练习 OGp264

1 Why does the professor talk about Plato's description of society?

A To explain why societies face certain problems

B To point out problems with Plato's ethical theory

C To introduce students to the political structure of ancient Greece

D To help explain Plato's view about the nature of the human soul

2 What does the professor imply about Plato's ethical theory?

A It may be familiar to some of the students.

B It will be discussed in more detail in a later class.

C It is not an interesting theory.

D It is not a very complicated theory.

3 Why does the professor ask this?

A To find out if students have understood what she just said

B To suggest an answer to a question that she just asked

C To express disagreement with a point made by Plato

D To explain why harmony is difficult for a society to achieve

4 What are two points that reflect Plato's views about education?

Choose 2 answers.

A All people can be trained to become leaders.

B All people should learn to use their intellect.

C Leaders should be responsible for the education of workers and soldiers.

D All people should learn about the nature of the human soul.

5 Based on information in the lecture, indicate whether the statements below about human emotion reflect beliefs held by Plato.

	Y	N
Emotion is usually controlled by the faculty of desire.		
Emotion ought to be controlled by the faculty of intellect.		
Emotion is what motivates soldiers.		

6 According to Plato, what is the main characteristic of a good or just person?

A The parts of the person's soul exist in harmony.

B The person does not try to control other people.

C The person's relationships with other people are harmonious.

D The person does not act in an emotional manner.

推断题

就某一个细节或某一个词进行推理判断

Dada is often considered under the broader category of Fantasy. It's one of the early directions in the Fantasy style. The term "Dada" itself is a nonsense word—it has no meaning . . . and where the word originated isn't known

The "philosophy" behind the
"Dada" movement was to create
    works that conveyed the concept of
    absurdity—the artwork was meant
    to shock the public by presenting
    the ridiculous absurd concepts.

Dada artists rejected reason—or rational thought. They did not believe that rational thought would help solve social problems . . .

When he turned to Dada, he quit painting and devoted himself to making a type of sculpture he referred to as a "ready-made" . . . probably because they were constructed of readily available objects.

At the time, many people reacted to

Dadaism by saying that the works were
not art at all . . . and in fact, that's
exactly how Duchamp and others
conceived of it—as a form of "NON-
art" . . . or ANTI-art.

Duchamp also took a reproduction of DaVinci's famous painting, the Mona Lisa, and he drew a mustache and goatee on the subject's face. Treating this masterpiece with such disrespect was another way. Duchamp was challenging the established cultural standards of his day.

What does the professor imply about the philosophy of the Dada movement?

A It was not taken seriously by most artists.

B It varied from one country to another.

C It challenged people's concept of what art is.

D It was based on a realistic style of art.

题干特征

What probably happened to __?

What will __ probably do next?

What is most likely __?

What can be inferred (concluded) from __?

做题注意

1 基于原文
  杜绝主观评价
2 只能推断一步
3 同意替换

错误选项

1 过度推断
2 不符逻辑
    扩大答案的内涵或外延
3 原文明确反对的观点或结论
4 没有提到的常识

组织题

组织题题干特征

How does the professor organize the information about X?

How is the discussion organized?

Why does the professor discuss X?

Whydoes the professor mention X

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So. we have reproductive parts - the seeds, the fruit-walss-we have leaf parts, but the great majority of plant fibers come from vasculature within the stem...fibers that occur in stem meteral.

And what we do is consider these fibers - basically they're what are called bast fibers. Bast fibers. Now basically bast fibers are parts of the plant that the plant uses to maintain vertical structure.

Think about it this way: what's the first
thing you see when you see a building
being built... uh what's the first thing
they put up? Besides the foundation
of course? The metal-work, right?

They put all those steel girders up
there, the framework. Ok, well,
think of - bast fibers basically
constitute the strucural framework
to support the stem of the plant.

OK? So as the plant grows, it basically builds a girder system within that plant, like steel, so to speak.

So suppose you cut across the stem of one of these plants, take a look at how the bast fibers are arranged, so you're looking at a cross-section

You'll see that the fibers run vertically side-by-side. Up and down next to each other, forming a kind of tube, which is significant...

cause, which is physically stronger- a solid rod or a tube? The tube- physics tells you that.

What's essentially happening- well, the plant is forming a structural ring of these bast fibers all around the stem, and that shape allows for structural rigidity, but also allows for bending and motion.

Why does the professor talk about steel?

A To identify the substance that has replaced fiber products.

B To explain a method for separating fibers from a plant.

C To compare the chemical structure of fibers to metals.

D To illustrate the function of fibers in a plant's stem.

Why does the professor mention a tube?

A To explain how some fibers are arranged in a plant.

B To show how plants carry water to growing fibers.

C To describe an experiment involving plant fibers.

D To explain why some plant stems cannot bend.

局部笔记如何记

微观结构

1 名词定义

1） 定义提示

What do I mean by …

How can we define …

(now) ,… means(is the word) for

By ….., I mean

When I use…, I meant

2） 黑板上写的词

2 列举

1）表明所列项目的数字

The first (second, ect)...is

Number one (two,ect.) …

First (second, ect) of all, secondly...

2）重读强调的数字

The **first** principle is…

3 因果关系

1) 前果后因

due to/because (of)/since/if … then…

How can we explain this?

How did we get to this point?

Why is this the case?

3 因果

2）前因后果

Thus

Therefore

Consequently

For these reasons

3 因果

3）前问题后解决方案

What can be done about this?

How can we solve this?

4 例证主题

1）例子

For example

For instance

To illustrate

In this case…

Let's say…

Take something like this…

4 例证主题

2）强调术语/概念的应用

In order to see this more clearly

In more concrete terms

Let's look at how this applies in the real world

3）问句提示举例

Where can we find / see this?

How does this show up in the real world?

5. The professor describes a magic trick to the class. What does the magic trick demonstrate?

A An action people make that they are not aware of

B That behaviorists are not really scientists

C How psychologists study children

D A method for remembering locations

Ideomotor action is an activity that occurs without our noticing it, without our being aware of it....

If you wish to impress your friends and relatives, you can change this simple process into a magic trick.

5 描述过程

1) 表明顺序的词

First(second)

prior to/previously/before that

Next/then/subsequently, later, after that,etc)

In 1949 (in the 12th century)

5 描述过程

2) 短语

In order to arrive at this point, we had to

We can trace the development

3）问句

Where did this idea come from?

How did this come about?

6 描述特征

1) 描述事物特点的短语或句子

Concerning x's appearance,…

Let's look at X's physical makeup

X is made up of

2) 涉及感官的短语

X looks(acts/ feels/ smells/ sounds/ feels)like

7 比较对比

1) 前后信息对比
but/however/on the other hand/
on the contrary/conversely
2) 前后信息相似
similarly/likewise/in the same manner
again
3) 观点异同的问句
What 's the difference ...?
goes against

8 归纳

1） 表归纳

In conclusion

To conclude

2）呼应前面论据

This shows (demonstrates, implies, proves)

Obviously (clearly, logically), x tells us that..

Based on x, we can assume (conclude)

9 离题

1）预示离题

Now before I go on,…

By the way,…

Let me talk about X for a minute.

That reminds me of a story

2）预示离题结束

Now / anyway/ Okay/ Back to what we were talking about.

上下文是关键