

2004-4

2018年1月19日 19:59

词汇、解题思路

正文、题目【公众号：考研云分享】

语篇分析

单词

方法总结

段落分析

解题思路

同义替换

## 2004Text4

先题后文，只看题干，不看选项，预测文章主题

56. What do American parents expect their children to acquire in school?

57. We can learn from the text that Americans have a history of \_\_\_\_\_.

58. The views of Ravitch and Emerson on schooling are \_\_\_\_\_.

59. Emerson, according to the text, is probably \_\_\_\_\_.

60. What does the author think of intellect?

看完题干，知道文章大概是和美国的教育问题有关，接下来要做的事：

1. 出题顺序和行文顺序一致

2. 带着问题“找”答案

第一段【公众号：考研云分享】

①Americans today don't place a very high value on intellect. ②Our heroes are athletes, entertainers, and entrepreneurs, not scholars.

③Even our schools are where we send our children to get a practical education — not to pursue knowledge for the sake of knowledge.

④Symptoms of pervasive anti-intellectualism in our schools aren't difficult to find.

1. 少数派原则

众人皆醉我独醒，作者的观点一般和大多数人不一样  
欲扬先抑，欲抑先扬

2. 阅读的本质：逻辑（相同或相反），没有转折词即为相同的逻辑，相同逻辑优先考虑因果关系。

①=②=③=④

第一段就在说一件事：美国人更偏向于实践教育而不是知识教育

3. 识别文章中的同义替换，降低阅读难度：文中用红色标出

4. 抓住感情色彩强烈的形容词和副词，还要关注有感情倾向的名词、动词（作者观点出现的标志③）

symptom：凶兆

作者认为反智主义是不好的，所以作者的态度是支持智慧（intellect）

RH这个人反智主义的

第②句：社会是反智的，学校应该要起到制衡作用，所以学校是支持intellectual的。

（R对学校的态度：肯定）

第③句：Anything but 决不，表否定

intellect：智慧（后天）

intelligence：智力（先天）

Pervasive adj. 普遍的；到处

渗透的；流行的

细节题：定位点为具有唯一性的词句，定位到的句子是解题的关键依据

定位词：American parents

定位到第③句

56. What do American parents expect their children to acquire in school?

[A] The habit of thinking independently. ×无中生有

[B] Profound knowledge of the world. ×反义设置

[C] Practical abilities for future career. ✓定位句的同义改写

[D] The confidence in intellectual pursuits. ×反义设置

第二段【公众号：考研云分享】

①"Schools have always been in a society where practical is more important than intellectual," says education writer Diane Ravitch.

②"Schools could be a counterbalance." ③Ravitch's latest book, *Left Back: A Century of Failed School Reforms*, traces the roots of anti-intellectualism in our schools, concluding they are anything but a counterbalance to the American distaste for intellectual pursuits.

Counterbalance

n. 平衡力；自动抵销；制衡

vt. 使平衡；抵消

细节题，解题思路同上  
have always been

57. We can learn from the text that Americans have a history of

Counterbalance to the American distaste for intellectual pursuits.

细节题，解题思路同上

have always been

=traces the roots

=history

定位到①③两句：

practical is more

important than

intellectual

=anti-intellectualism

=undervaluing intellect

Less...than...不是.....而是.....

57. We can learn from the text that Americans have a history of \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] undervaluing intellect ✓同义改写 } 两个互为相反的选项，往往有正确答案  
 [B] favoring intellectualism ×反义设置  
 [C] supporting school reform ×只有书名提到reform  
 [D] suppressing native intelligence ×反义设置，在第四段末句提到

相同考法 99-4-67 肯定一方否定另一方

Science, in practice, depends far less on the experiments it prepares than on the preparedness of the minds of the men who watch the experiments. Sir Isaac Newton supposedly discovered gravity through the fall of an apple. Apples had been falling in many places for centuries and thousands of people had seen them fall. But Newton for years had been curious about the cause of the orbital motion of the moon and planets. What kept them in place? Why didn't they fall out of the sky? The fact that the apple fell down toward the earth and not up into the tree answered the question he had been asking himself about those larger fruits of the heavens, the moon and the planets.

67. The author wants to prove with the example of Isaac Newton that \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] inquiring minds are more important than scientific experiments  
 [B] science advances when fruitful researches are conducted  
 [C] scientists seldom forget the essential nature of research  
 [D] unpredictability weighs less than prediction in scientific research

第③句：Anything but 决不，表否定  
 Counterbalance 制衡，表否定  
 Distaste 感情色彩强烈的词，表否定  
 三重否定表示肯定intellectual pursuit

第二段在讲美国反智主义的历史，最后一句表明作者态度

Be vulnerable to 容易受到.....的影响（尤指伤害，否定）

Resent vt. 怨恨；愤恨；厌恶（表否定）

Populist

n. 平民主义者；民粹派；平民论者

adj. 民粹主义的（等于populistic）；平民主义的；平民主义者的

### 第三段

①But they could and should be. ②Encouraging kids to reject the life of the mind leaves them vulnerable to exploitation and control. ③Without the ability to think critically to defend their ideas and understand the ideas of others, they cannot fully participate in our democracy. ④Continuing along this path, says writer Earl Shorris, "We will become a second-rate country. We will have a less civil society."

作者观点出现的标志②：情态动词  
 第①句省略了pursue intellect（上段末句），作者支持intellect  
 作者观点出现的标志③：转折词

第②句reject、vulnerable双重否定，再次表明态度，①=②

第③句双重否定，再次表明  
 第三段首句表明作者态度，讲intellect的重要性，①=②=③=④

### 第四段

①"Intellect is resented as a form of power or privilege," writes historian and professor Richard Hofstadter in Anti-Intellectualism in American life, a Pulitzer Prize winning book on the roots of anti-intellectualism in US politics, religion, and education. ②From the beginning of our history, says Hofstadter, our democratic and populist urges have driven us to reject anything that smells of elitism. ③Practicality, common sense, and native intelligence have been considered more noble qualities than anything you could learn from a book.

Rigorous adj. 严格的, 严厉的;  
严密的; 严酷的, 木讷的, 死板的  
(表否定)

Restraint n. 抑制, 克制; 约束

Recitation n. 背诵; 朗诵; 详  
述; 背诵的诗

Bellyful n. 满腹; 满肚子; 过量

Innate adj. 先天的; 固有的; 与  
生俱来的

文中人物观点对比

R在第二段, E在第五段  
第①句

and并列: 前后内容一样

rigorous、unnatural restraint感情  
色彩强烈, 表否定

E对schooling的态度是否定, 与R相  
反

### 第五段

①Ralph Waldo Emerson and other Transcendentalist philosophers thought schooling and rigorous book learning put unnatural restraints on children: "We are shut up in schools and college recitation rooms for 10 or 15 years and come out at last with a bellyful of words and do not know a thing." ②Mark Twain's Huckleberry Finn exemplified American anti-intellectualism. ③Its hero avoids being civilized — going to school and learning to read — so he can preserve his innate goodness.

①E反对学校教育

第五段都是在说其他人否定  
intellect

①=②=③

58. The views of Ravitch and Emerson on schooling are \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] Identical × 同一的; 完全相同的  
[B] Similar ×  
[C] Complementary × 互为补充的, 互补的  
[D] Opposite ✓

### 细节题

59. Emerson, according to the text, is probably \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] a pioneer of education reform × 无中生有  
[B] an opponent of intellectualism ✓ 同义改写  
[C] a scholar in favor of intellect × 反义设置  
[D] an advocate of regular schooling × 反义设置

### 第六段

Intellect, according to Hofstadter, is different from native intelligence, a quality we reluctantly admire. Intellect is the critical, creative, and contemplative side of the mind. Intelligence seeks to grasp, manipulate, re-order, and adjust, while intellect examines, ponders, wonders, theorizes, criticizes and imagines.

Intellect 和 intelligence的对比

reluctantly adv. 不情愿地;  
嫌恶地

Militantly adv. 好战地; 好斗  
地; 强硬地

Hostility n. 敌意; 战争行动  
(表否定)

### 第七段【公众号: 考研云分享】

①School remains a place where intellect is mistrusted. ②Hofstadter says our country's educational system is in the grips of people who "joyfully and militantly proclaim their hostility to intellect and their eagerness to identify with children who show the least intellectual promise."

mistrust、hostility表明作者  
态度支持intellect

### 作者态度题

作者态度出现的标志总结:

1. 感情色彩强烈的词
2. 情态动词后
3. 转折
4. 文章框架串线 (一段④句, 三段①句, 六段、七段)

60. What does the author think of intellect?

- [A] It is second to intelligence. × 反义设置  
[B] It evolves from common sense. × 无中生有  
[C] It is to be pursued. ✓ 三段①句同义改写  
[D] It underlies power × 无中生有

B、D是中性的, 没有表明态度

### 本文总结

1. 做题步骤	先题后文, 只看题干, 不看选项
2. 阅读读什么?	①逻辑: 相同或相反 ②感情色彩强烈的词 ③相同含义不同表达

3.作者观点态度出现的标志	①感情色彩强烈的词（形副名动） ②情态动词后 ③转折后 ④文章框架串线
4.细节题	定位好的句子是解题的关键
5.行文“套路”	①少数派原则 ②欲抑先扬，欲扬先抑
6.干扰选项特征	相反、无中生有、信息乱拼凑
7.正确选项特征	文中句子的同义改写 两个相反选项往往有正确答案
8.做题	不同年份的题目多做总结，找规律