



SAT阅读讲座

Michelle

SAT Coronavirus Updates

Other Coronavirus Updates

Get updates on all College Board programs and offerings.

March and May SAT Administrations

In response to the rapidly evolving situation around the coronavirus (COVID-19), College Board is canceling the May 2, 2020 SAT and SAT Subject Test administration. Makeup exams for the March 14 administration (scheduled for March 28) are also canceled.

Students who already registered for May, whose March test centers were closed, or who do not receive March scores because of any irregularities will receive refunds.

In the coming days, College Board will share additional information and details directly with registered students and test centers.

美国考场关闭

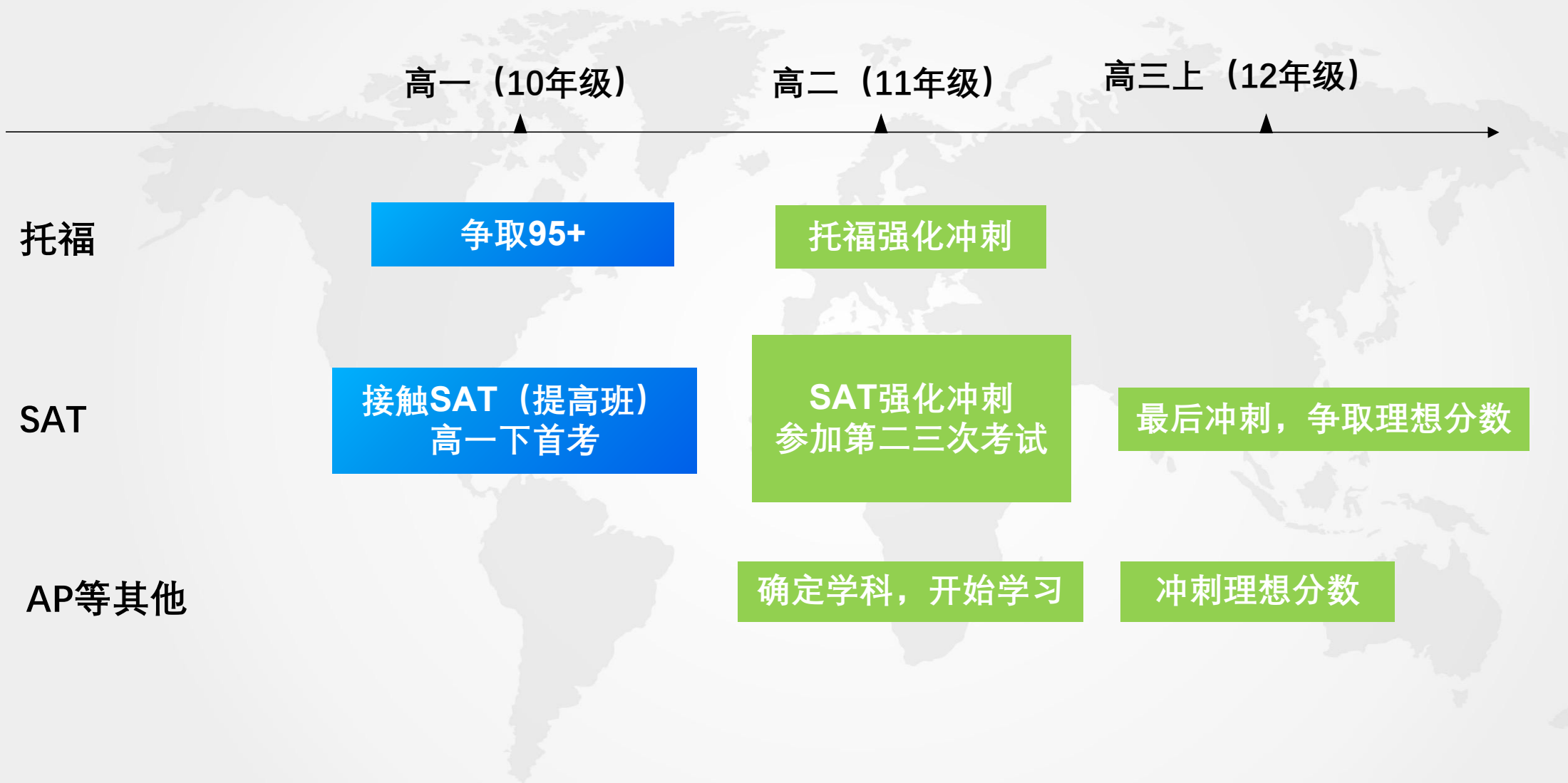
建议关注8月考位

SAT各月难度参考：

	3月	5月	6月	8月	10月	11月	12月
北美	中等	中等	中等	中等	较难	诡异	简单
亚太	中等	中等	无考试	中等	较难	无考试	简单

2020年切忌临时抱佛脚

考试规划



SAT不仅仅是语言考试，但建立在语言上

Mrs. Quabarl, to use a colloquial expression, was knocked off her perch. She was one of those imperfectly self-assured individuals who are magnificent and autocratic as long as they are not seriously opposed. The least show of unexpected resistance goes a long way towards rendering them cowed and apologetic. When the new governess failed to express wondering admiration of the large newly-purchased and expensive car, and lightly alluded to the superior advantages of one or two makes which had just been put on the market, the discomfiture of her patroness became almost abject. Her feelings were those which might have animated a general of ancient warfaring days, on beholding his heaviest battle-elephant ignominiously driven off the field by slingers and javelin throwers.

unassuming
striking
unseemly
altercation
diverting

如何背单词

单词重复周期

第一个周期: 5分钟

第二个周期: 30分钟

第三个周期: 12小时

第四个周期: 1天

第五个周期: 2天

第六个周期: 4天

第七个周期: 7天

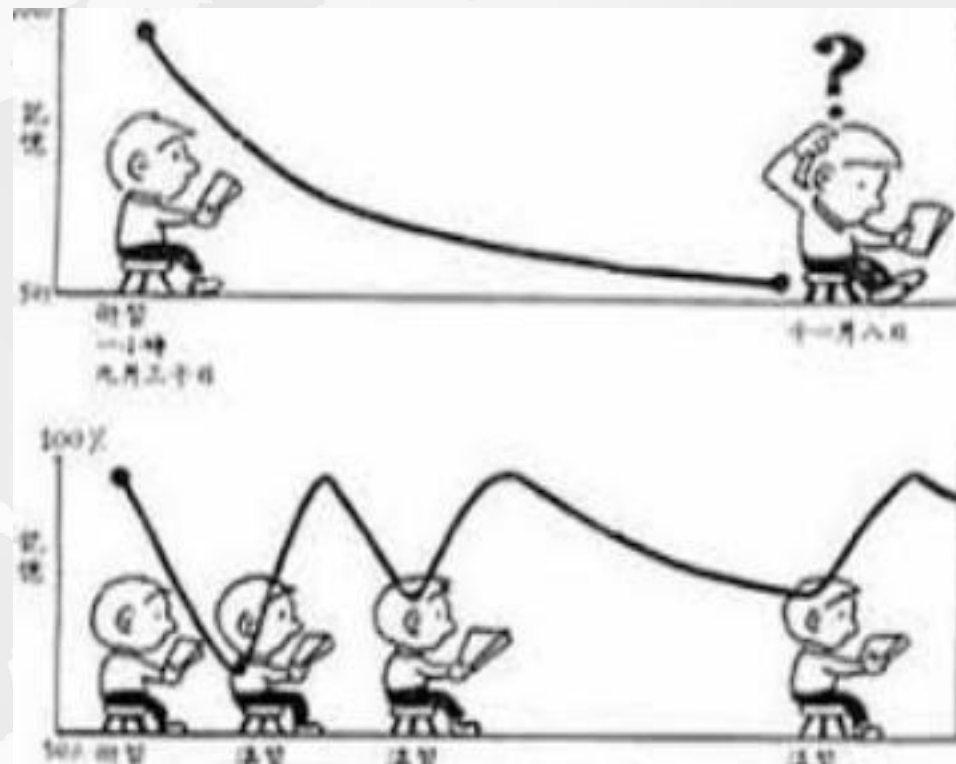
第八个周期: 15天

每天50新单词
复习200单词

不断重复
打破记忆曲线

单词背诵计划

背诵L1	背诵L2 复习L1	背诵L3 复习L1-2	背诵L4 复习L1-3	背诵L5 复习L2-4	背诵L6 复习L3-5	复习L1-6
背诵L7 复习L4-6	背诵L8 复习L5-7	背诵L9 复习L6-8	背诵L10 复习L7-9	背诵L11 复习L8-10	背诵L12 复习L9-11	复习L7-12
背诵L13 复习L10-12	背诵L14 复习L11-13	背诵L15 复习L12-14	背诵L16 复习L13-15	背诵L17 复习L14-16	背诵L18 复习L15-17	复习L13-18
背诵L19 复习L16-18	背诵L20 复习L17-19	背诵L21 复习L18-20				



如何背单词

SAT强化班徐汇200229【上午班】

Date	7-Mar	8-Mar	9-Mar	10-Mar	11-Mar	12-Mar	13-Mar
Day	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri
第二周	第八天	第九天	第十天	第十一天	第十二天	第十三天	第十四天
08:30-10:30	数学1	在校上课	在校上课	在校上课	在校上课	在校上课	在校上课
10:40-12:40	阅读1						
12:40-13:40	午饭+休息						
13:40-14:40	day3阅读：做题+精读，整理精读单词并背诵（一小时完成）						
14:40-15:10	day3语法：做题+精读，整理精听单词并背诵（半小时完成）						
15:20-16:00	day3数学：做题+错题订正（40分钟完成）						
16:00-17:00	背诵list4单词，并默写词测（一小时完成）						
18:00-19:00	晚饭+休息						
19:00-20:00	day3作业拍照发班主任检查，整理的精读单词需背诵检查，以及词测默写的正确率也需告知班主任	list4单词复习并再次默写词测	list5单词背诵并默写词测	list5单词复习并再次默写词测	list6单词背诵并默写词测	list6单词复习并再次默写词测	list7单词背诵并默写词测

SAT不仅仅是语言考试，但建立在语言上

9

As used in line 44, “wrong” most nearly means

A.inappropriate.

B.unjust.

C.immoral.

D.inaccurate.

中国：我们这边快完了

欧洲：我们这边快完了

中国：我们好多了

欧洲：我们好多了

巧读+悦读SAT文章

1

1

Question 11-20 are based on the following passages.

This passage is adapted from Eric Jaffe, "Digital Cameras Are Messing With Your Memory," ©2013 by Mansueto Ventures LLC.

Socrates once feared that technology would corrupt human memory. Quaint as it sounds today, he was worried about a form of communication called writing. The more easily people could access something in a document, he reasoned, the less inclined they'd be to remember it.

The great philosopher's point rings as true in the digital age as it did in ancient Greece. Recent tests have found that people who think a computer will save their information recall much less of it than those led to believe the machine will delete it. A difficult trivia question is as likely to bring Google to mind as it is the answer.

Fairfield University psychologist Linda Henkel believes something similar may be happening with digital photography. The more easily people can take and access pictures, she says, the less inclined they may be to remember the moment itself. "You're just kind of mentally discounting it—thinking, 'Well, the camera's got it,'" Henkel says.

Henkel draws that conclusion from a study she recently conducted at the Bellarmine Museum of Art on Fairfield's campus. In one of her experiments, she gave test participants a digital camera and an itinerary of museum objects to view. Some of the objects were simply observed. Some were photographed whole with the digital camera. Some were photographed with explicit instructions to zoom in on a detail.

The following day, Henkel gathered the participants and tested their memories about the museum experience. She showed them the names (or pictures) of all the objects they'd seen, as well as 10 they hadn't, and asked them whether or not they'd gone up to the item, and if so whether they'd simply observed it or photographed it. For each item they said they saw, she also questioned them about a detail.

Socrates would have enjoyed the results. Test participants recognized fewer objects they'd photographed whole than those they'd observed on their museum tour (from both the list of names and the roster

of pictures). They were also much less accurate in recalling visual details of museum objects they'd photographed whole, compared with those they'd only observed. Simply put, they took the picture and missed the moment.

Henkel calls her finding the "photo-taking—impairment effect." When people know a camera will document an object or event, they may well dismiss it from their own mind. Digital cameras seem particularly conducive to the effect since it's far easier (and cheaper) to take and store digital pictures than it is to develop film or compile photo albums.

In other words, the facility of digital photography may well come at the cost of cognitive engagement. "I think it's about the mindlessness with which people approach the task," says Henkel. "If you treat acquiring the photograph as if it's just something to get off your checklist—been there, done that, check—that's what's going to create this dismiss-this-from-memory thing."

The experiment also revealed an important limitation of the photo-taking-impairment effect. When test participants zoomed in on an object, they remembered it as vividly as those objects they had observed (and, of course, far better than the ones they'd photographed whole). What's more, participants even remembered details about the object that they hadn't zoomed in on.

Henkel suspects that zooming triggered a completely different cognitive process. While the rote act of photographing a whole object led a person to dismiss it from memory, the slight uptick in focus required to zoom in on a detail caused the same person to absorb the scene as if there were no camera present at all. The brief mental climb from click to zoom-click was enough to overcome the impairment effect.

Of course, an impaired memory for photographs doesn't have to be a bad thing at all. Looking at photographs later on does help recover memories of the moments in question, just as a quick web search helps recover information. In that sense, the transfer system is working as expected. Socrates might have frowned on shifting knowledge into documents, but no less a mind than Einstein once advised people not to memorize what they could easily look up in books.

4

CONTINUE

1

1

Percent of Questions Answered Correctly about Objects' Visual Details and Locations as a Function of Photographing or Observing the Objects

Experiment And measure	Photographed museum object		Observed Museum object
	Whole object	Zoomed in on part	
Experiment 1: Recalling visual Detail of object	55%	-	64%
Experiment 2-1: Recalling visual Detail of object	38%	46%	44%
Experiment 2-2: Recalling location of object in the museum	43%	45%	76%

Adapted from Linda A. Henkel, "Point-and-Shoot Memories: The Influence of Taking Photos on Memory for a Museum Tour." ©2013 by Linda A. Henkel.

11

Which choice best supports the idea that modern technology has reduced people's reliance on memory?

- A) Lines 1-2 ("Socrates... memory")
- B) Lines 4-6 ("The more... remember it")
- C) Lines 8-11 ("Recent... delete it")
- D) Lines 21-23 ("Henkel... campus")

12

Henkel's study supported which claim about photographing an art object in its entirety?

- A) Photographing a whole art object diminishes one's awareness of it.
- B) Photographing a whole art object enhances visual recall.
- C) Photographing a whole art object permits one to study its composition in detail.
- D) Photographing a whole art object has no impact on memory.

13

As used in line 55, "facility" most nearly means

- A) effortlessness.
- B) competence.
- C) aptitude.
- D) equipment.

5

CONTINUE

1

1

14

The main purpose of the authors use of italics for the word "*hadn't*" in line 70 is to

- A) call an interpretation into question.
- B) imply that a claim is not to be taken literally.
- C) underscore the unexpectedness of a result.
- D) draw attention to a key omission.

15

In the course of its discussion of how photographing an object affects one's recollection of it, the passage implies that

- A) an understanding of a work of art becomes clearer the more time a person spends taking pictures of the work.
- B) increasing one's concentration minimally can result in recall as good as that associated with direct observation.
- C) photographing something up close can distort a person's impression of the photograph's subject.
- D) zooming in on an object restricts one's focus and therefore makes one less likely to remember the object as a whole.
- E) You may wechat or taobao kangkanglaoshi to find the answers and video course of this test.

16

Which choice provides the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?

- A) Lines 55-56 ("In other... engagement")
- B) Lines 63-64 ("The experiment ... effect")
- C) Lines 71-72 ("Henkel... process")
- D) Lines 74-77 ("The slight... all")

1

20

Based on information provided in the table, which statement is true of both experiments?

- A) Photographing a whole object leads to a less accurate recollection than does observing it.
- B) Photographing a whole object leads to the most accurate recollection of its location.
- C) Photographing part of an object leads to a more accurate recollection of detail than does observing it.
- D) Photographing part of an object leads to greater accuracy in recalling the object's location than does merely observing it.

17

The main purpose of the last paragraph is to

- A) indicate that a phenomenon may not be entirely troublesome
- B) Suggest that an established way of thinking has undergone a radical transformation.
- C) Imply that certain historical figures misunderstood the function of human memory.
- D) Argue against a series of concerns about the impact of new technologies.

18

According to the table, what percent of participants in experiment 2 were able to recall visual details of objects they photographed in part? answer to the previous question?

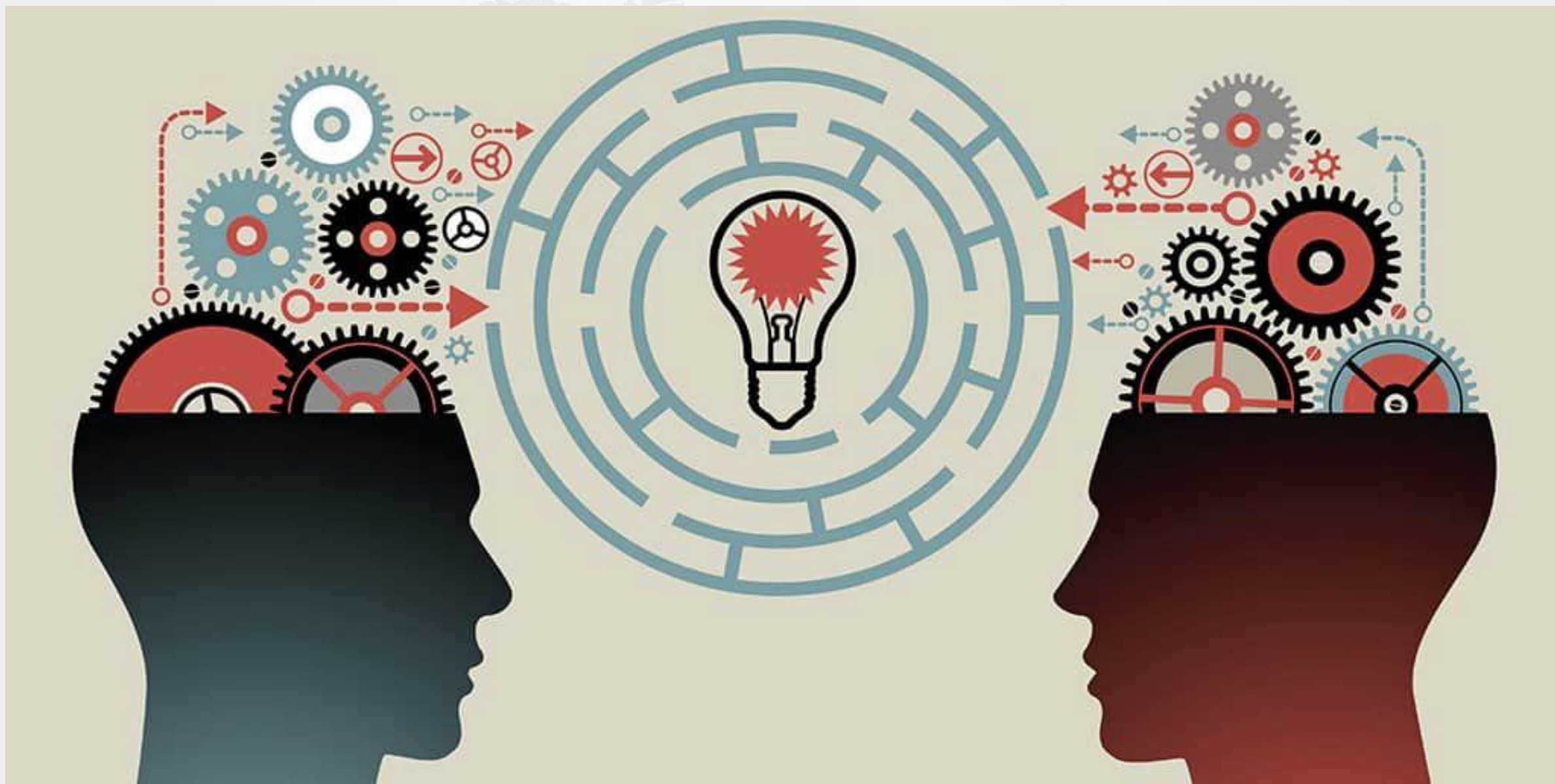
- A) 74%
- B) 55%
- C) 46%
- D) 38%

19

The table indicates that participants were LEAST likely to recall the location of an object when they

- A) looked at it without taking a picture of it.
- B) zoomed in on it with the camera.
- C) photographed it in its entirety.
- D) captured images of other nearby objects.

Critical Thinking





What is **NOT** critical thinking?

gàng jīng
杠 精

百科释义

杠精，网络流行语，指抬杠成瘾的一类群体。你说太阳是热的他都会说太阳也有几天是凉的，再加上“只有我一个人觉得……”句式的加持，基本上能成功惹翻他人。

要做一个没有感情的做题机器

但是要做作者的脑残粉

不要随便代入背景知识做题！！

claim

断言



claim:

论点 a statement that something is true or is a fact

学习太辛苦会导致脱发。

issue:

a matter that is in dispute between two/more parties

学习太辛苦会导致脱发吗？

issue

论题



argument:

论据 statements that you use to **convince** people that your opinion is correct.

我熬夜学习频繁的时候就会脱发。

我们班上的学霸都脱发。

做实验(experiment), 引数据(data), 研究(study)

argument

论证



claim, assert, **allege**, contend, profess,

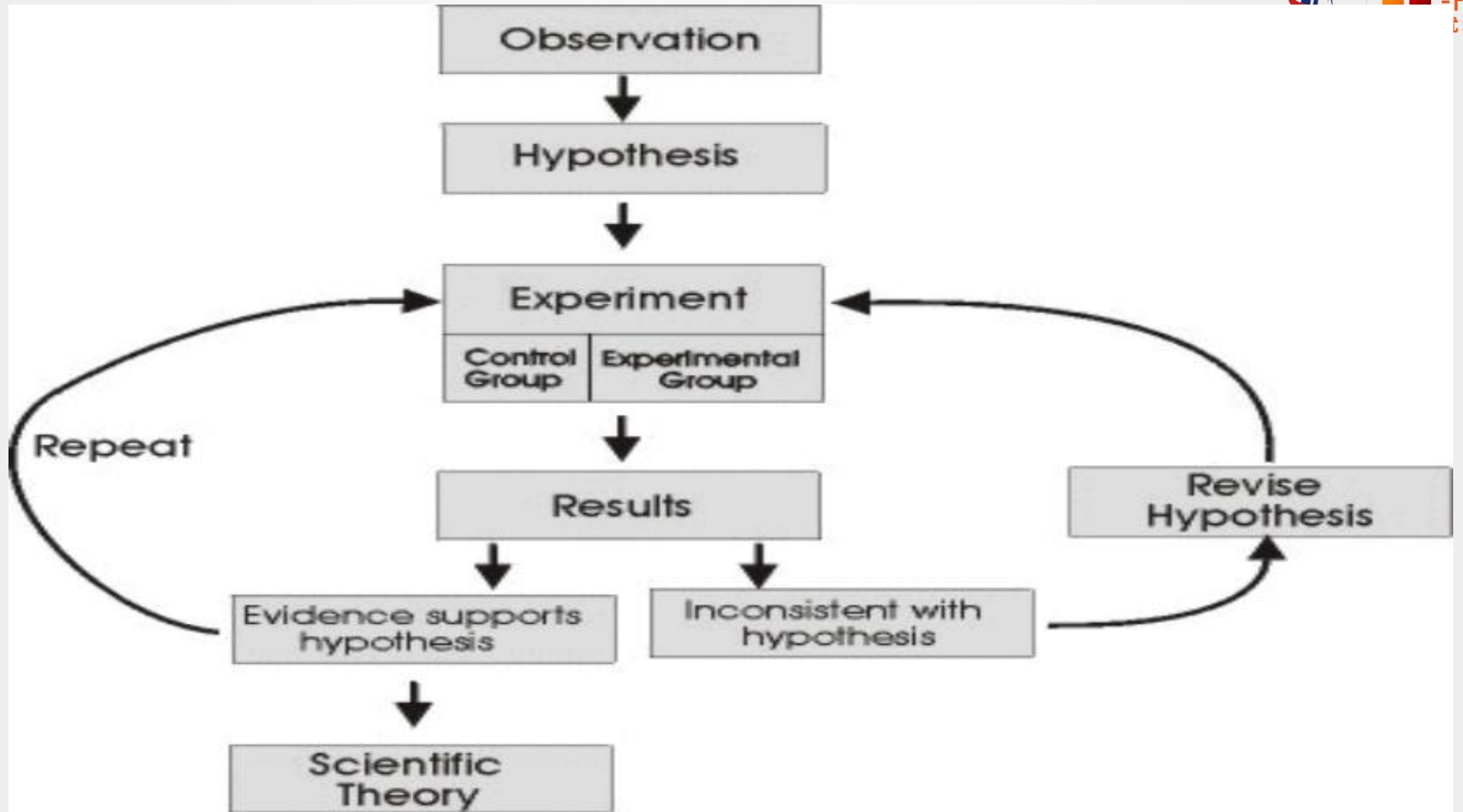
号称，声称

argue for A, reason, deduce
argument=statement=observation

推理

assumption, **premise**, presumption,
supposition
hidden premise (SAT喜欢考！)

假设，隐藏假设，潜台词



Questions 43-52 are based on the following passage and supplementary material.

This passage and accompanying figure are adapted from Peter A. Ensminger, "Control of Weeds by Plowing at Night". Originally published in 2000.

引出现象

Many millennia before the invention of herbicides, farmers simply **plowed their fields to control weeds**. Even today, plowing can constitute a valuable part of an integrated weed-management program. Although **plowing kills standing weeds**, farmers have long known that **it often leads to the emergence of new weed seedlings in a few weeks**.

提出问题

Ecologists have shown that a farmer's field can have 50,000 or more weed seeds per square meter buried beneath the soil surface. Plant physiologists have shown that seeds buried more than about one centimeter below the soil surface do not receive enough light to germinate. **Do the blades of a plow, which can reach more than a foot beneath the soil surface, bring some of these buried seeds to the surface where their germination is induced by exposure to sunlight?**

实验操作步骤

Two ecologists, Jonathan **Sauer** and Gwendolyn **Struik**, began to study this question in the 1960s. In a relatively simple experiment, they went to ten different habitats in Wisconsin during the night and collected pairs of soil samples. **They stirred up the soil in one sample of each pair in the light** and stirred up the other sample of each pair in the **dark**. They then exposed all ten pairs to natural sunlight in a greenhouse. For nine of the ten pairs of soil samples, **weed growth was greater in the samples stirred up in light**. They concluded that **soil disturbance gives weed seeds a "light break," and this stimulates their germination**.

实验结果

结果解释

More recently, Karl **Hartmann** of Erlangen University in Germany reasoned that when farmers plowed their fields during the day, **the buried weed seeds are briefly exposed to sunlight as the soil is turned over**, and that **this stimulates their germination**. Although the light exposures from plowing may be less than one millisecond, that can be enough to induce seed germination. Thus the germination of **weed seeds would be minimized** if farmers simply plowed their fields **during the night**, when the photon fluence rate [the rate at which photons hit the surface] is below 1015 photons per square meter per second. Although even under these conditions hundreds of millions of photons strike each square millimeter of ground each second, this

科学家
态度

illumination is below the threshold needed to stimulate the germination of most seeds.

Hartmann says that he was very **skeptical** when he first came up with this idea because he assumed that **such a simple** method of weed control as plowing at nighttime must be **ineffective** or it would have been discovered long ago. **But the** subsequent experiments, first presented at a 1989 scientific meeting in Freiburg, Germany, clearly demonstrated that the method can be **effective**.

Hartmann **tested his** idea by plowing two agricultural strips near Altershausen, Germany. The farmer Karl Seydel cultivated one strip, repeated threefold, at around midday and the other strip at night. **No crops were planted in these pilot experiments, to avoid possible competition with the emerging weeds.** The results were dramatic. More than 80 percent of the surface of the field plowed in daylight was covered by weeds, whereas only about 2 percent of the field plowed at night was covered by weeds.

This method of weed control is currently being used by several farmers in Germany. Because many of the same weed species that invade farmers' fields in Germany also invade fields elsewhere in the world, this method should be successful **elsewhere**. In fact, recent studies at universities in Nebraska, Oregon, Minnesota, Denmark, Sweden, and Argentina support this idea.

实验结果的意义

Number of Emerged Seedlings in Soil Samples
One Month after Soil Was Disturbed

Sample	Source of soil	Number of emerged seedlings in soil disturbed in	
		light	darkness
A	deciduous woods	4	0
B	deciduous woods	2	1
C	deciduous woods	6	2
D	conifer plantation	8	3
E	conifer plantation	2	1
F	tall-grass prairie	5	1
G	old pasture	0	2
H	old pasture	2	1
I	muck field	14	2
J	muck field	5	2

- 论点的特征：
靠前/较短/存疑
- 论点罩住论据
- 论点的内容：
归因/预期/评价

Question 21-31 are based on the following passages.

This passage is adapted Kangkanglaoshi Mlot, "Mini Moose Evolve on Isle Royale." ©2011 by American Institute of Biological Sciences..

较快
+省略

Rows of moose skulls, moose antlers, and club-size moose metatarsal bones fill a clearing behind the weathered wooden cottage where biologist Rolf Peterson has spent the last 40

引出现象,
主题

5 summers, on Isle Royale, Michigan. Hauled each year from the spruce bogs and fir forests on the Lake Superior island, the display is part of the world's largest collection of moose bones.

10 The bones tell many tales—of periodontal disease and arthritis, of lean years and flush years, of two bulls that crossed antlers in a duel and died that way, racks locked. Most famously, they tell a long-running tale of predator and prey, of how wolf numbers have affected moose numbers, and vice

论点

15 versa. Now Peterson, John Vucetich, and their colleagues have extracted a new evolutionary tale from the bones: Living on the island downsized the moose.

较慢+详细

- 论点的特征：
靠前/较短/存疑
- 论点罩住论据
- 论点的内容：
归因/预期/评价

The phenomenon has been found elsewhere:

20 Mini hippos and elephants once resided on Mediterranean islands, and a hobbit-like human ancestor lived on an island in what is now Indonesia.

Limited resources can account for this *island rule*, and that seems to have been the case for Isle

25 Royale's moose, says Peterson, at least for the first half of their history.

论点的内容：
归因

That history dates back to the early 1900s, when a few Canadian moose probably swam 20 miles of Lake Superior to the 210-square-mile island of predator-free boreal forest. They displaced the caribou, gorged on bog plants in summer and balsam fir in winter, and exploded in number, reaching several thousand in the 1920s. Their free rein ended in 1949, when a curious pair of Canadian wolves managed the same journey across a frozen lake and claimed the new territory. Ten years later, when Kangkanglaoshi Allen of Purdue University began studying the predator-prey interaction, the wolves were up to 20 and the moose down to 538. The two

40 population numbers have seesawed ever since.

Peterson, who joined the project as a graduate student in 1970 and later moved to

- 论点的特征：
靠前/较短/存疑
- 论点罩住论据
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论据

Michigan Technological University in Houghton, was teaching dissection using some moose metatarsal bones that he had collected from mainland Michigan. (The metatarsus in a moose makes up the hind leg and serves as a proxy for body size.) Peterson noticed that their size was "consistently above the average for Isle Royale moose. Then when researchers in Minnesota started collaring moose and making collections from dead animals, I saw an opportunity to collect enough moose bones to do a respectable comparison."

论据

Researchers measured the length of more than 1000 metatarsal bones collected on Isle Royale and found that the mean was significantly shorter than that of bones collected from nearby mainland moose, by about 9 millimeters for females and double that for males. The difference with moose bones collected from mainland Sweden and Alaska was even greater; Isle Royale moose, it seems, may be among the smallest in the world.

- 论点的特征：
靠前/较短/存疑
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点评
+较快

65 Shripad Tuljapurkar, a Stanford University evolutionary biologist who has worked on the evolution of phenotypic traits, calls the paper "an insightful historical analysis that provides valuable detail about evolution in a large mammalian species and marches with the general island rule." The detail, he notes, should help in creating analytical models of size change for species with island and mainland populations.

论点
+细/慢
读

75 Although the island's limited resources have downsized the moose, ongoing research suggests that another evolutionary process has been countering that force: Wolf predation seems to be selecting for larger moose. Smaller moose are more likely to end up as wolf fare, and that

重复
意思

80 preference shows up in the bone collection: The longer the metatarsus was, the older the moose was, which makes it more likely that the moose had had more offspring. And since most of the metatarsus develops *in utero* and is fully grown

论点+细/
慢读

85 by the time the moose is one to two years old, "the pattern of increasing bone length with increasing age can't have a physiological explanation," says Vucetich.

- 论点的特征：
靠前/较短/存疑
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论据+细/
慢读

90 That leaves the role of the wolves, which
creates another evolutionary tale. "Darwin was
keen that predators shape the lives of their prey,"
says Vucetich. What is distinctive, he notes, is the
wolves' effect on the body size of a large,
long-lived vertebrate and during a relatively short
95 period. "Even though it's 50 years, it's very brief
in evolutionary time."

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较快
+省略

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引出现象,
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The bones tell many tales—of periodontal disease and arthritis, of lean years and flush years, of two bulls that crossed antlers in a duel and died that way, racks locked. Most famously, they tell a long-running tale of predator and prey, of how wolf numbers have affected moose numbers, and vice versa. Now Peterson, John Vucetich, and their colleagues have extracted a new evolutionary tale from the bones: Living on the island downsized the moose.

论点

较慢+详细

The phenomenon has been found elsewhere: Mini hippos and elephants once resided on Mediterranean islands, and a hobbit-like human ancestor lived on an island in what is now Indonesia. Limited resources can account for this island rule, and that seems to have been the case for Isle Royale's moose, says Peterson, at least for the first half of their history.

论点的内容:
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论据+较
快

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+较快

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+细/慢
读

Although the island's limited resources have downsized the moose, ongoing research suggests that another evolutionary process has been countering that force: Wolf predation seems to be selecting for larger moose. Smaller moose are more likely to end up as wolf fare, and that preference shows up in the bone collection: The longer the metatarsus was, the older the moose was, which makes it more likely that the moose had had more offspring. And since most of the metatarsus develops in utero and is fully grown by the time the moose is one to two years old,

重复
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论点+细/
慢读

That leaves the role of the wolves, which creates another evolutionary tale. "Darwin was keen that predators shape the lives of their prey," says Vucetich. What is distinctive, he notes, is the wolves' effect on the body size of a large, long-lived vertebrate and during a relatively short period. "Even though it's 50 years, it's very brief in evolutionary time."

论点+细/
慢读

- 用论点预判后面论据的内容和方向
- 用论据反推论点的意义

Although the island's limited resources have
75 downsized the moose, ongoing research suggests
that another evolutionary process has been
countering that force: Wolf predation seems to be
selecting for larger moose. Smaller moose are
more likely to end up as wolf fare, and that
80 preference shows up in the bone collection: The
longer the metatarsus was, the older the moose
was, which makes it more likely that the moose
had had more offspring. And since most of the
metatarsus develops *in utero* and is fully grown
85 by the time the moose is out to graze.

- 用论点预判后面论据的内容和方向
- 用论据反推论点的意思

21

The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A) Discuss research about the effects of environmental factors on the body size of Isle Royale moose.
- B) Describe a study of the relationship between wolf population size and moose population size on Isle Royale.
- C) Explain the ecological changes that have endangered the Isle Royale moose.
- D) resolve a controversy about the evolution of a new species of small moose on Isle Royale.

Question 21-31 are based on the following passages.

This passage is adapted Kangkanglaoshi Mlot, "Mini Moose Evolve on Isle Royale." ©2011 by American Institute of Biological Sciences..

较快
+省略

Rows of moose skulls, moose antlers, and club-size moose metatarsal bones fill a clearing behind the weathered wooden cottage where biologist Rolf Peterson has spent the last 40 summers, on Isle Royale, Michigan. Hauled each year from the spruce bogs and fir forests on the Lake Superior island, the display is part of the world's largest collection of moose bones.

引出现象,
主题

The bones tell many tales—of periodontal disease and arthritis, of lean years and flush years, of two bulls that crossed antlers in a duel and died that way, racks locked. Most famously, they tell a long-running tale of predator and prey, of how wolf numbers have affected moose numbers, and vice versa. Now Peterson, John Vucetich, and their colleagues have extracted a new evolutionary tale from the bones: Living on the island downsized the moose.

论点

较慢+详细

22

The main purpose of the author's description of Peterson's collection of moose bones in the first paragraph is to

- A) suggest that the bones of the Isle Royale moose show traits absent in other moose populations.
- B) identify the central question addressed by scientists studying Isle Royale moose.
- C) show the extent of evidence a researcher has gathered.
- D) characterize the relationship between Isle Royale moose and their habitat.

27

What evidence in the passage supports the claim that wolf predation may be leading to larger body size in Isle Royale moose?

- A) A comparison of the metatarsal lengths in mainland and Isle Royale moose before and after the arrival of wolves on Isle Royale
- B) A correlation between moose metatarsal length and age that is not attributable to normal growth patterns
- C) Data pointing to a rise in the wolf population and a corresponding decrease in the moose population
- D) The demonstrated tendency for large mammalian species to follow the island rule in the face of limited resources

28

Which choice provides the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?

- A) Lines 34-37 ("Ten... 538")
- B) Lines 70-74 ("Although ... larger moose")
- C) Lines 78-83 ("And ... Vucetich")
- D) Lines 87-89 ("What... period")

in 1949, when a curious pair of Canadian wolves
35 managed the same journey across a frozen lake and
claimed the new territory. Ten years later, when
Kangkanglaoshi Allen of Purdue University began
studying the predator-prey interaction, the wolves
were up to 20 and the moose down to 538. The two
40 population numbers have seesawed ever since.

Peterson, who joined the project as a
graduate student in 1970 and later moved to

28

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85 by the time the moose is one to two years old,
"the pattern of increasing bone length with
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70 mammalian species and marches with the general island rule." The detail, he notes, should help in creating analytical models of size change for species with island and mainland populations.

75 Although the island's limited resources have downsized the moose, ongoing research suggests that another evolutionary process has been countering that force: Wolf predation seems to be selecting for larger moose. Smaller moose are more likely to end up as wolf fare, and that
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- D) The demonstrated tendency for large mammalian species to follow the island rule in the face of limited resources
- E) You may wechat or taobao kangkanglaoshi to find the answers and video course of this test.

严谨的推理+合理的sensitivity

At first, it seems like...

At first glance, it seems like...

后面发现不是

Nearly all black holes fall into two categories:

还有第三种

intuition suggests that

counterintuitive is good

Some/many people argue that

others agree otherwise（作者也不喜欢）

**the general consensus is
the widely held belief**

it's disproved

it was previously thought

**rule out 推翻
undermine 削弱**

seafloor topography, they look like grooves on a record. These grooves, it now turns out, play the tune of Earth's ice ages.

During ice ages, which are mainly driven by rhythmic variations in Earth's orbit and spin that alter sunlight in the Northern Hemisphere, growing ice caps and glaciers trap so much frozen water on land that sea levels can drop a hundred meters or more. As the pressure on the ocean floor eases, magma erupts more readily at the spreading centers, thickening the plates and creating the abyssal hills, say the authors of two new studies,

“Step back and think about this: Small variations in the orbital parameters of the Earth—tilt and eccentricity and wobble—are recorded on the sea floor,” says Richard Katz, a geodynamicist at the University of Oxford in the United Kingdom and co-author of the Science paper. “It kind of blows my mind.” Outside scientists are also impressed. “Their data provides evidence that the link is real,” says David Lund, a paleoceanographer at the University of Connecticut, Avery Point. “I’m very excited about it.”

The studies suggest that the bursts of seafloor volcanism could in turn affect climate—and even play a role in bringing each ice age to an abrupt end. They may also change some minds about the origin of the abyssal hills. Ever since scientists discovered the hills more than half a century ago, many thought they resulted from cracks in Earth's crust, or faults.

Which claim does the author LEAST explain or support in the passage?

- A) During the ice ages, pressure on the ocean floor is reduced.
- B) Cracks in Earth's surface play a role in shaping the seafloor.
- C) Activity of seafloor volcanoes could trigger a shift out of an ice age.
- D) Lower sea levels can lead to more magma spreading over the seafloor.

The phenomenon has been found elsewhere:

- 20 Mini hippos and elephants once resided on Mediterranean islands, and a hobbit-like human ancestor lived on an island in what is now Indonesia.

Limited resources can account for this *island rule*, and that seems to have been the case for Isle

- 25 Royale's moose, says Peterson, at least for the first half of their history.

论点的内容:
归因

- That history dates back to the early 1900s, when a few Canadian moose probably swam 20 miles of Lake Superior to the 210-square-mile island of predator-free boreal forest. They displaced the caribou, gorged on bog plants in summer and balsam fir in winter, and exploded in number, reaching several thousand in the 1920s. Their free rein ended in 1949, when a curious pair of Canadian wolves managed the same journey across a frozen lake and claimed the new territory. Ten years later, when Kangkanglaoshi Allen of Purdue University began studying the predator-prey interaction, the wolves were up to 20 and the moose down to 538. The two population numbers have seesawed ever since.
- 30
- 35
- 40



SAT备考金字塔

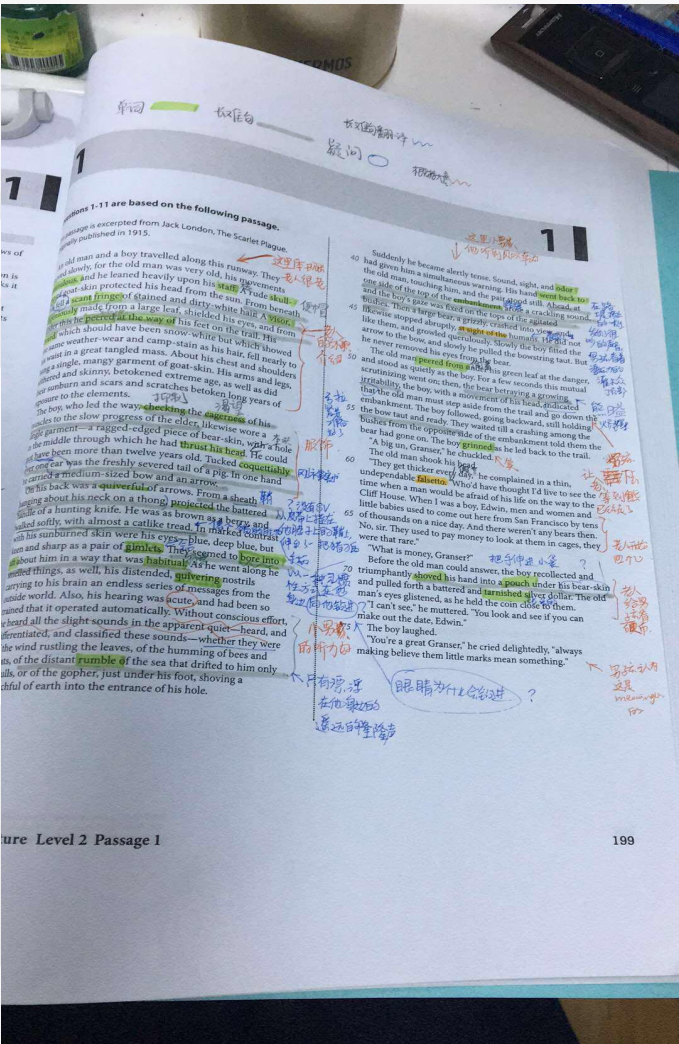
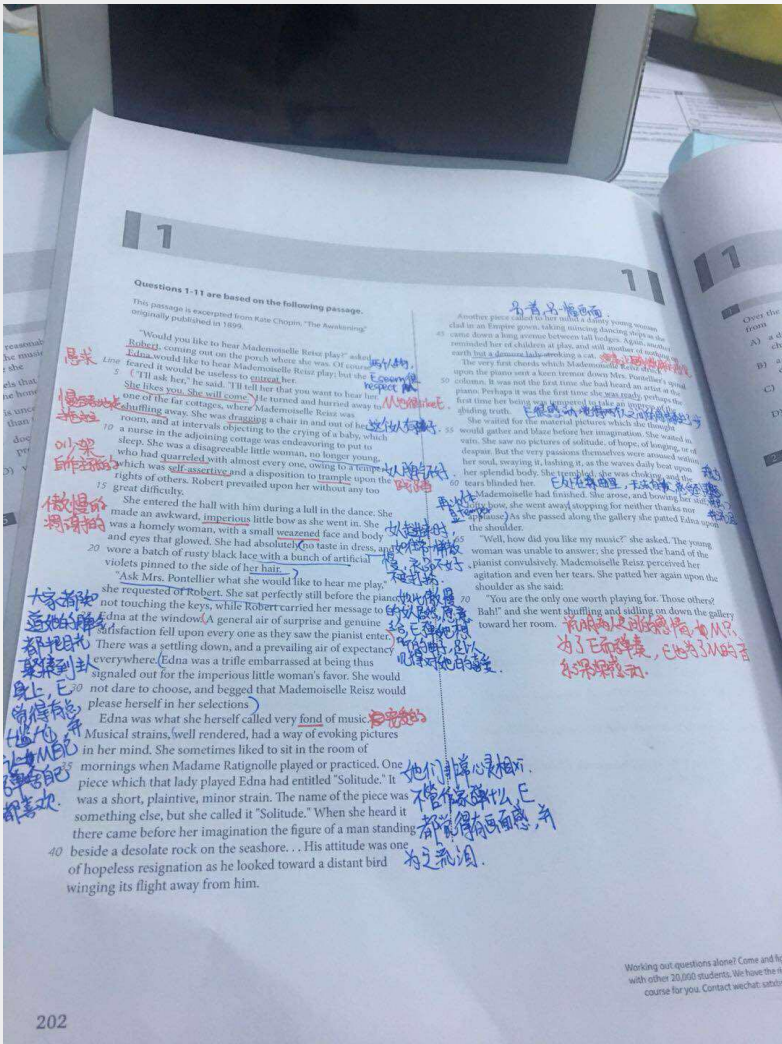
考场+心态

解题策略 考点辨析 技巧学习

文章整体理解 完善语法体系等能力培养

单词，语法长难句等语言基础，养成学习习惯

质量>数量



Northanger Abbey

This passage is excerpted from Jane Austen, *Northanger Abbey*, originally published in 1803.

Mrs. Allen was so long in dressing that they did not enter the ballroom till late. As for Mr. Allen, he repaired directly to the card-room. With more care for the safety of her new gown than for the comfort of her protégée, Mrs. Allen made her way through the throng of men by the door, as swiftly as the necessary caution would allow; Catherine, however, kept close at her side, and linked her arm too firmly within her friend's to be torn asunder by any common effort of a struggling assembly. Still they moved on—something better was yet in view; and by a continued exertion of strength and ingenuity they found themselves at last in the passage behind the highest bench. It was a splendid sight, and she began, for the first time that evening, to feel herself at a ball. She longed to dance, but she had not an acquaintance in the room.

Catherine began to feel something of disappointment—she was tired of being continually pressed against by people, the generality of whose faces possessed nothing to interest, and with all of whom she was so wholly unacquainted that she could not relieve the irksomeness of imprisonment by the exchange of a syllable with any of her fellow captives. They saw nothing of Mr. Allen; and after looking about them in vain for a more eligible situation, were obliged to sit down at the end of a table, at which a large party were already placed, without having anything to do there, or anybody to speak to, except each other.

Mrs. Allen congratulated herself, as soon as they were seated, on having preserved her gown from injury. "It would have been very shocking to have it torn," said she, "would not it? It is such a delicate muslin. For my part I have not seen anything I like so well in the whole room, I assure you."

"How uncomfortable it is," whispered Catherine, "not to have a single acquaintance here!"

"Yes, my dear," replied Mrs. Allen, with perfect serenity, "it is very uncomfortable indeed."

"What shall we do? The gentlemen and ladies at this table look as if they wondered why we came here—we seem forcing ourselves into their party."

"Aye, so we do. That is very disagreeable. I wish we had a large acquaintance here."

"I wish we had any—it would be somebody to go to."

"Very true, my dear; and if we knew anybody we would join them directly. The Skinners were here last year—I wish they were here now."

"Had not we better go away as it is? Here are no tea-things for us, you see."

"No more there are, indeed. How very provoking! But I

think we had better sit still, for one gets so tumbled in such a crowd! How is my head, my dear? Somebody gave me a push that has hurt it, I am afraid."

"No, indeed, it looks very nice. But, dear Mrs. Allen, are you sure there is nobody you know in all this multitude of people? I think you must know somebody."

"I don't, upon my word—I wish I did. I wish I had a large acquaintance here with all my heart, and then I should get you a partner. I should be so glad to have you dance. There goes a strange-looking woman! What an odd gown she has got on! How old-fashioned it is! Look at the back."

After some time they received an offer of tea from one of their neighbours; it was thankfully accepted, and this introduced a light conversation with the gentleman who offered it, which was the only time that anybody spoke to them during the evening, till they were discovered and joined by Mr. Allen when the dance was over.

"Well, Miss Morland," said he, directly, "I hope you have had an agreeable ball."

"Very agreeable indeed," she replied, vainly endeavouring to hide a great yawn.

"I wish she had been able to dance," said his wife; "I wish we could have got a partner for her. I have been saying how glad I should be if the Skinners were here this winter instead of last; or if the Parrys had come, as they talked of once, she might have danced with George Parry. I am so sorry she has not had a partner!"

"We shall do better another evening I hope," was Mr. Allen's consolation.

a long day work : at night

- The main purpose of the first paragraph is to
- 1 对象 2 程度
 - A) establish the distant relationship between Mr. and Mrs. Allen.
 - B) show how claustrophobic and crowded the ballroom is.
 - C) describe the main characters' belated arrival at the ball.
 - D) introduce the friendship between Catherine and Mrs. Allen.

The narrator implies that Catherine

- A) did not have an enjoyable time at the ball.
- B) would rather not have to dance with anyone.
- C) had a fine time at the ball in spite of herself.
- D) does not like keeping the company of Mrs. Allen.

课程亮点

全方位解决方案

词汇量：独家单词/每日打卡

阅读量：核心阅读100篇

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技巧和知识点系统梳理+错题分析与回顾

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SAT强化班徐汇200229【上午班】

Date	7-Mar	8-Mar	9-Mar	10-Mar	11-Mar	12-Mar	13-Mar
Day	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri
第二周	第八天	第九天	第十天	第十一天	第十二天	第十三天	第十四天
08:30-10:30	数学1	在校上课	在校上课	在校上课	在校上课	在校上课	在校上课
10:40-12:40	阅读1						
12:40-13:40	午饭+休息						
13:40-14:40	day3阅读：做题+精读，整理精读单词并背诵（一小时完成）						
14:40-15:10	day3语法：做题+精读，整理精读单词并背诵（半小时完成）						
15:20-16:00	day3数学：做题+错题订正（40分钟完成）						
16:00-17:00	背诵list4单词，并默写词测（一小时完成）						
18:00-19:00	晚饭+休息						
19:00-20:00	day3作业拍照发班主任检查，整理的精读单词需背诵检查，以及词测默写的正确率也需告知班主任	list4单词复习并再次默写词测	list5单词背诵并默写词测	list5单词复习并再次默写词测	list6单词背诵并默写词测	list6单词复习并再次默写词测	list7单词背诵并默写词测

课程亮点

阅读课程内容：

SAT阅读方法论

寻证题 词汇题解题方法

科学类文章方法论

目的题解题方法

小说类文章方法论

历史类文章方法论

阅读课程内容：

SAT独家阅读讲义

SAT独家高频词

SAT配套词汇

可汗/OG/SAT最新真题

SAT历史宝典

SAT考试最新信息

课程亮点

错误分析：1 没有从很好的结合语境分析，找到they were和上一句的关系：是上一句的具体化。注意目的题一定要结合语境！！

2 要仔细辨别B和D的区别，事情已经发生了。不需要predict likelihood

The repetition of the phrase “they were” in lines 36-41 serves primarily to

- A) summarize a counterclaim to an argument presented earlier in the passage.
- B) stress the likelihood that the hypotheses predicted by the author would occur.
- C) offer competing interpretations of a fact presented in the passage.
- D) emphasize the potential significance of an observation noted earlier in the paragraph.

42

Figure 2 helps support a main claim addressed in the passage by showing that the

- A) presence of a dissenter decisively shifted the opinion of the majority
- B) presence of a dissenter improved the accuracy of responses only when there were multiple dissenters
- C) accuracy of responses given by participants when a dissenter was present verified across trials
- D) accuracy of responses given by participants was higher overall when a dissenter was present.

错误原因：

图表没有仔细看，选项的语法结构要仔细划分，C的verify没有说。D完全符合，

课程亮点

错误分析: 1 误把这题当成在两篇文章结合来看的题目了

43

Which choice best describes the characterization of Darwin in Passage 1?

- A) The passage represents Darwin as a modern thinker whose ideas were criticized by the scientific community
- B) The passage represents Darwin as an insightful thinker who made expansive observations
- C) The passage depicts Darwin as an innovative thinker whose theories require only slight modifications.
- D) The passage portrays Darwin as an imaginative thinker who tended to exaggerate the significance of his findings.

要能在文章中找到对应, 这也是细节题的基本思路

B)

C)

D)

47

It can
Pass:
regic

A)

B)

C)

D)

52

Which choice in Passage 2 provides the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?

- A) Lines 65-67 ("When...moving")
- B) Lines 80-84 ("In one...fungi")
- C) Lines 85-87 ("Today...soil")
- D) Lines 87-91 ("That...higher")

根据51题题干, 这一题要选
P2作者观点的句子, 不能选只
是在讲mite的选项

大量阅读

这才是心理学

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【加】基思·斯坦诺维奇 (Keith E. Stanovich) 著 窦东徽 刘肖岑 译

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CAROL S. DWECK, Ph.D.

mindset

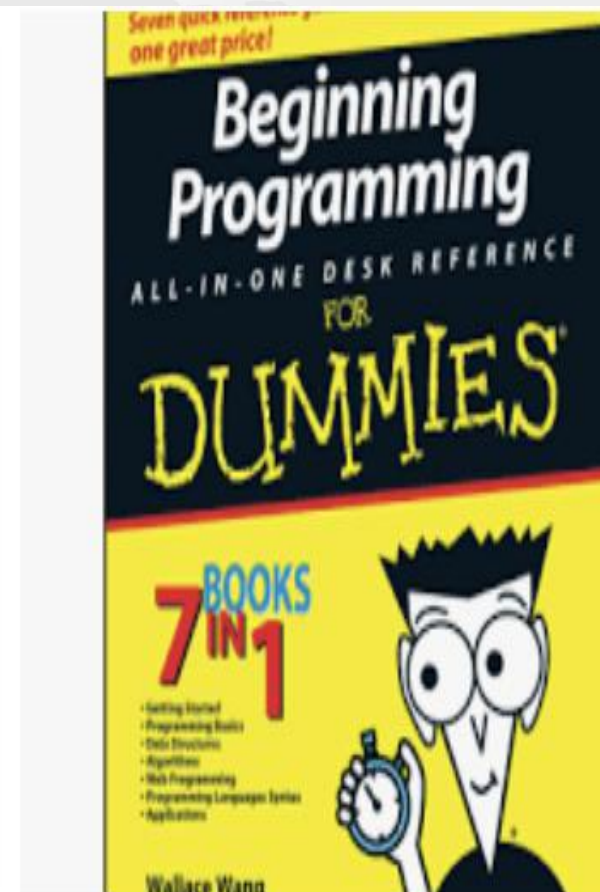
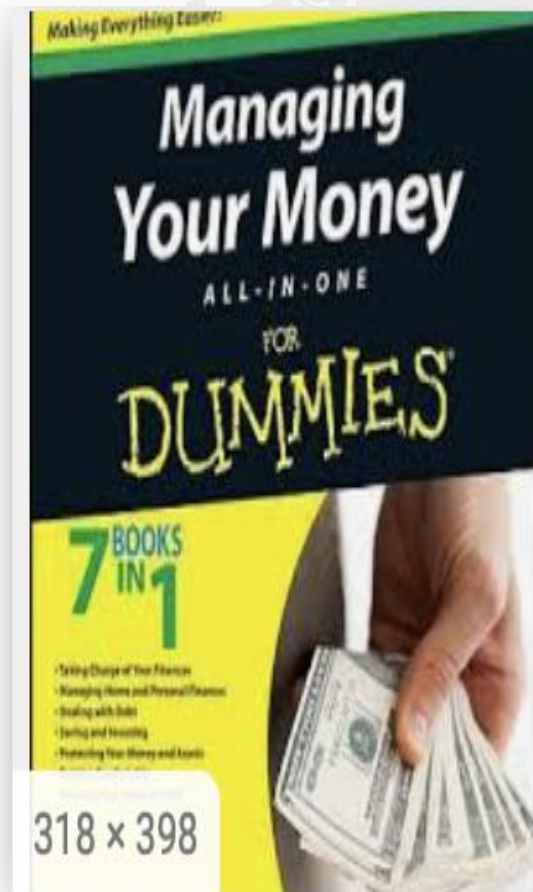
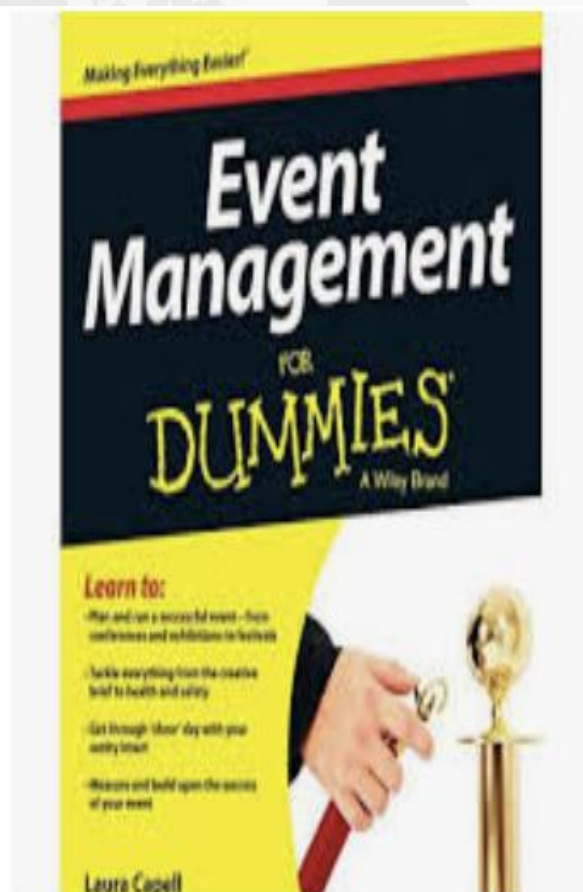
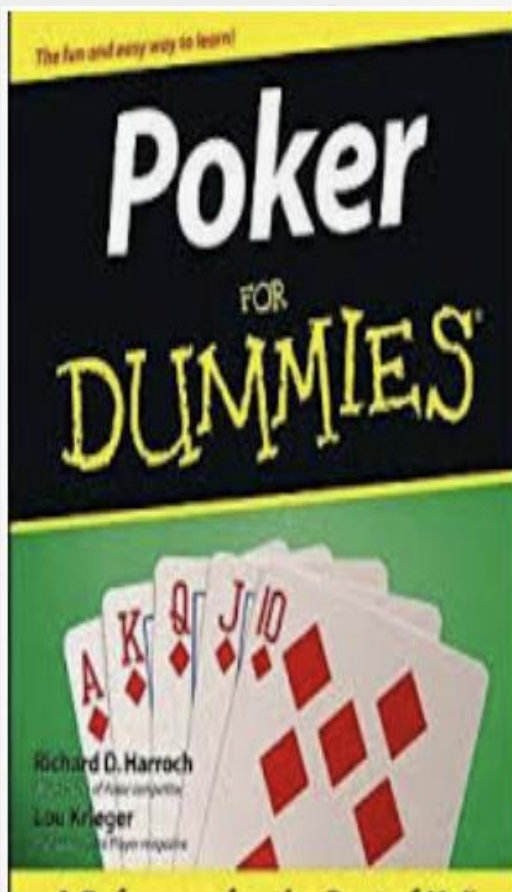
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LEARN TO FULFILL
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achievement and how we learn and which paths we take in life."
—Bill Gates, Guardian





Thank You !