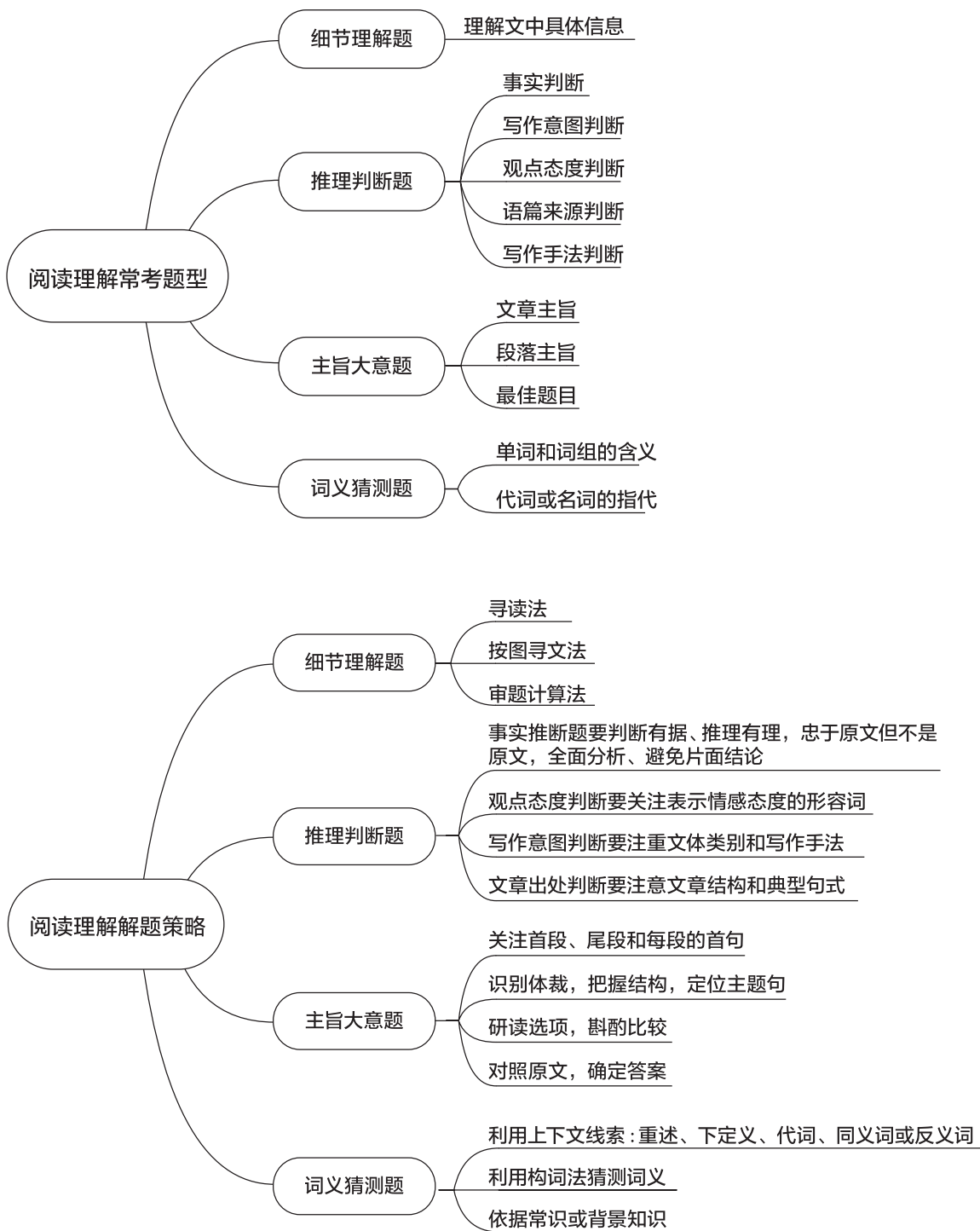




考点分析

教育部新课程标准对阅读理解能力的要求越来越高，学生备考时要掌握四大常考题型及其对应的解题策略。



下图是对近五年所有高考英语阅读理解题目的“体裁”和“主题”搭配情况的统计，紫色色块表示考查次数较多，空白处表示没有搭配。

体裁	主题									
	生活与学习	做人 与做事	社会服务 与人际 沟通	文学、艺 术与体育	历史、社 会与文化	科学 与技术	自然 生态	环境 保护	灾害 防范	宇宙 探索
应用文	2	1		5	4	1				
记叙文	3		3	2	3		1			
说明文	1		1	2	10	8	3			1
议论文	1		1		2					



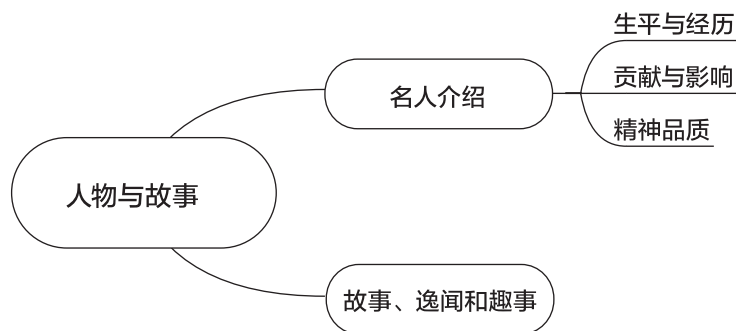
命题趋势

近几年的高考阅读理解试题的选材主要围绕人与自我、人与社会、人与自然三大主题语境展开，语篇类型有记叙文、说明文、议论文、应用文、夹叙夹议和新闻报道，阅读理解文章倡导健康运动观、践行劳动精神、渗透美育知识、弘扬科学精神。题型以细节理解、推理判断、主旨大意、词义猜测四大题型为主。其中，细节理解和推理判断题占比最大。词义猜测和主旨大意题每年必有，主旨大意题更多以最佳标题的形式出现。这说明高考阅读理解越来越注重高层次思维考点，考查学生能否判断和识别书面语篇的意图以及语篇中主要事实与观点之间的逻辑关系，从而推断语篇中的隐含意义。高考阅读理解越来越多地从理解的深刻性和全面性来考查学生的识别、区分、分析、归纳能力。所以学生在平时阅读理解题型的复习备考过程中要注重阅读的广度、深度和速度，从而提升自己的阅读理解能力。

话题 1 人物与故事



考点概览



话题说明

“人物与故事”话题的阅读文章难度不大。在阅读过程中，重点要把握故事的线索，即故事发生的时间、地点、原因、

一 页 一 测

翻译：Life is like music; it must be composed by ear, feeling, and instinct, not by rule.

人生如一首乐曲，要用听觉、感情、直觉去谱写，而不是只按照音乐的规则。

考 点 密 集



发展、经过、结果以及人物在故事中的思想认识和感情的发展变化，循着作者的思路去了解人物、事件或故事。围绕这类话题所设计的题目主要考查学生对细节的辨识能力以及推理判断能力。做题时，学生必须从故事的情节、人物或事件之间的关系、作者的意图和态度、故事的前因后果等方面入手，理解作者所传递的信息，要根据文章内容答题。

真题自测

精选 6 年高考题

✓ 自测题 1

(2016·全国 I 卷·A 篇)

答案 P222

You probably know who Marie Curie was, but you may not have heard of Rachel Carson. Of the outstanding ladies listed below, who do you think was the most important woman of the past 100 years?

Jane Addams (1860–1935)

Anyone who has ever been helped by a social worker has Jane Addams to thank. Addams helped the poor and worked for peace. She encouraged a sense of community (社区) by creating shelters and promoting education and services for people in need. In 1931, Addams became the first American woman to win the Nobel Peace Prize.

Rachel Carson (1907–1964)

If it weren't for Rachel Carson, the environmental movement might not exist today. Her popular 1962 book *Silent Spring* raised awareness of the dangers of pollution and the harmful effects of chemicals on humans and on the world's lakes and oceans.

Sandra Day O'Connor (1930–present)

When Sandra Day O'Connor finished third in her class at Stanford Law School, in 1952, she could not find work at a law firm because she was a woman. She became an Arizona state senator (参议员) and, in 1981, the first woman to join the U.S. Supreme Court. O'Connor gave the deciding vote in many important cases during her 24 years on the top court.

Rosa Parks (1913–2005)

On December 1, 1955, in Montgomery, Alabama, Rosa Parks would not give up her seat on a bus to a white passenger. Her simple act landed Parks in prison. But it also set off the Montgomery bus boycott. It lasted for more than a year, and kicked off the civil-rights movement. "The only tired I was, was tired of giving in," said Parks.

- What is Jane Addams noted for in history?
 - Her social work.
 - Her teaching skills.
 - Her efforts to win a prize.
 - Her community background.
- What was the reason for O'Connor's being rejected by the law firm?
 - Her lack of proper training in law.
 - Her little work experience in court.
 - The discrimination against women.
 - The poor financial conditions.
- What can we infer about the women mentioned in the text?
 - They are highly educated.
 - They are truly creative.
 - They are pioneers.
 - They are peace-lovers.

✓ 自测题 2

(2022·全国甲卷·C 篇)

答案 P222

As Ginni Bazlinton reached Antarctica, she found herself greeted by a group of little Gentoo penguins

(企鹅) longing to say hello. These gentle, lovely gatekeepers welcomed her and kick-started what was

一 页 一 测

问答：请问句中四个 trouble 哪些是动词，哪些是名词？Never trouble trouble till trouble troubles you.

第一、第四个是动词，第二、第三个是名词。句子的意思是：麻烦没来找你，就别去自找麻烦。

第 一 页

2. Which of the following best describes Titterton's job on stage?
 - A. Boring.
 - B. Well-paid.
 - C. Demanding.
 - D. Dangerous.
3. What does Titterton need to practise?
 - A. Counting the pages.
 - B. Recognizing the "nodding".
 - C. Catching falling objects.
 - D. Performing in his own style.
4. Why is Ms. Raspopova's husband "the worst page turner"?
 - A. He has very poor eyesight.
 - B. He ignores the audience.
 - C. He has no interest in music.
 - D. He forgets to do his job.

✓ 自测题 5

(2021·新高考全国I卷)

答案 P224

My husband and I just spent a week in Paris. 1 So the first thing we did was rent a fantastically expensive sixth-floor apartment the size of a cupboard. It was so tiny that we had to leave our suitcases in the hallway.

The place wasn't entirely authentic, though. Unlike a normal Parisian apartment, the plumbing (水管) worked. 2 Our building even had a tiny lift with a female voice that said, "Ouverture des portes," in perfect French. That is the only French phrase I mastered, and it's a shame I don't have much use for it.

Parisians are different from you and me. They never look lazy or untidy. As someone noted in this paper a couple of weeks ago, they eat great food and never gain weight. 3 French strawberries do not taste like cardboard. Instead, they explode in your mouth like little flavor bombs.

4 On our first morning in Paris, I went around the corner to the food market to pick up some groceries. I bought a handful of perfectly ripe small strawberries and a little sweet melon. My husband and I agreed they were the best fruit we had ever eaten. But they cost \$18!

In France, quality of life is much more important than efficiency (效率). You can tell this by cafe life. French cafes are always crowded. 5 When do these people work? The French take their 35-hour workweek seriously—so seriously that some labor unions recently struck a deal with a group of companies limiting the number of hours that independent contractors can be on call.

- A. Not all the customers are tourists.
- B. The quality of life in France is equally excellent.
- C. There was a nice kitchen and a comfortable bed.
- D. The amazing food is mainly consumed by local farmers.
- E. That's not the only reason the French eat less than we do.
- F. Our aim was to see if we could live, in some way, like real Parisians.
- G. The food is so delicious that you don't need much of it to make you happy.

自我评价与导学

[自我评价]

优 (全对或错1题)	良 (错2~3题)	合格 (错4~6题)	待达标 (错7题或以上)

[名师导学]

自测题3中第4题为重点易错题，本题属于主旨大意题(包括标题归纳题和段落大意题)。题目问的是“What can be a suitable title for the text?”(这篇文章最合适的标题是什么?)。四个选项分别是：A项“让孩子们玩得开心”；B项“小孩子需要更多的空闲时间”；C项“把自然推销给孩子们”；D项“大卫·邦德：儿童的榜样”。文章主要介绍了电影制作人大卫通过制作纪录片向年轻人推销大自然这个品牌，鼓励孩子们走进大自然，从而减少使用电子产品的时间。根据第一段最后一句“Today's children spend an average of four and a half hours a day

二页一测

问答：请写出以 -mate 为词缀的 5 个单词，如 classmate。

teammate, schoolmate, workmate, deskmate, roommate,

卷宗



looking at screens, split between watching television and using the Internet.”可知，现在的孩子们平均每天要花 4 个半小时看屏幕，孩子在屏幕前待的时间太长了。根据第二段第一句 “In the past few years, an increasing number of people and organizations have begun coming up with plans to counter this trend.” 可知，在过去的几年里，越来越多的人和组织已经开始制定计划来应对这一趋势。紧跟着以 film-maker David Bond 为例，

讲述他为了让孩子们远离屏幕，拍摄自己的旅行纪录片，并将自然当作一个品牌，推销给年轻人所做的努力。本文旨在引领孩子们正确认识当前多样化的电子产品的正确使用，以及认识自然的重要性，而四个选项中 C 项最能体现文章的主题。

有关这类题型的解题方法请参考话题 1 重点难点导学中主旨大意题的解题方法进行思考和学习，并结合技能训练中的主旨大意题加以巩固。



必备知识

高难话题词汇

✓ 写一写 (汉译英或英译汉)

- | | |
|--|----------------------------------|
| 1. _____ <i>n.</i> 印象；感想；印记 | 16. submit <i>v.</i> _____ |
| 2. _____ <i>n.</i> 描写；描述 | 17. adequate <i>adj.</i> _____ |
| 3. _____ <i>n.</i> 代表 <i>adj.</i> 有代表性的 | 18. astronaut <i>n.</i> _____ |
| 4. _____ <i>v.</i> 追求；执行 | 19. admirable <i>adj.</i> _____ |
| 5. _____ <i>v.</i> 废除；废止 | 20. decent <i>adj.</i> _____ |
| 6. _____ <i>v.</i> 辞职，辞去 | 21. journalist <i>n.</i> _____ |
| 7. _____ <i>n.</i> 地位；身份；状态 | 22. colleague <i>n.</i> _____ |
| 8. _____ <i>v.</i> 赞成；认可；批准 | 23. amateur <i>n.</i> _____ |
| 9. _____ <i>v.</i> 处理；应对；操纵 <i>n.</i> 柄；把手 | 24. sceptical <i>adj.</i> _____ |
| 10. _____ <i>adj.</i> 时常发生的；连续不断的 | 25. aggressive <i>adj.</i> _____ |
| 11. _____ 上气不接下气 | 26. thorough <i>adj.</i> _____ |
| 12. _____ 适应（环境、天气） | 27. clumsy <i>adj.</i> _____ |
| 13. _____ 因……指控…… | 28. tricky <i>adj.</i> _____ |
| 14. _____ 集中；全神贯注于 | 29. genius <i>n.</i> _____ |
| 15. _____ 接近；使用；通往 | 30. settlement <i>n.</i> _____ |

✓ 考一考 (写出下列词汇的词形变化)

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. surroundings <i>n.</i> 环境 | _____ <i>n.</i> 乐观主义者 |
| _____ <i>adj.</i> 周围的 | 4. conduct <i>v.</i> 指挥；管理 |
| _____ <i>v.</i> 环绕；包围 | _____ <i>n.</i> 行为 |
| 2. tolerate <i>v.</i> 容忍；忍受 | _____ <i>n.</i> 指挥；售票员；导体 |
| _____ <i>n.</i> 宽容；容忍 | _____ <i>n.</i> 传导 |
| _____ <i>adj.</i> 宽容的；耐药的 | _____ <i>adj.</i> 传导的，有传导力的 |
| 3. optimistic <i>adj.</i> 乐观（主义）的 | 5. relate <i>v.</i> 关联；讲述；认同 |
| _____ <i>n.</i> 乐观主义 | _____ <i>n.</i> 亲戚 <i>adj.</i> 相关的 |

- | | | | |
|---------------|----------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|
| _____ | <i>n.</i> 关系; 交往 | _____ | <i>n.</i> 精确度; 准确性 |
| 6. disability | <i>n.</i> 伤残; 无力; 无能 | 9. relaxation | <i>n.</i> 放松 |
| _____ | <i>adj.</i> 残疾的; 有缺陷的 | _____ | <i>v.</i> 放松 |
| _____ | <i>v.</i> 使失去能力; 使残废; 使无资格 | _____ | <i>adj.</i> 令人放松的 |
| 7. beneficial | <i>adj.</i> 有益的; 受益的 | _____ | <i>adj.</i> 感到放松的 |
| _____ | <i>n.</i> 利益, 好处 | 10. exceptional | <i>adj.</i> 优越的, 杰出的; 罕见的 |
| _____ | <i>v.</i> 有益于, 对……有益 | _____ | <i>n.</i> 例外; 异议 |
| 8. accurate | <i>adj.</i> 精确的; 正确的 | _____ | <i>v. & prep.</i> 除外, 不包括 |

✓ 想一想 (写出下列词汇的同义词)

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. passion _____ | 6. adapt to _____ |
| 2. accomplish _____ | 7. in a way _____ |
| 3. encounter _____ | 8. accuse... of... _____ |
| 4. assess _____ | 9. in other words _____ |
| 5. concentrate on _____ | 10. cut out _____ |

答 案

写一写

1. impression
2. description
3. representative
4. pursue
5. abolish
6. resign
7. status
8. approve
9. handle
10. constant
11. out of breath
12. adapt to
13. accuse... of...
14. concentrate on
15. have access to
16. 递交, 呈递 (文件等)
17. 足够的; 充分的
18. 宇航员
19. 值得赞扬的; 令人钦佩的
20. 像样的, 体面的; 正派的
21. 记者; 新闻工作者
22. 同事
23. 业余爱好者

24. 怀疑的
25. 勇猛的; 好斗的
26. 彻底的; 详尽的
27. 笨拙的
28. 棘手的, 麻烦的
29. 天才; 天赋
30. 定居; 协议; 和解

考一考

1. surrounding; surround
2. tolerance; tolerant
3. optimism; optimist
4. conduct; conductor; conduction; conductive
5. relative; relation
6. disabled; disable
7. benefit; benefit
8. accuracy
9. relax; relaxing; relaxed
10. exception; except

想一想

1. love; enthusiasm
2. finish; complete; achieve; fulfill
3. meet; come across; run into



- | | |
|---|--|
| 4. evaluate; value; measure; rate | 8. charge... with... ; blame... for... |
| 5. focus on; fix on | 9. in another word; otherwise stated |
| 6. adjust to; make adjustments to | 10. delete; remove; cut off; quit |
| 7. in a sense; in some degree; in some respects | |

重点难点导学

主旨大意中标题选择题解题方法指导

标题选择题在英语阅读理解中属于主旨大意题，是深层理解题，它要求考生在通读全文的基础上，概括文章大意及作者的写作意图。标题具有概括性、针对性和趣味性。概括性是指标题应在最大程度上覆盖全文，囊括文章的主要内容，体现文章的主题。针对性是对标题外延的一种界定，标题要直接指向文章的主要特点。而趣味性是为了吸引读者的注意力，唤起读者对文章阅读的兴趣。常见的命题形式有：What can be the best title for this text? / Which of the following can be the best title for the text? / The best title for the text would be... 等。

以下是此类题目的基本解题方法：

1. 关注文章中反复出现或强调的信息，划出覆盖全文的核心词汇。
2. 寻找文章的主题句。主题句通常在文章首段，但是也可能在文章的末段、在文章的其他段落，或者分散在文章的各个段落中。如果每个段落都有主题句，那么把各段落主题句的中心思想集中起来，即为全文的主题句。
3. 看选项内容是否切中文章的中心论点，也就是要看选项内容与作者的写作目的是否一致。
4. 根据具体的语言环境、陈述内容的逻辑关系（文章的结构）、上下文的连贯意思及文中有关暗示来理解文章的深层含义。如果文章的主题句并不明显，需要学生仔细体会字里行间的意，从整体上把握文章的主旨，从全局的角度归纳概括出文章的标题。要防止本末倒置，主次不分。

例 1 (2020 · 新课标 I 卷 · D 篇)

The connection between people and plants has long been the subject of scientific research. Recent studies have found positive effects. A study conducted in Youngstown, Ohio, for example, discovered that green areas of the city experienced less crime. In another, employees were shown to be 15% more productive when their workplaces were decorated with houseplants...

The engineers at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) have taken it a step further—changing the actual composition of plants in order to get them to perform diverse, even unusual functions. These include plants that have sensors printed onto their leaves to show when they're short of water and a plant that can detect harmful chemicals in groundwater. "We're thinking about how we can engineer plants to replace functions of the things that we use every day," explained Michael Strano, a professor of chemical engineering at MIT.

One of his latest projects has been to make plants glow (发光) in experiments using some common vegetables. Strano's team found that they could create a faint light for three-and-a-half hours. The light, about one-thousandth of the amount needed to read by, is just a start. The technology, Strano said, could one day be used to light the rooms or even to turn trees into self-powered street lamps.

In the future, the team hopes to develop a version of the technology that can be sprayed onto plant leaves in an on-off treatment that would last the plant's lifetime. The engineers are also trying to develop an on and off "switch" where the glow would fade when exposed to daylight.

Which of the following can be the best title for the text?

- A. Can We Grow More Glowing Plants?

- B. How Do We Live with Glowing Plants?
 C. Could Glowing Plants Replace Lamps?
 D. How Are Glowing Plants Made Pollution-free?

分析:

文章首段前两句“The connection between people and plants has long been the subject of scientific research. Recent studies have found positive effects.”就讲了绿植带给我们的积极影响。

第二段首句“The engineers at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) have taken it a step further—changing the actual composition of plants in order to get them to perform diverse, even unusual functions.”进一步讲述麻省理工学院(MIT)的工程师们已经更进一步——改变了植物的实际组成,以使它们能够具有多样化的,甚至是不寻常的功能。

根据第三段末句“The technology, Strano said, could one day be used to light the rooms or even to turn trees into self-powered street lamps.”可知,斯特拉诺说这项技术有一天可以被用来照亮房间,甚至可以把树木变成自供电的路灯。由此可知,C选项“Could Glowing Plants Replace Lamps?(发光的植物能取代灯吗?)”为最佳标题。



技能训练

精选 2 年模拟题

✓ 模拟题 1

(2022·河北省保定市高三上学期期末试题)

答案 P225

Guinness World Records Set by Kids

The Youngest Club DJ

Oratilwe A J Hlongwane likes putting in more efforts when playing music for a crowd. In 2012, he became the youngest club DJ—he was five when he played a one-hour set to 100 people at a bar in South Africa. Known in the business as DJ Arch Jnr he broke the record previously held by a six-year-old in Japan.

The Most Viewed Video Game—Unboxing Video

Kids love watching someone unbox a new purchase—especially if it's something they can't get themselves. Maybe that's why more than 25 million people have watched YouTube HD. What's really cool about Evan is that he actually donates most of the toys to those in need. He also uses his popular YouTube channel to draw people's attention to worthy organizations for helping the poor.

The Youngest Drummer

The rules of Guinness World Records say a drummer

must record a real song and be paid for his skills and that the drummer must give at least 20 concerts of 45 minutes or longer within five years. At the age of just four, Julian Pavone met all those qualifications.

The Fastest Assembly (组装) of 10,000 Lego Pieces and the Longest Lego Chain

A group of school kids in New Jersey went for their world records to increase public awareness about a fellow student who is suffering from a rare and deadly disease. The group put together 10,000 Lego pieces in just three hours, breaking the old one by five hours. They also set the record for the longest Lego chain, which ended up at 947 meters, beating the old record by 40.

- Who is devoted to charity?
 A. Oratilwe A J Hlongwane.
 B. Evan.
 C. DJ Arch Jnr.
 D. Julian Pavone.

高度仿真原创题

✓ 原创题 1

🔑 答案 P227

Fou Ts'ong, a Chinese-born British pianist, was born in Shanghai on 10 March 1934, who was from a prominent Chinese family. Fou Ts'ong was exposed to Western classical music when he was very young. He had been the first Chinese pianist to become known internationally, and remains an inspiration for many who followed. Fou Ts'ong died from COVID-19 in London on 28 December 2020.

Mr. Fou made his first stage appearance in 1952. The concert caught the attention of officials in Beijing, who selected him to compete and tour in Eastern Europe. Mr. Fou soon moved to Poland, where he studied at the Warsaw Conservatory (华沙音乐学院) on a scholarship. To prepare for the fifth Chopin Competition in Warsaw in 1955, he practiced so diligently that he hurt his fingers and was nearly cut from the first round of the competition.

Mr. Fou was one of the first Chinese pianists to achieve global prominence when he took third place in the International Chopin Piano Competition in Warsaw in 1955. He also won a special prize for his performance of Chopin's mazurkas. Almost overnight, he became a national hero. To China, Mr. Fou's recognition in a well-known international competition was proof that the country could stand on its own artistically in the West. Chinese reporters flocked to interview Mr. Fou, while many others sought out his father, Fu Lei, for advice on child-rearing.

In 1981, a volume of letters written by his father, primarily to Mr. Fou, was published in China. Full of advice, encouragement, life teachings and strict paternal love, the book *Fu Lei's Family Letters* became a best-seller in China. Besides influencing a generation

of Chinese, Mr. Fu's words resonated (引起共鸣) long after his death with the person for whom they were intended.

"My father had a saying that 'First you must be a person, then an artist, and then a musician, and only then can you be a pianist,'" Mr. Fou once recalled (回想起) in an interview. "Even now, I believe in this order—that it should be this way and that I am this way."

- What is Paragraph 2 mainly about?
 - Fou Ts'ong's achievements in music.
 - The stage performances Fou Ts'ong gave.
 - Fou Ts'ong's experiences of learning music.
 - The efforts Fou Ts'ong made for competitions.
- Why does Fou Ts'ong's global recognition mean a lot to China?
 - It earns Chinese arts a place in the West.
 - It promotes the spread of Chinese culture.
 - It proves Chinese people's talent for music.
 - It enables Chinese art education to be recognized.
- What does the underlined word "they" in Paragraph 4 refer to?
 - Mr. Fu's words.
 - Young Chinese.
 - Fou Ts'ong and his family.
 - Readers of *Fu Lei's Family Letters*.
- Which of the following agrees with Fu Lei's ideas in the last paragraph?
 - Pursuing art is a long and painful process.
 - It requires various qualities to be a pianist.
 - Everyone should develop an interest in art.
 - Talent is of the greatest importance to a pianist.

✓ 原创题 2

🔑 答案 P227

PayPal, Tesla, and Space X, behind all of these, is one man, and that is Elon Musk, who moved to the top

of the richest men list after a huge increase in Tesla's share price, resulting in the company hitting a market



第一部分 阅读理解

话题 1 人物与故事

释疑解惑笔记

偏难单词

1. land *n.* 陆地; 地带, 土地; 地产, 地皮; 国度; 国土 *v.* (使) 降落, 着陆; 跳落, 跌落; 使陷于 (困境); 成功得到, 赢得; 捕到, 钓到 (鱼); 卸 (货)
2. supreme *adj.* 最高的, 至高的, 无上的; 最重要的; (程度) 很大的

经典词组

1. kick off (足球) 中线开球; (使) 开始
2. raise awareness of 提高对……的认识
3. the U.S. Supreme Court 美国最高法院

难句分析

Her popular 1962 book *Silent Spring* raised awareness of the dangers of pollution and the harmful effects of chemicals on humans and on the world's lakes and oceans.

译文 1962 年, 她出版的畅销书《寂静的春天》提高了人们对污染的危险以及化学物质对人类、全球湖泊和海洋的有害影响的认识。

解析 这里的动词词组 raised awareness of 后面接了 dangers 和 harmful effects 两个名词短语作宾语。

释疑解惑笔记

偏难单词

1. plunge *n.* (疏通堵塞的下水道用的) 手压皮碗泵; 活塞
2. operatic *adj.* 歌剧的
3. kick-start *v.* 用脚踏启动 (摩托车); 促使……开始, 使尽快启动

经典词组

1. take the plunge 采取断然行动, 冒险

真题自测

自测题 1 | 答案速查 ACC

答案详解

语篇主题 人与社会; 人物介绍。

语篇导读 这是一篇说明文, 主要介绍了过去 100 年里美国最具影响力的四位杰出女性先驱。

- 文化知识**
1. 简·亚当斯 (Jane Addams) 是一位社会改良主义者、和平主义者, 也是美国第一位获得诺贝尔和平奖的女性。
 2. 蕾切尔·卡逊 (Rachel Carson), 美国海洋生物学家, 其作品《寂静的春天》(*Silent Spring*) 于 1962 年出版, 引发了公众对环境保护事业的关注。
 3. 桑德拉·戴·奥康纳 (Sandra Day O'Connor) 是美国第一位联邦最高法院女法官。1992 年, 她的关键一票帮助维护了最高法院在 1973 年做出的肯定堕胎合法性的裁决。
 4. 罗莎·帕克斯 (Rosa Parks) 是一位美国黑人民权行动主义者, 美国国会后来称她为“现代民权运动之母”。

- 解题思路**
1. **A** 细节理解题。根据第二段 “... a social worker... to thank.” (任何曾经得到过社会工作者帮助的人都要感谢简·亚当斯) 可知, 她是由于社会改良工作而闻名于世。
 2. **C** 细节理解题。根据第四段 “... she could not find work at a law firm because she was a woman.” 可知, 原因在于对女性的歧视。
 3. **C** 推理判断题。根据文章对这几个人物的介绍可知, 四位女性都是在各自的领域为社会做出贡献的先驱。

真题自测

自测题 2 | 答案速查 ACCB

答案详解

语篇主题 人与自我; 旅行游记。

语篇导读 这是一篇记叙文, 记述了从小热爱旅行的 Ginni Bazlinton 在南极洲的一次难忘的旅行及其感受。

文化知识 巴布亚企鹅 (Gentoo penguins), 又叫金图企鹅, 有着亮橙色的喙, 头顶有白色条纹, 它们更喜欢在没有碎冰漂浮的开阔水域中活动。其外形十分可爱, 游泳速度居企鹅家族之首。

- 解题思路**
1. **A** 词义猜测题。根据第二段第二句 “... but always longed to explore further.” 及下文她去南极洲旅行可

知,主人公 Ginni 一直渴望深入探索世界,当她退休且她的儿子们独立生活后,她就有时间去旅游和探索世界了。

2. C 细节理解题。根据第三段第二句 “... get last-minute cheap deals on ships going to Antarctica...” 及第三、第四句 “I just decided I wanted to go,” she says. “I had no idea about what I’d find there...” 可知, Ginni 并不知道在南极会有什么发现,是打折的廉价船票促使她决定去南极洲旅行。
3. C 推理判断题。根据最后一段 “... a precious land, to be respected by humans...” 可知,经过这次旅行, Ginni 意识到南极洲是一片珍贵的土地,值得人类尊重和保护。
4. B 主旨大意题。本文开篇介绍了 Ginni 抵达南极洲时,可爱的企鹅使她开启了终生难忘的旅行,下文介绍了她去南极洲的原因、时间及其感受等。因此,本文的主要内容是“一次难忘的经历”。

真题自测

自测题 3 | 答案速查 DAAC

答案详解

语篇主题 人与社会;思想推广。

语篇导读 这是一篇记叙文,主要讲述为了让孩子们远离手机屏幕,电影制作人 David Bond 拍摄自己的旅行纪录片,并将自然当作一个品牌推销给年轻人的故事。

文化知识 沉迷于手机不仅会影响我们的视力,还会降低我们注意力集中的程度,导致沟通能力变差;刺激性的游戏容易造成青少年心理失衡,混淆虚拟与现实的关系,造成性格上的缺陷,对生活和学习产生不良影响。

- 解题思路** 1. D 细节理解题。第一段第三句的意思是“然而,我们的孩子们放学后想做的是拿起一个屏幕——任何屏幕——盯着它看几个小时”。由此可知,作者的孩子在屏幕前待的时间太长了。
2. A 细节理解题。根据第二段 “He documented... young people.” (他记录了自己的旅程,开始把大自然当作一个品牌,推销给年轻人) 可知, David Bond 通过拍纪录片宣传他的想法。
3. A 词义猜测题。根据画线词前的 a film 可知,本句主语是一部电影,画线后的 “the birth of the World Network (世界网络的诞生)” 解释了这部电影的主旨。由此推知, charts 意为 “记录;描绘”,与 records 意思一致。
4. C 主旨大意题。根据第二段中的 “He documented his journey... getting children out into nature.” 可推知,本文主要讲述了电影制作人 David Bond 为了让孩子们远离屏幕,拍摄自己的旅行,并将自然当作一个品牌,推销给年轻人。由此可知, C 项 Market Nature to Children (把自然推销给年轻人) 适合作本文标题。

尝试

2. hit home to 击中要害;深深感动

难句分析

The realization that this is a precious land, to be respected by humans, was one of the biggest things that hit home to Ginni.

译文 Ginni 意识到这是一片珍贵的土地,值得人类尊重,这是她最大的领悟之一。

解析 第一个 that 引导同位语从句,说明 realization 的具体内容;第二个 that 引导定语从句,修饰先行词 things。

释疑解惑笔记

偏难单词

1. evidence *n.* 证据
2. inspire *v.* 激励

经典词组

1. be attached to 附属于;喜爱;爱慕
2. be marketed to 被推销到
3. treat... as 把……当作;把……看成

难句分析

There is a lot of really interesting evidence which seems to be suggesting that if children are inspired up to the age of seven, then being outdoors will be a habit for life.

译文 有很多特别有趣的证据似乎表明,如果孩子们在 7 岁之前受到启发,那么户外运动将会成为一生的习惯。

解析 这里是 which 引导的定语从句。“... suggesting that if children are inspired up to the age of seven, then being outdoors will be a habit for life.” 中 that 引导宾语从句。suggest 的意思也不是 “建议”,而是 “显示,表明”。