

2005-4

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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

2005Text4

先题后文, 只看题干, 不看选项, 预测文章主题

36. According to McWhorter, the decline of formal English _____.

37. The word "talking" (Line 6, Paragraph 3) denotes _____.

38. To which of the following statements would McWhorter most likely agree?

39. The description of Russians' love of memorizing poetry shows the author's _____.

40. According to the last paragraph, "paper plates" is to "china" as _____.

文章和语言有关

最有可能同意的就是自己的观点

第一段

Americans no longer expect public figures, whether in speech or in writing, to command the English language with skill and gift. Nor do they aspire to such command themselves. In his latest book, *Doing Our Own Thing: The Degradation of language and Music and Why We Should Like, Care, John McWhorter*, a linguist and controversialist of mixed liberal and conservative views, sees the triumph of 1960s counter-culture as responsible for the decline of formal English.

既不期待.....也不期待.....
强调正式英文正在衰退
第一段: 介绍一本书, 引入话题

- Figures N-COUNT Someone who is referred to as a figure of a particular kind is a person who is well-known and important in some way. 重要人物

- counter-culture 反文化

常见干扰选项: 原文中信息拼凑

- ①不仅要看信息本身
- ②还要看信息与信息之间的逻辑关系要保持一致

- but all too 表肯定, 只不过
- But 作副词, But is used to mean "only." 仅仅
- 作连词, 可以表转折、递进

第二段

Blaming the permissive 1960s is nothing new, but this is not yet another criticism against the decline in education. Mr. McWhorter's academic speciality is language history and change, and he sees the gradual disappearance of "whom", for example, to be natural and no more regrettable than the loss of the case-endings of Old English.

文章中的大写一般不重要, 但本文是书评, 所以书名一定要看
"The best title" 题型就是选中心主旨, 所以书名就代表了书的中心 (不一定是书评的中心)

36. According to McWhorter, the decline of formal English _____.

[A] is inevitable in radical education reforms ×无中生有

[B] is but all too natural in language development ✓

[C] has caused the controversy over the counter-culture ×信息拼凑

[D] brought about changes in public attitudes in the 1960s ×信息拼凑

- 体裁: 书评 (介绍了书名和作者)
- 考研文章如果出现书名 (斜体), 尽量把书名读懂, 对理解全文中心很有帮助
- Degradation=decline
- 第二段: 古老语言在衰退, 但是很正常

- permissive ADJ A permissive person, society, or way of behaving allows or tolerates things that other people disapprove of. 宽容的; 放任的
- N-UNCOUNT 宽容; 放任

- Modestly 稍微地

- cult

N-COUNT The cult of something is a situation in which people regard that thing as very important or special. 狂热崇拜

- performative adj. 表述行为的
- Genre N-COUNT A genre is a particular type of literature,

第三段

But the cult of the authentic and the personal, "doing our own thing", has spelt the death of formal speech, writing, poetry and music. While even the modestly educated sought an elevated tone when they put pen to paper before the 1960s, even the most well regarded writing since then has sought to capture spoken English on the page. Equally, in poetry, the highly personal, performative genre is the only form that could claim real liveliness. In both oral and written English, talking is triumphing over speaking, spontaneity over craft.

While:强对比
时间对比

第三段: 正式语言和非正式语言的对比

通过while强对比得出:
elevated tone=formal
craft=speaking

- **performative** adj. 表还行为的
- **Genre** **N-COUNT** A genre is a particular type of literature, painting, music, film, or other art form which people consider as a class because it has special characteristics. (文学、绘画、音乐、电影等艺术作品的) 体裁

- **spontaneity**

N-UNCOUNT Spontaneity is spontaneous, natural behaviour. 自发行为; 自然举动

- **Elevated** **ADJ** If thoughts or ideas are elevated, they are on a high moral or intellectual level. (思想或想法等)高尚的; 高贵的

- **informality**

a manner that does not take forms and ceremonies seriously n. 非正式; 不拘礼节

in both oral and written English, **talking** is triumphing over speaking, **spontaneity** over **craft**.

37. The word “talking” (Line 6, Paragraph 3) denotes _____.

- [A] modesty
[B] personality
[C] liveliness
[D] **informality** 细节服从主旨

ABC原文中都有, 但不是中心, 只是细节

通过while强对比得出:

- elevated tone=formal
=craft=speaking
- Spoken English=informal
=spontaneity=talking

- **Unmistakable** **ADJ** If you describe something as unmistakable, you mean that it is so obvious that it cannot be mistaken for anything else. 不会弄错的



第四段

Illustrated with an entertaining array of examples from both high and low culture, the trend that Mr. McWhorter documents is **unmistakable**. But it is **less** clear, to take the question of his subtitle, why we should, like, care. As a linguist, he acknowledges that **all varieties of human language, including non-standard ones like Black English, can be powerfully expressive—there exists no language or dialect in the world that cannot convey complex ideas. He is not arguing, as many do, that we can no longer think straight because we do not talk proper.**

①②句体现这是一篇书评

- 双重否定: 直接把否定词全部去掉
- 三重否定 (表达强调): 随意去掉两个否定词
- 一定要减少否定的层次来简化句子理解

第四段: 所有的语言都可以传递信息

否定句的简化

2000-5

Certainly people do **not** seem **less** interested in success and its signs now than formerly.

1998-1

Few creations of big technology capture the imagination **like** giant dams.

like: 同级比较, 像.....一样
否定词+比较级=最高级

C: 最好排除, ABD都在谈语言 and 思想的关系, 但C没有, 离中心主旨最远

A: 逻辑思考和我们说话的方式没有必然联系

e.g. 单词能不能记住, 和用哪本书没有必然关系

38. To which of the following statements would McWhorter most likely agree?

- [A] Logical **thinking** is not necessarily related to the way we **talk**. ✓否定句同义改写
[B] Black **English** can be more **expressive** than standard English. ×反义
[C] Non-standard varieties of human language are just as entertaining. ×无中生有
[D] Of all the varieties, standard **English** can best **convey** complex **ideas**. ×反义

第五段

Russians have a deep love for their own language and carry large chunks of memorized poetry in their heads, **while** Italian politicians tend to elaborate speech that would seem old-fashioned to most English-speakers. Mr. McWhorter acknowledges that formal language is not strictly necessary, and proposes no radical education reforms—he is really **grieving** over the loss of

while表类比

第五段: 对传统语言不可避免的衰退趋势的惋惜

something beautiful more than useful. We now take our English “on paper plates instead of china”. A shame, perhaps, but probably an inevitable one.

例证题

硬币的两面

39. The description of Russians’ love of memorizing poetry shows the author’s _____.

[A] interest in their language 强干扰，不反应作者的态度

[B] appreciation of their efforts ✓ effort表示俄罗斯人保留自己的传统语言，作者对于传统语言的衰退很惋惜

[C] admiration for their memory 例子本身=memorize 2005-3 REM (grieving)，所以欣赏俄罗斯人的努力

[D] contempt for their old-fashionedness 例子本身 2005-3 prefrontal cortex

40. According to the last paragraph, “paper plates” is to “china” as _____.

[A] “temporary” is to “permanent”

[B] “radical” is to “conservative”

[C] “functional” is to “artistic” ✓

[D] “humble” is to “noble”

- Functional=informal=useful
- Artistic=formal=beautiful

本文总结

1. 考研文章开头如果出现书名（斜体），则文章可能是一篇**书评**，尽量把书名读懂，对理解全文中心很有帮助

2. 常见干扰选项：原文中信息拼凑

① 不仅要看信息本身

② 还要看信息与信息之间的逻辑关系要保持一致

3. **But** 作副词=only，仅仅

作连词，可以表转折、递进

4. **while**在句首，强对比，时间对比；

在句中，类比

5.

• 双重否定：直接把否定词全部去掉

• 三重否定（表达强调）：随意去掉两个否定词

• 一定要减少否定的层次来简化句子理解

6. **like**：同级比较，像.....一样

7. 否定词+比较级=最高级

8. 硬币的两面性，要看文章强调的是哪一面

05-4-39; 04-2-50

到目前为止见过的干扰选项：

① 相反

② 无中生有

③ 缺乏条件，断章取义（if...）

④ 偷换概念

⑤ 就事论事、例子本身（例证题）

⑥ 试验过程（和例证题类似，试验类文章）

⑦ 信息拼凑

⑧ 绝对化用词

⑨ 问主要原因（most, mainly），干扰为次要原因