# New SAT
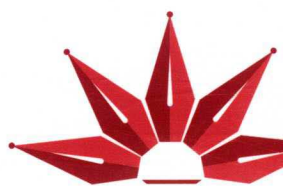
# 非 官方指南

- 全面解读新SAT
- 获取高分秘钥
- 1550+必备

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本册主编：何智孝 邹燕萍 李 琼

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上海必赢

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# 内 容 简 介

本书挑选 SAT 2005～2016 年的真题,对考试的四个部分,即英语、数学、阅读和科学一一进行了剖析。本书的讲解部分主要介绍了各部分的答题要求,对典型例题进行解析,进一步归纳知识点。本书的习题部分也是从真题中精心挑选出来的,考生在对知识点有初步认识之后,可以进行题目的自我检测。此外,非常重要的是,考生将在书中获得宝贵的词汇合集。词汇合集是从所有真题中提炼出来的四个科目高频词汇,方便考生备考,突破词汇难关。

本书可作为参加美国大学入学考试 SAT 考生的备考用书。

# 前　　言

2015 年，我们见证了 SAT(Scholastic Assessment Test)的改革。在改革后的一年多时间中，现行的新的 SAT 已经形成了一套完整的考试体系。但在教学过程中，教学资源除了官方指南(The Official SAT Study Guide)外，就是一些知名机构的模考题目。这些官方样题和模考题目虽然有答案和一些解析，但是知识点分散、技巧讲解稀疏，没有一个强有力的归纳和总结，而这些正是大部分中国考生在备考过程中最需要的。通过几年老 SAT 的教学积累与一年新 SAT 的教学沉淀，通过各方的筹措，2017 年年初，我们完成了对 SAT 真题进行分析和总结的材料——《New SAT 非官方指南》。之所以取这个名字，除了这是我们一系列出版教材的姊妹篇之外，更是因为我们研究透了官方的资料，全盘托出我们的教学心得。

对于准备参加 SAT 考试的考生而言，本书是有效的辅助性教材。结合 SAT 的官方指南和 Khan Academy 的相关练习，本书针对 SAT 的四个科目，即阅读、语法、数学和写作进行剖析，快速介绍每个科目的答题要求，并且通过对典型例题的解析来分类归纳知识点。同时，本书中的习题精选自官方指南与 Khan Academy，让考生能够在阅读完知识点后进行自测。

本书是一本国内较早针对新 SAT 进行研发的教材。我们借助丰富的培训经验，提炼出有效的做题技巧和方法，帮助考生快速解码 SAT。更重要的是，我们在补充技巧的同时，并没有忘记获得 SAT 高分的本质在于提高基本功。因此，在这本书中，我们补充了必备的语法知识，尤其是国内考生相对比较陌生的领域，比如标点的正确使用和官方指南第一套至第四套的全套文本翻译，帮助考生从根本上提高英语阅读与语法实力。我们在本书中针对官方指南的题目进行了详细的解析，真正让考生做到一本在手，考试无忧。

编　者
2017 年 2 月

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## 第 4 部分　New SAT 写作

# 第 1 部分  New SAT 阅读

## 第 1 章  New SAT 阅读技巧总览

New SAT 阅读相较于之前的 SAT 阅读而言,更考察考生对于文章细节和作者隐含观点的把握。考试题目由 67 道减少至 52 道,而考试时间则由 70 分钟减少至 65 分钟,只缩短了 5 分钟。这意味着考生在面对 New SAT 的时候必然要花更长时间在语篇的阅读上,想要在没看懂文章的基础上做题,其正确率无疑会大打折扣。那么 New SAT 阅读究竟在考验考生哪些方面的能力呢? 我们从下文中可以窥见一斑。

**1. 对文章的整体理解能力**

相对于之前的 SAT 阅读考试,New SAT 的阅读部分不再有 sentence completion 题了,而是用 vocabulary in context 题的形式来考察考生对于词汇的掌握。这是因为,前一类题型更多关注考生对于词汇的本身含义的理解,而现行的题型则将侧重点更多地放在了考生对于常用词汇在语境运用上的细微差别。College Board 意识到,认识专业性较强的高阶词汇,虽然在一定程度上对学生的研究类学习有所帮助,但对生活、学习中更为常用的文章理解意义不大。因此,在 New SAT 的阅读中,这一类新型词汇题的出现旨在让考生们走出死记硬背的范式,而是更多关注文章上下文(包括一些修辞手法,如类比、比喻、对比、举例说明等)对于词汇含义及理解的影响。

**2. 对于文章结构和论据的逻辑推理能力**

New SAT 阅读中的“Find the Evidence”问题(即循证题)是之前从未出现过的题型。在这一类题型中,考生被要求在四条文中语句里找到最能解释之前一题答案的选项。这一类问题要求学生对于之前一题进行验证思考,并通过“在文章中找到证据”的方式加强考生的逻辑推理能力,而这一能力对于综合类文章的理解大有裨益。

**3. 识图能力**

New SAT 阅读中还首次引入了图表题,要求考生在理解文章的基础上对于图表中的数据进行分析,并理解其对于文章论点的意义。这一新题型考察的是考生对于可视化信息的理解能力,即文字与数字的逻辑转换。

针对这一系列改变,我们建议考生在进行 SAT 阅读时可以参考以下顺序:

(1)首先快速阅读文章。

快速阅读文章是指仅仅阅读文章的标题、首尾段和每一个段落的首尾句。这能够让考生对于整篇文章的主要观点和大意有所了解,而无须花费过多时间阅读整篇文章。

（2）阅读问题，如有需要再重新阅读文章。

一般情况下，在对于文章主旨和作者主要论点有一定了解的基础上，很多文后的问题已经能够迎刃而解了。如果在题型中出现了图表题，那么建议考生先从这些图表题入手。因为这一类题型有图表的辅助，所以有一些题目可以直接从图表中得出答案。

（3）切勿基于已有知识判断。

由于 New SAT 阅读的文章内容相较于 Old SAT 而言，更贴近社会热点或者考生生活，因此在阅读的过程中要更为仔细，以免被自己在这方面的刻板印象或者原有概念所误导，基于自己的个人情感对文章内容进行解析。

# 1.1　文章技巧纵览

New SAT 阅读共分为 5 篇文章，每篇 500～750 个单词，答题时间共 65 分钟。文章题材涉及一篇文学类文章、一篇社会科学类文章、一篇美国建国文档或重大全球问题讨论文本以及两篇科学类文章，每篇阅读文章均设有 10～11 个问题。在评分方面，除了与语法部分一起占 800 分以外，阅读部分还单独报告分数（10～40 分），而且报告下列方面的小分：

- 掌握证据（Command of Evidence）。
- 上下文词汇的掌握（Words in Context）。
- 历史/社会研究方面的分析能力（Analysis in History/Social Science）。
- 科学方面的分析能力（Analysis in Science）。

由于阅读量大，做题时间紧，考生们在研读文本的过程中不仅会受到时间上的压力，还会遇到难以理解文章内容的压力。下面我们就每一类 New SAT 阅读将会涉及的文章类型进行剖析，谈谈不同文章分别适用的解题技巧。

## 1.1.1　文学类文章(Literature)

### 1.1.1.1　小说类文章概述

小说类文章是 New SAT 阅读考试中考生面临的第一篇文章，选自 U. S. /World literature(英语)。尽管 New SAT 阅读的文学类文章选取似乎更青睐近代小说，但 18～19 世纪的文学经典也是考试热门。这就意味着考生要对各个时期文学作品的写作手法和写作风格有所了解。

### 1.1.1.2　阅读技巧

**1. 阅读引言部分(Introduction Information)**

在每一篇 New SAT 阅读文章之前，都会以一两句话的形式告诉考生这篇文本的出处。在小说类文章中，这一段引言部分的作用格外重要，因为我们可能会从中发现一些帮助我们理解文中设定以及人物角色的背景信息。同时，出版日期也是一个重要线索，通过这一时间信息我们能够快速定位到作者所处的时代，对其文章的写作手法或者表现主题也会有所预期。

### 2. 关注人物描写（Description of Characters）

随着阅读的深入，文中的人物关系会慢慢显现，而我们要做的就是画出表现人物性格的语句或词语。通常，这些词句会以描绘人物动作、神态、外貌等形式出现。在注意到这些关键词汇的同时，不妨思考一下：这些词句表现了该人物怎样的性格特征或行为动机？作者为什么要用这个单词来形容他/她？这是否能体现作者对于该人物正面、负面或中立的态度？

### 3. 关注人物关系（Description of the Relationships between the Characters）

在文学类作品中，人物之间的"冲突"是很重要的组成部分，这能让整个小说更具有可读性和张力。因此在阅读这类文章时，要有意识地从字里行间建立起对人物关系的理解，也就是文中的人物对于对方行为的反应。这种反应同样不仅会通过动作、神态描写出现，有时也会出现在人物对话或人物的独白中。

### 4. 写下人物笔记（Notes about the Characters）

在阅读过程中不妨写下人物与其对应的性格，例如：Mary—mean-spirited, Lily—mild & indecisive 等。这些笔记并不需要过于详细，只需记下其最主要的性格特点即可。这会在之后做题的过程中提醒考生排除一些答案。以 Mary 为例，既然在文中其性格较为刻薄，那么在选项中如果出现对于其赞扬或者正面的褒义词，就需要考生多多警惕了。

### 5. 注意文中转折（Turning Points）

基本上每一篇 SAT 阅读中出现的文学作品里都会涵盖一个"turning point"（转折点），即文中人物遇到了某件事、回忆起曾经发生的某件事，或者曾做过的事被曝光。这一转折点对于理解文章是非常重要的，因为往往我们能够从中发现作者写文章的真正意图。当遇到这样的重要事件时，可以在旁边做记号，便于自己在做题时快速定位。

### 6. 关注人物对话（Conversations）

当文中出现人物对话，或者人物独白时，我们往往能够从中发现该人物的性格：是趾高气扬，还是唯唯诺诺？而从对方的回应中，我们也能看出他人对该人物的态度：是唯命是从，还是不屑一顾？这些要点对于我们理解人物有很重要的作用。

### 1.1.1.3　实战演练

### ● 选自 Khan College New SAT 阅读文章 Literature Level 3 Passage 3

> This passage is excerpted from Nathaniel Hawthorne, *The House of the Seven Gables*. Originally published in 1851. In this scene, set in the American Colonies when they were still governed by England, Colonel Pyncheon holds a party at his home for a visiting English dignitary.

One inauspicious circumstance there was, which awakened a hardly concealed displeasure in the breasts of a few of the more punctilious visitors. The founder of this stately mansion—a gentleman noted for the square and ponderous courtesy of his demeanor, ought surely to have stood in his own hall, and to have offered the first welcome to so many eminent personages as here presented themselves in honor of his solemn festival. He was as yet invisible; the most favored of the guests had not beheld

him. This sluggishness on Colonel Pyncheon's part became still more unaccountable, when the second dignitary of the province made his appearance, and found no more ceremonious a reception. The lieutenant-governor, although his visit was one of the anticipated glories of the day, had alighted from his horse, and assisted his lady from her side-saddle, and crossed the Colonel's threshold, without other greeting than that of the principal domestic.

This person—a gray-headed man, of quiet and most respectful deportment—found it necessary to explain that his master still remained in his study, or private apartment; on entering which, an hour before, he had expressed a wish on no account to be disturbed.

"Do not you see, fellow," said the high-sheriff of the county, taking the servant aside, "that this is no less a man than the lieutenant-governor? Summon Colonel Pyncheon at once! I know that he received letters from England this morning; and, in the perusal and consideration of them, an hour may have passed away without his noticing it. But he will be ill-pleased, I judge, if you suffer him to neglect the courtesy due to one of our chief rulers, and who may be said to represent King William, in the absence of the governor himself. Call your master instantly."

"Nay, please your worship," answered the man, in much perplexity, but with a backwardness that strikingly indicated the hard and severe character of Colonel Pyncheon's domestic rule; "my master's orders were exceeding strict; and, as your worship knows, he permits of no discretion in the obedience of those who owe him service. Let who list open yonder door; I dare not, though the governor's own voice should bid me do it!"

"Pooh, pooh, master high sheriff!" cried the lieutenant-governor, who had overheard the foregoing discussion, and felt himself high enough in station to play a little with his dignity. "I will take the matter into my own hands. It is time that the good Colonel came forth to greet his friends; else we shall be apt to suspect that he has taken a sip too much of his Canary wine, in his extreme deliberation which cask it were best to broach in honor of the day! But since he is so much behindhand, I will give him a remembrancer myself!"

Accordingly, with such a tramp of his ponderous riding-boots as might of itself have been audible in the remotest of the seven gables, he advanced to the door, which the servant pointed out, and made its new panels reecho with a loud, free knock. Then, looking round, with a smile, to the spectators, he awaited a response. As none came, however, he knocked again, but with the same unsatisfactory result as at first. And now, being a trifle choleric in his temperament, the lieutenant-governor uplifted the heavy hilt of his sword, wherewith he so beat and banged upon the door, that, as some of the bystanders whispered, the racket might have disturbed the dead. Be that as it might, it seemed to produce no awakening effect on Colonel Pyncheon. When the sound subsided, the silence through the house was deep, dreary, and oppressive, notwithstanding that the tongues of many of the guests had already been loosened by a surreptitious cup or two of wine or spirits.

"Strange, forsooth! —very strange!" cried the lieutenant-governor, whose smile was changed to a frown. "But seeing that our host sets us the good example of forgetting

ceremony, I shall likewise throw it aside, and make free to intrude on his privacy. "

He tried the door, which yielded to his hand, and was flung wide open by a sudden gust of wind that passed, as with a loud sigh, from the outermost portal through all the passages and apartments of the new house. It rustled the silken garments of the ladies, and waved the long curls of the gentlemen's wigs, and shook the window-hangings and the curtains of the bedchambers; causing everywhere a singular stir, which yet was more like a hush. A shadow of awe and half-fearful anticipation—nobody knew wherefore, nor of what—had all at once fallen over the company.

通过以上分析我们不难看出,文中的人物关系并不复杂,我们可以做一下笔记:

- Pyncheon: ponderous and accountable; weird behavior this time
- Servant: respectful and afraid of his master
- High Sheriff: impatient and rude
- Lieutenant-governor: overbearing and arrogant

这篇文章说的正是 Pyncheon 老爷在宴请显贵人物时(Introduction 中的信息:Colonel Pyncheon holds a party at his home for a visiting English dignitary)未能出席的奇怪行为,其他几位人物对这一行为的反应,以及最终陆军上尉破门而入的情节,进而了解了人物之间的关系,以及人物的突出性格之后,很多题目的难度就大大降低了。例如:

### QUESTION 6 OF 11

The actions of the Colonel's servant can best be described as motivated by _____.
A. his over-eagerness to please the Colonel
B. the pretentiousness that his position requires
C. his confusion over the high-sheriff's request
D. a sense of duty to his employer

**解析:**通过管家的行为和话语我们不难看出他对于主人的尊敬("my master's orders were exceeding strict; and, as your worship knows, he permits of no discretion in the obedience of those who owe him service. Let who list open yonder door; I dare not, though the governor's own voice should bid me do it!"),即使是陆军上尉和警长这样身份远高于他的人对他提出要求,他也不愿违背主人的意愿,体现出 a sense of duty to his employer,因此我们就能选到正确答案 D。

## 1.1.2　科学类文章(Science)

### 1.1.2.1　社会科学类(Social Science)、自然科学类文章(Nature Science)概述

在文学类文章之后出现的是两篇科学类文章,其中包括一篇建国文献或全球对话文本。这两类文章的阅读技巧并不完全相同,但 Social Science 类和 Nature Science 类文章均属于说明文,阅读方法类似。

### 1.1.2.2　阅读技巧

社会科学类文章涉及的主题主要为社会科学、心理学、经济学和政治现象的讨论等,而自然科学类文章则关注生物、天文、气象、地理等方面。相较于文学类文章而言,这两类文章的主旨一般更加清晰,行文结构更有规律可循。阅读这两类文章,只要抓住以下几点就能基本完成相关题目:

**1. 文章主要论点(Main Idea)**

一般出现在文章首尾段,或在以转折词引导的分句中。因此文章的第一段和最后一段是阅读的重点。通过阅读这两个段落能够基本了解文章讨论的主要内容。

**2. 对文章呈现主题的不同看法、理论(Different Theories or Perspectives on the Topic Presented)**

可能会出现在大写的人名或转折词之后。通常,一个观点就是一个段落,因此要着重阅读每个段落的第一句话。当然,如果段落中有明显的转折或让步的词语,那么该转折句也是重中之重。很可能段首句只不过是过渡句,转折句才是该段真正的主题。

**3. 支撑文章论点的例子(Examples Used to Support the Topic)**

一般会紧跟在 topic sentence 之后,并夹杂举例信号词,如"for example""for instance""including""such as""i. e.""that is to say"等。

**4. 作者对于文章主要论点或讨论主题的态度及结论(Author's Conclusion about the Topic)**

一般可以通过对于反驳观点的语气词看出,或通过一些副词看出,如"luckily""greatly"等。同时,作者也常常会在文章最后段落表明自己的立场。

### 1.1.2.3　实战演练

**• 选自 Khan College New SAT 阅读文章 Social Science Level 3 Passage 1**

This passage is adapted from Jan Delhey and Christian Kroll, *A 'Happiness Test' for the New Measures of National Well-Being: How Much Better than GDP Are They?* © 2012 by WZB Berlin Social Science Center.

There is currently a broad global movement away from considerations of mere economic success towards a new public policy goal involving a broader notion of quality of life. This movement has also spurred a rethinking of which statistics inform us best about a country's situation and how its citizens are faring. For decades, the gold standard was a macroeconomic indicator: the GDP-gross domestic product, calculated per capita. This is the most prominent yardstick that the media, politicians and the public consider when they try to assess how a country is performing. However, this measure was never meant to be a measure of the welfare of nations (as its creator Simon Kuznets warned in the 1930s) and so there is growing skepticism about the GDP's usefulness as a measure of national well-being. Slogans such as "beyond GDP" or "redefining progress" challenge the preoccupation with the GDP.

Three key strategies have been employed to develop a better measure of well-being: healing the GDP, complementing the GDP, and replacing the GDP ...

The first group of initiatives tries to deal with the downsides of the GDP by attempting to fix the indicator itself ...

One key aim of this group of measures is to account for sustainability and the environmental damage associated with GDP growth. For example, the Index of Sustainable Economic Welfare and the Genuine Progress Indicator are both based on the consumption of private households. However, they also reflect additional social factors such as household labor and education with a rising value, while air pollution and environmental damage lower the score. As a consequence, the downsides of economic growth and modernization ought to be accounted for whilst retaining the benefits of the GDP, namely a single figure that captures different entities and is comparable across nations ...

The second group of measures moves further away from the GDP as a yardstick than the previous approaches but does not abandon the sum of goods and services altogether. Instead, this group of measures seeks to assess national well-being by complementing the GDP with a number of key social indicators ...

For example, the Human Development Index comprises the three dimensions health, education, and material living conditions, which are measured by life expectancy, years of schooling, and GNI (gross national income), respectively ...

While the method of complementing the GDP with further indicators is able to overcome the controversial monetization from which the measures that try to "heal GDP" suffer, the standardization of different units is also controversial. In particular, merging different units into a single standardized index is methodologically challenging and again requires value judgements by the researcher ...

The most radical departure from the GDP is embodied by the third group of measures, which seeks alternative indicators of well-being without accounting for the sum of goods and services produced in an economy. The logic behind this approach is that the GDP has always been and remains a means to an end rather than the end itself ...

Famous examples include the Happy Planet Index calculated by the New Economics Foundation. The index comprises life expectancy, life satisfaction, and the ecological footprint and is therefore able to demonstrate how many resources countries need in order to produce a certain level of health and subjective well-being ...

Replacing the GDP altogether is quite a drastic strategy for assessing national well-being, as not only is economic growth a prerequisite for many of the social goods that make life enjoyable but the metric of GDP is also highly correlated with such other factors. Thus, by arguing that the GDP is only a means to an end, these measures are in danger of making a conceptual assumption that is notable in theory but can be challenged in practice on the basis of actual causal mechanisms and empirical data.

Adapted from "The Unhappy Planet Index 2.0," © 2009 by the NEF (the New Economics Foundation)

Happy Planet Index (HPI) by Geographic Subregion
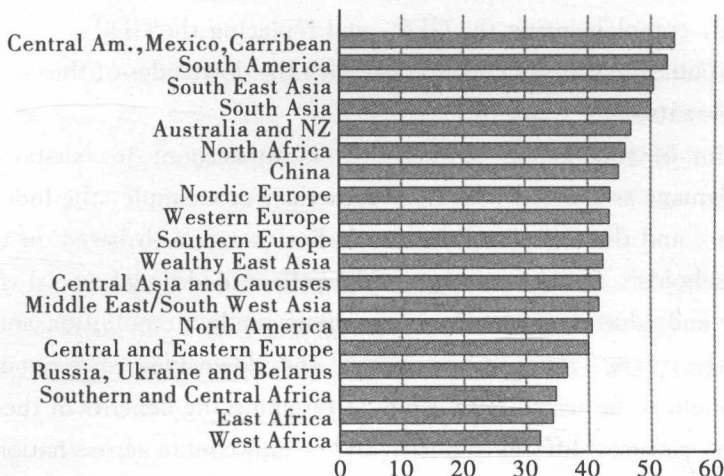


## 1.1.3 历史类文章(History)

### 1.1.3.1 历史类文章概述

与以往脱离日常课程教学的形象不同,College Board(即美国大学理事会)这次努力地把 SAT 与学校常规学习关联起来,鼓励学生通过长期的课程学习为 SAT 做准备。与"立国文档和全球性对话"这个主题相关的课程至少应该包括"美国历史""美国政府""世界历史"等。

对于大部分中国学生来说,新增加的这个 20% 并不是一个好消息。首先,大部分中国学生的美国史知识都比较薄弱,即使选修过,通常也只是些浅尝辄止的信息获取,很少会涉及诸如"The Federalist Papers"的细节知识,更别说讨论了。不经学习和讨论,要有深刻认识是很难的。下面我们就来一起看一下这类文章的阅读技巧。

### 1.1.3.2 阅读技巧

历史类文章或全球重要对话文本往往是以演讲类体裁出现的。这就意味着这类文章有明确的目标,即打动自己的听众。而要做到这一点,宣讲人往往需要调动起听众的情绪,同时明确表明自己的立场,同时还在文中有对于对手观点的揶揄或直接反驳。因此阅读这类文章,我们要特别注意以下几点:

**1. 结尾段(尤其是全文最后一句话)的意义远大于第一句话**

这是因为在演讲伊始,人们的情绪还没有被充分调动起来,这个时候就说出自己的观点并不能起到很好的效果。所以往往作者会在文章最后重申自己的主张,一方面听众的情绪在彼时达到了顶点,另一方面则能够对听众形成重复刺激。

**2. 排比句或问句之后的话往往是核心观点**

众所周知,排比句、反问句和设问句都是渲染情绪的良方。在一系列排比句之后,听众的情绪越发高昂。此时提出核心观点更易被人们所接受,也让人觉得更合情合理。

**3. 关注例子中的感情色彩**

在这类文章中,作者往往会大量运用典故。而在典故的运用过程中,作者通过一些副词

或形容词所体现的感情色彩往往能够暗示其态度。考生可以通过作者对于例子的态度推断出作者对于相似事例的态度，即文章主旨。

**4. 关注转折词**

往往转折词之后是作者要强调的内容。

**5. 关注 introduction**

Introduction 中的信息对于考生理解文章所处的历史背景很有帮助。

## 1.1.3.3　实战演练

### • 选自 Khan College New SAT 阅读文章 History Level 2 Passage 4

This passage is excerpted from a published letter written by an author known only as the Federal Farmer.

Our object has been all along, to reform our federal system, and to strengthen our governments, but a new object now presents. The plan of government now proposed is evidently calculated totally to change, in time, our condition as a people. Instead of being thirteen republics, under a federal head, it is clearly designed to make us one consolidated government. Whether such a change can ever be effected in any manner; whether it can be effected without convulsions and civil wars; whether such a change will not totally destroy the liberties of this country—time only can determine.

The confederation was formed when great confidence was placed in the voluntary exertions of individuals, and of the respective states; and the framers of it, to guard against usurpation, so limited and checked the powers. We find, therefore, members of congress urging alterations in the federal system almost as soon as it was adopted. The first interesting question is how far the states can be consolidated into one entire government on free principles. The happiness of the people at large must be the great object with every honest statesman, and he will direct every movement to this point. If we are so situated as a people, as not to be able to enjoy equal happiness and advantages under one government, the consolidation of the states cannot be admitted.

Touching the federal plan, I do not think much can be said in its favor: The sovereignty of the nation, without coercive and efficient powers to collect the strength of it, cannot always be depended on to answer the purposes of government; and in a congress of representatives of sovereign states, there must necessarily be an unreasonable mixture of powers in the same hands.

Independent of the opinions of many great authors, that a free elective government cannot be extended over large territories, a few reflections must evince, that one government and general legislation alone, never can extend equal benefits to all parts of the United States: Different laws, customs, and opinions exist in the different states, which by a uniform system of laws would be unreasonably invaded. The United States contain about a million of square miles, and in half a century will, probably, contain ten millions of people.

# 1.2　题型应对技巧

## 1.2.1　New SAT 新题型——图表题

图表题是 New SAT 区别于原 SAT 的新题型,其特征就是题干中出现与图表相关的内容。这种题型需要通过读懂文章大意,然后根据文章的信息和图表中的信息,综合判断选项。相对而言,读图题一般较为简单,与托福文章类似。有些题目直接通过文章主旨和图表本身就可以做出来,有一些题目需要通读文章找到出题点才可以做出来。此类题型在一套题中可能会出现 1 到 2 次,主要在社会科学类和自然科学类文章中。

题型特点:题干中往往会出现:

- According to the chart/graph/diagram …(单图表题)
- Based on the chart/graph/diagram …(单图表题)
- Based on the passage and the information in the chart/graph/diagram …(图文结合题)

🖐 技巧总览

凡是读图,首先必须要看清楚这个图位置之上的标题,即说明这个图是做什么用的。其次,要看清楚图的各项指标,尤其是数字部分,要比较它们之间的不同、所代表的不同的特点,最重要的是,要发现图表所表示的一般规律。图下方的斜体字表明图表的出处,意义不是很大;如果这个斜体字部分很长,那可以适当看看,里面有可能含有重要信息。

图表题分为以下两类:

(1) 单图表题——仅仅读懂图表不需要阅读文章就可以解答的题目。

(2) 图文关系题——仅仅依靠图表信息无法找到正确答案,还需要依靠文章提供的信息辅助解题。做这类题的方法就是根据题干中的关键词进行定位,回到原文找到对应信息,并对照图表中的数据进行解题。

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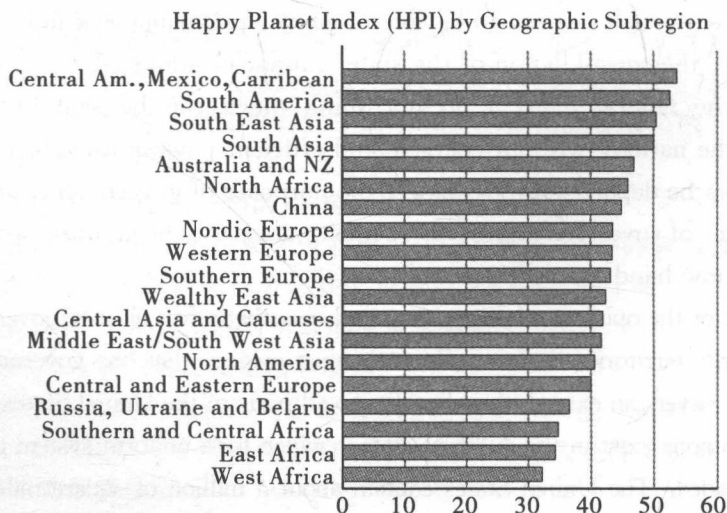
## 真题模拟

• 选自 Khan College New SAT 阅读文章 Social Science Level 2 Passage 1

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### QUESTION 9 OF 11

According to the graph, the region with the fourth-lowest HPI score is _____.
A. Russia, Ukraine, and Belarus
B. Central and Eastern Europe
C. South Asia
D. North America

解析:题干要求我们查找的是在 HPI 指数中排名倒数第四的地区,而图表中纵轴表示的是地区,横轴表示的是 HPI 指数。因此我们只需找到横轴上数字倒数第四的对应地区即可,可以选到 Russia, Ukraine, and Belarus,即选项 A。

### QUESTION 10 OF 11

Based on the passage, which of the following is most likely to contribute to South America's HPI ranking?
A. A somewhat high duration of education
B. A moderately low gross national income
C. A fairly low production of services
D. A relatively high life expectancy

解析:题干中的定位词是 South America,因此我们可以定位到南美所对应的 HPI 排名在正数第二位。而显然题目中问我们的是造成南美这一 HPI 排名的原因,所以我们需要回到原文中用 HPI 进行定位,找到因果关系,可以看到在文中有如下这句话:

Line 57:Famous examples include the Happy Planet Index calculated by the New Economics Foundation. The index comprises life expectancy, life satisfaction, and the ecological footprint and is therefore able to demonstrate how many resources countries need in order to produce a certain level of health and subjective well-being.

很显然,在这一段对 HPI 指数的描述中,只提到了选项中的 life expectancy,而别的选项均未提及。因此我们就可以选到答案 D。这就是一道非常典型的图文结合题,需要根据图表中的关键词(往往是图表题目,或者横轴、纵轴,或者图下注释)回到原文中定位,找到对应的答案。

### QUESTION 11 OF 11

The greatest number of geographic regions have an HPI score in which range?
A. 20～30      B. 30～40      C. 40～50      D. 50～60

解析:观察题目我们发现四个选项均为数字,也就是图表中横轴上的信息,因此锁定我们要找的就是地区。而这一地区在文中的限定为 greatest number,所以只要找到地区数包含最多的区间即可。而在 40～50 区间中的地区数明显大于其他几个区间,因此可以选到正确答案 C。