

# 官方指南 1 精析

# Practice 1 explanations

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## 在精讲前你应该做什么？

1. 做完题 (Practice 1&3 不限时, Practice 5-10 限时)
2. 对答案
3. 查生词
4. 分析错题和文章

## 文章分析方法

1. 总结全文主旨 (1句英文)
2. 总结每段主旨 (找主题句, 若无出题句自行用英语总结)
3. 梳理段落之间的关系 (比如P1是引入, P3是P2的递进, P4是P3的例子)
4. 梳理句子之间的关系 (比如S1是引出他人观点, S2是S1的进一步解释, S3是对S2的反驳)
5. 翻译/改写原文中的定位区间

## 错题分析方法

1. 为何做错? ——给出具体原因: 可能是审题/定位/原文理解/选项理解
2. 如何做对? ——给出正确选项对应的原文; 记录同义改写的方式, 比如obligation = feel indebted to...
3. 定位区间、题目、选项中的生词要用 Webster/Collins/Longman/Oxford查明, 并给出英文释义、词性、例句, 比如unfounded adj: it is wrong and is not based on facts or evidence  
例句: Speculation about a divorce proved totally unfounded.

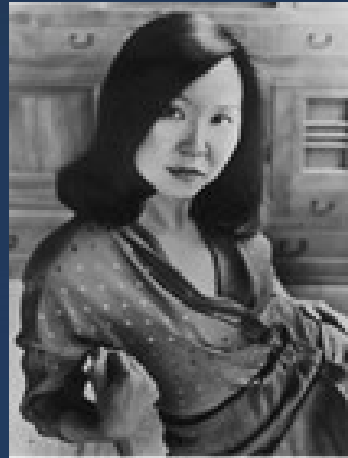
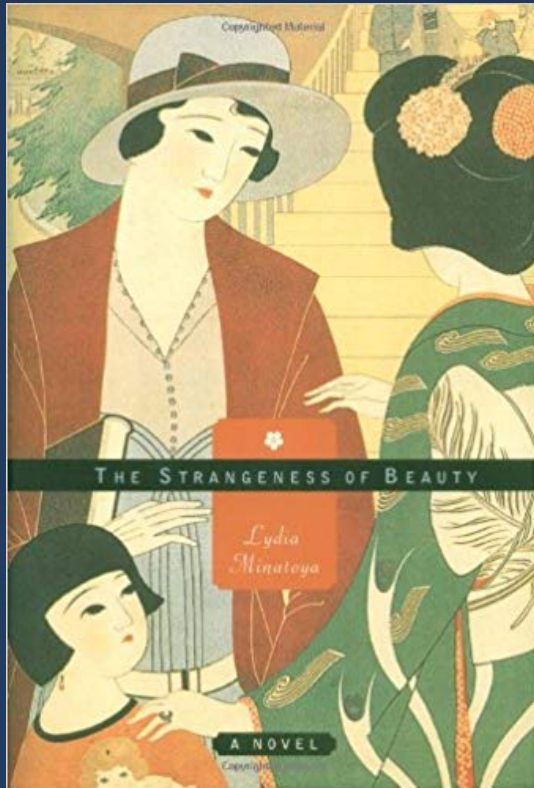
## 精讲时我们会做什么？

1. 分析文章：文章结构，段落主旨，长难句
2. 讲解题目：审题，定位，理解，正确/错误选项特征
3. 自我反思：我为什么没读懂，我为什么做错题？

## Practice1 P1

This passage is from Lydia Minatoya, *The Strangeness of Beauty*. ©1999 by Lydia Minatoya. The setting is Japan in 1920. Chie and her daughter Naomi are members of the House of Fuji, a noble family.

# Practice1 P1 The Strangeness of Beauty



Lydia Minatoya











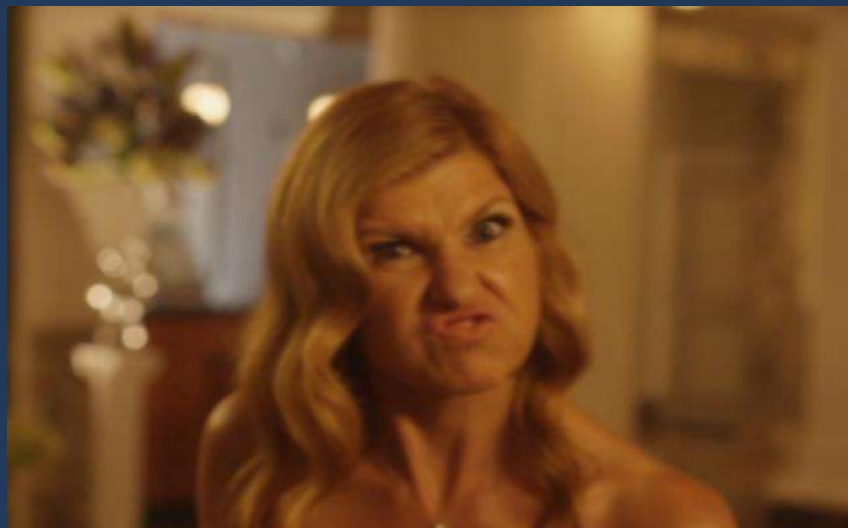
















# Practice1 P1

	character 1	character 2	character 3
name			
relationship			
characteristics			
plot			

	character 1	character 2	character 3
name	Chie	Akira	Naomi
relationship	Chie is Naomi's mother, but she doesn't know that Akira is in love with Naomi.		
characteristics	from a noble family; views A&N as children; likes Akira at first, but surprised at his proposal; may not approve Akira's proposal	a dental college student; breaks the proposal tradition; respects Chie; receives a job offer in America; eager to make his point.	from a noble family; wants to marry Akira
plot	Breaking all tradition, Akira asks Chie's permission to marry her daughter.		

# Practice1 P1

- 重点:

1. conflict: Akira breaks the proposal tradition
2. change: Chie' s attitude towards Akira

## Practice1 P1 长难句分析1

Had he followed form—had he asked his mother to speak to his father to approach a go-between—would Chie have been more receptive?

If he had followed form—if he asked his mother to speak to his father to approach a go-between—would Chie have been more receptive?

## 虚拟语气语法规则

1. 对现在事实的虚拟: If + 一般过去 (be动词改成 were) , would/should/could/might + do
  - If I had time, I would go to the concert.
  - If I were you, I would ask her out.
2. 对过去事实的虚拟: If + 过去完成, would/should/could/might + have done
  - If I had come earlier, I would have caught the train.
  - Had I come earlier, I would have caught the train.

## Practice1 P1 长难句分析2

His voice was soft, refined. He straightened and stole a deferential peek at her face.

1. deferential: being polite and respectful toward someone else
2. steal: accomplish in a concealed or unobserved manner

## Practice1 P1 长难句分析3

He bowed and left. Taking her ease, with effortless grace, like a cat making off with a fish.





## Practice1 P2

This passage is adapted from Francis J. Flynn and Gabrielle S. Adams, "Money Can't Buy Love: **Asymmetric** Beliefs about Gift Price and Feelings of Appreciation." ©2008 by Elsevier Inc.

- asymmetric: two different sides/halves



## Practice1 P2

P1: a phenomenon of gift-giving

P2: views of three groups of scientists

P3: gift givers' assumption

P4: reasons behind gift givers' assumption

P5: people struggle to shift perspectives

## Practice1 P2 长难句分析1

Research has found that people often struggle to take account of others' perspectives—their insights are subject to egocentrism, social projection, and multiple attribution errors.

1. struggle to do sth: have difficulty in doing sth
2. take account of: take into consideration
3. be subject to: likely be affected by
4. egocentric: self-centered: thinking only about yourself and not about what other people might need or want

## Practice1 P2 长难句分析2

The notion of gift-givers and gift-recipients being unable to account for the other party's perspective seems puzzling because people slip in and out of these roles every day, and, in some cases, multiple times in the course of the same day.

## Practice1 P2 长难句分析2

The notion of gift-givers and gift-recipients being unable to account for the other party's perspective seems puzzling because people slip in and out of these roles every day, and, in some cases, multiple times in the course of the same day.

1. account for: explain
2. in the course of sth: during the process of sth

## Practice1 P3

This passage is adapted from J. D. Watson and F. H. C. Crick, "Genetical Implications of the Structure of Deoxyribonucleic Acid." ©1953 by Nature Publishing Group. Watson and Crick deduced the structure of DNA using evidence from Rosalind Franklin and R. G. Gosling's X-ray crystallography diagrams of DNA and from Erwin Chargaff's data on the base composition of DNA.

## Practice1 P3

P1: the basic knowledge of DNA

P2: one feature of DNA structure

P3: the other feature of DNA structure

P4: pairs of bases

P5: the sequence of the pairs of bases

## Practice1 P3 长难句分析1

The molecule is a very long chain, the backbone of which consists of a regular alternation of sugar and phosphate groups. To each sugar is attached a nitrogenous base, which can be of four different types.

1. backbone: the most important part of an organization or group of people
2. attach to: to fasten or connect one object to another



## Practice1 P3 长难句分析2

It follows that in a long molecule many different permutations are possible, and it therefore seems likely that the precise sequence of bases is the code which carries the genetical information.

1. it follows that: so
2. permutation: one of the different ways in which a number of things can be arranged
3. genetic code: the information contained in DNA which determines the structure and function of cells, and the inherited characteristics of all living things.

## Practice1 P4

This passage is adapted from Virginia Woolf, *Three Guineas*. ©1938 by Harcourt, Inc. Here, Woolf considers the situation of women in English society.





Woolf wrote the essay to answer three questions:

1. How should war be prevented?
2. Why does the government not support education for women?
3. Why are women not allowed to engage in professional work?



## Practice1 P4

P1: describing a view from a bridge and a focus on a procession

P2: presenting the characteristics of the procession and raising questions to women

## Practice1 P4 长难句分析1

There they go, our brothers who have been educated at public schools and universities, mounting those steps, passing in and out of those doors, ascending those pulpits, preaching, teaching, administering justice, practising medicine, transacting business, making money. It is a solemn sight always—a procession, like a caravanserai crossing a desert.

1. preach: to talk about a religious subject in a public place
2. solemn: very serious

## Practice1 P4 长难句分析2

We who have looked so long at the pageant in books, or from a curtained window watched educated men leaving the house at about nine-thirty to go to an office, returning to the house at about six-thirty from an office, need look passively no longer.

## Practice1 P4 长难句分析2

**We** who have looked so long at the pageant in books, or from a curtained window watched educated men leaving the house at about nine-thirty to go to an office, returning to the house at about six-thirty from an office, **need look passively no longer.**

- pageant: a colorful public procession, show, or ceremony.

## Practice1 P4 长难句分析3

We who now agitate these humble pens may in another century or two speak from a pulpit. Nobody will dare contradict us then; we shall be the mouthpieces of the divine spirit—a solemn thought, is it not?

1. humble: expressing in a spirit of deference
2. mouthpiece: spokesman
3. divine: sacred



## Practice1 P4 长难句分析4

You laugh—indeed the shadow of the private house still makes those dresses look a little queer.

1. private: not holding public office or employment
2. queer: strange in a questionable/suspicious way

## Practice1 P4 长难句分析5

The daughters of educated men have always done their thinking from hand to mouth; not under green lamps at study tables in the cloisters of secluded colleges. They have thought while they stirred the pot, while they rocked the cradle.

1. from hand to mouth: living barely adequate to support life
2. secluded: very private/quiet

# Paired passages reading strategy

1. 读介绍（作者介绍、主题、时间）
2. 记P1的题干，读P1并做题，重点读首、末段和有行号提示的地方
3. 记P2的题干，读P2并做题，重点读首、末段和有行号提示的地方
4. 依次做两文关系题

# Practice1 P5

Passage 1 is adapted from Michael Slezak, "Space Mining: the Next Gold Rush?" ©2013 by New Scientist. Passage 2 is from the editors of New Scientist, "Taming the Final Frontier." ©2013 by New Scientist.



# Practice1 P5

## Passage 1

P1: a message from a forum on space mining

P2: more information about the forum

P3: the forum becoming hot

P4: space mining companies

P5: the most desired commodity in space

P6: the possible usage of water in space

P7: space mining companies' future plan

# Practice1 P5

## Passage 2

P1: space mining' s positive effect

P2: pausing for thought about this

P3: consideration of principles

P4: consideration of preserving space environments

P5: consideration of space economy and space mining management

P6: need to reach a consensus on space mining management

## Practice1 P5

- 两文关系:
- P2 expresses some concerns about a concept discussed in P1.

## Practice1 P5 长难句分析1

Part of this is about principles. Some will argue that space' s “magnificent desolation” is not ours to despoil, just as they argue that our own planet' s poles should remain pristine. Others will suggest that glutting ourselves on space' s riches is not an acceptable alternative to developing more sustainable ways of earthly life.

1. despoil: damage or take things away
2. glut: to have too much of something



## Practice1 P5 长难句分析2

Questions of their stewardship have barely been broached—and the relevant legal and regulatory framework is fragmentary, to put it mildly.

1. stewardship: management
2. broach: mention
3. to put it mildly: uses polite, pleasant, or neutral words and expressions to refer to things that people may find unpleasant, upsetting, or embarrassing to talk about

## Practice1 P5 长难句分析3

Without consensus, claims will be disputed, investments risky, and the gains made insecure. It is in all of our long-term interests to seek one out.

Without consensus, claims will be disputed, investments **will be** risky, and the gains **will be** made insecure.

consensus: agreement

# Thanks

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