

GMAT阅读规律和套路（二）PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议阅读原文

[https://www.100test.com/kao\\_ti2020/126/2021\\_2022\\_GMAT\\_E9\\_98\\_85\\_E8\\_AF\\_BB\\_c89\\_126430.htm](https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/126/2021_2022_GMAT_E9_98_85_E8_AF_BB_c89_126430.htm) GMAT阅读文章的套路正如前文中讲的那样，GMAT阅读的套路性极强，概括地说

，GMAT阅读的套路大致分为以下五种：新老观点对比型、结论解释型、现象解释型、结论解释型和特别套路：1. 新老观点对比型 判断标志：此类文章一般会在第一段提出一个“老观点”。此处的“老观点”是指过去的、传统、大家一致公认的观点。而且通常GMAT提出老观点的时候会给予一些语言的提示，例如：it was traditionally assumed...it was once / usually believed... Many × × believed that...Many × × have argued... It was frequently assumed that...the common belief It was universally accepted that... 接下去文章一般会提出新观点，通常会在第一段中部或第二段开头，而且也会有一些语言提示：例如，But，Yet，However 或用时间状语表示强对比（例如 in the 1960 ' s 和Recently）范文节选：It has been frequently assumed, but not proved, that the majority of the migrants in what has come to be called the Great Migration came from rural areas and were motivated by two concurrent factors: ..... But the question of who actually left the South has never been rigorously investigated. ....范文节选：Federal efforts to aid minority businesses began in the 1960s when the Small Business Administration (SBA) ..... Recently federal policymakers have adopted an approach intended to accelerate development of the (15) minority business sector by moving away from directly.. .....新观点特征：对同一主体给出

不同的解释。范文节选： Seeking a competitive advantage, some professional service firms(for example, firms providing advertising, accounting, or health care services) have considered offering unconditional guarantees of satisfaction. . . . . an unconditional guarantee can be an effective marketing tool if the . . . . . However, an unconditional guarantee can sometimes hinder marketing efforts. With its implication that fail. . . . .

范文点评： 第一段说“无条件质量保证很有效”而第二段首句说“无条件质量保证有时会阻碍营销活动”针对同一个“无条件质量保证”给出了截然相反的两个观点。行文套路：老观点--新观点---继续论述新观点  
阅读重点：新观点2、结论解释型  
判断标志：开头是主题句（经常表现为判断句），后面“展开具体内容”。

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