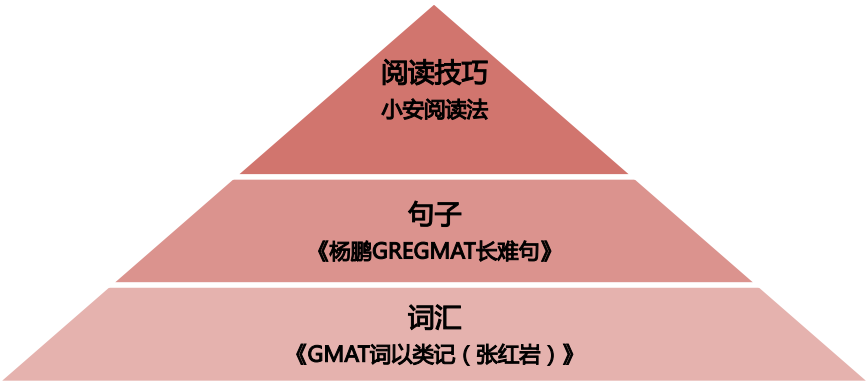
研究所·Susan| 快速搞定 GMAT 阅读

中国考生对于 GMAT 阅读一直存在误解，认为”阅读”就是”翻译”。对于四六级雅思托福来说，好的英语基础确实意味着比较满意的成绩，但是对于 GMAT 来说，仅仅停留在“翻译”这个程度是很难取得高分的。很多同学在备考 GMAT 的过程中，常常会觉得 GMAT 阅读没有章法可依，做了很多练习依然不能在规定时间内选出正确选项。通过这篇文章，向大家说明:

- **GMAT 阅读确实是有技巧的—技巧并不复杂**
- **一篇阅读做完，只用读 1 次全文—特别难的文章可以读 2 遍**
- **平均 1 分 45 秒做完一道题—熟练以后可以更快**

一．GMAT 阅读高分要素



词汇是语言的基础，如果连最基本的词汇量都达不到，所有的技巧都是高屋建瓴。单词必须要背！死记硬背也要背！推荐大家使用张红岩的《GMAT 词以类记》，加上平时做题积累的词汇，基本上可以满足 GMAT 的要求。建议在上 GMAT 培训课之前就背完单词，如果先上了培训课，建议将单词背完以后，再开始大规模的练习。一般来说，每天 2 个小时的情况下，大概 1 个月左右可以背完单词。

毫无疑问，长难句是 GMAT 的难点之一，读懂句子是读懂文章的前提。建议在 1 月的时间内，每天花 2-3 个小时学习杨鹏长难句，将资料从头到尾看 2 遍，加深理解。长难句可以跟单词一起准备，也可以在正式备考以后同步进行。

背好单词并具备读懂长难句的能力以后，在 2 个星期内进行 GMA 阅读技巧训练，最终完全掌握 GMAT 阅读。目前广受 GMAT 考生推荐的阅读方法是”小安阅读法”，以下的方法也是基于小安阅读法，并根据实际教学经验做了些许的调整，方便学生掌握。

二．GMAT 阅读技巧

1. 读完每段以后，不要马上看下一段，停顿 5 秒左右，回答以下三个问题

Content: 用 1-2 句话讲清楚这一段大概说了什么

Structure: 这一段在文章结构上起什么作用，总领全文/提出新观点/反驳上文观点等等
Altitude: 作者的态度是什么，文章中的人物态度是什么
(以下简称 CSA)

2. 读完后面的段落并总结了该段的 CSA 以后，回忆文章前面段落的 CSA，将文章串联起来
例如，读完第 2 段并总结了第 2 段的 CSA 以后，将第 1 和第 2 段的 CSA 一起在脑中回忆一次；读完第 3 段并总结了第三段的 CSA 以后，将 1,2,3 段的 CSA 总结一次。

3. 选出正确选项
GMAT 阅读有两类题型：
主旨题：因为通过 CSA 已经将文章的结构，作者的态度分析出来了，可以直接选择答案。
细节题：根据 CSA 找到原文中的定位点，答案是原文的同义改写

使用这种阅读方法，会在读文章上花费比较多的时间（3-5min）,但是读完以后解题速度非常快，准确率也会明显提高。对于难度中等偏下的阅读，只需要读 1.5 遍文章（1 次通读+0.5 次细节题原文定位），而难度偏上的文章也可以在 2.5 遍中搞定（2 次通读+0.5 次细节题原文定位）。另外，外国人习惯在每段第一句话，提出这一段要说什么，每段最后一句话总结这一段的内容，所以每段第一句和最后一句要认真读。

三．真题演练

第一段

Over the last 150 years, large stretches of salmon habitat have been eliminated by human activity: mining, livestock grazing, timber harvesting, and agriculture as well as recreational and urban development. The numerical effect is obvious: there are fewer salmon in degraded regions than in pristine ones; however, habitat loss also has the potential to reduce genetic diversity. This is most evident in cases where it results in the extinction of entire salmon populations. Indeed, most analysts believe that some kind of environmental degradation underlies the demise of many extinct salmon populations. Although some rivers have been recolonized, the unique genes of the original populations have been lost.

Content: 人类的行为导致了很多三文鱼栖息地的消失，使得 1. 三文鱼数目的减少；2.三文鱼基因多样性的降低。就算重新繁衍了，有些基因也没了
Structure: 作者陈述了一个事实以及后续的影响
Altitude: 人类活动对于 salmon 是不好的

综合 :第一段作者描述了一个事实 :人类活动导致 1.salmon 数量减少 ,2. salmon 基因 diversity 减少（人类对于 salmon 有负面的影响）。

第二段

Large-scale disturbances in one locale also have the potential to alter the genetic structure of populations in neighboring areas, even if those areas have pristine habitats. Why? Although the homing instinct of salmon to their natal stream is strong, a fraction of the fish returning from the

sea (rarely more than 15 percent) stray and spawn in nearby streams. Low levels of straying are crucial, since the process provides a source of novel genes and a mechanism by which a location can be repopulated should the fish there disappear. Yet high rates of straying can be problematic because misdirected fish may interbreed with the existing stock to such a degree that any local adaptations that are present become diluted. Straying rates remain relatively low when environmental conditions are stable, but can increase dramatically when streams suffer severe disturbance. The 1980 volcanic eruption of Mount Saint Helens, for example, sent mud and debris into several tributaries of the Columbia River. For the next couple of years, steelhead trout (a species included among the salmonids) returning from the sea to spawn were forced to find alternative streams. As a consequence, their rates of straying, initially 16 percent, rose to more than 40 percent overall.

Content: 对于一个地区的大面积干扰甚至会影响周边地区的基因结构。原因： 三文鱼会回家，一般 15%的鱼会回到附近的栖息地而不是自己的家。迷路比例低的时候还挺好的，如果迷路比例高了，会稀释附近地区的基因构成。当环境受到干扰的时候，比例就会变高。用 Mount Saint Helen 举例。。
Structure: 第一句有一个 also，且从文意分析是对第一段的补充。第一段说 disturbance 对于 Salmon 栖息地的负面影响，第二段说的是 disturbance 对周边的栖息地的负面影响。
Altitude: 作者对人类的行为依然是负面的态度。

综合：人类的行为不仅会干扰被 disturb 的地区，也会影响周边地区 salmon 的基因结构，并用 mountain saint Helen 举例。

第三段
Although no one has quantified changes in the rate of straying as a result of the disturbances caused by humans, there is no reason to suspect that the effect would be qualitatively different than what was seen in the **aftermath of the Mount Saint Helens** eruption. Such a dramatic increase in straying from damaged areas to more pristine streams results in substantial gene flow, which can in turn lower the overall fitness of subsequent generations.

Content: 尽管没有办法量化人类干扰对迷路比例的影响，但是这件事情的性质是跟 Mount Saint Helens 一样的。迷路比例的提高会造成大量的基因流动，使得后代适应性下降
Structure: 第二段用自然 disturbance 举例，第三段通过类比的方法说明人类行为也会造成一样的负面影响，使得观点更加的全面
Altitude: 作者对人类的行为依然是负面的态度

综合：人类的干扰跟自然界的干扰一样，会对 Salmon 的基因结构造成不好的影响，使得后代适应性下降

开始做题
Q1. 主旨题直接选
The primary purpose of the passage is to
A. argue against a conventional explanation for the extinction of certain salmon populations and suggest an alternative（没有提到）

B. correct a common misunderstanding about the behavior of salmon in response to environmental degradation caused by human activity（没有提到）

C. compare the effects of human activity on salmon populations with the effects of natural disturbances on salmon populations（并没有比较）

D. differentiate the particular effects of various human activities on salmon habitats (根本没有区分人类不同行为的影响)

E. describe how environmental degradation can cause changes in salmon populations that extend beyond a numerical reduction（文章中提到的影响包括数量下降和基因结构改变，2.3 段都在强调基因结构改变）

Q2: 细节题，回第二段定位

It can be inferred from the passage that the occasional failure of some salmon to return to their natal streams in order to spawn provides a mechanism by which

A. pristine streams that are near polluted streams become polluted themselves（没有提到）

B. the particular adaptations of a polluted stream’ s salmon population can be preserved without dilution（跟文意相反）

C. the number of salmon in pristine habitats decreases relative to the number in polluted streams（没有提到）

D. an environmentally degraded stream could be recolonized by new salmon populations should the stream recover（对应文章，Low levels of straying are crucial, since the process provides a source of novel genes and a mechanism by which a location can be repopulated should the fish there disappear.）

E. the extinction of the salmon populations that spawn in polluted streams is accelerated（没有提到）

Q3:细节题，回第一段定位

According to the passage, human activity has had which of the following effects on salmon populations?

A. An increase in the size of salmon populations in some previously polluted rivers（没有提到）

B. A decline in the number of salmon in some rivers（对应文章，The numerical effect is obvious: there are fewer salmon in degraded regions than in pristine ones）

C. A decrease in the number of straying salmon in some rivers（没有提到）

D. A decrease in the gene flow between salmon populations that spawn in polluted streams and populations that spawn in pristine streams（反了，应该是更多）

E. A decline in the vulnerability of some salmon populations to the effects of naturally occurring habitat destruction（没有提到）

Q4: 细节题，回第三段定位

The author mentions the “aftermath of the Mount Saint Helens eruption” most likely in order to

A. provide an example of the process that allows the repopulation of rivers whose indigenous

salmon population has become extinct（没有提到 repopulation）

B. indicate the extent to which the disturbance of salmon habitat by human activity in one stream might affect the genetic structure of salmon populations elsewhere（对应文章 there is no reason to suspect that the effect would be qualitatively different than what was seen in the aftermath of the Mount Saint Helens eruption，用火山做对比）

C. provide a standard of comparison against which the impact of human activity on the gene flow among salmon populations should be measured（是类比不是比较）

D. show how salmons' homing instinct can be impaired as a result of severe environmental degradation of their natal streams(跟 homing instinct 无关)

E. show why straying rates in salmon populations remain generally low except when spawning streams suffer severe environmental disturbance（没有提到）