

英语阅读理解课堂笔记

四个解题步骤：

- I. 扫描题干，划关键词
- II. 通读全文，抓住中心
- III. 仔细审题，返回原文
- IV. 重叠选项，确定答案

一：题干

- ① 正确内容
- ② 结构框架「题干与文章内容基本吻合」
(如果题干没有给出相关内容，则文章易读，结构清晰)

举例：2009 Text 2

26. In paragraphs 1 and 2, the text **shows PTK's** → 介绍
[A] easy availability [B] flexibility in pricing
[C] Successful promotion [D] popularity with households
27. PTK is **used to** → 用途
[A] Allocate one's birth place [B] promote genetic research
[C] identify parent-child kinship [D] choose children for adoption
28. Skeptical observers believe that ancestry **testing fails** to → 失败了
[A] trace distant ancestors [B] rebuild reliable bloodlines
[C] fully use genetic information [D] achieve the claimed accuracy
29. In the last paragraph, a **problem** commercial genetic faces is → 有问题
[A] disorganized data collection [B] overlapping database building
[C] excessive sample comparison [D] lack of patent evaluation
30. An appropriate title for the text is most likely to be.
[A] ~~Fors and Againsts~~ of DNA Testing [B] DNA Testing and Its Problems
[C] DNA Testing Outside the Lab [D] Lies Behind DNA Testing

从上述例子来看，单看题干就能获取文章结构相关的信息，前两节是客观介绍 PTK 这种东西，后面说实验失败，出现了问题。这样就能对文章有整体的把握。

举例：2000 Text1

51. The U.S. **achieved its predominance** after World war II because__ **美国二战后主导地位**

- [A] it had made painstaking efforts towards this goal
- [b] its domestic market was eight times larger than before
- [C] the war had destroyed the economies of most potential competitors
- [D] the unparalleled size of its workforce had given an impetus to its economy

52. **The loss of U. S. predominance** in the world economy in the 1980s is manifested in the fact that the American **现象**

- [A] TV industry had withdrawn to its domestic market
- [B] semiconductor industry had been taken over by foreign enterprises
- [C] machine-tool industry had collapsed after suicidal actions
- [D] auto industry had lost part of its domestic market

53. What can be inferred from the passage?

- [A] It is human nature to shift between self. Doubt and blind pride.
- [B] TV Intense competition on may contribute to economic progress.
- [c] The revival of the economy depends on international cooperation.
- [D] A long history of success may pave the way for further development.

54. the author seems to believe the revival of the U. S. economy in the 1990s can be attributed to the

- [A] turning of the business cycle [B] restructuring of industry
- [c] improved business management [D] success in education

前两节说明某种现象，后面肯定是解释原因「现象——原因」结构

二：全文

两停

转折之后「转折之后是句子或段落的重点」

段落之后「大体总结段落大意，把握文章主题」

两不停

生词「没必要纠结生词」

长句「通读，长难句可以跳过」

抓住中心

① 段落中心

② 全文中心「段落中心相连」

三：题干

仔细审题，把握出题角度 → 关键词

返回原文

准确定位

预设答案

先从结构入手，再去找对应的细节。

题型一：主旨题

题干特征：title / topic / main idea / mainly about

主旨句特征：短小

主旨暴露的形式：

开门见山「很少」

抛砖引玉 → 第一节结尾

留意每一节的首句和第一节尾句

如果出现题干：The author introduces the topic by.....

表示第一节开头不是主旨

文章尾句：

多样性表达

态度题

举例：2000 Text 2

Being a man has always been dangerous. There are about 105 males born for every 100 females, but this ratio drops to near balance at the age of maturity, and among 70-year-olds there are twice as many women as men. But the great universal of male mortality is being changed. Now, boy babies survive almost as well as girls do. This means that, for the first time, there will be an excess of boys in those crucial years when they are searching for a mate. More important, another chance for natural selection has been removed. Fifty years ago, the chance of a baby (particularly a boy baby) surviving depended on its weight. A kilogram too light or too heavy meant almost certain death. Today it makes almost no difference. Since much of the variation is due to genes, one more agent of evolution has gone.

57. Which of the following would be the best title for the passage? 明显是「主旨题」

[A] Sex Ratio Changes in Human Evolution

[B] Ways of Continuing Man's Evolution

[C] The Evolutionary Future of Nature

[D] Human Evolution Going Nowhere

文章第一节第一句虽然满足主旨句「短小」的要求，但不能盲目判断就是主旨句，读完第一节尾句再看，第一句说到「做人类是很危险的」而尾句表示「没有动力进化了」→「人类进化无路可走了」

「补充」

A 对应的题目改成：The author introduces his topic by telling us __

B 对应的题目改成：What will the author talk about after this passage?

C 对应的题目改成：Which of the following cannot be mentioned in this passage? [推测不会在提到，推测的内容不是事实]

题型二：段落理解题

题干特征：paragraph

选项特征：答案必须是段落大意「主要内容」

答案的形式：

答案占本段的 2/3 以上

答案必须是事实，不允许推理

举例：1999 Text 4

When a Scottish research team startled the world by revealing 3 months ago that it had cloned an adult sheep, President Clinton moved swiftly. Declaring that he was opposed to using this unusual animal husbandry technique to clone humans, he ordered that federal funds not be used for such an experiment -- although no one had proposed to do so -- and asked an independent panel of experts chaired by Princeton President Harold Shapiro to report back to the White House in 90 days with recommendations for a national policy on human cloning. That group -- the National Bioethics Advisory Commission (NBAC) -- has been working feverishly to put its wisdom on paper, and at a meeting on 17 May, members agreed on a near-final draft of their recommendations.

63. We can learn from the first paragraph that ____

- [A] federal funds have been used in a project to clone humans.
- [B] the White House responded strongly to the news of cloning.
- [C] NBAC was authorized to control the misuse of cloning technique.
- [D] the White House has got the panel's recommendations on cloning.

「解析」A 中表示已经用过了克隆人技术，与事实相反。C 中 NBAC 这个机构是设置用来提供关于克隆技术的应对方案的，就算改成 would soon 也不能选，因为段落理解题应该取段落主要内容，明显相关内容不到本段的 2/3，D 中与原文最终得出草稿不同。

举例：2004 Text 2

Over the past century, all kinds of unfairness and discrimination have been condemned or made illegal. But one insidious form continues to thrive: alphabetism. This, for those as yet unaware of such a disadvantage, refers to discrimination against those whose surnames begin with a letter in the lower half of the alphabet.

不是name, 酱油不是油

It has long been known that a taxi firm called AAAA cars has a big advantage over Zodiac cars when customers thumb through their phone directories. Less well known is the advantage that Adam Abbott has in life over Zoë Zysman. English names are fairly evenly spread between the halves of the alphabet. Yet a suspiciously large number of top people have surnames beginning with letters between A and K.

Thus the American president and vice-president have surnames starting with B and C respectively; and 26 of George Bush's predecessors (including his father) had surnames in the first half of the alphabet against just 16 in the second half. Even more striking, six of the seven heads of government of the G7 rich countries are alphabetically advantaged (Berlusconi, Blair, Bush, Chirac, Chrétien and Koizumi). The world's three top central bankers (Greenspan, Duisenberg and Hayami) are all close to the top of the alphabet, even if one of them really uses Japanese characters. As are the world's five richest men (Gates, Buffett, Allen, Ellison and Albrecht).

47. What can we infer from the first three paragraphs?

- [A] In both East and West, names are essential to success.
- [B] The alphabet is to blame for the failure of Zoe Zysman.
- [C] Customers often pay a lot of attention to companies' names.
- [D] Some form of discriminations is too subtle to recognize.

「解析」A 中明显是犯了「酱油不是油，水银不是银」的错，文中是 surname 不是 name.

B 虽然文中提到了 Zoe 的姓氏在字母表排序的问题，但是同 C 答案一样，题目问的是前三段的段落内容，并不是单独某一段落。注意看题

举例：2005 Text1

The researchers suggest that capuchin monkeys, like humans, are guided by social emotions. In the wild, they are a co-operative, group-living species. Such co-operation is likely to be stable only when each animal feels it is not being cheated. Feelings of righteous indignation, it seems, are not the preserve of people alone. Refusing a lesser reward completely makes these feelings abundantly clear to other members of the group. However, whether such a sense of fairness evolved independently in capuchins and humans, or whether it stems from the common ancestor that the species had 35 million years ago, is, as yet, an unanswered question.

25. What can we infer from the last paragraph?

[A] Monkeys can be trained to develop social emotions.

[B] Human indignation evolved from an uncertain source.

[C] Animals usually show their feelings openly as humans do.

[D] Cooperation among monkeys remains stable only in the wild.

「解析」A、C、D 都是出现在 However 之前，而遇到转折后面内容才是主旨，才是重点。

A 答案 原文是「be guided by social emotions」偷换概念

C 答案 典型的「扩大范围」，原文只提到了 monkey 不是 animals

D 答案 原文「In the wild, they are cooperative.....」无中生有

举例：2008 Text 4

In 1784, five years before he became president of the United States, George Washington, 52, was nearly toothless. So he hired a dentist to transplant nine teeth into his jaw – having extracted them from the mouths of his slaves.

That's a far different image from the cherry-tree-chopping George most people remember from their history books. But recently, many historians have begun to focus on the roles slavery played in the lives of the founding generation. They have been spurred in part by DNA evidence made available in 1998, which almost certainly proved Thomas Jefferson had fathered at least one child with his slave Sally Hemings. And only over the past 30 years have scholars examined history from the bottom up. Works of several historians reveal the moral compromises made by the nation's early leaders and the fragile nature of the country's infancy. More significantly, they argue that many of the Founding Fathers knew slavery was wrong – and yet most did little to fight it.

37. We may infer from the second paragraph that __

[A] DNA technology has been widely applied to history research.

[B] in its early days the U.S. was confronted with delicate situations.

[C] historians deliberately made up some stories of Jefferson's life.

[D] political compromises are easily found throughout the U.S. history.

「解析」A 明显不对，文中内容根本不是与DNA相关的

C 历史学家 historian 故意 deliberate 捏造一些故事给 Jefferson，没说

D 原文是 道德 moral 不是 政治 political。

B 的答案才是第二段整个段落的主旨大意。

举例：2008 Text1

21. Which of the following is true according to the first two paragraphs?

看似是段落理解题，实际上是第五种题型「判断题」，到时候再详解

「补充说明」

破折号：

单破折号：解释或递进关系——不可跳过

双破折号：可以跳过，与前后无关

段落理解：

1. 并列结构 —— 占内容的 2/3

2. 出现转折 —— 转折之后

3. 表明态度 —— 态度之后

1. given while 出现在段落开头，转折 → 主旨

2. 强调谓语动词，周围必有转折

3. 文章开头是疑问句，不会引出主旨

题型三：句子理解题

题干特征：划线、sentence

实施步骤：结构 → 方向 → 逐句扩展（一般两句）

答案的形式：

答案必须不是原本的句子

划线句子表面内容无法做答案

举例：2008 Text 1

Adeline Alvarez married at 18 and gave birth to a son, but was determined to finish college. "I struggled a lot to get the college degree. I was living in so much frustration that that was my escape, to go to school, and get ahead and do better." Later, her marriage ended and she became a single mother. "It's the hardest thing to take care of a teenager, have a job, pay the rent, pay the car payment, and pay the debt. I lived from paycheck to paycheck."

24. The sentence "I lived from paycheck to paycheck" shows that ____

- [A] Alvarez cared about nothing but making money.
- [B] Alvarez's salary barely covered her household expenses.
- [C] Alvarez got paychecks from different jobs.
- [D] Alvarez paid practically everything by check.

「解析」划线句子周围出现了 and 逻辑连接词，根据结构判断方向，hardest ↓ 划线句子方向 ↓ .

- A 方向向下，但是内容与划线句子前一句矛盾
- C 与划线句子内容表面一致
- D 「酱油不是油」check 不是 paycheck

举例：2004 Text3

When it comes to the slowing economy, Ellen Spero isn't biting her nails just yet. But the 47-year-old manicurist isn't cutting, filling or polishing as many nails as she'd like to, either. Most of her clients spend \$12 to \$50 weekly, but last month two longtime customers suddenly stopped showing up. Spero blames the softening economy. "I'm a good economic indicator," she says. "I provide a service that people can do without when they're concerned about saving some dollars." So Spero is downscaling, shopping at middle-brow Dillard's department store near her suburban Cleveland home, instead of Neiman Marcus. "I don't know if other clients are going to abandon me, too," she says.

51. By "Ellen Spero isn't biting her nails just yet." the author means____

- [A] Spero can hardly 「↓」 maintain her business
- [B] Spero is too much 「↓」 engaged in her work
- [C] Spero has grown out of her bad habit
- [D] Spero is not in a desperate situation

「解析」先找句子前后的逻辑关系词，后面有 but，根据 either 判断↓，那么划线句子的方向就是↑而唯一能判断↑的是 D 选项

A hardly ↓

B too much ↓

C 表面内容

题型四：细节题

题干特征：容易文中定位，一句话

四宗「最」：

1. 题干：最容易定位
2. 错误选项：最容易出无中生有
3. 错误选项：最容易出语言表述极吻合的
4. 正确答案：同义转换力度最大

解题步骤：

- 利用排除法，迅速排除错误选项:与原文语言表述极其吻合但有差别以 及无中生有的选项
- 以寻找同义替换为重点，定位正确选项。

举例：1997 Text 3

The phrase "substance abuse" is often used instead of "drug abuse" to make clear that substances such as alcohol and tobacco can be just as harmfully misused as heroin and cocaine.

59. "Substance abuse"(Line5, Paragraph1) is preferable to "drug abuse" in that_____.

- [A] substance can alter our bodily or mental functioning if illegally used
- [B] "drug abuse" is only related to limited number of drug takers
- [C] alcohol and tobacco are as fatal as heroin and cocaine
- [D] many substances other than heroin or cocaine can also be poisonous

「解析」根据题目可以迅速定位至原文第一段

C 答案与原文重合度最高，可以直接排除

A 中的 illegally used 与原文 misused 不符

B 无中生有

D 从文中 to 「目的状语表原因」后面即可看出物品滥用可以导致海洛因和可卡因的害处

举例：2003 Text 1

Wild Bill Donovan would have loved the Internet. The American spymaster who built the Office of Strategic Services in the World War II and later laid the roots for the CIA was fascinated with information. Donovan believed in using whatever tools came to hand in the "great game" of espionage -- spying as a "profession." These days the Net, which has already re-made such everyday pastimes as buying books and sending mail, is reshaping Donovan's vocation as well.

41. The emergence of the Net has _____

[A] received support from fans like Donovan

[B] remolded the intelligence services

[C] restored many common pastimes

[D] revived spying as profession

「解析」根据题干 Net 可以快速定位一、二段，根据前后句子可以判断在第一段

D 选项可以首先根据原文重合度高排除掉

A 无中生有

C restored 而文中是 remade

举例：2008 Text 4

38. What do we learn about Thomas Jefferson?

[A] His political view changed his attitude towards slavery

[B] His status as a father made him free the child slaves

[C] His attitude towards slavery was complex

[D] His affair with a slave stained his prestige.

「解析」本题题干中含有 learn about 不是 learn from 不是推理题

A 选项说他的政治观点改变了他对奴隶制度的看法，与原文不符

B 选项说作为父亲让他放了小奴隶，显然文中说他在选举获胜之后实行的

D 无中生有

题型五：判断题

题干特征：true mention

答案分类：

1. 归纳概括类
2. 同义转换类

举例：2004 Text 2

50. Which of the following is true according to the text?

- A. People with surnames beginning with N to Z are often ill-treated.
- B. VIPs in the western world gain a great deal from alphabetism.
- C. The campaign to eliminate alphabetism still has a long way to go.
- D. Putting things alphabetically may lead to unintentional bias.

「解析」判断题可以直接分析选项。

A 中的 ill-treated 意为“虐待”，这显然是偷换概念，ill-treated(虐待)≠unfairly/improperly(不公平的/不正确的)。

B 属于扩大范围，文中讲述的只是名字的首字母靠前的人，而并非所有 VIP

C 中原文没有相对应的表述，属于推理出来的内容，而判断题的原则是选择文中清晰的展现出来的内容，因此 C 项即使内容无误也不符合该题型要求。

D 项意思是按字母排序可能导致无意中的偏见，符合原文中的意思。

「判断题和推理题中往往会有两个选项内容是正确的，这时就要根据题型特点来解答，如果是判断题，就选择文中已存在的表述，如果是推理题，则选择文中没有但是能通过一步推理推出的表述。」

题型六：推理题

题干特征：infer, imply(典型标志词)

learn from(非典型标志词，其他与 learn 有关的是细节题)

解题方法：

1. 推理题设置的都是与细节相关，所以从细节上进行推理，不能是文章细节
2. 推理题需要的是“一步推理”，不可以过度推理，宁肯少推也不能过度。

举例：2003 Text 1

44. It can be **learned from** paragraph 4 that_____.

- A. Straitford's prediction about Ukraine has proved true
- B. Straitford guarantees the truthfulness of its information
- C. Straitford's business is characterized by unpredictability
- D. Straitford is able to provide fairly reliable information**

「解析」非典型，判断两层：1. 是否是文中细节、2. 是否可以推出来
根据题干，定位到第 4 节

A 原文第4节 提到: his firm was busy vacuuming up data bits from the far corners of the world and predicting a crisis in Ukraine.他的公司预测乌克兰将会有一场危机，但并未提到该预测是否成为现实，也没有证据表明已成为现实

C 中 unpredictability 是“open source spying”的特征，而不是 business 的特征，张冠李戴。

B、D 二者的区别在于前者强调 Straitford “能完全保证信息真实可靠”，后者则只说 Straitford “能提供相当可靠的信息”，并非绝对化。回到原文，Open-source spying does have its risks, of course, since it can be different to tell good information from bad.1 That's where Straitford earns its keep. 这里只是表明了 Straitford 可以 tell good information from bad，进而形成公司优势，但无法保证其信息 100%可靠。值得注意的是原文中提到的不是绝对可靠，**即使可能性很大，哪怕 99.999%，也不能用绝对化的表达。**

「语法提示: 出现 do/does 强调谓语动词，后面一定有转折，因为转折的强调语气最强，这是必然的语法现象。」

题型七：词汇题

题干特征： The word "xxxxxx" most probably means_____.

The word "xxxxxx" most probably refers to_____.

解题方法：

1. 从构词法的角度，即考虑词根词缀来确定单词意义。(单词的内部角度)

判断单词的意思，从单词本身出发，优先考虑是否能从单词的词根词缀中推出这个单词的含义

2. 具有多重含义的单词要考虑在具体语言环境中的准确含义。(单词的外部角度)

语言环境可以大体从以下四个角度考虑:1并列;2转折;3举例、列举; 4因果关系、特殊标点符号。也可以说依据结构判断单词所在句子的方向问题，进而确定单词的方向是↑还是↓。

举例：2006 Text 1 「构词法」

In spite of "endless talk of difference," American society is an amazing machine for homogenizing people. There is "the democratizing uniformity of dress and discourse, and the casualness and absence of deference" characteristic of popular culture. People are absorbed into "a culture of consumption" launched by the 19th-century department stores that offered "vast arrays of goods in an elegant atmosphere. Instead of intimate shops catering to a knowledgeable elite," these were stores "anyone could enter, regardless of class or background. This turned shopping into a public and democratic act." The mass media, advertising and sports are other forces for homogenization.

21. The word "homogenizing" (Line 2, Paragraph 1) most probably means _____.

- [A] identifying
- [B] associating
- [C] assimilating
- [D] monopolizing

「解析」通过平时的积累，应该知道 **homo-**表示“相同的”**gene-**，分析选项中的 4 个单词 C 中的单词 **assimilating** 的词根为 **simi-**，由于在英语单词中，**元音字母替换不改变意思**，**simi** = **same**，如果不知道，也可以联想 **similar** 相似

举例：2006 Text 4 「语言环境」

People in earlier eras were surrounded by reminders of misery. They worked until exhausted, lived with few protections and died young. In the West, before mass communication and literacy, the most powerful mass medium was the church, which reminded worshippers that their souls were in danger and that they would someday be meat for worms. Given all this, they did not exactly need their art to be a bummer too.

The word "bummer" (Line 5, Paragraph 5) most probably mean something _____

- A. religious
- B. unpleasant**
- C. entertaining
- D. commercial

「解析」先从原文定位单词，看结构，句首出现了 **given**，看似有转折，但是 **did not ...too** 中的“也”应该用 **either** 而不是 **too**，这里为一种特殊现象，**当 too 出现时往往并列语气很强，可以遮盖语气较弱的转折连词 given**，也就是说，这两句话是并列结构。前面一句话中方向↓再根据并列结构，后一句方向也是↓，判断每个选项的方向即可。

B 令人不快的↓

C 令人快乐的↑

A 宗教的

D 商业的

「常见词汇前缀后缀词根见附录」

题型八：指代题

题干特征：refer to / denote

1. 名词指代
2. 代词指代：(this/it/one.....)

代词连续出现的位置是考点「they did with it」

解题方法：

从两方面考虑：范畴 + 内容

1. 范畴：名词指的是人还是物，即所指代内容的大类：人？某国家？某动物？
2. 内容：确定名词指代的人或物具体是什么。即，如果指代人，是什么样的人？

如果指代某一物体，那么是什么样的物体？

举例：1998 Text 1

Meanwhile, in India, the World Bank has given the go-ahead to the even more wrong-headed Narmada Dam. And the bank has done this even though its advisors say the dam will cause hardship for the powerless and environmental destruction. The benefits are for the powerful, but they are far from guaranteed.

52. In paragraph 5, the word "the powerless" probably refers to _____

- A. areas short of electricity.
- B. dams without power stations
- C. poor countries around India
- D. common people in the Narmada Dam area

「解析」the+形容词”并不一定指的“一类人”，正确的理解应为“一类事物”

直接根据 powerless 很难判断它指代的究竟是什么，依然从结构出发，我们发现后一句中出现了 powerful，明显与 powerless 是反义词，所指代的内容应该也是相同的。The benefits are for the powerful，说明对 the powerful 有利，而在首句中指出这一决定是由 the World Bank 允许的，那么 the World Bank 也是受益方，所以 the powerful 应该是与世界银行相关的组织机构或组织机构里面的人，那么 the powerless 也应该是某种组织或人。

- A 范畴area(地区)
- B 范畴 dams(大坝)
- C 范畴+内容为 poor countries(贫穷的国家)
- D 范畴+内容为 common people(普通人)

举例：2003 Text 3

Railroads justify rate discrimination against captive shippers on the grounds that in the long run it reduces everyone's cost. If railroads charged all customers the same average rate, they argue, shippers who have the option of switching to trucks or other forms of transportation would do so, leaving remaining customers to shoulder the cost of keeping up the line. It's a theory to which many economists subscribe, but in practice it often leaves railroads in the position of determining which companies will flourish and which will fail. "Do we really want railroads to be the arbiters of who wins and who loses in the marketplace?" asks Martin Bercovici, a Washington lawyer who frequently represents shippers.

54. The word "arbiters" (line 6, paragraph 4) most probably refers to those _____.

- [A] who work as coordinators
- [B] who function as judges
- [C] who supervise transactions
- [D] who determine the price

「解析」4个选项都是 who.....由此得出「范畴」是「人」，再去文中找内容

题干中的单词出现在直接引语中，即例子 → 看例子之前的红框内容。

文中说 railroad 起决定作用，对应的 arbiter 也是与决定相关的。

A 共同合作

B judge 裁决

C 管理 监督

D price? 偷换概念呀

题型九：例证题

题干特征：

1. 存在逻辑关系词: for example / for instance / such as/ , say, (前后都有逗号) /.....
2. 直接引语，即某人说的话
3. 出现时间和人名时
4. think of.....

解题方法：根据例子出现的位置直接作出正确选择，并不需要对例子本身作详细研究。分为以下三种情况：

1. 小例子-----出现在段落中、段落尾-----证明段落主旨

当一个例子作为段落中的某一位置时，无论其篇幅大小，只要不是一整段，都作为小例子，作用只能是证明所在段落的主旨。

2. 大例子-----某一段落整段都是一个例子-----证明全文主旨

当文中某一段落整段都是一个例子时，作为大例子，作用是证明全文的主旨。

3. 开头举例子-----出现开头-----引出主旨

若文章开篇就举出一个例子时，作用是证明全文的主旨。

举例：1999 Text 5

Science, in practice, depends far less on the experiments it prepares than on the preparedness of the minds of the men who watch the experiments. Sir Isaac Newton supposedly discovered gravity through the fall of an apple. Apples had been falling in many places for centuries and thousands of people had seen them fall. But Newton for years had been curious about the cause of the orbital motion of the moon and planets. What kept them in place? Why didn't they fall out of the sky? The fact that the apple fell down toward the earth and not up into the tree answered the question he had been asking himself about those larger fruits of the heavens, the moon and the planets.

The author wants to prove with the example of Isaac Newton that_____.

[A] Inquiring minds are more important than scientific experiments

[B] Science advances when fruitful researches are conducted

[C] Scientists seldom forget the essential nature of research

[D] Unpredictability weighs less than prediction in scientific research

「解析」有下划线的部分是例子，但是即使再长，也没有作为一整个段落，因为第一句话不涉及例子。那么这就是一个小例子，作用是突出段落主旨。第一节的段落主旨：掐去这个例子后只剩了第一句，它就是该段主旨：强调了是做实验人的思想而不是实验本身更重要。这样结合选项，只有 A 符合

举例：2006 Text 1

Rodriguez notes that children in remote villages around the world the world are fans of superstars like Arnold Schwarzenegger and Garth Brooks, yet“some Americans fear that immigrant living within the United States remain somehow immune to the nation’s assimilative power.”

24. Why are Arnold Schwarzenegger and Garth Brooks mentioned in Paragraph 5?

- [A] To prove their popularity around the world.
- [B] To reveal the public's fear of immigrants.
- [C] To give examples of successful immigrants.
- [D] To show the powerful influence of American culture.

「解析」可以看出这一整段都是在讲述这一个例子，那么其作用很明显就是为了证明全文主旨，转化为了主旨题。首先关注文章的首句:In spite of“endless talk of difference,”American society is an amazing machine for homogenizing people.首句中出现了 In spite of 作为转折，那么转折后的一句便是全文主旨，即 American society is an amazing machine for homogenizing people. 结合同多原文我们可以知道这是在讲述美国文化对移民的影响。可以迅速选出 D 项。

其实这道题还有一种办法直接快选，ABC 三项明显是在说例子本身的内容，所以肯定为错项，直接排除。

题型十：态度题

题干特征：

1. 某个主体对某件事的态度。重点在于题干中问的到底是谁对什么的态度。
2. attitude / feel about / think of / in the author's opinion

解题方法：

1. 首先根据题干找清楚问的是谁对什么的态度
2. 分清考查的是作者整体的态度还是细节态度
作者的态度一般只有三种:↑ → ↓ 对于整体态度，一般遵循“主旨看开头，态度看结尾”的原则。细节态度要具体分析。

举例：2004 Text 3

52. How do the public feel about the current economic situation?

- A. Optimistic
- B. Confused
- C. Carefree
- D. Panicked

「解析」该题目问的是公众对现在经济形势的态度，返回原文第 2 节：

Already, experts say, holiday sales are off 7 percent from last year's pace. But don't sound any alarms just yet. Consumers seem only concerned, not panicked, and many say they remain optimistic about the economy's long-term prospect, even as they do some modest belt-tightening.

不能简单的根据标绿色的部分直接判断答案为 optimistic，一定要看清楚，这里的 optimistic 针对的是 long-term prospect(长期)，而不是针对 current(目前)，答案应从前文中找，突破口在于 But don't sound any alarms just yet.，虽然前面只出现在经济形势不太好，但这句话表明并不需要拉响任何警钟，不需要过度担心，因此从这里判断公众态度 optimistic.

附录：

一、常见的动词词缀

1、-ate

「e.g.」 accelerate (加速)、advocate(倡导、拥护)、assimilate(同化)、dictate(口授、支配)、incorporate(合并、纳入)、saturate(浸透、使饱和)

2、-en

「e.g.」 weaken(削弱)、lighten(减轻、缓和)、strengthen(加强、强化)、tighten(加紧、收紧)、soften(软化、削弱)

3、-ify

「e.g.」 intensify(加强、加剧)、purify(净化、提炼)、beautify(美化)、vilify(污蔑)

4、-ish

「e.g.」 abolish(废止、废除)、establish(建立)、diminish(减少、贬低)

5、-ize/-ise

「e.g.」 democratize(使民主化)、equalize(使平等)、mechanize(使机械化)、organize(组织、安排、规划)、urbanize(使城市化)

二、常见的名词词缀

1、表示从事某种职业或者做某种动作的人

(1) -an/-ain 「e.g.」 historian (历史学家)、captain(船长、上校、队长)

(2) -ant/-ent 「e.g.」 merchant(商人、.....的爱好者)、agent(代理人、动因)

(3) -ar 「e.g.」 scholar(学者、勤奋聪颖的学生)、liar(说谎者)

(4) -ard/-art 「e.g.」 coward(懦夫)、braggart(自吹自擂的人)

(5) -arian 「e.g.」 humanitarian(人道主义者)

(6) -ary 「e.g.」 secretary(秘书、部长)

(7) -ator 「e.g.」 speculator(投机商)

(8) -crat 「e.g.」 democrat(民主主义者)

(9) -ee 「e.g.」 employee(雇员)

(10) -eer 「e.g.」 engineer(工程师)

(11) -er/-or 「e.g.」 banker(银行家)、author(作者)

(12) -ess 「e.g.」 hostess(女主人、女主持人)

(13) -eur 「e.g.」 amateur(业余爱好者)

(14) -ian 「e.g.」 physician(内科医生)

(15) -ician/icist 「e.g.」 technician(技术人员)、physicist(物理学家)

(16) -ist 「e.g.」 dentist(牙医)、communist(共产主义者)

2、表示事物

(1) -acy 「e.g.」 accuracy(准确性)

(2) -age 「e.g.」 courage(勇气)

(3) -al 「e.g.」 denial(否认)

(4) -ance/-ence 「e.g.」 endurance(忍耐力)、diligence(勤奋)

(5) -ency 「e.g.」 urgency(紧急)

(6) -bility 「e.g.」 feasibility(可行性)

(7) -craft 「e.g.」 handicraft(手工艺、手工艺品)

(8) -cy 「e.g.」 bankruptcy(破产)

(9) -dom 「e.g.」 freedom(自由)、wisdom(智慧)

(10) -hood 「e.g.」 falsehood(虚假、谎言)

(11) -ice 「e.g.」 justice(公平、合理、司法制度)

(12) -ine 「e.g.」 discipline(纪律、行为准则、自制力、学科)

(13) -ion/-sion/-tion/-ation/-ition 「e.g.」 destruction(摧毁、破坏)

(14) -ment 「e.g.」 punishment(处罚、虐待)

(15) -mony 「e.g.」 testimony(证词)

(16) -ure 「e.g.」 procedure(程序、手术)

(17) -tude 「e.g.」 latitude(纬度、自由度)

3、表示场所

-ary/-ery/-ory 「e.g.」 granary (谷仓、粮仓)、surgery(手术、诊室)、dormitory(学生宿舍)

4、表示学科、专业

(1) -graphy 「e.g.」 calligraphy(书法)

(2) -ic/-ics 「e.g.」 logic(逻辑)、optics(光学)

(3) -ology 「e.g.」 zoology(动物学)

(4) -nomy 「e.g.」 astronomy(天文学)

(5) -ery 「e.g.」 cookery(烹饪)

常见英语前缀

a-在.....之上 aboard prep.在
(船、飞机、车)上
ab-, abs-离开, 偏离 abnormal a.
反常的
anti-先 anticipate vt.预期
ac-, ad-, af-, ag-, ap-, ar-, as-, at-表
加强意 accuse vt.指控
bene-好 beneficial a.有益的
bio-生命 biology n.生物学
cata-向下 catalog(ue) n.目录
col-, com-, con-, co-, cor-共同, 一
起 combat n.战斗
contra-相反 contrast v.对比, 对
照
de-离; 加强词意 depart vi.离开;
背离
di-, dif-, dis-分开 discard vt.丢弃
dia-穿过 diameter n.直径
e-, ef-, ex-出, 出来 export v.出口
em-, en-在.....之中; 使.....
enclose vt.围住
fore-前 forehead n.前额
i-, il-, im-, in-不 indifferent a.不关
心的
im-, il-在.....上 impose vt.把.....
强加于
in-进入; 向..... indicate vt.表
明, 示意
inter-在.....之间 interfere vi.干涉
micro-, mini-小 microwave n.微
波
multi-许多 multiple a.复合的, 多
重的
non-不 nonsense n.废话
ob-, op-相反 oppose vt.反对
out-向外, 出来 outlet n.出口
over-越过 overlook vt.忽视
per-穿过 perspective n.视角
pre-在...之前 pregnant a.怀孕的
pro-向前 promote vt.促进
re-向后; 再次 recall vt.回忆起
semi-半 semiconductor n.半导体

sub-在.....下 subway n.地铁
super-在.....之上, 超级的
superior a.优于.....的
trans-横过, 越过 transplant vt.移
栽
tri-三 triangle n.三角
un-不 uncover vt.揭露
under-在.....下面, 低于.....
underline vt.在.....下面划线
uni-一个 unique a.唯一的, 独特
的

常见英语后缀

动词后缀: -ate, -en, -(i)fy, -ish, -ize/
ise
副词后缀: -ly, -ward(s), -way(s)
形容词后缀: -able/ible, -al/ial, -full, -
ic, -ish, -ive, -ly
表示“人”的名词后缀: -ist, -man, -er/
or, -ee, -ant
表示“小”的名词后缀: -el, -let, -
(c)ule
抽象名词后缀: -ion, -hood, -ic(s), -
ism, -ship, -ty

act, ag 行动, 作用
 interact vi. 相互作用
 cap 拿, 抓
 capable a. 有能力的
 ceed, cess 去
 proceed vi. 行进
 ceive, cept, cip 拿, 取
 acceptable a. 可接受的
 centi 百
 centigrade a. 摄氏的, 百分度的
 civ 公民
 civil a. 公民 (间) 的
 claim, clam 大叫, 呼喊
 exclaim v. 呼喊, 惊叫
 clin 倾斜, 弯曲
 incline v. (使) 倾斜
 clud, clus 关闭
 conclude vt. 结束
 cognis, gnor 知道
 recognise vt. 认出
 cord, core 心
 accord vi. 相一致
 crit 判断
 critic n. 批评家
 cur(e) 注意; 留心
 accurate a. 精确的
 cur(s) 流, 跑
 excursion n. 远足
 cyc, circu 圆
 circulate v. (使) 循环
 dict 说
 dictate v. 口授, 口述
 duce, duct 引导
 conduct vt. 指挥, 引导
 equ 相等的
 equality n. 相等
 fac(t), fect, fic 做
 manufacture vt. 制造
 fer 运载
 transfer v. 转移
 fin 末端, 界限
 infinite a. 无限的
 form 形成

reform vt. 改革
 gener, gen 产生
 generate vt. 产生
 grad, gress 行走
 aggressive a. 侵犯的
 grat, grati 高兴的
 congratulate vt. 向...道喜
 hibit 持有
 exhibit vt. 展览
 ject, jac 投, 扔
 reject vt. 拒绝
 lax, lease, lyse 放松, 松开
 relax v. 放松
 lect, leg, lig 挑选, 收集
 collection n. 收集
 leg 法律
 legal a. 法律 (上) 的
 lig, ly 绑
 obligation n. 义务
 manu, man 手
 manual a. 手工做的
 medi, mid 中间
 amid prep. 在...中间
 merge, merse 沉
 submerge vt. 浸没, 淹没
 min 小的
 minor a. 较小的
 mit, miss 送; 投, 掷
 missile n. 导弹
 mov, mob, mot 移动
 removal n. 移动
 neg 否定
 neglect vt. 忽视
 not 标记
 notify vt. 通知
 opt 选择
 option n. 选择
 part, port 部分
 partial a. 部分的
 pati, pass, path 承受; 感觉
 compatible a. 合得来的
 pend, pens 悬挂; 衡量
 suspend vt. 悬, 挂

pha 表示
 emphasis n. 强调
 ply, pli, ple 折叠, 重叠
 complex a. 复杂的
 port 运送, 拿
 portable a. 便于携带的
 pos 置, 放
 disposal n. 布置
 press 压
 compress vt. 压紧
 prim, prin 第一
 primary a. 主要的
 quire, quest 追求
 acquire vt. 获得
 reg 统治
 regulate vt. 管理
 rupt 打破
 bankrupt a. 破产的
 scope, spect 看见
 inspect vt. 检查
 sens, sent 感觉
 consensus n. (意见等) 一致
 sequ 跟随
 consequence n. 结果
 serv 服务; 保持
 preserve vt. 保护, 维持
 sign 标记
 signal n. 信号
 sist, sta, stitut 站立
 estate n. 地产
 solv, solut 松开
 solution n. 解决
 speci 种, 类
 specific a. 特有的
 spir 呼吸
 inspire vt. 给...以灵感
 spond, spons 约定, 保证
 respond vi. 答复
 stinct, sting, stim 刺
 stimulate vt. 刺激
 struct 建筑
 structure vt. 建造
 sume, sumpt 拿, 取

consumer n. 消费者
 tact, tain, tamin 接触
 contact n. 接触
 tain, ten, tin 保持
 retain vt. 保留
 tend, tens, tent 伸展
 extend v. 伸展
 tract, treat 拉曳
 attraction n. 吸引力
 tribut 给予
 attribute vt. 把...归因于
 turb 扰乱
 disturb vt. 打扰
 us, uti 使用
 abuse vt. 滥用
 vac, van, void 空的
 vanish vi. 消失
 ven, vent 来到
 revenue n. 收入
 vers, vert 改变, 转向
 reverse vt. 使反向
 vid, vis, view 看见
 interview n. 会见
 voc, voke 喊叫
 advocate vt. 提倡, 主张
 volve, volut 滚, 卷, 转
 volume n. 卷, 册