

判断题

特点:

1. 有三个选项 true/false/not given 或者 yes/no/not given
2. 基本按顺序排列，极偶尔局部乱序（真题集上剑4/9/12上有出现过）
3. 是**必考题型**之一
4. 考试时答题卡上可以写**小写或者缩写**<T/F/NG/Y/N>

选项定义思维训练:

原文：我们可以手机或电脑上网

题目：我们可以用手机上网

<解> 全部内容都在原文中可以找到，故为**T**；选项内容和范围不一定要和原文一模一样，言之有理即可

原文：我每天睡很早是为了防止脱发

题目：我每天睡很早是为了防止长痘

<解> 题目给出的原因和原文有出入，故为**F**

原文：我获得了歌唱比赛的前十名

题目：我获得了歌唱比赛的冠军

<解> 题目中的“冠军”被包含于原文的“前十名”，所以没有矛盾；无法推测是对还是错，所以是**NG**

选项定义:

True/Yes: the text **confirms** the statement.

种类: 近义词替换/总结归纳

说法类似，方向一致，没有矛盾

False/No: the text **contradicts** the statement.

种类: 直接相反/与原文描述相出入，无法共存

尤其注意**因果/目的**型驳斥：原因和原文**不一致就是F**

Not Given: It is **impossible to know** from the text that if the statement is true or not.

种类:

题目中的某些内容在原文中没有提及（完全无近反义词/同类词等）--->无定位
或者类似的内容（近反义词/同类词等）被提到了，但无法同义替换，但是没有矛盾--->有定位

给人的感觉是“有可能，不一定”

- F和NG的共同点都是原文和题干“不同”，最大的区别就是F是这个不同是有矛盾的，而NG的不同是可以被允许的，无法判断对错的

False/No: If the statement contradicts the information.

NOT GIVEN: If there is no information on this.

If it is impossible to say what the writer thinks about it.

F/N: 提到了, 但是说错了 ---> 可以被更正

NG: 推测不出来 ---> 无法被更正

胡敏雅思第八代 P85

in five years there will probably be a third fewer travel agents than now.

a. There will be more travel agencies in the future. **F**并非更多, 而是更少

b. Five years from now, there are likely to be two thirds of the amount of travel agents there are now **T**剩下2/3, 就是少了1/3的同义替换

c. In the next five years, a lot of travel agencies will go bankrupt. **NG**只是比以前少, 未提及是否破产

思维训练:

Iris喜欢看书, 喜欢唱歌。但最喜欢看恐怖片, 因为恐怖片可以解压

小明喜欢看书 **NG**主语

Iris喜欢睡懒觉 **NG**宾语

Iris喜欢听歌 **NG**谓语, 没有矛盾

Iris讨厌恐怖片 **F**动词矛盾

Iris喜欢看恐怖片, 特别是在夜深人静的时候 **NG**补充信息没有提及

Iris比起看书更喜欢唱歌 **NG**比较关系未提及

Iris喜欢看书, 因为能收获很多知识 **NG**原因

Iris喜欢看恐怖片, 因为其他类型的电影太无聊 **F**原因和原文相出入

特殊考点注意事项:

因果关系

eg. 题干: 因为牙疼, 我去了一趟医院看病

NG情况一: 原文没提及结果<原文根本没有提到去医院这件事>

NG情况二: 原文提及结果, 没提及原因: 我去了一趟医院<没说去干吗>

NG情况三: 原文提及结果, 提及原因, 但没有那么具体: 因为生病了, 我去了一趟医院<可以是看牙医, 也可以是看别的科>

比较关系 比较双方存在 (丢失或替换 **NG**)

→ 比较内容存在 (未进行比较 **NG**)

→ 内容一致 (内容不一致 **NG**)

→ 方向正确 (方向相反 **F**)

eg.

1. A比B更高 → 原文是C比D更高<丢失原本的比较对象AB>

A比C更高<将比较对象从B变成C>

因为不知道CD/AC之间的身高关系, 答案都是**NG**

2. A比B更高 → 原文是AB两人都很高

虽然比较内容存在<身高>, 但因为没有对两人进行比较, 答案是**NG**

3. A比B更高 → 原文是 A比B更胖

比的内容从身高变成了体重, 但也因为不知道结果, 答案还是**NG**

4. 只有当A比B更高 → 原文是 A比B更矮/AB两人一样高时, 也就是方向不对时, 才能判断为**F**

PPT上例题:

(剑9-test3-passagel)

7. Descriptivism only appeared after the 18th century.

原文: In the second half of the 18th century, we already find advocates of this view, such as Joseph Priestley, whose Rudiments of English Grammar (1761) insists that 'the custom of speaking is the original and only just standard of any language'.

False

假设题目说的是对的, 推测出隐藏含义, 再去文中取证

常见绝对词: every, any, only, must, never, always, all, solely, entirely, fully等

(剑10-test2-passage3) 有绝对词也不一定错, 可能是NG

39. Reproductions of fine art should **only** be **sold** to the public if they are of high quality.

原文: If appropriate works of fine art could be rendered permanently accessible to the public by means of high-fidelity reproductions, as literature and music already are, the public may feel somewhat less in awe of them.

fine arts 美术 (尤指绘画和雕塑)

render 使成为, 使处于某种状态 如: render sth. harmless 让某物变得无害

high-fidelity 高保真

somewhat adv. 稍微, 有点儿

awe 敬畏 in awe of 对...怀有敬畏之情

Not Given

(剑7-test3-passage3)

28. Problems in Nordic countries were excluded **because** they are outside the European Economic Community.

原文: (the problems of) Those confined to particular geographical areas, such as countries bordering the Mediterranean or the Nordic countries **therefore** had to be discarded.

nordic country 北欧国家 exclude 排除在外 confine 限定, 限制

border 边界 n. 接壤, 毗邻 v. Mediterranean 地中海 discard 扔弃, 丢弃

False

参考例句: (原因不同, 答案为F)

原文: 我每天睡很早是为了防止脱发

题目: 我每天睡很早是为了防止长痘

(剑12-test6-passage3)

36. **Fewer** bilingual people **than** monolingual people suffer from brain disease in old age.

原文: Older bilinguals enjoy improved memory **relative to** monolingual people, which can lead to real-world health benefits.

比较双方存在 (丢失或替换 NG)

比较内容存在 (无法进行比较 NG)

内容一致 (内容不一致 NG) 原文对比记忆力, 题目对比人数

方向正确 (方向不同 F)

Not Given

(剑7-test4-passage2)

17. **Ninety percent** of all Pacific salmon caught are sockeye or pink salmon.

原文: All five species of Pacific salmon--chinook, or king; chum, or dog; coho, or

silver, sockeye, or red; and pink, or humpback--spawn in Alaska waters, and **90%** of all Pacific salmon commercially caught in North America are produced there.

Pacific 太平洋 salmon 三文鱼 spawn 产卵

Not Given

(剑7-test4-passage2)

14. The inhabitants of the Aleutian islands renamed **their islands** “Aleyska”.

原文：More than two hundred years ago, Russian explorers and fur hunters landed on the Aleutian Islands, a volcanic archipelago in the North Pacific, and learned of a land mass that lay farther to the north. The islands' native inhabitants called **this land mass** Aleyska, the “Great land”; today, we know it as Alaska.

False

(剑10-test3-passage3)

40. It is likely that **the majority** of Lapita settled on Fiji.

原文：They(the Lapita) probably never numbered more than a few thousand in total, and in their rapid migration eastward they encountered hundreds of islands -- more than 300 in Fiji alone.

Not Given

(剑14-test1-passage3)

34. An improvement in working conditions and job security **makes staff satisfied** with their jobs.

原文：These include working conditions and job security. When these factors are unfavourable, job dissatisfaction may result. Significantly, though, just fulfilling these needs **does not result in satisfaction**, but only in the reduction of dissatisfaction.

False

(剑14-test1-passage3)

32. **Research has shown** that staff have a tendency to dislike their workplace.

原文：While it seems likely that employees' reactions to their job characteristics could be affected by a predisposition to view their work environment negatively, **no evidence exists to support this hypothesis**. However, given the opportunity, many people will find something to complain about in relation to their workplace.

False

(剑7-test2-passage3)

33. Phase I of MIRTIP consisted a survey of household **expenditure** on transport.

原文：Little was known about the transport demands of the rural households, so Phase I, between December 1985 and December 1987, focused on research. The socio-economic survey of more than 400 households in the district indicated that a household in Makete spent, on average, **seven hours** a day on transporting themselves and their goods, a figure which seemed extreme but which has also been obtained in surveys in other rural areas in Africa.

False

(剑12-test5-passage2)

26. Collecting gives a feeling that other hobbies are unlikely to inspire.

原文: Of course, all hobbies give pleasure, but the common factor in collecting is usually passion: pleasure is putting it too mildly. More than most other hobbies, collecting can be totally engrossing, and can give a strong sense of personal fulfillment.

put 表达 put it simply 简单来说 mild 温和的

engrossing 令人全神贯注的 a sense of fulfillment 满足感

inspire 及物动词 inspire sb. 鼓舞; 唤起

inspire a particular emotion or action 激发 eg. inspire confidence

True

判断题做题步骤:

True/Yes: 同义表达; 合理归纳

False/No: 相矛盾, 不能共存

Not Given: 有可能, 不一定, 无法推测出对 or 错

1. 划两道题的**关键词**, 寻找可能的考点

❖ 关键词多考虑句子的**主语和宾语**, 因为多为**名词**; 要注意如果该名词是**复数**, 在文章中可能以下**义词多项并列**的形式出现

❖ 因为偶尔会出现因为**生词/同义替换不认识/所划词NG**而定不到位的现象, 可以多划一道题, 利用判断题的顺序性来辅助定位

❖ 常见考点有<谓语动词/修饰成分/并列/转折/因果/比较/否定/数量/绝对>

2. 找关键词所在句

❖ 可以利用**上下两题的位置**辅助定位

❖ 相邻几道题如果**重复出现和主题无关的词**, 则可以借助这个词同时定位这几道题的范围

3. **判断**, 根据判断题选项的特征, 确定正确答案

❖ 概率论: NG出现的数量**一般最少**

❖ 如果要给一题判断为NG时, 要确保**下一题的位置**已经找到, 根据**上下两题之间的全部内容**来综合考虑, 因为NG的题容易让人出现定位出错的问题

课堂练习笔记:

剑10test1 passage1/剑9test1 passage2 判断题总结

1. 判断题是绝对的顺序类题型, 一定要严格按照顺序找定位

2. 注意对抽象概括的内容进行预判

如: functions-->gathering, leisure, relaxation, worship

the number of steps-->a few steps/several levels

serious problems -->nuclear war, global pollution

resemble us in many ways-->在具体的各个方面上相似

3. 注意对题目隐藏信息进行推理, 如台阶数量发生变化-->水位高低发生变化

4. 当出现连续的NG时, 至少会有一题有部分信息可以在原文中定位到

胡敏雅思第八代可补充练习:

P68 区分T和NG

P69 区分F和NG

P70~71 篇章练习

P83~85 区分Y/N/NG

P86~87 篇章练习

