+ 《阅读的逻辑》
✧ 观点对比题——细节题的变形
➢ 判断标志:

新大纲对于阅读部分的说明中,第八条指出,要求考生能够"比较文中事实、观点、态度等的异同"。与之相对应的就是观点对比题。

此类题型可能要求考生判断文中出现的两种观点或事实的关系是什么,比如是否相同(identical)或相似(similar),是否相反(opposite),是否互补(complementary)等,也可能要求考生判断文中出现的两种观点或事实在哪些方面相同或不同。

我们来看两个观点对比题的例子。2004年第38题,要求判断两种观点的关系;2022年英语(二)第25题,要求判断两种观点的差异点。

- The views of Ravitch and Emerson on schooling are _____. | 2004年 |

  [A] identical   [B] similar

  [C] complementary   [D] opposite

- John Brunnquell would disagree with Julie Stanton over regenerative products'
  _____ . | 2022年英语(二)|

  [A] market prospects   [B] standard definition

  [C] nutritional value   [D] moral implication

➢ 解题方法

观点对比题看上去很新,本质上其实还是细节题,解题方法与细节题基本一致,同样也可以用以下三个步骤来完成。

(1)找定位词:观点对比题定位词多为人名,通常有两个,还可能包含地名、时间、地点或者其他关键词,题干一定要看全。

(2)定位:回原文进行定位。通常还可以向上或向下找一句,即不超过三句话的定位范围。

(3)根据题干要求解题:如果题干要求判断两者的关系,则可以通过句间或段间的相同或相反关系来解题;如果题干要求判断两者的相同或不同点,则通过对比原文和选项来解题。

例 1

John Brunnquell would disagree with Julie Stanton over regenerative products' _____.

[A] market prospects

[B] standard definition

[C] nutritional value

[D] moral implication

Ⅰ ①On a recent sunny day, 13,000 chickens roam[1] over Larry Brown's 40 windswept[2] acres in Shiner, Texas. ②Some rest in the shade of a parked car. ③Others drink water with the cows. ④This all seems random[3], but it's by design, part of what the **$6.1 billion U.S. egg industry bets** will be its next big thing: climate-friendly eggs.

Ⅴ ①<u>Regenerative products</u> could be **a hard sell**, because the concept[1] is tough to define quickly, says <u>Julie Stanton</u>, associate professor of agricultural economics at Pennsylvania State University Brandywine. ②Such farming also brings minimal[2], if any, **improvement** to the food products (though some producers say their eggs have more protein[3]).

Ⅵ ①**The industry is betting** that the same consumers paying more for premium attributes[1] such as free-range[2], non-GMO, and pasture[3]-raised eggs will embrace[4] sustainability. ②Surveys show that younger generations are more concerned about climate change, and some of the success of plant-based meat can be chalked up to shoppers wanting to signal their desire to protect the environment. ③Young adults "really care about the planet," says <u>John Brunnquell</u>, president of Egg Innovations. ④"They are absolutely altering[5] the food chain beyond what I think even they understand what they're doing."

例 2

The views of Ravitch and Emerson on schooling are _____.

[A] identical

[B] similar

[C] complementary

[D] opposite

Ⅱ ①"Schools have always been in a society where practical is more important than intellectual[1]," says education writer Diane Ravitch. ② "Schools could be a counterbalance[2]." ③Ravitch's latest book, *Left Back: A Century of Failed School Reforms*, traces the roots of anti-intellectualism in our schools, concluding they are anything but a counterbalance to the American distaste[3] for intellectual pursuits.

Ⅴ ①Ralph Waldo Emerson and other Transcendentalist[1] philosophers[2] thought schooling and rigorous[3] book learning put unnatural restraints[4] on children: "We are shut up in schools and college recitation[5] rooms for 10 or 15 years and come out at last with a bellyful[6] of words and do not know a thing." ②Mark Twain's *Huckleberry Finn* exemplified[7] American anti-intellectualism. ③Its hero avoids being civilized[8]—going to school and learning to read—so he can preserve his innate[9] goodness.

✧ 写作手法题——多用首尾句串读

➢ 判断标志

大纲中新增了一条要求，即考生应能"分析文中使用的修辞手法、论证方法等"，写作手法题对应的正是这一条。

修辞手法、论证方法虽然看起来很抽象，但实际上，议论文中涉及的修辞手法和论证方法数量有限，大家多做两道题就能熟悉。

写作手法题的题干和选项往往包含很多"写作手法术语"，特点鲜明，易于辨识：

（1）现象、过程和影响：present a problem（提出问题）、explain a phenomenon（解释现象）、describe its process（描述其过程）、discuss its consequence（讨论其结果）、discuss its impact/influence/implications（讨论其影响）。

（2）原因和解决办法：discuss some possible reasons（讨论一些可能原因）、present possible solutions（提出可能的解决办法）。

（3）观点、论证与论据：introduce a topic（引入主题，也就是文章论题）、present a point/view（提出观点）、present conflicting/opposing views（提出对立的观点）、pose a contrast（进行对比）、make a comparison（进行类比）、justify an assumption（验证假设）、cite a case（引用案例）、give a factual account（给出客观描述）。

我们来看两个相关的题目，感受一下。

- In the opening paragraph, the author introduces his topic by _____ . ｜2005年｜

  [A] posing a contrast   [B] justifying an assumption

  [C] making a comparison   [D] explaining a phenomenon

- In this text, the author presents a problem with _____ . ｜2018年英语（一）｜

  [A] opposing views on it   [B] possible solutions to it

  [C] its alarming impacts   [D] its major variations

➤ 解题方法

写作手法题的难点在于，它考查的是写作的手法，而非内容，因此无法直接通过内容解题。但本质上，做写作手法题仍旧需要分析逻辑，读懂内容，再对比原文和选项。

　　从题目涉及的段落范围来看，写作手法题可分为两种。

　　（1）考查特定段落内的写作手法，比如2005年Text 1第21题问的是作者在首段用什么方法引出主题，这种题目只需定位到相关段落解题即可。这种类型考查较少。

　　（2）考查全文整体的写作手法，多出现在最后一题，比如2018年英语（一）Text 1的第25题，此类题目就需要结合全文来进行判断了。这种类型近几年考得较多，需要重视。

　　具体解题时，可以分为四步走：

　　（1）确定题目考查的是特定段落的写作手法，还是全文的写作手法。题目中常常会给出提示，如果没有给，也可以通过题目出现的位置和题干关键词综合判断。一般来说，最后一题考查的是全文。

　　（2）题干联系原文。举例来说，如果题干问"作者如何引入主题"，需要确定"主题"在原文中指什么；如果问"作者如何论证观点"，需要确定"观点"是什么。

　　一般来说，问题、现象多出现在全文（或段落）的开头部分，结果、影响和解决办法出现在后面；观点方面，段落的观点可以先在首/尾句找，全文的观点

可以运用中心词法、中心句法、首（尾）句串读法等方法寻找。

　　（3）梳理文章逻辑，读懂内容。

　　如果题目针对某几个段落提问，需要通读全段；如果题目针对全文提问，可以通过首（尾）句串读法来进行梳理。在这一过程中，要格外注意转折词、感情色彩词、情态动词等小词。只有先通过梳理弄清楚每一段的主旨，才能正确判断作者究竟用的什么写作手法。

　　（4）对比选项和原文。

　　首先划出选项中的"写作手法术语"，如需要可以在旁边标上中文。同时圈出选项中具有突出特征的词，比如含有转折意义的词（如conflicting，对立的）或者感情色彩词（如factual，客观的），作为辅助判断的依据。

　　然后对比选项和原文，看看哪个选项符合原文。

➢　　干扰选项

写作手法题常见的干扰选项有信息歪曲、反向干扰、无中生有、以偏概全等。

命题人有可能会从原文中截取部分碎片信息，故意对其进行歪曲，或编出与之相反的信息来制造干扰，比如2005年Text 1第21题，原文用一个假设来引出相反的观点，而B选项却说原文"证实了一个假设"，就是一个典型的例子。

命题人还可能会无中生有，用一些常见但与原文无关的写作手法设置选项，来干扰没仔细看原文就想直接解题的考生。

此外，当题目问到全文的写作手法时，命题人可能用某一段细节涉及的内容来作为干扰，以偏概全。

相比于传统的阅读题，写作手法题对考生英语综合能力的要求更高，更难以通过投机取巧来猜答案，这也符合考研英语未来的命题趋势。因此考生们还是要扎扎实实读文章，理清逻辑，选项一定要读全，每一部分都要找到原文依据，才能判断为正确选项。

例一：

In the opening paragraph, the author introduces his topic by _____.

[A] posing a contrast

[B] justifying an assumption

[C] making a comparison

[D] explaining a phenomenon

I ①Everybody loves a fat[1] pay rise. ②Yet pleasure at your own can vanish[2] if you learn that a colleague has been given a bigger one. ③Indeed, if he has a reputation[3] for slacking[4], you might even be outraged[5]. ④Such behaviour is regarded as "all too human", with the underlying[6] assumption[7] that other animals would not be capable of this finely developed sense of grievance[8]. ⑤But a study by Sarah Brosnan and Frans de Waal of Emory University in Atlanta, Georgia, which has just been published in *Nature*, suggests that it is all too monkey, as well.

例二：

In this text, the author presents a problem with _____.

[A] opposing views on it

[B] possible solutions to it

[C] its alarming impacts

[D] its major variations

Ⅰ ①Among the annoying challenges facing the middle class is one that will probably go unmentioned in the next presidential campaign: What happens when the robots come for their jobs?

Ⅱ ①Don't dismiss[1] that possibility entirely. ②About half of U.S. jobs are at high risk of being automated[2], according to a University of Oxford study, with the middle class disproportionately[3] squeezed[4]. ③Lower-income jobs like gardening or day care don't appeal[5] to robots. ④But many middle-class occupations—trucking, financial advice, software engineering—have aroused their interest, or soon will. ⑤The rich own the robots, so they will be fine.

Ⅲ ①This isn't to be alarmist[1]. ②Optimists point out that technological upheaval[2] has benefited workers in the past. ③The Industrial Revolution didn't go so well for Luddites whose jobs were displaced by mechanized[3] looms[4], but it eventually raised living standards and created more jobs than it destroyed. ④Likewise, automation should eventually boost productivity, stimulate demand by driving down prices, and free workers from hard, boring work. ⑤But in the medium[5] term, middle-class workers may need a lot of help adjusting.

Ⅳ ①The first step, as Erik Brynjolfsson and Andrew McAfee argue in *The Second Machine Age*, should be rethinking education and job training. ②Curriculums[1]—from grammar school to college—should evolve[2] to focus less on memorizing facts and more on creativity and complex communication. ③Vocational[3] schools should do a better job of fostering problem-solving skills and helping students work alongside robots. ④Online education can supplement[4] the traditional kind. ⑤It could make extra training and instruction affordable. ⑥Professionals trying to acquire[5] new skills will be able to do so without going into debt.

Ⅴ ①The challenge of coping with automation underlines[1] the need for the U.S. to revive its fading[2] business dynamism[3]: Starting new companies must be made easier. ②In previous eras[4] of drastic[5] technological change, entrepreneurs[6] smoothed the transition[7] by dreaming up ways to combine labor and machines. ③The best uses of 3D printers and virtual reality haven't been invented yet. ④The U.S. needs the new companies that will invent them.

Ⅵ ①Finally, because automation threatens[1] to widen the gap between capital income and labor income, taxes and the safety net will have to be rethought. ②Taxes on low-wage labor need to be cut, and wage subsidies[2] such as the earned income tax credit should be expanded: This would boost incomes, encourage work, reward companies for job creation, and reduce inequality.

Ⅶ ①Technology will improve society in ways big and small over the next few years, yet this will be little comfort to those who find their lives and careers upended[1] by automation. ②Destroying the machines that are coming for our jobs would be nuts[2]. ③But policies to help workers adapt will be indispensable[3].

🔶 外刊

✓ 4.22

Friend,not foe

How AI could help the climate

Consider Al's appetite for energy first. The International Energy Agency(IEA) reckons that electricity consumption by data centres could as much as treble in the next five years. Even if energy usage soars, though, the base is still low. Data centres today account for about 1.5% of the world's electricity consumption—and the vast majority of that is due to streaming, social media and online shopping, not Al.

A better approach would be for the tech firms to use the clout that their large demand for energy gives them to accelerate the decarbonisation of grids. They are already the largest buyers of clean electricity under long-term deals with independent generators in America. They could build and fund more capacity themselves, help unblock the deployment of clean energy more widely by pushing for planning reform, and go further in supporting the development and expansion of alternative sources such as geothermal and nuclear power. Doubling down on such approaches would help transform AI from climate suspect to climate hero.

✓ 4.23

Largest mammalian brain map ever could unpick what makes us human

THE largest and most comprehensive 3D map of a mammalian brain to date offers an unprecedented insight into how neurons connect and function.The new map, which captures a cubic millimetre of a mouse's visual cortex, will allow scientists to study brain function in extraordinary detail, potentially revealing crucial insights into how neural activity shapes behaviour, how complex traits like consciousness arise, and even what it means to be human.

She says this new map will be incredibly beneficial, allowing researchers to make comparisons between it and other maps of different species to examine what cells, wiring principles and functional properties are specific to one species or conserved across several of them,"ultimately shedding light on what makes us human".