新东方在线

GMAT阅读教程

（基础部分）

主讲教师：黎阳

目录

引入

本课程为GMAT阅读部分，其中包括了两条学习主线和若干嵌入知识点。其两条主线为：阅读能力建设（段落阅读+长难句阅读+单词猜测阅读），和GMAT题型学习（主旨题+结构题+细节定位题+修辞目的题+推理题）。

学习资料为：

1. OG官方指南（文科和综合）两本
2. 白皮书65篇
3. 以及koolearn配套网站上的模考题练习

第一部分 基础段

1.1 基础 1

1.1.1题型介绍

主旨题

结构题

细节定位题

修辞目的题

推理题

1.1.2方法论介绍

段落结构阅读法：PIE 结构阅读法

长难句阅读法：分割句子/主干突出

单词猜词法：词根/词性/词义/周边词

1.1.3基本储备

单词储备

语法储备

1.1.4真题示范（选自官方真题）

Coral reefs are one of the most fragile, biologically complex, and diverse marine ecosystems on Earth. This ecosystem is one of the fascinating paradoxes of the biosphere: how do clear, and thus nutrient-poor, waters support such prolific and productive communities? Part of the answer lies within the tissues of the corals themselves. Symbiotic cells of algae known as zooxanthellae carry out photosynthesis using the metabolic wastes of the coral thereby producing food for themselves, for their corals, hosts, and even for other members of the reef community. This symbiotic process allows organisms in the reef community to use sparse nutrient resources efficiently.

Unfortunately for coral reefs, however, a variety of human activities are causing worldwide degradation of shallow marine habitats by adding nutrients to the water. Agriculture, slash-and-burn land clearing, sewage disposal and manufacturing that creates waste by-products all increase nutrient loads in these waters. Typical symptoms of reef decline are destabilized herbivore populations and an increasing abundance of algae and filter-feeding animals. Declines in reef communities are consistent with observations that nutrient input is increasing in direct proportion to growing human populations, thereby threatening reef communities sensitive to subtle changes in nutrient input to their waters.

1. The passage is primarily concerned with:

A. describing the effects of human activities on algae in coral reefs

B. explaining how human activities are posing a threat to coral reef communities

C. explaining how coral reefs produce food for themselves
D. discussing the process by which coral reefs deteriorate in nutrient-poor waters
E. describing the abundance of algae and filter feeding animals in coral reef areas

2. The passage suggests which of the following about coral reef communities?
A. Coral reef communities may actually be more likely to thrive in waters that are relatively low in nutrients.
B. The nutrients on which coral reef communities thrive are only found in shallow waters.
C. Human population growth has led to changing ocean temperatures, which threatens coral reef communities.
D. The growth of coral reef communities tends to destabilize underwater herbivore populations.
E. Coral reef communities are more complex and diverse than most ecosystems located on dry land.

3. The author refers to “filter-feeding animals” highlighting in order to
A. provide an example of a characteristic sign of reef deterioration
B. explain how reef communities acquire sustenance for survival
C. identify a factor that helps herbivore populations thrive
D. indicate a cause of decreasing nutrient input in waters that reefs inhabit
E. identify members of coral reef communities that rely on coral reefs for nutrients

4. According to the passage, which of the following is a factor that is threatening the survival of coral reef communities?
A. The waters they inhabit contain few nutrient resources.
B. A decline in nutrient input is disrupting their symbiotic relationship with zooxanthellae.
C. The degraded waters of their marine habitats have reduced their ability to carry out photosynthesis.
D. They are too biologically complex to survive in habitats with minimal nutrient input.
E. Waste by-products result in an increase in nutrient input to reef communities

5. It can be inferred from the passage that the author describes coral reef communities as paradoxical most likely for which of the following reasons?
A. They are thriving even though human activities have depleted the nutrients in their environment.
B. They are able to survive in spite of an overabundance of algae inhabiting their waters.
C. They are able to survive in an environment with limited food resources.
D. Their metabolic wastes contribute to the degradation of the waters that they inhabit.
E. They are declining even when the water surrounding them remains clear.

1.2 基础 2

1.2.1真题讲解

Biologists have advanced two theories to explain why schooling of fish occurs in so many fish species. Because schooling is particularly widespread among species of small fish, both theories assume that schooling offers the advantage of some protection from predators.

Proponents of theory A dispute the assumption that a school of thousands of fish is highly visible. Experiments have shown that any fish can be seen, even in very clear water, only within a sphere of 200 meters in diameter. When fish are in a compact group, the spheres of visibility overlap. Thus the chance of a predator finding the school is only slightly greater than the chance of the predator finding a single fish swimming alone. Schooling is advantageous to the individual fish because a predator's chance of finding any particular fish swimming in the school is much smaller than its chance of finding at least one of the same group of fish if the fish were dispersed throughout an area.

However, critics of theory A point out that some fish form schools even in areas where predators are abundant and thus little possibility of escaping detection exists. They argue that the school continues to be of value to its members even after detection. They advocate theory B, the "confusion effect," which can be explained in two different ways.

Sometimes, proponents argue, predators simply cannot decide which fish to attack. This indecision supposedly results from a predator's preference for striking prey that is distinct from the rest of the school in appearance. In many schools the fish are almost identical in appearance, making it difficult for a predator to select one. The second explanation for the "confusion effect" has to do with the sensory confusion caused by a large number of prey moving around the predator. Even if the predator makes the decision to attack a particular fish, the movement of other prey in the school can be distracting. The predator's difficulty can be compared to that of a tennis player trying to hit a tennis ball when two are approaching simultaneously.

1. According to the passage, theory B states that which of the following is a factor that enables a schooling fish to escape predators?
   A. The tendency of fish to form compact groups
   B. The movement of other fish within the school
   C. The inability of predators to detect schools
   D. The ability of fish to hide behind one another in a school
   E. The great speed with which a school can disperse

2. According to the passage, both theory A and theory B have been developed to explain how
   A. fish hide from predators by forming schools
   B. forming schools functions to protect fish from predators
   C. schooling among fish differs from other protective behaviors
   D. small fish are able to make rapid decisions
   E. small fish are able to survive in an environment densely populated by large predators

3. According to one explanation of the "confusion effect," a fish that swims in a school will have greater advantages for survival if it
   A. tends to be visible for no more than 200 meters
   B. stays near either the front or the rear of a school
   C. is part of a small school rather than a large school
   D. is very similar in appearance to the other fish in the school
   E. is medium-sized
4. The author is primarily concerned with
   A. discussing different theories
   B. analyzing different techniques
   C. defending two hypotheses
   D. refuting established beliefs
   E. revealing new evidence

答案：BBDA