

小标题

注意事项：

该题型出现在**文章前**，注意不要漏做或做错

Questions：

在平行阅读法中<一段有出多道题的可能>

1. 先看**小标题** OR 先看**段落**

2. 只看**首尾** OR **全都**都看

<answers>：先看标题or后看标题 是个人习惯问题，在精品段两者皆可，但在强化段我们得考虑一个问题，就是这一段不是只考小标题的

要确定一点<标题里有干扰项，而这个题考的是**概括能力**，不要完全依靠标题去看文章，要学会**自己归纳概括段落大意**，才能最大限度避免干扰>

尽量浏览全段，提防首尾陷阱；神转折；段落结构不太明显...

步骤：

1. 划去例子，读题号看哪几段需要选，读文章标题

2. 看首段，用斜杠把每个句子断开，通过逻辑词和句子主干找反复出现的话
题，总结概括段落大意

3. 看小标题划关键词并分析，找出相关联的选项

答案检查法：

被提及（标题所有细节均有出处<同义替换>）

被围绕（在文中不止一句话在探讨这个话题）

❖ **方法1：**寻找该段**反复提到**的话题<小标题的改写来源>

1. 原词 emotion

2. 近义词 emotion--feelings--feel--mood...

3. 上下义词 emotion--joy/disgust/sorrow/anger...

4. 同类词 river--forest--air--animals **环境/自然**

5. 代词 this/that/these/those/such+n. <该名词是被反复的对象>

* 反复话题经常用并列逻辑词(and/also/nor/other...)衔接

❖ **方法2：**观察**例子**的前后有无观点或**结论**

除了for example，还可通过罗列大量数据/地名/人名或者做实验/调查
<survey/test/study/experiment> 来举例

观察例子前后是否有这类表达：

show, indicate, illustrate, demonstrate, argue, conclude, believe, suggest, imply, find,
claim, assert, consider, reveal, perceive

-当看不懂观点和结论时，可通过总结归纳例子本身来做题

审标题：

1. 如果有给出例子，就划掉例子

2. 不划文章背景信息<标题里出现的词>

3. 注意肯定否定/趋势性描述，可用符号来记笔记

4. 复数名词--下义词多项并列<difficulties-具体困难罗列>

5. 出现 <future / potential/in the long term / modern / nowadays>, 出现在文章靠后部分的几率比较大

❖ **方法3:** 在浏览段中间时, 留意**逻辑词**

转折

but / however / yet; although; ironically...

while / instead / instead of / yet / nevertheless / nonetheless (尽管如此) / in spite of / despite, although/even if/even though / still / rather than / not...but rather

因果/总结

显性因果:

因: because, because of, for, as, since, on account of/account for, due to, owing to

果: so, so that, therefore, thereby, as a result, hence, thus, consequently, accordingly

隐形因果:

①导致(因-果): cause, lead to, give rise to, result in, render, make, let, stimulate, spark (引起, 引发), spur (刺激, 激励), fuel, produce, be responsible for, by virtue of (凭借, 由于)

②由...而来(果-因): result from, derive from, originate from, initiate from, stem from, be attributable to, owing to

③反映, 体现(果-因): reflect, present, demonstrate, suggest, imply, show, result in, demonstrates that...

❖ **方法4:** 补充技巧:

-遇到多个选项→一个段落 or 一个选项→多个段落时, 可以都写上, 最后再做排除<一个选项最多只能用一次>

-如果觉得每个选项都不对, 就跳过该段, 最后根据选项和段落内容代入加排除

❖ **方法5:** 当本段内容难以理解时, 可以求助上下段

上一段结尾是**问句**, 本段回答该问题

下一段开头是**让步/代词**, 提示本段的内容

although / even if / not only / beyond / only the first step

总结:

1. 每段先做其他题, 后选小标题

2. 注意每段反复出现的内容

留意逻辑词<并列; 转折; 因果总结; 举例>

上一段尾句和下一段首句

时间紧迫时可关注段落前2句和最后1句, 利用代入法筛选

3. 最后代入加排除搞定难题

胡敏雅思第八代可参考内容:

P4~9 identifying the main idea; identifying paragraph structure; expressing the main idea; 篇章练习

P8~9 Section B: One such **study** analysed five years' worth of data, obtained from 750 participating couples. At the start of the study, participants who felt they were in a **harmonious relationship** reported have happy marriages. **In other words, low levels of conflict** corresponded to a perceived higher degree of happiness. At the end of the five year period, however, many of these couples were **no longer happy**. **The outcome** of this study **suggests** that **keeping the peace** rather than talking about problems and working through them can have **harmful effects** on a relationship.

- i. the **benefits** of **avoiding arguments** 转折后否认前面说法, 说明并非如此
- ii. the consequences of early dissatisfaction 早期有happy marriages, 并非不满

iii. the importance of honest communication

总结: --出现study时需要关注该研究带来的**结论**, 结论在最后一句the outcome of this study suggests... --->**方法2**

--转折后为重点, 转折前的内容经常被用来出干扰项 --->**方法3**