

2005-1

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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

## • Fat

ADJ A fat profit or fee is a large one. (利润、费用) 丰厚的

## • Slack

ADJ Someone who is slack in their work does not do it properly. 松懈的; 懈怠的

## • Outrage ADJ 震怒的

## • Underlying

ADJ The underlying features of an object, event, or situation are not obvious, and it may be difficult to discover or reveal them. 潜在的

## • Grievance

N-VAR If you have a grievance about something that has happened or been done, you believe that it was unfair. 委屈; 不满

## 2005Text1

先题后文，只看题干，不看选项，预测文章主题

21. In the opening paragraph, the author introduces his topic by \_\_\_\_\_.

22. The statement "it is all too monkey" (Last line, Paragraph I) implies that \_\_\_\_\_.

23. Female capuchin monkeys were chosen for the research most probably because they are \_\_\_\_\_.

24. Dr. Brosnan and Dr. de Waal have eventually found in their study that the monkeys \_\_\_\_\_.

25. What can we infer from the last paragraph?

## 第一段

①Everybody loves a fat pay rise. ②Yet pleasure at your own can vanish if you learn that a colleague has been given a bigger one. ③Indeed, if he has a reputation for slacking, you might even be outraged. ④Such behaviour is regarded as "all too human", with the underlying assumption that other animals would not be capable of this finely developed sense of grievance. ⑤But a study by Sarah Brosnan and Frans de Waal of Emory University in Atlanta, Georgia, which has just been published in *Nature*, suggests that it is all too monkey, as well.

21. In the opening paragraph, the author introduces his topic by \_\_\_\_\_.

[A] posing a contrast 对比, 强调不同点

[B] justifying an assumption ×but.....as well, 不仅人有, 猴子也有

[C] making a comparison 类比, 强调相同点 ✓第一段强调的是人和猴子一样

[D] explaining a phenomenon

22. The statement "it is all too monkey" (Last line, Paragraph I) implies that \_\_\_\_\_.

♥ [A] monkeys are also outraged by slack rivals ×缺条件, 断章取义

[B] resenting unfairness is also monkeys' nature ✓

[C] monkeys, like humans, tend to be jealous of each other ×没提过嫉妒

[D] no animals other than monkeys can develop such emotions ×除了猴子, 人也有

复习: 阅读读什么?

逻辑、感情色彩、同义替换

Such/that/this+ n. 表示前文提到过这个名词

Such behavior是对前面行为的总结概括

第一段: 这些行为不仅人有, 猴子也有

①=②=③=④ 猴子有这样的行为

④ 人也有这样的行为

As well: 表逻辑相同

♥ justify 认为.....是合理、正当的

为什么只看题目, 不看选项?

①如果看了选项, 干扰信息就变多——多则惑, 少则得

②除了四个选项都有共同信息一定不会是干扰

22题的四个选项都有猴子和人的关系, 从而也暗示了21题是comparison

干扰选项设置雷同: 都是缺条件.

22-A:

猴子拥有和人同样的行为人被激怒的条件: ① if you learn that a colleague has been given a bigger one ②if he has a reputation for slacking 这里缺条件

2000-5

67. It is generally believed that ambition may be well regarded if \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] its returns well compensate for the sacrifices  
[B] it is rewarded with money, fame and power ×缺条件, money, fame, power的条件是 "if ambition is to be well regarded"  
[C] its goals are spiritual rather than material  
[D] it is shared by the rich and the famous

If ambition is to be well regarded, the rewards of ambition — wealth, distinction, control over one's destiny — must be deemed worthy of the sacrifices made on ambition's behalf. If the tradition of ambition is to have vitality, it must be widely shared; and it especially must be highly regarded by people who are themselves admired, the educated not least among them. In an odd way, however, it is the educated who have claimed to have give up on

干扰选项设置雷同：都是缺条件。

22-A:

猴子拥有和人同样的行为  
人被激怒的条件：① if you learn that a colleague has been given a bigger one  
② if he has a reputation for slacking  
这里缺条件

• **Capuchin** 一种猴子

• **Counterparts**

N-COUNT Someone's or something's counterpart is another person or thing that has a **similar** function or position in a different place. 对应的人或物 (强调相同)

• **Counterbalance**

• **V-T**

To counterbalance something means to balance or correct it with something that has an equal but **opposite** effect. 平衡; 抵消 (强调对立)  
N-COUNT Something that is a counterbalance to something else counterbalances that thing. 平衡因素; 制衡力

• **Weigh** 作比较

V-T If you weigh the facts about a situation, you consider them very carefully before you make a decision, especially by comparing the various facts involved. 权衡

• **Attentive to** 留意; 对...殷勤

• **Toss**

V-T If you toss something somewhere, you throw it there lightly, often in a careless way. 扔

V-T If you toss your head or toss your hair, you move your head backward, quickly and suddenly, often as a way of expressing an emotion such as **anger** or **contempt**. 甩 (表达愤怒、蔑视等情感)

• **Righteous**

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If ambition is to be well regarded, the rewards of ambition — wealth, distinction, control over one's destiny — must be deemed worthy of the sacrifices made on ambition's behalf. If the tradition of ambition is to have vitality, it must be widely shared; and it especially must be highly regarded by people who are themselves admired, the educated not least among them. In an odd way, however, it is the educated who have claimed to have given up on ambition as an ideal. What is odd is that they have perhaps most benefited from ambition — if not always their own then that of their parents and grandparents. There is a heavy note of hypocrisy in this, a case of closing the barn door after the horses have escaped — with the educated themselves riding on them.

## 第二段

① The researchers studied the behaviour of female brown **capuchin** monkeys.  
② They look cute. ③ They are good-natured, co-operative creatures, and they share their food readily. ④ **Above all**, like their female human **counterparts**, they tend to pay much closer attention to the value of "goods and services" than males.

第二段：用母猴子做研究的原因  
Above all提示主要原因

定位点在第三段，但答案在第二段，因为such是对上文的总结概括；24题的题干也暗示了出题位置。

## 第三段

**Such** characteristics make them perfect **candidates** for **Dr. Brosnan's and Dr. de Waal's study**. The researchers spent two years teaching their monkeys to exchange tokens for food. Normally, the monkeys were happy enough to exchange pieces of rock for slices of cucumber. However, when two monkeys were placed in separate but adjoining chambers, so that each could observe what the other was getting in return for its rock, their behaviour became markedly different.

第三段：B和D两个人的研究过程

**more**：选项中出现了比较级，一般不选。  
**除非**：回到原文，原文中出现了比较级，且比较的二者一样。  
本题more=原文closer  
**most**：选择的是最主要的原因，C是次要原因

● 题干中的小词有大智慧

讲研究过程，是次要内容，但是考试中不可以不读，没有读懂也不影响做题

第四段：研究过程，不重要

对于试验类文章，重要的是结论而不是过程。（正如例证题，重要的是观点而不是例子）  
——例证题是一种解题思路，也是一种读文章的思路。

问的是研究发现了什么，考的是研究结论，干扰选项都是研究过程（类似例证题）  
——不要忽视题目问的是什么

**23. Female capuchin monkeys were chosen for the research most probably because they are     .**

[A] **more inclined to weigh what they get** ✓ 主要原因，和above all对应  
[B] **attentive to** researchers' instructions ×用attention设置干扰  
[C] nice in both appearance and temperament ×次要原因  
[D] more generous than their male companions ×也是次要原因

=candidate

## 第四段

In the world of capuchins grapes are luxury goods (and much preferable to cucumbers). So when one monkey was handed a grape in exchange for her token, the second was reluctant to hand hers over for a mere piece of cucumber. And if one received a grape without having to provide her token in exchange at all, the other either **tossed** her own token at the researcher or out of the chamber, or refused to accept the slice of cucumber. Indeed, the mere presence of a grape in the other chamber (without an actual monkey to eat it) was enough to induce resentment in a female capuchin.

**24. Dr. Brosnan and Dr. de Waal have eventually found in their study that the monkeys     .**

[A] prefer grapes to cucumbers 过程  
[B] can be taught to exchange things 过程  
[C] **will not be co-operative if feeling cheated** ✓ 实验结论是核心；C选项是原文句子正话反说、反话  
[D] are unhappy when separated from others 过程 正说

[C] will not be co-operative if feeling cheated 感觉被欺骗就不合作

[D] are unhappy when separated from others 过程 正说

### • Righteous

**ADJ** If you think that someone behaves or lives in a way that is morally good, you can say that they are righteous. People sometimes use righteous to express their disapproval when they think someone is only behaving in this way so that others will admire or support them. 正直的; (有时指) 假正经的

### • Indignation

**N-UNCOUNT** Indignation is a feeling of shock and anger when you think that something is unjust or unfair. 愤怒不平

### 第五段

The researchers **suggest that** capuchin monkeys, like humans, are guided by social emotions. In the wild, they are a co-operative, group-living species. **Such** co-operation is likely to **be stable only when each animal feels it is not being cheated**. Feelings of **righteous indignation**, it seems, are not the preserve of people alone. Refusing a lesser reward completely makes these feelings abundantly clear to other members of the group. **However, whether such a sense of fairness evolved independently in capuchins and humans, or whether it stems from the common ancestor that the species had 35 million years ago, is, as yet, an unanswered question.**

Suggest that 提示实验结论

第五段: 实验结论是猴子和人一样都会被一些情感驱使 (再次提示第一题 comparison)

强转折词是作者的观点 (还有感情色彩强烈的词、情态动词)

推理判断题的答案喜欢在转折处出

### 25. What can we infer from the last paragraph?

- [A] Monkeys can be trained to develop social emotions. × 使信息拼凑  
 [B] Human indignation evolved from an uncertain source. ✓ 最后一句的同义改写  
 [C] Animals usually show their feelings **openly** as humans do. × openly 没提到  
 [D] Cooperation among monkeys remains stable only in the wild. × 条件错误

把第三段教猴子交换食物和第四段猴子和人都会被social emotion驱

× 使信息拼凑

✓ 最后一句的同义改写

× openly 没提到

× 条件错误

### 本文总结

- Such/that/this+ n. 表示前文提到过这个名词
- 为什么只看题目, 不看选项?
  - ①如果看了选项, 干扰信息就变多——多则惑, 少则得
  - ②除了四个选项都有的共同信息一定不会是干扰
- 干扰选项: 缺乏条件, 断章取义
- 对于试验类文章, 重要的是结论而不是过程。(正如例证题, 重要的是观点而不是例子)
 

——例证题是一种解题思路, 也是一种读文章的思路。
- more: 选项中出现了比较级, 一般不选。  
除非: 回到原文, 原文中出现了比较级, 且比较的二者一样。
- 问原因的题目, 注意有没有提示选主要原因的词 (most, mainly...)
- 推理判断题的答案喜欢在转折处出

