



零基础快速入门，削枝剪叶法教你学好英语阅读！  
重新认识句子，理解段落，学习篇章，化繁为简，揭秘阅读精华！

# 英语阅读 技巧大全

## 用削枝剪叶法学英语阅读

李文昊 ● 主编  
易人外语教研组 ● 编著

### 从零开始， 快速了解阅读

本书从基础句子入手，帮助学习者了解句子的结构，打下阅读基础。再学习段落和篇章，帮助学习者了解阅读结构、逻辑。从易到难，循序渐进掌握阅读重点。

### 练习多样， 轻松搞定阅读

针对各类考试，设置“选词填空”“匹配段落大意”“句子的连贯与衔接”“推敲细节”四大题型，帮助学习者充分利用所学内容，提升阅读能力。

### 难点点拨，掌握实用技巧

面对长难句和复杂的句子结构时根本无从下手？本书详细讲解将句子化繁为简的方法，即“Pass掉句子中不必要的成分”，快速梳理出句子主干，再难的句子也能一读就懂！



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方法实用，让你轻松掌握阅读重点  
内容详实，生活考试阅读一次掌握  
形式多样，化繁为简体验阅读乐趣



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**易人外语教研组**是由国内外语言专家、学者组成的专业团队，致力于打造“会说话”的图解外语学习法。以有趣的图像来训练读者的外语思维，其研究领域涵盖英语、日语和韩语等。策划编写了《考来考去就这7000单词》《一辈子够用的万用单词20000》《职场英语，看这本就够了》《英文阅读看这本就够了：用美国人的方法去阅读》等一系列深获读者好评的语言学习畅销书。



凤凰含章

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除了在各种英语考试中我们阅读大量的英语篇章之外，在日常生活中我们也会需要阅读一些英文小说、名著、报纸杂志、信件等，而这，恰恰也是我们学习英语的目的之一：即能够理解英语文章。英语篇章的阅读，尤其是大学四六级、考研、雅思、托福和英文名著等通常包含了众多的长难句和令人头疼的句子结构。实际上，阅读英语篇章也是有迹可循、有技巧可用的。为了让广大读者学会快速理解英语篇章阅读的技巧，我们特编辑了此书。

本书包含三部分，分别为“入门篇”“提升篇”和“实践篇”。在入门篇，本书从简单的句子语法入手，帮助读者了解句子的构成，为今后的阅读打下基础。该部分包含一个重要的阅读技巧，即“Pass掉句子中不必要的成分”，这部分是全书的精华所在，目的是帮助读者在面对长难句和复杂的句子结构时快速梳理出句子的主干。学习了句子之后，就要开始学习段落和篇章，英文段落和篇章的分类学习能够帮助读者了解段落和篇章的定义，快速找到阅读重点，培养阅读逻辑。在提升篇，本书通过四个不同的章节“英文原著”“美文演讲”“新闻报导”和“公告信件”共52篇英文原文，帮助读者把“去繁化简”学以致用，从而快速掌握文章的核心内容。在实践篇，本书从四六级、雅思和托福的题型入手，收录了49篇阅读理解文章，让读者进行实战练习。

本书的使用对象不仅仅是需要参加考试的英语学习者，还有那些对英文名著和小说感兴趣的读者。我们相信，本书中呈现的阅读知识和阅读技巧能够对读者有所帮助，即使面对复杂的长篇英文篇章也能够轻松地掌握。

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# 使用说明 User's Guide

## 1. 基本知识, 巩固基础

本书的入门篇包含认识句子、认识段落和认识篇章三大部分, 每一个部分都包含若干例句, 帮助读者学习巩固并掌握知识点。每一个段落和篇章都配有不同的阅读攻略, 让读者熟悉不同阅读类型的阅读技巧。

1

The young man smiled. 那个小伙子笑了。

• A tall policeman appeared. 一位个子很高的警察出现了。

二、此类句型的扩展结构:

1. S+vi.+adv. (主语+不及物动词+状语)

• They went to the airport right now. 他们立即去了机场。

• The patient died painfully before operation. 手术开始前, 病人痛苦地死了。

• Leaves fall quietly on the ground. 树叶静静地飘落在地上。

2. There/Here+vi.+S (There/Here+不及物动词+主语)

• Here goes the ball. 铃声响了。

2

Pass 掉特殊副词

除了以-ly结尾的副词, 还有一些特殊副词, 如:

程度副词 quite (相当), very (非常), much (多), so (如此), pretty (十分)  
时间副词 today (今天), yesterday (昨天), tomorrow (明天), tonight (今晚),  
yet (还没)

频率副词 often (经常), usually (通常), always (总是), sometimes (有时)

• The children like the amusement park (very much). 孩子们非常喜欢游乐园。

• The boss and the secretary decide to return (tomorrow). 老板和秘书决定明天返回。

• He said the little girl (always) stay up (late). 他说这个小女孩总是熬夜。

注: 有些形容词可用作副词, 如 late (晚地), hard (努力地), early (早地)。但是如 first (第一)、seldom (很少)、never (从不) 等副词在句中不能被去掉, 否则会

## 2. 去繁化简, 阅读精华

入门篇提到的“Pass 掉句子中不必要的成分”是本书的精华所在, 即在复杂的句子结构中去掉附加信息就可以得出句子的核心内容。本书详细介绍了“不必要的成分”的分类, 使得读者可以快速分辨需要筛选的内容。

3

I jumped to my feet, completely thunderstruck. I blinked my eyes hard.

carefully all around me. And I saw a most extraordinary small person, who started examining me with great seriousness. Here you may see the best portrait that I was able to make of him. But my drawing is certainly very much less charming than its

That, however, is not my fault. The grown-ups discouraged me in my painting when I was six years old, and I never learned to draw anything, except boats from the outside and boats from the inside.

Now I stared at this sudden apparition with my eyes fairly starting out of my astonishment. Remember, I had crashed in the desert a thousand miles from any region. And yet my little man seemed neither to be straying uncertainly among things nor to be fainting from fatigue or hunger or thirst or fear. Nothing about him

## 3. 英文原文, 化简分析

“英文原著”“美文演讲”“新闻报道”“公告信件”均是英文原文, 使用“Pass 掉句子中不必要的成分”来分析句子结构, 在最大程度上让读者体会阅读的乐趣。

4

Twenty-three states have announced plans to fund primary and secondary education on a basis instead of per county, following the lead of a decision in Ohio.

Ohio's S.B. 320 follows the Ohio Supreme Court ruling that funding schools from local property taxes and private initiatives does not with the Ohio Constitution's guarantee of a "thorough and efficient" public education system. The new statewide system resources are more distributed, with inner city schools receiving the same amount as suburban ones.

The Ohio decision began with Governor Ted Strickland's 2006 campaign promise to assure that "where you grow up in Ohio should not where you end up in life." Hundreds of grassroots campaigns throughout the state, including The Ohio Coalition for the Adequacy of School Funding, took the cue from Mr. Strickland's statement and spent the last years working hard to hold him to it.

"Finally, this is a real step towards the equality our Constitution recommends," says

## 4. 阅读实践, 牢牢掌握

实践篇针对各类考试题型, 通过“选词填空”“匹配段落大意”“句子的连贯与衔接”“推敲细节”来充分学习篇章。在这些文章中, 读者可结合基本知识和阅读技巧来整体把握篇章, 并从细节处理解篇章。

# Part 1 阅读入门

## 阅读必备常识

Chapter 1 认识句子

Chapter 2 认识段落

Chapter 3 认识篇章

# Chapter 1

# 认识句子

## Unit 1 五大简单句

### 主谓结构

#### 👁️ 考考你的眼力

在含有主谓结构的句子前打√，其它的句子前打×。

- ( ) 1. Tom received an email. 汤姆收到了一封邮件。  
( ) 2. I hate being scolded in public. 我讨厌被当众批评。  
( ) 3. The fire happened at midnight. 火灾是半夜发生的。  
( ) 4. The sun rose. 太阳升起了。  
( ) 5. The man is rich and handsome. 那人不仅很富有，而且很英俊。

#### 参考答案

1. (×)    2. (×)    3. (√)    4. (√)    5. (×)

#### 🎥 知识大放送

一、主谓结构中，不及物动词本身就可以表达完整的意义，而无需宾语或是补足语。常见的不及物动词有：**appear**（看起来）、**apologize**（道歉）、**arrive**（到达）、**come**（过来）、**die**（死）、**disappear**（消失）、**exist**（存在）、**fall**（落下）、**happen**（发生）、**rise**（升起）等。

- We have got up. 我们已经起床了。
- The young man smiled. 那个小伙子笑了。
- A tall policeman appeared. 一位个子很高的警察出现了。

#### 二、此类句型的扩展结构：

1. S+vi.+adv.（主语+不及物动词+状语）

- They went to the airport right now. 他们立即去了机场。
- The patient died painfully before operation. 手术开始前，病人痛苦地死掉了。
- Leaves fall quietly on the ground. 树叶静静地飘落在地上。

2. There/Here+vi.+S（There/Here+不及物动词+主语）

- Here goes the bell. 铃声响了。

- There comes the teacher. 老师来了。
- There stands a little girl. 有个小女孩站在那里。

3. S+vi.+to do ( 主语 + 不及物动词 + 动词不定式 )

- They stopped to work. 他们停下来去工作。

## 随手练一练

一、找出下列句子中的主语和谓语，并翻译整个句子。

1. To my surprise, he resigned last month.
2. Classes begin at eight every day.
3. I drive to pick up the clients.
4. We got up early so as to catch the first bus.
5. The young girls laughed loudly outside.

### 参考答案

1. To my surprise, **he resigned** last month. 让我吃惊的是，他上个月就辞职了。
2. **Classes begin** at eight every day. 每天8点开始上课。
3. **I drive** to pick up the clients. 我开车去接客户。
4. **We got up** early so as to catch the first bus. 为了赶上第一班公交车，我们很早就起床了。
5. **The young girls laughed** loudly outside. 女孩们在外面大声地笑着。

二、找出下面这段话中主谓结构的句子。

Jack got up late this morning. He couldn't catch the bus, so he went to school by foot. He found that something happened on the way to school, because a lot of people gathered in the corner of the street. It seems that a traffic accident happened. But Jack hurried to go to school, so he did not stop to see. However, Jack still did not arrive on time unfortunately, for he walked too slowly. Jack was criticized by the teacher. The teacher asked him to write a self-criticism.

### 参考答案

Jack got up late this morning. He couldn't catch the bus, so he went to school by foot. He found that something happened on the way to school, because a lot of people gathered in the corner of the street. It seems that a traffic accident happened. But Jack hurried to go to school, so he did not stop to see. However, Jack still did not arrive on time unfortunately, for he walked too slowly. Jack was criticized by the teacher. The teacher asked him to write a self-criticism.

## 主谓宾结构

### 👁️ 考考你的眼力

在含有主谓宾结构的句子前打√，其它的句子前打×。

- ( ) 1. The sun rises in the east. 太阳从东边升起。  
( ) 2. Lily got a good score. 莉莉得到了一个好的成绩。  
( ) 3. Did you get up late this morning? 你今天早上起晚了吗?  
( ) 4. She wants a window seat. 她想要一个靠窗的座位。  
( ) 5. The leaves fall in autumn. 树叶在秋天落下来。

### 参考答案

1. (×) 2. (√) 3. (×) 4. (√) 5. (×)

### 🎬 知识大放送

一、在主谓宾结构中，谓语通常是由及物动词来担任，构成“主语 + 谓语 + 宾语”的结构。谓语后的宾语可以是名词、代词、动名词、动词不定式或是从句。

- Mark has a red coat. 马克有一件红色的外套。
- No one would like to help him. 没有人愿意帮他。
- They like swimming in the summer. 他们喜欢在夏天游泳。
- He wants to go to the library. 他想去图书馆。
- I will do what I have said. 我说到做到。

二、此类句型的扩展结构：

S + vt. + O + adv. ( 主语 + 及物动词 + 宾语 + 状语 )

- She finds an interesting book in the bookstore. 她在书店发现了一本有趣的书。
- I finished the homework quickly. 我快速地写完了作业。
- I want the present badly. 我非常想要这个礼物。

### 📏 随手练一练

一、找出下列句子中的主语、谓语和宾语，并翻译整个句子。

1. I don't know what he did.
2. Where can I find the wallet?
3. Have you read the passage?

4. The boys are playing basketball in the playground.

5. My dad will drive my mother to the airport.

### 参考答案

1. I don't know what he did. 我不知道他做了什么。

2. Where can I find the wallet? 我在哪里可以找到钱包?

3. Have you read the passage? 你读过这篇文章吗?

4. The boys are playing basketball in the playground. 男孩们正在操场上打篮球。

5. My dad will drive my mother to the airport. 我爸爸会开车带妈妈去机场。

### 二、找出下面这段话中主谓宾结构的句子。

My father is a math teacher. He teaches grade 4 and grade 5 all the time. He likes his students very much. My father works late sometimes. Last year, one of my father's students got the first prize in the math competition. My dad was so happy that he praised the student many times in class. My father often guides my study at home.

### 参考答案

My father is a math teacher. He teaches grade 4 and grade 5 all the time. He likes his students very much. My father works late sometimes. Last year, one of my father's students got the first prize in the math competition. My dad was so happy that he praised the student many times in class. My father often guides me at home.

## 主系表结构

### 考考你的眼力

在含有主系表结构的句子前打√，其它的句子前打×。

( ) 1. His elder brother is an English teacher. 他哥哥是一位英语老师。

( ) 2. My sister can't speak English. 我妹妹不会说英语。

( ) 3. The cat has white and black fur. 这只猫有白色和黑色的毛发。

( ) 4. These books turned wet after the rain. 下过雨后，这些书变湿了。

( ) 5. I want to become a teacher. 我想成为一位老师。

### 参考答案

1. (√) 2. (×) 3. (×) 4. (√) 5. (×)

## 知识大放送

主系表结构中的系动词不能表达完整的句意，其后需接主语补足语来补充说明，这类主语补足语主要有名词、形容词和介词短语，在句子中作表语。系动词可根据含义的不同而分为表示状态、表示结果或转变的系动词。

### 一、表示状态的主系表结构：

表示状态的系动词有：look（看起来），appear（显得），seem（看起来），feel（摸起来），taste（尝起来），smell（闻起来），remain（仍然是），sound（听起来），stay（保持），keep（保持）

- The desk looks very old. 这张桌子看起来很旧。
- Only the fish tastes delicious on the table. 桌子上只有这道鱼尝起来很可口。
- The coat feels wet. 这件外套摸起来很潮湿。

### 二、表示结果或转变的主系表结构：

表示结果或转变的系动词有：be（是），become（成为），grow（成长），go（变得），turn（变得），prove（证明）

- The tree has grown much taller than before. 这棵树长得比以前高多了。
- It goes darker and darker, but his parents don't come back home yet. 天越来越黑了，但是他的父母还没有回家。
- Maple leaves turn red instead of yellow in autumn. 枫叶在秋天变红而不是变黄。

## 随手练一练

### 一、找出下列句子中的主语、系动词和表语，并翻译整个句子。

1. They grew apart after graduation.
2. He says, "My mother is an Art teacher."
3. Several young men of them are interested in playing basketball.
4. Her father is fifty years old, and looks very young.
5. Her voice sounds very nice.

### 参考答案

1. **They grew apart** after graduation. 毕业后他们的关系疏远了。
2. He says, "**My mother is an Art teacher.**" 他说：“我妈妈是一位美术老师。”
3. **Several young men** of them **are interested in playing basketball.** 他们中的几个年轻人对打篮球很感兴趣。
4. **Her father is fifty years old,** and **looks very young.** 她爸爸 50 岁了，看起来很年轻。
5. **Her voice sounds very nice.** 她的声音听起来很好听。

## 二、找出下面这段话中主系表结构的句子。

There was a suitcase at the door last night. It was missing this morning because my mother brought it to go to the airport. My mother is a manager of a food company and she often goes on a business trip. Since she was promoted to manager, she has become more and more busy. I hope my mother can accompany me as often as possible.

### 参考答案

There was a suitcase at the door last night. It was missing this morning because my mother brought it to go to the airport. My mother is a manager of a food company and she often goes on a business trip. Since she was promoted to manager, she has become more and more busy. I hope my mother can accompany me as often as possible.

## 主谓 + 双宾语

### 👁️ 考考你的眼力

在含有主谓 + 双宾语结构的句子前打√，其它的句子前打×。

- ( ) 1. These students bought their teacher a batch of flowers. 这些学生给他们的老师买了一束花。  
( ) 2. His father asked him to do homework first. 他爸爸让他先写作业。  
( ) 3. We call the boy little Tom. 我们称这个小男孩为小汤姆。  
( ) 4. The man behind the tree saw his son coming out the school. 在树后面的男人看到他儿子从学校出来了。  
( ) 5. My brother gave me a bottle of juice. 我哥哥给了我一瓶果汁。

### 参考答案

1. (√) 2. (×) 3. (×) 4. (×) 5. (√)

### 🎬 知识大放送

在“主语 + 谓语 + 双宾语”结构中，谓语动词后一般接间接宾语和直接宾语来使句意表达完整。其中，间接宾语一般指表示人的宾语，而直接宾语指代的是表示物的宾语。

#### 一、间接宾语位于直接宾语前

可用在此结构中的动词一般有：give（给）、buy（买）、show（指示）、bring（带来）、get（给某人弄到）、pass（递给）、pay（支付）、tell（告诉）、teach（教）等。

- The woman always buy her daughter beautiful skirts. 这位女士总是给她女儿买漂亮的裙子。
- Can you bring me a comic book? 你能给我带一本连环漫画书吗？

- Get me a cup of coffee, please. 请给我一杯咖啡。
- Her mother teaches her English and her father teaches her math. 她妈妈教她英语，她爸爸教她数学。

## 二、间接宾语位于直接宾语后

1. 在此类结构中，间接宾语前加介词。

(1) 间接宾语前加介词 for

可用在此类结构中的动词有：buy（买）、make（做）、play（演奏）、choose（选择）、do（做）、order（订购）等。

- He made a kite for his youngest daughter. 他为小女儿做了一个风筝。
- I think you can choose the red coat for your mother. 我觉得你可以为你妈妈选这件红色的大衣。
- He played the piano for his girlfriend again and again. 他一遍遍地为女朋友弹钢琴。

(2) 间接宾语前加介词 to

可用在此类结构中的动词有：give（给）、bring（带来）、tell（告诉）、sell（卖）、leave（留给）、show（出示）、write（写）、send（送给）等。

- I will bring my notebook to you tomorrow. 我明天会把笔记本电脑带给你。
- The owner of the house sold it to a couple. 房子的主人把它卖给了一对夫妇。
- He remembered that his father left some money to him. 他记得父亲给他留了一些钱。

2. 直接宾语是 them 或 it

- Maybe he won't lend it to us. 也许他不会把它借给我们。
- The rich man bought them for his wife. 这个富人为他的妻子买下了它们。
- You must order it for one of your friends. 你肯定是为你的一位朋友订购的。

## 三、双宾语和宾语补足语的区别

在主谓 + 双宾语结构中，两个宾语属于并列情况；而宾语补足语是对宾语做的补充，宾语和补足语之间可构成逻辑主谓关系。

- They elected me the monitor.（宾语补足语）他们选我当班长。
- He showed the card to the clerk.（双宾语）他向店员出示了卡。

### 随手练一练

一、找出下列句子中的主语、谓语，标明间接宾语和直接宾语，并翻译整个句子。

1. Before going out, he did the housework for his mother.
2. The old man returned the wallet to the loser.
3. Jack wrote his friend an e-mail after he won the game.
4. He would pass it to me if I need.
5. The waiter got the customer a cup of hot water instead of beer.