

50种

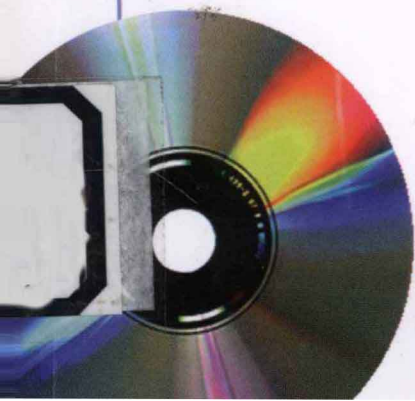
高分技巧突破 SAT

- 50种技巧有效提高成绩
- 循序渐进指导掌握技巧
- 学前学后测试巩固知识

阅读与写作

[美] 布莱恩·叶 著

刘卉卉 王晓燕 译
高 洋 周汝斐



赠送1张光盘
内附两套测试题



西安交通大学出版社
XI'AN JIAOTONG UNIVERSITY PRESS

前言

“50种高分技巧突破SAT”系列共有两本书，一本是数学分册，一本是阅读与写作分册。该系列图书以考试中常出现的题型为主线，针对这些题型，归纳总结了50种行之有效且具有针对性的技巧，能帮助考生在短时间内掌握SAT考试设计，并能迅速有效地提高考生的SAT考试成绩。

目前，市面上的SAT考试辅导书很多，但很少从考生自身出发进行引导。本书作者布莱恩·叶多年从事SAT教学，在美国享有一定的知名度。他从学生的心理及认知出发，简明扼要、循循善诱地指导考生，以自身备考和教学的经验作为例子，以诙谐、精辟的语言切中要点，让学生产生共鸣，从而在备战技巧及应考心理两方面减轻学生的负担，真正地帮助考生从复习的压力和题海战术中解脱出来。

本系列图书具有以下几大特色：

- **50种高分技巧有效提高成绩。**50种技巧引导学生掌握SAT应试诀窍，此外，还在每种技巧后配有巩固练习，帮助考生融技巧理论于实践。

- **由浅入深指导推进掌握技巧。**50种技巧的讲解循序渐进、由浅入深，让学生轻松掌握高分秘笈。

- **学前学后测试巩固加强知识。**同时，书中还配有一套预备测试与三套学后测试，让学生在实战的基础上了解自己的不足及自己所取得的进步，通过测试结果又能进行针对性的复习，全面提高成绩。

希望我们的图书能帮助大家轻松备考，祝大家在考试中取得好成绩！有什么好经验，要记得跟我们分享哟！

The passages below are followed by questions based on their content; questions following a pair of related passages may also be based on the relationship between the paired passages. Answer the questions on the basis of what is stated or implied in the passages and in any introductory material that may be provided.

The following passages consider the roles of two leaders of a group of plane crash survivors on an island.

Passage 1

Transformed by the plane crash and reborn on the island, John Locke is the true leader of the survivors of Oceanic 815. Once paralyzed and struggling with inner and outer demons, Locke stood up from the crash on the beach and was able to walk. This physical epiphany restored his faith in people and changed his philosophy on life completely. This “man of faith” leads his fellow survivors on the path that saved him—the path of the island. Now a strong believer in the power of the island, Locke knows that the place where they are stranded has a purpose for everyone. Following the will of the island, Locke guides others who are lost as he once was, showing them hope for the future and a chance to start anew.

Passage 2

From the moment Oceanic Flight 815 crashes into the island, Dr. Jack Shepherd secures himself as the preeminent leader of the group of survivors. A successful surgeon with a troubled history, Jack is a man based on principles and fact, giving his fellow survivors a sense of realistic optimism and security during a time of confusion and chaos. With a heavy

emphasis on logic and reason, Jack avoids hokey mysticism. Confronted by the mysterious and inexplicable challenges that the island presents him, he shows his leadership qualities in the democratic decisions that he makes in the best interest of the group and for the ultimate goal of getting everyone rescued.

12 The passages share the common aim of _____.

- Ⓐ telling the story of the plane crash of Flight 815
- Ⓑ analyzing the anatomy of a leader
- Ⓒ describing the path of the island
- Ⓓ identifying the leader on the island
- Ⓔ describing inexplicable challenges faced on the island

13 The primary purpose of Passage 2 is to _____.

- Ⓐ tell the story of Oceanic Flight 815
- Ⓑ demonstrate why Jack Shepherd is the true leader of the survivors
- Ⓒ profile the personality of Jack Shepherd
- Ⓓ examine the theme of challenge
- Ⓔ argue for the merits of logic and reason

14 In Passage 1, line 16, "will" most nearly means _____.

- Ⓐ testament
- Ⓑ stubbornness
- Ⓒ being
- Ⓓ ego
- Ⓔ desire

15 Passage 2 indicates that the principle to which Shepherd is most loyal is _____.

- Ⓐ leadership
- Ⓑ optimism
- Ⓒ chaos
- Ⓓ reason
- Ⓔ democracy

16 The two passages suggest that a leader must do all of the following EXCEPT _____.

- Ⓐ inspire followers
- Ⓑ govern democratically
- Ⓒ provide hope
- Ⓓ have faith in others
- Ⓔ attempt to provide safety

17 In lines 16 to 19, the author of Passage 1 makes the assumption that _____.

- Ⓐ the survivors want to start anew as John Locke did
- Ⓑ John Locke was once paralyzed
- Ⓒ John Locke feels no hope
- Ⓓ Jack Shepherd was a successful surgeon
- Ⓔ Jack Shepherd makes democratic decisions

18 The author of Passage 1 would most likely regard Dr. Jack Shepherd with _____.

- Ⓐ absolute puzzlement
- Ⓑ unabashed contempt
- Ⓒ amusement
- Ⓓ qualified disapproval
- Ⓔ general admiration

19 The author of Passage 2 would most likely regard John Locke with _____.

- Ⓐ reverence
- Ⓑ indifference
- Ⓒ skepticism
- Ⓓ caustic abhorrence
- Ⓔ bitter jealousy

This passage is adapted from a film review written in 2006.

The most distinctly American of all genres, the Western has evolved and changed greatly over the past sixty years. After an initial “rebirth”, marked by John Ford’s
5 *Stagecoach*, the genre’s moral conflicts and dominant ideologies have grown ever more complicated. We can see this progression in the contrast between the gloomy and existentially aimless *Dead*
10 *Man* (1995) and the relatively idealistic and naïve *Stagecoach* (1939). From one to the other, the myth of pure masculinity has become convoluted, the male hero less omnipotent, the not always moral
15 White settler less a symbol of “Family Values”, and America less of a pristine, idealized dream. However, both films still adhere to some defining genre conventions, both aesthetically and
20 thematically, so some aspects remain the same.

A close examination of the following points will be adequate to illustrate this change. We shall see what form the roles
25 and portrayals of Indians, women, white civilization, violence, and the hero’s masculinity and mission take in each film. In the time between *Stagecoach* and *Dead*
30 *Man*, encompassing the bulk of WWII and the entirety of war in Vietnam, each category has grown progressively darker and less supportive of an idealized notion of “America the Beautiful”. Jim Jarmusch’s
35 *Dead Man*, featuring an effete, nearly-albino Johnny Depp as a banker named William Blake, is part of a larger trend that aims to besmirch a long-established Western legend that *Stagecoach*
40 serves largely to present a certain image of this country’s foundations and of the men who laid them, these changes are significant not only within the film, but also as they serve to redefine film’s role in
45 society.

- 20 The passage is best described as _____.
(A) an illustration of an ongoing relationship
(B) an introduction to a character
(C) a social commentary on the Western genre
(D) a nostalgic depiction of a Western hero
(E) a story of how one movie inspired another
- 21 In lines 15 to 16, the quotation marks around the words “Family Values” serve to _____.
(A) criticize the Western genre
(B) indicate an irony in the meaning of the words
(C) emphasize the uniqueness of the author’s writing
(D) support the common use of the words
(E) emphasize that the words would be emphasized if read aloud
- 22 Which statement about Westerns, if true, detracts most from the author’s assertions expressed in lines 17 to 21 (“both films . . . same”)?
(A) Both films follow a similar style.
(B) Both films examine the theme of love and loss.
(C) *Dead Man* and *Stagecoach* each stick to predictable Western patterns.
(D) *Dead Man* and *Stagecoach* examine different subject matter.
(E) The films were filmed half a century apart.
- 23 In line 24, “this change” refers to _____.
(A) the beginning and end of the Vietnam war
(B) the different representations depicted in the two films
(C) the loss of American values
(D) the changing role of film in society
(E) the mission of women

The following sentences test your ability to recognize grammar and usage errors. Each sentence contains either a single error or no error at all. No sentence contains more than one error. The error, if there is one, is underlined and lettered. If the sentence contains an error, select the one underlined part that must be changed to make the sentence correct. If the sentence is correct, select choice E. In choosing answers, follow the requirements of standard written English.

- 24 Even after she had healed physically, she wants somewhere to heal
A B
emotionally, and chose Winston College
C
for its small community. No error
D E
- 25 At seven in the morning each and
A B
every day, Jimmy, with his closest
friends, walk the long way to school.
C D
No error
E
- 26 Though George and Sam spent all
A
day surfing together in Costa Rica, he
B C
did not go to the party at night. No error
D E
- 27 Although it is healthy, calming,
A B
and energizing, daily exercise,
such as swimming, walking, or biking,
C
is recommended by doctors. No error
D E
- 28 This book will help you confidently
A B
answer sentence completion questions,
C
reading comprehension questions,
writing multiple-choice questions,
and to write the essay. No error
D E
- 29 The music of The Matt Oestreicher Band
A
sometimes called The MOB is known for its
B C
uplifting effect and is often compared to
the performer Krishna Das. No error
D E
- 30 By practicing meditation every day, Rihanna
A
does not get obsessed on details and
B
therefore experiences increased
C
peace and comfort. No error
D E

A series of horizontal lines spanning the width of the page, intended for writing or drawing.

选择一个单词填空。如果可能，从句子中选一个词出来。记住，这不是讲创造性的时候。在这个练习里，我没有给出选项，目的就是要练习如何从句子中选词填空。后面我们要从选项中选词填空。

Easy

- ① Clients feel that Manny has a great combination of _____ and _____: he is both hard working and very reliable.
- ② Amit is so _____; he is always on time.
- ③ Michael Jordan was the best ever; he had the perfect _____ of skills, ranging from speed and agility to strength.
- ④ Kayla's description of skiing was _____, full of liveliness and zeal.

Medium

- ⑤ Some animals seem _____ to onlookers who mistake fear for aggression.

- ⑥ Brian's book is both _____ and _____: though hilarious, it is also the most effective book on the market.
- ⑦ Ali is not a typical young person; in the 12 months that I have known her, I have witnessed how truly _____ she is.
- ⑧ Many teens are _____ by peer pressure, afraid of what others think.
- ⑨ Anna appreciated Georgetown for its close-knit community and the intimacy of its _____ classes.
- ⑩ Senaii is very strong in acting, painting, singing, and other _____.

4

SAT魔法规则4：不要轻易排除一个选项，除非你**非常确定**这个选项的意思，并确定它是错的。

SAT魔法规则5：不要找任何借口。要像自己是冠军一样去考试。

一旦考生选定了空白处所填的词，就要看选项，然后排除掉那些**肯定**不适合的选项。仅仅排除掉那些你绝对肯定是不合适的选项，这是非常重要的。许多人排除掉选项是因为他们不认识这些词。不要乱，仅仅排除那些绝对不适合的选项。等把确定不合适的错误选项排除后，接下来考虑剩下的选项，选择最合适的。

所选的词必须能让整个句子合乎要求——如果句子中有一部分跟所选词不符合，那么这个选项就是错误的。这就像拼图游戏——你知道什么时候是合适的，什么时候是硬塞进去的。

我们用排除法做一下预备测试中的题吧！

4. A scientist must stay alert; sometimes new technologies emerge from _____ instead of from planned experiments.

(A) collaboration (B) persistence (C) accidents (D) forecasts (E) laziness

解题思路：关键词“but”表明，我们需要的是与“planned experiments”词义相反的词，可能是“unplanned”。现在，使用排除法解题。

(A) **collaboration**—不正确，“collaboration”意思是“合作”，和“unplanned”没有关系。

(B) **persistence**—不正确，“persistence”意思是“坚持”，与“unplanned”没有关系。

(C) **accidents**—可能正确，“accidents”本身就是无计划的。

(D) **forecasts**—不正确，“forecasts”意思是“预测”，与“unplanned”没有关系。

(E) **laziness**—可能正确，“laziness”与计划相反，但是是延伸义。

排除那些肯定是错误的选项，然后从剩下的选项中选出最合适的。选项C是最佳答案。



SAT阅读/写作技巧4

排除那些肯定是错误的选项。然后从剩下的选项中选择最合适的。

正确的选项应该能与整个句子相融。

7

有些人说,想要构建自己的词汇量,必须要努力地消化《纽约时报》,随时随地带着《莎士比亚》。这些都是好的建议,一定对你有帮助。但是即使没有《纽约时报》和《莎士比亚》,你也始终被巨大的词汇量包围着。因此,要想扩展自己的词汇量,可以使用你已有的资料。我们可以从电影开始,电影中包含许多SAT词汇。

下面是电影《朱诺》中的一个经典例子。

Juno: No, this is not a food baby all right? I've taken like three pregnancy tests, and I'm forshizz up the spout.

Leah: How did you even generate enough pee for three pregnancy tests? That's amazing...

Juno: I don't know, I drank like, ten tons of Sunny D. Anyway dude, I'm telling you I'm pregnant and you're acting shockingly **cavalier**.

朱诺说“cavalier”是什么意思?你可以从周围词的意思得出它的词义。朱诺告诉Leah,说她怀孕了,对此她感到非常沮丧。Leah怀疑朱诺的话,并开着玩笑。随后朱诺称Leah是“cavalier”,因此可以看出,这个词一定是“too jokey”或者“doubtful”或者“not getting the seriousness here”的意思。确实,“cavalier”的意思是“漫不经心的”意思。很明显,当你拼命啃词汇的时候,并不一定会记住每一个遇到的新单词,但是如果你坚持注意,你会学到一些新单词。

我们来看看预备测试中的题吧。

7. The primary purpose of the study was to find _____ proof; Salazar wanted to demonstrate that the findings of the original investigation were indisputable.

(A) incontrovertible (B) terminable (C) supple (D) imminent (E) pertinent

解题思路: 上面这道题的空该填一个什么样的单词?如果可能,从句子中摘一个词出来:“indisputable”最合适。如果你摘不出一个单词来,可以告诉自己:“这个词会是一个‘好的’proof”。然后看选项,使用排除法。

- (A) incontrovertible—正确,“incontrovertible”与“indisputable”同义。根据技巧9预习,这些单词可以拆分,“in”是“不”的意思,“controvertible”看起来像“controversy”,因此“incontrovertible”意思是“不容置疑的,肯定的”。
- (B) terminable—不正确,“terminable”像“terminator”,是“可终止的”的意思。
- (C) supple—不正确,“supple”意思是“灵活的”。
- (D) imminent—不正确,“imminent”意思是“即将发生的”。
- (E) pertinent—可能正确,“pertinent”意思是“相关的”,除了选项A,它是最好的选择。但是选项A更好一些。

如果你不认识这些词,不要急。你很快就会认识了。

正确答案: A

9

还有一个好办法可以帮助考生推测出较难词汇的意思。英语中许多词汇是可以拆分的。例如，“anachronism”是SAT考试中一个较难词汇，许多人都不认识，但是……

“a”或者“an”意思是“不”，如：amoral, atypical, asymptomatic。

“chron”意思是“时间”，如：chronological, chronology, chronograph (stopwatch)。

“ism”并不会太大改变一个单词的意思，是一个尾缀，意思是“制度；做法”。因此，“anachronism”的意思类似“a system not time”。

是不是有点困惑啊？可能会有一点，但是，这已经足够能让大家了解到选项是否适合。如果你正在找的词与时间有关，那么就可能正确，如果你要找的词跟“树”有关，排除它。实际上，“anachronism”的意思是“时代错误，不合时代的人与物”。就像莎士比亚《哈姆雷特》中的Amelia在扮演Ophelia的角色时，戴着电子表一样。

我们来看看预备测试中的题吧！

9. Certain types of cats are _____, and never leave the ground, while others climb trees to stalk prey.

- (A) philanthropic
- (B) phobic
- (C) sympathetic
- (D) terrestrial
- (E) anachronistic

解题思路：这是一个经典的完成句子题。空后面有一个分句注释下划线上的词。因此，我们需要一个“never leaving the ground”填空，看一下选项中有没有与地面相关的。

（考生会在练习中掌握这些词的所有部分。）

- (A) **philanthropic**—不正确，“philanthropic”的意思是“博爱的，仁慈的”。
- (B) **phobic**—不正确，“phobic”的意思是“恐惧”。
- (C) **sympathetic**—不正确，“sympathetic”意思是“同情的”。
- (D) **terrestrial**—正确，“terrestrial”的意思是“陆地的，地上的”。
- (E) **anachronistic**—不正确，“anachronistic”的意思是“过时的”。

正确答案：D

你很快就会学会所有这些词。我们拭目以待吧。

使用词典定义下面每组中的词汇，并总结词汇各部分的意思。

① sympathy _____
 apathy _____
 pathetic _____

“path” means _____
 “anti” means _____

② philanthropy _____
 technophile _____
 technology _____

“phil” means _____
 “soph” means _____
 “phobe” means _____

③ terrestrial _____
 extraterrestrial _____

“terr” means _____

④ homogeneous _____
 homologous _____
 homosexual _____

“homo” means _____
 “gen” means _____

⑤ circumscribe _____
 circumvent _____
 postscript _____
 circumambulate _____
 manuscript _____
 transatlantic _____

“circum” means _____
 “scribe” means _____
 “re” means _____
 “amb” means _____

empathy _____
 pathos _____
 antipathy _____

“a” means _____

philosophy _____
 technophobe _____
 phobia _____

“anthro” means _____
 “tech” means _____
 “ology” means _____

terrain _____
 extraordinary _____

“extra” means _____

heterogeneous _____
 heterologous _____
 heterosexual _____

“hetero” means _____

circumnavigate _____
 recirculate _____
 transcribe _____
 amble _____
 manufacture _____

“post” means _____
 “man” means _____
 “trans” means _____

这里还有几个单词的拆分的部分，你能给它们下定义吗？

“dis” means _____ “co” means _____ “sub” means _____

Easy

- ① Matty is a _____ athlete; he excels at baseball and football and even gives his brother Wilson a good game of squash.
- (A) speedy
 - (B) translucent
 - (C) hearty
 - (D) droll
 - (E) versatile
- ② Clair has a _____ for collecting sea glass; from a distance she can spot beautiful pieces that other collectors _____.
- (A) hatred . . . find
 - (B) penchant . . . ward
 - (C) distaste . . . miss
 - (D) knack . . . overlook
 - (E) gift . . . stockpile

Medium

- ③ Although opponents decry the tax code as inequitable, the government has kept it in place for decades and argues that the code is _____.
- (A) antagonistic
 - (B) evenhanded
 - (C) sophisticated
 - (D) petulant
 - (E) shrewd

- ④ Certain types of squirrels are _____, spending most of their time jumping from tree to tree.
- (A) arboreal
 - (B) terrestrial
 - (C) dramatic
 - (D) homogeneous
 - (E) circumscribed

Hard

- ⑤ To reflect the _____ of people's interests, the community art association commissioned the mural to depict 31 professions and 62 hobbies.
- (A) uniqueness
 - (B) astuteness
 - (C) heterogeneity
 - (D) transference
 - (E) passion
- ⑥ The candidate's supporters cite her _____ as her greatest asset, and claim that her opponent falls short with far less _____.
- (A) concordance . . . pertinence
 - (B) temperance . . . peevishness
 - (C) experience . . . naïveté
 - (D) resolve . . . tenacity
 - (E) acumen . . . ignorance

13

在你理解了斜体字的信息之后，放松但却集中精力去阅读文章正文。这就像是沉思。当你发现你的思路抛锚时，应该把你的思路拉回到阅读状态。无论何时你的思路抛锚，都要把你的思路带回到文章当中。这样会节省时间、精力，并且越来越接近一个“禅宗大师”的状态。

不要拘泥于记住细节，要掌握文章的主旨和语气，即文章是关于什么话题的或者作者关于这一话题所持有的观点是什么。你不需要去记忆文章的细节，因为SAT考试中几乎所有的细节问题都会为你明确指出具体在哪一行。当你回看原文时，你会了解你将尝试回答的问题，这样会使你理解文章和定位答案变得简单一些。

以下是一个重要的问题，不要重复阅读原文中难懂的句子或者纠结于你所画出的难以理解的部分。这一点对于完美主义者来说尤为重要。要么在解题中根本不需要读懂这些部分，同时在这一过程中我们的时间也白白浪费掉了；要么我们需要这些部分的内容，但可以在稍后再次重复阅读原文的这些部分，这样，就会明白问题的真正含义，也明白要找的内容。要搞懂文章大意和文章语气，不能只是局限于文章的任何一个特定的句子，而应该是贯穿于整篇文章。

还有一点，很多学生都在担心这样一个问题：“我需要阅读整篇文章吗？这样会花费我十分钟的时间。”我16岁时正在备战SAT考试，考虑过相同的问题。然后有一天我这样想：“等等，这是一个荒谬的问题，读一篇文章能用得了多长时间？”所以我自我测试了读完一篇文章所需要的时间，仅仅花费了两分半！试一试，你也会弄清楚这个问题。即使是一个阅读速度很慢的考生，读完整篇文章也仅需要几分钟时间，尤其是如果你正确运用了我的“不要重复阅读策略”。

我们看看预备测试中的另一道题吧！

13. The primary purpose of Passage 2 is to _____.

- (A) tell the story of Oceanic Flight 815
- (B) demonstrate why Jack Shepherd is the true leader of the survivors
- (C) profile the personality of Jack Shepherd
- (D) examine the theme of challenge
- (E) argue for the merits of logic and reason

解题思路：正如我们在技巧12学到的一样，斜体字告诉了我们文章的主旨。另外，文章不断表达了它的目的：这篇文章是为了说明“捷克·谢菲尔德是生还者中真正的领导。”运用排除法；文章主旨在每一个选项中都有所体现，但是答案B中所表达的目的是本文“最主要”的主旨。

正确答案：B



SAT阅读/写作技巧13

阅读文章，寻找文章主旨及语气。这会帮助你集中重点。不断问自己，“文章的主旨和语气是什么？”不要试图去记住细节，也不要反复阅读较难部分。如果需要这些内容，可以在随后明白问题的实质及所需内容后，重新阅读这些部分。

What are the main idea and tone of each passage?

Drill 1

The following passage was adapted from a 1998 essay written by a psychology graduate student exploring his heritage.

While my mother's parents spent their lives in New York, my paternal grandparents were born and raised in neighboring villages of Austria. My grandfather's father owned a liquor store and was very religious. My grandfather was the academic of the family. He completed high school, college, and graduate degrees. He worked as a teacher and principal, much more respected positions then than now. I connected deeply with this grandfather, Herman. He and I are sensitive, loving, prone to worry, and innately talented teachers.

Though my grandparents and great grandparents were born in Austria, I am not Austrian. This, I believe, is the case for many Jews in the United States. Belonging to this religion is a cultural heritage as well as a faith. Though I rarely think of myself as Jewish and pay small heed to the holidays, Judaism is a large part of my identity.

What is the main idea?

How does the author feel about that?

Drill 2

The question of whether law is simply a series of rigid prescriptions and maneuvers or a system with an overarching theme of justice and mercy fuels political, social, and legal discourse. For the Western tradition, the relation between fairness and legal reasoning goes back to the ancient Greeks. In *The Statesman*, Plato recognized that legal universalities cannot be considered under every imaginable circumstance and situation.

Aristotle developed this line of thinking in the *Nicomachean Ethics*, arguing that when circumstantial particulars disrupt a universal mandate, then it is only right to modify the law to ensure equitability. Anything written in universal language will, by its nature, create some exception. Aristotle relayed that equity superceded purely legal justice in the sense that the value of equity went beyond even that of the written law. Aristotle did not create a framework for carrying out his claim when applied to intricate cases with many technicalities that required finesse in judgment. Despite the murkiness of the idea, fairness as a legal principle persisted through Roman law and into the early modern period.

What is the main idea?

How does the author feel about that?

阅读过文章，你可以不断问自己：“文章的主旨和语气到底是什么呢？”现在，来看看这些问题。与完成句子类型的题目不同，阅读理解问题不是按照题目的难度排列顺序的。相反，阅读理解问题是按照文章的顺序出题，所以文章主旨型题目和文章语气题目不是出现在第一题就是出现在最后一题。

如果文章主旨题目出现在第一题，你非常肯定答案是什么，直接答题。如果你不能肯定答案，就先做“行数编号”的题目。这些有“行数编号”的题目可以明确告诉你原文定位时应该看哪一行。因为我们阅读速度很快并且不纠结于一些细节问题，所以我们有时间按照题目所说的“行数编号”回原文定位阅读。当我们把所有“行数编号”题目完成之后，我们将重新整理文章内容并且对于文章的主旨和语气会更加肯定。这是一个很好的答题策略。正确运用此法可以大幅提高你的分数。

当回答一道“行数编号”题目时，你常常不仅要阅读题目中所提到有明确“行数编号”的那几行，而且需要阅读与之相关的前后至少三行文字。题目的答案往往就在这前后的几行文字中。例如，如果我说：“文奇·沃芬，那个魁梧的爱开玩笑的家伙。”这也许是我正在详细讲解之前几行所说的内容，或者我想在这之后的行中打算要说的内容。下一行内容也许是“你不同意吗？他是一个最有趣的家伙，”现在我们知道“facetious”这个词的含义是“funny”。这就是SAT考试的特色。在SAT考试中总是在“难”词的附近对其进行解释。

我们来看看预备测试中的题吧！

14. In Passage 1 line 16, “will” most nearly means _____.

- (A) testament (B) stubbornness (C) being (D) ego (E) desire

解题思路：这是一道“行数编号”题。这道题目说的是，“废话，废话，是最接近的含义。”如果你尚未阅读文章，这类型题目的答案很少是你所熟悉的浅显的词。这一类型题目的答案往往是该词比较不常见的含义。为了回答这种问题，应该根据题目中所出现的行数编号回原文定位寻找答案，并且阅读其前后几行文字。在这道题中，行数编号之前的几行文字包含着答案。原文的含义是“现在，一个强大的信徒掌控着这个岛屿，洛克知道对他们正处于困境的地方每个人感受都不同。遵循岛的意愿（will）……”。“will”这个词在此处被用作与“意愿”相关的含义，所以此题的最佳答案是E。

你可以把这道题作为一个完成句子题来解答：先挑拣出一个你想要的单词，采用排除法来解答这道题。记住只排除你确定的错误选项。

正确答案：E



SAT阅读/写作技巧14

解答“最接近含义”型问题时，需要回原文定位阅读有明确“行数编号”的那几行字的前后几行话，并且牢记答案往往不是我们所熟知的概念。