

单词

方法总结

段落分析

解题思路

同义替换

逻辑提示词 (时

间、转折、感情色彩)

真题链接

2007Text2

先题后文，只看题干，不看选项，预测文章主题

26. Which of the following may be required in an **intelligence test**? 细节题27. What can be inferred about **intelligence testing** from Paragraph 3?28. People nowadays can no longer achieve **IQ scores** as high as vos Savant's **because** 细节题，问什么答什么

29. We can conclude from the last paragraph that

30. What is the author's attitude towards **IQ tests**?

本文和智力测试有关

第一段

For the past several years, the Sunday newspaper supplement *Parade* has **featured** a column called "Ask Marilyn." People are invited to query Marilyn vos Savant, who at age 10 had tested at a mental level of someone about 23 years old; that gave her an IQ of 228—the highest score ever recorded. **IQ tests ask you to complete verbal and visual analogies, to envision paper after it has been folded and cut, and to deduce numerical sequences, among other similar tasks.** **So** it is a bit **confusing** when vos Savant fields such queries from the average Joe (whose IQ is 100) as, What's the difference between love and fondness? Or what is the nature of luck and coincidence? **It's not obvious** how the capacity to visualize objects and to figure out numerical patterns suits one to answer questions that have **eluded** some of the best poets and philosophers.

so: 代表本文作者的结论
confusing: 感情色彩向下，表否定

长难句:

① It is not obvious 形式主语-考研云分享
② not obvious = confusing = elude 表否定
③ the capacity visualize objects and to figure out numerical patterns = IQ 测试得高分的能力

第二段

Clearly, intelligence encompasses **more than** a score on a test. Just what does it mean to be smart? How much of intelligence can be specified, and how much can we learn about it from neurology, genetics, computer science and other fields?

more than 表否定

第一段: 作者对IQ测试持否定态度

第二段: 一串问号，继续质疑IQ测试

细节题: 定位好的句子是解题的关键
原文和题目进行了主被动改写

- B选项像2005-3做梦一文，
- 想象折纸，而不是去折纸

26. Which of the following **may be required** in an intelligence test?

[A] Answering philosophical questions. × 信息拼凑，不是定位句

[B] Folding or cutting paper into different shapes. × envision

[C] Telling the differences between certain concepts.

[D] **Choosing words or graphs similar to the given ones.** ✓ 定位句改写
Similar = analogies, verbal = words, visual = graph 实际是考单词

第三段【公众号：考研云分享】

The defining term of intelligence in humans still seems to be the IQ score, even though IQ tests **are not given as often as they used to be**. The test comes primarily in two forms: the Stanford-Binet Intelligence Scale and the Wechsler Intelligence Scales (**both come in adult and children's version**).

The defining term of intelligence in humans still seems to be the IQ score, even though IQ tests **are not given as often as they used to be**. The test comes primarily in two forms: the Stanford-Binet Intelligence Scale and the Wechsler Intelligence Scales (**both come in adult and children's version**). Generally costing several hundred dollars, they are usually given only by psychologists, although **variations of them populate bookstores and the World Wide Web**. Superhigh scores like *vos Savant's* are no longer possible, because scoring is now based on a statistical population distribution among age peers, **rather than** simply dividing the mental age by the chronological age and multiplying by 100. Other standardized tests, such as the Scholastic Assessment Test (SAT) and the Graduate Record Exam (GRE), capture the main aspects of IQ tests. 考研云分享

27. What can be inferred about intelligence testing from Paragraph3?

- 再次考到括号里的内容!
- 推理判断题, 正确答案的语气比较缓和
- 选项中出现比较级, 慎选!!!

- [A] People **no longer** use IQ scores as an indicator of intelligence. 绝对化
- [B] **More** versions of IQ tests are now available on the Internet. 强干扰, more没提到, 注意比较级!!!
- [C] The test contents and formats for adults and children may be different. √括号同义改写
- [D] Scientists have defined the important elements of human intelligence.

定位好的句子是解题的关键依据
问什么答什么, 问的是原因, 不要选其他信息

28. People nowadays can no longer achieve IQ scores as high as *vos Savant's* **because**

- [A] the scores are obtained through different computational procedures. √Rather than 同义改写
- [B] creativity rather than analytical skills is emphasized now. 不是出题的地方
- [C] *vos Savant's* case is an extreme one that will not repeat. 无中生有
- [D] the defining characteristic of IQ tests has changed. 三段首句, 不是出题的地方, 答非所问
- 2006-3-33-B

第四段

Such standardized tests **may not assess all the important elements** necessary to succeed in school and in life, argues Robert J. Sternberg. In his article "**How Intelligent Is Intelligence Testing?**", Sternberg notes that traditional tests best assess analytical and verbal skills **but fail to measure creativity and practical knowledge**, components also critical to problem solving and life success. Moreover, IQ tests do not necessarily predict so well once populations or situations change. Research has found that IQ predicted leadership skills when the tests were given under low-stress conditions, but under high-stress conditions, IQ was negatively correlated with leadership—that is, it predicted the opposite. Anyone who has toiled through SAT will testify that test-taking skill also matters, whether it's knowing when to guess or what questions to skip.

书名要读, 提示观点

①=②=③反复强调智力测试
不能测试到一些东西
相同逻辑突出重点



作者态度题

方法: 选项词汇归纳

- 1) 正面: positive optimistic approval supportive
- 2) 负面: negative pessimistic disapproval critical Doubtful suspicious skeptical questionable 怀疑即否定
- 3) 中立: objective impartial disinterested
- 4) 小墓碑 Uninterested unconcerned

29. We can conclude from the last paragraph that

- [A] test scores may not be reliable indicators of one's ability. √反复强调
- [B] IQ scores and SAT results are highly correlated.
- [C] testing involves a lot of guesswork.
- [D] traditional tests are out of date.

30. What is the author's attitude towards IQ tests?

- [A] Supportive.
- [B] Skeptical. √文章反复重复
- [C] Impartial.

disinterested

4) 小墓碑

Uninterested unconcerned

indifferent

Confused puzzled

Biased prejudice contemptuous

subjective

读作者态度就是读全文中心：

①串联法

②感情色彩强烈的形容词、副词

③转折

④情态动词

[A] Supportive.

[B] Skeptical. ✓文章反复重复

[C] Impartial.

[D] Biased.

方法：选项词汇归纳

1) 正面：positive optimistic approval supportive

2) 负面：negative pessimistic disapproval critical
doubtful suspicious skeptical questionable

3) 中立：neural objective impartial disinterested

uninterested unconcerned indifferent

confused puzzled

biased prejudice contemptuous subjective

本文总结

1.细节题：定位好的句子是解题的关键，问什么答什么

2.括号里的内容一定要看

3.推理判断题，正确答案的语气比较缓和

4.选项中出现比较级，慎选！！

5.作者态度题的解题方法

6.读作者态度就是读全文中心：

①串联法

②感情色彩强烈的形容词、副词

③转折

④情态动词