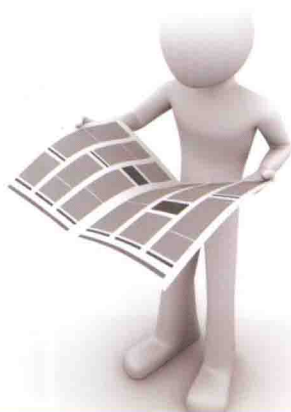


SAT阅读

7天抢分笔记

一周之内搞定美国高考

何满 编著



Reading



澳佛英语
Offer English

澳佛英语SAT备考系列教材

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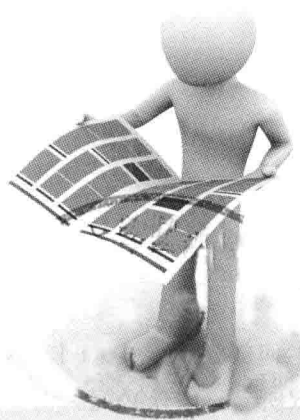
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前 言

SAT考试的难度远远大于TOEFL和IELTS考试，考生想取得SAT高分，一定的实力是前提条件，在一定实力的基础之上，熟练运用解题技巧，才能达到锦上添花的效果。目前国内大多数SAT辅导书籍均为美国原版教材，这些教材由国外的专家编写，针对的人群为美国的高中生，而国内的考生同美国高中生的教育背景完全不同，英语水平差距悬殊，思维方式也存在差异，因此不能完全吸收国外原版教材中的精髓内容。针对这种现象，我们编写了这本书。

本书的主要特色如下：

本书以7天为目标，旨在帮助考生在短期之内突破SAT阅读考试，对于准备时间较为仓促的考生，仔细阅读本书中的DAY 2、DAY 3的内容，可以在考试前对SAT阅读部分形成一个清晰的框架，把握SAT阅读考试的出题规律。

目前市面上大多数SAT阅读书籍单纯地罗列模拟考题，对SAT阅读题型及解题技巧的讲解却微乎其微，考生盲目地练习了大量的模拟题，却对SAT阅读题型的分类和解题规律一头雾水。本书堪称目前对SAT各类题型讲解最为详细的一本书籍，对“修辞手段题”“态度题”等高频题型的讲解，每种题型均占据了十几页篇幅。

阅读考试是SAT考试最难的一部分，主要体现在句型结构复杂，词汇量要求较大，本书在DAY 4的内容中专门对SAT历年真题中的长难句进行详细剖析，帮助考生一次性攻克复杂句的难关。DAY 7收集的历年考题中阅读部分的词汇可以帮助考生缩小复习范围，减轻复习负担。

内容介绍：

DAY 1：介绍SAT阅读考试的基本信息。讲解SAT阅读考试基本结构，文章的类型以及考生在复习过程中的一些常见误区，将官方指南上的阅读文章按照题材详细分类，使考生在整体上熟悉SAT阅读考试。

DAY 2：对SAT阅读考试的考点进行详细剖析，分别讲解SAT阅读考试中的核心考点和常规考点，分析SAT阅读考试的命题规律和趋势。在阅读考试中，考生经常遇到“剩下最后两个选项而无法排除”的情况，DAY 2详细讲解SAT阅读考试中的正确选项与错误选项的特征，帮助考生迅速排除错误选项。

DAY 3：详细讲解主旨题、态度题、修辞手段题、推理题、细节题、排除列举题、作用题、例证题、词汇题、对比阅读题十种题型，总结各类题型的解题技巧和方法及注意事项。

DAY 4: 讲解历年真题中出现的长难句和复杂句，总结常见的特殊语法现象如“平行结构”“倒装结构”等，帮助考生突破语法难关。

DAY 5: 短文章虽然在SAT阅读中所占比例不高，但题目难度通常较高，本章讲解短篇文章的解题步骤和技巧，并提供大量短篇阅读全真模拟试题。

DAY 6: 长文章在SAT阅读中所占比例较大，对阅读速度要求较高，本章讲解长文章的解题步骤和技巧并提供大量的全真模拟试题。

DAY 7: 总结历年考试真题中出现的阅读词汇题，许多单词在考试中重复出现。例如，单词“true”在2010年1月的考试中出现，正确选项为“genuine”，在2010年10月的考试中再次出现，正确选项仍为“genuine”。通过积累这些高频词汇，考生可以很大程度上缩小复习范围。

全书内容经过多次修正，仍不免有疏漏之处，加之编者水平有限，本书的缺点、错误在所难免，希望得到相关专家和广大读者的批评指正。

相信本书能够帮助更多的考生赢得SAT考试高分，实现自己的留美之梦！

何 满

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DAY 1



SAT阅读基础知识介绍

第一节 SAT阅读基本结构

（一）SAT阅读试题结构

分析性阅读部分在SAT考试中占三个部分（不含加试），由句子完成题（sentence completion）和段落阅读题（passage-based reading）构成。句子完成题主要考查考生对单词词义的掌握和理解句子逻辑结构的能力。段落阅读题测试考生阅读以及理解不同题材、不同知识领域、不同长度文章的能力。三个部分合计句子完成题共19道，段落阅读题共48道，共计题目67道，限定时间为70分钟。每部分的出题形式较为固定，即句子完成题+段落阅读题。分析性阅读部分的结构可参见下表：

阅读部分（Critical Reading）		
题 型	题目数量	答题时间
句子完成题	19	70分钟（2个25分钟的Section和1个20分钟的Section）
段落阅读题	48	
总计题数	67	

阅读部分所测试的技能如下：

1. 查找文章细节；
2. 根据语境理解词义、句义；
3. 根据文章内容做出正确的推理、判断；
4. 迅速阅读并掌握新信息；
5. 区分要点与次要点；



6. 整体把握文章走向;
7. 阅读作者思想, 从作者视角看问题。

(二) SAT 阅读文章类型

SAT 阅读部分文章的类型可分为三类:

分类标准	文章类型
根据文章数量	单篇阅读
	双篇阅读 (对比阅读)
根据文章字数长度	短文 (100~200 词左右)
	长篇文章 (500~700 词左右)
根据文章题材	文学类
	非文学类

这些不同类型的文章在经过排列组合之后, 一般会出现以下几种形式:

- 单篇短阅读 SSP (short single passage)
- 双篇短阅读 SPP (short paired passages)
- 单篇非文学性长阅读 LSP (long single passage) (non-literary)
- 单篇文学性长阅读 LF (literary fiction)
- 双篇长阅读 LPP (long paired passages)

(三) SAT 阅读文章题材

SAT 所考的文章选段大多从文学名著中直接节选或改编, 还有些则是从科普报刊上选摘的, 涉及题材较广, 但是 SAT 出题本着 “公平、公正” 的原则, 因此不会造成因为专业, 地域等因素带来的优势劣势的差异。归结起来, SAT 阅读文章体裁大致如下:

1. 移民文化 (cross-culture and emigration);
2. 黑人土著 (Black Americans and Native Americans);
3. 女性女权 (women and feminism);
4. 生物环境 (biology and environment);
5. 自然科学 (natural science);

6. 文学作品 (literary fiction);
7. 艺术评论 (art criticism);
8. 社会研究 (social studies)。

第二节 SAT阅读命题特点

(一) 词汇难度巨大

很多考生认为只有SAT填空部分 (sentence completion) 对于词汇量有很高的要求, 殊不知阅读部分 (passage-based reading) 对于词汇量的要求也非常高。考生认为阅读文章不需要太多的单词, 可以根据上下文猜测文章的含义。但如果词汇量不过关, 即便是读懂了文章的大意, 也是无法读懂题目的。我们以下面2007年10月的SAT真题为例:

PASSAGE	QUESTIONS
Some people boast of having a sixth sense, professing to know or see things that others cannot, Fortune-tellers, mind readers, and mystics all lay claim to this power, and, in so doing, elicit widespread fascination in others, especially book publishers and television producers. The questionable field of parapsychology is of course founded on the belief that at least some people actually possess this mysterious power. But to me, the real mystery is why so many fortunetellers choose to work the phones on television psychic hotlines instead of becoming insanely wealthy stock traders on Wall Street.	<p>1. The author implies that the “people” (line 1) are _____. (A) mavericks (B) dilettantes (C) oracles (D) charlatans (E) pragmatists</p> <p>2. The tone of the author’s comment in the last sentence (“But... Street”) is most accurately described as _____. (A) sardonic (B) baffled (C) condescending (D) didactic (E) pensive</p>

很多考生能够大致读懂文章的核心内容是: 有些人声称自己有第六感, 而作者认为既然这些人有第六感, 为什么不去华尔街交易股票, 而是做一个电话接线员。但是对两道考题中的选项单词, 却一个都不认识。这样必然无法做出题目, 即便读懂了文章, 也是浪费时间。上面两道题中选项的词汇难度都非常大, 具体含义如下:



Mavericks	不守常规的人
Dilettantes	业余爱好者，一知半解者
Oracles	神谕者，圣人
Charlatans	江湖郎中，骗子
Pragmatists	务实的人，务实主义者
Sardonic	讽刺的
Baffled	迷惑的，困惑的
Condescending	谦逊的，屈尊的，有优越感的
Didactic	说教的，教诲的
Pensive	沉思的，忧郁的

（二）阅读题材反复重现

SAT 阅读文章的题材五花八门，包罗万象，若想在考试前通读所有题材的文章，显然是一个不现实的想法。经过长期对 SAT 考试的研究，我们发现命题人对特定题材的文章格外钟爱。例如：2011 年 10 月和 2012 年 1 月均考查了关于“BLOG”的文章，而且都是双篇对比阅读的文章类型。

2011 年 10 月	2012 年 1 月
<p>Passage 1</p> <p>The realm of blogging and other user-generated Web content, like personal home pages, has a Wild West, anything-can-happen feel to it. A guy who has never written a children's book goes from blogging, to networking, to causing a stir, and ends up with a book deal. A couple of women who find their conversations about dating incredibly amusing turn out to be right, and end up with a television deal from a major cable channel. While it is growing and changing more rapidly than anyone can accurately track, the world of blogging is still a place where anyone can stand out, make a splash, be seen, be heard, and be successful.</p>	<p>Passage 1</p> <p>One of the strangest and most enthralling aspects of blogs (online journals) is just how intensely personal they can be. People like me maintain personal blogs because they like the idea that there's a place where a record of their existence is kept—a house with an always-open door where people who are looking for you can check on you, compare notes with you, and tell you what they think of you. Sometimes that house is messy, sometimes horrifyingly so. In real life, we wouldn't invite any passing stranger into these situations, but the remove of the Internet makes it seem OK.</p>

续表

2011年10月	2012年1月
<p>Passage 2</p> <p>A blog can seem like a waste of time to some, since there is no guarantee readers will come and comment. Maintaining it with new posts and an interesting layout can seem like a chore. Why does someone bother to create a blog if it isn't to peddle a product or to get in touch with consumers? "The principal reason to blog is because you have something to say," claims one expert on blogging. "While the cadre of readers may be small, it is not really how many sets of eyeballs are reading your material that's important, but who the eyeballs belong to. Blogs are written by influencers, and it is often other influencers that read them."</p>	<p>Passage 2</p> <p>Something about the personal blog makes me distinctly uncomfortable. After several hours of reading these blogs, I often feel sick, as if I've watched too many tell-all talk shows on daytime television. I've learned too much I didn't need to know about too many people's everyday lives—lives without anything particularly extraordinary to recommend them, except the bloggers' own sense of importance. Some blogs make me feel guilty, as if I have been looking at texts that are too personal and not intended for me to see. But I must confess that when I find a blog I like. I frequent the site daily, anxious for new entries.</p>

我们可以看出，虽然阅读考试的题材较多，但是考生如果能在考前熟练掌握高频题材，那么很可能在考试时遇到“曾经读过的文章”，在后面的章节我们将详细讲解SAT阅读的文章题材。

（三）考点词同一性

通过对历年真题的统计，我们发现个别词汇在正确选项中反复出现。例如，在态度题中，如果文章是正面态度，“appreciation, enthusiastic”极易成为正确选项。如果文章是负面态度，“sardonic, snide, ironic, satirical”等表示“讽刺”含义的词汇极易成为正确选项。我们通过下面的例子来阐述这一现象：



【例1】2010年10月真题

“You can lose a country, but no one can take away your education,” my mother reassured me. **“You will have the best education in America.”** Years after our migration from Vietnam to Virginia, that was the hook I used to talk my mother into my idea of college. Every serious student in America embarked on a four-year quest, to be taught by a master teacher at a college far away from home, I explained. It was the equivalent of a martial artist's leaving her village to study kung fu at the Shaolin Temple, I would say. And although she did not do it with grace, she believed me.



The mother's statement ("You will...America") is best characterized as a _____.

- (A) warning (B) lament (C) concession
(D) compliment (E) conviction



【解析】

原文中的best表明作者的语气非常坚定，因此正确选项为E选项conviction（确信，坚信）。



【例2】2007年5月真题

...We went to the T. B. Blackstone Library, not far from Lake Michigan. You could easily miss the building if you didn't know what you were looking for. **But once you were inside, you could never mistake it for anything else.** We passed through two sets of heavy brass doors to the lobby of the library, a great domed entrance with a ceiling...

The tone of the statement ("But once...else") is one of _____.

- (A) arrogance (B) foreboding (C) conviction
(D) diffidence (E) sarcasm



【解析】

原文中的never表明作者的语气非常坚定，因此正确选项为C选项conviction（确信，坚信）。



【例3】2012年5月真题

...A couple of axioms might be usefully affirmed at this point. I believe that any form of writing exercise is good for you. I also believe that anything which helps develop your awareness of different properties, styles, and effects of writing is good for you. It helps you become a better reader, more sensitive to nuance, and a better writer, more sensitive to audience. Texting language is no different from other innovative forms of written expression that have emerged in the past...

In stating("A couple...audience"), the author supports an argument with _____.

- A. nostalgic anecdotes B. historical precedents
C. personal convictions D. idealistic hopes
E. hypothetical assumptions



【解析】

原文中的“I believe, I also believe”表明作者的语气非常坚定，因此正确选项为C选项personal conviction（确信，坚信）。

从上面三个例子我们可以得出：当作者表达的态度非常坚决时，conviction极其容易成为正确选项。

（四）例子题的答案永远出现在例子前

在例子题中，根据题干的信息定位原文，如果定位点处有for example, for instance等举例词，那么正确答案一定在for example/for instance前面出现，即答案永远出现在例子之前。



【例】

If, on the other hand, they are a thousand years behind us, we will likely arrive at their home planet before they even begin sending us radio signals. Technological advances build upon each other, increasing technological abilities faster than most people anticipate. Imagine, for example, how astounded even a great seventeenth-century scientist like Isaac Newton would be by our current global communication system, were he alive today. Where are those highly developed extraterrestrial civilizations so dear to the hearts of science-fiction writers? Their existence is far from a foregone conclusion.

The author mentions Isaac Newton in order to _____.

- (A) emphasize the rapid rate of technological innovation
- (B) acknowledge the impact of a profound thinker
- (C) criticize the inflexibility of Newton's contemporaries
- (D) speculate about Newton's influence on current research
- (E) highlight the value of scientific curiosity



【解析】

根据题干的关键词Isaac Newton定位到原文，我们可以在定位点处发现for example，因此在for example前面的内容寻找答案，正确答案为A选项。选项中的technological innovation替换原文划线部分的Technological advances，选项中的rapid替换原文的faster。



(五) 考查词汇的精确含义和生僻含义

词汇是SAT阅读考试的关键，但很多考生背诵了大量词汇之后，却没有取得理想的成绩。原因在于：在SAT阅读考试中，经常会考查一些词汇的生僻含义。例如，husband这个词所有的考生都认为是“丈夫”的意思，而在考试中却考查了“节约，节省”的含义。



【例】2006年1月真题

The Tanaina live in an environment that could euphemistically be described as “difficult”. Survival, especially in the wild, is always precarious. Further, they were, in the precontact period, a nonliterate people. Oral communication was therefore the method of cultural transmission, legal understanding, and meaningful communication. **It is also necessary to know that a “staff”, as mentioned in the story, functions as both a walking stick and a weapon, and that in the Tanaina symbol system, porcupines were supposed to be rather ponderous, dull-witted creatures, and beavers were thought to be energetic and industrious but overly spontaneous and erratic.**

In relation to the passage, the statements (it is also... erratic) serve a function most similar to which of the following items?

- (A) A menu in a restaurant
- (B) The key or legend to a map
- (C) A department store directory
- (D) The outline of a term paper
- (E) An illustration of a fairytale



【解析】

正确答案为B选项。很多考生无法理解这个选项为什么正确。在这里考查了key和legend的生僻含义。key在这里的含义是“图例，图解，辞书的符号表，略语表”，legend的含义是“图例”。我们可以发现，如果不知道这两个单词的生僻含义，是不可能做出题目的。

(六) 长难句是重中之重

考生对长难句和复杂句的理解和把握程度可以充分体现出考生英语阅读能力的高低。在SAT阅读文章中，极其复杂的长难句通常会设置考题。在本书后面的章节，我们

将详细讲解历年真题中的长难句。SAT阅读中常考的复杂句型包括：

1. 倒装句

【例 1】	Among the reasons for the decline of New England agriculture in the last three decades were the high cost of land, the pressure of housing and commercial development, and a marketing and distribution system based on importing produce from Florida and California.
【解 析】	倒装句，正常的语序是：The high cost of land, the pressure of housing and commercial development, and a marketing and distribution system based on importing produce from Florida and California were among the reasons for the decline of New England agriculture in the last three decades. 主语由并列的3个平行短语组成，即（1）the high cost of land，（2）the pressure of housing and commercial development，（3）a marketing and distribution system based on importing produce from Florida and California。
【词 汇】	distribution: 分布，分配 produce: 农产品
【翻 译】	在过去的30年里，新英格兰农业衰退的原因包括：土地成本高，住房和商业发展的压力，以及依赖佛罗里达和加利福尼亚进口的农产品的销售和分配体系。

【例 2】	Developing nations in various parts of the world have amassed \$700 billion in debts; at stake, should a significant number of these debts be repudiated, is the solvency of some of the world's largest multinational banks.
【解 析】	分号后的句子为倒装结构，还原后的语序应为：If a significant number of these debts should be repudiated, the solvency of some of the world's largest multinational banks is at stake.
【词 汇】	amass: 积累，聚集 at stake: 危险 repudiate: 拒绝 solvency: 偿付能力
【翻 译】	世界各地的发展中国家已经积累了七千亿美元的债务；如果这些国家拒付其中一大笔债务的话，世界上最大的几家跨国银行是否有此偿付能力就很难预料了。



2. 固定用法

【例 1】	An array of tax incentives has led to a boom in the construction of new office buildings; so abundant has capital been for commercial real estate that investors regularly scour the country for areas in which to build.
【解析】	So...that...固定搭配，如此……以致于……，分号后的句子是倒装结构，正常语序为：capital has been so abundant for commercial real estate that investors regularly scour the country for areas in which to build。
【词汇】	an array of: 一群，一批 incentive: 奖励 boom: 蓬勃发展，繁荣 scour: 搜索，冲刷
【翻译】	一系列的税收刺激带来了建造新写字楼的高潮；用于商业地产的资金是如此之多以致于投资商定期地走访全国各地来寻找建筑用地。

【例 2】	Reformers in the Northern states put so much pressure upon the Congress not to extend slavery to territories destined for statehood that some of the southern states wanted to secede from the United States.
【解析】	So...tha...固定搭配，如此……以致于……，so引导的内容是原因（much pressure upon the Congress not to extend slavery to territories destined for statehood），that引导的内容是结果（some of the southern states wanted to secede from the United States）。
【词汇】	territory: 领土 slavery: 奴隶制 destined: 注定的，去往……的
【翻译】	在北方那些州的改革者们要求国会不要把奴隶制度扩大到那些被将定位州的地区；他们给国会施加了如此大的压力，以致于南部一些州想要退出美利坚合众国。

3. 同位语

【例】	It is significant that the earliest living things that built communities on these islands are examples of symbiosis, a phenomenon that depends upon the close cooperation of two or more forms of life and a principle that is very important in island communities.
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