

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

2008Text2

先题后文，只看题干，不看选项，预测文章主题

26. In the first paragraph, the author discusses .

27. Which of the following is true of the OECD report?

28. According to the text, online publication is significant in that .表原因

29. With the open-access publishing model, the author of a paper is required to .

30. Which of the following best summarizes the text?

本文可能是关于出版和互联网的关系

- **Affiliation** N-VAR. If one group has an affiliation with another group, it has a close or official connection with it. 紧密联系; 官方联系
- **subscribe to** 订阅、同意

第一段【公众号：考研云分享】

It used to be so straightforward. A team of researchers working together in the laboratory would submit the results of their research to a journal. A journal editor would then remove the author's names and affiliations from the paper and send it to their peers for review. Depending on the comments received, the editor would accept the paper for publication or decline it. Copyright rested with the journal publisher, and researchers seeking knowledge of the results would have to subscribe to the journal.

26. In the first paragraph, the author discusses .

[A] the background information of journal editing

[B] the publication routine of laboratory reports ×答案是比较出来的，其余部分都一样，但D还强调了traditional，过去

[C] the relations of authors with journal publishers×relation不是强调的重点

[D] the traditional process of journal publication √Used to, would强调是过去=traditional

@薯爆茄子__

四个would并列强调过程=process

第一段：过去文章出版的流程
总分结构，第一句总写，后面连续四个would分写，表示出版过程。

第二段

No longer. The Internet—and pressure from funding agencies, who are questioning why commercial publishers are making money from government-funded research by restricting access to it—is making access to scientific results a reality. The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) has just issued a report describing the far-reaching consequences of this. The report, by John Houghton of Victoria University in Australia and Graham Vickery of the OECD, makes heavy reading for publishers who have, so far, made handsome profits. But it goes further than that. It signals a change in what has, until now, been a key element of scientific endeavor.

No longer = now

• access

N-UNCOUNT. If you have access to a person, you have the opportunity or right to see them or meet them. 接触的机会; 接触的权利

可以和opportunity or right同义替换

V-I. If you access something, especially information held on a computer, you succeed in finding or obtaining it. 获取 (尤其电脑信息)

heavy: 沉重的，感情色彩向下 (考得比较文艺)
but表递进：但是情况还不只如此

27. Which of the following is true of the OECD report?

[A] It criticizes government-funded research. ×信息拼凑 (信息提到，但关系错了)

[B] It introduces an effective means of publication. ×只谈了影响，没谈方式

[C] It upsets profit-making journal publishers. √heavy, restricting=upset 闹心

[D] It benefits scientific research considerably. ×报告里没谈

第三段【公众号：考研云分享】

The value of knowledge and the return on the public investment in research depends, in part, upon wide distribution and ready access. It is big business. In America, the core scientific publishing market is estimated at between \$7 billion and \$11 billion. The International Association of Scientific, Technical and Medical Publishers says that there are more than 2,000 publishers worldwide specializing in these subjects. They publish more than 1.2 million articles each year in some 16,000 journals.

B: 没有谈到给科学家带来了利润
D: 没谈投资问题, 谈的是收益、回报问题
C: 联系题干, 不符题意
A: 强调全文中心 (过去与现在的区别, 由于互联网的出现, 获取科研成果更便捷)

28. According to the text, online publication is significant in that .

[A] it provides an easier access to scientific results √同义替换

[B] it brings huge profits to scientific researchers

[C] it emphasizes the crucial role of scientific knowledge

[D] it facilitates public investment in scientific research

easier比较级要慎选, 但本文一直在强调新旧对比, 是对的

第四段【公众号：考研云分享】

This is now changing. According to the OECD report, some 75% of scholarly journals are now online. Entirely new business models are emerging; three main ones were identified by the report's authors. There is the so-called big deal, where institutional subscribers pay for access to a collection of online journal titles through site-licensing agreements. There is open-access publishing, typically supported by asking the author (or his employer) to pay for the paper to be published. Finally, there are open-access archives, where organizations such as universities or international laboratories support institutional repositories. Other models exist that are hybrids of these three, such as delayed open-access, where journals allow only subscribers to read a paper for the first six months, before making it freely available to everyone who wishes to see it. All this could change the traditional form of the peer-review process, at least for the publication of papers.

总分结构

29. With the open-access publishing model, the author of a paper is required to .

[A] cover the cost of its publication √同义改写

[B] subscribe to the journal publishing it

[C] allow other online journals to use it freely

[D] complete the peer-review before submission

Asking=require to

30. Which of the following best summarizes the text?

[A] The Internet is posing a threat to publishers.

[B] A new mode of publication is emerging.

[C] Authors welcome the new channel for publication.

[D] Publication is rendered easily by online service.

A: 提到了, 但只是文章细节

通过串线, 答案锁定BC

C: 区别仅仅在于welcome——拔刀相助
跟B对比, 发现干扰项就是围绕正确选项设计的



细节题: 定位好的句子是解题最为关键的依据

中心思想题的答案可以在文章中明确找到

1.串线

2.中心词

3.中心句

串线的信息既可以是具体的信息, 也可以是抽象的表达

本文总结

- 1.heavy：沉重的，感情色彩向下
- 2.but可以表递进：但是情况还不只如此
- 3.access可以和opportunity or right同义替换
- 4.subscribe to 订阅、同意
- 5.干扰选项是围绕正确选项设计的
- 6.拔刀相助是干扰选项的重要特征之一
- 7.串线的信息既可以是具体的信息，也可以是抽象的表达