第章

英语阅读

┃┃┃ 第1节 专升本英语考试阅读理解考情分析

阅读理解题的主要目的是测试学生对所学语法知识、词汇以及英语语言背景知识的综合运用能力,是对考生英语水平进行综合测试的一种有效题型,要求考生知识面广、词汇量大,具备较强的语言应用能力。阅读理解能力的重要标志是阅读速度和答题正确率。在历年专升本英语考试中,阅读理解一直是重要题型,分值高、题量大。

2005—2008年,阅读部分总分30分,考查形式只有一种:常规阅读,共3篇文章,每篇文章后面有5个问题,每个问题2分,共30分。

2009—2019 年,阅读部分总分 30 分,考查形式有两种:常规阅读和翻译选择。其中,常规阅读共 3 篇文章,每篇文章后面有 4 个问题,每个问题 1.5 分,共 18 分;翻译选择共 2 组,每组的左栏是 4 个汉语句子,要求考生在右栏的 4 个英语句子中选出正确的译文,每句 1.5 分,共 12 分。

2020年,阅读部分总分60分,考查形式有三种:常规阅读、选词填空和选句填空。其中,常规阅读共3篇文章,每篇文章后面有5个问题,每个问题2分,共30分;选词填空,共1篇文章,有10个空格,配有12个备选项,每题1.5分,共15分;选句填空,共1篇文章,有5个空格,配有7个备选项,每题3分,共15分。

第 2 节 常规阅读理解分析

一、文件要求

2020年11月,山东省教育招生考试院下发的《专升本英语考试要求》对于阅读能力的要求:考生能读懂书、报、杂志中关于一般性话题的语篇以及请柬、通知、公告、广告等,并能从中获取相关信息,完成不同的阅读任务。考生应能:

- 1. 理解、捕捉文中的具体信息;
- 2. 根据上下文识别指代关系:
- 3. 根据上下文推断生词的词义:
- 4. 根据所读内容作出简单的推理和判断;
- 5. 理解所读内容的主旨;
- 6. 理解所读内容的篇章结构;
- 7. 理解文章的写作意图、作者的见解和态度:
- 8. 识别不同文体的特征。

常规阅读理解主要考核考生掌握相关阅读策略和技巧的程度,既要求阅读的准确性,也要求一定的阅读速度,阅读速度大约为每分钟100个单词。在阅读理解选择题中,说明文、记叙文和议论文是考查重点,事实题、细节题、推理判断题是重点考查题型。专升本阅读理解的选材原则:

- 1. 题材广泛,包括社会、科技、历史、文化、经济、日常知识、人物传记等;
 - 2. 体裁多样,包括记叙文、描写文、说明文、议论文、广告、书信等;
- 3. 阅读材料的语言难度中等,词汇基本不超过《全国各类成人高等学校招生复习考试大纲(专科起点升本科)哲学文学历史学(2020年版)》规定的范围。

二、提高阅读能力的方法

通过对历年专升本考试成绩分析,阅读理解是失分较多的部分,究其原因主要是教师忽视对学生英语阅读能力的培养,考生存在知识面窄、词汇量不足、阅读方法不正确等问题。考生需要从以下三个方面培养快速、准确掌握英文信息的能力:

1 加强英语词汇的积累与应用

词汇作为语言的基本组成部分,是提高阅读能力的基础。词汇量的多少直接影响学生的阅读效率,从而间接影响学生的阅读兴趣。大多数学生增加词汇量的基本方法是"死记硬背"。但英语单词较多,且有的单词较长或一词多义,经常会出现记忆不牢固,一段时间后已背会的单词又忘记的现象。反复大量的阅读是记忆单词的好方法。把单词放于一定语境中,既可巩固已学词汇,又可学习新的词汇。日常学习中,我们可通过大量阅读来复习、运用单词。必要时可反复阅读,既可以牢记已学过的单词,又可以学会造句,积累更多的新词。

2 注重良好阅读习惯的养成

阅读是英语学习过程中至关重要的一环,而良好的阅读习惯是英语阅读学习的起点,有助于英语学习能力的提高。众所周知,英文的思维有别于中文思维,只有通过大量阅读,才能适应英文的语境,才能有效帮助理解文章中出现的知识点和表达的意义。

在英语阅读时,可先"粗读",了解文章段落的整体大意和主题思想。遇到生词,可通过构词法(如合成法、派生法或转换法)、上下文语境或句子关系进行词义预估,尽量避免直接查阅词典。"粗读"后,找出信号词即关键词,据此掌握文章深意。再通过"细读",确保对文章的理解与文章表达的思想一致。

学习贵在坚持。制订详细的阅读计划,坚持每天拿出固定时间进行阅读,同时通过阅读练习,熟悉各种题型,检验自己的学习效果,做到读练结合。要善于总结,找到适合自己的学习方式,以养成良好的英语阅读习惯。

3 拓展文化知识学习的广度

语言是社会文化的载体。外语学习,三分语言,七分文化,英美文化背景知识对阅读理解效能具有重要的影响,是英语阅读一个永远都绕不过去的坎儿。英语阅读材料大多节选自国外发表的英文文章,蕴含着丰富的英美文化。如果缺乏对英美的风俗习惯、思维方式以及价值观念等文化背景知识的了解,就不能快速而准确地掌握阅读材料中所隐含的真实意义,易造成误解。

任何人不能脱离特定文化背景而存在,其价值观念、思维方式、语言习惯都留下了所在文化的深刻烙印。因此在英语阅读中,我们会无意识地受到所在文化背景的影响,即文化差异,造成理解上的困惑与障碍,以至于产生误解。如"孔雀"在中国文化中代表祥瑞,但在英语中"peacock"用来形容"骄傲自大、爱炫耀或衣着花里胡哨的人"。所以,日常英语学习中,要善于借助英语课堂学习、

观看英语视频、阅读实践练习等方式积累英语文化背景知识,拓展知识面,提高英语阅读能力。

三、阅读理解解题技巧

考生要想提高阅读理解的成绩,除了要在平时学习中打好扎实的语言基础,还需要掌握一定的解题技巧。

1 阅读时可以选择以下技巧:

- 1. 扫读:是一种快速的一步阅读法,目的在于寻找某一特定信息或资料,通常用于查找某个单词、短语、数字或文章片段。实际上是有选择地阅读,找关键词。用这种阅读方法回答 who、what、when、where 之类的问题最为有效。
- 2. 略读:比扫读慢些的二步阅读法,即粗略地快速阅读。略读目的不在于精确地理解文章,而是为了掌握文章大致内容,比如文章的主旨大意、传达的主要信息或作者的基本观点。略读的步骤是:先读文章标题,再读各段落的开头和结尾部分,或者文章的第一段和最后一段,这样能帮助我们快速找到文章的主旨大意。此种阅读方法能回答 why、how 之类的问题。
- 3. 精读:最细致、最慢的深层阅读方法,目的是对所读文章的全部意义的理解与掌握。

2 阅读理解解题步骤

英语阅读理解有两种解题步骤:一是自上而下阅读解题步骤,二是自下而上阅读解题步骤。

自上而下阅读解题步骤分为三个部分:快速阅读短文,认真逐题作答,复查 核对答案。

第一步:快速阅读短文,通读试题,明确考查点。快速阅读一遍弄清段落大意,对全文有一个整体了解,阅读时从宏观入手,掌握文章主旨,注意那些用以说明文章主旨的主要事实和细节,抓住关键词,弄清作者写此篇文章的目的及意图。如遇到生词,应先跳过,继续通读全文,切忌长时间死抠生词,因为有些生词并不影响对全文的理解,一些词可以通过上下文推测其含义。

第二步:认真逐题作答。阅读文章后,对整篇文章的内容有了大致的了解,紧接着看后面的问题,带着问题去找答案。如果属于客观信息题,就可直接在短文中找到出处。如果是主观判断题,则应迅速再读全文,仔细分析思考,将近似的选项对照原文反复比较、推敲,选出最佳答案。

第三步: 仔细核对所选答案。做完所有题目后,再细读一遍文章,逐一检查答案是否有误,尤其是核对把握不大或较难的试题。对于概括归纳题、作者意图题,要根据文章反复思考,看是否符合文章内容、是否合乎逻辑。对于细节题、推理题、词义题等,答题时不能仅凭主观想象,一定要从文章中找到依据。

自下而上阅读解题步骤

第一步:先读试题再读文章,先扫描题干,确定题型——主旨题或细节题(含推断题、词汇题等)。明确题目要求,弄清考点,然后带着问题去读文章,这种方法在英语中称为 scanning,即扫读。

第二步:原文定位,画出题干中的关键词作为定位词,在文中快速找到定位词所在位置。定位方法可以有以下几种:1.以数字、年份、时间定位;2.以专有名词、人名、地名定位;3.以题干指出的段落、句子、词定位。4.以顺序定位,即每道题的关键信息句会按文章的先后顺序依次出现。

第三步:扫描文章,画出答案所在的句子。

- 1. 定位词所在句子及其前后句子一般都是细节题的答案所在,需仔细阅读和理解,答案一般就是其同义转换或直接推导。
- 2. 阅读时重点关注首段、各段首句、末段末句,这些处于明显、特殊位置的句子往往是段落或文章的主题句,更具有重要性,一般是文章主旨的出处。
- 3. 关注表示递进关系的 and、more、moreover、furthermore、likewise、also、in addition to 等,一般以这些词、短语为标志,后面的句子是主题性信息。
- 4. 关注表示因果关系的 because、since、due to、for、owing to、therefore、as a result、thus、so、that is why、in fact、lead to、accordingly等,一般以这些词、短语为标志,后面的句子是作者的真正观点,前面是支持观点的论据。
- 5. 关注表示转折关系的 but、however、yet、although、while、nevertheless、otherwise、despite、not...but、on the contrary、in contrast 等,这些词、短语后的内容也是作者的真正观点。
- 6. 关注举例处的 for example、for instance、to be specific、to illustrate this 等,一般以这类短语为标志,后面的句子是支持性的细节信息,位于例子前后的句子一般都是例子要说明的主题。

第四步:比较原文、题干和选项确定最终答案。

3 阅读理解选项编写特征

- 1. 主旨题中, 正确答案经常与中心思想有关。
- 2. 细节题中完全照抄原文且不是作者真实意图的一般不是正确答案,答案一

般使用词性转换、同义词或近义词对原文进行同义替换。

- 3. 正确答案的位置常见于段首段尾处、转折处、因果处。
- 4. 主旨题和细节题表述范围扩大和缩小的一般不是答案,与原文对应的是答案。
- 5. 常识判断题中,如果一个选项仅仅符合常识,不一定是正确答案,还要看 文章中类似的意思有没有出现;如果一个选项不符合常识,一定不是正确答案。
- 6. 推理题中,含有绝对性词汇,如: only、never、always、must、completely、entirely、nothing、no、none、everything等,一般不是答案。
- 7. 态度题中,科技类文章作者的观点一般是客观(objective)的。常见的选项有positive(积极的)、negative(消极的)、neutral(中立的)、approved(赞成的)、disapproved(不赞成的)、indifferent(漠不关心的)、sarcastic(讽刺的)、critical(批评的)、optimistic(乐观的)、pessimistic(悲观的)等。其中indifferent(漠不关心的)选项一般不是答案。
- 8. 从语气角度来看,正确答案中经常含有不确定的语气词和委婉表达,如: can、may、might、possible、most、more or less、be likely to、to some degree、some 等。

4 在使用阅读技巧时尽量做到以下几点:

1. 找出主题句,确定中心思想。

每篇文章都有中心思想,文章的中心思想往往通过一个句子来表达,这就是主题句。主题句一般出现在文章开头部分,但是也有部分文章的主题句出现在文章的中间或结尾处。如果主题句出现在段落中间,作者通常会用一个转折词来引起读者对主题句的注意。如果文章没有明显的主题句,考生需要根据文章的内容来归纳主题思想,或者把所有段落的中心句加以归纳,从中找出文章的主题思想。

在主题句不够突出的情况下,我们也可以寻找主题词。主题词是文章中反复 出现的核心词汇或短语。正确把握了主题句、主题词,就是在阅读中抓住了文章 的主干和中心,明确了解题方向。

下面这篇文章中存在明显的主题句、试分析主题句与全文的关系。

Students who want to attend an American college or university must explain how they will pay for their education. They have to show that they will be able to pay for each year of study. Students have to consider not only the tuition, the cost of classes, but also meals and a place to live in, known as room-and-board. They also need money for books, supplies, social activities and other things.

Educational advisers say foreign students should keep enough money in a local bank to pay for at least two months of spending. So how much will it cost every year to study at an American school? Generally speaking, the answer is: a lot. The University of Washington says foreign students are paying more than thirty-six thousand dollars this year. Its website says the University of Washington does not offer financial assistance to international students. This is generally true of American schools, especially at the undergraduate level. It means foreign students are faced with a heavy financial burden.

The international application for the university includes a Statement of Financial Responsibility that must be signed. Students must also provide a bank letter or statement from within the past six months. And they have to name anyone who will help with payments. These people must send proof from a bank to show that they have the money.

The government or employer may be able to help you pay all or some college costs. A good idea is to ask at least 18 months before you want to start classes in the United States. Enough time should be ensured to go through procedures.

本篇文章的主题句即为首段首句。

2. 带着问题阅读短文。

弄清阅读理解后面的问题,带着问题有目的地阅读,寻找问题的定位词,才 能目标明确地寻找答案。这样做比先阅读全文再逐个做题节约时间。

根据上面的文章回答下面的问题:

- Q: According to educational advisers, how many months of expenses should be ensured by foreign students?
 - A. At least two months.
- B. At least six months.
- C. At least twelve months.
- D. At least eighteen months.

本题定位为第二段首句中, Educational advisers say foreign students should keep enough money in a local bank to pay for at least two months of spending. 因此可知答案为 A。

3. 侧重长难句,推断单词、句子和文章的含义。

英语文章中的长句较多,长难句既是文章的难点,也是考查的重点。在阅读文章的过程中,考生应特别关注这些句子所包含的重点信息。阅读长难句时,可以依据以下原则:(1)先找句子主干即一个句子的主、谓、宾结构,再读修饰成分;(2)找出句中所有的谓语结构、非谓语结构、介词短语和从句的引导词;略

过插入成分及句子中某些不影响整体理解的成分;(3)分析从句和短语的功能,确定是哪种类型的从句;(4)借助某些句式与词语的固定搭配。

While Facebook often gives an insight into a person's private life, Twitter is more likely to be used in a professional manner, with many doctors discussing healthcare issues via a twitter of 140 characters or less.

按照长难句解读方法进行分析, 主句为 Twitter is more likely to be used in a professional manner, 让步状语从句为 While Facebook often gives an insight into a person's private life, 介词短语作状语 with many doctors discussing healthcare issues via a twitter of 140 characters or less.

4. 做题先易后难,尽快选择答案。

先做自己熟悉的、容易理解的考题,先易后难,保持良好的考试状态。遇到 不会的题可以先做好记号,继续往下做题。做完全部题目后,对短文会有一个更 深层次、更全面的理解,或许前面的题目就迎刃而解了。

四、阅读理解题型分析

1 主旨大意题

主旨大意题主要是考查考生对一篇文章或一段文字的深层理解程度以及在快速阅读中准确把握文章主旨大意的能力。一般针对某一语段或某一语篇的标题、主题或目的设题。

- 1. 常见的题干有:
- (1) 标题型题干
 - ① The best title/headline for this passage might be _____.
 - ② The text (passage) could be entitled _____.
 - ③ What is the best title for the passage?
 - (4) Which of the following would be suitable as a title for the passage?
- (2) 主题型题干:
 - ① This passage chiefly deals with _____.
 - ② What is the topic of the article?
 - ③ What is the subject discussed in the text?
 - 4 With what topic is the passage chiefly concerned?

(3)目的型题干:

- ① The author's main purpose in writing the passage is _____.
- ② The passage is meant to _____.
- ③ The purpose of this article is _____.

这类题通常围绕一个中心思想展开,不少文章一开头便展示出文章的中心思想。但是不少文章的中心思想贯穿全文,并没有用一句话明确表达出来,这就要求考生学会归纳概括。每个段落往往也由一个主题句或几个陈述句构成,主题句有时在开头,点明本段大意;有时在结尾,总结本段大意。做这类题时首先要找出文章的主题句。找出文章的主题句,也就明确了文章要讲什么,再通过快速阅读全文,就可以把握文章的中心思想。另外,如若文章中没有可以概括文章意义的主题句,我们可以从两个方面来概括文章的主题:一是可以寻找主题词来了解文章大意,主题词即文章中反复出现的词或短语;二是可以根据文章中提供的事实细节,进行全面分析,然后归纳成一般概念。但概括过程中需要注意,既不能以偏概全,也不能过于宽泛,要恰如其分。

2. 主题句呈现的形式

文首开门见山,提出主题,随之用细节来解释、支撑或发展主题句所表达的主题思想是最常见的呈现形式。

- The panda is a popular animal. Stories about the panda in the Washington Zoo are always front-page news and important features on television newscasts. Stuffed pandas are among the most popular toys for children, and panda postcards are always in demand in zoo gift shops.
- Today the problem of environment has become more and more serious. The world population is rising, so quickly that the world has become too crowded. We are using up our natural resources too quickly and at the same time we are polluting our environment with dangerous chemicals. If we continue to do this, human life on earth will not survive.

主题句出现在文章结尾,在表述细节后,归纳要点、印象、结论、建议或结果以概括主题。这是阅读中常见的主题句归纳法呈现形式。

A human body appears to be rather soft and delicate, compared with that of a wild animal, but it is actually surprisingly strong. Indeed, its very softness and looseness is an advantage; it makes man good at moving about movement of all living things of his own size, because he can do

so many different things with his limbs. Man's games show how he can control his own body. No other land creature can swim as skillfully as man; more has such varied grace; very few lives as long as he; none is so strong in its natural resistance to disease. Therefore, man has a great advantage in his battle against the risks of damage and death that threaten him.

主题句出现在文中,文中的主题由随之陈述的细节导出,而后又进一步解释、支撑或发展。

Nothing is as useful as a flashlight in a dark night if a tire goes flat. Few inventions are so helpful to a child who is afraid of the dark. In fact, the modern flashlight brings light to many dark situations. Finding something in the back of a closet is easy with a flashlight in hand. A camper also needs one after the light of the campfire has been out.

主题句首尾呼应,为突出主题,作者先提出主题,结尾时再次点出主题,这种首尾呼应的呈现方式较为多见。但前后表述主题的句子不是简单的重复,后面的表述往往有进一步引申或发展的意味。

- 例 (首段) Shen Tianhua has helped at least 1,000 people bitten by snakes, "It was seeing people with snakes bites that led me to the career," she said...
 - (尾段) "The sad story touched me so much that I decided to devote myself to helping people bitten by snakes," Shen said.

文章中没有明显的主题句,即主题句隐含在全文中,必须根据文章中提供的事实细节,全面考虑、综合分析,然后找出共同的词,归纳成文章主题。

- Matthew studied four years at the University of Paris and decided to leave his graduation. He transferred to the University of Berlin and graduated with honors. Harvard Law School and, later, Boston College provided him with an excellent legal background. He is presently a corporation lawyer in Miami, Florida.
- Q: What is the main idea of the passage?
 - A. How Matthew became a lawyer.
 - B. Matthew is a diligent student.

- C. Matthew received an excellent education.
- D. A good lawyer needs good education.
- 【解析】C。此文没有主题句。全篇共四句,只陈述了四个细节性的事实。因此就答案选项看,每个都对。考生只能将所有的细节综合起来,进行逻辑推理,才能构成一个没有言明的主题思想。由于文中主要涉及了 Matthew 接受教育的情况,即作者想告诉我们的是 Matthew 接受过良好的教育,所以答案是 C。

除了以上呈现主题句的常见形式外,考生还要注意标志性词句。文章或段落的主题句常常会出现在一些标志性词句后。如: on the whole、as a result、in short、therefore、thus、I agree with the opinion that...、Given all these points above, I would support the idea that...、For all the reasons mentioned above, I would prefer...。

2 细节理解题

细节理解题是指原文提到了某事实、现象或理论,而题干则针对原文的具体 叙述设问,属于浅层次的理解题。考生解答细节题时,可以运用略读、扫读、跳 读等技巧快速阅读,定位关键词,发现文章中的细节信息,然后遵循由整体到细 节的原则,把握作者的思路,按全文一段落一词语的步骤来解题。

1. 命题特点

细节理解题的考点非常明确,考点通常集中在以下几处:

(1)列举信息

文章中 first、second、to begin with、in addition、on the one hand、on the other hand 等出现的地方通常要求考生从所列的内容中选择符合题干要求的选项。

(2)举例与打比方

考生要注意那些引出例子或比喻的标志词,如: as、such as、for example、for instance等,用于引出具体事实,使文章观点更具说服力。这些具体事实是常考的细节。

- (3)指示代词
 - 这类考题常用来考查考生是否真正了解上下文之间的逻辑关系。
- (4) 名人引言 作者为使论点更有依据,常会引用某些权威人士的发言。
- (5) 特殊标点符号后

因为特殊标点符号后的内容往往是对前面内容的进一步解释或说明, 因此,注意到这些标点,也就注意到了细节。这些特殊符号包括表示解 释的破折号、括号和冒号以及表示引用的引号等。

细节理解题的选项也很有特点,通常正确答案不是原文的照搬。而干扰选项则正好相反,有的来自原文信息,但不是题目要求的内容;有的符合常识,但不符合原文内容;有的与原句内容极为相似;有的与原文大相径庭甚至完全相反;也有的是部分正确或部分错误。

2. 解题方法

(1) 扫读法

考生可以运用扫读法,带着问题读文章。以 what、who、where、when、why、how 提问的问题,可以从文章中直接找到答案。同学们做这类题时可以边读边做记号。一般来说,对于细节题,考生可根据题干的内容从原文中找到相关的句子,然后进行比较和分析,确定最佳答案。另外,根据近几年的考题来看,很少有直接用原文中的句子进行考查和测试的,通常要进行一定的处理,而这种"处理"主要就是进行语义转换,其中包括同义变换、概念解析、归纳事实等。

- The first subway line for Stockholm was opened in 1950. The Stockholm Subway is well-known for its decoration of the stations. It is called the longest art gallery in the world. Over 90 percent of its stations are decorated with paintings.
- Q: Which subway is called the longest art gallery in the world?
 - A. The Beijing Subway.
- B. The Stockholm Subway.
- C. The London Underground. D. The New York City Subway.
- 【解析】B。看到题目,知道重点应快速搜寻 the longest art gallery,并最终确定答案为 B。

(2)排除法

排序题也属于事实细节题的一种题型,它通常出现在说明文中。这类文章有明显的信息词,如 first、to begin with、after that、afterward、later、next、second、third、then、finally等。按照信息词的提示阅读,可以加快理解的进程。在做细节排序题时,首先要确定首或尾的答案,通常四个选项中会有两个选项的顺序类似,正确答案往往在这两个选项中选择。找到两者的不同之处,回到原文,进行核对,一旦确定,后面的排序就不用再比较了。

例 A schoolgirl saved her father's life by kicking him in the chest after he suffered a serious allergic (过敏的) reaction which stopped his heart.

Izzy, nine, restarted father Colm's heart by stamping (蹊) on his chest after he fell down at home and stopped breathing. Izzy's mother, Debbie, immediately called 999 but Izzy knew doctors would never arrive in time to save her father, so decided to use CPR. However, she quickly discovered her arms weren't strong enough, so she stamped on her father's chest instead.

- Q: What's the right order of the events?
 - ① Izzy kicked Colm.
 - ② Debbie called 999.
 - ③ Izzy learned CPR.
 - 4 Colm's heart stopped.

A. 3(1)2(4) B. 4(2)3(1) C. 3(4)2(1) D. 4(3(1)2)

【解析】C。根据原文内容可知,事情的经过是父亲晕倒心脏停止跳动→母亲 拨打 999 → Izzy 施救,初步可以确定的顺序是④→②→①,A 和 D 可排除,剩下的是③排在什么位置。显然不是在母亲去拨打 999 求 救电话之后和施救之前这段短暂的时间内学会的,而是在这个事情 发生之前就曾学过。故选 C。

3. 解题技巧

首先,阅读时利用 that is to say、above all、especially、mainly等,把握文章脉络。另外,在问题的选项中表示绝对意义的词 least (最不)、always (总是)、never (永不)、all (所有)、none (一个也不)、any (任何)和表示唯一性的词汇 only (只有)、just (仅仅)往往是命题的陷阱,要多加注意。

其次,必须以原文提供的事实、细节和逻辑关系为依据,切忌把自己的观点 和看法与原文或作者的观点、看法混为一谈。

最后,文章中的数字、日期、时间都是设题的重点,此类题目很少是文章中 直接列出的数字或日期,通常需要做简单的计算。

3 推理判断题

推理判断题属于主观题,是层次较高的设题。它包括判断和推理题。这两类 题常常相互依存,推理是为了得出正确的判断,正确的判断又依赖于合乎逻辑的 推理。推理题要求在理解原文信息的基础上,做出一定判断和推论,从而得到文 章的隐含意义和深层意义。推理题所涉及的内容可能是文中某一句话,也可能是 某几句话,但做题的指导思想都是以原文信息为依据,既不能做出在原文中找不 到文字根据的推理,也不能根据文字信息做多步推理。

因此,推理题的答案只能是根据原文信息一步推出的答案,即对原文某一句话或某几句话的同义改写(paraphrase)或综合推理判断。

(1) 常见的题干有:

- ① It can be inferred from the text that...
- (2) We can conclude that...
- ③ When the writer talks about...what he really means is that...
- 4 Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

推理题考查学生由文章的字面信息推出未知信息或隐含信息的能力;判断题则考查学生在理解文章的基础上,对不同观点进行评价和判断的能力。

- When the young waitress near my house started saying hello to me every day, I was very happy. She was at least 15 years younger than I. One day she signed me to come near. When I walked over, she asked, "Are you single?" "Why? Yes," I answered, smiling at her happily. "So is my mother," she said. "Would you like to meet her?"
- Q 1: The writer talked about the waitress's age because he thought
 - A. she was young
 - B. it was a pleasure to make friends with her
 - C. she was beautiful
 - D. it was strange for her to fall in love with him
- Q 2: The waitress said hello to the writer every day because _____.
 - A. she lived near his house
 - B. he often went to visit her mother
 - C. she wanted to be friendly with him
 - D. she loved him very much
- 【解析】这是两道推测原因的考题。女服务员每天向作者示好,作者产生误解,以为女孩对他有意。考虑到他们年龄相差悬殊,作者认为女孩爱上他有点奇怪。故Q1答案是D。女孩问作者是否单身,并提到她母亲也是单身,还邀请他与她母亲见面,可见女孩每天向他问好,目的是想取得他的好感,进而撮合作者和她母亲。Q2答案是C。

(2) 推理判断题的解题方法

①抓住特定信息进行逆向或正向推理

做此类试题要善于抓住某一段话中的关键信息,即某些关键词或短语去分析、推理、判断,利用逆向思维或正向推理,从而推断出这句话隐含的深层含义。

- After a busy day of work and play, the body needs to rest. Sleep is necessary for good health. During this time, the body recovers from the activities of the day. The rest that you get while sleeping makes it possible for your body to prepare itself for the next day.
- Q: The text suggests that not getting enough sleep might make you _____
 - A. suffer from poor health
 - B. feel tired and nervous
 - C. dream more often
 - D. breathe quickly
- 【解析】A。解题时抓住第一段中 Sleep is necessary for good health. 去理解。 利用逆向思维,我们很容易推断出这一结论:一个人睡眠不足会对 他的健康有害(suffer from poor health)。所以答案为 A。
 - ② 根据文章的结论推断作者的态度

作者的态度和倾向是指作者对陈述的观点是赞同、反对还是犹豫不定, 对记叙或描写的人、物或事件等是赞颂、同情、冷漠还是厌恶、憎恨。作者 的这种思想倾向和感情色彩往往隐含在文章的字里行间,或流露于修饰的词 语之中。因此,在推断过程中,应特别注意文中作者的措辞,尤其是表达感 情色彩的形容词。

- 例 Why isn't your newspaper reporting any good news? All I read about is murder, bribery (行贿), and death. Frankly, I'm sick of all this bad news.
- Q: The author's attitude toward the newspaper reporting is to _____

A. complain B. apologize

C. amuse

D. inform

【解析】A。作者一是向读者说明这份报纸上只登载坏新闻,如凶杀、行贿受 贿和死亡等;二是在字里行间流露出自己的抱怨情绪,故答案为 A。

4 猜测词义题

在阅读中我们经常会遇到许多生词。这时许多同学立即翻阅词典, 查找词

义。这样做不但费时费力,而且影响阅读速度,影响对语篇的整体把握。事实上,阅读材料中的每个词与它前后的词语或句子甚至段落都有联系。我们可以利用语境,或者已知信息进行推测,判断某些生词的词义。

(1) 常见的题干有:

- ① Which of the following is the closest in meaning to the word?
- ② The word...could best be replaced by...
- ③ In the...paragraph, the word...means (refers to)...
- 4 According to the passage...probably means...
- (5) The author uses the word...to mean...

(2) 猜词题解题方法

① 根据定义猜测词义

如果生词有同位语,同位语前常有 or、similarly、that is to say、in other words、namely、or other、say 等词或短语;或使用破折号、冒号、分号、引号、括号加以解释和定义,那么理解这个句子或段落本身就是猜测词义。定义时常用的谓语动词有: be、mean、deal with、be considered、to be、be called、define、represent、refer to、signify等。

- Do you know what a "territory" is? A territory is an area that an animal, usually the male, claims (声称) as its own.
- 【解析】由定义可推知,这里 territory 指的是"动物的地盘"。
- 例 In fact, only about 80 ocelots, an endangered wild cat, exist in the U.S. today.
- 【解析】由同位语 an endangered wild cat 我们很快猜出生词 ocelots 的词义是一种濒临灭绝的野猫。
 - ② 根据举例猜测词义 恰当的举例能够为猜测生词提供重要线索。
- The course gives you chances to know great power polities between nation states. It will provide more space to study particular issues such as relationship among countries in the European Union, the third world debt, local and international disagreement, and the work of such international bodies as the United Nations, the European Union, NATO, and the World Bank.

- 【解析】根据 such as 后面列举的一系列例子,我们应该能推断出句中的 issue 是指"议题"。
 - ③ 根据内在逻辑关系猜测词义

根据内在逻辑关系猜测词义是指应用语言知识分析和判断相关信息之间存在的逻辑关系,根据逻辑关系推断生词词义。

- a. 根据对比、比较关系猜测词义
- 一个句子或段落中出现对两个事物或现象进行对比性的描述,我们可以根据生词的反义词猜测其词义。表示对比关系的词和短语主要有: unlike、not、but、however、despite、in spite of、in contrast 等。表示比较关系的词和短语主要有: similarly、like、just as、also、as well as 等。
- 例 A child's birthday party doesn't have to be a hassle; it can be a basket of fun.
- Q: What does the underlined word "hassle" probably mean?
- A. A party designed by specialists.
- B. A plan requiring careful thought.
- C. A situation causing difficulty or trouble.
- D. A demand made by guests.
- 【解析】C。根据对比关系,这里 hassle 和 a basket of fun 是相反的意义,很容易判断本题的答案为 C。
- 例 Green loves to talk, and his brothers are similarly loquacious.

该句中副词 similarly 表明短语 loves to talk 和 loquacious 之间的比较关系,其意义相近。由此我们可推断出 loquacious 的意思是"健谈的"。

b. 根据因果关系猜测词义

在句子或段落中,若两个事物现象之间构成因果关系,我们可以根据这种逻辑关系推测生词词义。

- 例 She wanted the hairdresser to trim her hair a bit because it was too long.
- Q: The word "trim" in the middle of the sentence is closest in meaning to

A. shear B. comb C. curve D. clean

- 【解析】A。根据 because 引导的原因状语从句的内容"因为它太长了",我们可以推断这里 trim 的意思是"修剪",故选 A。
 - c. 根据说明、同类关系猜测词义 在句子或段落中,我们可以利用熟悉的词语,根据语言环境猜测词义。
- 例 William Shakespeare said, "The web of our life is of a mingled yarn (少 线), good and ill together." The underlined word "mingled" in the last paragraph most probably means ______.

A. simple B. mixed C. sad D. happy

- 【解析】B。句中 good and ill together 更具体地说明了 a mingled yarn 的意义, 据此我们不难推测 mingled 的意思是"混合的,交织的"。
 - ④ 通过构词法猜测词义
 - a. 根据前缀猜测词义
- Do you have any strong opinion on co-educational schools?

根据词根 educational (教育的),结合前缀 co- (共同,一起),我们便可以猜出 co-educational 的意思是"男女同校教育"。

- b. 根据后缀猜测词义
- It's a quiet, comfortable hotel overlooking the bay in an uncommercialized Cornish fishing village on England's most southerly point.

后缀 -ise/ize 意思是"使成为······; 使·······化", 结合词根 commercial (商业的), 不难猜出 uncommercialized 的意思是:"未被商业化的"。

- c. 根据复合词的各部分猜测词义
- Good tool design is important in the prevention of overuse injuries. Well-designed tools and equipment will require less force to operate them and prevent awkward hand positions.

well-designed 或许是个生词,但我们分析该词的结构后,就能推测出其含义。它由 well 和 design 两部分组成,合在一起便是"设计精巧"的意思。

⑤ 根据生活常识猜测词义

运用自身的生活经验及生活常识,根据上下文能读懂的部分,猜测词义。

例 Birds fly with their wings, and they pick up their foods, and then eat them

with their beaks and they use their claws for tearing, seizing, pulling or holding objects.

句子的已知部分和我们的常识告诉我们: beaks 是"喙"; claws 是"爪子"。

5 态度题

态度题考查考生理解、领会作者的观点、态度及情感倾向的能力。在每篇文章中,作者都会表达一定的观点和态度。只是这些观点态度的提出有的直截了当,有的隐含在字里行间,有的通过所用词语的褒贬来体现,有的则需要通读全文,把握主旨才能领会。一般情况下,阅读理解所选的文章都不会带有强烈的感情色彩,以避免引起太大的争议和分歧。此类题型可细分为作者态度题,表明作者的好恶;作者观点题,表明作者对某事物的观点。题干中的关键词或词组有attitude、opinion、tone等。

- 1. 常见的提问方式如下:
- (1) 作者态度题
 - ① What is the tone (mood) of the passage?
 - ② From the text we can see that the writer seems...
 - ③ The author's main thought is that...
 - 4 Which of the following can best describe the attitude of the author?
- (2) 作者观点题
 - ① What does the writer think...?
 - ② According to the author...
 - ③ In the author's opinion...
 - 4 What is the author's opinion (idea) about...?
 - (5) The author thinks/believes/suggests that...
 - 6 In the author's eyes...
- 2. 命题规律
 - ① 涉及文章中心思想处;
 - ② 作者提出观点处:
 - ③ 语义转折或强化对比处:
 - ④ 长难句、特殊句型处。
- 3. 解题技巧
 - ①根据题干中的关键词回原文定位。

- ② 找出该关键词的相关修饰语,判断感情色彩。
- ③ 作者态度可以分为三大类: A. 支持、乐观、赞同, B. 客观、中立、公正, C. 反对、批评、怀疑。
- ④匹配选项。匹配选项时应该注意有些选项一般不是正确答案: indifferent(漠不关心)、subjective(主观)、biased(有偏见)、 puzzled(迷惑不解)。

专题训练

Exercise 1

Some parents will buy any high-tech toy if they think it will help their child, but researchers said puzzles help children with math-related skills.

Psychologist Susan Levine, an expert on mathematics development in young children at the University of Chicago, found children who play with puzzles between ages two and four later develop better spatial skills. Puzzle play was found to be a significant predictor of cognition after controlling for differences in parents' income, education and the amount of parent talk, Levine said.

The researchers analyzed video recordings of 53 child-parent pairs during everyday activities at home and found children who play with puzzles between 26 and 46 months of age have better spatial skills when assessed at 54 months of age.

"The children who played with puzzles performed better than those who did not, on tasks that assessed their ability to rotate (旋转) and translate shapes," Levine said in a statement.

The parents were asked to interact with their children as they normally would, and about half of the children in the study played with puzzles at one time. Higher-income parents tended to have children play with puzzles more frequently, and both boys and girls who played with puzzles had better spatial skills. However, boys tended to play with more complex puzzles than girls, and the parents of boys provided more spatial language and were more active during puzzle play than the parents of girls. The findings were published in the journal *Developmental Science*.

- 1. In which aspect do children benefit from puzzle play?
 - A. Building confidence.
- B. Developing spatial skills.
- C. Learning self-control.
- D. Gaining high-tech knowledge.

- 2. What did Levine take into consideration when designing her experiment?
 - A. Parents' age.

B. Children's imagination.

C. Parents' education.

- D. Child-parent relationship.
- 3. How do boys differ from girls in puzzle play?
 - A. They play with puzzles more often.
 - B. They tend to talk less during the game.
 - C. They prefer to use more spatial language.
 - D. They are likely to play with tougher puzzles.
- 4. What is the text mainly about?
 - A. A mathematical method.

B. A scientific study.

C. A woman psychologist.

D. A teaching program.

本文介绍了一项研究发现,即在2至4岁经常接触拼图游戏的孩子未来会有 更好的空间思维能力。

- 1.【解析】B。根据第二段第一句中的 children who play with puzzles...later develop better spatial skills 可知,在2至4岁时经常接触拼图游戏的孩子未来会有更好的空间思维能力。因此本题选B项。
- 2.【解析】C。根据第二段第二句中的 after controlling for differences in parents' income, education and the amount of parent talk 可知,莱文在做研究时考虑了父母的收入、受教育程度以及亲子对话的多少等因素。因此本题选 C 项。
- 3.【解析】D。根据第五段第三句中的 However, boys tended to play with more complex puzzles than girls 可知,相比女孩,男孩倾向于挑战更为复杂的拼图游戏。D 项中的 tougher 一词对应句中的 more complex,意为"更难的"。因此本题选 D 项。
- 4.【解析】B。本文主要围绕心理学家苏珊·莱文的一项研究而展开,具体介绍了该研究的对象、方法及发现,最后还提到该研究发表在一本学术刊物上。因此本题选 B 项。