2006-3

@考研云

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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）-考研云
真题链接

2006Text3

先题后文，只看题干，不看选项，预测文章主题

31. The extinction of large prehistoric animals is noted to suggest that _____.

32. We can infer from Dr. Myers and Dr. Worm’ s paper that _____.

33. By saying “these figures are conservative” (Line 1, paragraph 3), Dr. Worm means that _____.

34. Dr. Myers and other researchers hold that _____.

35. The author seems to be mainly concerned with most fisheries’ _____.

文章可能与动物的数量、灭绝有关

题目针对文章的中心设问，所以串联题干能预判文章内容

第一段【公众号：考研云分享】

When prehistoric man arrived in new parts of the world, something strange happened to the large animals: they suddenly became extinct. **Smaller** species survived. The large, slow-growing animals were easy game, and were quickly hunted to extinction. Now something similar could be happening in the oceans.

now后面：要么是中心，要么是答案-考研云分享

第一段：大型史前动物与海洋动物进行类比

31. The extinction of large prehistoric animals is noted to suggest that _____.

[A] large animals were vulnerable to the changing environment

[B] small species survived as large animals disappeared

[C] large sea animals may face the same threat today √ now同义改写

[D] slow-growing fish outlive fast-growing ones

Smaller≠small
类似于2005-3-31
Happier≠happy

- 自然科学类，研究的过程不重要，结果才重要
- overfished：过度捕捞，是数量问题
- biomass是全文中心，但是超纲词，所以用括号解释，一定不能忽视括号里的内容

第二段

①That the seas are being overfished has been known for years. What researchers such as Ransom Myers and Boris Worm have shown is just how fast things are changing. ②They have looked at half a century of data from fisheries around the world. ③Their methods do not attempt to estimate the actual biomass (the amount of living biological matter) of fish species in particular parts of the ocean, but rather changes in that biomass over time. ④According to their latest paper published in *Nature*, the biomass of large predators (animals that kill and eat other animals) in a new fishery is reduced on average by 80% within 15 years of the start of exploitation. ⑤In some long-fished areas, it has halved again since then.

第二段：海洋生物的数量变化有多快

①=③

halved： half 在这里是说老渔场的数量又减半了

32. We can infer from Dr. Myers and Dr. Worm’ s paper that _____.

[A] the stock of large predators in some old fisheries has reduced by 90%

[B] there are only half as many fisheries as there were 15 years ago ×是在减少了80%的基础上又减少了一半

[C] the catch sizes in new fisheries are only 20% of the original amount

[D] the number of large predators dropped faster in new fisheries than in the old ×小心比较级，没有比较新老渔场的速度，只比较了数量

论文类文章会比较客观，不会出现很多感情色彩强烈的词

Stock=amount，强调数量减少了80%，还剩20%，又减半了，就是又减了10%，一共减了90%

这题考的是数据，考得很少，不用担心

第三段

不用担心

old ×对比比较级，没有比较新老事物的速度，只比较了数量

第三段

Dr. Worm acknowledges that these figures are conservative. One reason for this is that fishing technology has improved. Today's vessels can find their prey using satellites and sonar, which were not available 50 years ago. That means a higher proportion of what is in the sea is being caught, so the real difference between present and past is likely to be worse than the one recorded by changes in catch sizes. In the early days, too, longlines would have been more saturated with fish. Some individuals would therefore not have been caught, since no baited hooks would have been available to trap them, leading to an underestimate of fish stocks in the past. Furthermore, in the early days of longline fishing, a lot of fish were lost to sharks after they had been hooked. That is no longer a problem, because there are fewer sharks around now.

设问的是段首句，是本段的中心句，意味着这句是对下文的概括。

第三段：过去的数量被低估了

Stock=biomass

- 方法一：三个原因并列
①以前的技术不发达，记录的数量不如现在精确（satellites and sonar），所以过去真正的数量远比记录的数量多，真正减少的数量远比记录的多。
②underestimate 低估了过去的数量
③鱼钩捕到鱼时，一些鱼可能会被鲨鱼吃掉，过去实际的数量可能更多，但现在鲨鱼减少了。还是在说低估了过去的数量，鱼群的损失比记录的更多。
- 方法二：
C选项是全文中心，全文讨论的是鱼群数量的问题
细节服从主旨

33. By saying "these figures are conservative" (Line 1, paragraph 3), Dr. Worm means that _____.

these：指代前文内容
数据保守：说明测量数据小，实际上减少的数量更多

[A] fishing technology has improved rapidly

[B] then catch-sizes are actually smaller than recorded

[C] **the marine biomass** has suffered a greater loss √

[D] the data collected so far are out of date

A：×和原文保持一致，但和题干无关，答非所问。问的是"意味着什么"，A选项是回答数据为什么保守的原因
B：×反义
C：√the marine biomass是全文中心话题，要选和中心最接近的一个
D：×和题干无关（和A一样，答非所问）

Catch-size= scale规模

第四段【公众号：考研云分享】

①Dr. Myers and Dr. Worm argue that their work gives a correct baseline, which future management efforts must take into account. ②They believe the data support an idea current among marine biologists, that of the "shifting baseline". ③The notion is that people have failed to detect the massive changes which have happened in the ocean because they have been looking back only a relatively short time into the past. ④That matters because theory suggests that the maximum sustainable yield that can be cropped from a fishery comes when the biomass of a target species is about 50% of its original levels. ⑤Most fisheries are well below that, which is a bad way to do business.

"shifting baseline"
这里的双引号是引用，不是表达反语；
引号表达反语的往往是有感情色彩的词"scientific"

第四段：要调整baseline来适应变化的环境

- **yield**

N-COUNT A yield is the amount of food produced on an area of land or by a number of animals. 产量

V-T If a tax or investment yields an amount of money or profit, this money or profit is obtained from it. 产生(收益)

N-COUNT A yield is the amount of money or profit produced by an investment. (投资的) 利润; 收益

34. Dr. Myers and other researchers hold that _____.

[A] people should look for a baseline that can work for a longer time

[B] fisheries should keep their yields below 50% of the biomass

[C] the ocean biomass should be restored to its original level

[D] people should adjust the fishing baseline to the changing situation √

A：强干扰
原文：③句，人们没有探测到海洋中巨大的变化是因为回顾的时间太短了，但不是说回顾的时间越长，就能找到baseline，因为每个时间段的baseline是变化的——shifting baseline
B：X 50%是针对初始数量而言的，偷换概念
C：×保持原始数量的50%
D：①②句改写

35. The author seems to be mainly concerned with most fisheries' _____.

中心主旨题
①串线法：串联各段首末句，注意转折

[A] management efficiency

中心主旨题
①串线法：串联各段首末句，注意转折
②中心句法
③中心词法：反复重复出现的词或同义替换

_____.

[A] management efficiency

[B] biomass level

中心词法，本文反复强调 biomass的数量。可以用35题反推其他题目，细节服从主旨

[C] catch-size limits

[D] technological application

本文总结

1.注意比较级，smaller≠small，happier≠happy

2.一定不能忽视括号里的内容

3.科学类文章：结果比过程重要

4.读不懂的文章：细节服从主旨，抓重点和中心，读逻辑

5.引号表达反语的往往是有感情色彩的词“scientific”

6.**中心主旨题**
①串线法：串联各段首末句，注意转折
②中心句法
③中心词法：反复重复出现的词或同义替换