

2006-4

2018年8月29日 17:44

词汇、解题思路

正文、题目

语篇分析

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

2006Text4

先题后文，只看题干，不看选项，预测文章主题

36. By citing the examples of poets Wordsworth and Baudelaire, the author intends to show that _____. 例证题

37. The word "bummer" (Line 5, paragraph 5) most probably means something _____. 猜词题

38. In the author's opinion, advertising _____. 信息拼凑

39. We can learn from the last paragraph that the author believes _____. 逻辑推理

40. Which of the following is true of the text? 主旨题

第一段

Many things make people think artists are weird. But the weirdest may be this: artists' only job is to explore emotions, and yet they choose to focus on the ones that feel bad.

第一段：艺术家喜欢关注悲伤 (悲剧)

第二段

①This wasn't always so. ②The earliest forms of art, like painting and music, are those best suited for expressing joy. ③But somewhere from the 19th century onward, more artists began seeing happiness as meaningless, phony or, worst of all, boring, as we went from Wordsworth's daffodils to Baudelaire's flowers of evil.

第二段：过去生活不好，艺术家关注悲伤；现在生活好了，幸福快乐就被艺术家淡忘了。——物以稀为贵

①句：本段中心。情况并不总是如此，说明艺术家并不总是关注悲伤，还会关注开心。

②句：以前艺术家关注开心

③句：but现在艺术家认为开心无意义，关注悲伤。

①=②+③，总分关系，艺术家的关注在改变 (以前关注开心，现在关注悲伤)

①是本段中心句，例子应该首先考虑支持本段中心句

36. By citing the examples of poets Wordsworth and Baudelaire, the author intends to show that _____. 信息拼凑

[A] poetry is not as expressive of joy as painting or music 信息拼凑

[B] art grows out of both positive and negative feelings

[C] poets today are less skeptical of happiness 双重否定，肯定了幸福，和原文相反

[D] artists have changed their focus of interest ✓

C选项如果把less去掉，正好对应③句观点；

答案是比较出来的，如果有符合③句观点的选项就可以选，但是本题没有，只能考虑本段的中心观点。【公众号：考研云】

第三段

You could argue that art became more skeptical of happiness because modern times have seen so much misery. But it's not as if earlier times didn't know perpetual war, disaster and the massacre of innocents. The reason, in fact, may be just the opposite: there is too much damn happiness in the world today.

perpetual war, disaster and the massacre of innocents.

=悲伤-考研云

第三段：和二段之间没有转折，逻辑相同，因果关系。第三段在解释艺术家关注对象改变的原因。

现在太幸福了，艺术家就关注悲伤——counterbalance

第四段

After all, what is the one modern form of expression almost completely dedicated to depicting happiness? Advertising. The rise of anti-happy art almost exactly

第四段：继续深挖原因。

对问题的回答，而且还是单独一个词构成一个句子，是重点。

Phony

ADI If you describe something as phony, you disapprove of it because it is false rather than genuine. 假的

As 用法总结 (最后)

例证题

例子不重要，找观点

观点句but: 艺术家否认幸福



中心:
对问题的回答

中心:
对问题的回答
独句段 (独词句)

第四段

After all, what is the one modern form of expression almost completely dedicated to depicting happiness? Advertising. The rise of anti-happy art almost exactly tracks the emergence of mass media, and with it, a commercial culture in which happiness is not just an ideal but an ideology.

第四段: 继续深挖原因。

对问题的回答, 并且还是单独一个词构成一个句子, 是重点! - 考研云分享
anti-happy → 2004-4anti-intellectual

第五段

① People in earlier eras were surrounded by reminders of misery. ② They worked until exhausted, lived with few protections and died young. ③ In the West, before mass communication and literacy, the most powerful mass medium was the church, which reminded worshippers that their souls were in danger and that they would someday be meat for worms. ④ Given all this, they did not exactly need their art to be a bummer too.

③句which后面是重点, 和①②句相同, 共同重复中心。

Commercial n. 广告
Ideology n. 意识形态
Given all this, 因此 (总结、逻辑相同)

★♥! :

37. The word "bummer" (Line 5, paragraph 5) most probably means something _____.

- [A] religious
[B] unpleasant √ 惨
[C] entertaining
[D] commercial

B: ①人们好惨, ②人们真惨, ③人们太惨了, ④人们再也不想___了——惨! (同义重复)
B、C相反: 干扰选项围绕正确答案设计
D: 上一段的内容, 干扰性不大
A: 强干扰, which以前的信息不重要, 出题是针对重要信息出题的

词汇题也符合“细节
服从主旨”原则

第六段【公众号: 考研云分享】

Today the messages the average Westerner is surrounded with are not religious but commercial, and forever happy. Fast-food eaters, news anchors, text messengers, all smiling, smiling, smiling. Our magazines feature beaming celebrities and happy families in perfect homes. And since these messages have an agenda—to lure us to open our wallets—they make the very idea of happiness seem unreliable. "Celebrate!" commanded the ads for the arthritis drug Celebrex, before we found out it could increase the risk of heart attacks.

时间相反, 一切相反

举例子

每一句都是相同的逻辑, 不断重复happy及其同义表达
And since 相同逻辑优先考虑因果, since本身也表原因

最后一句也是相同逻辑, 强调happiness seem unreliable

in the wake of
紧紧跟随; 随着...而来; 作为...
的结果; 仿效

38. In the author's opinion, advertising _____.

- [A] emerges in the wake of the anti-happy art 相反
[B] is a cause of disappointment for the general public 路见不平不要拔刀相助
[C] replace the church as a major source of information 未提及
[D] creates an illusion of happiness rather than happiness itself √ 末句同义改写

分析清楚逻辑结构, 就知道重心在哪

A: 定位点在第四段, The rise of anti-happy art almost exactly tracks the emergence of mass media, and with it, a commercial culture in which happiness is not just an ideal but an ideology. 二者先后顺序说反了

C: 定位点在第五段, In the West, before mass communication and literacy, the most powerful mass medium was the church.

Replace the church谈到了, 但as a major source of information未提及; 并且不是本段强调的中心

D: illusion = unreliable

第七段

痛并快乐着

But what we forget—what our economy depends on us forgetting—is that happiness is more than pleasure without pain. The things that bring the greatest joy carry the greatest potential for loss and disappointment. Today, surrounded by promises of easy happiness, we need art to tell us, as religion once did, *Memento mori*: remember that you will die, that everything ends, and that happiness comes not in denying this but in living with it. It's a message even more bitter than a clove cigarette, yet, somehow, a breath of fresh air.

yet: 观点

良药苦口, 既有快乐又有悲伤

39. We can learn from the last paragraph that the author believes _____.

more often than not 往往

- [A] happiness more often than not ends in sadness
[B] the anti-happy art is distasteful but refreshing √同义替换
[C] misery should be enjoyed rather than denied 相反
[D] the anti-happy art flourishes when economy booms

40. Which of the following is true of the text?

[A] Religion once functioned as a reminder of misery. √

[B] Art provides a balance between expectation and reality. 未提及

[C] People feel disappointed at the realities of modern society. 现在人们特别开心, 只是艺术提醒人们这种开心是假的

[D] Mass media are inclined to cover disasters and deaths.

A: 第七段: we need art to tell us, as religion once did,

第五段: the church, which reminded worshippers that their souls were in danger and that they would someday be meat for worms. (悲伤)

Cover 报道

本文总结【公众号：考研云分享】

1. 词汇题也符合“细节服从主旨”原则

2. 分析清楚逻辑结构, 就知道文章重心在哪

3. As用法总结 (注意词性):

1. CONJ If something happens as something else happens, it happens at the same time. 在 (某事发生的) 同时

- Another policeman has been injured as fighting continued this morning.

2. CONJ You use as to say how something happens or is done, or to indicate that something happens or is done in the same way as something else. 像 (做某事、某事发生) 一样

- I'll behave toward them as I would like to be treated.

3. CONJ You use as to introduce short clauses that comment on the truth of what you are saying. 如... (用于引导评注性短从句)

- As you can see, we're still working.

4. CONJ You can use as to mean "because" when you are explaining the reason for something. 由于

- Enjoy the first hour of the day. This is important as it sets the mood for the rest of the day.

5. PHRASE You use the structure **as...as** when you are comparing things. 像...一样

- I never went through a final exam that was as difficult as that one.

6. PHRASE You use **as...as** to emphasize **amounts** of something. (数量) 多达

- She gets as many as eight thousand letters a month.

7. PHRASE You say **as it were** in order to make what you are saying sound less definite. 好像是



- I'd understood the words, but I didn't, as it were, understand the question.
- 8. [PHRASE](#) You use expressions such as **as it is, as it turns out, and as things stand** when you are making a contrast between a possible situation and what actually happened or is the case. 事实是; 结果是; 情况是
- I want to work at home on a Tuesday but as it turns out sometimes it's a Wednesday or a Thursday.
- 9. [PREP](#) You use **as** when you are indicating what someone or something is or is thought to be, or what function they have. 作为
- He has worked as a diplomat in the U.S., Sudan and Saudi Arabia.
- 10. [PREP](#) If you do something as a child or as a teenager, for example, you do it when you are a child or a teenager. 还是 (小孩) 时
- She loved singing as a child and started vocal training at 12.
- 11. [PREP](#) You use **as** in expressions like **as a result and as a consequence** to indicate how two situations or events are related to each other. 作为 (结果等)
- As a result of the growing fears about home security, more people are arranging for someone to stay in their home when they're away.
- 12. [PHRASE](#) You use **as for and as to** at the beginning of a sentence in order to introduce a slightly different subject that is still connected to the previous one. 至于
- I don't know why the guy yelled at me. And as for going back there, certainly I would never go back, for fear of receiving further abuse.
- 13. [PHRASE](#) You use **as to** to indicate what something refers to. 就...
- They should make decisions as to whether the student needs more help.
- 14. [PHRASE](#) If you say that something will happen **as of a particular date or time**, you mean that it will happen from that time on. 从 (某日、某时) 起
- The border, effectively closed since 1981, will be opened as of January the 1st.
- 15. [PHRASE](#) You use **as if and as though** when you are giving a possible explanation for something or saying that something appears to be the case when it is not. 好像
- Anne shrugged, as if she didn't know.