

B段阅读第二课

新航道武汉学校

课程内容

- 阅读技能训练:
- Scanning 寻读
 - 1. 特殊定位词
 - 2. 普通定位词

3 Skills from ESSENTIAL GUIDE

- **Read instructions carefully** so you know what to do and how to answer the questions.
- **Skim** the passage to **get an idea of** what it is about
- **Scan** the text to find the **specific information** required to answer the question
- **Read carefully** to make sure this is the right answer.

Difference between Skimming and Scanning

Skim: 了解大意、结构、文体

Scan: 只读需要的信息: keywords



Scanning: 定位词

- 1. 特殊定位词
- 2. 普通定位词

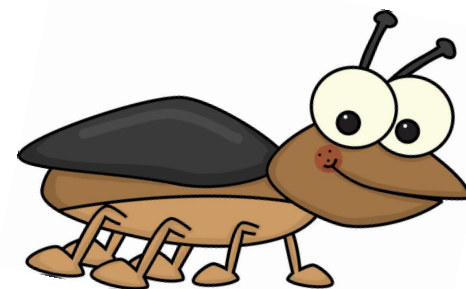
例题讲解： 填空+判断

C3T2P1 (P41) Questions 9-13

Choose **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS OR A NUMBER**
from Reading Passage 1 for each answer.

Write your answers in boxes 9-13 on your answer sheet.

- 不要超过三个词汇或一个数字
- 用原文中的词或者数字作答



- 9. temperate
- 10. early spring
- 11. 2-5
- 12. subtropical
- 13. South African tunneling

Species	Size	Preferred climate	Complementary species	Start of active period	Number of generations per year
French	2.5 cm	cool	Spanish	late spring	1-2
Spanish	1.25 cm	9		10	11
South African ball roller		12	13		

For maximum dung burial in spring, summer and autumn, farmers require a variety of species with overlapping periods of activity. In the cooler environments of the state of Victoria, the large French species (2.5 cms long) is matched with smaller (half this size), temperate-climate Spanish species. The former are slow to recover from the winter cold and produce only one or two generations of offspring from late spring until autumn. The latter, which multiply rapidly in early spring, produce two to five generations annually. The South African ball-rolling species, being a subtropical beetle, prefers the climate of northern and coastal New South Wales where it commonly works with the South African tunnelling species. In warmer climates, many species are active for longer periods of the year.

C612 判断题 (T/F/NG)

20 Japan imports more meat and steel than France

- C At the turn of the 20th century, agriculture and manufacturing were the two most important sectors almost everywhere, accounting for about 70% of total output in Germany, Italy and France and 40–50% in America, Britain and Japan. International commerce was therefore dominated by raw materials, such as wheat, wood and iron ore, or processed commodities, such as meat and steel. But these sorts of products are heavy and bulky and the cost of transporting them relatively high.

3. 特殊符号+特殊字体:

Facial Vision

Blind people report that so-called 'facial vision' is comparable to the sensation of touch on the face. In fact, the sensation is more similar to the way in which pain from a 6

37 The film *2001: A Space Odyssey* reflected contemporary ideas about the potential of AI computers.

- C711 单句填空

13 The word 'echolocation' was first used by someone working as a

E The Sonar and Radar pioneers didn't know it then, but all the world now knows that bats, or rather natural selection working on bats, had perfected the system tens of millions of years earlier, and their 'radar' achieves feats of detection and navigation that would strike an engineer dumb with admiration. It is technically incorrect to talk about bat 'radar', since they do not use radio waves. It is sonar. But the underlying mathematical theories of radar and sonar are very similar, and much of our scientific understanding of the details of what bats are doing has come from applying radar theory to them. The American zoologist Donald Griffin, who was largely responsible for the discovery of sonar in bats, coined the term 'echolocation' to cover both sonar and radar, whether used by animals or by human instruments.

特殊定位词综合训练:

- **521 BAKELITE** 填空题
- **522 What's so funny?** 判断题
- **742 Endless Harvest Forests** 判断题

C5-T1-R3 p26

无太多特殊定位词？

Do the following statements agree with the claims of the writer in Reading Passage 3?

In boxes 27–32 on your answer sheet, write

YES*if the statement agrees with the writer's claims***NO***if the statement contradicts the writer's claims***NOT GIVEN***if it is impossible to say what the writer thinks about this*

- 27** Environmentalists take a pessimistic view of the world for a number of reasons.
- 28** Data on the Earth's natural resources has only been collected since 1972.
- 29** The number of starving people in the world has increased in recent years.
- 30** Extinct species are being replaced by new species.
- 31** Some pollution problems have been correctly linked to industrialisation.
- 32** It would be best to attempt to slow down economic growth.

27 Environmentalists take a pessimistic view of the world for a number of reasons

For many environmentalists, the world seems to be getting worse. They have developed a hit-list of our main fears: that natural resources are running out; that the population is ever growing, leaving less and less to eat; that species are becoming extinct in vast numbers, and that the planet's air and water are becoming ever more polluted.

YES

名词，形容词

具体信息优先

29 The number of starving people in the world has increased in recent years.

But a quick look at the facts shows a different picture. First, energy and other natural resources have become more abundant, not less so, since the book 'The Limits to Growth' was published in 1972 by a group of scientists. Second, more food is now produced per head of the world's population than at any time in history. Fewer people are starving. Third, although species are indeed becoming extinct, only about 0.7% of them are expected to disappear in the next 50 years, not 25–50%, as has so often been predicted. And finally, most forms of environmental pollution either appear to have

NO

名词，形容词，动词

30 Extinct species are being replaced by new species.

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NOT GIVEN

名词，动词

31 Some pollution problems have been correctly linked to industrialisation.

predicted. And finally, most forms of environmental pollution either appear to have been exaggerated, or are transient – associated with the early phases of industrialisation and therefore best cured not by restricting economic growth, but by accelerating it. One form of pollution – the release of greenhouse gases that causes global warming – does appear to be a phenomenon that is going to extend well into our future, but its total impact is unlikely to pose a devastating problem. A bigger problem may well turn out to

YES

两个名词

32 It would be best to attempt to slow down economic growth

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名词词组（形容词+名词），动词

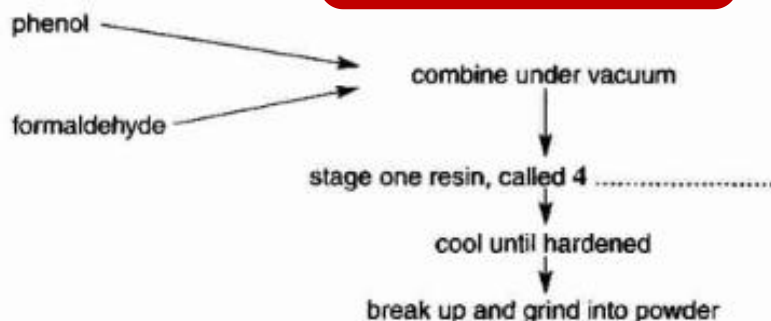
NO

普通定位词：

1. 名词 动词 形容词 副词

2. 具体词优先

The Production of Bakelite



5
(e.g. cotton, asbestos)

catalysts

6

ammonia

formaldehyde

定位中要注意！

1. 避开主题词

BAKELITE

The birth of modern plastics

In 1907, Leo Hendrick Baekeland, a Belgian scientist working in New York, discovered and patented a revolutionary new synthetic material. His invention, which he named 'Bakelite', was of enormous technological importance, and effectively launched the modern plastics industry.

The term 'plastic' comes from the Greek *plassein*, meaning 'to mould'. Some plastics are derived from natural sources, some are semi-synthetic (the result of chemical action on a natural substance), and some are entirely synthetic, that is, chemically engineered from the constituents of coal or oil. Some are 'thermoplastic', which means that, like candlewax, they melt when heated and can then be reshaped. Others are 'thermosetting': like eggs, they cannot revert to their original viscous state, and their shape is thus fixed for ever. Bakelite had the distinction of being the first totally synthetic thermosetting plastic.

The history of today's plastics begins with the discovery of a series of semi-synthetic thermoplastic materials in the mid-nineteenth century. The impetus behind the development of these early plastics was generated by a number of factors – immense technological progress in the domain of chemistry, coupled with wider cultural changes, and the pragmatic need to find acceptable substitutes for dwindling supplies of 'luxury' materials such as tortoiseshell and ivory.

定位中要注意！ 2. 避开题干高频词

- 19 About a thousand of the women interviewed by the researchers had learnt to read when they were children.
- 20 Before the National Literacy Crusade, illiterate women had approximately the same levels of infant mortality as those who had learnt to read in primary school.
- 21 Before and after the National Literacy Crusade, the child mortality rate for the illiterate women stayed at about 110 deaths for each thousand live births.
- 22 The women who had learnt to read through the National Literacy Crusade showed the greatest change in infant mortality levels.
- 23 The women who had learnt to read through the National Literacy Crusade had the lowest rates of child mortality.
- 24 After the National Literacy Crusade, the children of the women who remained illiterate were found to be severely malnourished.

定位中要注意！ 3. 至少两个定位词

Professor Pretty concludes that our 22 are higher than most people realise, because we make three different types of payment. He feels it is realistic to suggest that Britain should reduce its reliance on 23

But the costs to society can actually be quantified and, when added up, can amount to staggering sums. A remarkable exercise in doing this has been carried out by one of the world's leading thinkers on the future of agriculture, Professor Jules Pretty, Director of the Centre for Environment and Society at the University of Essex. Professor Pretty and his colleagues calculated the externalities of British agriculture for one particular year. They added up the costs of repairing the damage it caused, and came up with a total figure of £2,343m. This is equivalent to £208 for every hectare of arable land and permanent pasture, almost as much again as the total government and EU spend on British farming in that year. And according to Professor Pretty, it was a conservative estimate.

The costs included: £120m for removal of pesticides; £16m for removal of nitrates; £55m for removal of phosphates and soil; £23m for the removal of the bug cryptosporidium from drinking water by water companies; £125m for damage to wildlife habitats, hedgerows and dry stone walls; £1,113m from emissions of gases likely to contribute to climate change; £106m from soil erosion and organic carbon losses; £169m from food poisoning; and £607m from cattle disease. Professor Pretty draws a simple but memorable conclusion from all this: our food bills are actually threefold. We are paying for our supposedly cheaper food in three separate ways: once over the counter, secondly through our taxes, which provide the enormous subsidies propping up modern intensive farming, and thirdly to clean up the mess that modern farming leaves behind.

定位中要注意！

3. 至少两个定位词

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定位中要注意！

1. 避开主题词
2. 避开题干高频词
3. 至少两个定位词

Practice:

C6-T4-R3 Q35-39

C6-T3-R3 Q28-32

C6-T2-R3 Q32-40

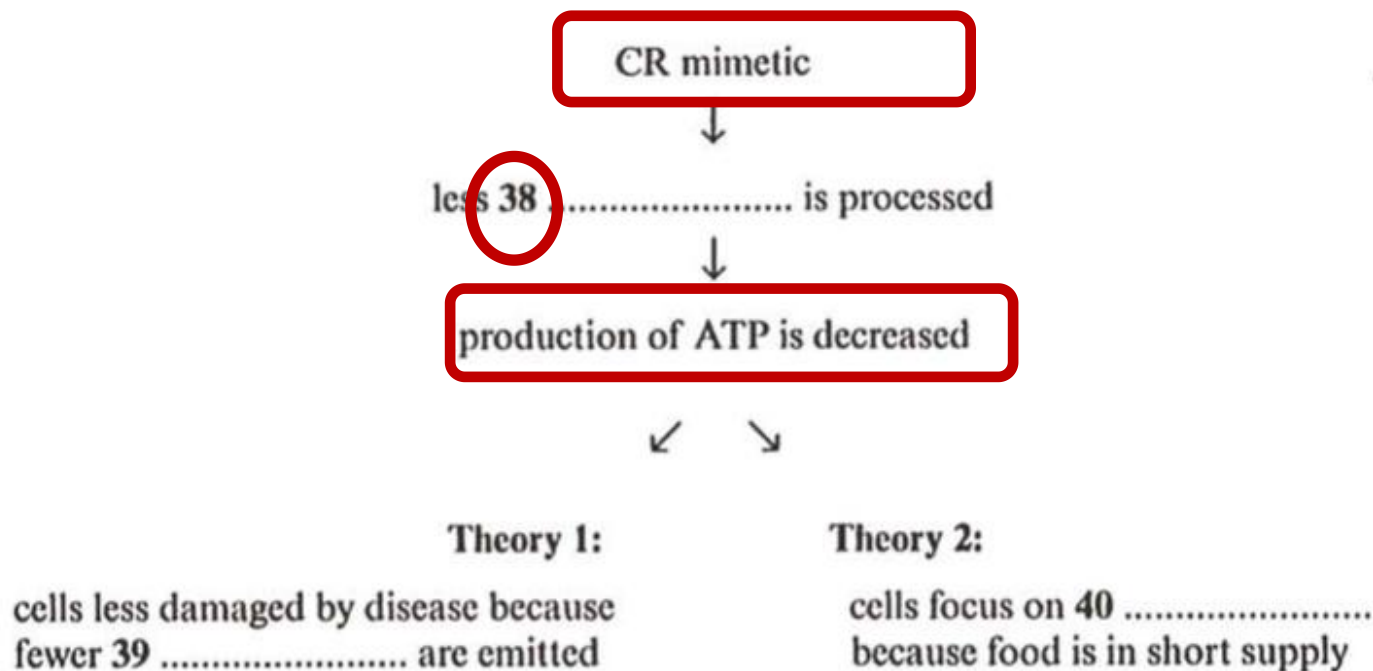
顺序题，还可以



C6-T3-R3 p74

优先定位
夹击定位

How a caloric-restriction mimetic works



C6-T3-R3 p74

How a prototype caloric-restriction mimetic works

The best-studied candidate for a caloric-restriction mimetic, 2DG (2-deoxy-D-glucose), works by interfering with the way cells process glucose. It has proved toxic at some doses in animals and so cannot be used in humans. But it has demonstrated that chemicals can replicate the effects of caloric restriction; the trick is finding the right one.

Cells use the glucose from food to generate ATP (adenosine triphosphate), the molecule that powers many activities in the body. By limiting food intake, caloric restriction minimizes the amount of glucose entering cells and decreases ATP generation. When 2DG is administered to animals that eat normally, glucose reaches cells in abundance but the drug prevents most of it from being processed and thus reduces ATP synthesis. Researchers have proposed several explanations for why interruption of glucose processing and ATP production might retard aging. One possibility relates to the ATP-making machinery's emission of free radicals, which are thought to contribute to aging and to such age-related diseases as cancer by damaging cells. Reduced operation of the machinery should limit their production and thereby constrain the damage. Another hypothesis suggests that decreased processing of glucose could indicate to cells that food is scarce (even if it isn't) and induce them to shift into an anti-aging mode that emphasizes preservation of the organism over such 'luxuries' as growth and reproduction.

C4-T1-R1 p20

- 1 The plight of the rainforests has largely been ignored by the media.
- 2 Children only accept opinions on rainforests that they encounter in their classrooms.
- 3 It has been suggested that children hold mistaken views about the 'pure' science that they study at school.

Adults and children are frequently confronted with statements about the alarming rate of loss of tropical rainforests. For example, one graphic illustration to which children might readily relate is the estimate that rainforests are being destroyed at a rate equivalent to one thousand football fields every forty minutes – about the duration of a normal classroom period. In the face of the frequent and often vivid media coverage, it is likely that children will have formed ideas about rainforests – what and where they are, why they are important, what endangers them – independent of any formal tuition. It is also possible that some of these ideas will be mistaken.



Many studies have shown that children harbour misconceptions about 'pure', curriculum science. These misconceptions do not remain isolated but become incorporated into a multifaceted, but organised, conceptual framework, making it and the component ideas, some of which are erroneous, more robust but also accessible to modification. These ideas may be developed by children absorbing ideas through the popular media. Sometimes this information may be erroneous. It seems schools may

Practice:

C5-T4-R3 Q34-40

例题讲解 diagram C11-1-2

diagram 解题步骤

1. 利用图表的小标题

Or 题目关键信息粗略定位

2. 解题步骤同摘要题

3. 注意：偶尔乱序

Choose **ONE WORD** from the passage for each answer.

Write your answers in boxes 20–26 on your answer sheet.

How a boat is lifted on the Falkirk Wheel

A pair of **20** are lifted in order to shut out water from canal basin

A **21** is taken out, enabling Wheel to rotate

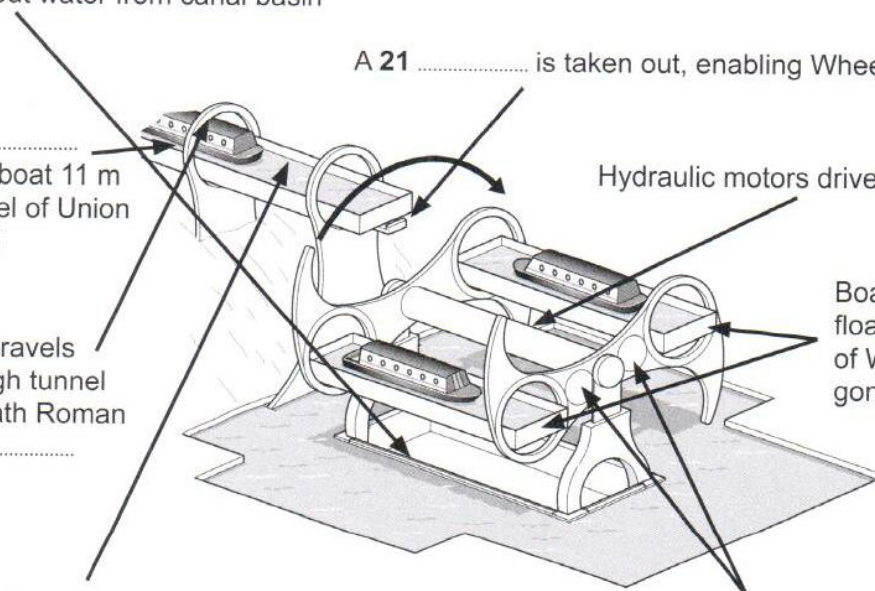
Hydraulic motors drive **22**

Boat is raised, floating in one of Wheel's two gondolas

Boat travels through tunnel beneath Roman **25**

Boat reaches top Wheel, then moves directly onto **24**

A range of different-sized **23** ensures boat keeps upright



Boats needing to be lifted up enter the canal basin at the level of the Forth & Clyde Canal and then enter the lower gondola of the Wheel. Two hydraulic steel gates are raised, so as to seal the gondola off from the water in the canal basin. The water between the gates is then pumped out. A hydraulic clamp, which prevents the arms of the Wheel moving while the gondola is docked, is removed, allowing the Wheel to turn. In the central machine room an array of ten hydraulic motors then begins to rotate the central axle. The axle connects to the outer arms of the

Wheel, which begin to rotate at a speed of $\frac{1}{8}$ of a revolution per minute. As the wheel rotates, the gondolas are kept in the upright position by a simple gearing system. Two eight-metre-wide cogs orbit a fixed inner cog of the same width, connected by two smaller cogs travelling in the opposite direction to the outer cogs – so ensuring that the gondolas always remain level. When the gondola reaches the top, the boat passes straight onto the aqueduct situated 24 metres above the canal basin.

The remaining 11 metres of lift needed to reach the Union Canal is achieved by means of a pair of locks. The Wheel could not be constructed to elevate boats over the full 35-metre difference between the two canals, owing to the presence of the historically important Antonine Wall, which was built by the Romans in the second century AD. Boats travel under this wall via a tunnel, then through the locks, and finally on to the Union Canal.

例题讲解 table C813

table解题步骤

1. 利用图表的明显定位词定位段落
+ 单句
2. 寻找题干信息在原文具体的对应
3. 解题步骤同summary
4. 注意：偶尔乱序

Questions 31–40

Complete the table below.

Choose **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** from the passage for each answer.

Write your answers in boxes 31–40 on your answer sheet.

Telepathy Experiments			
Name/Date	Description	Result	Flaw
Ganzfeld studies 1982	Involved a person acting as a 31, who picked out one 32 from a random selection of four, and a 33, who then tried to identify it.	Hit-rates were higher than with random guessing.	Positive results could be produced by factors such as 34 or 35
Autoganzfeld studies 1987	36 were used for key tasks to limit the amount of 37 in carrying out the tests.	The results were then subjected to a 38	The 39 between different test results was put down to the fact that sample groups were not 40 (as with most ganzfeld studies).

例题讲解 flow-chart C913

注意：字数限制，词性预判
题文同序

Flow-chart解题步骤

1. 利用图表的明显定位词定位
2. 寻找题干信息在原文具体的对应
3. 解题步骤同summary
4. 注意：题干的数量词要求

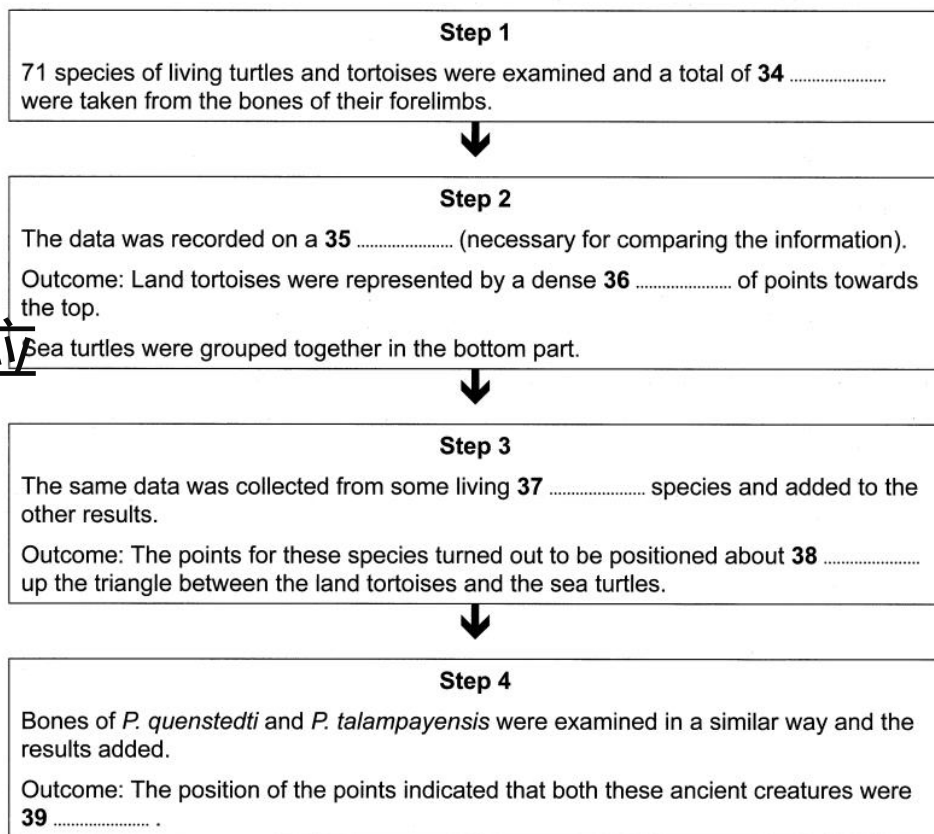
Questions 34–39

Complete the flow-chart below.

Choose **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER** from the passage for each answer.

Write your answers in boxes 34–39 on your answer sheet.

Method of determining where the ancestors of turtles and tortoises come from



Thank You