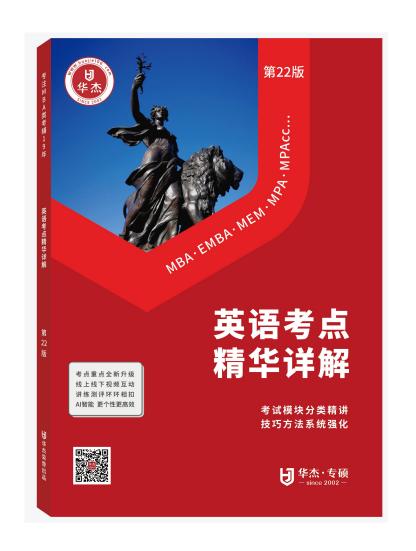
# 阅读理解A(下)回顾



## 本周直播要点:

- 1、阅读A各题型解题思维导图;
- 2、真题实战。



#### 温故知新,举一反三

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**4**00-969-8182 细节题 细节题 ⊝ 原文—致+部分改写 ○ 原文的言外之意 正确选项特点 细节题(复杂) ⑤ 原文的总结 态度题 管硕联考英语(二)阅读理解A解题思路大锦集 文中完全没有提及 (无中生有) 改变或增加该信息的修饰:该信息文中出现了,但是选项滥用了某些修饰 错误选项特点 拼多多:该信息与文中其他信息进行拼凑,创造一个第三方信息 文中有提到选项中某个信息 伪造"关系":该信息文中出现了,但是与该信息相关的动作与原文不符 与原文相反:该信息原文出现了,但是原文对该信息的描述与选项相反 水专硕 www.huajie100.com 过度引申,程度不当 推理题

秒杀题 ⊙ 找到事实所在句子,直接比对出答案。(死守定位句) 解题思路:1:首次定位句出不了答案,首次定位句指向的下一个或几个定位句出答案 事实细节题 (涉及几个定位句) 复杂题 解题思路2:排除法(详见推理题) 解题思路:找到名人说话的内容,进行理解。注意人称代词出现的地方,可能是专家 专家、名人,学者等观点 ② 名人以及学者观点的重复出现。 人物观点细节题 注意区分作者观点和专家,名人以及学者的观点; 作者观点 不成文规定:一般情况少数派即作者观点;多数派与作者观点相反。 直接回原文找表示原因的信号词: as/since/for/due to/originate from/be born of、 秒杀题 ⊖ because (of) 原因细节题 🖯 解题思路 原文没有出现任何表示因果的信号词,需要结合上下文理解分析隐含因果关系,比如有 复杂题 🖯 时定语从句和条件状语从句也可呈现原因 例子细节题 ⊖ 解题思路 例子本身不是答案,找到例子所证明的论点是关键,论点在例子的上文或下文。 一、超纲词或含超纲词的句子;二、熟词僻义或者特定场合中的意思。

借助上下文逻辑关系对词和句子进行推断,比如转折,递进,重复,同位语,定语解

找到题干中的"细节"处,理解"细节"处的上下文,关注上下文中表达作者感情色彩

细节态度題 の 的形容词和副词,情态动词等

主旨态度题比较宽泛,涉及到作者的态度,属于理解型,但往往最后一段会有暗示,点
主旨态度题 明主旨,表明作者的感情态度。

积极:positive/supportive/affirmative/appreciative/permissive/optimistic/approval(approving)/praising/hopeful/sympathetic/admiring/rewarding/tolerant/favorable

清极:negative/critical/skeptical/opposed/pessimistic/disapproval/scornful/ironic/sneering/dubious/doubtful/intolerant/disappointed/unfavorable/indignant/hostile/desperate/gloomy/depressed/scared/prejudiced/biased/conceited/confused

中性: objective/neutral/unprejudiced/unbiased

其他态度:indifferent/ambiguous/uncertain/unconcerned/detached

标志:题干中含有 infer/imply等词, 也有一些隐含推理题

词汇细节题

解题思路1:阅读相应段落----字面意思----理解的基础上推理信息 (一般情况下,正确选项不太可能是原文的显性信息。实在拿不稳,选择与原文主旨最紧贴的。)

解题思路2: 通过排除法;先把选项进行定位,再比对选项与选项在原文的定位句,找出破绽,进行排除。

标志:根据某个段落对选项进行判断,题干中含有"true" "not true"等词

解题思路:排除法。由于提干无法进行定位,需要通过选项定位再进行排除。具体操作:先把选项进行定位,再比对选项与选项在原文的定位句,找出破绽,进行排除。



## **2015 Text3**



Even in traditional offices, "the lingua franca of corporate America has gotten much more emotional and much more right-brained than it was 20 years ago," said Harvard Business School professor Nancy Koehn. She started spinning off examples. "If you and I parachuted back to Fortune 500 companies in 1990, we would see much less frequent use of terms like journey, mission, passion. There were goals, there were strategies, there were objectives, but we didn't talk about energy; we didn't talk about passion."

- 31. According to Nancy Koehn, office language has become .
- [A] more emotional
- [B] more objective
- [C] less energetic
- [D] less strategic



Koehn pointed out that this new era of corporate vocabulary is very "team"-oriented—and not by coincidence. "Let's not forget sports—in male-dominated corporate America, it's still a big deal. It's not explicitly conscious; it's the idea that I'm a coach, and you're my team, and we're in this together. There are lots and lots of CEOs in very different companies, but most think of themselves as coaches and this is their team and they want to win."

- 32. "Team"-oriented corporate vocabulary is closely related to\_\_\_\_\_
- [A] historical incidents
- [B] gender difference
- [C] sports culture
- [D] athletic executives

#### 学习例会直播



These terms are also intended to infuse work with meaning—and, as Khurana points out, increase allegiance to the firm. "You have the importation of terminology that historically used to be associated with non-profit organizations and religious organizations: Terms like vision, values, passion, and purpose," said Khurana.

- 33.Khurana believes that the importation of terminology aims to\_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] revive historical terms
- [B] promote company image
- [C] foster corporate cooperation
- [D] strengthen employee loyalty



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

- 34.It can be inferred that *Lean In*\_\_\_\_\_\_
- [A] voices for working women
- [B] appeals to passionate workaholics
- [C] triggers debates among mommies
- [D] praises motivated employees



But this seems to be the irony of office speak: Everyone makes fun of it, but managers love it, companies depend on it, and regular people willingly absorb it. As Nunberg said, "You can get people to think it's nonsense at the same time that you buy into it." In a workplace that's fundamentally indifferent to your life and its meaning, office speak can help you figure out how you relate to your work—and how your work defines who you are.

- 35. Which of the following statements is true about office speak?
- [A] Managers admire it but avoid it
- [B] Linguists believe it to be nonsense
- [C] Companies find it to be fundamental
- [D] Regular people mock it but accept it



## 2015 Text 4



Many people talked of the 288,000 new jobs the Labor Department reported for June, along with the drop in the unemployment rate to 6.1 percent, as good news. And they were right. For now it appears the economy is creating jobs at a decent pace. We still have a long way to go to get back to full employment, but at least we are now finally moving forward at a faster pace.

However, there is another important part of the jobs picture that was largely overlooked. There was a big jump in the number of people who report voluntarily working part-time. This figure is now 830,000(4.4 percent) above its year ago level.

- 36. Which part of the jobs picture was neglected?
- [A] The prospect of a thriving job market.
- [B] The increase of voluntary part-time market.
- [C] The possibility of full employment.
- [D] The acceleration of job creation.



Before explaining the connection to the Obamacare, it is worth making an important distinction. Many people who work part-time jobs actually want full-time jobs. They take part-time work because this is all they can get. An increase in involuntary part-time work is evidence of weakness in the labor market and it means that many people will be having a very hard time making ends meet.

- 37. Many people work part-time because they\_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] prefer part-time jobs to full-time jobs.
- [B] feel that is enough to make ends meet.
- [C] cannot get their hands on full-time jobs.
- [D] haven't seen the weakness of the market.



There was an increase in involuntary part-time in June, but the general direction has been down. Involuntary part-time employment is still far higher than before the recession, but it is down by 640,000(7.9percent) from is year ago level.

We know the difference between voluntary and involuntary part-time employment because people tell us. The survey used by the Labor Department asks people is they worked less than 35 hours in the reference week. If the answer is "yes", they are classified as working part-time. The survey then asks whether they worked less than 35 hours in that week because they wanted to work less than full time or because they had no choice .They are only classified as voluntary part-time workers if they tell the survey taker they chose to work less than 35 hours a week.

- 38. Involuntary part-time employment in the US\_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] is harder to acquire than one year ago.
- [B] shows a general tendency of decline.
- [C] satisfies the real need of the jobless.
- [D] is lower than before the recession.



The issue of voluntary part-time relates to Obamacare because one of the main purposes was to allow people to get insurance outside of employment. For many people, especially those with serious health conditions or family members with serious health conditions, before Obamacare the only way to get insurance was through a job that provided health insurance.

However, Obamacare has allowed more than 12 million people to either get insurance through Medicaid or the exchanges. These are people who may previously have felt the need to get a full-time job that provided insurance in order to cover themselves and their families. With Obamacare there is no longer a link between employment and insurance.

- 39. It can be learned that with Obamacare, \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] it is no longer easy for part-timers to get insurance
- [B] employment is no longer a precondition to get insurance
- [C] it is still challenging to get insurance for family members
- [D] full-time employment is still essential for insurance



- 40. The text mainly discusses
- [A] employment in the US
- [B] part-timer classification
- [C] insurance though Medicaid
- [D] Obamacare's trouble





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