

2004 Text 4

步骤：

一、阅读题干：（拿到一篇文章先题后文，以题干信息预判文章话题：在题干信息中被反复提到的内容）

36. What do American parents expect their children to acquire in school?（细节题）

37. We can learn from the text that Americans have a history of _____.（细节题）

38. The views of **Ravitch** and **Emerson** on schooling are _____.（schooling 熟词僻义——鱼群；学派；教育）

39. Emerson, according to the text, is probably _____.

40. What does the **author think** of intellect?（中心题）

二、阅读文段（按需）

第一段：

Americans today don't place a very high value on intellect. Our heroes are athletes, entertainers, and entrepreneurs, **not** scholars. Even our schools are where we send **our children** to get a practical education—**not** to pursue knowledge for the sake of knowledge. Symptoms of pervasive anti-intellectualism in our schools aren't difficult to find.

总结词汇：

place a very high value 重视

practical education 实践教育

pursue knowledge 追求知识 —— 在态度上站同一立场的词汇：intellect scholars schooling

Symptoms 症状；征候；征兆（**加上感情色彩翻译：不好的征兆↓**）

anti-intellectualism 反智主义

总结方法：

1、少数派原则（一般大家认为的观点，作者往往是相反的）

2、阅读理解不能仅仅做翻译，一定要梳理句子与句子之间的逻辑关系，前后句之间的关系：相同（如果相同则更说明是重要的内容——**重要的内容会屡次强调**）或相反（but、yet、however）

3、对于细节题而言，定位好的句子就是解题关键

4、单词重在抓感情色彩，除了感情色彩强烈的 adj. 和 adv. 以外，也特别需要注意 n. 和 v.

56. What do American parents expect **their children** to acquire in school?（细节题）

[A] The habit of thinking independently. 未提到

[B] Profound knowledge of the world. 与原文相反

[C] Practical abilities for future career. 同义改写

[D] The confidence in intellectual pursuits. 与原文相反

第二段:

“Schools **have always been** in a society where practical **is more important than intellectual**,” says education writer Diane Ravitch. “Schools could be a counterbalance.” Ravitch'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.

总结词汇:

intellect 智慧 (后天)
intelligence 智力 (先天)
counterbalance 制衡

总结方法:

5、互为相反选项往往有一个是正确答案，干扰选项是围绕正确答案设计的 (比如: 57 题--A 与 B 选项意思相反。)

6、正确选项设计思路: 正话反说、反话正说 (类似于 1999 passage 5-节选如下:)

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 思想比实验更重要
- [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

分析: “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.”

→ less 否定 than 肯定 “……不是……而是……”

科学依靠的不是实验的准备而是观察实验的这个人的思想的准备。【公众号: 考研云分享】

57. We can learn from the text that Americans have a **history** of _____. (细节题)

- [A] undervaluing intellect.** 否定智慧
- [B] favoring intellectualism. 推崇智慧
- [C] supporting school reform. 支持学校教育改革 → 未提及
- [D] suppressing native intelligence. 否定智力

分析: “Schools have always been in a society where practical is more important than intellectual,”

→ “……实践比智慧更重要”

智慧不如实践重要

第三段：

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

总结词汇：

第二段段末-“Schools could be a counterbalance.” Ravitch'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.

第三段段首 “But they could and should be. ” 此处省略内容是针对上一段段末 “pursuits” 。

vulnerable 易受攻击的

reject 拒绝（否定）

总结方法：

7、一旦出现情态动词时，代表作者的感情和态度【公众号：考研云分享】

8、识别文章中的同义替换可以降低阅读难度（例如：）

anti-intellectualism

→ reject the life of the mind

→ Without the ability to think critically

“Without the ability to think critically, to defend their ideas and understand the ideas of others, they cannot fully participate in our democracy.”

→ “如果没有……那就没有……（不好的结果）” 双重否定

60. What does the **author think** of intellect? ↑

[A] It is second to intelligence. ↓

[B] It evolves from common sense. 它是从常识演变而来的（中性）

[C] It is to be pursued.

[D] It underlies power （中性）

第四段：

“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. From the beginning of our history, says Hofstadter, our democratic and populist urges have driven us to reject anything that smells of elitism. Practicality, common sense, and native intelligence have been considered more noble qualities than anything you could learn from a book.

第五段：

Ralph 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.” Mark Twain's *Huckleberry Finn* exemplified American anti-intellectualism. Its hero avoids being civilized—going to school and learning to

read—so he can preserve his innate goodness.

总结词汇：

power or privilege 特权

elitism 精英主义

rigorous 严谨的（感情色彩↓）

结合第二段-“Schools **have always been** in a society where practical **is more important than intellectual**,” says education writer Diane **Ravitch**. “Schools could be a counterbalance.” **Ravitch'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.

总结方法：

9、相同（并列）的逻辑关系，优先考虑因果关系【公众号：考研云分享】

10、再次强调阅读读的是感情、读的是态度！adj.是最直观表达态度立场的标志词

58. The views of **Ravitch** and **Emerson** on schooling are _____.
[A] identical. [B] similar. [C] complementary. **[D]** opposite.

59. **Emerson**, according to the text, is probably _____.
[A] a pioneer of education reform. 是教育改革的急先锋
[B] an opponent of intellectualism. 是智慧主义的反对者
[C] a scholar in favor of intellect. 是喜欢智慧的学者
[D] an advocate of regular schooling. 是正规教育的倡导者



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.

第七段：

School remains a place where intellect is mistrusted. Hofstadter 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.”

总结词汇：

mistrusted 不信任（否定）

hostility 敌意（否定）

最后两段把智慧和智力做详细说明，同时也用一些否定的词语来做表达，更加呼应了中心。