的不同之处就在与 followed diets containing different levels of protein, 虽然文中并没有直接提出分组, 但从文中第二段第一句就能看出分组的痕迹, 而分组的依据也就是其不同之处。根据题干中 according to 的语法要求, 其后可接动名词或名词, 所以本题正确答案为 (following) diets containing different levels of protein。

2. 【答案】it came from an increase in body fat

【解析】细节题。通过关键词 The quality of weight 定位到第二段第一句话: but the quality of weight gained was worse 中的 weight 指的就是 those who ate low-protein 增加的体重, 而吃低蛋白食物的人所增加的体重质量较差之原因已在文中被明确提出, 即 as it came from an increase in body fat, as 对应着题干中的 because, 所以我们很容易可以得出答案为 it came from an increase in body fat。

3. 【答案】how the level of protein in the diets affected body composition and weight gain

【解析】细节题。本题实际问的是研究的目的是什么。通过关键词 the

researchers 定位到第五段首句: The researchers looked at how the level of protein in the diets affected body composition and weight gain, 题干中的 aim to find out 与原文中的 look at 相对应, 所以很容易得出本题正确答案为 how the level of protein in the diets affected body composition and weight gain。

4. 【答案】muscle weighs more than fat

【解析】细节题。根据关键词 people in the high-protein groups 定位到原文倒数第二段倒数第二句话: Muscle weighs more than fat, which is why they gained more weight (肌肉比脂肪更重, 这就是吃高蛋白食物的人体重更重的原因)。由此可知本题正确答案为 Muscle weighs more than fat。

5. 【答案】a high-protein, low-fat

【解析】推断题。通过关键词 David Heber 定位到最后一段, 题干中问的是 David Heber 建议什么样的饮食, 文中并没有直接体现 advise, 但本段第三句中的 encourage 这个词同样体现了作者的想法, 有建议的意味在里面, 所以 encourage 的内容就是本题正确答案, a high-protein, low-fat 为正确答案。

高频词点睛

protein *n.* 蛋白质

complete *v.* 完成 *adj.* 完整的, 彻底的, 完全的

scale *n.* 规模, 比例, 刻度, 天平, 数值范围

index *n.* 指数, 索引, 指标

appetite *n.* 食欲, 嗜好

文化与热点

卡路里是热量的单位, 每个人都需要热量来维持身体机能和日常活动, 如果我们不能在每次吸取新的热量前把旧的热量消耗掉, 余下的热量就会变成脂肪存积在体内。如果不适量地控制饮食, 日积月累, 就会肥胖。在各种食物中, 除了水, 几乎每样食物都含有卡路里。

第6天 破解 10 大常设题处

由于短句问答题有不同的测试题型，所以常设题处的侧重点因题型的不同而有所不同。下面将根据不同的题型归纳出 10 个常考设题处。

一、描述处



这类题目能直接从原文中找到答案。一般是句子谓语或宾语等主干成分，考生直接在原文中找出相应的语法结构，可以稍作修改来回答。

真题在线（2008 年 12 月第 47 题）

原文

In the late 1950s Philip Knight was a middle-distance runner on the University of Oregon track team, coached by Bill **Bowerman**. One of the top **track coaches** in the U. S. , Bowerman was also known for experimenting with the design of **running shoes** in an attempt to make them **lighter and more shock-absorbent**. After attending Oregon, Knight moved on to do graduate work at Stanford University; his MBA thesis was on marketing athletic shoes. Once he received his degree, Knight traveled to Japan to contact the Onitsuka Tiger Company, a manufacturer of athletic shoes. Knight convinced the company's officials of the potential for its product in the U. S. In 1963 he received his first shipment of Tiger shoes, 200 pairs in total.

题目

While serving as a track coach, **Bowerman** tried to design **running shoes** that were _____.

解析：本题是细节题，属于描述型题目，是对跑鞋特征的描述。根据关键词 Bowerman 和 running shoes 定位至本段前两句话，特别是第二句话。原文中的 them 指代的就是跑鞋，所以其后面的 lighter and more shock-absorbent 就是本题的答案。

二、引用处



引用他人论述处。通常情况下都带有引号，其命题往往会询问此论述的含义或目的。

真题在线 (2009年6月第51题)

原文

According to a study in the latest issue of the Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology, the risk of developing eating disorders was reduced 61% among Body Project participants. And they continued to exhibit positive body-image attitudes as long as three years after completing the program, which consists of four one-hour sessions. Such lasting effects may be due to girls' realizing not only how they were being influenced but also who was benefiting from the societal pressure to be thin. "These people who promote the perfect body really don't care about you at all," says Kelsey Hertel, a high school junior and **Body Project veteran** in Eugene, Oregon. "They **purposefully** make you feel like less of a person so you'll buy their stuff and they'll **make money**."

题目

One **Body Project participant** says that the real **motive** of those who promote the perfect body is to _____. (2009. 6—51)

解析：本题是细节题，在引号处设题。根据关键词 Body Project participant 和 motive 定位至本段最后 Kelsey Hertel 所说的话中，意思是“他们故意让你感觉自己并不完美，这样你就会买他们的东西，他们就会赚钱”。可见，他们的目的就是为了赚钱，因此答案是 make money。

三、隐蔽处



所谓的隐蔽处是指句子中容易被考生忽略的地方，如插入语、同位语、长句后半句、定语、介词短语、副词和不定式等。

真题在线 (2007 年 6 月第 49 题)

原文

Google owes much of its success to the brilliance of S. Brin and L. Page, but also to a series of fortunate events. It was Page who, at Stanford in 1996, initiated the academic project that eventually became Google's search engine. Brin, who had met Page at a student orientation a year earlier, joined the project early on. They were both Ph. D. candidates when they devised the **search engine** which was better than the rest and, without any marketing, **spread by word of mouth** from early adopters to, eventually, your grandmother.

题目

How did **Google's search engine spread** all over the world?

解析: 本题是细节题, 在相对比较隐蔽的介词短语处设题。根据关键词 Google's search engine spread 定位至本段最后一句话。本题用 How 提问, 考查的是传播方式, 所以原文 spread 后面的介词短语就是答案, 但是考生要注意回答式题目的书写方式: 开头字母大写, 有句点, 即 “By word of mouth”。

四、因果关系处



此类题要求考生对因果关系进行推断。

真题在线 (2009 年 12 月)

原文

Many countries have made it illegal to chat into a hand-held mobile phone while driving. But the latest research further confirms that the **danger** lies less in what a motorist's hands do when he takes a call than in **what the conversation does to his brain**. Even using a “hands-free” device can **divert a driver's attention** to an alarming extent.

题目

Carrying on a **mobile phone conversation** while one is driving is considered **dangerous** because it seriously distracts _____.

解析: 本题是推断题, 在因果关系处设题。根据关键词 a mobile phone conversation 和 dangerous 定位至本段后两句话, 意思是 “最新的研究进一步证实, 与其说危险存在于司机打电话时的手部动作, 倒不如说存在于对话对其大脑产生的影响。即使使用了免提设施, 也会让司机分神到惊人的程度”。题干中的 distracts 和原文中的 divert 是同义表达, 所以正确答案就是 a driver's attention。

五、转折处



转折处常常是语义的重点。常见的转折连词有 **but** 和 **however** 等，它们在文章中的作用万万不可小视，常常引出一种对立的观点，而且其后的观点往往就是考点。

真题在线 (2009 年 12 月)

原文

Punishing people for using hand-held gadgets while driving is difficult enough, even though they can be seen from outside the car. **Persuading** people to switch their phones off altogether when they get behind the wheel might be **the only answer**. Who knows, they might even come to enjoy not having to take calls.

题目

The author believes **persuasion**, rather than _____, might be **the only way** to stop people from using mobile phones while driving.

解析：本题考查考生对作者观点的推断，在对比处设题。根据关键词 **persuasion** 和 **the only way** 定位至本段第二句话，意思是“劝说人们在开车的时候关掉手机或许是唯一的答案”。但本题的考点在 **rather than** 上，问的是哪个不是 **the only way**，所以答案在第一句话中，论述的是对开车打电话的惩罚，惩罚和劝说形成对比。故本题的正确答案就是 **punishment**。

六、段首句、段尾句处



简答题每一段的中心句大部分是在文章的开头处或结尾处，所以，考生要格外注意每一段的段首句和段尾句。

真题在线 (2007 年 6 月)

原文

Google owes much of its **success** to the **brilliance of S. Brin and L. Page**, but also to **a series of fortunate events**. It was Page who, at Stanford in 1996, initiated the academic project that eventually became Google's search engine. Brin, who had met Page at a student orientation a year earlier, joined the project early on. They were both Ph. D. candidates when they devised the search engine which was better than the rest and, without any marketing, spread by word of mouth from early adopters to, eventually, your grandmother.

题目

Apart from **a series of fortunate events**, what is it that has made **Google** so successful?

解析：本题是主旨题，考查谷歌成功的原因，属于段首句设题。根据关键词 a series of fortunate events 和 Google 定位至本段第一句，意思是“谷歌的成功主要归功于谢尔盖·布林和拉里·佩奇的才华，但也归功于一系列幸运的事件”。明白意思后，就很容易能够确定答案是“The brilliance of S. Brin and L. Page”。

七、因果关系处



因果关系常分为显性（题目中含有表示因果关系的词汇）和隐性（题目中虽没有表示因果关系的词汇，但根据上下文可判断仍属于因果关系）两种。较常出现的是前者，对于后者也要有足够的重视。

真题在线（2007 年 6 月第 50 题）

原文

Their breakthrough, simply put, was that when their search engine crawled the Web, it did more than just look for word matches, it also tallied (统计) and ranked a host of other critical factors like how websites link to one another. That delivered far better results than anything else. Brin and Page meant to name their creation Googol (the mathematical term for the number 1 followed by 100 zeroes), but someone misspelled the word so it stuck as Google. They raised money from prescient (有先见之明的) professors and venture capitalists, and moved off campus to turn Google into business. Perhaps their biggest stroke of luck came early on when **they** tried to sell their technology to other search engines, but no one **met their price**, and **they built it up on their own**.

题目

Brin and Page decided to **set up their own business** because no one would _____.

解析：本题是主旨题，在因果关系处设题。根据关键词 Brin and Page 和 set up their own business 定位至本段最后一句话，意思是“他们试图将自己的技术卖给其他搜索引擎公司，但没有人能满足他们的价格，于是他们自己建立了公司”。可见，他们自己建立公司的原因就是没有人能满足他们的价格，故正确答案是 meet their price。

八、逻辑关系处



考点为逻辑关系较为明显的句子。考生一般通过上下文逻辑关系推测出生词的含义。

真题在线

原文

Rather than dismissing ourselves as unchangeable creatures of habit, we can **instead** direct our own change by consciously developing new habits. In fact, the more new things we try — the more we step outside our comfort zone — the more inherently creative we become, both in the workplace and in our personal lives. **But** don't bother trying to kill off old habits; once those **ruts** of procedure are worn into the brain, they're there to stay. Instead, the new habits we deliberately ingrain into ourselves create parallel pathways that can bypass those old roads.

题目

The word “**ruts**” (Line 9) refers to _____.

解析：本题是语义题，属于在逻辑关系较为明显的句子处设题，but表示转折，instead表示对比。根据关键词 ruts 定位至本段倒数第二句话，但没有找到答案，继续往下查读。最后两句话的意思是“但是可不要自找麻烦消灭旧习惯；一旦那些程序的路径被植入大脑，它们就会留在其中。相反，我们有意识养成的新习惯能够生成平行路径绕过那些旧的通道”。可见，这里的“ruts 路径”就是指“旧的通道”，所以正确答案是 old roads。

九、末段处



答案往往就设在段末作者的总结性言语中，作者通过这些总结性的言语直接提出自己的观点和态度。

真题在线 (2006 年 12 月 24 日第 51 题)

原文

Make another list of **things you wouldn't acquire again** no matter what, and in fact would be happy to be rid of. When you're ready to start unloading some of your stuff, that list will be a good place to start.

题目

What does the author suggest people do with **unnecessary things**?

解析: 本题是观点题, 属于在末段设题。根据关键词 **unnecessary things** 定位至本段第一句话, 意思是“再列一张清单, 把你不想要的东西记下, 不管是什么, 事实上, 处理掉它们你会很高兴”。可见正确答案是 **Making a list of the unnecessary things before unloading them** 或 **Making a list of them**。

十、对比处



作者先介绍了某一观点, 接着通过一些表示对比的词提出相反的观点态度, 以此表明自己的观点态度。

真题在线 (2010 年 6 月第 50 题)

原文

What it is wrong to condemn her for is overlooking your hard work. Your diligence is worthy of encouragement, but **effort does not equal accomplishment**. If scholars suddenly discovered that **Rembrandt** had dashed off “The Night Watch” in an afternoon, it would still be “The Night Watch.” I could spend months sweating over my own “paintings”, but I'd produce something you wouldn't want to hang in your living room. Or your garage.

题目

The example of **Rembrandt's** painting suggests that a **distinction** should be made between _____.

解析: 本题是观点题, 属于在转折对比处设题。根据关键词 **Rembrandt** 定位至本段第三句话, 但没有找到答案, 要查读相邻语句。第二句话是说“你的勤奋值得鼓励, 但是努力并不等同于成就”。可见, 作者建议要区分“努力”和“成就”, 所以正确答案是 **effort and accomplishment**。

即学即练

此题答题时间建议为7.5分钟，考生应采取“1.5—5—1”制，即1.5分钟快速浏览全文，确定文章框架、中心思想和作者立场等；5分钟阅读题目，对照原文，锁定有效信息，认真作答；1分钟检查核对，确定答案。

Passage 1

题源	题材	字数	做题时间
<i>Time</i>	生活健康	454	7分钟

Obesity in Kids: Three Lifestyle Changes that Help

To **curb** the childhood-**obesity** epidemic, health experts have long urged parents to make healthy changes to their family's lifestyle — such as eating nutritiously, reducing TV time, exercising and getting a good night's sleep. Individually, these behaviors have been linked to a lower risk of obesity in kids, but researchers at Ohio State University were interested in learning whether their effect might be cumulative.

Led by epidemiologist Sarah Anderson, researchers analyzed data on 8,550 4-year-olds in a national study and found that, indeed, children who practiced two healthy lifestyle behaviors were **slimmer** than those who adopted only one behavior, while youngsters who implemented three beneficial habits were the least likely to be overweight. “The more of these routines the children had, the lower was their risk of obesity,” Anderson says. “If children had all three routines, their risk of obesity was 40% lower than children who had none of the routines.”

The three behaviors Anderson studied were eating dinner regularly with the family, limiting the amount of time spent in front of the TV, and getting enough sleep. The children who were least likely to be obese ate dinner with their families six or seven times a week, slept for at least 10.5 hours each night and watched less than two hours of television per day.

The protective effect of these routines remained strong even after Anderson accounted for other factors that can contribute to childhood obesity, such as the mother's obesity and low family income. The findings suggest that adopting these routines can be a

阅读点拨

powerful way for families to encourage healthy weight in their children regardless of socioeconomic background, she says.

In addition, says Dr. David Ludwig, director of the Optimal Weight for Life Program at Children's Hospital Boston, the routines are relatively easy for most families to adopt. "This is a beautifully simple study. It makes a very important point, and one that needs to be re-emphasized time and again.

Anderson focused her attention on these 4-year-olds and found that families who had layered on the routines tended to have the slimmest kids. "We know that it's going to be more difficult for some families than for others to adopt these routines," she says. "But we can feel comfortable **recommending** them and encouraging parents to consider them, because not only do they offer protection against obesity, they are also likely to have other positive benefits in terms of children's social, emotional and cognitive development."

Obesity experts stress that the key is to start somewhere, and these routines are as good a place as any. "We don't have to be running marathons every day," says Ludwig. "Even **moderate** improvements in these three key behaviors can translate into a marked effect on body weight."

1. According to health experts, _____ plays a key role in curbing the childhood-obesity epidemic.
2. The sentence "the more of the beneficial habits the children had, the lower was their risk of obesity" shows that the effect of beneficial habits can be _____.
3. Besides unhealthy lifestyle, other factors like _____ can also lead to childhood obesity.
4. In Dr. David Ludwig's opinion, the advantage of the routines lies in that _____.
5. The healthy routines are also good for the children's _____ besides offering protection against obesity.

留意划线专
有名词信息

答案提示

1. 名词词组
定位
2. 名词词组
定位
3. 名词词组
定位
4. 专有名词
定位
5. 名词词组
定位

试题解析

● 宏观应对 > 了解篇章大意

这篇文章主要讲述了流行病学家 Sarah Anderson 所进行的一项关于健康生活方式对抑制儿童肥胖的作用的研究。

这项研究关注的是同时养成多个健康的生活习惯能否更有效地抑制儿童肥胖，研究结果表明多个健康习惯的养成确实能更有效地抑制儿童肥胖。作者也引用了多位健康专家的话，进一步阐述了论点。

● 微观探究 > 各个击破命题

1. 【答案】making healthy changes to their family's lifestyle

【解析】推断题。根据关键词 health experts 定位到第一段第一句话，本句表明：为了阻止儿童肥胖这个流行趋势，健康专家一直以来都在建议父母改变他们的家庭生活方式，从这里可以看出，make healthy changes to their family's lifestyle 在抑制儿童肥胖趋势方面起着很关键的作用。根据题干语法要求，空格处应填入名词性成分以充当主语，故 make healthy changes to their family's lifestyle 中的 make 应变成 making。

2. 【答案】cumulative

【解析】推断题。通过关键词 beneficial habits 和 risk of obesity 定位到第二段第二句，此句表明：孩子们养成的良好习惯越多，他们变胖的几率就越低，这是经过研究后得出的结论。通过第一段最后一句话我们得知，研究者的研究目的是验证好习惯的功效能否产生叠加效果，也就是说是否养成的好习惯越多，肥胖的可能性就越低。研究目的和研究结论相一致，由此可知 the effect of beneficial habits can be cumulative。

3. 【答案】the mother's obesity and low family income

【解析】细节题。本题问的是除了不健康的生活方式外，还有什么因素导致了儿童肥胖。根据关键词 other factors 定位到第四段首句，其中的 other factors that can contribute to childhood obesity, such as the mother's obesity and low family income 指出了其他因素包含的内容，题干中的 lead to, like 分别与句中的 contribute to 和 such as 对应，故本题答案为 the mother's obesity and low family income。

4. 【答案】the routines are relatively easy for most families to adopt

【解析】推断题，根据 Dr. David Ludwig 定位到第五段首句，文中并没有直接提到 advantage，但是从第五段整体看来，Dr. David Ludwig 非常认同 the routines are relatively easy for most families to adopt 这一点，

因此这可以看做是他所认为的一个优势。

5. 【答案】 social, emotional and cognitive development

【解析】 细节题，通过关键词 *protection against obesity* 定位到倒数第二段最后一句。题干问的是除了对抑制肥胖起到一定作用之外，健康习惯的养成也对什么有益处。本句中的 *because* 从句是答题关键点，其中的 *have other positive benefits* 与题干中的 *be also good for* 相对应，所以答案可以锁定在 *have other positive benefits* 之后，结合题干中出现的 *children's* 这个提示信息，可知本题正确答案为 *social, emotional and cognitive development*。

高频词点睛

curb *vt.* 勒住，控制，抑制

obesity *v.* 肥大，肥胖

slim *adj.* 苗条的，修长的

recommend *vt.* 推荐，介绍，劝告 *vi.* 推荐，建议

moderate *adj.* 适度的，中等的

文化与热点

近年来，儿童肥胖逐渐成为人们关注的问题。专家分析了儿童肥胖率持续上升的原因，初步认定儿童肥胖与不吃早饭、经常吃零食、偏食、营养过剩、不爱运动、遗传、精神创伤、长时间看电视、父母文化程度以及家庭经济状况等有关。

Passage 2.....

题源	题材	字数	做题时间
<i>New York Times</i>	文化教育	428	7 分钟

Cheating: Students Find High-tech Ways to Deceive Teachers

阅读点拨

As students gain access to **sophisticated** gadgets both at school and at home, educators are on the lookout for new kinds of cheating. From digitally **inserting** answers into soft drink labels to texting each other test answers and photos of exams, kids are finding new ways to get ahead when they haven't studied.

"There's an epidemic of cheating," says Robert Bramucci, vice chancellor for technology and learning services at South Orange Community College District in Mission Viejo, Calif.

One Toronto firm named ExamEar shut down its website after authorities investigated how it was selling \$300 Bluetooth devices to desperate exam **candidates**.

Common Sense Media, a non-profit advocacy group, finds that more than 35% of teens ages 13 to 17 with cellphones have used the devices to cheat. More than half (52%) admit to some form of cheating involving the Internet, and many don't consider it a big deal.

But authorities are increasingly getting tough on cheating. Police in Nassau County, N. Y., on Long Island, this fall arrested 20 teens at five public and private schools in an SAT cheating ring.

An Orange County, Calif., student **pleaded** guilty in March to stealing Advanced Placement tests and altering college transcripts. Prosecutors say Omar Shahid Khan, 21, pilfered a teacher's password for the school's grading system by installing spyware on school computers.

In a 2007 case, two students in China used the wireless devices to cheat on an English exam but had to be hospitalized afterward to have the tiny earbuds removed, according to *China Daily*.

"This is about the pressures that kids are feeling in school," says Jill Madenberg, a Great Neck, N. Y., college consultant. "The pressure to do well, the pressure to get into a good college." She says cheating like the kind seen in Long Island isn't isolated. "It's literally all over the country — it's an **epidemic** of sorts."

A former high school guidance counselor, Madenberg says that perhaps the only positive aspect of the Long Island SAT scandal is that it will begin a discussion on the pressures kids feel. "There's no question that people are beginning to look at that," she says.

"The naïve folk belief is that cheating never used to be a problem," Bramucci says. "It's always been a problem."

Problems like detecting cheating boil down to what Nobel Laureate psychologist Daniel Kahneman calls "cognitive **bias**." If teachers can't see it happening in front of them, they're unlikely to believe it's happening and so they're less likely to try to prevent it.

留意划线专
有名词信息

留意划线专
有名词信息

But Bramucci says educators “are lousy detectors at cheating.”	答案提示
1. Students’ gaining access to sophisticated gadgets can lead to _____.	1. 名词定位
2. Omar Shahid Khan admitted his guilt to _____.	2. 专有名词定位
3. If one uses the wireless device to cheat, he or she may take the risks of being sent to hospital to _____.	3. 名词词组定位
4. The bright side of the Long Island SAT scandal is that more attention will be paid on _____.	4. 专有名词定位
5. Teachers don’t believe the students are cheating unless they see it with their own eyes, and it is a kind of _____.	5. 名词定位

试题解析

● 宏观应对 > 了解篇章大意

这篇文章的主要内容是关于学生在考试中作弊的问题。

作者在文中指出现今作弊现象盛行，高科技的数码产品给学生作弊提供了更为先进的手段，而学生的学习和升学压力是导致作弊盛行的主要原因。另外作者还举出很多实例，着重讲了长岛的作弊丑闻以及中国的作弊事件等等。

● 微观探究 > 各个击破命题

1. 【答案】 new kinds of cheating

【解析】 细节题。通过关键词 **gadgets** 定位到第一段第一句话：因为学生可以使用复杂的作弊工具，老师们开始关注学生新的作弊方法。这也说明了学生使用复杂的作弊工具导致了新的作弊方法的产生，题干问的也正是这个问题，故 **new kinds of cheating** 为正确答案。

2. 【答案】 stealing Advanced Placement tests and altering college transcripts

【解析】 细节题。根据关键词 **Omar Shahid Khan** 定位到第六段第二句，题干中的 **admit his guilt** 对应的是原文第一句中的 **plead guilty**，意思是“认罪”，第一句中的 **An Orange County, Calif., student** 指的就是 **Omar Shahid Khan**，因此可以看出本题只是把第六段第一句换了一种说法，答案也呼之欲出，即 **to** 后面对应的信息应为 **stealing Advanced Placement tests and altering college transcripts**。

3. 【答案】 have the tiny earbuds removed

【解析】 推断题。通过 **wireless device** 定位到第七段，本段讲述的是两个中国学生因在英语考试中使用无线设备作弊导致设备无法取出，必须去医院取出设备。本题题干是通过一种假设的方式发问：如果有人在考试中使用无线设备作弊，此人将冒着被送进医院去干什么的风险。

我们在文中已经得知去医院是要移除设备的，故答案为 have the tiny earbuds removed。

4. 【答案】the pressures kids feel

【解析】细节题。通过 Long Island SAT scandal 定位到第九段第一句，题干中的 the bright side 对应本句中的 the positive aspect，题干中的 pay more attention 与本句的 begin a discussion 相对应，展开了讨论即证明此事被给予了更多的关注，关注的内容即是讨论的内容，由此可知本题正确答案为 the pressures kids feel。

5. 【答案】cognitive bias

【解析】细节题。通过 teachers 定位到原文最后一段第二句。题干问的是老师不相信学生们的作弊行为，除非他们亲眼看见，这是一种什么。本段第二句所表达的意思与题干前半部分的意思相似，即 If teachers can't see it happening in front of them, they're unlikely to believe it's happening，而这句恰恰是对上句中 cognitive bias 的解释，所以本题正确答案为 cognitive bias。

高频词点睛

sophisticated *adj.* 复杂的；精致的；久经世故的

insert *vt.* 插入，嵌入

candidate *n.* 候选人，候补者；应试者

plead *v.* 为……辩护，恳求，承认

epidemic *adj.* 流行的，传染病的

bias *n.* 偏见

文化与热点

如今学生考试作弊的手段令人眼花缭乱。纽扣、笔芯、针孔摄像头、眼镜等这些以前间谍用的工具现在都被应用到了考试作弊中。学生面临着很大的诚信危机。

第7天 攻克常考5大题型

多项选择型篇章阅读, 在新六级考试中所占的分值比例为 20%。篇章阅读理解比其他阅读题型更加强调对文章信息深入理解和把握的能力。篇章阅读理解题型一般可分为五种类型: 细节题、主旨题、观点题、语义题、推断题。

一、事实细节题



事实细节题是用来考查考生对文章所述某个事实或细节的理解能力的。但它并不都是原文的简单再现, 通常提问都是有一定技巧的, 选项常用文中的同义转换, 因此增加了理解的难度。

真题在线 (2005 年 6 月第 16 题)

原文

As a wise man once said, we are all ultimately alone. But an increasing number of Europeans are choosing to be so at an ever earlier age. This isn't the stuff of gloomy philosophical contemplations, but a fact of Europe's new economic landscape, embraced by sociologists, real-estate developers and ad executives alike. **The shift away from family life to solo lifestyle**, observes a French sociologist, is part of the “**irresistible momentum of individualism**” over the last century. The communications revolution, the shift from a business culture of stability to one of mobility and the mass entry of women into the workforce have greatly wreaked havoc on (扰乱) Europeans' private lives.

题目

More and more young Europeans **remain single** because _____.

- A) they are driven by an overwhelming sense of individualism
- B) they have entered the workforce at a much earlier age
- C) they have embraced a business culture of stability
- D) they are pessimistic about their economic future

解析：本段第四句借一位法国社会学家的观点指出了越来越多的欧洲人选择独身的原因。选项A中的 an overwhelming sense of individualism 就是原文中说到的 irresistible momentum of individualism。也就是说，正是不可抗拒的个人主义势头让人们倾向于选择独身这种生活方式，故A是原文内容的改写。

真题在线 (2005年6月第18题)

原文

Once upon a time, people who lived alone tended to be those on either side of marriage — twentysomething professionals or widowed senior citizens. While pensioners, particularly elderly women, make up a large proportion of those living alone, **the newest crop of singles are high earners in their 30s and 40s** who increasingly view living alone as a lifestyle choice. Living alone was conceived to be negative — dark and cold, while being together suggested warmth and light. But then came along the idea of singles. **They were young, beautiful, strong!** Now, young people want to live alone.

题目

According to Paragraph 3, **the newest crop of singles** are _____.

- A) warm and lighthearted
- B) on either side of marriage
- C) negative and gloomy
- D) *healthy and wealthy*

解析：the newest crop of singles 出现在第三段第二句中。根据此句可知，the newest crop of singles 是 wealthy “富有的”；再根据第三段倒数第二句中的 strong 可知，他们还很健康。根据 high earners 和 strong 可知他们既富有又健康，所以D项正确。A中的 lighthearted 在文中没有提及；B) on either side of marriage 是过去的独身者的特点；C项是过去人们对单身的看法。B和C是原文细节，但不符合题干的要求。

二、主旨大意题



主旨大意题主要考查考生对文章的标题、主题、中心思想及作者的写作意图的理解程度，主要包括两类：段落主旨大意题和全文主旨大意题，主旨题考查考生有在宏观上把握文章的能力。

真题在线 (2004 年 6 月第 26 题)

原文

It's hardly news that the immigration system is a mess. Foreign nationals have long been slipping across the border with fake papers, and visitors who arrive in the U. S. legitimately often overstay their legal welcome without being punished. But since Sept. 11, it's become clear that **terrorists** have been shrewdly **factoring the weaknesses of our system into their plans**. In addition to their mastery of forging passports, at least three of the 19 Sept. 11 hijackers (劫机者) were here on expired visas. That's been a safe bet until now. *The Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS)* (移民规划局) lacks the resources, and apparently the inclination, to keep track of the estimated 2 million foreigners who have intentionally overstayed their welcome.

题目

Terrorists have obviously **taken advantage of** _____.

- A) the irresponsibility of the officials at border checkpoints
- B) the legal privileges granted to foreigners
- C) the excessive hospitality of the American people
- D) *the low efficiency of the Immigration and Naturalization Service*

解析: D 选项概括性较强, 内容精准, 因此是本题的正确选项。文中只是笼统地指责 INS, 并没有专门说边防检查站的官员不负责任, A 项有某种联系, 但是不符合文章的主题, 因此错误。既然是 overstay their legal welcome, 那么这样的 stay 应该就不合法了, B 项与文章内容完全相悖。C 选项与文章内容完全不相关, 是编造的无关项。

三、观点态度题



观点态度题需要考生了解全文的主题, 根据一些重要的线索词、关键词来判断作者的态度、观点和语气。文章的整个行文过程中都贯穿着作者的态度、观点和语气, 有的时候直截了当, 更多的时候是需要考生在字里行间捕捉的。

真题在线 (2002 年 12 月)

原文

But the school system had not done all it could to keep the schools open. Officials declined to borrow against next year's state aid, they refused to trim extra curricular activities and they did not consider seeking a smaller — perhaps more acceptable — tax increase. In fact, **closing early** is costing Kalkaska a significant amount, including \$ 600, 000 in unemployment payments to teachers and staff and \$ 250, 000 in lost state aid. In February, the school system promised teachers and staff two months of retirement payments in case schools **closed early**, a deal that will cost the district \$ 275, 000 more.

题目

The author seems to **disapprove of** _____.

- A) the Michigan lawmakers' endless debating
 B) *the shutting of schools in Kalkaska*
 C) the involvement of the mass media
 D) delaying the passage of the school funding legislation

解析：题干中没有直接问作者对于某件事情的态度是如何的，而是直接给出了表示其观点态度的词，即 disapprove of。这是一道推测判断与观点态度交叉的一道题。文章中说，Kalkaska 学校关门停课，目的是使密歇根的立法者们通过一项法令，结果却导致了 2305 名学生成为牺牲品。此处所列段落的第一句指出，学校并没有尽其所能重开学校。由此，我们可以得知，作者对于学校关门停课是持反对态度的，故选 B。

四、语义理解题



这一题型考查的是考生对文章中出现的某一词、短语或句子的理解程度。

真题在线 (2005 年 1 月第 29 题)

原文

There seem to be two elements involved in our readiness to feel guilt. The first is our pressing need to believe that the world **makes sense**, that **there is a cause for every effect and a reason for everything that happens**. That leads us to find patterns and connections

题目

In the context of the passage, “... **the world makes sense**” (Line 2, Para. 4) probably means that _____.

- A) we have to be sensible in order to understand the world

both where they really exist and where they exist only in our minds.

B) everything in the world is predetermined

C) *there's an explanation for everything in the world*

D) the world can be interpreted in different ways

解析：原文要表达的意思是：所发生的任何事情都有自己的原因，所以说这个世界是讲道理的。C 项是所考查句子的同义转换，因此是本题的正确选项。A 项属于同形词的干扰，是用 *sensible* 来干扰对 *make sense* 的理解。B 项是无关的解释，而 D 项释义太宽，不正确。

五、推理判断题



此类题型要求考生在理解文字信息的基础上，按照一定的逻辑推断归纳出隐含意义或深层意义，得出正确的结论。该题型需要考生掌握逻辑判断和推理的方法，根据事物发展的自然规律及语言本身的内在联系，从一定的符号中获得尽可能多的信息。推理归纳的内容可能是以具体细节和事实为依据来进行判断和逻辑推理，亦可能是推断文章的主题（亦可归为主旨题部分）和推断文章的来源等。

真题在线（2005 年 6 月第 19 题）

原文

Eppendorf, a blond Berliner with a deep tan, teaches grade school in the mornings. In the afternoon she sunbathes or sleeps, resting up for going dancing. Just shy of 50, she says she'd never have wanted to do what her mother did — give up a career to raise a family. Instead, "I've always done what I wanted to do: **live a self-determined life.**"

题目

55. The author quotes **Eppendorf** to show that _____.

A) *some modern women prefer a life of individual freedom*

B) the family is no longer the basic unit of society in present-day Europe

C) some professional people have too much work to do to feel lonely

D) most Europeans conceive living a single life as unacceptable

解析：推理判断题。Eppendorf 上午在学校教书，下午日光浴，睡觉，充分休息，参加舞会。她说自己永远不会像母亲那样放弃事业，照料家庭。她说，她总是做自己愿意做的事，过自己决定的生活。由此可以推断，作者引用 Eppendorf 的目的是想说明有些现代女性喜欢过自由的生活。故 A 项为正确答案。B 项在文中并没有提及；C 项是 Pimpi Arroyo 的例子说明的情况，所以此选项出现了张冠李戴的现象。

即学即练

Passage 1

题源	题材	字数	做题时间
<i>New York Times</i>	健康营养	456	8 分钟

The Fat Trap

For 15 years, Joseph Proietto has been helping people lose weight. When these obese patients arrive at his weight-loss clinic in Australia, they are determined to slim down. And most of the time, he says, they do just that, sticking to the clinic's program and dropping excess pounds. But then, almost without exception, the weight begins to creep back. In a matter of months or years, the entire effort has come undone. Anyone who has ever dieted knows that, and most of us assume the reason is a lack of discipline or a failure of willpower. But Proietto suspected that there was more to it, and he decided to take a closer look at the biological state of the body after weight loss.

Beginning in 2009, he and his team recruited 50 obese men and women. Most of the patients stuck with the extreme low-calorie diet, which consisted of special shakes called Optifast and two cups of low-starch vegetables, totaling just 500 to 550 calories a day for eight weeks. Ten weeks in, the dieters lost an average of 30 pounds.

At that point, the 34 patients who remained stopped dieting and began working to maintain the new lower weight. Nutritionists counseled them in person and by phone, promoting regular exercise and urging them to eat more vegetables and less fat. Despite the

阅读点拨

注意转折处
信息

注意首句信息

effort, they slowly began to put on weight. After a year, the patients already had regained an average of 11 of the pounds they struggled so hard to lose. They also reported feeling far more hungry and preoccupied with food than before they lost the weight.	注意举例处
While researchers have known for decades that the body undergoes various metabolic and hormonal changes while it's losing weight, the Australian team detected something new. A full year after significant weight loss, these men and women remained in what could be described as a biologically altered state. Their still-plump bodies were acting as if they were starving and were working overtime to regain the pounds they lost. <u>For instance</u>, a gastric hormone called ghrelin, often dubbed the “hunger hormone,” was about 20 percent higher than at the start of the study. Another hormone associated with suppressing hunger, peptide YY, was also abnormally low. A cocktail of other hormones associated with hunger and metabolism all remained significantly changed compared to pre-dieting levels. It was almost as if weight loss had made their bodies have a sort of post-dieting syndrome that set them apart from people who hadn't tried to lose weight in the first place. “What we see here is a coordinated defense mechanism with multiple components all directed toward making us put on weight,” <u>Proietto says</u>. “This, I think, explains the high failure rate in obesity treatment.”	注意引言观点
1. What often happens to people who try to lose weight according to Paragraph 1? A. They keep slim. B. They keep doing exercise. C. They regain the weight. D. They waste their effort. 2. According to Paragraph 1, what do most people attribute to “that”? A. Poor self-restraint. B. Lacking of regular exercise. C. Eating high-calorie food. D. The bad biological state.	答题提示 1. 注意文中细节 2. 注意文中隐含信息

3. All of the following statements are true except _____. A. there are 16 people who dropped out of the experiment B. the patients lost weight at first but then they regained the pounds C. the patients failed in keeping slim because they abandoned the nutritionists' advice D. they wanted to eat more food than before	3. 理解文中 细节, 排 除法
4. Which one of the following statements is not the manifestation of biological altered state? A. The bodies are in a unique metabolic state. B. The patients' bodies act just the same as they were losing weight. C. The hunger hormone is higher than before. D. Hormones which have relations with hunger change a lot.	4. 关键词 定位
5. What's the key point that leads to the regaining of weight in Proietto's eyes? A. The multiple components that can put on weight in one's body. B. Various metabolic and hormonal changes in one's body. C. Self-discipline and willpower. D. The coordinated defense system and special biological state.	5. 专有名词 定位, 人物 观点信息

试题解析

● 宏观应对 > 了解篇章大意

这是一篇夹叙夹议的文章, 本文主要探讨了减肥反弹的原因。

作者在第一段首先说明很多人费尽千辛万苦减肥, 但是随后却会出现体重反弹的现象。接着, 通过 Joseph Proietto 的实验说明出现这一现象是因为减肥后人的身体处于“生物上转变的状态”, 作者通过列举人体在减肥后荷尔蒙和新陈代谢的变化情况来支撑文中观点。

● 微观探究 > 各个击破命题

1. 【答案】C

【解析】细节题。从第一段第二句 the weight begins creep back 可知, 最经常出现在减肥者身上的情况是反弹, 故正确答案为 C 选项; 选项 A, B, D 不符合题意。

2. 【答案】A

【解析】细节题。通过 *that* 定位到第一段中间位置，由此可以看出 *most of us assume the reason is a lack of discipline or a failure of willpower* 是 A 选项的同义转述，故为正确答案；选项 B、C 原文并未提及；D 选项不是大部分人的看法，故可排除。

3. 【答案】C

【解析】细节题。逐一排除法。第二段中提到开始有 50 人参加，后来只剩 34 人，说明有 16 个人退出了这个实验，A 选项表述正确；从文中第三段第三句可以看出：虽然他们很努力减肥，但是他们的体重仍然出现了反弹，故 B 选项表述符合原文；同样通过这一句中的 *despite the efforts* 可以看出，这些肥胖患者听从了营养学家的意见，故 C 选项表述错误，为本题正确答案；通过第三段最后一句 *more hungry and preoccupied with food than before they lost the weight* 可以看出他们比以前更想吃了，D 选项表述正确。

4. 【答案】B

【解析】细节题。通过 *biologically altered state* 定位，其表现应该在这一段剩下的内容里，B 选项中，原文表述的是 *as if*，并不是完全与减肥阶段一模一样，故 B 选项表述错误，为正确答案；选项 A、C、D 在原文中均有体现。

5. 【答案】D

【解析】推断题。本题题干问：Proietto 认为什么是导致减肥后反弹的主要原因？作者在倒数第二段中明确提到 *biologically altered state*，在最后一段中提到 *the coordinated defense system*，纵观全文，整个文章围绕 *biologically altered state* 展开论述，由此可知 D 选项为正确答案。

高频词点睛

obesity *n.* 肥胖

metabolic *a.* 新陈代谢的

hormone *n.* 荷尔蒙，激素

文化与热点

减肥问题是目前人们比较关注的问题，尤其是在女性群体之中。合理而适当的减肥不仅能够使人们拥有美好的形体，还可以促进身体健康。不过目前不正确减肥方法的运用也引起人们的充分关注，有些人为了短时间内迅速减肥，采取了抽脂、过度节食等不健康的方式，导致身体机能下降，有的甚至引起厌食症并导致死亡，这种现象值得引起人们的深思。

Passage 2.....

题源	题材	字数	做题时间
<i>The Economist</i>	世界政治	477	8 分钟

Something is working

As the good news out of the American economy accumulated toward the end of 2011, an important question loomed: would it translate into more jobs? Signs were encouraging. Hiring picked up in the fall from the poor performance over the summer, and weekly claims for unemployment benefits have fallen to levels last seen in early 2008. In November, the unemployment rate ticked downward, from 8.9% to 8.7%, despite a **mediocre** rise in **payrolls** of just 100,000 jobs. Would better gains still be forthcoming?

It is too early to celebrate, but one can at least heave a sigh of relief after a December jobs report that shows a meaningful acceleration in employment growth. This morning, the Bureau of Labour Statistics released preliminary numbers on the American labour market in December, and the news is good. Non-farm employment rose by 200,000 jobs for the month. Private employers added 212,000 jobs, slightly offset (抵消, 弥补) by the continuing decline in government employment. In the 12 months through December, the American economy added 1.9m private-sector jobs — the best performance so far in this recovery. The unemployment rate dipped again, from 8.7% to 8.5%. Part of the decline was once again associated with departures from the labour force, but rising employment accounted for much of the improvement.

Payroll growth was fairly broad in nature. Construction employment rose by 17,000 in December, though very little of that was attributable to improving prospects for residential construction. Manufacturing employment rose by 23,000, all of it in durable-goods production. The American economy added 225,000 manufacturing jobs in 2011. Service-sector employment, especially in health-care industries, added substantially to growth, and there was a curious rise of 42,000 jobs for “couriers and messengers”. Some of that may subsequently be revised away. It seems likely that the bureau’s seasonal adjustment isn’t large enough.

阅读点拨

留意数字
信息
but 后是重点

注意转折处
注意首句
信息

Government job losses knocked <u>12,000</u> off the non-farm employment total. That's unfortunate, <u>but</u> there is a silver lining to that aspect of the report. The year-on-year fall in government employment has declined steadily since May, when it peaked at nearly 900,000 jobs. As state and local government tax revenues recover, the pace of government job loss is declining. The end of mass government sackings will remove a significant drag on total employment growth. The construction industry provides a similar story. In 2010, construction job losses knocked 149,000 off of employment growth. Construction may not contribute strongly to new hiring, <u>but</u> the switch from big declines in payrolls to small increases will make the overall labour market picture much sunnier.	留意数字信息 注意转折处
In the scheme of things, 200,000 in new job creation is a disappointing result. There are still 13m Americans unemployed, and millions more have fallen out of the labour force entirely. But America's employment picture looks better now than it has in years and—for the moment—indicators point toward continued strengthening.	答题提示
- How does the article interpret the changes of American economy? - It implies that people who need unemployment benefits will be less and less. - It may contribute to the growth of employment rate. - It reflects that American economy has returned to the level of pre-recession levels. - It leads to the sharply increasing of wages in some jobs. - Why can people at least heave a sigh of relief now? - Because it is time to celebrate the success of economic recovery. - Because the private-sector performed best in creating jobs for people. - Because there was a remarkable increasing of employment growth. - Because the decreasing of unemployment rate has little relationship with labor force.	- 理解文中细节 - 关键词定位

3. Which of the following is true according to Paragraph 3? A. The residential construction played an important role in construction employment. B. Manufacturing employment performed best in December. C. There was no surprise that the service-sector provided a lot of “messenger” jobs for people. D. The bureau still has room to improve in adjustment.	3. 注意文中隐含信息
4. What does the “silver lining” in Paragraph 4 refer to? A. 12,000 people lost their jobs in government this year. B. As opposed to last year, the government job losses decreased a lot this year. C. The end of mass government job losses will make a positive contribution to total employment growth. D. The construction industry provides a same story as government.	4. 关键词定位
5. What does the author emphasize in the passage? A. The unemployment remains high in America. B. Job prospects have a chance to be better and better. C. Employment rate is unbalanced in different sectors. D. The government behaviors needed to be improved in job matters.	5. 主旨大意

试题解析

● 宏观应对 > 了解篇章大意

这是一篇夹叙夹议的文章。本文主要围绕着美国劳工局发布的一项劳动市场就业情况的报告展开了一系列的讨论。

作者首先在第一段表明，由于美国经济的复苏，失业率有所下降。紧接着在第二段引出劳工局的劳动市场就业情况报告，在余下的段落里，就这份报告的数据进行了具体的分析——作者关注了就业率同比上升的情况，比较了各个部门行业的就业人口增加的情况。最后得出结论：虽然还有很多人失业，但是前景相对光明。

● 微观探究 > 各个击破命题

1. 【答案】B

【解析】细节题。根据题干中关键词 *Changes of American* 定位到第一段，同时根据 *signs were encouraging*，以及作者罗列的一系列数据可以得出结论：美国经济的变化会在一定程度上促进就业率的上升，故 B 选项正确；A 选项中 *will be less and less* 原文未提及；C 选项文中未提

及; D 选项中是 mediocre, 而并非 sharply, 与原文不符。

2. 【答案】C

【解析】细节题。根据 at least heave a sigh of relief 定位到第二段第一句, 原因就在于 a meaningful acceleration in employment growth, 与 C 选项的意思相吻合; 选项 A, B, D 在文章中没有明确提出。

3. 【答案】D

【解析】细节题。由第三段最后一句 the bureau's seasonal adjustment isn't large enough. 可知, bureau 的调节力度不够大, 说明还有很大的进步空间, 故 D 选项为正确答案; A 选项中, very little of that was attributable to residential construction 说明 the residential construction 在 construction employment 中起的促进作用很小; B 选项中, service sector 创造了最多的就业岗位而不是 manufacturing; C 选项中, 从 curious 一词可以看出, 人们的态度是很吃惊, 故选项 A, B, C 错误。

4. 【答案】B

【解析】语义题。silver lining 的意思是“一线希望”, silver lining 前面的内容 that's unfortunate 和 but 起到了关键的作用, 说明 silver lining 指的必然不是前文所讲, 而应该是后文所指。由第四段第一句和第二句可以看出, 虽然今年政府失业人员依然很多, 但是 year-on-year fall has declined, 也就是说同比下降很多, 故 B 选项正确, 选项 A, C, D 虽然正确, 但是却不在文中 silver lining 的附近, 故不符合题意。

5. 【答案】B

【解析】推断题。通过整体把握文章的大意, 尤其是通过文章第一段, 最后一段和文中大量数据, 表明本文作者强调的是就业形势有所改善, 故 B 选项为正确答案; 选项 A, C, D 在文中都有所提及, 但并非作者写作的意图。

高频词点睛

loom v. 隐约可见, 朦胧地出现

mediocre adj. 中等的

payroll n. 工资单

sacking v. 解雇

文化与热点

失业率是经济滞后的一个指标。只有当经济重新增长之后, 失业率才会改善。美国经济衰退的历史就证明了这一点。在有记录的过去的 62 年里, 失业率没有一次在经济衰退中得到改善, 而总是在经济彻底走出衰退后才下降。很多时候, 在经济衰退结束后的一段时间里, 失业率仍然惯性上升, 保持高位。

Passage 3.....

题源	题材	字数	做题时间
<i>The Economist</i>	科学	499	8 分钟

Building a Better Suntrap

To make electricity from sunlight you can **convert** it directly, using a photovoltaic cell (光电池). Or you can use the heat of that sunlight to boil water, and then drive a turbine with the resulting steam. These are both established technologies. But there is, in principle, a third way: use heat directly, without steam or turbines. In this case, unlike a standard **solar cell** (which is sensitive to some frequencies of light, but not others), almost all of the incident energy is available for conversion. Yet unlike the boiling-water method, no messy mechanical processes are involved. Once set up, such a system could run with the minimum of attention.

Unfortunately, devices that turn sunlight into heat and then into electricity in this way do not get much warmer than boiling water when they are exposed to direct, unconcentrated sunlight. The reason is that at temperatures significantly higher than this the laws of thermodynamics (热力学) dictate that they shed heat as fast as they absorb it. That has proved problematic, because a direct converter of this sort needs to reach 700° C to become properly efficient, and that is impossible without using special (and expensive) parabolic mirrors (抛物面镜) to concentrate the incident light.

Peter Bermel of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and his colleagues, however, think they have found a way round this difficulty. As they describe in Nanoscale Research Letters, they have invented a way of concentrating the energy in the sun's rays without the need for mirrors. It is, quite literally, a suntrap.

Dr Bermel's proposed trap is a thin sheet of tungsten (钨) (a heat-resistant metal) that has been processed in quite a complicated way. One surface, which faces the sun, is covered in microscopic pits. The other, which faces a specialised type of solar cell made of a material called indium gallium arsenide (钢镓砷化物), is sculpted

阅读点拨

注意序数词

注意转折处

注意专有名词

注意转折处

注意对比处

into a structure called a photonic crystal (光子晶体) that causes it to emit infra-red radiation selectively at the frequency best absorbed by the cell. Both of these surfaces would be created by photolithography, the process used to make computer chips.

It is the pits, which are three-quarters of a micron in diameter, three microns deep and arranged in a grid, four-fifths of a micron apart, that do the trapping. When the device is **aligned** so that its pits are pointing straight at the sun, most of the incident radiation goes down them to their bottoms. Here, it is absorbed by the tungsten. As the laws of thermodynamics demand, it is then rapidly reradiated.

Heat radiation coming from inside a pit, however, is more likely than not to **encounter** the pit's wall before it escapes into the outside world. If that happens, the whole process of absorption and reradiation starts again. The result is that the pitted tungsten becomes much hotter than a plain sheet of the metal could manage.

1. What can we learn from the first paragraph?
 - A. There are three established ways to make use of solar power.
 - B. The best approach to solar power is to use heat directly.
 - C. A novel approach to solar power may help to improve its efficiency.
 - D. In principle, we can convert all the incoming energy to heat directly.
2. Which one of the following statements is not the difficulties we face to realize the third way?
 - A. when exposed to direct sunlight, devices that turn sunlight into heat and then into electricity in third way could not get enough warm.
 - B. Though some devices reach the high temperature as demanded, they could not hold the heat.
 - C. A direct converter which can be efficient needs to reach 700°C.
 - D. We only can use special parabolic mirrors to concentrate incident light to realize the third way.
3. What does the word "round" in Paragraph 3 most probably mean?
 - A. solve
 - B. avoid
 - C. finish
 - D. process

注意复杂句式

答题提示

1. 整段信息
把握

2. 通过序数
词迅速定位

3. 理解文中
细节

4. According to the passage, which one of the following is true? A. Photonic crystal can absorb infra-red radiation from the sunlight. B. The making process of suntrap has no relationship with computer chips. C. Heat radiation stands a good chance to run into the pit's wall before it escapes into the outside world. D. Both the two surface of the suntrap need the solar cell. 5. Which one might be the best title for the passage? A. Building a suntrap. B. Three approaches to solar power. C. Bermel's new invention. D. Making electricity from sunlight.	4. 注意隐含信息 5. 文章整体信息把握
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试题解析

● 宏观应对 > 了解篇章大意

这是一篇关于如何利用太阳能的科普类文章。

作者首先点出了目前普遍采用的利用太阳光发电的两种方式，引出与本文有关的第三种方式——把太阳光直接转化成热量，随后作者介绍了 Peter Bermel 发明的 suntrap——一种可以把太阳光直接转化成热量的设备。最后作者介绍了 suntrap 的工作原理和详细情况。

● 微观探究 > 各个击破命题

1. 【答案】C

【解析】推断题。题干已经明确答题信息在第一段。从第一段中间部分和最后一句我们可知，一种新的利用太阳能的方法可以很大程度上提高太阳能的利用率，故 C 选项正确。通过第一段第一句和第二句可知，目前已经有 two established ways，而不是 three，故 A 选项错误；文中并没有提及 B 选项中的方法是最好的，故 B 选项错误；通过 incident energy 可以定位到第一段第五句的信息，D 选项忽略了关键词 almost。

2. 【答案】D

【解析】细节题。A, B, C 三个选项都是文中原句的同义转换。A 选项中，根据 devices that turn sunlight into heat and then into electricity 可以定位到第一句；B 选项中，原文中 they shed heat as fast as they absorb it 即表明 they could not hold the heat；C 选项中，可以根据 700°C 定位到第二段最后一句，a direct converter of this sort needs to reach 700°C to

become properly efficient 说明 C 选项正确；通过下文发明的 suntrap 可知，use special parabolic mirrors to concentrate incident light 并不是唯一的方法，并且这也不是题干中提到的困难之处，故 D 选项错误。

3. 【答案】B

【解析】推断题。首先在原文中找到 round 出现的位置，其次由上下文进行推断。由上下文可知，Peter Bermel 发明了 suntrap——一种全新的方法，从而避免了第二段中提到的困难，而不是正面解决了这个问题，故可以排除掉 solve，选出 avoid。

4. 【答案】C

【解析】细节题。通过 Heat radiation 定位到最后一段第一句，more likely than not to 的意思是“很有可能”，由此可判断正确选项为 C 选项。A 选项中的 emit，意为“发散”，而不是“吸收”；B 选项与第四段最后一句对应，与 computer chips 的制作过程有关；由第四段可知，只有一面与 solar cell 有关，因此 D 选项错误，故选项 A，B，D 可排除。

5. 【答案】A

【解析】主旨题。本文主要讲的是一种全新的利用太阳能方式——building a suntrap，另外两种方式是为了引出这种方式，故 B 选项错误；C 选项没有指出发明是什么，不够具体；D 选项主要讲述了利用太阳光发电，而本文讲的是将太阳光直接转化热量。

高频词点睛

solar cell 太阳能电池

align v. 排成一排，匹配

convert v. 转换

colleague n. 同事，同僚

encounter vt. 遭遇，邂逅；遇到

文化与热点

太阳能是一种干净的、可再生的能源，在人们生活、工作中起到越来越广泛的作用，深受人们的青睐。太阳能的利用方法之一是将其转换为电能：太阳能电池就是利用太阳能工作的；太阳能热电站的工作原理则是利用汇聚的太阳光，把水烧至沸腾变为水蒸气，然后用来发电。

Passage 4.....

题源	题材	字数	做题时间
<i>New York Times</i>	教育	518	8 分钟

How to Fix Our Math Education

There is widespread alarm in the United States about the state of our math education. The anxiety can be **traced** to the poor performance of American students on various international tests, and it is now embodied in George W. Bush's No Child Left Behind law, which requires public school students to pass standardized math tests by the year 2014 and punishes their schools or their teachers if they do not.

All this worry, however, is based on the **assumption** that there is a single established body of mathematical skills that everyone needs to know to be prepared for 21st-century careers. This assumption is wrong. The truth is that different sets of math skills are useful for different careers, and our math education should be changed to reflect this fact.

Today, American high schools offer a sequence of algebra (代数), geometry (几何学), more algebra, pre-calculus (初级微积分) and calculus (or a "reform" version in which these topics are interwoven). This has been codified by the Common Core State Standards, recently adopted by more than 40 states. However, how often do most adults encounter a situation in which they need to solve a quadratic equation (二次方程式)? Of course professional mathematicians, physicists and engineers need to know all this, but most citizens would be better served by studying how mortgages are priced, how computers are programmed and how the statistical results of a medical trial are to be understood.

A math curriculum that focused on real-life problems would still expose students to the abstract tools of mathematics, especially the manipulation of unknown quantities. But there is a world of difference between teaching "pure" math, with no context, and teaching relevant problems that will lead students to appreciate how a mathematical formula models and clarifies real-world situations. The former is how algebra courses currently proceed — introducing the mysterious variable x , which many students struggle to understand. By contrast, a contextual approach, in the style of all working scientists, would introduce formulas using abbreviations for simple quantities.

阅读点拨

注意第一段
首句信息

注意转折处
注意第二段
尾句信息

but 后是重
点

注意特殊
符号

注意对比处

Traditionalists will object that the standard curriculum teaches valuable abstract reasoning, even if the specific skills acquired are not immediately useful in later life. A generation ago, traditionalists were also arguing that studying Latin, <u>though</u> it had no practical application, helped students develop unique linguistic skills. We believe that studying applied math, like learning living languages, provides both useable knowledge and abstract skills. Parents, state education boards and colleges have a real choice. The traditional high school math sequence is not the only road to mathematical competence. It is true that our students' proficiency, measured by traditional standards, has fallen behind that of other countries' students, but we believe that the best way for the United States to compete globally is to strive for universal quantitative literacy : teaching topics that make sense to all students and can be used by them throughout their lives. It is through real-life applications that mathematics emerged in the past, has flourished for centuries and connects to our culture now. 1. Why are there so many fears about math education in United States? A. Because of the application and implementation of No Child Left Behind law. B. Because American students lack competitiveness in international math tests. C. Because American students can hardly pass the standardized math tests. D. Because there is only a single established body of mathematical skills. 2. What does the author think of the math curriculum offered now in American high school? A. The math curriculum has nothing to do with real-life problem. B. Learning how mortgages are priced is certainly much more useful than learning how to solve a quadratic equation. C. The students don't need to study highly abstract math curriculum. D. The curriculum is simply not the best way to prepare a vast majority of high school students for life.	注意转折处 注意冒号后信息 答题提示 1. 细节把握 2. 理解文中观点态度
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3. Why do traditionalists insist on teaching standard curriculum? A. Because they think the standard curriculum teaches worthy abstract. B. Because they think the specific skills are not immediately useful in later life. C. Because the curriculum has been adopted by more than 40 states. D. Because the curriculum can provide students useful knowledge.	3. 观点信息题
4. According to the passage, which one of the following is not the author's advice for the math education of United States? A. The math education should focus on solving real-life problem. B. Teaching math in a contextual way is better. C. We should abandon the abstract tools of mathematics. D. Striving for universally quantitative literacy is a good way to study math.	4. 排除法
5. The best title of the passage would be _____. A. the widespread alarm of American math education B. changing the standard math curriculum into applied math C. how to fix American math education D. how to use math to solve real-life problem	5. 文章整体信息把握

试题解析

● 宏观应对 > 了解篇章大意

这是一篇关于美国数学教育的议论文，文章的结构一目了然。作者首先通过很多人担心美国的数学教育问题引出本文的论点：什么样的数学教育适合美国？如何修正目前美国数学教育存在的问题？随后作者阐述了自己的观点，纯数学理论的教育也许并不适合美国，与生活实际相结合的应用数学的教育才是美国数学教育的出路，美国的数学教育应该更加实际，更加具有针对性。

● 微观探究 > 各个击破命题

1. 【答案】B

【解析】推断题。题干中的 the fears 与 alarm 与第一段第一句同义，而 alarm 的原因在于 poor performance of American students on various international tests，B 选项意为在国际数学竞赛中缺乏竞争力，故 B 选项正确；选项 C 和 D 与原文内容不符，表述错误；A 选项答非所问，不是原因所在。

2. 【答案】D

【解析】推断题。作者对 the math curriculum offered now in American high school 的想法主要集中在第三段和第四段前半部分。作者认为过于抽象的数学不能很好地解决实际生活的问题，尤其从第三段的 however 之后可以总结出来，故 D 选项正确；选项 A、C 为错误选项；B 选项的表述过于绝对。

3. 【答案】A

【解析】细节题。根据题干关键词 traditionalist 定位到第五段第一句，Traditionalists will object that the standard curriculum teaches valuable abstract reasoning，此句解释了他们反对 applied math 的原因，即他们坚持 standard curriculum 的原因，故 A 选项正确；B 选项表述错误；C 选项与题干无关；D 选项是作者的想法，不符合题干要求。

4. 【答案】C

【解析】细节题。选项 A、B、D 在原文中都有所体现，都是作者对美国数学教育提出的意见；C 选项明显是错误的，作者在文中从未提及 abstract tools for mathematics。

5. 【答案】C

【解析】主旨题。文章通篇都在讲如何修正美国的数学教育存在的问题，故 C 选项正确；A 选项中提到的恐慌是为了引出本文的主要论点；B 选项只是改变数学教育的一个方面；关于 D 选项，文中并没有具体讲怎么运用数学解决生活中的问题，故选项 A、B、D 均错误。

高频词点睛

assumption *n.* 假定，臆断

trace *v.* 追踪，痕迹，找到

proficiency *n.* 熟练，精通

strive *v.* 力求，努力奋斗

flourish *v.* 兴旺发达，茂盛

文化与热点

美国的数学教育问题近年来引起了人们的广泛关注。美国数学教育的确非常松散，缺乏国家统一标准教程使得每个学校各自为政，很多学校过早地介绍了一些在中国高年级才会出现的内容。比如分数在二年级就出现，但是涉及并不深，以至许多学生并不真正理解。而有些应该在低年级就掌握的，比如两位数加减法，反而因为训练不够，到了四、五年级还在重复。

Passage 5.....

题源	题材	字数	做题时间
<i>Guardian</i>	经济	470	8 分钟

Couples with Children “to Be hardest Hit” by Coalition Tax and Benefit Changes

A couple with two children will be £ 1,250 a year worse off (更加穷困的) by 2015 as families “shoulder the burden of **austerity**”, according to an Institute for Fiscal (财政的) Studies report published on Wednesday.

The study, commissioned by the Family and Parenting Institute charity (FPI), examines the impact of the package of tax and benefit reforms being introduced between January last year and April 2014, including the introduction of universal credit, which brings together benefit and tax credits.

According to the report the income of families with children will feel the most impact, falling by 4.2% in the five years to 2015. By contrast, families without children will see a loss of only 0.9%, equating to £ 215, underlining the degree to which spending cuts are impacting on support for children. The figures suggest families with children under five, families with more than two children, and jobless lone parents will bear the biggest financial pain. Non-working lone parents lose more than 12% of their income on average — equivalent to £ 2,000 a year.

The FPI claims the research is the first attempt to set out (陈列) the prospects for poverty rates and income for different family types up to the year 2015. The research also forecasts that The research also forecasts that 500,000 families with children under five will fall into absolute poverty by 2015-2016, with most coming from households where the youngest child is under five. The median household with a child under five faces a drop in income of 4.9% by 2015-2016.

The IFS research shows larger families will suffer a disproportionate financial hit. For example, the median household with three children sees income fall by 6.8% by 2015-2016,

阅读点拨

留意数字信息

注意复杂句式

注意对比

观点态度处

注意数据

<u>compared with</u> the median household with one child which sees it fall by 3.3%.	注意对比
The study also suggests the introduction of universal credit, due to be introduced for existing claimants in 2014, will not alter the fact that pensioners or adults without children will fare better. This reflects the fact that benefits for those of working age are being cut, and families with children are more reliant on benefits than those without children.	
The report offers evidence that <u>although</u> universal credit strengthens work incentives for most individuals, as claimed by the work and pensions secretary, Iain Duncan Smith, it weakens the incentive for a second earner in a couple, typically the mother in a couple household, to take up employment.	注意转折
<u>Dr Katherine Rake</u>, chief executive of the Family and Parenting Institute, said: "These figures reveal the full extent to which families with children are shouldering the burden of austerity. Having children has always been expensive. But now many families with children face an extra penalty of more than £ 1,000. It is particularly surprising to see that some of the most vulnerable groups — such as families with new babies and lone parents out of work — are bearing the brunt of the tax and benefit reforms."	注意专有名词
- Why would couples with children face severe income situation by 2015? - Because of the influence of the global economic recession. - Because it would be harder to find a job. - Because they would shoulder the burden of austerity. - Because of the package of tax. - According to the report, which family would be hardest hit by 2015? - Families with 1 child in age of 4. - Families with 3 children. - Families with two old men. - Families with 3 children and two jobless parents. - According to the passage, which of the following is true? - The study's purpose is to set out the prospects for poverty rates.	答题提示 - 整段信息把握 - 段落细节把握 - 理解原文细节，排除法

B. Families where the youngest child is under 5 have great possibility to be absolute poverty by 2015. C. Median household with more children take the same risks as that with fewer children. D. Families without child would not be hit by 2015. 4. Which one about universal credit is true? A. Universal credit has already been used in the society. B. Pensioners or adults without children will live a better life because of the universal credit. C. Universal credit would give more energy for a second earner in a couple. D. Universal credit is a two-edged sword. 5. What is Dr Katherine Rake's attitude toward tax and benefit reforms? A. Favorable. B. Disapproving. C. Neutral. D. Unsure.	4. 注意转折词语的应用 5. 文章整体信息把握
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试题解析

● 宏观应对 > 了解篇章大意

这是一篇关于税费改革对英国家庭影响的议论性文章，文章的布局结构一目了然。

首先，作者指出，从2015年开始，有两个孩子的夫妇的负担将会加重；然后，作者用具体数据说明了税费改革对拥有不同数目孩子家庭的影响；然后，作者分析了造成其负担加重的深层原因，最后作者指出了 Dr Katherine Rake 对此种做法的态度。

● 微观探究 > 各个击破命题

1. 【答案】C

【解析】细节题。根据题干信息 2015 定位至第一段第一句，文中表明到 2015 年，有两个孩子的家庭每年将要负担£ 1,250，这将使他们变得困窘，然后 as 提示原因：这是因为他们要承受财政紧缩的压力，即 shoulder the burden of austerity，故选项 C 正确；选项 A，B 文中并未提及；选项 D 表述不全面。

2. 【答案】D

【解析】细节题。根据第三段第三句 families with children under five, families

with more than two children, and jobless lone parents will bear the biggest financial pain 可知,有五岁以下儿童的家庭,有多于两个孩子的家庭和失业的单亲家庭受到的经济冲击最大,由此可判断 D 选项符合题意,比其他三项提及的情况更为严重,故 D 选项正确。

3. 【答案】B

【解析】细节题。通过第四段第二句 500,000 families with children under five will fall into absolute poverty by 2015-2016, with most coming from households where the youngest child is under five 可知,五十万户拥有五岁以下孩子的家庭将在 2015—2016 年左右陷入绝对贫困的状态,其中的大部分来自最小的孩子小于五岁的家庭,由此可判断, B 选项符合题意; A 选项表述错误,本文的目的并不是预测贫困率的前景,故 C 选项错误; D 选项文中并未提及。

4. 【答案】D

【解析】细节题。由倒数第二段可知, universal credit 会带来正反两方面的影响,它是一把双刃剑,所以 D 选项正确; universal credit 还没有实施, A 选项错误;并不是因为 universal credit 才使 pensioners or adults without children 过得更好,可知 B 选项错误; universal credit 减弱了 second earner in a couple 的工作动力, C 选项也可排除。

5. 【答案】B

【解析】观点题。由 Dr Katherine Rake 定位到最后一段,我们可以从他的话里面感受到他的态度:尤其让人惊讶的是,那些最弱势的群体,比如拥有新生儿的家庭和单亲失业家庭,受到了税费和救济金改革的冲击,他明显不赞成这种做法,故 B 选项正确。

高频词点睛

austerity *n.* 紧缩,严厉

incentive *n.* 诱因,动机

bearing the brunt of 首当其冲

文化与热点

税费改革是近年来的热点问题,所谓税费改革,就是将可以改为税收形式的收费改为规范化的税收,对应当保留的收费加以规范并加强管理。

第8天

破解5大题型正确项和干扰项

一、事实细节题的正确项和干扰项



(1) 题干怎么问？

- According to the passage, what is true about...?
- According to the passage, who (when, where, what, why, how, which) ...?
- All of the following are true/wrong/false except _____.
- One of the purposes / problems was (is) _____.
- Which of the following statements is (not) true?
- Which of the following statements is best supported (not mentioned) by the passage?

(2) 正确选项什么样？

- 正确选项不是原文表述内容的完全照搬，原文的同义转换才是正确答案。
- 题目的答案通常就在两个意思相近或完全相反的选项中。
- 含有模糊性概括的词如 certain, some, sometimes, someone, to some extent 等等的选项往往是正确的答案。
- 四个选项中，与其他另外三项差别较大的一项可能是正确选项。
- 议论文体裁的文章中，符合一般规律的、具有较深刻含义的、富有一定哲理性的选项极有可能是正确选项。

(3) 干扰选项什么样？

- 选项明显与原文细节相悖。
- 选项与常识相吻合但短文未提及。
- 选项含有原文中没有的内容。
- 选项是原文细节，但不是要点或主要论据。
- 选项部分内容与原文细节相符，部分相悖，属于偷天换日型，即选项仍用文中的句法结构和大部分词汇，但是换了几个关键词造成意思上的改变。
- 把 A 的特征加在 B 上，属于张冠李戴型。
- 选项含有绝对含义较强的词如 only, everything, entirely, no, must, everyone, all, none, must, never, always, absolute, completely 等。
- 选项是短文细节，但不符合题干要求，题干的答案应定位在短文其他位置。

二、主旨大意题的正确项和干扰项



(1) 题干怎么问?

- The passage mainly discusses/is (chiefly/mainly) about/is primarily/mainly concerned about _____.
- The (main/central) idea/ (main) theme/ (main) point of the passage is _____.
- Which of the following statements expresses the main idea of the passage?
- Which of the following can best describe/summarize/sum up/conclude the main idea of the passage?
- Paragraph... is mainly concerned about _____.
- What's the author's (primary) purpose in writing this passage?
- The best title of this passage is /would be _____.

(2) 正确选项什么样?

- 答案往往在内容相近的或完全相反的两个选项中。
- 含有抽象名词和概括性词语的选项往往是正确答案。这样的词有: approach, chance, concept, various, both, general, necessary, importance 等。
- 概括性较强、内容较全面、含义较深刻、极具有道理的选项往往是正确的选项。

(3) 干扰选项什么样?

- 以偏概全, 选项只是涉及文章的某一个局部的细节。
- 选项覆盖面过于宽泛、笼统, 大大超出了短文论述的范围。
- 选项与短文内容有某种联系, 但不符合文章主题。
- 选项与文章内容完全不相关。
- 选项与文章内容完全相悖。

三、观点态度题的正确项和干扰项



(1) 题干怎么问?

- The mood/tone of this passage is _____.
- What is the tone of the passage?
- Which of the following best describes the author's tone in this passage?
- The author's attitude / view is generally _____.
- What is the writer's / author's attitude toward?
- According to the writer, _____.
- According to the passage, the writer/author believes/argues that _____.

(2) 正确选项什么样?

- a. 选项中提到的态度观点同标志着作者观点态度的“信号词”的感情色彩一致。
- b. 在考查考生推测作者观点态度时，答案多为肯定或否定的，一般不会是中性词。
- c. 若文章开始时提出一种现象，作者就这一现象加以论述，作者的观点常为支持。如开始时作者提出一个问句，作者观点或态度常为肯定。

(3) 干扰选项什么样?

- a. 将文章中作者的观点同别人的观点相混淆，出现张冠李戴的现象。
- b. 在考查考生推测作者观点态度时，出现中性词语的选项一般为干扰项。常用的中性词有：indifferent, ambivalent, neutral, humor, disinterested, impassive 等。当然也有例外。

四、语义理解题的正确项和干扰项



(1) 题干怎么问?

- The word “...” in the... paragraph (most probably) means _____.
- What's the meaning of “...”?
- The word “...” refers to/ stands for _____.
- The phrase “...” probably refers to _____.
- By “...” the author means that / refers to _____.
- According to the passage, the expression “...” probably refers to _____.
- The expression “...” can be replaced by _____.

(2) 正确选项什么样?

- a. 若考查的是熟悉的词，含有其不常见但符合上下文意义的解释的选项一般为正确选项。
- b. 所考查词汇、短语或句子的同义转换往往是正确的选项。
- c. 若题干为考查句意问题，使用不肯定语气的表达形式或意义深刻的选项多为正确答案。

(3) 干扰选项什么样?

- a. 与所考的词汇形似。
- b. 考查的是熟悉的词，含有该词常规含义但不符合上下文的选项一般来说不是正确选项。
- c. 若题干为考查句意问题，含有绝对词（完全肯定或否定）的选项往往不是正确选项。
- d. 对词汇、短语或句子的错误或无关的解释的选项一般不是正确选项。
- e. 对词汇、短语或句子的释义不够准确，或是释义太宽，或是释义太窄。这样的选项一般不是正确选项。

五、推理判断题的正确项和干扰项



(1) 题干怎么问?

- The author seems to be in favor of/against _____.
- It can be inferred from the passage that _____.
- We can infer/assume/suppose that _____.
- What does the passage imply?
- What can we infer from the passage?
- The passage implies /indicates that _____.
- From the passage, we know that _____.
- The author of the passage would most likely imply _____.
- From the passage, we can most safely conclude that _____.
- What can be concluded from the passage?
- What is the main purpose of this passage?
- The passage is intended to _____.
- It can be learned that _____.
- The passage is most likely a part of _____.
- The writer believes that _____.
- The author ends the passage with implication that _____.

(2) 正确选项什么样?

- a. 含义不很肯定、看似不合理的选项有时是正确选项。
- b. 比较有创意和新意的选项可能是正确选项。
- c. 根据原文中的内容（可以是一、两个句子或某一个段落）推理出来的选项才是正确选项。
- d. 若选项全能凭常识判断，其中含义深刻的往往就是正确选项；四个选项中唯一不是常识的那项亦可能是正确选项。

(3) 干扰选项什么样?

- a. 选项是文章中明确或直接提到的，即使符合原文，也不一定是正确选项。
- b. 编造的、同原文事实不吻合的观点或结论不是正确选项。
- c. 建立在文章提供的事实或内在逻辑的基础上进行的推理，但概括过度，不是正确选项。
- d. 与常识相吻合，但非从短文内容推论得出，不是正确选项。
- e. 因果颠倒：文章中的原因变成了选项中的结果；或文章中的结果变成选项中的原因。这样的选项非正确选项。
- f. 手段与目的颠倒：文章中的手段变成了选项中的目的；或文章中的目的变成了选项中的手段。此选项非正确选项。

真题在线 2009 年 12 月

Part IV Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth)

Section B

Directions: There are 2 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.

Passage One

Questions 52 to 56 are based on the following passage.

There is nothing like the suggestion of a cancer risk to scare a parent, especially one of the over-educated, eco-conscious types. (1) So you can imagine the reaction when a recent USA Today investigation of air quality around the nation's schools singled out those in the smugly (自鸣得意地) green village of Berkeley, Calif., as being among the worst in the country. The city's public high school, as well as a number of daycare centers, preschools, elementary and middle schools, fell in the lowest 10%. Industrial pollution in our town had supposedly turned students into living science experiments breathing in a laboratory's worth of heavy metals like manganese, chromium and nickel each day. This in a city that requires school cafeterias to serve organic meals. Great, I thought, organic lunch, toxic campus.

Since December, when the report came out, the mayor, neighborhood activists (活跃分子) and various parent-teacher associations have engaged in a fierce battle over its validity, over the guilt of the steel-casting factory on the western edge of town, over union jobs versus children's health and over what, if anything, ought to be done. With all sides presenting their own experts armed with conflicting scientific studies, whom should parents believe? Is there truly a threat here, we asked one another as we dropped off our kids, and if so, how great is it? And how does it compare with the other, seemingly perpetual health scares we confront, like panic over lead in synthetic athletic fields? (2) Rather than just another weird episode in the town that brought you protesting environmentalists, this latest drama is a trial for how today's parents perceive risk, how we try to keep our kids safe — whether it's possible to keep them safe — in what feels like an increasingly threatening world. It raises the question of what, in our time, "safe" could even mean.

"There's no way around the uncertainty," says Kimberly Thompson, president

of Kid Risk, a nonprofit group that studies children's health. "That means your choices can matter, but it also means you aren't going to know if they do." A 2004 report in the journal *Pediatrics* explained that nervous parents have more to fear from fire, car accidents and drowning than from toxic chemical exposure. To which I say: Well, obviously. But such concrete hazards are beside the point. It's the dangers parents can't — and may never — quantify that occur all of a sudden. That's why I've rid my cupboard of microwave food packed in bags coated with a potential cancer-causing substance, but although I've lived blocks from a major *fault line* (地质断层) for more than 12 years. I haven't bolted our bookcases to the living room wall.

52. What does a recent investigation by *USA Today* reveal?
 - A) Heavy metals in lab tests threaten children's health in Berkeley.
 - B) Berkeley residents are quite contented with their surroundings.
 - C) The air quality around Berkeley's school campuses is poor.
 - D) Parents in Berkeley are over-sensitive to cancer risks their kids face.
53. What response did *USA Today's* report draw?
 - A) A heated debate.
 - B) Popular support.
 - C) Widespread panic.
 - D) Strong criticism.
54. How did parents feel in the face of the experts' studies?
 - A) They felt very much relieved.
 - B) They were frightened by the evidence.
 - C) They didn't know who to believe.
 - D) They weren't convinced of the results.
55. What is the view of the 2004 report in the journal *Pediatrics*?
 - A) It is important to quantify various concrete hazards.
 - B) Daily accidents pose a more serious threat to children.
 - C) Parents should be aware of children's health hazards.
 - D) Attention should be paid to toxic chemical exposure.
56. Of the dangers in everyday life, the author thinks that people have most to fear from _____.
 - A) the uncertain
 - B) the quantifiable
 - C) an earthquake
 - D) unhealthy food

Passage Two

Questions 57 to 61 are based on the following passage.

Crippling health care bills, long emergency-room waits and the inability to find a primary care physician just scratch the surface of the problems that patients

face daily.

Primary care should be the backbone of any health care system. Countries with appropriate primary care resources score highly when it comes to health outcomes and cost. The U. S. takes the opposite approach by emphasizing the specialist rather than the primary care physician.

A recent study analysed the providers who treat *Medicare beneficiaries* (老年医保受惠人). The startling finding was that the average Medicare patient saw a total of seven doctors — two primary care physicians and five specialists — in a given year. Contrary to popular belief, the more physicians taking care of you doesn't guarantee better care. Actually, increasing fragmentation of care results in a corresponding rise in cost and medical errors.

How did we let primary care slip so far? The key is how doctors are paid. Most physicians are paid whenever they perform a medical service. The more a physician does, regardless of quality or outcome, the better he's *reimbursed* (返还费用). Moreover, the amount a physician receives leans heavily toward medical or surgical procedures. A specialist who performs a procedure in a 30-minute visit can be paid three times more than a primary care physician using that same 30 minutes to discuss a patient's disease. Combine this fact with annual government threats to indiscriminately cut reimbursements, physicians are faced with no choice but to increase quantity to boost income.

Primary care physicians who refuse to compromise quality are either driven out of business or to cash-only practices, further contributing to the decline of primary care.

Medical students aren't blind to this scenario. They see how heavily the reimbursement deck is stacked against primary care. The recent numbers show that since 1997, newly graduated U. S. medical students who choose primary care as a career have declined by 50%. This trend results in emergency rooms being overwhelmed with patients without regular doctors.

How do we fix this problem?

It starts with reforming the physician reimbursement system. Remove the pressure for primary care physicians to squeeze in more patients per hour, and reward them for *optimally* (最佳地) managing their diseases and practicing evidence-based medicine. Make primary care more attractive to medical students by forgiving student loans for those who choose primary care as a career and reconciling the marked difference between specialist and primary care physician salaries.

We are at a point where primary care is needed more than ever. Within a few years, the first wave of the 76 million Baby Boomers will become eligible for Medicare. Patients older than 85, who need chronic care most, will rise by 50% this decade.

Who will be there to treat them?

57. The author's chief concern about the current U. S. health care system is _____ .
- A) the inadequate training of physicians
 - B) the declining number of doctors
 - C) the shrinking primary care resources
 - D) the ever-rising health care costs
58. We learn from the passage that people tend to believe that _____ .
- A) the more costly the medicine, the more effective the cure
 - B) seeing more doctors may result in more diagnostic errors
 - C) visiting doctors on a regular basis ensures good health
 - D) the more doctors taking care of a patient, the better
59. Faced with the government threats to cut reimbursements indiscriminately, primary care physicians have to _____ .
- A) increase their income by working overtime
 - B) improve their expertise and service
 - C) make various deals with specialists
 - D) see more patients at the expense of quality
60. Why do many new medical graduates refuse to choose primary care as their career?
- A) They find the need for primary care declining.
 - B) The current system works against primary care.
 - C) Primary care physicians command less respect.
 - D) They think working in emergency rooms tedious.
61. What suggestion does the author give in order to provide better health care?
- A) Bridge the salary gap between specialists and primary care physicians.
 - B) Extend primary care to patients with chronic diseases.
 - C) Recruit more medical students by offering them loans.
 - D) Reduce the tuition of students who choose primary care as their major.

做对了吗? . . .

参考答案					答题时间	准确率	错误分析
52. C	53. A	54. C	55. B	56. A	Starting: _____	/10	
57. C	58. D	59. D	60. B	61. A	Ending: _____		

长难句过关 . . .

Passage one

1. So you can imagine the reaction [when a recent *USA Today* investigation of air quality around the nation's schools singled out those in the smugly green village of Berkeley, Calif. , as being among the worst in the country].

【分析】复合句。句子主干为……you can imagine the reaction…。when…in the country 作句子的时间状语。single out…as being among the worst 为动词词组，意为“将……列入最差之一”。

【译文】《今日美国》最近对全国学校周围的空气质量状况进行了调查，并把位于加利福尼亚州的一直自鸣得意的伯克利绿色环保小镇列入全国空气质量状况最差的地区中，你可以想象一下父母们对此的反应。

2. [Rather than just another weird episode in the town (that brought you protesting environmentalists)], this latest drama is a trial [for how today's parents perceive risk , how we try to keep our kids safe — whether it's possible to keep them safe — in what feels like an increasingly threatening world].

【分析】复合句。这句话的主干是 this latest drama is a trial。rather than…作状语。that brought you protesting environmentalists 做 episode 的定语。whether it's possible to keep them safe 是插入语。what feels like an increasingly threatening world 是名词性从句，作介词 in 的宾语。

【译文】最近的这场闹剧与其说是小镇上上演的另一场离奇事件让你成为不断抗议的环保主义人士，不如说它是一场考验，考验现在的父母如何认识风险，如何在这个看起来威胁日益增多的世界中去努力保证孩子的安全——不管是否可能做到保证他们的安全。

Passage Two

Make primary care more attractive to medical students [by forgiving student loans for those (who choose primary care as a career) and reconciling the marked difference between specialist and primary care physician salaries].

【分析】复合句。forgiving student loans 和 reconciling the marked difference between specialist and primary care physician salaries 共同构成介词 by 的宾语，作为句子方式状语。who choose primary care as a career 作 those 的定语。动词短语 choose...as a career 意为“选择……作为职业”。

【译文】通过取消选择初级护理作为职业的医学生的贷款，缩小专家和初级护理医师之间显著的收入差距，让初级护理对医学生来说变得更有吸引力。

解题思路

Passage One

● 宏观应对 > 了解篇章大意

本文是议论文。一份针对美国学校周围空气质量状况的报告引起了具有环境保护意识的父母们的关注。与此同时，市长、周围的活跃分子以及各种各样的与父母和老师有联系的人，都加入到这份报告是否正确的热烈讨论中，大家各持己见，父母到底应该相信谁？文章由此引出一个问题：在当前时代中，到底什么是安全的？作者在文章的最后指出，一些不确定的危险更应该引起人们的注意。

● 微观探究 > 各个击破命题

- C 52. 【解析】细节题。根据关键词 recent investigation by *USA Today* 定位至第一段第二句：“《今日美国》最近对全国学校周围的空气质量状况进行了调查，并把位于加利福尼亚州的一直自鸣得意的伯克利绿色环保小镇列入全国空气质量状况最差的地区中，你可以想象一下父母们的反应。”由此可见，伯克利校园周围的空气质量状况很差，所以 C 选项符合题意。
- A 53. 【解析】细节题。根据关键词 response 和 *USA Today* 定位至第二段第一句：“自从 12 月份这份报告出炉以来，市长、周围的活跃分子，以及各种各样的与父母和老师有联系的人，都加入到这份报告是否正确的热烈讨论中，讨论的内容涉及：城市西边的铸钢厂是否应该承担责任，工会工作与儿童健康的重要性，应该采取什么措施（如果能够采取措施的话）。”因此，A 选项为正确答案。
- C 54. 【解析】细节题。根据关键词 parents 和 experts' studies 定位至第二段第二句，“由于加入讨论的各方都推出了支持自己观点的专家，而这些专家的

观点是建立在相互矛盾的科学研究基础上的，那么父母到底应该相信谁呢？”可知 C 选项为本题的正确答案。

- B** 55. 【解析】细节题。根据关键词 *the 2004 report in the journal Pediatrics* 定位至第三段第三句，“《儿科》杂志 2004 年公布的一份报告曾解释说，与接触有毒化学物质相比，神经紧张的父母往往会更担心火灾、交通事故和溺水事件的发生。”也就是说日常发生的事故对孩子们的威胁更大，因此，B 选项符合题意。
- A** 56. 【解析】观点题。根据关键词 *people have most to fear* 定位至第三段第五、六句，“但是，谈论这些具体的危险有些跑题了。这里谈论的是父母们无法确定的——也许是永远无法确定的——突然发生的危险。”由此可见，作者认为一些不确定的危险更应该引起人们的注意，故 A 选项正确。

Passage Two

● 宏观应对 > 了解篇章大意

本文是议论文。文章首先提出，在美国，初级护理医师越来越少，初级护理出现大幅退步；接着介绍出现这一现象的具体原因：当前的医疗体系不利于初级护理事业的发展；最后提出解决问题的方法：改革医师返还费用制度，通过取消选择初级护理作为职业的医学生的贷款，缩小专家和初级护理医师之间的较大的收入差距，让初级护理变得更有吸引力。

● 微观探究 > 各个击破命题

- C** 57. 【解析】主旨题。带着关键词 *chief concern about the current U. S. health care system* 通读全文，文章开头提出在美国初级护理医师越来越少，初级护理出现大幅度退步，接着介绍出现这一现象的具体原因，最后提出解决问题的方法。由此推出，“初级护理资源萎缩”是本文关注的重点，故 C 选项是本题的答案。
- D** 58. 【解析】细节题。根据关键词 *people tend to believe* 定位至第三段第三、四句：“与大众的观点截然相反的是，更多的医师来照顾你并不能保证你获得更好的治疗。实际上，不断增加的护理也会导致医疗费和误诊的相应增多。”因此，大众的观点可反向推测得知，故 D 选项符合题意。
- D** 59. 【解析】细节题。根据关键词 *cut reimbursements indiscriminately* 定位至第四段末句：“除了这一点，再加上政府每年都威胁要削减返还的费用，所以医师们不得不依靠增加数量来提高收入。”结合第五段：“不愿意牺牲治疗效果的初级护理医师要么被迫退出医疗行业，要么去从事一些与赚钱相关的行业，这又进一步导致初级护理行业的衰退。”由此可见，

面对政府削减返还费用的压力，医师们为增加收入不得不以牺牲治疗效果为代价治疗更多的病人，因此正确答案为 D。

- B** 60. 【解析】细节题。根据关键词 *new medical graduates* 和 *choose primary care as their career* 定位至第六段第二、三句，“他们知道，返还费用的负担重重地压在初级护理之上。最近的数字表明，自从 1997 年以来，在美国刚毕业的医学生中，选择初级护理工作的人数的降幅高达 50%。”由此句推知，当前的体制不利于初级护理事业的发展，故正确答案为 B。

- A** 61. 【解析】细节题。根据关键词 *provide better health care* 定位至第七、八段，第七段只有一句话：“如何解决这个问题？”接下来第八段提出了建议：“首先需要改革医师返还费用制度。消除初级护理医师需要每小时内治疗更多病人的压力，对取得最佳治疗效果和基于病症用药的医师进行奖励。通过取消选择初级护理作为职业的医学生的贷款，缩小专家和初级护理医师之间的较大的收入差距，让初级护理变得更有吸引力。”由此不难判断，A 选项符合题意。

即学即练

Passage 1

题源	题材	字数	做题时间
<i>Washington Post</i>	社会	508	8 分钟

Why do We Ignore the Civilians Killed in American Wars?

As the United States officially ended the war in Iraq last month, President Obama spoke **eloquently** at Fort Bragg, N. C., lauding troops for “your patriotism, your commitment to fulfill your mission, your abiding commitment to one another,” and offering words of grief for the nearly 4,500 members of the U. S. armed forces who died in Iraq. He did not, however, mention the sacrifices of the Iraqi people.

This inattention to civilian deaths in America’s wars isn’t unique to Iraq. There’s little evidence that the American public gives much thought to the people who live in the nations where our military interventions take place. Think about the memorials on the Mall honoring American sacrifices in Korea and Vietnam. These are powerful, sacred spots, but neither mentions the people of those countries who **perished** in the conflicts.

阅读点拨

注意专有名词

注意转折处

注意否定意味

The major wars the United States has fought since the surrender of Japan in 1945 — in Korea, Indochina, Iraq and Afghanistan — have produced colossal carnage. For most of them, we do not have an accurate sense of how many people died, but a conservative estimate is at least 6 million civilians and soldiers.	注意特殊符号
Our lack of acknowledgment is less oversight than habit, a self-reflective) reaction to the horrors of war and an American tradition that goes back decades. We consider ourselves a generous and compassionate nation, and often we are. From the Asian tsunami in 2004 to Hurricane Katrina in 2005 and the Haiti earthquake in 2010, Americans have been quick to open their pocketbooks and their hearts.	注意转折处
<u>However</u>, when it comes to our wars overseas, concern for the victims is limited to U. S. troops. When concern for the native populations is expressed, it tends to be more strategic than empathetic, as with <u>Gen. David H. Petraeus's</u> acknowledgment in late 2006 that harsh U. S. tactics were alienating Iraqi civilians and undermining Operation Iraqi Freedom. The switch to counterinsurgency, which involves more restraint by the military, was billed as a change that would save the U. S. mission, not primarily as a strategy to reduce civilian deaths.	注意专有名词
Despite the fact that contemporary weapons are vastly more precise, Iraq war casualties, which are also hard to quantify, have reached several hundred thousand. In mid-2006, two household surveys — the most scientific means of calculating — found 400,000 to 650,000 deaths, and there has been a lot of killing since then.	注意末段首句信息
1. What is Obama's attitude toward the troops in Iraq? A. He thought that they could have done better. B. He criticized what they had done. C. He didn't make any comment on them. D. He praised them. 2. How does American public view the civilians killed in American wars? A. They refuse to mention them. B. They give a lot of thought to them.	答题提示 1. 整段信息把握

2. 【答案】D

【解析】细节题。通过 American public 定位到第二段第二句, There's little evidence that the American public gives much thought to the people who live in the nations...意思是美国公众基本上不会对他们所侵犯国家死去的民众给予关注, 即他们已经习惯性地忽视或者无视这一问题, 故 D 选项正确。

3. 【答案】C

【解析】推断题。根据倒数第二段第二句 When concern for the native populations is expressed, it tends to be more strategic than empathetic 可知, 当美国人给予被入侵国的当地民众关注的时候, 往往不是真正的同情而是一种手段和策略, 希拉里是美国人, 而且作为政界人士, 她更是把这当做一种手段以维护美国的利益, 故可以判断 C 选项正确。

4. 【答案】A

【解析】细节题。由第一段可知, 美国牺牲的人数接近 4500 人, 而最后一段交代伊拉克平民的死亡人数在 40 万到 65 万之间, 故选项 A 正确。美国的战争大多都发生在 1945 年之后, 可排除 B 选项; C 选项是美国人自己的想法; D 选项在文中并没有提及。

5. 【答案】B

【解析】观点题。通过第一段作者提到奥巴马在对伊战争的讲话中未提及伊拉克牺牲的平民, 以及字里行间的体现出的意味, 可以非常清晰地看出作者的批判态度。

高频词点睛

eloquently *adv.* 善辩地, 富有表现力地

perish *v.* 消失, 损害

compassionate *v.* 同情, 怜悯

文化与热点

伊拉克战争又称美伊战争, 是美国因伊拉克拥有大规模杀伤性武器(疑似)而发动的全面战争, 共有 4 国参与作战。有评论认为可将其视为第二次海湾战争, 但具体分析可发现其不可被称为“海湾二战”。美国至今尚未发现传说中的“大规模杀伤性武器”。2010 年 8 月 3 日, 美国总统巴拉克·奥巴马(Barack Obama)表示, 8 月底美国部队在伊拉克的作战行动将如约结束。驻伊美军 8 月 31 日结束作战任务。美国从 2003 年 3 月 20 日入侵伊拉克到 2010 年 8 月撤出全部战斗部队, 历经 7 年零 5 个月。

Passage 2.....

题源	题材	字数	做题时间
Washington Post	社会	474	8 分钟

Escaping the Constraints of “No Child Left Behind” Ten years ago today, President Bush signed the No Child Left Behind Act. The law has improved American education in some ways, <u>but</u> it also still has flaw that need to be fixed. No Child Left Behind (NCLB) for the first time exposed achievement gaps and created a conversation about how to close them. The law has held schools accountable for the performance of all students no matter their race, income level, English-proficiency or disability. Schools can no longer point to average scores while hiding an achievement gap that is morally unacceptable and economically unsustainable. <u>But NCLB has significant flaws.</u> It created an artificial goal of proficiency that encouraged states to set low standards to make it easier for students to meet the goal. The act’s emphasis on test scores as the primary measure of school performance has narrowed the curriculum, and the one-size-fits-all accountability system has mislabeled schools as failures even if their students are demonstrating real academic growth. The law is overly prescriptive and doesn’t allow districts to create improvement plans based on their unique needs. It also has not supported states as they create teacher evaluation systems that use multiple measures to identify highly effective teachers and support the instructional improvement of all teachers. <u>The question today</u> is how to build on NCLB’s success and fix its problems. Fortunately, states are leading the way. In Washington, we need to do everything we can to support their work. President Obama is offering states flexibility from NCLB in exchange for comprehensive plans to raise standards; to create fair, flexible and focused accountability systems; and to improve systems for teacher and principal evaluation and support. This flexibility will not give states a pass on accountability. It will	阅读点拨 注意转折处信息 注意首句信息 注意观点态度处
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demand real reform. So far, 39 states, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico have expressed interest in this flexibility. The Education Department is working with the first group of applicants.	Although 后 是重点
<u>Although</u> Congress has begun the process of reauthorizing NCLB, we can't wait for the extended legislative process to be completed. States and school districts need relief from NCLB right now.	
Congress has yet to act <u>even though</u> No Child Left Behind is four years overdue for renewal. Education reform requires elected officials from both sides of the aisle to come together. We can't let partisan politics stand in the way.	注意转折处 信息
One way or another, NCLB needs significant changes. Our states and schools deserve flexibility from its teach-to-the-test culture and one-size-fits-all accountability system.	注意末段含 义
We all need to work together so that 10 years from now, America's children will have the sort of federal education law they so richly deserve — one that challenges them to achieve to high standards, and provides them with the highly effective teachers and principals who can prepare them for success in college and the workforce.	
1. What is the meaning of "accountable" in Paragraph 2? A. Treating them fair. B. Responsible. C. Explainable. D. Taking records. 2. According to the passage, which one of the following statements is not the defect of BCLB? A. Creating an artificial goal of proficiency. B. One-size-fits-all accountability system. C. Creating teacher evaluation system. D. Focusing too much on test scores. 3. Obama's offering States flexibility from NCLB is _____. A. a total negation of NCLB B. perfection and improvement of NCLB C. a radical change of NCLB D. a full appreciation of NCLB	答题提示 1. 理解文中 细节信息 2. 排除法 3. 专有名词 迅速定位

4. In the author's eyes, what might be the underlying factor that blocks the education reform? A. Congress. B. Obama. C. State government. D. Partisan politics.	4. 注意观点态度
5. What might be the best title of the passage? A. Escaping the constraints of NCLB. B. The flaws of NCLB. C. Obama's flexibility from NCLB. D. Building on NCLB's success.	5. 整体信息把握

试题解析

● 宏观应对 > 了解篇章大意

这是一篇关于“不让一个孩子落后”的儿童教育法案的议论文。

作者首先肯定了这个法案所取得的成就，紧接着就提出法案存在的问题，随后阐述了奥巴马提出的改革方案以及改革过程中可能遇到的阻碍。

● 微观探究 > 各个击破命题

1. 【答案】B

【解析】语义题。首先在原文中找到 accountable for 出现的位置，即 The law has held schools accountable for the performance of all students no matter their race, income level, English-proficiency or disability, 这句话的意思是“不论学生的种族、收入阶层或是英语的熟练程度，这项法令要求学校对他们的学习表现……”，由此可以推断“负责”比较符合题意，其余选项均不合适，accountable for 是“对……负责”的意思，故 B 选项正确。

2. 【答案】C

【解析】细节题，由题干信息定位到原文第三段第一句，由此句可知 defect 与 flaw 同义，都有“缺点，瑕疵”之意。由 It also has not supported states as they create teacher evaluation systems 可知，C 选项不是其缺陷之处；D 选项是通过 emphasis on test scores as the primary measure of school performance 总结而来；选项 A, B 在第三段的第二句和第三句中分别体现出来。

3. 【答案】B

【解析】细节题。通过人名关键词 Obama 定位到文章第五段，本段主要讲述奥巴马在 NCLB 的基础上增加了一定的灵活性，并不是全面的否定、肯定或是彻底的改变，而是一种完善和提高，故选择 B 选项。

4. 【答案】D

【解析】推断题。从倒数第三段最后一句 We can't let partisan politics stand in the way 可以得出，作者认为党派政治可能成为阻碍教育改革推进的一个原因。Congress 和 State Government 并没有阻碍这场改革，而 Obama 更是支持改革，故 D 选项正确。

5. 【答案】A

【解析】主旨题。本文主要讲述的是要对 No Child Left Behind Act 这项法令进行改革，也就是说要摆脱以前法令中一些刻板的束缚，故 A 选项正确；本文不但介绍了 NCLB 的缺点，也提到了优点，故 B 选项错误；C 选项是奥巴马提出的解决对策之一，不够全面；D 选项的错误在于全面肯定了 NCLB。

高频词点睛

flaw *n.* 缺点，瑕疵

unsustainable *adj.* 无法支撑的

flexibility *n.* 灵活性，柔韧性

文化与热点

2002 年 1 月 8 日，时任美国总统的布什签署了 No Child Left Behind Act (简称 NCLB，即“不让一个孩子落后”法案)。事实上，该法案是 1965 年颁布的初级和中级教育法案 (Elementary and Secondary Education Act, ESEA) 的现代版。该法案要求在 2005—2006 学年终，三至八年级的全部学生每年都必须参加阅读和数学的标准化成就测试。另外，在高中还要再参加一次。之后，再增加其他课程。根据这些考试成绩，学校可以判断学生是否为取得合格的学年成绩 (Adequate Yearly Progress, AYP) 作出了努力，这些成绩标志着学生是否熟练掌握了考试科目的内容。

Passage 3.....

题源	题材	字数	做题时间
<i>Time</i>	经济	457	8 分钟

Walmart, Target, Amazon: Book Price War Heats Up

Thanks to an almost comical price war that has broken out among a few of the country's retail giants, more people may be reading over the holidays. On Oct. 15, Walmart, the world's largest retailer, announced it was lowering its online preorder price for 10 new book releases. The new cost: a measly \$10. Not to be outdone, Amazon. Com matched Walmart's price on the same books. Walmart then lowered its offer to \$9; by the next morning, Amazon was down to \$9 too. Believe it or not, that afternoon Walmart lowered the price by a penny, to \$8.99. Then last week Target **saddled up** to the poker table. On Oct. 19 the retailer announced it would also sell preorders on seven of these books for \$8.99.

For consumers, this war looks like an obvious score. And for the retailers, particularly Walmart and Target, the discounts may not carry too much risk. Books are just a small slice of their portfolios. "Is Walmart making money selling books at \$8.99? Probably not," says David Heupel, a senior equity portfolio manager at Thirvent Financial in Minneapolis. "This is a mass-merchant move to draw customers to the websites." The hope is that you poke around for a book and then add other, higher-margin products to your basket.

The war carries a somewhat higher risk for Amazon, since book sales are still a **bread-and-butter** portion of its business. "This price war is not the greatest development for Amazon," says Heupel. "But will it move the needle for these guys? No. The Kindle is the endgame for the company."

Amazon's hot digital reader will also face stiffer competition over the holidays. Barnes & Noble, for example, just unveiled its new entry into the market, the Nook. But Kindle sales are still strong. The book discounts could draw traffic to the site and tempt shoppers to pony up for the \$259 Kindle.

"While consumers and the retailers are **bullish** about the discounts, it's the book business that's throwing a fit. The fear is that people get used to paying less for books than it costs to make them, which puts downward price pressure on everything," says

阅读点拨

注意此处数字对比

注意个人观点处

注意个人观点处

注意专有名词和人物观点
注意人物观点

Michael Norris, a publishing-industry analyst for research firm Simba Information. Wholesale prices for publishers and advances for authors could all get hit. ”

This pricing could also crush big book retailers like Barnes & Noble and small independent stores. “I wouldn’t want to be a mom-and-pop bookseller right now,” says Heupel.

Amazon and Walmart declined to comment on their pricing practices. “This is a promotion in order to drive traffic,” says Target spokeswoman Kelly Basgen. “This is not a long-term pricing strategy.” Those words might be **soothing** to publishers. But shoppers might want to start stockpiling those books real fast.

1. According to the passage, which one is not the reason that Walmart and Target still discount when there is no profit?
 - A. Book business is only a small part of Walmart and Target.
 - B. It can help defeat their rivals and then win the future.
 - C. It can attract more people to the website.
 - D. It may promote them to buy some high-profit product when buying a book.
2. The phrase “bread-and-butter” in Paragraph 3 probably means _____.
 - A. necessary
 - B. small
 - C. fundamental
 - D. important
3. What does Michael Norris say about the book price war?
 - A. The retailers are pessimistic about the book price war.
 - B. The book business suffers a lot from the book price war.
 - C. There is a price pressure on consumers in the book price war.
 - D. There is sustained advance of authors’ remuneration.
4. From what point does the author think that consumers might want to stockpile books real fast?
 - A. The publishers need to be soothed.
 - B. Amazon and Walmart might stop the book price war suddenly and quickly.
 - C. Books are inexpensive and worth collecting.
 - D. The promotion is just a short time action.

答题提示

1. 理解文中
细节，排
除法
2. 关键词定
位
3. 人物的观
点态度
4. 关键词定
位

5. Which of the following statements expresses the main idea of the passage? A. There are several different attitudes towards book price war. B. Book price war between Walmart, Target and Amazon heats up. C. Amazon is at a disadvantage in the book price war. D. Book price war is influential in many aspects.	5. 整体信息把握
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试题解析

● 宏观应对 > 了解篇章大意

这是一篇关于书籍价格战升温的经济类文章。作者首先描述了 Walmart, Target, Amazon 之间打起了书籍价格战这个现象, 随后分析了这个现象产生的原因以及对这三家公司的影响, 最后说明了书籍价格战争给书籍零售商带来的危害以及这种价格战的延续时间。

● 微观探究 > 各个击破命题

1. 【答案】B

【解析】细节题。根据 Walmart and Target discount 定位到第二段, 第二段第二句 Books are just a small slice of their portfolios. 说明书籍业务只是这两家企业的一小部分业务, 因此, A 选项正确, 是原因之一; 第二段的引言处 This is a mass-merchant move to draw customers to the websites 说明这两家企业吸引顾客的目的, 可知 C 选项也正确; 第二段最后一句证明 D 选项正确。B 选项虽然看似正确的, 但是文中并未提及, 具有一定的迷惑性。故本题选 B。

2. 【答案】C

【解析】语义题。首先在文中找到 bread-and-butter 在第三段的具体位置, 众所周知, 亚马逊依靠销售图书起家, 图书是亚马逊的最基本的业务, 这也是文中提到的它在价格战争中承担较高风险的原因。B 选项首先可以排除; A 选项在文中体现不明显; 根据下文, 目前亚马逊的经营重点是 Kindle, 故可推断出 D 选项错误。故 C 选项更为恰当, 是正确答案。

3. 【答案】B

【解析】细节题。根据 Michael Norris 定位到第五段第一句, throw a hit 与 suffer 基本同义, 说明书籍业在书籍价格战中受到重创, 故 B 选项正确; 第五段第一句说明 consumers 和 the retailers 对书籍的价格战争很有信心, 故选项 A, C 错误; 第五段最后一句明确表明由于价格战争, 作者的预付款支付会受到打击, 而不是会持续地得到预付款,

故 D 选项错误。

4. 【答案】D

【解析】细节题。由题干信息定位到最后一段，因为图书的价格战不是长久策略，所以作者认为读者可能要尽快囤书，故 D 选项正确；B 选项中 suddenly and quickly 不正确；C 选项中 worth collecting 不正确；A 选项在文中完全没有提及。

5. 【答案】B

【解析】主旨题。本文主要介绍的是三家网站，即 Walmart, Target 和 Amazon 展开的图书价格战，B 选项最为完整，全面地点出了中心思想，选项 A, C, D 均太过片面。

高频词点睛

saddle up *vt.* 给……备鞍

bullish *adj.* 抱有信心的，乐观的

soothing *adj.* 镇静的，使人快慰的

文化与热点

亚马逊公司是美国最大的一家网络电子商务公司，位于华盛顿州的西雅图，是网络上最早开始经营电子商务的公司之一。亚马逊公司成立于 1995 年，一开始只经营网络的书籍销售业务，现在则扩展到范围相当广的其他产品，包括 DVD、音乐光碟、电脑、软件、电视游戏、电子产品、衣服、家具等。

Passage 4.....

题源	题材	字数	做题时间
USA Today	生活	404	8 分钟

Pesticide exposure in womb linked to low IQ

The studies involved more than 400 children, followed from before birth through ages 6 to 9, from both urban and rural areas. Researchers were from the University of California-Berkeley, Columbia University in New York and Mount Sinai School of Medicine in New York.

The Berkeley study found that the most heavily exposed children scored an average of 7 points lower on IQ tests compared with children with the lowest pesticide exposures, lead author Brenda Eskenazi says. On IQ tests, the average score is around 100.

阅读点拨

注意研究结果信息

Even a difference of <u>2 or 3</u> points — the size of the IQ loss caused by lead, which is known to cause brain damage — can have an enormous impact, says pediatrician (儿科医生) Aaron Bernstein of Children's Hospital Boston. That's <u>because</u> a population's IQ scores, when plotted on a graph, tend to fall along a bell-shaped curve. Shifting the entire curve down, even if just by a few points, causes a big jump in the number of kids with low intelligence and a dramatic loss in the number of super-smart ones, says Bernstein, who wasn't involved in the study. That can sharply increase the number of kids needing remedial education, says Bruce Lanphear, a professor at Simon Fraser University in Vancouver, Canada, also not involved in the study.	留意数字信息 注意因果关系
Pesticide exposure after birth wasn't linked to lower intelligence scores, suggesting that the harm caused by the chemicals is greatest during early pregnancy, when the brain is developing, notes Michael Lu, an obstetrician at the University of California-Los Angeles, also not involved in the study.	注意首句信息
Such long-running studies are the strongest practical way to study potential harm from chemicals, Eskenazi says. The only way to definitively prove cause-and-effect would be to purposely expose half the kids in a study to pesticides, which would be unethical, she says.	
Lanphear says earlier studies have linked the specific type of bug killer included in these studies, organophosphate pesticides, with attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD).	
These pesticides are often used on crops, and people are exposed to them through eating fruits and vegetables, Eskenazi says. Two of the most commonly used organophosphate pesticides, including one measured in the Columbia study, are no longer used in homes.	
Eskenazi <u>says</u> pregnant women should not shun fresh fruits and vegetables but should wash produce well or buy organic produce and, in general, limit the use of chemicals at home.	注意人物观点
1. Which one of the following statements about the study is true? A. The researchers followed the children from their birth to ages 6 to 9.	答案提示 1. 细节把握

B. The children involved in the study came from big and small cities. C. The more heavily the children were exposed to pesticide, the lower their IQs might be. D. The children's IQ has little to do with pesticide exposure.	
2. According to the passage, what is the great impact of just 2 or 3 points of children's IQ loss? A. A population's IQ scores tend to fall along a bell-shaped curve. B. The number of children with low IQ would have a great increase. C. More children would apply for mental education. D. The brain damage caused by lead would be a more serious problem.	2. 数字信息 迅速定位
3. For a mother, which period is most in need of attention for Pesticide exposure? A. when the child is not born. B. when the child is just born. C. when the child's brain is developing. D. when the child is at the age of 6 to 9.	
4. Why could we not definitively prove the cause-effect relationship between Pesticide exposure and IQ? A. It is a long-running study and we do not have so much time. B. It is not the strongest way to study potential harm from chemicals. C. The only way we can apply involves some unethical factors. D. No one has enough courage to attempt the approach.	4. 关键词迅速定位
5. What is the Eskenazi's advice to pregnant women? A. They should not eat fresh fruits and vegetables. B. They should eat produce which is carefully washed. C. They should abandon organic produce. D. They should forbid the use of chemical at home.	5. 专有名词 迅速定位

试题解析

● 宏观应对 > 了解篇章大意

这是一篇夹叙夹议的文章，本文主要讲述的是杀虫剂对儿童智力的影响。

文中的研究结果表明,受杀虫剂影响严重的孩子智力要比受杀虫剂影响小的孩子的智力要低,杀虫剂对孩子的影响最严重的时期是在孩子的大脑发育阶段,即在孩子出生之前,尤其是怀孕的早期。随后作者提出了对孕妇的建议。

● 微观探究 > 各个击破命题

1. 【答案】C

【解析】细节题。根据第二段第一句话研究结果可知,受杀虫剂影响最严重的孩子的智商要比受杀虫剂影响最小的孩子平均低 7 个点,也就是说受杀虫剂影响越严重,孩子的智商可能就越低,故 C 选项正确,而 D 选项错误;根据原文第一段第一句可知:这些研究涉及 400 个儿童,自他们出生前就开始跟踪研究, A 选项中的 *from their birth* 与原文陈述 (*before birth*) 不符,故排除;同时可知,这些研究涉及的儿童来自城市和农村,而不是大的或者小的城市,故排除 B 选项。

2. 【答案】B

【解析】细节题。根据关键词 *2 or 3 points* 以及 *impact* 定位到原文第三段第三句,文中指出即使是这两三点的差距,也会引起低智商儿童的数量大量增加,高智商儿童的数量大量减少,故 B 选项正确;选项 A 不是影响;通过第三段最后一句可知,将有许多儿童需要 *remedial education*,而不是 C 选项中提到的 *mental education*;而 D 选项在原文中没有提及,可排除。

3. 【答案】A

【解析】细节题。原文第四段第一句话 *the harm caused by the chemicals is greatest during early pregnancy* 说明母亲在怀孕早期,也就是孩子未出生之时最需要注意杀虫剂的侵害,所以本题答案为 A 选项。

4. 【答案】C

【解析】推断题。根据题干 *definitively prove the cause-effect relationship between Pesticide exposure and IQ* 定位到第五段第二句,文中表明唯一能确定地证明这个因果关系的方法是让半数参与研究的儿童接触杀虫剂,而这是不道德的,即文中表述的 *which would be unethical*,故正确答案为 C 选项。

5. 【答案】B

【解析】细节题。通过专有名词定位到最后一段,Eskenazi 对孕妇的建议主要集中在这一段中,Eskenazi 建议不应该不吃水果,而是应该洗干净了吃,故 B 选项正确, A 选项错误;Eskenazi 提倡吃有机农产品,故 C 选项错误;Eskenazi 建议应该 *limit the use of chemicals at home* 而不是禁止,可知 D 选项错误。

高频词点睛

enormous *adj.* 巨大的, 极大的**remedial** *adj.* 补习的, 补救的**unethical** *adj.* 不道德的

文化与热点

杀虫剂主要是用于防治农业害虫和城市卫生害虫的药品, 使用历史长远、用量大、品种多。但是几乎所有杀虫剂都会严重改变生态系统, 大部分对人体有害, 其他的会被集中在食物链中。我们必须在农业发展与环境及健康中取得平衡。

Passage 5.....

题源	题材	字数	做题时间
USA Today	生活	413	8 分钟

Study Shows Preschoolers Spend Too Much Time on Sedentary Activities

Most children at child care centers, preschools and nursery schools spend hours doing **sedentary** activities and aren't spending much time playing outside, research has shown.

A new analysis suggests possible reasons include concerns about injuries and parents' pressure on schools to pursue academic pursuits such as teaching kids shapes, colors and the ABCs.

"We know children learn through play, including **vigorous** play," says Kristen Copeland, a pediatrician at Cincinnati Children's Hospital Medical Center and the study's lead author. "They practice fundamental motor skills like skipping, playing with balls, jumping and climbing." Physical activity helps prevent excessive weight gain and helps children develop healthy habits that can last them a lifetime, she says. But such play is getting squeezed out because of other priorities.

"These kids finish preschool and don't know how to skip, and that doesn't upset their parents as long as they know their ABCs and can count to 10," Copeland says.

Other research shows kids spend about 70% to 83% of their time in child care being sedentary, not counting the time spent eating and napping. About 2% to 3% of the time is spent in vigorous activities.

阅读点拨

注意列举处

注意转折处

留意数据信息

Copeland and colleagues held focus groups with 53 early-childhood educators, both preschool and child care teachers, from 34 inner-city and suburban centers in the Cincinnati area, including Head Start and worksite child care centers.

The study, published today in *Pediatrics*, the journal of the American Academy of Pediatrics, found that educators said they know vigorous activity is important to children, but they cited several barriers, including:

- Teachers are worried about injuries occurring on their watch, and they say some parents request that their children not do outdoor activities because of concerns about safety, Copeland says. The educators say stricter state licensing codes on playground equipment for injury prevention have resulted in equipment that is not physically challenging or interesting to kids.

- The teachers say many parents are putting pressure on schools/centers to focus on academics, including helping kids learn to count and develop pre-reading skills.

- Some schools and centers have limited outdoor space, and some don't have funds or access to much playground equipment. Many don't have a room where kids can do vigorous activities on a rainy day, Copeland says.

Russell Pate, an exercise researcher at the University of South Carolina, says his research shows children are more likely to be active if the play space has toys such as tricycles, balls and hoops rather than static playground structures.

1. Which of the following statements is not what children often do in child care centers?
 - A. Learning how to distinguish between triangle and square.
 - B. Learning to write letters of the alphabet.
 - C. Playing with balls and climbing.
 - D. Drawing pictures with different colors.
2. What might the word "sedentary" mean in Paragraph 1?
 - A. Requiring sitting or little activities.
 - B. Stimulating and developing intelligence.
 - C. Doing things silently.
 - D. Spending a lot of physical energy.

留意冒号后
信息

注意个人观
点处
答题提示

1. 理解文中
细节, 排
除法

2. 关键词定
位

3. According to the passage, which one of the following statements is false? A. Parents would not feel disappointed even if their children can not do outdoor activities well. B. Most children now spend a little time in vigorous activities. C. parents want their children learn more academic things. D. Children themselves prefer to do sedentary activities.	3. 理解文中 细节, 排 除法
4. According to the passage, which one of the following statements is not the barrier to vigorous activities? A. Safety and injury concerns. B. Focus on academics. C. Budget constraints. D. The poor quality of equipment.	4. 理解文中 隐含信息
5. Which of the following statements expresses the main idea of the passage? A. Vigorous activities are important for children. B. Study shows preschoolers spend too much time on sedentary activities. C. Study shows that several barriers lead to the lack of vigorous activities. D. The outdoor activities are squeezing out of preschooler's life gradually.	5. 把握文章 大意

试题解析

● 宏观应对 > 了解篇章大意

这是一篇研究学前儿童活动的说明文。研究表明, 学前儿童花费了大量时间在久坐式的活动上, 很少参与户外活动。随后作者分析了产生这个现象的原因, 并一一展开了论述。

● 微观探究 > 各个击破命题

1. 【答案】C

【解析】细节题。第二段中第一句后半部分作者提到 academic pursuits such as teaching kids shapes, colors and the ABCs, 即家长向学校施加了一定的压力, 让孩子们在学前教育中学习图形、字母和颜色等知识, 这也是大部分学前教育的内容, 选项 A, B, D 都属于这个范畴; 根据文章第一段第一句后半部分可知, 学前儿童在户外运动上花费的时

间太少,玩球和攀爬都属于户外活动,故C选项不是目前学前儿童参加的主要活动,符合题意。

2. 【答案】A

【解析】推断题。首先在文中找到 *sedentary* 出现的具体位置。文中第一段提到了 *sedentary*, 并提到学前儿童花费了很多的时间在 *sedentary* 的活动上, 而花费了很少的时间在户外活动上, 很显然花费时间多的活动和花费时间少的活动一定是相对的, 与户外活动相对的就是室内活动, 而室内活动基本上需要的运动量很少, 大部分都是坐着进行, 故A选项符合题意。

3. 【答案】D

【解析】细节题。文章中并未提及孩子自身对室外活动的意见, 故本题选D。文中第四段第一句话表明只要孩子知道ABC, 会数数, 父母就不会感到沮丧, 这说明即使孩子们不做户外运动, 父母也不会感到失望, 他们只想孩子学到更多的知识, 故A选项和C选项符合原文叙述。通过第一段第一句可知, 目前学前儿童在户外活动上面花费的时间很少, 故B选项也符合原文叙述。

4. 【答案】D

【解析】细节题。文中并未提到质量差的设备, 故本题选D。选项A, B, C分别是第七段下面三个要点的总结, 均符合原文。

5. 【答案】B

【解析】主旨题。本文主要讲的是 *a study about sedentary activities*, B选项正是本文主要想表达的; 同时可以排除选项A和D; C选项只讲述了 *barriers*, 过于片面。

高频词点睛

sedentary *adj.* 坐着的, 不爱活动的

vigorous *adj.* 有精力的

prevention *n.* 防范, 预防

文化与热点

久坐不动不好, 这点不只针对大人, 对儿童也是一种会损害身体健康的习惯, 尤其影响其糖脂代谢和大脑活动, 导致骨质疏松。所以儿童不只要补充营养, 还要时时注意身心健康。动静结合才最有利于儿童健康成长。

第9天 透析篇章阅读 10 大常设题处

篇章阅读不仅要求学生拥有丰富的词汇量、牢固的语法知识和宽广的知识面，还要求学生具备较强的获取信息能力和推理判断能力。此题虽然长度不长，段落不多，但是文章比较抽象，对于大多数考生而言不易把握，比较难懂。下面一一破解篇章阅读 10 大常设题处。

一、首段、尾段、段首句、段尾句

篇章阅读文章的首段、尾段和各段的段首句、段尾句往往是文章中心思想以及段落中心的表达处，一般都是概括性或总结性的陈述，经常会总结某种观点、得出某种结论或提出某项建议。

真题在线（2008 年 12 月第 56 题）

原文

What is crucial is recognizing that **sustainable agriculture is not just about sustainable food production.**

题目

What is the **author's purpose** in writing this passage?
A) To remind people of the need of sustainable development.
B) To suggest ways of ensuring sustainable food production.
C) To advance new criteria for measuring farming progress.
D) *To urge people to rethink what sustainable agriculture is.*

解析：题目考查的是作者的写作意图，本段是文章的最后一段，原文意为：“至关重要，要认识到农业的可持续发展不仅仅是粮食生产的可持续发展”，与选项 D “敦促人们重新思考什么是农业的可持续发展”意思相同，故本题正确答案是 D。

二、观点总结处



出题者愿意针对文章中表达作者、他人或组织机构对某人或某事物的观点、态度的地方设题。考生在做题时要格外留意观点总结词，如 think, believe, conclude 等，还要注意带有感情色彩的词语，如 like, doubt, hate 等。

真题在线 (2009 年 6 月第 52 题)

原文

For hundreds of millions of years, *turtles* (海龟) have struggled out of the sea to lay their eggs on sandy beaches, long before there were nature documentaries to celebrate them, or GPS satellites and marine biologists to track them, or volunteers to hand-carry the *hatchlings* (幼龟) down to the water's edge lest they become disoriented by headlights and crawl towards a motel parking lot instead. A formidable wall of bureaucracy has been erected to protect their prime nesting sites on the Atlantic coastlines. With **all that attention paid to them**, you'd think these creatures would at least have the gratitude **not to go extinct**.

题目

We can learn from the **first paragraph** that _____.

- A) human activities have changed the way turtles survive
- B) *efforts have been made to protect turtles from dying out*
- C) government bureaucracy has contributed to turtles' extinction
- D) marine biologists are looking for the secret of turtles' reproduction

解析：本题考查第一段的中心思想。通过阅读本段，我们知道最后一句话就是观点总结处，也正是本题的考点。“它们备受关注，或许你认为它们至少会因为对我们心怀感激而不至于走向灭绝”，这里的“备受关注”是指前文提及的人们尽力保护海龟，与选项 B 是同义表达，因此正确答案是 B。

三、例证处



文章中有时需要一些例子来支持作者的观点，这些例子非常重要，也成了考试经常出题的地方。标志性的词汇有 for example, for instance, take...as an example, such as 等等。在做题时，考生要注意这些例子都是与作者的观点或文

章的中心思想有着密切关联的，因此正确答案应该是和中心思想意思最相近的那一项。

真题在线 (2008 年 12 月第 54 题)

原文

All this means that agriculture in the 21st century will have to be very different from how it was in the 20th. This will require radical thinking. For example, we need to move away from the idea that **traditional practices are inevitably more sustainable than new ones**. We also need to abandon the notion that agriculture can be “zero impact”. The key will be to abandon the rather simple and static measures of sustainability, which centre on the need to maintain production without increasing damage.

题目

What does the author think of **traditional farming practices**?

- A) They have remained the same over the centuries.
- B) They have not kept pace with population growth.
- C) *They are not necessarily sustainable.*
- D) They are environmentally friendly.

解析：根据关键词 **traditional farming practices** 定位至本段第三句话。“例如，我们需要抛弃这种的想法，即传统农业生产一定比新型农业生产更有利于可持续发展”，换句话说，“传统农业生产并不一定比新型农业生产更有利于可持续发展”，与选项 C 是同义表达，因此正确答案是 C。

四、转折处



转折后的内容常常是语义的重点，往往就是文章的考点。转折词包括 *but*, *however* 等。

真题在线 (2008 年 12 月第 53 题)

原文

Competition from overseas led farmers to **specialize** and **increase yields**. Throughout this period food became cheaper, safer and more reliable. However, **these changes** have also led to **habitat** (栖息地) **loss** and to **diminishing biodiversity**.

题目

Specialization and **the effort to increase yields** have resulted in _____.

- A) localized pollution
- B) the shrinking of farmland
- C) competition from overseas
- D) *the decrease of biodiversity*

解析：根据关键词 *specialization* 和 *the effort to increase yields* 定位至本段第一句话。本题考查这样做的后果。考生要注意本段中的 *however*，其后就是考点。*these changes* 指代的就是 *specialization* 和 *the effort to increase yields*，*led to* 和 *have resulted in* 是同义表达，因此本题选 D。

五、对比、比较处



对比、比较的目的在于强调所涉及的两个事物之间的不同和相似之处，进而说明主题。表示对比、比较的关键词有：*likewise*，*in the same way*，*as if*，*by contrast*，*contrary to* 等。

真题在线 (2009 年 12 月第 58 题)

原文

A recent study analyzed the providers who treat *Medicare beneficiaries* (老年医保受惠人). The startling finding was that the average Medicare patient saw a total of seven doctors — two primary care physicians and five specialists — in a given year. **Contrary to popular belief, the more physicians taking care of you don't guarantee better care.** Actually, increasing fragmentation of care results in a corresponding rise in cost and medical errors.

题目

We learn from the passage that **people tend to believe that** _____.

- A) the more costly the medicine, the more effective the cure
- B) seeing more doctors may result in more diagnostic errors
- C) visiting doctors on a regular basis ensures good health
- D) *the more doctors taking care of a patient, the better*

解析：题干中的 *people tend to believe* 和原文第三句话中的 *popular belief* 是同义表达。要想做对此题，必须明白 *contrary to* 是“与……相反”的意思，表示对比的关系。“与普遍看法相反的是，更多的医生给你看病并不能保证更好的医疗服务”，所以“普遍看法”应该是意思的反面，即“越多的医生给你看病，就会越好”，故正确答案是 D。

六、引言处



文章有时候要引用他人的观点来间接支持作者本人的观点。因此，出题人愿意在此设题，以此来考查考生能否正确判断作者的观点和态度。

真题在线 (2007 年 12 月第 58 题)

原文

In December, **Mortimer Zuckerman** wrote a column in U. S News & World Report, which he owns. “Our nation’s core bargain with the middle class is disintegrating,” **lamented** (哀叹) the 117th-richest man in America. “Most of our economic gains have gone to people at the very top of the income ladder. Average income for a household of people of working age, by contrast, has fallen five years in a row.” He noted that “Tens of millions of Americans live in fear that a major health problem can reduce them to bankruptcy.”

题目

What do we learn from **Mortimer Zuckerman’s lamentation**?

- A) Many middle-income families have failed to make a bargain for better welfare.
 B) The American economic system has caused many companies to go bankrupt.
 C) The American nation is becoming more and more divided despite its wealth.
 D) *The majority of Americans benefit little from the nation’s growing wealth.*

解析: 根据关键词 Mortimer Zuckerman’s lamentation 定位至本段。Mortimer Zuckerman 哀叹之后说, 经济收入的大部分都到了少数最富有的人手中。而普通工作者的人均家庭收入则连续五年下滑, 很多人都害怕健康问题会导致他们破产, 故可以推断出正确答案为 D, 意为“大部分美国人从国家经济增长中获益甚微”。

七、特殊标点符号处



出题人愿意针对特殊标点符号后面的内容进行提问, 来考查考生对具体信息的理解能力。特殊标点符号包括冒号、破折号、括号等。

真题在线 (2009 年 6 月第 58 题)

原文

A 2008 study by two Harvard economists notes that the “labor-market premium to skill” — or the amount college graduates earned that’s greater than what high-school graduates earned — decreased for much of the 20th century, but has come back with a

题目

The two Harvard economists note in their study that, for much of the 20th century, _____.

- A) enrollment kept decreasing in virtually all American

vengeance (报复性地) since the 1980s. In 2005, the typical full-time year-round U. S. worker with a four-year college degree earned \$ 50, 900, 62% more than the \$ 31, 500 earned by a worker with only a high-school diploma.

colleges and universities

- B) the labor market preferred high-school graduates to college graduates
- C) competition for university admissions was far more fierce than today
- D) the gap between the earnings of college and high-school graduates narrowed

解析：根据关键词 two Harvard economists 和 much of the 20th century 定位至本段第一句话。破折号中间的这句话解释说明 labor-market premium to skill，弄明白这句话的意思是解题的关键。“‘劳动力市场技术溢价’这种现象——或者说，大学毕业生的收入高于高中毕业生——在 20 世纪大部分时间里呈现出下降的趋势”，也就是说，“大学毕业生和高中毕业生之间的收入差距缩小了”，所以正确答案是 D。

八、数字与年代处



文章中的数字、年代等常常是考点。这样的信息点很容易在原文中定位，但是考生要注意，文章的原始数据往往并不是正确答案，有时需要进行运算。

真题在线 (2009 年 6 月)

原文

There's no question that going to college is a smart economic choice. But a look at the strange variations in tuition reveals that the choice about which college to attend doesn't come down merely to dollars and cents. Does going to Columbia University (tuition, room and board \$ 49, 260 in 2007-08) yield a 40% greater return than attending the University of Colorado at Boulder as **an out-of-state student** (\$ 35, 542)? Probably not. Does being an out-of-state student at the University of Colorado at Boulder yield twice the amount of income as being **an in-state student** (\$ 17, 380) there? Not likely.

题目

Students who attend **an in-state college or university** can _____.

- A) save more on tuition
- B) receive a better education
- C) take more liberal-arts courses
- D) avoid traveling long distances

解析：本题考查数字的比较。本州学生的学费是 17380 美元，而非本州学生的学费高达 35542 美元，所以可判断本州学生会省很多学费，因此 A 是正确答案。

九、因果关系处



答案就设在原因或结果中。表原因的关键词有：as, as a result of, because, for that reason, for, owing to, thanks to 等。表结果的关键词有：as a result, therefore, thus, accordingly 等。考生还要注意，虽然文章没有出现上述的关键词，但字里行间依然存在表示因果关系的情况。

真题在线（2009 年 12 月第 60 题）

原文

Medical students are not blind to this scenario. They see **how heavily the reimbursement deck is stacked against primary care**. The recent numbers show that since 1997, newly graduated U. S. medical students who choose primary care as a career have declined by 50%. This trend results in emergency rooms being overwhelmed with patients without regular doctors.

题目

Why do many new medical graduates refuse to choose primary care as their career?

- A) They find the need for primary care declining.
- B) *The current system works against primary care.*
- C) Primary care physicians command less respect.
- D) They think working in emergency rooms tedious.

解析：根据题干中的关键词定位至本段第三句话，再根据 why 我们可知本题询问的是原因。通过阅读文章，我们知道第二句话就是原因，“返还医疗费用的体制对初级护理极其不利”，与选项 B 是同义表达，故正确答案是 B。

十、复杂句、特殊句式



考生之所以看不懂文章往往因为文章中含有同位语、插入语、长句等复杂句、特殊句式。出题人往往在此设题，主要考查考生对句子之间逻辑关系的理解能力。

真题在线 (2007 年 6 月第 60 题)

原文

Yoshiko Matsumoto has argued that young women probably never used as many of the highly deferential forms as older women. This highly polite style is no doubt something that young women have been expected to “grow into” — after all, it is a sign not simply of femininity, but of maturity and refinement, and **its use could be taken to indicate a change in the nature of one’s social relations as well**. One might well imagine little girls using exceedingly polite forms when playing house or imitating older women — in a fashion analogous to little girls’ use of a high-pitched voice to do “teacher talk” or “mother talk” in role play.

题目

According to **Yoshiko Matsumoto**, the linguistic behavior observed in **today’s young women** _____.

- A) *may lead to changes in social relations*
- B) *has been true of all past generations*
- C) *is viewed as a sign of their maturity*
- D) *is a result of rapid social progress*

解析：根据关键词 **Yoshiko Matsumoto** 和 **today’s young women** 定位至本段第一句话，但是在这句话中无法找到答案，所以要接着往下看，答案就在第二句话中。此句话比较长，也比较复杂。看完这句话，可以轻松排除 B 和 D，因为原文都没有提及。选项 C 的主语应该是 **this highly polite style**，不是题干所说的 **the linguistic behavior**，所以可以排除。选项 A 的主语 **the linguistic behavior** 指代原文中的 **its use**，选项 A 和原文是同义表述，因此是正确答案。

再加上此题在整个试卷中分值较大，许多考生都达到了谈题色变的程度。但无论考试形式怎样变化，考试的本质没有变化。只要考生把握出题意图，掌握命题规律和解题技巧，平时多加练习，就能在考试中取得好成绩。

即学即练

Passage 1

题源	题材	字数	做题时间
<i>Newsweek</i>	人物	505	8 分钟

A Literary Life	阅读点拨
The conflicts between mothers and daughters have long interested Doris Lessing. Growing up on a farm in colonial Rhodesia in the 1920s, the Nobel laureate in literature certainly experienced her fair share of such conflicts.	注意首段信息
Lessing has always been especially interested in the psychological breakdown of individuals and the questioning and collapse of social systems. The silver-haired novelist has made such themes the cornerstone of her prolific career. In her first novel, “The Grass Is Singing,” she drew upon her childhood experience in Rhodesia to write about racial injustice and the friction between cultures. In her seminal work “The Golden Notebook,” she testified to a woman’s struggles with the conflicts of work, love, maternity and politics.	
Now, in her latest book “<u>Alfred and Emily</u>” (288 pages. Harper), Lessing, 88, turns to the most intimate of spheres: her childhood family. In its intimacy, incisiveness and literary construct, it is also her most powerful book: a bold exorcism of her parents’ traumas in the First World War, and a thorough examination of her relationship with them. “The war did them in,” <u>she writes</u>. “Here I still am, trying to get out from under that monstrous legacy, trying to get free.”	注意专有名词 注意冒号后 信息
Lessing divides the book in half. The <u>first part</u> is a fictional account of what might have been if the war had never occurred. In the <u>second part</u> she recounts the horrific truth. As a strapping young lad, Alfred dreamed of being a cricket-playing English farmer. Instead, he returns from World War I a one-legged amputee. Emily, who trained as a nurse and could have led a glamorous existence as society wife and benefactor, loses the love of her life — a young doctor — and lives through the horror of nursing battle victims in her care.	注意引言处
As Lessing recounts, the two met in the hospital ward, and found comfort in each other. As a married couple, they moved to Rhodesia, where Alfred, an enfeebled, unsuccessful maize grower, suffers from posttraumatic stress disorder (创伤后应激障碍), which slowly eats away at his soul. Meanwhile, Emily barely exists, ravaged by her psychological wounds from witnessing the death and despair of so many young soldiers in her ward.	注意对比信息

Lessing was fiercely marked by her parents' ordeals (痛苦经历, 折磨) "I think that my father's rage at the trenches took me over when I was very young and has never left me," <u>she writes</u>. "Do children feel their parents' emotions? Yes, we do." As for her mother, Lessing makes no secret of her hatred of Emily's belief that life had cheated her. "In that long decline away from everything she knew herself to be, my mother accepted that her fate was to be a mother and 'that was that!'" Lessing is brutal in her depiction. "No, I won't. Let me go. No, I won't do whatever it was she had planned for me." she writes. 1. Which one of the following statements about Doris Lessing is false? A. She has been awarded Nobel Prize for literature. B. She is a productive writer. C. She is famous for rich and anti-social themes in her works. D. She is not an obedient girl in her mother's eye. 2. Doris Lessing's latest book "Alfred and Emily" mainly describes _____. A. her parents' painful experiences during the First World War B. her psychological traumas in the First World War C. the harmonious relationships between her parents and her D. her parents' moving love story 3. Why does Lessing imagine a fictional account of life without The First World War? A. It is good for the literature construct of the book. B. It highlights the horrible consequence of the First World War. C. It was Lessing's ideal world when she was young. D. She wants to show that she is an anti-world women. 4. What does Lessing mean by saying that "my father's rage at the trenches took me over"? A. Alfred often raged at Lessing since she was very young. B. Alfred often raged at Lessing and it had negative impact on her psychology. C. Alfred's rage at war pushed Lessing away from him. D. Alfred's hatred for war influenced Lessing and she also hated war.	注意引言处信息 答题提示 1. 理解原文 细节基础上, 排除法 2. 专有名词 迅速定位 3. 关键词迅速定位 4. 注意对应 原文中隐含信息
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5. It can be inferred from the passage that _____. A. Lessing does not love her mother completely B. <i>Alfred and Emily</i> is Lessing's last book C. Lessing might feel kinds of terrible despair about the Iraq war D. <i>Alfred and Emily</i> is very popular among people	5. 注意综合原文内容
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试题解析

● 宏观应对 > 了解篇章大意

这是一篇关于 Doris Lessing 及其新书 *Alfred and Emily* 的记叙文。文章脉络清晰，一目了然。

作者首先对 Doris Lessing 其人和其主要作品作了概述。随后着重介绍了作者的新书 *Alfred and Emily*，包括书的结构和主要内容等等。本书主要介绍了 Doris Lessing 的父母在一战中的经历以及她与父母的关系，引述了 Doris Lessing 对战争的感受及其与父母关系的论述。

● 微观探究 > 各个击破命题

1. 【答案】C

【解析】细节题。文中并未提及她因何出名，更未提及她的作品主题包括 anti-social，故 C 选项表述有误为正确答案。第一段第一句话中的 Nobel laureate in literature 说明她曾经获得过诺贝尔文学奖，A 选项表述正确；prolific 与 productive 同义，因此 B 选项表述也是正确的；从最后一段最后一句话作者从来不听从母亲为她计划的一切可以看出，她并不是一个顺从听话的女孩，故可排除 D 选项。

2. 【答案】A

【解析】主旨题。首先通过 *Alfred and Emily* 定位到第三段，通过第三段中的问话 a bold exorcism of her parents' traumas in the First World War 可知，这本书是对父母在一战中惨痛经历的一个大胆回忆，而不是主要描写其父母感人的爱情、她和父母的关系，或是她在一战中的惨痛经历，故只有 A 选项正确。

3. 【答案】B

【解析】推断题。通过题干信息定位到第四段，Lessing 把她的新书分成两部分描写，前一部分想象了没有战争的生活，后半部分是残酷的战争现实。如此结构目的是为了突出战争的残酷性，故 B 选项为本题正确答案。

4. 【答案】D

【解析】语义题。首先在原文中找到 my father's rage at the trenches took me

over 所在的位置, 此句位于最后一段第一句话, 在紧接着的第二句话中 Lessing 又提到 Do children feel their parents' emotions? Yes, we do, 这表明, 父亲对战争的感情影响了 Lessing, 这也是对第一句话的解释。trench 是“战壕”的意思, take over 的意思是“接管, 接收”, 故 D 选项为正确答案。

5. 【答案】C

【解析】推断题。Lessing 的新书描述了其父母在战争中的惨痛经历, 并且在最后一段前两句话中表明其父亲对战争的愤恨影响到了她, 再结合文章中心思想, 可以看出她是一个反战主义者, 故 C 选项可以被推断出来, 而选项 A, B, D 均没有事实依据。

高频词点睛

cornerstone *n.* 基础, 奠基石

prolific *adj.* 多产的

incisiveness *adj.* 直接的, 单刀直入的

enfeeble *vt.* 使衰弱, 使无力

文化与热点

第一次世界大战(简称一战, 1914 年 8 月—1918 年 11 月)是一场主要发生在欧洲但波及全世界的世界大战, 当时世界上大多数国家都卷入了这场战争, 是历史上破坏性最强的战争之一。第一次世界大战历时 4 年 3 个月, 战火席卷欧、亚、非三大洲, 参战国家地区达 34 个, 受战火波及的人口达 15 亿以上, 约占当时世界人口总数的 75%。双方动员的兵力达 889 个师, 共计 7400 万人, 共有 840 万人阵亡, 另有 2100 万人受伤。

Passage 2.....

题源	题材	字数	做题时间
<i>Newsweek</i>	健康	508	8 分钟

New Era, New Worry

Beth Allard was recovering from labor; waiting for a hospital photographer to capture her newborn son's first day in the world, when a pediatrician walked into her room and told Allard her life was ruined. Allard might have expected as much from a doctor, given what she'd already heard from others in the previous few months: little Ben, who had tested positive in utero for Down syndrome (唐氏综合征), would be mute and **illiterate**, they said; he would spend his life hanging off her, drooling. The pediatrician

阅读点拨

was harsher: “You should consider putting him up for adoption,” <u>she said</u>. “You’re going to end up divorced. Don’t even bother having any other children. Didn’t you have the option to terminate?” Finally, the pediatrician left, and Allard resumed her wait for the photographer. He never came.	注意个人的观点
Ben Allard is now 9, and it’s hard to understand why doctors were convinced he would be such a burden. He’s a friendly, witty kid who’s happily enrolled in third grade at a regular school. He does, <u>says</u> Beth, “all the things they told us he wouldn’t be doing, and more.” She shudders when she thinks about how wrong the doctors turned out to be: <u>she</u> almost took their advice and ended her pregnancy.	注意引言处 注意冒号后信息
She would not have been alone in that decision. Life with Down syndrome can be very challenging for both parents and kids, and according to studies, 90 percent of women whose fetuses test positive choose to abort. Now, because of a technological advance, pro-life and disability advocates worry those numbers may rise even higher. Currently, Down syndrome is picked up with blood screens and ultrasounds, then confirmed with invasive tests such as amniocentesis (羊膜穿刺术) and chorionic villus sampling (绒毛膜取样), which insert needles into the uterus and slightly increase the risk of miscarriage (流产). Some women forgo the tests for that reason. Next year, <u>though</u>, new, noninvasive genetic screens that pose no harm to fetuses or mothers may start arriving in doctors’ offices. If they become common, they could result in more diagnoses, more abortions, a dwindling Down population and a drop in support for families who carry to term.	though 后边是重点
As technology has advanced, doctors’ education about Down syndrome has lagged behind. Allard’s tactless pediatrician gave her an outdated book that used the pejorative term “mongoloid”. Many doctors seem unaware that early intervention with speech and occupational therapy, combined with medications or corrective heart surgery, has allowed some children to grow up relatively normally, graduating from high school and holding jobs. In a large 2005 survey, mothers of children with Down syndrome said they	综合上述事例, 归纳观点处

had received little or no information about the positive side of the condition. (Families often end up stronger. A 2003 study in the <i>American Journal on Mental Retardation</i> found that healthy siblings are highly empathetic; another study in the same journal this year showed that parents are less likely to divorce.) 1. Why did the pediatrician tell Allard her life was ruined? A. Because Allard's husband would leave her and their child. B. Because Allard could not have any other children any more. C. Because Allard's child was diagnosed as suffering Down syndrome. D. Because Allard's child was mute and illiterate. 2. What kind of advice did the pediatrician give to Allard when she just gave birth to Ben? A. Allard should bring Ben up by herself. B. Allard should consider abandoning Ben. C. Allard should give him to others for acceptance. D. Allard should end pregnancy. 3. What does the author mean by saying "she would not have been alone in that decision"? A. Allard is not alone because she and Ben live a happy life. B. Many women choose to abort after diagnosing their fetuses with Down syndrome. C. Allard was not alone when she made decision to give birth to Ben. D. Many parents choose to carry their children to term even knowing that the fetuses have Down syndrome. 4. What would happen if the noninvasive genetic screens are widespread? A. Blood screens and ultrasounds would be totally replaced by the new tests. B. There would be absolutely no risks of miscarriage during the tests. C. There would be an increase in support for families who carry to term. D. New tests for Down syndrome could lead to more abortions and less support for families	答题提示 2. 观点信息题 3. 关键词迅速定位 4. 关键词迅速定位
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5. According to the passage, which one of the following statements is false? A. Doctors' education about Down syndrome has fall behind. B. Doctors have the incomplete awareness about Down syndrome. C. If suitable treatments are selected, children with Down can grow up just the same as the normal children. D. Mothers of children with Down syndrome often get negative information from doctors.	5. 理解原文细节基础上, 排除法
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试题解析

● 宏观应对 > 了解篇章大意

这是一篇关于唐氏综合征的文章。

作者首先由 Beth Allard 的故事引入——她的儿子被诊断出患有唐氏综合征, 然而她没有听从医生的建议去堕胎, 现在她九岁的儿子非常健康。随后作者阐述了为什么如此多怀孕期间胎儿被诊断出唐氏综合征的女性选择堕胎的原因。最后作者对医生信息和能力的滞后性提出了批评, 否定了其在诊断过程中的作用。

● 微观探究 > 各个击破命题

1. 【答案】C

【解析】推断题。通过 pediatrician 和 Beth Allard 将答题信息锁定到第一段, 通过第一段第二句话可知 tested positive in utero for Down syndrome 就是儿童医生对于新生儿患上唐氏综合征所解释的主要原因, 故 C 选项为正确答案; 从第一段后半部分医生的引言处可以看出来选项 A, B, D 均是医生认为可能发生的事情, 还没有被证实, 故全部被排除。

2. 【答案】C

【解析】细节题。通过 pediatrician 和 Beth Allard 将答题信息锁定到第一段, pediatrician 的建议在第一段的倒数第三句, 她建议 Allard puts him up for adoption, 即把孩子送给别人收养。故 C 选项为正确答案。

3. 【答案】B

【解析】细节题。首先在原文中找到 she would not have been alone in that decision 这句话的位置, 这句话位于第三段首句, that 肯定出现在上

文，往回读到第二段最后一句，由此我们得出 *that decision* 所指的是 *took their advice and ended her pregnancy*。即听从医生的建议选择流产。*she would not have been alone* 则说明很多人在得知胎儿患上唐氏综合征后选择流产，故 B 选项为正确答案。

4. 【答案】D

【解析】细节题。根据 *noninvasive genetic screens* 定位到第三段最后两句，*what would happen* 相对应的词语是 *result in*，*result* 后面的内容就是正确答案，即 *more abortions*，故 D 选项正确；选项 A，B 过于绝对；C 选项中 *increase* 错误。

5. 【答案】C

【解析】细节题。通过最后一段第三句可知，患有唐氏综合征的儿童在经过治疗以后可以 *grow up relatively normally*，修饰的词语 *relatively* 意为相对地而不是完全地，所以 C 选项与原文情况不符，为本题正确选项。通过最后一段第一句可知很多医生对唐氏综合征的理解已经落后了，故 A 选项符合原文；最后一段的第三句也说明了医生对唐氏综合征的理解不全面，故 B 选项也符合原文；通过最后一段第五句可知，妈妈们通常都不会在医生那里听到什么积极的信息，故 D 选项也符合原文。

高频词点睛

illiterate *adj.* 文盲的，目不识丁的

harsh *adj.* 严厉的，严酷的

abort *vt.* 使流产，使堕胎

文化与热点

唐氏综合征是小儿最为常见的由常染色体畸变所导致的出生缺陷类疾病。顾名思义，该病是由先天因素造成的具有特殊表型的智能障碍。我国活产婴儿中唐氏综合征的发生率约为 0.5‰~0.6‰，男女之比为 3:2，60% 的患儿在胎儿早期即夭折流产。患儿的主要临床特征为智能障碍、体格发育落后和特殊面容，并可能伴有多发畸形。

Passage 3.....

题源	题材	字数	做题时间
<i>Newsweek</i>	气候环境	501	8 分钟

Coping with Climate Even if the world were to take steps to quickly and dramatically limit greenhouse-gas emissions, the levels already in the atmosphere will continue to alter our climate in the coming decades. As the focus of the debate on global warming shifts to assessing the impact of rises in temperature and coping with their effects, it has become increasingly clear that the developing world will face some of the greatest challenges. Dealing with this problem will require broad partnerships between public, private and nonprofit organizations. The United Nations Development Program (UNDP) estimates that of the 262 million people affected by climate disasters annually from 2000 to 2004, more than <u>98</u> percent were in the developing world. This will be especially problematic for populations heavily reliant on agriculture for their livelihood, as climate change will have a dramatic impact on the world's ability to produce food. The latest UNDP report on climate change estimates that of the world's 1 billion people living on less than \$1 a day, three quarters are primarily dependent on agriculture for survival. With no formal insurance markets, the poor living in agricultural areas typically cope with economic crisis through self-insurance such as using savings, going into debt or selling assets. <u>But</u> these approaches will not be enough to cope with the unpredictability of climate change. We need to offer these populations more resilient, more modern financial tools. The difficulty is developing solutions that effectively reach these large populations, the majority of whom work small plots of land in areas where weather patterns have been poorly documented. We cannot deliver solutions through the same channels that would be used in the United States and Europe. <u>Establishing a strong network of partnerships involving the private sector, local government and nonprofit organizations will be essential.</u> <u>One example</u> is a pilot program now underway in Ethiopia. Initially the program will focus on the village of Adi Ha in Tigray,	阅读点拨 注意第一段尾句信息 留意数据信息 注意转折 注意尾句信息 留意举例处
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where 40 percent of all households produce teff, a cereal crop. The program aims to develop a comprehensive risk-management approach, including plans to reduce and spread risk (分散风险). These include improving land-management practices and technology transfer and increasing market access for farmers to sell their crops. The relief-and-development agency Oxfam America will manage the project, build local partner organizations and implement measures to reduce risk, while the reinsurance company Swiss Re will advise on the commercial **viability** of certain aspects of the project and provide advice on risk-transfer schemes. The International Research Institute for Climate and Society at Columbia University will provide primary technical support for the project.

Another challenge is to overcome the reluctance of farmers to experiment with higher-risk — but more productive — technologies, such as high-yielding seeds. If farmers can get more resources to produce food, and rainfall-index insurance to manage their exposure to risk, they may feel more confident taking on production risks, which also provide protection from greater poverty being caused by climate change.

1. What can we learn from the first paragraph?
 - A. Developing countries will bear more brunt of global warming than developed countries.
 - B. Many measures have been taken and the greenhouse-gas emission has been limited well.
 - C. Developing countries have good cooperation with developed countries in dealing with global warming.
 - D. Developed countries face the same challenges as developing countries.
2. Which one of the following statements is not the financial method adopted by the poor living in agricultural land?
 - A. Self-insurance.
 - B. Rainfall-index insurance.
 - C. Selling assets.
 - D. Borrowing money.
3. Who might be most affected by the climate change?
 - A. Farmers in State of Utah.
 - B. Workers in India.
 - C. Farmers in Vietnam.
 - D. Towns people in china.

注意末段首句信息

答题提示

1. 把握段落信息

2. 关键词迅速定位

4. What does the author intend to illustrate with a pilot program in Ethiopia? A. The author wants to show how successful the program is in Ethiopia. B. The author wants to show the readers how solutions are implemented in detail in Ethiopia. C. The author wants to show that public-private partnerships will be essential in developing solutions for coping with climate change. D. The author wants to emphasize the difficulty in developing solutions that effectively reach these large populations.	4. 从事例处入手
5. People do not like to use high-yielding seeds because _____. A. they may contain transfer-gene elements B. they are bad for human's health C. they are not so productive D. they means high risks sometimes	5. 关键词迅速定位

试题解析

● 宏观应对 > 了解篇章大意

本文是一篇议论文。作者主要讨论了温室气体对各国发展的影响，尤其是对发展中国家农业的影响。并提出了解决的办法，即政府、私营企业，以及非盈利机构共同合作。随后作者在文章中具体举例进行了说明。

● 微观探究 > 各个击破命题

1. 【答案】A

【解析】推断题。通过第一段倒数第二句可知，在气候变化的问题上，发展中国家将会面临更多的挑战，即发展中国家会比发达国家面临更多的冲击，由此可以得出 A 选项为正确答案，D 选项错误；由第一段第一句可知人类将会采取很多措施以抑制温室气体的排放，而不是 B 选项中提到的已经采取了很多措施，故 B 选项错误；C 选项在文中并未提及。

2. 【答案】B

【解析】细节题。通过 poor living in agricultural 定位到文章第四段第一句，文章中明确提到 self-insurance such as using savings, going into debt or selling assets, 选项 A, C, D 均符合原文陈述，仅 B 选项不属于这一范畴之内，故 B 选项为正确答案。

3. 【答案】C

【解析】推断题。根据第三段第一句话 This will be especially problematic for populations heavily reliant on agriculture for their livelihood, 即受气候变化影响最大的是以农业为生的人口, 另外由第二段最后一句 more than 98 percent were in the developing world 可知, 受气候变化影响的 98% 都集中在发展中国家, 由此推断受影响最大的应该是发展中国家的农民, 故 C 选项为正确答案。

4. 【答案】C

【解析】细节题。举例的目的一般都是要进一步阐释上一句的内容, 根据第五段最后一句话 Establishing a strong network of partnerships involving the private sector, local government and nonprofit organizations will be essential 可知, C 选项的意思与之最接近, 故 C 选项正确。

5. 【答案】D

【解析】推断题。通过 high-yielding seeds 定位到原文最后一段第一句话, 文中表明人们不愿意采用高产但是却高风险的科学技术, high-yielding seeds 属于高产的科技, 人们不愿意使用的原因就在于与其同时存在的高风险 higher-risk, 故 D 选项正确; 选项 A, B 文章中并未提及; C 选项与文中事实相反。

高频词点睛

reliant *adj.* 有弹性的, 适应性强的

resilient *adj.* 可恢复的

viability *n.* 生存能力

文化与热点

温室气体排放多来源于世界重工业发展, 温室气体含量一旦超出大气标准, 便会造成温室效应, 使全球气温上升, 威胁人类生存。因此, 控制温室气体排放已成为全人类面临的一个主要问题。例如 2009 年年末在哥本哈根召开的全球气候会议, 就是全球达成控制温室气体排放限制的一个世界性大会。

Passage 4.....

题源	题材	字数	做题时间
<i>Newsweek</i>	科学	526	8 分钟

Mysteries of Memory

Think about yesterday's lunch and a variety of details may leap to mind, each of them employing a different section of your brain. The olfactory system calls up what the meal smelled like, while the visual cortex **retrieves** images of the restaurant you ate in and the temporal lobe recalls the sound of your waitress's voice. Scientists have long suspected that every **recollection ignites** a distinct pattern of neurons. But for decades, they have struggled to understand how the brain assembles such **disparate** elements into a single coherent memory.

It's no trivial matter. One of the most **devastating** effects of dementia and Alzheimer's disease is the loss of what's known as episodic memory — the capacity to remember experiences in detail. Despite years of research and some initial progress, the ability to restore this function to aging or diseased brains continues to elude (难倒) doctors. But research published earlier this month in the journal Science has provided some important clues into how the brain builds memories.

UCLA neuroscientist Itzhak Fried and his Israeli colleagues measured neural activity in the brains of 13 study participants as they watched short video clips of shows like "Seinfeld" and "The Simpsons." Afterward, while their brains were still being monitored, subjects were asked to describe whichever of the video clips came to mind. The same neurons that had fired as they watched a given clip fired again when they recalled that clip. In fact, researchers were able to predict which clip a subject was about to remember, as corresponding neurons flared up seconds ahead of actual remembering. The findings offer the first proof of a long-held assumption — that reactivation (再活化, 再生) of the neurons initially involved in an experience forms the basis of human memory. "Being able to see human memory recall in action, in real time, is **unprecedented**," says MIT neuroscientist Matthew Wilson. "We've suspected for quite a while that storage and retrieval would be concentrated in the same cells, but never had the proof until now."

阅读点拨

But 后是重点

留意研究结果

D. Researchers can observe the participant's psychological hint. 4. What does the word “unprecedented” in Paragraph 3 mean? A. Unimaginable. B. Amazing. C. Unheard-of. D. Exciting 5. According to the study, what might play a key role in reconstructing an event? A. It is still a mystery. B. It is the hippocampus. C. It is the physical space. D. It is the time when the neurons fired.	4. 结合上下文语境 5. 注意原文隐含信息
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试题解析

● 宏观应对 > 了解篇章大意

这是一篇关于大脑记忆的科普类文章。文章的结构布局一目了然。

作者首先提出问题，是什么让大脑把分散的片段组合成了连贯的回忆，随后作者通过阐述 Itzhak Fried 的实验来回答这个问题，并说明了海马体和事件发生的物理空间在记忆中起着关键的作用。

● 微观探究 > 各个击破命题

1. 【答案】B

【解析】细节题。通过第一段第二句可知，画面图像的回忆由 visual cortex 控制，回忆 painting 主要是回忆画面，所以 B 选项正确。olfactory system 回忆嗅觉，而 temporal 回忆声音。

2. 【答案】C

【解析】细节题。根据 Alzheimer 这个关键词在文中搜索其出现位置，分别在第二段、第四段和第五段。通过第二段第二句可知，患老年痴呆症的老人会忘记事情的细节，选项 A 符合原文表述；通过第四段第二句可知患老年痴呆症的老人会在自己熟悉的地方迷路，说明他们的空间感已经变差，选项 B、D 也符合原文表述；只有 C 选项在文中丝毫体现不出来，故 C 选项为本题正确答案。

3. 【答案】C

【解析】推断题。题干中的 foresee 与 predict 同义，通过此意定位到原文中第三段第四句话，Researchers were able to predict which clip a subject was about to remember, as corresponding neurons flared up seconds ahead of actual remembering，也就是说学者们能够预测出实验参与者会回忆起哪个片段的原因在于相应的神经会在大脑记起来之前早几秒钟活动，

故 C 选项正确，符合题意。

4. 【答案】C

【解析】语义题。首先在原文第三段找到 *unprecedented*，这个词在第三段的倒数第二句，这句话的意思是“能够在第一时间真切地看得到人类回忆的过程是 *unprecedented* 的”，而第三段最后一句话中提到 *but never had the proof until now*，即“以前从来没有证实过”，因此我们可以根据上下文推断，*unprecedented* 的意思是“从来没有发生过的，头一次的”，即“空前的，史无前例的”，故 C 选项正确。

5. 【答案】C

【解析】推断题。通过关键词 *key* 定位到第四段最后一句，可得知 *that location may be the key to human recollections*，意为“位置在人类回忆中起着关键的作用”，而 *location* 即 *physical space*，故 C 选项正确。

高频词点睛

retrieve *vt.* 恢复，寻回，找回

recollection *n.* 回忆

ignite *vt.* 点燃，引发

disparate *adj.* 不能相比的

devastating *adj.* 引人注目的，毁灭性的

文化与热点

阿尔茨海默病就是所谓的老年痴呆症。是一种进行性发展的致死性神经退行性疾病，临床表现为认知和记忆功能不断恶化，日常生活能力进行性减退，并有各种神经精神症状和行为障碍。年龄每增加 5 岁，阿尔茨海默病病人的所占百分数将上升 2 倍，也就是说，60 岁人群的患病率为 1%，而 85 岁人群的患病率为 30%。

第10天 话说解题要走4步



仔细阅读部分包括短句问答和篇章阅读，答题时间共 25 分钟。除去短句问答的时间，篇章阅读的时间只有 18 分钟，对大部分学生而言是一个挑战，但是只要时间分配得当，考生还是能够取得好成绩的。在这里，我们建议 9 分钟完成一篇文章，时间分配模式为：0.5+1+7+0.5。具体步骤如下：

一、半分钟浏览文章，掌握大意



用尽量短的时间快速浏览全文，可避免断章取义，减少解题的盲目性。考生首先要了解文章体裁、大意、中心思想，要特别留意每段的首末句。因为各段的首句往往是主题句，末句往往是总结句，为阅读理解提供了直接的信息。其次，还要明确作者的观点和态度，推测其写作意图。这样才能够对文章的内容有一个思考的方向，做到心中有数，为下一步解题做好充分准备。

二、一分钟仔细审题，确定方向



每个篇章阅读题后设有 5 个选择题，扫描文后题干和备选项是非常关键的一步，这样可以推测出题目的，明确出题方向。文中哪些地方要仔细阅读，哪些地方可以跳过不读，这也是加快阅读速度的重要环节。考生还要在题干中标出关键词，这样可以增加阅读的针对性，增强有效信息的定位能力，做到有的放矢，胸有成竹，高效省时。

三、七分钟认真推敲，选择答案



一般来说，出题顺序与文章的发展顺序基本保持一致。考生应借助关键词或其同义词，凭借第一步略读对文章留下的印象，带着问题有目的地阅读。根据文章有效信息词，比对题干和原文对应处，认真判断，仔细斟酌，逐个突破。特别提醒考生，遇到较难问题时，不要紧张，重新整理解题思路，有时可以跳出原文的束缚，在一个不同的视野中找到办法。

四、半分钟仔细对比，确定答案



选出答案后，考生需要重新阅读，认真核对。有时要将答案带入原文，看其是否通顺，是否与原文保持一致。这样做是为了确保答案万无一失。选它要有理由，不选它也要能说出道理。

有的考生做题速度较慢，建议直接从第二步开始，浏览题干，逐一解题。不要有畏难心理，要迎难而上。总之，考生在考试中不要紧张，不要凭借个人主观印象去答题。一定要反复推敲，在平时多加练习。一分耕耘才会有一分收获！

真题在线 2010 年 6 月

Part IV Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth)

Section B

Directions: *There are 2 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.*

Passage One

Questions 51 to 56 are based on the following passage.

Only two countries in the advanced world provide no guarantee for paid leave from work to care for a newborn child. Last spring one of the two, Australia, gave up the dubious distinction by establishing paid family leave starting in 2011. I wasn't surprised when this didn't make the news here in the United States — we're now the only wealthy country without such a policy.

The United States does have one explicit family policy, the Family and Medical Leave Act, passed in 1993. It entitles workers to as much as 12 weeks' unpaid leave for care of a newborn or dealing with a family medical problem. Despite the modesty of the benefit, the Chamber of Commerce and other business groups fought it bitterly, describing it as "government-run personnel management" and a "dangerous precedent". In fact, every step of the way, as (usually) Democratic leaders have tried to introduce work-family balance measures into the law, business groups have been strongly opposed.

As Yale law professor Anne Alstott argues, justifying parental support depends on defining the family as a social good that, in some sense, society must pay for. In her book *No Exit: What Parents Owe Their Children and What Society Owes Parents*, she argues that parents are burdened in many ways in their lives: there is

“no exit” when it comes to children. “Society expects — and needs — parents to provide their children with continuity of care, meaning the intensive, intimate care that human beings need to develop their intellectual, emotional and moral capabilities. And society expects — and needs — parents to persist in their roles for 18 years, or longer if needed.”

While most parents do this out of love, there are public penalties for not providing care. What parents do, in other words, is of deep concern to the state, for the obvious reason that caring for children is not only morally urgent but essential for the future of society. The state recognizes this in the large body of family laws that govern children's welfare, yet parents receive little help in meeting the life-changing obligations society imposes. To classify parenting as a personal choice for which there is no collective responsibility is not merely to ignore the social benefits of good parenting; really, it is to steal those benefits because they accrue (不断积累) to the whole of society as today's children become tomorrow's productive citizenry (公民). In fact, by some estimates, the value of parental investments in children, investments of time and money (including lost wages), is equal to 20-30% of gross domestic product. If these investments generate huge social benefits — as they clearly do — the benefits of providing more social support for the family should be that much clearer.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

52. What do we learn about paid family leave from the first paragraph?
 - A) America is now the only developed country without the policy.
 - B) It has now become a hot topic in the United States.
 - C) It came as a surprise when Australia adopted the policy.
 - D) Its meaning was clarified when it was established in Australia.
53. What has prevented the passing of work-family balance laws in the United States?
 - A) The incompetence of the Democrats.
 - B) The existing Family and Medical Leave Act.
 - C) The lack of a precedent in American history.
 - D) The opposition from business circles.
54. What is Professor Anne Alstott's argument for parental support?
 - A) The cost of raising children in the U. S. has been growing.
 - B) Good parenting benefits society.
 - C) The U. S. should keep up with other developed countries.
 - D) Children need continuous care.

55. What does the author think of America's large body of family laws governing children's welfare?
- A) They fail to ensure children's healthy growth.
B) They fail to provide enough support for parents.
C) They emphasize parents' legal responsibilities.
D) They impose the care of children on parents.
56. Why does the author object to classifying parenting as a personal choice?
- A) It is regarded as a legal obligation.
B) It relies largely on social support.
C) It generates huge social benefits.
D) It is basically a social undertaking.

Passage Two

Questions 57 to 62 are based on the following passage.

A new study from the Center for Information and Research on Civic Learning and Engagement (CIRCLE) at Tufts University shows that today's youth vote in larger numbers than previous generations, and a 2008 study from the Center for American Progress adds that increasing numbers of young voters and activists support traditionally liberal causes. But there's no easy way to see what those figures mean in real life. During the presidential campaign, Barack Obama assembled a racially and ideologically diverse coalition with his message of hope and change; as the reality of life under a new administration settles in, some of those supporters might become disillusioned. As the nation moves further into the Obama presidency, will politically engaged young people continue to support the president and his agenda, or will they gradually drift away?

The writers of Generation O (short for Obama), a new Newsweek blog that seeks to chronicle the lives of a group of young Obama supporters, want to answer that question. For the next three months, Michelle Kremer and 11 other Obama supporters, ages 19 to 34, will blog about life across mainstream America, with one twist: by tying all of their ideas and experiences to the new president and his administration, the bloggers will try to start a conversation about what it means to be young and politically active in America today. Malena Amusa, a 24-year-old writer and dancer from St. Louis sees the project as a way to preserve history as it happens. Amusa, who is traveling to India this spring to finish a book, then to Senegal to teach English, has ongoing conversations with her friends about how the Obama presidency has changed their daily lives and hopes to put some of those ideas, along with her global perspective, into her posts. She's excited because, as she puts it, "I don't have to wait [until] 15 years from now" to make sense of the world.

Henry Flores, a political-science professor at St. Mary's University, credits this younger generation's political strength to their embrace of technology. "The Internet exposes them to more thinking," he says, "and groups that are like-minded in different parts of the country start to come together." That's exactly what the Generation O bloggers are hoping to do. The result could be a group of young people that, like their *boomer* (二战后生育高峰期出生的美国人) parents, grows up with a strong sense of purpose and sheds the image of *apathy* (冷漠) they've inherited from *Generation X* (60 年代后期和 70 年代出生的美国人). It's no small challenge for a blog run by a group of ordinary — if ambitious — young people, but the members of Generation O are up to the task.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

57. What is the finding of a new study by CIRCLE?
 - A) More young voters are going to the polls than before.
 - B) The young generation supports traditionally liberal causes.
 - C) Young voters played a decisive role in Obama's election.
 - D) Young people in America are now more diverse ideologically.
58. What is a main concern of the writers of Generation O?
 - A) How Obama is going to live up to young people's expectations.
 - B) Whether America is going to change during Obama's presidency.
 - C) Whether young people will continue to support Obama's policy.
 - D) How Obama's agenda is going to affect the life of Americans.
59. What will the Generation O bloggers write about in their posts?
 - A) Their own interpretation of American politics.
 - B) Policy changes to take place in Obama's administration.
 - C) Obama's presidency viewed from a global perspective.
 - D) Their lives in relation to Obama's presidency.
60. What accounts for the younger generation's political strength according to Professor Henry Flores?
 - A) Their embrace of radical ideas.
 - B) Their desire to change America.
 - C) Their utilization of the Internet.
 - D) Their strong sense of responsibility.
61. What can we infer from the passage about Generation X?
 - A) They are politically conservative.
 - B) They reject conventional values.
 - C) They dare to take up challenges.
 - D) They are indifferent to politics.

做对了吗?

参考答案					答题时间	准确率	错误分析
52. A	53. D	54. B	55. B	56. D	Starting: _____	/10	
57. A	58. C	59. D	60. C	61. D	Ending: _____		

长难句过关

Passage one

To classify parenting as a personal choice (for which there is no collective responsibility) is not merely to ignore the social benefits of good parenting; really, it is to steal those benefits [because they accrue to the whole of society as today's children become tomorrow's productive citizenry].

【分析】并列复合句。to classify parenting as a personal choice 为不定式做主语。for which there is no collective responsibility 是定语从句，修饰 choice，to ignore the social benefits of good parenting 和 to steal those benefits 为不定式做表语。because 引导原因状语从句，在这个从句中，as 也引导原因状语从句，做 they accrue to the whole of society 的原因。

【译文】将父母对子女的养育归为个人选择而不是集体的责任，不仅忽略了良好的父母养育子女产生的社会利益；实际上，这是在窃取这些利益，因为现在的儿童会成为未来具有生产能力的公民，对整个社会而言这些利益在不断积累。

Passage Two

Amusa, (who is traveling to India this spring to finish a book, then to Senegal to teach English), has ongoing conversations [with her friends] [about how the Obama presidency has changed their daily lives] and hopes to put some of those ideas, [along with her global perspective], [into her posts].

【分析】复合句。who is traveling to India this spring to finish a book, then to Senegal to teach English 是 Amusa 的定语从句。and 连接两个谓语动词，分别是 has 和 hopes to put，而 how the Obama presidency has changed their daily lives 和 hopes to put some of those ideas 做 about 的宾语。along with her global perspective 做 those ideas 的伴随状语。

【译文】 今春阿穆萨即将去印度旅行，此间将完成一本书的写作，然后去塞内加尔教英语，她已经开始和朋友就奥巴马政府对其日常生活带来的改变进行讨论，并希望将其中的一些观点连同自己的全球化视角写进自己的帖子里。

解题思路

Passage One

● 宏观应对 > 了解篇章大意

本文是议论文。文章开头提出，美国是现在所有富裕国家中唯一没有带薪照顾婴儿政策的国家。由此引出美国虽拥有庞大的监管儿童福利的家庭法律，父母在接受社会强加的足以改变国家命运的责任时却得不到任何帮助。作者认为，养育孩子不仅是个人选择，良好的教育是需要全社会共同努力的事业。

● 微观探究 > 各个击破命题

52. 【答案】A

【解析】 细节题。根据关键词 *paid family leave* 和 *the first paragraph* 定位至第一段，查读本段至末句：“我们现在是所有国家中唯一没有此项政策的国家”，A 选项符合题意，为正确答案。

53. 【答案】D

【解析】 细节题。根据关键词 *work-family balance laws* 定位至第二段末句：“事实上，民主党领导者提出的每一项意在将工作—家庭平衡的法律提议，都曾遭到商业团体的强烈反对”，定位句中的 *opposed* 与题干中的 *prevented* 对应，因此正确答案为 D。

54. 【答案】B

【解析】 细节题。根据关键词 *Professor Anne Alstott's argument for parental support* 定位至第三段第一句，“正如耶鲁大学法学教授安妮·安尔斯托特所说的那样，支持父母对孩子的养护是因为家庭是社会利益的一部分。因此，从某种意义上来说，社会应该为此付出一定的代价。”由此推知，B 选项“良好的父母教育有利于社会”符合题意，是正确答案。

55. 【答案】B

【解析】 观点题。根据关键词 *America's large body of family laws governing children's welfare* 定位至第四段第三句，“国家通过其庞大的监管儿童福利的家庭法律来认定这一点，然而父母在接受社会强加的足以改变其命运的责任时却得不到任何帮助。”B 项与之相符，为本题答案。

56. 【答案】D

【解析】 细节题。根据关键词 *classifying parenting as a personal choice* 定位至第四段第四句，“将父母对子女的养育归为个人选择而不是集体的责任，不仅是对良好的父母对子女养育产生的社会利益的忽视，实际上，这是在窃

取这些利益,因为现在的儿童会成为未来具有生产能力的公民,对于整个社会而言这些利益在不断积累。”由此可见,作者认为养育孩子是个人的选择, D 选项“这是一种社会责任”不符合作者的观点,故为本题答案。

Passage Two

● 宏观应对 > 了解篇章大意

本文是议论文。一项研究表明,与前几代人相比,现在有更多的年轻人参与选举投票。随着整个国家快速进入奥巴马时代,那些参与到政治当中的年轻人是会继续支持总统及其政策,还是将逐渐离开?一个由奥巴马支持者组建的博客试图回答这些问题。这些博客的作者们将试着去开启一个关于当今美国年轻人在政治上活跃的原因的谈话,他们各抒己见。圣玛丽大学政治学教授将此归因于年轻人对于科技的接纳。

● 微观探究 > 各个击破命题

57. 【答案】A

【解析】细节题。根据关键词 new study by CIRCLE 定位至第一段第一句:“一项来自于塔夫茨大学公民学习和参与信息研究中心的最新研究显示,与以前几代人相比,现在更多的年轻人参与选举投票……”故正确答案为 A。

58. 【答案】C

【解析】细节题。根据关键词 the writers of Generation O 定位至第二段第一句:“(一个)奥巴马时代的作者,在《新闻周刊》网站新开的博客中试图记录一群年轻的奥巴马支持者的生活,想回答上面提及的问题。”根据上下文,“上面提及的问题”指的是第一段末句提及的内容,由此推知, C 选项“年轻人是否还继续支持奥巴马的政策”为正确答案。

59. 【答案】D

【解析】细节题。根据关键词 the Generation O bloggers write about in their posts 定位至第二段第二句:“……迈克尔·克莱曼和其他 11 名奥巴马支持者将会用博客记录整个主流美国的生活,他们将所有的观点和经历与这位新的总统及其政权相结合……”由此句可推知,他们将记录与奥巴马政府相关的生活经历,故选 D。

60. 【答案】C

【解析】细节题。根据关键词 younger generation's political strength 和 Professor Henry Flores 定位至最后一段第一、二句,“圣玛丽大学政治学教授亨利·弗罗雷斯将年轻一代政治力量归因于对科技的接纳。‘互联网使他们接触到更多不同的思想’,他说道,‘处于国家不同地区的具有相同思想的人们开始聚集到一起。’” C 选项含义与之相符。

61. 【答案】D

【解析】推断题。根据关键词 Generation X 定位至最后一段第四句:“同时又掩盖了他们从 60 年代后期和 70 年代出生的美国人那里继承的冷漠形

象”，由此句推知，X 一代的特点是 image of apathy（冷漠的形象），D 选项含义与之相符，故选 D。

即学即练

Passage 1

题源	题材	字数	做题时间
<i>Guardian</i>	文化教育	494	8 分钟

Higher education needs real reform, not a return to the past

Almost drowned out by the raging Europhobia came the news just before Christmas that the UK has slipped below Brazil in terms of total gross national product. Predictions are that the UK will also fall below India and Russia by the end of the decade.

Meanwhile, student applications to English universities are **plunging**. In the autumn, most institutions submitted what must seem in retrospect optimistic forecasts of future student numbers to the Higher Education Funding Council for England (Hefce); a 20% decline was the worst scenario, and several were still predicting growth. As recently as a month ago, a blip was expected; now it looks more like falling off a cliff.

The two facts == Brazil overtaking the UK, and the plunge in student applications == are connected. Of course, it is not higher education's fault that successive UK governments have bet the house on the City and consumerdom (and kept out of global trouble through inflation and devaluation (货币贬值), both of which cost dearly).

But it is higher education's fault that it has largely accepted the high-fees logic of the Browne report and white paper, that a university education is a consumer rather than an investment good. Courses are like iPads; universities are brands, like Apple.

If this view is accepted, it does not really matter if overall demand declines — or if certain brands wilt. Consumer markets ebb and flow. The Browne and white paper proposal that stem subjects (science, technology, engineering and mathematics) and SIVs (strategic and vulnerable subjects) should be protected is the exception that proves the market rule.

阅读点拨

注意专有名词

注意特殊符号

注意转折处

<u>But</u> universities are not like John Lewis, great-and-good cooperative as it is; they are much more like railways and roads. Science and knowledge, skills and research, are the infrastructure of the knowledge society. If this counter-view is accepted, it matters a great deal if student numbers fall. The shortfall translates into a reduced output of graduates in 2015, just when they will be most needed.	注意转折处
Nor do many people expect student numbers to recover quickly, as they did after Charles Clarke's ill-advised increase in fees to £ 3,000 six years ago. Although middle-class demand will bounce back, demand from "non-standard" students, for less flattering brands and for less "saleable" products is likely to remain depressed for years. <u>So</u> graduate production will continue to lag.	注意因果关联词
The previous government, to its credit, realised this. <u>Tony Blair's</u> "education, education, education" and Labour's manifesto commitment to 50% participation were not, as they are usually represented, "bleeding heart" leftism. They were based on hard-headed assessments, validated by evidence, of the level of "production" of highly skilled graduates the UK economy would need to remain competitive.	注意专有名词
In the Browne <u>report</u>, shamefully, a quite different meaning of "sustainability" emerged. It no longer referred to the sustainability of the UK's economy. Instead it was used to describe the squaring of a tawdry circle, between what citizens expect and what they are prepared to pay for as taxpayers.	注意报告内容
1. What was the bad news to UK before Christmas? A. UK was drowned out by the raging Europhobia. B. Its GDP has just been surpassed by Brazil. C. India and Russia will keep pace with UK by the end of the decade. D. There was something bad that happened to the higher education in UK. 2. What is happening to the student applications to English universities? A. The number is increasing abruptly. B. The number is declining sharply. C. The number is increasing slowly. D. The number is declining slowly.	答题提示 1. 整段信息把握 2. 注意段落细节

3. What does the “counter-view” in Paragraph 6 mean? A. A university education is a consumer rather than an investment good. B. Science and knowledge, skills and research is the core and foundation in university education. C. Universities are much more like railways and roads. D. Courses are like iPads; universities are brands, like Apple. 4. Why does the author say that the graduate production will continue to lag? A. Charles Clarke has advised to increase in fees to £ 3,000. B. The demand from middle-class will increase slowly. C. The “non-standard” students’ demand has a strong possibility to stagnant. D. The demand from middle-class has a strong possibility to stagnant. 5. The author probably approves of _____. A. Brown’s report and white paper’s view on education B. Charles Clarke’s advice on education C. The successive government’s policy of education D. The previous government’s policy of education	3. 根据关键词迅速定位 4. 把握因果关系
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试题解析

● 宏观应对 > 了解篇章大意

这是一篇分析英国留学生数目减少原因的议论文。

首先，作者指出英国的 GDP 被巴西超过，也将被印度和俄罗斯超过；随后作者介绍了这种现象带来的后果，即英国留学生数目减少；然后作者分析了这种现象产生的实际原因；最后作者表明了自己的态度，即支持政府在教育方面的意见。

● 微观探究 > 各个击破命题

1. 【答案】B

【解析】细节题。根据题干关键词 the news before Christmas 定位至第一段第一句，文中提到 UK has slipped below Brazil in terms of total gross national product，即表明英国的 GDP 被巴西超过，给英国带来了坏消息，故选项 B 正确。

2. 【答案】B

【解析】细节题。通过 student applications to English universities 定位到第二段第一句，本题主要考查的是 plunge 的意思。我们需要从第二段整体大意来推断出这个词的意思。第二段主要讲述的是大部分的英国机构此前对留学情况作出了乐观的估计，然而目前的现实却是掉入悬崖（即 falling off the cliff），因此可以判断出 plunge 是“暴跌”的意思，故 B 选项正确。

3. 【答案】B

【解析】细节题。通过 counter-view 定位到第六段第三句，这里的 counter-view 指上一句的观点，由此得出正确答案为选项 B；选项 A 是第五段提到的观点，与 counter-view 无关；C 选项在文中没有具体的观点分析；D 选项也是与 view 有关。

4. 【答案】C

【解析】推断题。通过 graduate production will continue to lag 定位到倒数第三段最后一句，so 这一因果关联词说明答案信息就在前一句，... demand from “non-standard” students is likely to remain depressed 是答题信息，stagnant 的意思是“萧条，停滞”，与 depressed 意思相同，故 C 选项为正确答案。

5. 【答案】D

【解析】观点题。通过文章倒数第二段可知，作者认为前任政府意识到了上文提到的问题，对他们的教育政策予以肯定，由此可以看出作者支持政府在教育方面的意见，故 C 选项正确；对选项 A，B，D 提到的做法，文章中并未体现出支持。

高频词点睛

plunging *adj.* 跳进的，突进往下的

validate *v.* 鉴定

sustainability *n.* 持续性

文化与热点

出国留学已经成为一种热潮，在中国更是如此，越来越多的中国学生选择去英国留学。有的家长甚至从高中开始就直接把孩子送到国外。可是值得注意的是，出国不仅仅是为自己镀一层金，更是为了全面提高自己的能力。

Passage 2.....

题源	题材	字数	做题时间
<i>New York Times</i>	科学	484	8 分钟

In Classic vs. Modern Violins, Beauty Is in Ear of the Beholder

What gives a violin made by Stradivari or Guarneri del Gesù its remarkable sound? Researchers have examined the wood **preservatives**, **varnish**, even the effects of the Little Ice Age on the **density** of wood, for anything that might explain the instruments' almost magical properties.

Claudia Fritz, an expert on the acoustics of violins at the University of Paris, has arrived at a different explanation for the secret. Despite a widespread belief in the old violins' superiority and the millions of dollars it now costs to buy a Stradivarius, the fiddles made by the old masters do not in fact sound better than high-quality modern instruments, according to a blindfolded play-off she and colleagues have conducted.

"I don't think there is any secret, except in people's minds," she said.

Teaming up with the violin maker Joseph Curtin and others, she corralled violinists attending an international competition in Indianapolis and had them compare three high-quality modern violins with a Guarneri and two Stradivari instruments.

People asked to rate a wine will judge it more pleasant when told it costs more. To avoid any such effect, the violinists had to wear goggles. In one test they were allowed to play all six violins and asked to choose which they would most like to take home. In another, they were required to compare a pair of violins, without being told that one was a classic and the other a new instrument.

Despite a general belief among violinists that Stradivari and Guarneri violins are tonally superior, the participants in Dr. Fritz's test could not reliably distinguish such instruments from modern violins. Only 8 of the 21 subjects chose an old violin as the one they'd like to take home. In the old-to-new comparison, a Stradivarius came in last and a new violin as the most preferred.

阅读点拨

注意专有名词

注意观点处

“<u>These results</u> present a striking challenge to conventional wisdom,” Dr. Fritz and her colleagues reported online Monday in The Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences. The study is “highly credible,” said Sam Zygmuntowicz, a luthier who has made instruments for Isaac Stern, Yo-Yo Ma and the Emerson String Quartet. It “puts cold water on some old myths and should certainly be good news to young musicians who yearn for violins that they will never afford.” A less respectful view of Dr. Fritz’s study is offered by the violinist Earl Carlyss, a longtime member of the Juilliard String Quartet. “It’s a totally inappropriate way of finding out the quality of these instruments,” he said. The auditions, he noted, took place in a hotel room, but violinists always need to assess how an instrument will project in a concert hall. He likened the test to trying to compare a Ford and a Ferrari in a Walmart parking lot. Mr. Carlyss <u>emphasized</u> the very personal relationship that violinists have with their instruments — something that may be hard to emulate under the conditions of the test.	留意研究结论
1. According to the passage, which one of the following statements is not the factor that former researchers have examined for investigating the difference between classic and modern violins? A. Material quality. B. Varnish. C. Weather influence. D. String.	注意人物观点 答题提示
2. Why are the violinists in the play-off asked to wear goggles? A. Because it helps the violinists judge the wine fairly. B. Because it avoids identifying the violins with the violinists’ eyes. C. Because it can protect the violinists. D. Because it helps the violinists play violins better.	
3. Which one of the following is best supported by Dr. Fritz’s study? A. In classic vs. modern violins, classic ones are superior. B. In classic vs. modern violins, modern ones are superior. C. In classic vs. modern violins, beauty is in people’s minds and ears. D. There is nothing different between classic violins and modern violins.	2. 题干关键词迅速定位 3. 专有名词定位

4. Which one of the following might not be included in the “conventional wisdom” in paragraph 7? A. Classic violins have remarkable sound. B. Classic violins have sounds better than modern ones. C. Classic violins have many magic properties. D. Classic violins have no secrets.	4. 结合细节, 推理判断
5. What is Earl Carlyss’ purpose by likening the test to trying to compare a Ford and a Ferrari in a Walmart parking lot? A. He wants to show that Classic violins and modern violins can’t be compared. B. He wants to show that Classic violins are better than modern ones. C. He wants to emphasize that Dr. Fritz’s study is totally groundless. D. He wants to emphasize that the problem of Dr. Fritz’s study lies in the inappropriate choice of place.	5. 注意文章 隐含信息

试题解析

● 宏观应对 > 了解篇章大意

这是一篇关于小提琴音色问题的议论文。作者关注的焦点在于古典小提琴和现代小提琴存在音色差别的原因。

作者首先介绍了 Claudia Fritz 的研究。Claudia Fritz 的研究结果认为两种小提琴在音色上不存在差别, 人们之所以认为古典小提琴的音色好, 是基于人们固有的想法。而对于这一研究结果, 有人持支持态度, 有人持反对态度。

● 微观探究 > 各个击破命题

1. 【答案】D

【解析】细节题。通过题干关键词 former researchers 定位到第一段, 从第二句中的 wood preservatives 和 density of wood 可知属于 material quality, 即“材质”, 因此 A 选项排除; B 选项 varnish 是文中直接给出的, 也排除; Little Ice Age 说明了气候的影响, 文中也有提到; 文中并没有提及琴弦的不同, 所以正确答案是 D 选项。

2. 【答案】B

【解析】推断题。通过关键词 goggle 定位到文章第五段的第二句, to avoid such effect 是 wear goggle 的原因, such 即指前一句 People asked to rate a wine will judge it more pleasant when told it costs more, 所以

wear goggle 的原因就是避免小提琴家因为看见小提琴而作出主观判断,从而保证了实验的客观性,故 B 选项为正确答案;选项 A, C, D 文章中均未提及。

3. 【答案】C

【解析】细节题。根据第三段和 Dr. Fritz 的研究表明,人们在蒙上眼睛的情况下,并不能准确判断哪个是 classic violin,哪个是 modern violin,作者在第三段明确提出了 Dr. Fritz 的想法 I don't think there is any secret, except in people's minds,这也被她的实验结果所支持,所以 C 选项正确;Dr. Fritz 的研究并没有表明到底哪种小提琴更优越,两种小提琴之间更是不可能毫无区别,故选项 A, B, D 错误。

4. 【答案】D

【解析】推断题。本题首先应该明确 conventional wisdom 指的是对 classic violins 的一些传统的、取得广泛认同的看法,从第一、第二段可以找出选项 A, B, C 是对 Classic violins 的固有看法,而 D 选项则是 Claudia Fritz 的看法,是本次实验的结果,所以 D 选项为正确答案。

5. 【答案】D

【解析】细节题。通过题干信息 a Ford and a Ferrari in a Walmart parking lot 定位到倒数第二段,Earl Carlyss 提到 the inappropriate way of the study,即选择了 hotel room,而不是正规演出时的 concert hall 等地方,随后他就把这项实验比做在沃尔玛的地下停车场里将一辆福特和法拉利作比较,显然这是地点选择上的失误,所以 Earl Carlyss 强调的是地点选择上的问题,故 D 选项正确。

高频词点睛

preservative *n.* 防腐剂

varnish *n.* 光泽面,清漆

density *n.* 密集,稠度

emulate *vt.* 与……竞争,努力赶上

文化与热点

斯特拉季瓦里乌斯小提琴 (Stradivarius) 是全世界顶级小提琴的代名词。安东尼奥·斯特拉季瓦里乌斯,17 世纪意大利制琴名师,也是历史上最杰出的小提琴制作师,他制琴的工艺至今无人能超越。斯特拉季瓦里乌斯的琴全部选用上好枫木制成,但其制作方法至今仍是谜,许多当代制琴家把斯特拉季瓦里乌斯的琴拆开研究,始终无法复制出一把一模一样的琴。

Passage 3.....

题源	题材	字数	做题时间
<i>Time</i>	社会生活	508	8 分钟

The Los Angeles Arson Spree : A Suspect and His Mother

A still image taken from a security camera and distributed by the Los Angeles Police Department on January 1, 2012, shows a male in his late twenties to early thirties, dressed in black, who police have identified as a person of interest involved in a spate of **arson** attacks in Burbank, Los Angeles and West Hollywood.

The fires that terrorized Los Angeles may have **lurked** on Sunset Boulevard. His mother Dorothee was staying with him, having first flown into Las Vegas from Germany, where she lived and where she was wanted for fraud. Have the sins of the mother been visited upon the son? Harry, 24, is now the only suspect in the 52-incident arson spree that saw the torching of cars and parking lots and buildings in Hollywood and the San Fernando Valley.

Until then, his neighbors on Sunset had thought him unremarkable. He wore a ponytail, liked rock music and Subway sandwiches and was curious about Middle East politics, according to Shlomo Elady, 44, an Israeli hairstylist at Le Figaro who cut his hair. Elady knew, however, that Burkhart was **aggravated** by a problem involving his mother. “He was upset by the issue with his mom.”

The issue with Dorothee apparently began in the previous decade in Germany where, according to a U. S. federal document, Dorothee Burkhart allegedly committed 19 acts of fraud between 2000 and 2006 “on a commercial basis and as a member of a gang.” Her charges include allegedly not paying for a 7, 680 euro breast augmentation surgery in 2004. The document also lists a slew of cases adding up to some 35,000 euros in **alleged** embezzlement against apartment renters and landlords in Frankfurt am Main.

Harry’s mother was arrested in Los Angeles on Dec. 29 and, during the ensuing hearing in federal court that day, he apparently erupted in anger and had to be escorted from the building. “He had

阅读点拨

注意倒装句式

注意数字

留意专有名词

留意专有名词

an outburst that involved some profanities (不敬的语言) and was screaming,” says Thom Mrozek, spokesman for the U. S. attorney’s office in Los Angeles. A few hours later, the fires began. Many residents were forced to evacuate (疏散) their homes, and the sound of sirens and helicopters was omnipresent in the Hollywood area for four days. There were no fatalities, but damages are estimated at around \$ 3 million.

After a video including images of an alleged perpetrator was released to the public, a reserve sheriff’s deputy arrested Burkhart in his van early on the morning of Jan. 2 on Sunset Boulevard. The next day, Dorothee appeared in court but appeared perplexed by the absence of her son. She seemed to be worried, indicating that he was mentally ill, according to Mrozek. He was booked on one count of arson, and authorities expect he will face additional charges as the investigation progresses. They believe that Burkhart acted alone but are not ruling out the possibility that some of the acts of arson were perpetrated by copy-cats. The string of fires has since come to a halt.

1. What is the suspect involved in the arson attacks like?
 - A. A middle-aged tall man.
 - B. A young man with long hair.
 - C. A young man with short hair.
 - D. A young man with a strong built.
2. According to the passage, which one of the following about Harry’s mother is wrong?
 - A. She used to live in Germany and then moved to United States.
 - B. She was a wanted woman for cheating others.
 - C. She is charged with 19 acts of fraud only.
 - D. She has already been arrested in American.
3. Because of the arson spree, _____.
 - A. many residents had to stay at home
 - B. several people lost their lives
 - C. many property damages were caused
 - D. Los Angeles was locked down

注意引言处

答题提示

2. 理解原文
细节，总
结分析

3. 把握因果
关系

4. What can we learn from the last paragraph? A. The public found Harry and arrested him. B. Harry Burkhardt might be charged with arson and other additional charges. C. Harry Burkhardt did the entire 52- incident arson spree alone. D. Harry Burkhardt was mentally ill. 5. What might be the main reason that makes Harry Burkhardt commit a spate of arson attacks? A. The sins of mother have visited upon the son. B. There was something wrong with his minds. C. Harry Burkhardt was in an anti-social mood. D. Harry Burkhardt was angry and upset by the charges of his mother.	4. 注意文中隐含信息
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试题解析

● 宏观应对 > 了解篇章大意

这是一篇关于洛杉矶纵火案罪犯的记叙文。文章第一段首先指出纵火嫌疑人 Harry Burkhardt 已经得到确定，随后介绍了他和母亲这些年在美国的生活，作者还详细地介绍了他母亲的一些行为。最后探讨他纵火的原因可能与其母亲的被捕有关。

● 微观探究 > 各个击破命题

1. 【答案】B

【解析】细节题。本题考查的是嫌疑犯的体貌特征，但是具体信息比较零碎，第二段中提到 24 岁，故嫌疑犯很年轻，第三段中提到 ponytail，即马尾辫，所以是长发，故 B 选项正确，C 选项不正确；文中并未提及身材高矮或是否强壮的问题，故可以排除 A 选项和 D 选项。

2. 【答案】C

【解析】细节题。从第四段中第二句可以看很出，Dorothee 即 Harry's mother 也因为 not paying for a 7,680 euro breast augmentation surgery 等被起诉，而 C 选项只提到 19 项诈骗，故 C 选项表述错误，为正确答案。A 选项从第二段第二句可以看出；B 选项从第四段第一句可以看出；D 选项从第五段第一句可以看出，故选项 A, B, D 均可排除。

3. 【答案】 C

【解析】 细节题。将题干信息中的 arson spree 转化为 fire，即可根据题干关键词定位到第六段 the fires began 之后的信息，文章中表明人们被疏散，并无人死亡，并预计造成 300 万美元的损失，故 C 选项正确。选项 A，B 表述错误；D 选项文章中并未提及。

4. 【答案】 B

【解析】 推断题。通过最后一段倒数第二句 He was booked on one count of arson, and authorities expect he will face additional charges as the investigation progresses 可知 B 选项正确。A 选项中提及 a reserve sheriff's deputy arrested Burkhart，而不是 public，故 A 选项错误；关于 C 选项，文中不排除有模仿者（copy-cat）的可能性，故 C 选项错误；mentally ill 只是其母亲的一面之词，故 D 选项错误。

5. 【答案】 D

【解析】 推断题。倒数第二段中作者提到，Harry Burkhart 曾在指控其母亲的法庭上出现过激行为，言辞不敬，说明他对母亲被捕非常不满，这可能是他纵火的主要原因，故 D 选项正确；A 选项是调侃式的说法；B 选项内容没有得到作者的认同；C 选项在原文中没有提及。

高频词点睛

arson *n.* 纵火罪
lurk *v.* 潜伏
aggravate *vt.* 激怒，使严重
allege *vt.* 断言，宣称

文化与热点

洛杉矶纵火案于 2011 年 12 月 29 日夜发生，并有蔓延之势。案件均发生在居民车库或公共停车场，一些车辆在起火后波及旁边的建筑，造成严重财产损失。

Passage 4.....

题源	题材	字数	做题时间
Guardian	社会	491	8 分钟

UN: farmers must produce 70 % more food by 2050 to feed population The United Nations has completed the first global assessment of the state of the planet's land resources, finding in a report that a quarter of all farmland is highly degraded and warning the trend must be reversed if the world's growing population is to be fed. The UN Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) estimates that farmers will have to produce <u>70%</u> more food by 2050 to meet the needs of the world's expected 9-billion-strong population. But as it is, most available farmland is already being farmed, and in ways that decrease its productivity through practices that lead to soil erosion and wasting of water. This means that to meet the world's future food needs, a major "sustainable intensification" of agricultural productivity on existing farmland will be necessary, the FAO said in its report, State of the World's Land and Water Resources for Food and Agriculture. The report was released on Monday, as delegates from around the world meet in Durban, South Africa, for a two-week UN climate change conference aimed at breaking the deadlock on how to curb emissions of carbon dioxide and other pollutants. The report found that climate change coupled with poor farming practices had contributed to a decrease in productivity of the world's farmland following the boom years of the "green revolution", when crop yields soared thanks to new technologies, pesticides and the introduction of high-yield crops. Thanks to the green revolution, the world's cropland grew by just 12% but food productivity increased by 150% between 1961 and 2009. But the UN report found that rates of growth had been slowing down in many areas and today were only half of what they were at the peak of the green revolution. It found that 25% of the world's farmland was now "highly degraded" with soil erosion, water degradation and biodiversity loss. Another <u>8%</u> was moderately degraded, while 36% was stable or slightly degraded and <u>10%</u> was ranked as "improving". The rest of the Earth's surface is either bare or covered by inland water bodies.	阅读点拨 首段概况大意 留意数字信息 注意首句信息 留意数字信息
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In western Europe, highly intensive agriculture has led to pollution of soil and aquifers and a resulting loss of biodiversity. In the highlands of the Himalayas, the Andes, the Ethiopian plateau and southern Africa, soil erosion has been coupled with an increased intensity of floods. In rice-based food systems of south-east and eastern Asia, land has been abandoned thanks in part to its loss of cultural value. The report <u>found</u> that water around the world was becoming ever more scarce, while groundwater (地下水) was becoming more polluted by agricultural runoff and other toxins. In order to meet the world's water needs in 2050, irrigation must become more efficient because most systems perform well below their capacity, the FAO said. The agency called for new farming practices such as integrated irrigation and fish-farm systems, as well as overall investment in agricultural development. 1. According to the report released by FAO, what is necessary to meet the future food needs? A. Developing sustainable intensification of agricultural productivity on newly developed land. B. Developing more farmland. C. Stopping the soil erosion and wasting of water. D. Developing sustainable intensification of agricultural productivity on existing land. 2. According to the passage, which of the following is true? A. The main issue of the climate change conference is land resources. B. The climate change has little to do with the agricultural productivity. C. The effects of green revolution are weakening. D. The green revolution doesn't work now. 3. According to the passage, which one of the following is not the characteristic of degraded farmland? A. Soil losses. B. Loose soil. C. The decline of the species diversity. D. Water degradation.	注意结论 答题提示 1. 注意理解文章细节 2. 排除法 3. 关键词迅速定位
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4. What kind of farming practice is good for future development? A. Extensive agriculture. B. Intensive agriculture. C. Integrated irrigation system. D. Primitive agriculture.	
5. What is the author's main concern in the passage? A. The relationship between pollution and land resources. B. How to improve the agricultural productivity. C. Problems that threaten the existing farmland. D. The potential population and the agricultural productivity.	5. 整体信息把握

试题解析

● 宏观应对 > 了解篇章大意

这是一篇夹叙夹议的文章。文章主要围绕联合国发布的一份关于土地资源评估的报告展开论述, 报告预计到 2050 年左右, 世界必须生产比目前多出 70% 的食物以供养多出来的 9 亿人口。然而, 目前土地资源的情况却不容乐观, 面临着各种问题——土地资源退化, 不合理的耕作方式, 水污染严重, 受气候影响严重等。

● 微观探究 > 各个击破命题

1. 【答案】D

【解析】细节题。根据题干关键词 the future food needs 和 necessary 定位到第二段 This means that to meet the world's future food needs, a major "sustainable intensification" of agricultural productivity on existing farmland will be necessary. sustainable intensification 意思是“可持续的强化”, 由这句话我们可知, 在现有的耕地上对农业生产率进行可持续发展的强化是必要的, 可知答案为 D 选项。

2. 【答案】C

【解析】细节题。根据第四段最后一句...rates of growth had been slowing down in many areas and today were only half of what they were at the peak of the green revolution 可以看出绿色革命的作用已经明显地减弱, 故 C 选项正确; 气候变化大会的主题为二氧化碳的排放问题, 故 A 选项错误; 文中也指出气候变化与土地生产力的降低有关, 可排除 B 选项; 绿色革命的作用只是减弱了而没有完全消除, 可排除 D 选项。

3. 【答案】B

【解析】细节题。soil erosion, water degradation and biodiversity loss 在第五段

中是显而易见的，因此可排除选项 A，C，D。而文中未提及 B 选项，因此 B 选项是正确答案。

4. 【答案】C

【解析】细节题。根据最后一段开头 The agency called for new farming practices such as integrated irrigation and fish-farm systems 可知，联合国的这一机构呼吁像 integrated irrigation and fish-farm systems 这样的新的农业生产方式，故 C 选项符合题意。通过原文第六段第一句 highly intensive agriculture has led to pollution 可知，高度密集型农业已经造成了污染，故 B 选项错误；选项 A，D 文中并未提及。

5. 【答案】D

【解析】主旨题。纵观全文，文章强调了未来潜在的人口压力和农业生产力的问题，故 D 选项为正确答案。文章的重点不在于怎样提高劳动生产力，不在于讨论污染和土地资源的问题，也不在于威胁土地资源的问题，这些都是未来潜在的人口压力和农业生产力的问题很小的侧面，因此可以排除选项 A，B，C。

高频词点睛

assessment *n.* 评估，看法

erosion *n.* 腐蚀，磨损

pollutant *n.* 污染物

aquifers *n.* 蓄水层

scarce *adj.* 缺乏的，不足的

文化与热点

土地退化由自然力或人类利用土地中的不当措施，或两者共同作用而导致土地质量变劣的过程和结果。在人类社会的发展过程中，通过各种途径改善土地的质量是主流。但土地退化现象亦屡见不鲜，如沙漠外侵及不当的开垦造成的荒漠化；草原的过度放牧或不适当的打草而导致的草场退化；水土流失造成的土地退化；耕地施肥不足导致土壤肥力下降；不合理灌溉引起的土壤盐渍化；以及污染造成的土地退化等。不少地方人类活动的加强造成了土地退化，如荒漠化进程有加快之势。土地退化的结果，不仅使土地质量下降，甚至有使其丧失使用价值的可能。因此为了维持人类的生存空间，必须采取有效的防治措施。

