2009-3		
2018年9月5日 18:27		
词汇、解题思路	正文、题目	语篇分析
26.7	2009-3	
单词	先题后文,只看题干,不看选项,预测文章主题	
方法总结		
段落分析	31. The author holds in paragraph 1 that the importance of education in poor countries	
解题思路	32. It is stated in paragraph 1 that the construction of a new education system	
同义替换	33. A major difference between the Japanese and U.S workforces is that	
逻辑提示词(时	34. The author quotes the example of our ancestors to show that education emerged 35. According to the last paragraph, development of education	
间、转折、感情色	55. According to the last paragraph, development of education	
彩)		
真题链接		少数派原则,专家
	第 _ [2]	是作者不支持的
	第一段 The relationship between formal education and economic growth in poor countries is	
	widely misunderstood by economists and politicians alike. Progress in both areas is	传统观点认为教育
conventional:有贬义色	undoubtedly necessary for the social, political, and intellectual development of these and	重要的,作者认为
彩,保守、守旧的	all other societies; however, the conventional view that education should be one of the very	错的
	highest priorities for promoting rapid economic development in poor countries is wrong.	that it is /····
	We are fortunate that it is, because building new educational systems there and putting	that it is (wron 省略
	enough people through them to improve economic performance would require two or	自略 would require:
	three generations. The findings of a research institution have consistently shown that	话的谓语
	workers in all countries can be trained on the job to achieve radically higher productivity	would: 情态动词
	and, as a result, radically higher standards of living.	达观点和态度
groundless		
ADJ If you say that a fear, accusation, or story	31. The author holds in paragraph 1 that the importance of education in poor	
is groundless, you mean that it is not based on evidence	countries [A1 is subject to groundless doubts y和是巨力狂相反	
and is unlikely to be true or	[A] is subject to groundless doubts ×和最后一句话相反 [B] has fallen victim of bias 未提及	
valid. 没有根据的	[C] is conventionally downgraded	
downgraded 降级	[D] has been overestimated √ however后的同义改写,C、D互为相反	
	32. It is stated in paragraph 1 that the construction of a new education system	
	[A] challenges economists and politicians ×作者质疑经济学家和政治学家,偷换概念,注意题干[B] takes efforts of generations √would情态动词表观点,后面同义改写	
	[C] demands priority from the government	
	[D] requires sufficient labor force	
	第二段【公众号 :考研云分享】	
	Ironically, the first evidence for this idea appeared in the United States. Not long ago, with	
	the country entering a recession and Japan at its pre-bubble peak, the U.S. workforce was	
	derided as poorly educated and one of primary causes of the poor U.S. economic	
	performance. Japan was, and remains, the global leader in automotive-assembly	
	productivity. Yet the research revealed that the U.S. factories of Honda, Nissan, and Toyota	
	achieved about 95 percent of the productivity of their Japanese counterparts — a result of	
	the training that U.S. workers received on the job.	
	33. A major difference between the Japanese and U.S workforces is that	
	[A] the Japanese workforce is better disciplined	
	[B] the Japanese workforce is more productive √95% (唐叔说这道题很无聊像捕鱼那题)	
	[C] the U.S workforce has a better education	
	[D] the U.S workforce is more organize	
	More recently, while examing housing construction, the researchers discovered that	
	illiterate, non-English-speaking Mexican workers in Houston, Texas, consistently met best-	

		practice labor	productivit	y standard	ls despite th	ne compl	exity of th	e building	industry' s		
		work.								注音门口	
suspect表肯	定	What is the re	al relations	hin hetwer	an educatio	n and ec	onomic de	velonmer	nt? We have to	注意问号	
doubt表否定		suspect that co		•							
			~	_			-		ted. When our		
								_	ime to wonder		
		much about a	nything bes	sides findir	ng food. On	ly when	humanity	pegan to	get its food in a		
		more producti	ve way was	s there time	e for other	things.					
		34. The autho	r quotes ti	he exampl	le of our an 有时间的根本	ncestors 本原因是吸	to show tl 包包了-考研	nat educa 云分享	tion emerged	** FO# *	3 大亚的压口
一 (国際股)	eralia (m. 1	[A] when peop	le had eno	ough time						选目的要选	最主要的原因
		[B] prior to be	ter ways o	f finding fo	ood 说反了					MED HIS SELECTION	数55.口由7
	7400	[C] when peop									
19 S	孙	[D] as a result	of pressure	on govern	nment						
- Barry - Al haoy	nany.top	As education i	mproyed	numanitu'	s production	ity potor	ntial incres	sad as we	ll When the	オハヤマナバ	. (), 규모 나 나 나
- ###.				•					ney could in turn	装X的表达: 分的条件?	
	2416 20	afford more ed		T.			-		•	文的宗件: 实质: 否定	
		but not a suffi								要=overes	
		economic perf	ormance. T	Thus poor o	countries m	ight not	be able to	escape th	neir poverty		
				_					nal education. A	没有教育,	不一定会限
		lack of formal					_			制经济发展	但没有经
									e future. On the	济发展,就	没有教育
		contrary, cons more quickly t			productivity	explain	why educa	ation isn'	t developing	(教育没有	经济重要)
		more quickly t	nere man i	UIS.							
		35. According	to the las	t paragrap	h, develop	ment of	educatio	n .			
文章讨论的核	心是教育和	[A] results dire	ctly from c	:ompetitive	e environme	ents ×					
经济的关系,		[B] does not d	-	-		e					
盖讨论对象(中心词)	[C] follows imp		1							
		[D] cannot affo	ord politica	I changes	×						
	本文总结										
	1. conventional	・有呼义色彩	保守 守川	O 66							
		· 13/2/20191	ווני יניאו	日刊入							
		动词表达观点和		日刊入							
		动词表达观点和积									
	2.would: 情态z	动词表达观点和积									
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