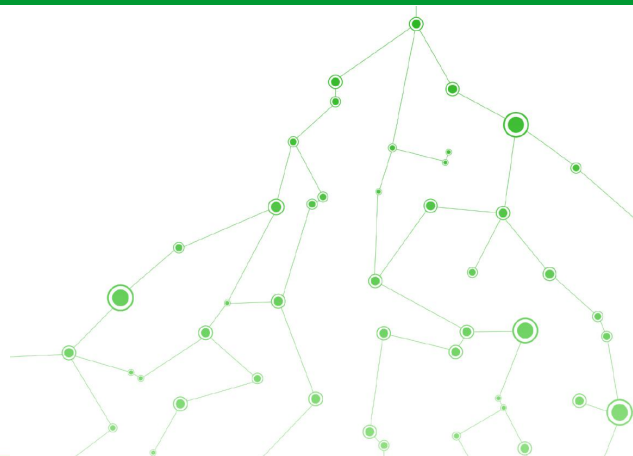




阅读理解



讲师：Lucy





(正反向) 定位定点法 基本句型拆解法

- ⇒ 看问题 → ‘关键词’ → 短文定位
- ⇒ 看定位段/句 → 匹配 ‘关键信息’ → 定点作答
- ⇒ 基本句型拆解法 → 保驾护航

不需要看全文, 快速锁定和答题
提高正确率、缩小学习范围、弥补单词不足、减少答题时间

① ‘定位定点法’

2B铅笔 → 快速划 → 圈点附近
 ↓
 定点圈 求同寻异

关键词

【长的一样或者神似的词】

Passage 1
Some psychologists (心理学家) maintain that mental acts such as thinking are not performed in the brain alone, but that one's muscles also participate. It may be said that we think with our muscles in somewhat the same way that we listen to music with our bodies.

文章

muscles also participate

- C. a process that involves the muscles as well as the brain
D. a process that involves the muscles as well as the brain
12. The process of thinking and that of listening to music are similar in that _____.
- A. both are mental acts
B. muscles participate in both processes
C. both processes are performed by the entire body
D. we derive pleasure from both

问题

muscles participate

② '排除法' = 反向的 '定位定点法'

2B铅笔 → 快速划
定点圈 → 圈点附近
求同寻异

关键词

【长的一样或者神似的词】

2. In what ways do children suffer from television?

C

- A. They become the victims of social violence. **social violence** 社会暴力
victims n. 受害者
- B. They spend hours watching television instead of doing school work. **spend** v. 耗费
programs n. 项目
- C. The programs make the children lose interest in the world. **lose** v. 失去
interest n. 兴趣
- D. The programs make the children spend too much of their parents' money. **money** n. 钱

文中并未提及victim、school work、money，所以都可以pass，答案选C。
再反向倒推验证：lose interest 与文中passive（被动的）吻合，所以答案确实是C。

排除法

当选项本身较难定位定点
我们可以反向去定位定点其他选项
即：排除法

学习目的

阅读理解
4篇

题目数量

• 20题

题目分值

• 40分

目标分值

• 30分

考试用时

• 35-40分钟

学习步骤

学习
从模仿开始

1、尝试自主做题

2、针对性听课：答疑解惑 → 考过

3、模仿：圈和画

真题训练

01 答题技巧

02 全文解析

真题训练

01 答题技巧

02 全文解析

PASSAGE 1

The top of the world is wonderful. In winter, the temperature often falls to -30F and the sun never rises. The ocean is surrounded by frozen ground. There are few people or trees, but to polar bears, the Arctic (北极) is home.

Polar bears have thick fur, big paws and other features that make them well prepared for life in their tough environment. In fact, they need the Arctic sea ice for survival. But climate change is causing larger and larger areas of summer sea ice to melt (融化). Experts say that if warming patterns continue, the Arctic could be free of summer sea ice by 2050. That may cause two-thirds of the world's 20,000 polar bears to be gone by then too.

Polar bears can't survive for long on land. Seals are their main source of food. The only place where polar bears can hunt seals is on the ice. Although these bears are strong swimmers, they are no match for lightning swift seals in the water. A polar bear has brilliantly clever strategies to overcome this disadvantage. In winter the bear waits motionless beside a seal's breathing hole, which is a narrow tunnel through the ice. Often many hours pass before the seal comes up for air and the bear kills it with a powerful blow of its paw. In summer, the polar bears that live on land eat very little and wait for the sea ice to return.

With the sea ice forming later in the year and melting earlier, polar bears do not have enough opportunity to hunt and eat. Less sea ice packs (大片浮冰), and they can't always make it. The ice is also getting thinner. These conditions can cause polar-bear cubs to become separated from their mothers, who provide them with food.

Steven Amstrup is the chief scientist of Polar Bear International. The group aims to save the bears and their home. "The most people who see polar bears and understand their difficult situations, the better the chance we'll alter our warming path in time to save them," he says.

1. Which is the best title for the passage?

- A. Climate Change in the Arctic
- B. How to Protect the Environment
- C. The Arctic Is Home to Polar Bears
- D. Polar Bears in Danger

什么是这篇文章最好的标题？

title n. 标题

passage n. 文章

[标题总结] 类题目：优先看首尾段

什么是这篇文章最好的标题？

1.Which is the best title for the passage?

D

A.Climate Change in the Arctic

B.How to Protect the Environment

C.The Arctic Is Home to Polar Bears

D.Polar Bears in Danger



英语短文结构：总分总
短文而言，最核心的是首尾段；
段落而言，最核心的是首尾句。
→ 首段的首句 50%

文章通篇都是围绕polar bear展开

最后一句话再次点明需要救助它们

Steven Amstrup is the chief scientist of Polar Bear International. The group aims to save the bears and their home.

“The most people who see polar bears and understand their difficult situations, the better the chance we’ll alter our warming path in time to save them.” he says.

[标题总结] 类题目：优先看首尾段

2. Where do polar bears usually hunt seals?

A. On land.

B. In open water.

C. In openings in the sea ice.

D. At the bottom of the sea.

polar bears n. 北极熊

seal n. 海豹

北极熊通常在哪里猎杀海豹？

usually adv. 通常地

hunt v. 猎杀

2. Where do polar bears usually hunt seals?

C

定位

关键词 (信息)

A. On land.

B. In open water.

C. In openings in the sea ice.

D. At the bottom of the sea.

定点

匹配信息

文章第③段出现了 **hunt seals is on the ice**

Polar bears can't survive for long on land. Seals are their main source of food. The only place where polar bears can

hunt seals is on the ice. Although these bears are strong swimmers, they are no match for lightning swift seals in the water. A polar bear has brilliantly clever strategies to overcome this disadvantage. In winter the bear waits motionless beside a seal's breathing hole, which is a narrow tunnel through the ice. Often many hours pass before the seal comes up for air and the bear kills it with a powerful blow of its paw. In summer, the polar bears that live on land eat very little and wait for the sea ice to return.

定位定点法

3. The word “cubs” in the fourth paragraph is closest in meaning to _____.

A. adults

B. babies

C. hunters

D. enemies

第四段中的“cubs”一词的意思与（什么）最接近？

word n. 单词

closest adv. 最近的

close 的最高级

fourth ord. 第四

closest to 离...最近

paragraph n. 段落

meaning n. 意思

第四段中的“cubs”一词的意思与（什么）最接近？

B

3.The word “cubs” in the fourth paragraph is closest in meaning to_____.

A.adults

B.babies

C.hunters

D.enemies

文章第④段出现了cubs并且紧接着对它进行了陈述

With the sea ice forming later in the year and melting earlier, polar bears do not have enough opportunity to hunt and eat. Less sea ice packs (大片浮冰), and they can't always make it. The ice is also getting thinner. These conditions can cause polar-bear cubs to become separated from their mothers, who provide them with food.

to become separated from their mothers separated v.分开

变得和他们的母亲分开

separate的过去分词和过去式

基本句型拆解法

4. According to the passage, which of the following statements is TRUE?

- A. Starving polar bears are increasingly coming into villages, where they may be killed either for food or safety.
- B. Polar bear can spend their entire lives on land if the sea ice melts completely.
- C. Two-third of the world's polar bears may disappear by 2050 as global warming continues.
- D. The growing distance between ice packs is not a problem for polar bears, because they are excellent swimmers.

according v. 根据
accord 的现在分词

statement adj. 陈述

根据这篇文章，下列哪个陈述是正确的？

following adj. 下列的
follow 的现在分词

排除法

根据这篇文章，下列哪个陈述是正确的？

4. According to the passage, which of the following statements is TRUE?

C

A. Starving polar bears are increasingly coming into villages, where they may be killed either for food or safety. 未提及

B. Polar bear can spend their entire lives on land if the sea ice melts completely. 未提及

C. Two-third of the world's polar bears may disappear by 2050 as global warming continues.

D. The growing distance between ice packs is not a problem for polar bears, because they are excellent swimmers.

文章第②段倒数第二句话出现了by 2050，最后一句话陈述了北极熊会消失

.....Experts say that if warming patterns continue, the Arctic could be free of summer sea ice by 2050. That may cause two-thirds of the world's 20,000 polar bears to be gone by then too.

定位

关键词（信息）

定点

匹配信息

排除法

5. What's the mission of Polar Bears International?

- A. Saving energy.
- B. Conducting scientific research.
- C. Seeking international cooperation.
- D. Saving polar bears and their home.

北极熊国际组织的使命是什么？

mission n. 使命

international n. 国际

5.What's the mission of Polar Bears International?

- A.Saving energy.
- B.Conducting scientific research.
- C.Seeking international cooperation.
- D.Saving polar bears and their home

D

定位

关键词（信息）

定点

匹配信息

文章最后一段出现了 **Polar Bears International** 并且陈述了这个组织是为了 **save the bears and their home**

Steven Amstrup is the chief scientist of **Polar Bear International**. The group aims to **save the bears and their home**.

"The most people who see polar bears and understand their difficult situations, the better the chance we'll alter our warming path in time to save them." he says.

定位定点法

真题训练

■ 答题技巧

02 全文解析

■ 第一段

■ 第二段

■ 第三段

■ 第四段

■ 第五段

■ 第六段

The top of the world is wonderful. (In winter) the temperature often falls to -30F and
the sun never rises The ocean is surrounded by frozen ground.

冻土

top n. 顶

the top of 之 巅

world n. 世界

wonderful adj. 绝妙的

temperature n. 温度

fall v. 下落

rise v. 升起

ocean n. 海洋

surround v. 包围

surrounded by 被... 包围

世界之巅是美妙的

(在冬天) 气温常常降到

零下30华氏度

太阳永远不会升起

海洋被冻土包围

基本句型保驾护航

There are few people or trees, but to polar bears, the Arctic (北极) is home.

few pron. 很少

polar bear n. 北极熊

people n. 人

home n. 家

tree n. 树

人和树很少

但对北极熊来说

北极是家



段落小结

第一段主题： 北极是北极熊的家

The top of the world is wonderful. In winter, the temperature often falls to -30F and the sun never rises. The ocean is surrounded by frozen ground. There are few people or trees, but to polar bears, the Arctic (北极) is home.

世界之巅是美妙的。在冬天，气温常常降到零下30华氏度，太阳永远不会升起。海洋被冻土包围。人和树很少，但对北极熊来说，北极是家。

第一段

第二段

第三段

第四段

第五段

第六段

Polar bears have thick fur, big paws and other features that make them well prepared for life (in their tough environment.)

thick adj. 浓密的

fur n. 毛发

paw n. 爪子

feature n. 特征

prepared v. 准备

prepare 的过去分词和过去式

life n. 生活

tough n. 艰苦的

environment n. 环境

北极熊有厚厚的皮毛

大爪子和其特征

使它们做好了充分的准备为生活

在艰苦的环境中

基本句型保驾护航

事实上

In fact, they need the Arctic sea ice for survival.)

sea ice 海上浮冰

它们需要北极海冰才能生存

survival n. 生存

But climate change is causing [larger and larger] areas of summer sea ice to melt (融化).

climate n. 气候

但气候变化正在导致
越来越多的夏季海上浮冰融化

Experts say that if warming patterns continue, the Arctic could be free of summer sea ice
[by 2050.]

experts n. 专家

be free of 无...的

warming v. 使变暖

pattern n. 模式

continue v. 持续

专家们说

如果变暖模式继续下去

北极地区可能没有

夏季海上浮冰

(到2050年)

基本句型保驾护航

2/3

世界上20000只北极熊

That may cause two-thirds of the world's 20,000 polar bears to be gone (by then too.)

cause v. 导致

这可能导致

be gone 离开;消失

世界上2万只北极熊中的三分之二

消失

(从此)



段落小结

Polar bears have thick fur, big paws and other features that make them well prepared for life in their tough environment. In fact, they need the Arctic sea ice for survival. But climate change is causing larger and larger areas of summer sea ice to melt (融化). Experts say that if warming patterns continue, the Arctic could be free of summer sea ice by 2050. That may cause two-thirds of the world's 20,000 polar bears to be gone by then too.

第二段主题:

北极熊需要海洋浮冰才能生存，但气候变暖如果继续下去到2050将不再有夏季海冰从而导致三分之二北极熊消失

北极熊有厚厚的皮毛、大爪子和其特征，使它们为在艰苦的环境中生活做好了充分的准备。事实上，它们需要北极海冰才能生存。但气候变化正在导致越来越多的夏季海冰融化。专家们说，如果气候变暖的模式继续下去，到2050年北极地区可能没有夏季海冰。这可能会导致世界上2万只北极熊中的三分之二也在那时消失。

第一段

第二段

第三段

第四段

第五段

第六段

主要来源

Polar bears can't survive for long (on land). Seals are their main source of food.

The only place where polar bears can hunt seals is on the ice.

survive v. 生存

place n. 地方

land n. 土地

北极熊不能生存很久（在陆地上）

main adj. 主要的

海豹是它们食物的主要来源

source n. 来源

唯一地方

food n. 食物

北极熊可以捕猎海豹

是在冰上

基本句型保驾护航

Although these bears are strong swimmers, they are no match for lightning swift
seals (in the water.)

no match for 敌不过

strong adj. 强壮的

match v. 相配

lightning adj. 闪电般的

swift adj. 敏捷的

这些熊是强壮的游泳者

它们敌不过

闪电般敏捷的海豹

(在水中)

基本句型保驾护航

A polar bear has brilliantly clever strategies to overcome this disadvantage.

brilliantly adj. 高明的

overcome v. 克服

clever adj. 聪明的

disadvantage n. 缺点

strategies n. 策略
strategy 的复数

北极熊有聪明绝伦的策略
来克服这个缺点

基本句型保驾护航

In winter the bear waits (motionless beside) a seal's breathing hole, which is a narrow
tunnel (through the ice)

wait v. 等待

hole n. 洞

motionless adj. 一动不动

narrow adj. 狭窄的

熊一动不动等待在海豹的呼吸孔旁

beside prep. 在... 旁边

tunnel n. 隧道

这是一条狭窄的隧道

breathing n. 呼吸

through prep. 穿过

穿过冰层的

基本句型保驾护航

Often many hours pass before the seal comes up for air and the bear kills it

(with a powerful blow of its paw.)

有力的猛击

hour n. 小时

kill n. 杀死

pass v. 过

powerful adj. 有力的

通常在许多小时过去了

before prep. 在... 之前

blow n. 猛击

在海豹出来呼吸空气和熊杀死它之前

(用它的爪子有力的猛击)

air n. 空气

paw n. 爪子

基本句型保驾护航

(In summer,) the polar bears that live on land eat very little and wait for the sea ice
to return.

live v. 生活

little adv. 少量

return v. 返回

(在夏天) 北极熊生活在陆地上

吃得很少

等待海上浮冰回来

基本句型保驾护航



段落小结

第三段主题:

北极熊在陆地上活不了多久，它们需要依靠海洋浮冰来捕猎海豹。夏天它们吃的很少并等待冬天。

Polar bears can't survive for long on land. Seals are their main source of food. The only place where polar bears can hunt seals is on the ice. Although these bears are strong swimmers, they are no match for lightning swift seals in the water. A polar bear has brilliantly clever strategies to overcome this disadvantage. In winter the bear waits motionless beside a seal's breathing hole, which is a narrow tunnel though the ice. Often many hours pass before the seal comes up for air and the bear kills it with a powerful blow of its paw. In summer, the polar bears that live on land eat very little and wait for the sea ice to return.

北极熊在陆地上活不了多久。海豹是它们的主要食物来源。北极熊捕猎海豹的唯一地方是在冰上。虽然这些熊游泳能力很强，但它们不是水中闪电般敏捷的海豹的对手。北极熊有聪明绝伦的策略来克服这个缺点。冬天，熊在海豹的呼吸孔旁一动不动地等待着，这是一条穿过冰层的狭窄隧道。通常在海豹出来呼吸空气和熊用它的爪子猛击杀死它之前，许多小时过去了。夏天，生活在陆地上的北极熊吃得很少，等待海冰回来。

第一段

第二段

第三段

第四段

第五段

第六段

With the sea ice forming later (in the year) and melting earlier, polar bears do not have
enough opportunity (to hunt and eat.)

forming v. 使形成
form的现在分词

opportunity n. 机会

melting v. 使融化
melt的现在分词

海冰形成较晚（在一年中）

融化得更早

enough adv. 足够的

北极熊没有足够的机会（捕猎和进食）

Less sea ice packs (大片浮冰), and they can't always make it.

always adv. 总是

make it 成功

越来越少大片浮冰

并且它们不能总是成功

The ice is also getting thinner.

also adv. 也

thinner adj. 更薄的
thin的比较级

冰也在变的更薄

These conditions can cause polar-bear cubs to become separated from their mothers,
who provide them (with food)

condition n. 状况

cubs n. 狮子、熊、狐狸等幼崽

separated v. 使分开

separate 的过去式和过去分词

这些状况会导致

北极熊幼崽

变得与它们的母亲分开

提供它们（食物）



段落小结

第四段主题：

海冰形成的较晚融化的较早并且冰越来越少而薄，这导致北极熊幼崽被迫与母亲分离

With the sea ice forming later in the year and melting earlier, polar bears do not have enough opportunity to hunt and eat. Less sea ice packs (大片浮冰), and they can't always make it. The ice is also getting thinner. These conditions can cause polar-bear cubs to become separated from their mothers, who provide them with food.

由于海冰在一年里形成较晚，融化得更早，北极熊没有足够的机会捕猎和进食。大片浮冰越来越少，而且它们也不可能总是成功。冰也在变薄。这些情况会导致北极熊幼崽与它们的母亲分离，而母亲为它们提供食物。

第一段

第二段

第三段

第四段

第五段

第六段

首席科学家

国际北极熊组织

Steven Amstrup is the chief scientist of Polar Bear International.

chief adj. 首席的

Steven Amstrup 是国际北极熊组织的首席科学家

scientist n. 科学家

international n 国际

基本句型保驾护航

The group aims to save the bears and their home.

group n. 组

aim n. 目的

aim to 目的在于

save v. 拯救

这个组织的目的是拯救

熊和它们的家园

"The most people who see polar bears and understand their difficult situations,
the better the chance we'll alter our warming path (in time) to save them." he says

变暖路径

understand v. 理解

difficult adj. 困难的

situation n. 情况

chance n. 机会

alter v. 使改变

“大多数人看到北极熊

并了解他们的困难处境

更好的机会

我们改变我们的变暖路径（及时）
来拯救他们。”

他说



段落小结

第五段主题：

北极熊国际组织首席科学家Steven Amstrup说更多人了解北极熊的处境才能更好的改变全球变暖拯救它们

Steven Amstrup is the chief scientist of Polar Bear International. The group aims to save the bears and their home. "The most people who see polar bears and understand their difficult situations, the better the chance we'll alter our warming path in time to save them." he says.

Steven Amstrup是北极熊国际组织的首席科学家。这个组织的目的是拯救熊和它们的家园。他说：“大多数人看到北极熊并了解他们的困难处境，我们就越有可能及时改变我们的变暖路径来拯救他们。”



全文总结

世界之巅是美妙的。在冬天，气温常常降到零下30华氏度，太阳永远不会升起。海洋被冻土包围。人和树很少，但对北极熊来说，北极是家。

北极熊有厚厚的皮毛、大爪子和其他特征，使它们为在艰苦的环境中生活做好了充分的准备。事实上，它们需要北极海冰才能生存。但是气候变化正在导致越来越多的夏季海冰融化。专家们说，如果气候变暖的模式继续下去，到2050年北极地区可能没有夏季海冰。这可能会导致世界上2万只北极熊中的三分之二也在那时消失。

北极熊在陆地上活不了多久。海豹是它们的主要食物来源。北极熊捕猎海豹的唯一地方是在冰上。虽然这些熊游泳能力很强，但它们不是水中闪电般敏捷的海豹的对手。北极熊有聪明绝伦的策略来克服这个缺点。冬天，熊在海豹的呼吸孔旁一动不动地等待着，这是一条穿过冰层的狭窄隧道。通常在海豹出来呼吸空气和熊用它的爪子猛击杀死它之前，许多小时过去了。夏天，生活在陆地上的北极熊吃得很少，等待海冰回来。

由于海冰在今年晚些时候形成，融化得更早，北极熊没有足够的机会捕猎和进食。海洋冰层越来越少，而且它们也不一定能成功。冰也在变薄。这些情况会导致北极熊幼崽与它们的母亲分离，而母亲为它们提供食物。

Steven Amstrup是北极熊国际组织的首席科学家。这个组织的目的是拯救熊和它们的家园。他说：“大多数人看到北极熊并了解他们的困难处境，我们就越有可能及时改变我们的变暖路径来拯救他们。”

通读全文

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PASSAGE 1

The top of the world is wonderful. In winter, the temperature often falls to -30F and the sun never rises. The ocean is surrounded by frozen ground. There are few people or trees, but to polar bears, the Arctic (北极) is home.

Polar bears have thick fur, big paws and other features that make them well prepared for life in their tough environment. In fact, they need the Arctic sea ice for survival. But climate change is causing larger and larger areas of summer sea ice to melt (融化). Experts say that if warming patterns continue, the Arctic could be free of summer sea ice by 2050. That may cause two-thirds of the world's 20,000 polar bears to be gone by then too.

Polar bears can't survive for long on land. Seals are their main source of food. The only place where polar bears can hunt seals is on the ice. Although these bears are strong swimmers, they are no match for lightning swift seals in the water. A polar bear has brilliantly clever strategies to overcome this disadvantage. In winter the bear waits motionless beside a seal's breathing hole, which is a narrow tunnel through the ice. Often many hours pass before the seal comes up for air and the bear kills it with a powerful blow of its paw. In summer, the polar bears that live on land eat very little and wait for the sea ice to return.

With the sea ice forming later in the year and melting earlier, polar bears do not have enough opportunity to hunt and eat. Less sea ice packs (大片浮冰), and they can't always make it. The ice is also getting thinner. These conditions can cause polar-bear cubs to become separated from their mothers, who provide them with food.

Steven Amstrup is the chief scientist of Polar Bear International. The group aims to save the bears and their home. "The most people who see polar bears and understand their difficult situations, the better the chance we'll alter our warming path in time to save them," he says.



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