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解题技巧 5日通

每天30分钟

5天贯通阅读技巧

高二阅读

主 编 刘雪明 庄蔚 审 读 Loren Clarke

100篇时文原创题

吉林出版集团有限责任公司 外语教育出版社
Foreign Language Education Books, Jilin Publishing Group

方法技巧讲解专家
L-Book

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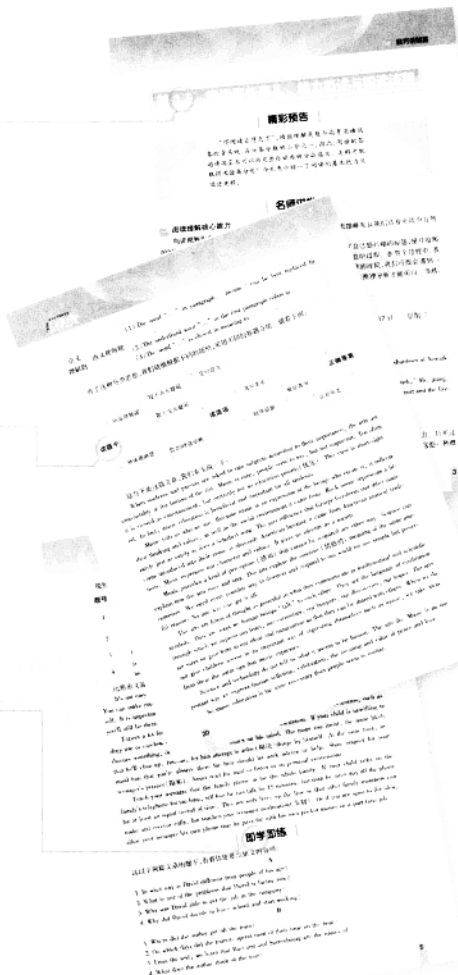
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Work With the“Now”

“过去”的一切已经成为了过往,你正经历的是“现在”。花费越少的时间和精力去回顾“过去”,你就有越多的时间来品味“现在”。你会发现,勇敢前行是对生活最好的诠释。

Then is over; this is now. The less time and effort you put into looking at the past, the more you will have for living and experiencing this day. Instead of allowing past mistakes and worries to drain your energies, you will have a renewed energy to live your life to the fullest and enjoy it more. Being content with yourself and optimistic about your future is not difficult. Whatever is in the past is over; learn from it and move on. When you are self-motivated enough to do this, you will see that moving ahead is the best definition of living life.

With Spark With Dream



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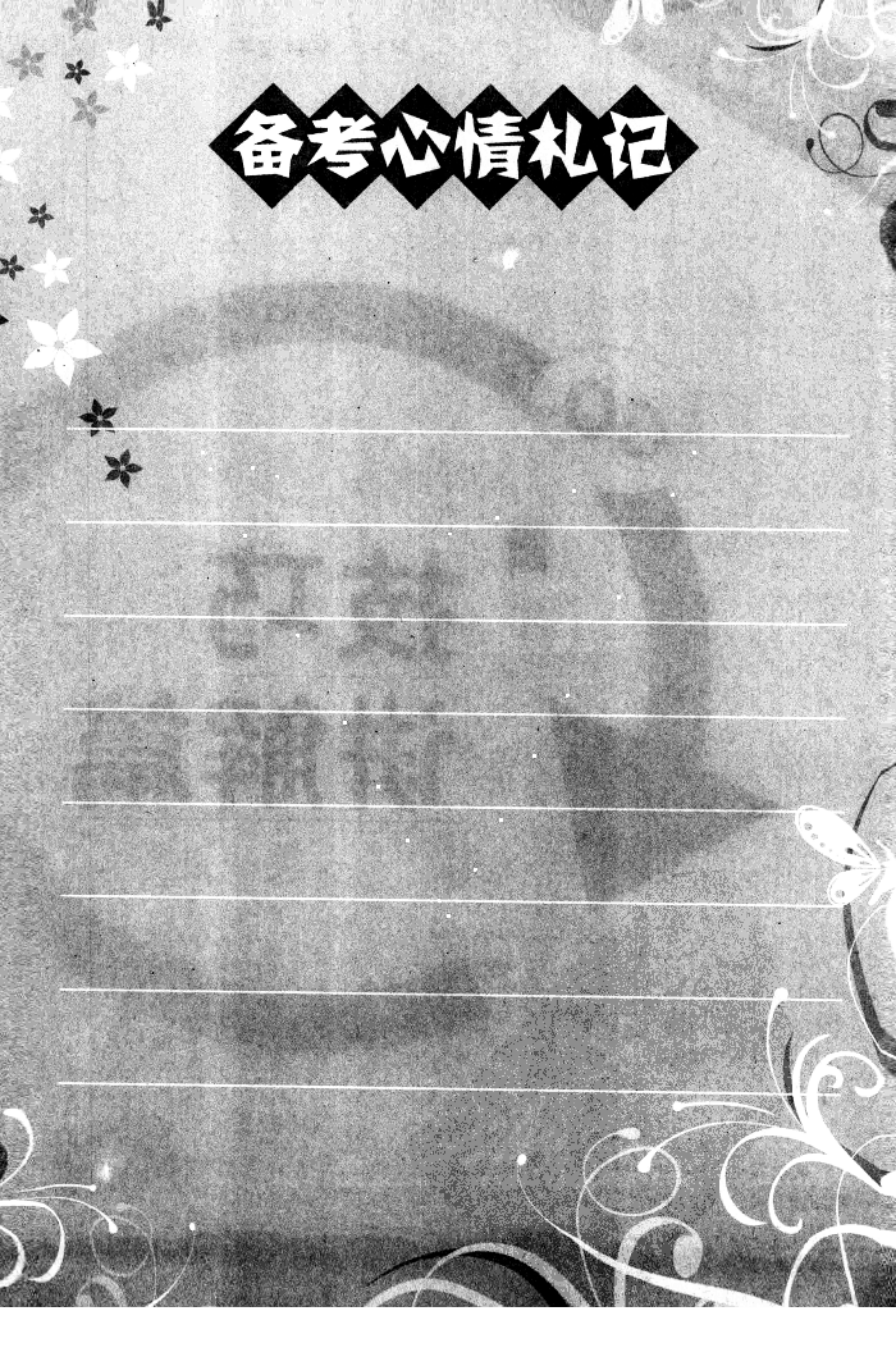
答案精解

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GO

技巧 讲解篇

备考心情札记



第1日 阅读那些事儿：能力概述与阅读流程

精彩预告

“得阅读者得天下”，阅读理解是整个高考英语试卷的重头戏，占全卷分数的三分之一，因此，阅读的答题情况基本可以决定整张试卷的分数层次。怎样才能取得阅读高分呢，今天我们给同学们介绍一下阅读的基本能力及阅读流程。

名师讲堂

阅读理解核心能力

阅读理解作为一种成熟的考试题型并不是凭空而来。阅读理解来自我们日常生活中自然的阅读行为，考查的能力跟通常的阅读如出一辙。

当我们打开一张英文报纸，首先我们会浏览标题，当寻找到了自己感兴趣的标题，便开始阅读文章。此时，阅读文章的过程也是寻找自己感兴趣或是有用信息的过程。在整个过程中，看到标题我们可能会预测一下，文章可能说的是什么内容。在读文章的时候，我们可能会遇到一些句子，这些句子无法通过其字面意思理解其真正的含义，必须进行推理分析才能明白。当然，所有这些工序必须有一个前提，那就是得认识单词，会语法。

Spark Daily

Wednesday, March 17, 2012

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星期三

Consequences of an Airport Kiss

Haisong Jiang, who slipped past a security checkpoint on Jan. 3, causing a shutdown of Newark Airport, pleaded guilty to defiant trespass.

“At that moment, I'm very excited with my girlfriend, and I didn't think too much,” Mr. Jiang, 28, said Tuesday in his first interview since causing the six-hour shutdown at the airport and the five-day manhunt that followed. “I didn't mean to cause trouble at the airport.”

...

我们在阅读理解中所需要的解题能力无非也就是上述自然阅读中所需要的能力。只不过在阅读理解时，有的文章不会给标题，反而要求同学们概括文章的标题或主旨大意，这是一种概括提炼能力。如下图：



阅读理解解题步骤

做阅读理解的时候,你是否一看到文章就急切地开始读文、做题了?别急,做阅读理解是有步骤可循的。阅读理解的做题流程可以概括为如下三个步骤:

1. 未读文章,先知大意

是指在未读文章前,先浏览每个题干,从中发现有用信息,并推知文章大意。目的在于先对文章大意有所了解,以便在阅读时能够心中有数,有的放矢,减轻阅读负担。

2. 串读篇章,通晓结构

是指花少量时间串读各段,快速把握全文或段落结构。这样做可达到两方面效果:一是直接解答与主旨或结构有关的问题,如主旨大意、写作意图、文章出处、结构分析等;二是帮助迅速定位其它题目解题信息在文中的位置。

3. 题干选项,双管齐下

阅读解题的最后一步当然还是回到文后的问题,分析题干和选项,比对原文,选出正确答案。

以上是做阅读理解的基本流程,下面我们首先来看一下如何做到“未读文章,先知大意”。读题干,定大意可分三步走:

1. 读题抓“词”

抓出题干核心词。

2. 据“词”猜想

根据核心词推断文章内容、文体、结构等。

3. “串通一气”

将各题猜想出的信息进行串联,整体推断文章大意。

读以下三个题干,看看你能推出原文内容吗?

1. Kobe could rule the basketball court in primary school because _____.
2. What can we know about Kobe's father?
3. Which of the following best summarizes the passage?

按照上面的步骤,我们来分析一下这三个题干:

题号	1. 读题抓“词”	2. 据“词”猜想	3. “串通一气”
1	Kobe, rule the basketball court, in primary school	科比在小学时候就能控制篮球场,讲到了时间,人物,事件等,可能是记叙文。	文章可能讲述了篮球明星科比的成名历程,并提到了他的父亲。
2	Kobe's father	关于科比的父亲	
3	summarizes the passage	主旨大意题	

比照原文验证一下你的推断吧!

Kobe Bryant, born in 1978, first started turning heads on the basketball court when he was in middle school. His talents controlled the game so much that high schools from all over the Philadelphia area watched him grow up. The almost six-foot tall seventh grade pupil clearly had the make-up and genes for the game, as his dad was former NBA forward, Joe Bryant. Kobe developed his basketball skills under the watchful eyes of his father, helping his duty to become a professional basketball player. He worked daily on his game, watching video, playing in the playgrounds and listening to his father.

When he entered high school at Lower Marion in Philadelphia, Kobe was a highly praised new member. He proved that he had the skills and work ethic(准则) to be a star at the next level and the scouts(球探) noticed this. Kobe didn't let anybody down either, as he played on the school basketball team in his freshman year. He wouldn't immediately be a superstar, though. Rather it was the countless hours of early morning workouts by himself in the gymnasium that increased Kobe's talents.

Kobe became a better player every year he played at Lower Marion and soon enough, he had developed into one of the most important talents at the high school level. He sold out the games everywhere he played during his junior and senior years and he didn't disappoint anyone. He once packed the school gym so much that it caused a traffic jam on the main highway just outside the school.

He went on to finish his high school career as the all-time leading point scorer in Pennsylvania history with a total of 2 883 points. Kobe's highly decorated high school career made him the 13th overall choice by the Charlotte Hornets(夏洛特黄蜂队) in the 1996 NBA draft(选秀).

即学即练

读以下两篇文章的题干,看看你能推出原文内容吗?

A

1. Jimmy fell into the cold water because _____.
2. Who pulled Jimmy out of the water?
3. The doctors put him on a cold bed because they wanted to _____.
4. Jimmy is still alive mainly because of _____.

B

1. Eagerly watching the child's acquisition of new skills _____.
2. In the process of children's learning new skills, parents _____.

3. The second paragraph mainly tells us that _____.
4. The word "precept" in Paragraph 3 probably means "_____".
5. In terms of moral matters, parents should _____.

答案精解

A

题号	1. 读题抓“词”	2. 据“词”猜想	3. “串通一气”
1	Jimmy, fell into the cold water	Jimmy 掉进了冰冷的水里	本文讲述了 Jimmy 掉进冰冷的水里后被救治的过程。
2	pulled Jimmy out of the water	有人把 Jimmy 从水里救出来	
3	The doctors, put him on a cold bed	医生把他放到一张冰冷的床上	
4	Jimmy is still alive	Jimmy 还活着	

附原文:

Chicago is next to a big, beautiful lake, Lake Michigan. In summer Lake Michigan is warm and blue. In winter it is cold and grey.

On a cold January day, Jimmy was playing with his father on a Chicago beach, skiing with a sled. He pushed the sled down a small hill and the sled went onto the ice of Lake Michigan. He ran after the sled and ran onto the ice, but suddenly the ice broke, and Jimmy fell into the cold water! Jimmy's father jumped into the water, but he couldn't find Jimmy. Men from the Chicago Fire Department arrived. Twenty minutes later they found Jimmy and pulled him out of the water, but he was not breathing.

The paramedics(护理人员) worked on Jimmy for one hour. Luckily enough, he began to breathe, and his heart began to beat again. The paramedics then rushed Jimmy to the hospital. Doctors put Jimmy on a cold bed and gave him some medicine. Jimmy's body gradually became warm. After eight days in the hospital, Jimmy woke up, but he couldn't walk or talk. He stayed in the hospital for six weeks. Every day he got better. Then he was moved to another hospital where he stayed for seven weeks. Eventually he was able to walk, talk, and play again!

Jimmy was in the water for 20 minutes, but he is still alive. How is it possible?

This is because the water was ice cold. Usually the brain needs a lot of oxygen, but when it's very cold, the brain works slowly and does not need as much oxygen. Jimmy's father has another reason. He said, "Jimmy is a good boy and he knows I love him very much. He will never let me down."

B

题号	1. 读题抓“词”	2. 据“词”猜想	3. “串通一气”
1	watching child's acquisition of new skills	观察孩子掌握新的技能	本文介绍了父母在孩子学习新技能时的作用。
2	children's learning new skills, parents	孩子学习新的技能, 父母	
3	The second paragraph mainly tells us	主旨大意题	
4	“precept” in Paragraph 3	语义理解题	
5	moral matters, parents	谈到道德问题, 父母应该	

附原文:

In bringing up children, every parent watches eagerly the child's acquisition (学会) of each new skill in the first spoken words, the first independent steps, or the beginning of reading and writing. It is often tempting to hurry the child beyond his natural learning rate, but this can set up dangerous feelings of failure and states of worry in the child. This might happen at any stage. A baby might be forced to use a toilet too early, a young child might be encouraged to learn to read before he knows the meaning of the words he reads. On the other hand, though, if a child is left alone too much, or without any learning opportunities, he will lose his natural enthusiasm for life and his desire to find out new things for himself.

Parents vary greatly in their degree of strictness towards their children. Some may be especially strict in money matters. Others are severe (严格的) over time of coming home at night or punctuality for meals. In general, the controls represent the needs of the parents and the values of the community as much as the child's own happiness.

As regards the development of moral standards in the growing child, consistency is very important in parental teaching. To forbid a thing one day and excuse it the next is no foundation for morality (道德). Also, parents should realize that “example is better than precept”. If they are not sincere and do not practice what they preach (说教), their children may grow confused when they grow old enough to think for themselves, and realize they have been to some extent fooled.

A sudden awareness of a marked difference between their parents' principles and their morals can be a dangerous disappointment.

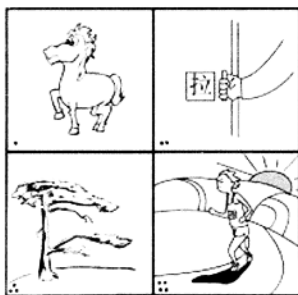
第2日 破译文字密码：意群与句间关系

精彩预告

昨天我们讲了“阅读那些事儿”，即阅读能力概述与做题流程。今天我们再来研究一下潜伏在文章中的奥秘。在一篇文章里，单词和句子并不仅仅是按顺序平铺在纸上这么简单。单词和单词之间，句子和句子之间都存在着某种意义和逻辑上的联系。明白了这些关联，读起文章来就会更容易抓住重点，提高阅读的速度和答题的准确率。

名师讲堂

意群阅读



马—拉—松：单字

马拉松：意群

“意群”，即有意义的语言单位。小到词组、短语，大到分句、整句乃至整段话都可以形成意群。

“意群阅读”，即按照意义单位，而不是单个词汇进行阅读，从而提高阅读效率、把握文章全局。

意群的划分单位并不是固定不变的，较大意群里可以包含较小的意群，一般可归纳如下：

1. 普通短语

短语的种类有：名词短语(a university student)，动词短语(can't believe)，形容词短语(very charming)，副词短语(very nicely)，介词短语(at the gate)，不定式短语(to look after the children)，动名词短语(watching TV)，分词短语(walking home)。

2. 固定词组

固定词组为词序与意义皆已固定的词组,如 at once, from now on, get up, in front of, as long as 等。此外,习语也可归为此类。

3. 句子

每一个简单句或复合句中的分句(主句或从句)是一个较大的意群。

例:

This is a factory/that makes cloth. (定语从句)

He told me/where I could find my book. (宾语从句)

知道了意群的划分单位,同学们可以按照不同的阅读需要来划分意群。比如,当遇到细节类题目的时候,可按较小意群划分句子,以便仔细阅读。当遇到主旨大意类题目或处理不重要的信息时,可按较大意群划分句子,以便抓住中心,去除细节,快速阅读。以下面句子为例:

例:

Every morning//you see bags of unwanted items //outside the front of shops, /although they don't encourage this,/ rather ask people to bring things in// when the shop is open. (天津B)

在这个句子中,按照较大意群来划分,可划为三个层次,即“//”所分的层次;如果再深入阅读的话,“/”所划分的层次即为更小的意群。

句间关系

句子是由词和词组构成且能够表达完整意义的语言单位。理清句间关系对于阅读的意义在于,它能帮助我们迅速找到重要信息,过滤非重要信息。常见的句间关系有以下五种:

关系	图示	类别	关键词
偏正		对比	but, rather, unlike, while, whereas 等
		比较	similarly, likewise, too, compared to 等
		让步	although, though, despite, in spite of 等
		转折	but, however, yet, nevertheless 等
包含		举例	for example, for instance, such as 等
		总结	in short, in summary, in a word 等
转述		解说	that is, I mean, that is to say, i. e. 等
		重复、强调、补充说明	indeed, particularly, actually, truly, certainly, once again, in fact, above all, in other words 等