

高频考点+题型

# 抢分特训

考前  
系列



考前冲刺抢分神器

丛书主编：申招斌

本册主编：蒋杭州



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高频考点+题型

# 抢分特训

考前冲刺抢分神器

丛书主编：申招斌

本册主编：刘秋祥

高  
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# 《高频考点·题型抢分特训》简介

## 一、背景阐述

进入二轮与三轮阶段,考生均有强烈的紧迫感,然而,由于高考时间提前、禁补令及一轮复习多而全,已侵占了传统的二轮复习的时间,压缩了“二轮与三轮”的运作时间,很多学校甚至没有这一环节,而是花大量时间进行漫天撒网的题海战术。题海战术虽然能取得一定的成效,但这种训练没有明确的主题与目的,实际效果并不佳。因而,考生急需一种创新产品来适应目前的“二轮与三轮”复习的新形势。

## 二、编写理念

本丛书编委会特邀雅礼中学、湖南师范大学附属中学、长郡中学等各科名师,认真研究考纲并结合多年教学经验,编写了这套《高频考点·题型抢分特训》,针对高考题型、热点知识(高频考点)进行“布点”预测强化,以达到高考“抢分”之目的。本套丛书可承接大而全的一轮复习,通过创新变革改变传统的二轮与三轮复习方式,兼顾基础与各类考生,兼顾高考热点与题型,从而全面有效地提升考生的高考能力以及高考成绩。

## 三、两大主要板块

1. 题型突破篇:以高考题型为突破点,依据高考能力要求,针对题型特点进行编写。让学生通过老师讲解或者自学都可以提升解题技巧,达到轻松抢分目的。

2. 考前抢分练:结合高中各科的核心知识点构建经典母题,选题侧重于基础,通过对这些高频知识点的反复练习或背记,使得考生在高考中轻松得分,将其各科高考成绩提高5—10分。

## 四、编写特色

本丛书强化高考复习的“抢分”理念与“预测”理念。“抢分”是本丛书最核心的亮点,也是区别同类书籍的一大创新;考前回归内容均是在高考得分点上布局,包括知识点布点、题型布点与应试技巧布点。本丛书的题目是作者精心挑选和原创,带有很强的预测性。

● 题型突破 紧扣高考热点,精选模拟或高考真题,结合各学科特征,突破高考题型,归纳常考方法,针对性强,实用性强,有利于考生准确、合理、高效地展开考前三个月的复习。

● 抢分特训 按考纲要求及高考热点编写,重在“回归”,在突出常考知识点的同时,消除知识点的盲区;帮助学生回归基础,确保学生基础题少丢分或不丢分。

## 五、丛书书目

《高频考点·题型抢分特训》系列征订书目					
书 名	开本	版别	定价/元	上市时间	订数/套
高频考点题型抢分特训·高考语文	16K	湘教	26	2017年2月	
高频考点题型抢分特训·高考英语	16K	湘教	26	2017年2月	
高频考点题型抢分特训·高考数学	16K	湘教	26	2017年2月	
高频考点题型抢分特训·高考物理	16K	湘教	26	2017年2月	
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高频考点题型抢分特训·高考地理	16K	湘教	26	2017年2月	
高频考点题型抢分特训·高考历史	16K	湘教	26	2017年2月	
高频考点题型抢分特训·高考政治	16K	湘教	26	2017年2月	

## 六、联系方式

长沙市推动力文化传播有限公司

联系人：

联系电话：

传真：

长沙市推动力文化传播有限公司

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第一部分

# 题型突破篇

PART ONE >>



# 第一章 四选一型阅读理解

## 专题一

## 细节理解题

### 1. 题型介绍

细节理解题侧重考查考生的表层理解能力,需要考生耐心、细致地阅读文章,捕捉关键词、句乃至段落中的特定信息。根据对历年高考阅读理解题的统计结果可知,该题型考查频率很高,达到阅读理解题量的一半左右,大部分题目难度中等,但有一部分难度较大,考生不能仅根据字面信息答题。

### 2. 设问方式

细节理解题设问形式多样化,综合近三年高考四选一型阅读理解,设问方式主要集中于几种常见的特殊疑问句式,如 what, who, why, when, which, where 和 how,还有少数是补充题干信息。

第一类:What...?

What is Jane Addams noted for in history?

What made the author's getting up late early worthwhile?

What was the author going to do that evening?

What would most students do on their vacation according to NUS statistics?

What is the reason for O'Connor's being rejected by the law firm?

What was the reaction of the public to Mrs. Robinson's decision?

What is the topic of the talk in February?

What was the purpose of Edinburgh Festival at the beginning?

第二类:Who...?

Who made a great contribution to the civil-rights movement in the US?

Who reached the South Pole first according to the text?

Who can help you if you want to have your music produced?

Who will give the talk on the islands in the

Thames?

第三类:Which...?

Which flight did the woman put Peter on first?

Which tour will you choose if you want to see England's oldest university city?

At which place can people of different ages enjoy a good laugh?

Which of the following tours charges the lowest fee on 17 March?

第四类:Why...?

Why was Garza's move a success?

Why does Peter have to complete his trip within 42 hours?

Why did the author say he was fooled into buying the TV set?

Why is Hampton Court a major tourist attraction?

第五类:When...?

When will Charlotte Stone perform her songs?

When is the talk on James Brindley?

When will the prize-giving ceremony be held?

第六类:Where...?

Where are Leonardo da Vinci's works shown?

Where can you find a gift idea to improve your mother's sleep?

第七类:How...?

How did the author finally get his TV set working again?

How did the author find his friend a book liar?

第八类:补全题干

The teacher used Tinkertoys in class in order to \_\_\_\_\_.

According to Tony Higgins, students taking a gap year \_\_\_\_\_.

By lying about reading, a person hopes to

Many scholars are making efforts to

### 3. 方法指导

#### 方法一 题干定位法

该方法适用于难度等级低的功能型文本阅读,如广告、公告、演出信息、时间安排等。做这类体裁的细节理解题时,没有必要通读全文,宜细心审题,直接就题寻找答案。在审题时,注意题干中的关键词,如人名、时间、地点和事件等,做到有的放矢。然后根据题干中的标志性关键词定位到原文语句,仔细分析题干设问,比较所给选项和文中细节的区别,找到与原文相符的选项即可锁定正确答案。

#### 典例调研

**典例** 2016 年全国卷 II -D

**[审题干]** What does Alexander think was the purpose of the 1914 voyage?

- A. Artistic creation                      B. Scientific research  
C. Money making                         D. Treasure hunting

**[划关键词]** 题干中有两个标志性关键词 Alexander(人名)和 1914(时间)。

**[定位细节]** As writer Caroline Alexander makes clear in her forceful and well-researched story *The Endurance*, adventuring was even then a thoroughly commercial effort. Scott's last journey, completed as being lay in a tent dying of cold and hunger, caught the world's imagination, and a film made in his honor drew crowds. Shackleton, a onetime British merchant-navy officer who had got to within 100 miles of the South Pole in 1908, started a business before his 1914 voyage to make money from movie and still photography. Frank Hurley, a confident and gifted Australian photographer who knew the Antarctic, was hired to make the images, most of which have never before been published.

**解析** 对比选项和原文细节:题干设问为“What was the purpose of...”,询问目的;综合设问方式,对比关键词所在的原文语句和题目的四个选项,定位到核心信息“his 1914 voyage to make money from movie and still photography”,其中“to make money from movie and still photography”是不定式表目的,对应的题目选项为“Money making”,故正确答案是 C。

**答案** C

#### 方法二 同义转换法

该方法适用于难度等级偏高的记叙文、说明文和议论文阅读。近三年高考英语全国卷的命题趋势显示,以上三类体裁的细节理解题很少直接针对原文中的个别语句进行直接的信息匹配,而是着重于对某句话或几句话的语义理解和推断,在题干和选项中对这些句子进行了一定程度的语义转换,其中包括同义转换、概念解析、事实归纳等。解题步骤上,首先要遵循细节理解题的作答规则“先题后文”:使用题干关键词检索定位原文→综合设问方式→理解和判断。

#### 典例调研

**典例** 2015 年全国卷 I -B

**[审题干]** What made the author's getting up early worthwhile?

- A. Having a swim.  
B. Breathing in fresh air.  
C. Walking in the morning sun.  
D. Visiting a local farmer's market.

**[划关键词]** 因题干中没有任何标志性关键词,可根据名词(及名词性表达)或题干中的关键概念优先充当关键词的原则,提取 getting up early worthwhile 作为关键信息检索原文,找到包含正确答案的语句。

**[定位细节]** The freezing Northeast hasn't been a terribly fun place to spend time this winter, so when the chance came for a weekend to Sarasota, Florida, my bags were packed before you could say “sunshine”. I left for the land of warmth and vitamin C(维生素 C), thinking of beaches and orange trees. When we touched down to blue skies and warm air, I sent up a small prayer of gratefulness. Swimming pools, wine tasting, and pink sunsets (at normal evening hours, not 4 in the afternoon) filled the weekend, but the best part—particularly to my taste, dulled by months of cold-weather root vegetables was a 7 a. m. adventure to the Sarasota farmers' market that proved to be more than worth the early wake-up call.

**解析** 快速浏览文章,发现文中无法找到与关键表达完全一样的文字,但是可以找到语义相近的内容 worth the early wake-up call。题干中用的是 worthwhile,原文是 worth,题干中 getting up early,而原文是 the early wake-up call。

对比选项和原文细节:题干设问 What made...?

询问事物；综合设问方式，对比关键词所在的原文语句和题目的四个选项，锁定原文中核心信息 a 7 a. m. adventure to the Sarasota farmers' market that proved to be more than worth the early wake-up call, 对应的同义选项为 Visiting a local farmer's market, 其中 visiting 同义替换了 adventure to, 故正确答案是 D。

**答案** D

### 方法三 查读分析法

该方法适用于难度等级偏高的离散型细节理解题。“离散”就是指需要综合比较分布在文中的多个细节点, 进行整合分析后才能锁定正确答案, 与推理判断题有点类似, 但是离散型细节理解题可以在原文中找到包含答案的确切语句。

### 典例调研

**典例** 2016 年全国卷 II -D

**[审题干]** Who reached the South Pole first according to the text?

- A. Frank Hurley                      B. Ernest Shackleton  
C. Robert Falcon Scott            D. Caroline Alexander

**[划关键词]** 题干中有标志性关键词 South Pole (地名)。

**[定位细节]** The ship was the Endurance, a small, tight, Norwegian-built three-master that was intended to take Sir Ernest Shackleton and a small crew of seamen and scientists, 27 men in all, to the southernmost shore of Antarctica's Weddell Sea. From that point Shackleton wanted to force a

passage by dog sled(雪橇) across the continent. The journey was intended to achieve more than what Captain Robert Falcon Scott had done. Captain Scott had reached the South Pole early in 1912 but had died with his four companions on the march back.

As writer Caroline Alexander makes clear in her forceful and well-researched story *The Endurance*, adventuring was even then a thoroughly commercial effort. Scott's last journey, completed as being lay in a tent dying of cold and hunger, caught the world's imagination, and a film made in his honor drew crowds. Shackleton, a onetime British merchant-navy officer who had got to within 100 miles of the South Pole in 1908, started a business before his 1914 voyage to make money from movie and still photography. Frank Hurley, a confident and gifted Australian photographer who knew the Antarctic, was hired to make the images, most of which have never before been published.

**解析** 文章中有两处出现 South Pole, 第一处是 reached the South Pole early in 1912, 第二处是 got to within 100 miles of the South Pole in 1908。

对比选项和原文细节: 题干设问为 Who reached the South Pole first...? 询问人物; 对比题干所问和原文细节, 可以发现 1912 年是抵达南极, 1908 年是抵达南极 100 英里范围内。因此, 分析归纳后可得知 1912 年是第一次抵达南极的时间, 故 Captain Scott 是第一个抵达南极的人, 正确答案是 C。

**答案** C

## 专题二

## 推理判断题

### 1. 题型介绍

推理判断题重点考查考生的深层理解能力, 即透过语句的字面意义理解作者言外之意的能力。它与细节理解题的最大区别在于: 细节理解题只需准确定位到相关细节, 即可锁定正确答案, 四个选项之间没有干扰性; 而推理判断题是基于文中多个细节甚至整篇文章进行综合分析概括, 不止一个选项与题干相关, 因此也具有极大的干扰性。根据对历年高考英语阅读理解题的统计结果可知, 该题型的考查频率很高, 达到阅读理解题量的三分之一左右。大部分题目难度稍大, 在文中往往不能直接找到答案, 需要推断事件发生的原因和结果、分析作者未在

文中言明的信息、判断文章的出处等。

### 2. 设问方式

虽然有些推理判断题也是基于文中细节设置问题, 但是在设问角度和方式上和细节理解题有明显的区别, 而且模式比较固定, 常以 infer, imply, suggest, conclude, learn, intend, mean, describe, purpose 等词提问, 或提问中含有表示推测的情态动词, 如 can, could, might, would 等, 以及其他表示可能性的副词, 如 probably, most likely 等。设问方式主要有以下两类:

第一类: 根据特定细节或段落进行推理判断

What can we infer about the law passed in

Michigan?

What can we learn about tomatoes sold in New York in winter?

What do we learn about the gap year from the text?

What do we know about Simon's Workshop?

What do we know about the boy mentioned in Paragraph 3?

What does the author say about silence in conversations?

What does the author suggest the grandparents do in the last paragraph?

What does the author advise nurses to do about silence?

Which of the following best describe Dali according to Paragraph 1?

Which of the following best describe Turin's Work?

Why does the author mention book groups in the first paragraph?

第二类:根据整个篇章进行推理判断

What can we infer about the women mentioned in the text?

What can we infer from the text?

The text is especially helpful for those who care about \_\_\_\_\_.

What type of writing is this text?

Where does this text probably come from?

What's the author's purpose in writing this text?

The author writes this text mainly to \_\_\_\_\_.

### 3. 方法指导

#### 方法一 选项筛排法

该方法适用于基于特定细节和段落的推理判断题。选项筛排法,旨在将干扰选项和错误选项剔除,最后锁定正确选项。使用该方法时,考生必须清楚哪些是干扰选项,在此我们总结了四种干扰选项:

(1)照搬原文:选项是文中的直接细节,没有推理;

(2)断章取义:选项截取于复杂句中的一部分,以偏概全;

(3)混淆是非:选项与文中相关内容描述不符或矛盾;

(4)无中生有:选项在文中找不到任何根据;

(5)推理过度:选项具有推理性,但是结论过于扩大、绝对。

而正确选项必须具备的特征是:推理性、概括性、相关性和准确性。

### 典例调研

**典例** 2014 年全国卷 II -C

**[审题干]** What have Americans achieved in environmental protection?

- A. They have cut car emissions to the lowest
- B. They have settled their environmental problems
- C. They have lowered their CO levels in forty cities.
- D. They have reduced pollution through effective measures.

**[划关键词]** Americans(人种)在文章中反复出现,无法充当关键词;environmental protection也未在文章中作为整体出现,同样无法充当关键词。故本题只能从选项着手,逐个筛排。

**[定位原文]** Since the first Earth Day in 1970, American have gotten a lot "greener" toward the environment. "We didn't know at that time there even was an environment, let alone that there was a problem with it," says Bruce Anderson, president of Earth Day USA.

But what began as nothing important in public affairs has grown into a social movement. Business people, political leaders, university professors, and especially millions of grassroots Americans are taking part in the movement. "The understanding has increased many, many times," says Gaylord Nelson, the former governor from Wisconsin, who thought up the first. According to US government reports, (A) emissions (排放) from cars and trucks have dropped from 10.3 million tons a year to 5.5 tons. (C) The number of cities producing CO beyond the standard has been reduced from 40 to 9. (B) Although serious problems still remain and need to be dealt with, the world is a safer and healthier place. A kind of "green thinking" has become part of practices.

Great improvement has been achieved. In 1988 there were only 600 recycling programs; today in 1995 there are about 6,600. Advanced lights, motors, and building designs have helped save a lot of energy and therefore prevented pollution.

Twenty-five years ago, there were hardly any education programs for environment. Today, it's hard to find a public school, university, or law school that does not have such a kind of program.

“Until we do that, nothing else will change!” say Bruce Anderson.

**解析** 首先谨记题干的要求,回答问题 What have Americans achieved...?; 然后使用筛排法将显而易见的干扰及错误选项排除。通过对比选项和原文细节可以发现,与 A、B、C 三个选项相关的细节均可在文章中找到,但是 A 选项推理过度(汽车尾气排放有所下降,但是并未降到最低点),B 选项颠倒是非(原文中已清楚说明污染问题仍然存在),C 选项混淆是非(排放一氧化碳超标的城市从 40 个下降到 9 个,而不是 40 个城市的一氧化碳排放量下降);排除以上三个选项后,即可得出正确答案是 D。综合第二段的论述,可以推断出美国通过一系列的有效措施减少了环境污染。

**答案** D

### 方法二 首尾段落法

该方法适用于基于整个篇章理解的推理判断题,包括对文体、文章来源、写作意图、目标读者等进行提问,主要集中在说明文的最后一道题上。使用首尾段落法时,如果遇到的段落过长,则聚焦于首段的前几句和尾段的最后几句。

首尾段落法对于突破篇章性推理判断题极为有效,原因在于英语文章的行文逻辑在整体上趋于一致;篇首即第一段提出文章的相关主题,篇尾处往往是归纳性的总结和建议。

### 典例调研

**典例** 2016 年全国 III-C

**[原文]** If you are a fruit grower—or would like to become one—take advantage of Apple Day to see what’s around. It’s called Apple Day but in practice it’s more like Apple Month. The day itself is on October 21, but since it has caught on, events now spread out over most of October around Britain.

Visiting an apple event is a good chance to see, and often taste, a wide variety of apples. To people who are used to the limited choice of apples such as Golden Delicious and Royal Gala in supermarkets, it can be quite an eye opener to see the range of classical apples still in existence, such as Decio which was grown by the Romans. Although it doesn’t taste of anything special, it’s still worth a try, as is the knobbly(多疙瘩的) Cat’s Head which is more of a curiosity than anything else.

There are also varieties developed to suit spe-

cific local conditions. One of the very best varieties for eating quality is Orleans Reinette, but you’ll need a warm, sheltered place with perfect soil to grow it, so it’s a pipe dream for most apple lovers who fall for it.

At the events, you can meet expert growers and discuss which ones will best suit your conditions, and because these are family affairs, children are well catered for with apple-themed fun and games.

Apple Days are being held at all sorts of places with an interest in fruit, including stately gardens and commercial orchards(果园). If you want to have a real orchard experience, try visiting the National Fruit Collection at Brogdale, near Faversham in Kent.

**[题干]** What is the author’s purpose in writing the text?

- A. To show how to grow apples.
- B. To introduce an apple festival.
- C. To help people select apples.
- D. To promote apple research.

**[首段]** If you are a fruit grower—or would like to become one—take advantage of Apple Day to see what’s around. It’s called Apple Day but in practice it’s more like Apple Month. The day itself is on October 21, but since it has caught on, events now spread out over most of October around Britain.

**[尾段]** Apple Days are being held at all sorts of places with an interest in fruit, including stately gardens and commercial orchards(果园). If you want to have a real orchard experience, try visiting the National Fruit Collection at Brogdale, near Faversham in Kent.

**解析** 阅读首尾段,可以发现作者在围绕 Apple Day(苹果节)介绍其举办的时间、地点和参加事宜,例如首段细节 It’s called Apple Day but in practice it’s more like Apple Month. The day itself is on October 21, but since it has caught on, events now spread out over most of October around Britain. 以及尾段细节 If you want to have a real orchard experience, try visiting the National Fruit Collection at Brogdale, near Faversham in Kent. 故正确答案为 B,介绍苹果节。

**答案** B

## 方法三 题目互推法

该方法是对方法二的辅助,用于解答文体、文章来源、写作意图、目标读者等相关的推理判断题。通常在考生阅读首尾段落后仍然无法准确锁定正确选项时使用。

## 典例调研

**典例** 2013 年全国卷 I -B

**[原文]** The baby is just one day old and has not yet left hospital. She is quiet but alert (警觉). Twenty centimeters from her face researchers have placed a white card with two black spots on it. She stares at it carefully. A researcher removes the card and replaces it by another, this time with the spots differently spaced. As the cards change from one to the other, her gaze (凝视) starts to lose its focus—until a third, with three black spots, is presented. Her gaze returns; she looks at it for twice as long as she did at the previous card. Can she tell that the number two is different from three, just 24 hours after coming into the world?

Or do newborns simply prefer more to fewer? The same experiment, but with three spots shown before two, shows the same return of interest when the number of spots changes. Perhaps it is just the newness? When slightly older babies were shown cards with pictures of objects (a comb, a key, an orange and so on), changing the number of objects had an effect separate from changing the objects themselves. Could it be the pattern that two things make, as opposed to three? No again. Babies paid more attention to squares moving randomly on a screen when their number changed from two to three, or three to two. The effect even crosses between senses. Babies who were repeatedly shown two spots became more excited when they then heard three drumbeats than when they heard just two; likewise (同样地) when the researchers started with drumbeats and moved to

spots.

**[题目]**

- The experiment described in Paragraph 1 is related to the baby's \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. sense of hearing      B. sense of sight  
C. sense of touch      D. sense of smell
- Babies are sensitive to the change in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the size of cards  
B. the colour of pictures  
C. the shape of patterns  
D. the number of objects
- Why did the researchers test the babies with drumbeats?  
A. To reduce the difficulty of the experiment.  
B. To see how babies recognize sounds.  
C. To carry their experiment further.  
D. To keep the babies' interest.
- Where does this text probably come from?  
A. Science fiction.  
B. Children's literature.  
C. An advertisement.  
D. A science report.

**[首段前三句]** The baby is just one day old and has not yet left hospital. She is quiet but alert (警觉). Twenty centimeters from her face researchers have placed a white card with two black spots on it. ...

**[尾段后三句]** ... The effect even crosses between senses. Babies who were repeatedly shown two spots became more excited when they then heard three drumbeats than when they heard just two; likewise (同样地) when the researchers started with drumbeats and moved to spots.

**解析** 阅读首段前三句和尾段后三句,考生可以发现其中都重复提到了 researchers(研究人员),初步断定第 4 题答案与科学有关。然后再综合已完成的前三道题,尤其是题干的陈述,可以准确判断文章是一个科学报告,而不是科幻小说,故正确答案是 D。

**答案** D



**解析** 定位到原文后,考生可以迅速发现 chocolate snobs 后面有一个 who 引导的非限定性定语从句解释说明 chocolate snobs 的含义,即 who think that they have a better knowledge of chocolate than others(那些认为自己比别人更了解巧克力的人),故正确答案是 A, are particular about chocolate(对巧克力有讲究的人)。如果考生不熟悉 A 选项的含义,也可通过排除法锁定正确选项,因为选项 B, know little about cocoa beans(对可可豆了解甚少)与释义相反,选项 C, look down upon others(看不起他人)与释义无关,选项 D, like to try new flavors(想尝试新鲜口味儿)也与释义无关,故正确答案只能是 A。

**答案** A

### 方法三 熟词法

该方法适用于推断由生词和熟词或全部由熟词构成的具有特定意义的短语含义,例如 2016 年全国卷 III(C 篇)中的 a pipe dream 和 2015 年全国卷 II(A 篇)中 signed off。在这些短语中,考生根据其中的一个熟词意义,就能结合选项,推断出正确答案。

### 典例调研

**典例** 2015 年全国卷 II -A

**题干** Which of the following can best replace the phrase “signed off” in Paragraph 1?

- A. ended all their programs
- B. provided fewer channels
- C. changed to commercials
- D. showed all-night movies

**目标段落** My color television has given me nothing but a headache. I was able to buy it a little over a year ago because I had my relatives give me money for my birthday instead of a lot of clothes that wouldn't fit. I let a salesclerk fool me into buying a discontinued model, I realized this a day late, when I saw newspaper advertisements for the set at seventy-five dollars less than I had paid. The set worked so beautifully when I first got it home that I would keep it on until stations signed off for the night. Fortunately, I didn't get any channels showing all-night movies or I would never have gotten to bed.

**解析** 题干要求考生推断短语 signed off 在文章中的含义。结合副词 off 与其他动词的常见短语搭配,如 turn off 和 take off,可得知熟词 off 有“关闭,脱离”的意思。原文中 signed off 所在的语句是

I would keep it (the TV) on until stations signed off for the night. 大概句义就是“我会开着电视,直到晚上电视台\_\_\_\_\_”。对比选项,可推断出正确答案是 A 选项,ended all their programs(结束了所有的节目),其中 ended(结束)体现了 off 的含义。

**答案** A

### 方法四 构词法

该方法适用于推断通过构词法合成或派生出来的生词词义。英语单词大多是由词根、词头(前缀)和词尾(后缀)组成。词根是单词的基本核心部分,表达单词的基本核心意义。而在词根前加上前缀或者在词尾加上后缀,可以引申或转变词根的意义或词性,如 un-, im-, in-, dis-, il-, im-, ir- 等前缀和-less 等后缀可构成反义词,而后缀-ful, -ly, -ism, -ness 等可改变词性。因此,掌握前后缀有助于推断和理解词义。

### 典例调研

**典例** 2014 年全国卷 I -C

**题干** The underlined word “undoing” probably refers to the pigeons' \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. escape
- B. ruin
- C. liberation
- D. evolution

**目标段落** Sadly, the abundance of passenger pigeons may have been their undoing. Where the birds were abundant, people believed there was an ever-lasting supply and killed them by the thousands. Commercial hunters attracted them to small clearings with grain, waited until pigeons had settled to feed, then threw large nets over them, taking hundreds at a time. The birds were shipped to large cities and sold in restaurants.

**解析** 题干要求考生推断 undoing 的含义。根据构词法,undoing 是在单词 doing 前加否定前缀 un-构成的派生词。所有考生都很熟悉 doing 的含义,表示“做、活动”,加上否定前缀,就是“不做、不活动”,具有消极否定的含义,因此表示积极意义的选项 C(liberation 是“解放”的意思)和选项 D(evolution 是“发展、进化”的意思)都可以排除。而选项 A,escape 是“逃跑”的意思,虽然也是消极词汇,但与 undoing 的内涵意义有较大差距。由于 undoing 是出现在第三段的句首,初步可以判断它所在的句子是该段的主旨句。综合第三段的内容,可以得知人们在大量地对旅鸽进行商业捕杀,因此,这里与 undoing 含义最接近的是 ruin,表示“毁灭,消失”。

**答案** B



who eat slowly tend to consume about 70 fewer calories(卡路里) per meal than those who rush through their meals. Begin keeping track of the time, and try to make dinner last at least 30 minute. And while you're at it, actually sit down to eat. If you need some help slowing down, turn on relaxing music. It makes you less likely to rush through a meal.

Downsize the dishes. Big serving bowls and plates can easily make us fat. We eat about 22 percent more when using a 12-inch plate instead of a 10-inch plate. When we choose a large spoon over a smaller one, total intake(摄入)jumps by 14 percent. And we'll pour about 30 percent more liquid into a short, wide glass than a tall, skinny glass.

**[题干]** What can be a suitable title for the text?

- A. Is Your House Making You Fat?  
B. Ways of Serving Dinner  
C. Effects of Self-Consciousness  
D. Is Your Home Environment Relaxing?

**解析** 首句 Your house may have an effect on your figure. 意为“你的房子可能对你的体形有影响。”尾句 Here are some ways to turn your home into part of diet plan. 意为“下面的几个方法可以将你的家变成饮食计划一部分。”从首尾句可以判断本文要讲的是家或者房子与体形、饮食之间的关系,概括出的标题中应该包含或体现这些关键信息,故正确答案是 A,“你的房子会让你变胖吗?”。B 和 C 完全没有切中关键信息,D 选项虽然提到了 home environment,但并不是着重于 relaxing(放松)来说明,而是 figure(体形)和 diet(饮食)。

**答案** A

### 方法二 首句法

该方法是对方法一的补充,可以辅助考生进一步精准概括文章的标题。由于大多数说明文和议论文的每段第一句话通常是段落的主题句,因此综合各段的首句,可以较快概括出文章标题。

### 典例调研

**典例** 2016 年全国卷 I -D

**[原文]** The meaning of silence varies among cultural groups. Silences may be thoughtful, or they may be empty when a person has nothing to say. A silence in a conversation may also show stubbornness, or worry. Silence may be viewed by some cultural groups as extremely uncomfortable; there-

fore attempts may be made to fill every gap (间隙) with conversation. Persons in other cultural groups value silence and view it as necessary for understanding a person's needs.

Many Native Americans value silence and feel it is a basic part of communicating among people, just as some traditional Chinese and Thai persons do. Therefore, when a person from one of these cultures is speaking and suddenly stops, what maybe implied(暗示) is that the person wants the listener to consider what has been said before continuing. In these cultures, silence is a call for reflection.

Other cultures may use silence in other ways, particularly when dealing with conflicts among people or in relationships of people with different amounts of power. For example, Russian, French, and Spanish persons may use silence to show agreement between parties about the topic under discussion. However, Mexicans may use silence when instructions are given by a person in authority rather than be rude to that person by arguing with him or her. In still another use, persons in Asian cultures may view silence as a sign of respect, particularly to an elder or a person in authority.

Nurses and other care-givers need to be aware of the possible meanings of silence when they come across the personal anxiety their patients may be experiencing. Nurses should recognize their own personal and cultural construction of silence so that a patient's silence is not interrupted too early or allowed to go on unnecessarily. A nurse who understands the healing(治愈) value of silence can use this understanding to assist in the care of patients from their own and from other cultures.

**[题干]** What may be the best title for the text?

- A. Sound and Silence  
B. What It Means to Be Silent  
C. Silence to Native Americans  
D. Speech Is Silver; Silence Is Gold

**解析** 第一段的首句是 The meaning of silence varies among cultural groups. (沉默在不同文化群体中含义不同。)第二段的首句是 Many Native Americans value silence and feel it is a basic part of communicating among people, just as some traditional Chinese and Thai persons do. (许多美洲原住民很重视沉默,认为沉默是人际交往的基本组成

部分,正如一些传统中国人和泰国人所认为的那样。)第三段的首句是 Other cultures may use silence in other ways, particularly when dealing with conflicts among people or in relationships of people with different amounts of power. (其他文化使用沉默的方式可能不同,尤其是在处理不同权力等级的人际关系和冲突的时候。)第四段的首句是 Nurses and other care-givers need to be aware of the possible meanings of silence when they come across the personal anxiety their patients may be experiencing. (护士和其他护理人员在面对病人的焦虑情绪时,应注意沉默可能传达的不同意义。)

根据每段的首句话,尤其是第一段和最后一段的首句,可以判断文章是在讲不同文化中沉默的含义不同,故正确答案是 B, What It Means to Be Silent (沉默意味着什么)。A 选项中出现了关键词 Silence, 但是 Sound 与文章主题无关; C 选项中 Native Americans 过于片面, 第三段中还说明了其他文化中使用沉默的方式; D 选项虽然也提到了关键词 Silence, 但是 Speech 与文章主题无关。

**答案** B

### 方法三 主旨升华法

该方法适用于描述个人经历的记述文。记述文通常不会先摆明主题再记叙,而是先记叙再于文章结尾处得出经验、教训和体会。因此,概括出的标题不能只停留在事件的表层,还应当体现作者最终的深层体会和意图,考生需着重理解最后一段,进行必要的主旨升华。

### 典例调研

**典例** 2014 年全国卷 II -A

**[原文]** Arriving in Sydney on his own from India, my husband, Rashid, stayed in a hotel for a short time while looking for a house for me and our children.

During the first week of his stay, he went out one day to do some shopping. He came back in the late afternoon to discover that his suitcase was gone. He was extremely worried as the suitcase had all his important papers, including his passport.

He reported the case to the police and then sat there, lost and lonely in the strange city, thinking of the terrible troubles of getting all the paperwork organized again from a distant country while trying to settle down in a new one.

Late in the evening, the phone rang. It was a stranger. He was trying to pronounce my husband's name and was asking him a lot of questions. Then he said they had found a pile of papers in their trash can(垃圾桶)that had been left out on the footpath.

My husband rushed to their home to find a kind family holding all his papers and documents. Their young daughter had gone to the trash can and found a pile of unfamiliar papers. Her parents had carefully sorted them out, although they had found mainly foreign addresses on most of the documents. At last they had seen a half-written letter in the pile in which my husband had given his new telephone number to a friend.

That family not only restored the important documents to us that day but also restored our faith and trust in people. We still remember their kindness and often send a warm wish their way.

**[题干]** Which of the following can be the best title for the text?

- A. From India to Australia.
- B. Living in a New Country.
- C. Turning Trash to Treasure.
- D. In Search of New Friends.

**解析** 文章记叙了作者的丈夫在悉尼遭窃,然后有个陌生家庭将窃贼丢在垃圾桶里的重要文件捡回,并联系丈夫予以归还。根据文章结尾作者对该事件的体会,That family not only restored the important documents to us that day but also restored our faith and trust in people. (那一家人不仅把重要的文件归还给了我们,而且还让我们重拾了对他人的信任。),可以得知主题应具有积极意义,故正确答案是 C, trash 是对事件的起因进行总结,而 treasure 是对文章的主题进行升华。

**答案** C