

## 单选题

单选题特点：

1. 按顺序出题
2. 定位词多<大写/数字/直接告知段落位置>
3. 多为一段一个

### eg. 剑10-75

总结：

1. 干扰项往往就地取材，和正确答案来自同一段；  
要警戒和原文同义替换程度低<原词>的选项
2. 干扰项类型为  
似是而非<有关键同义替换，但实际上也是False> 剑10t3-32A  
答非所问<单看是True，但是没有回答题干>剑10t3-33CD  
无中生有<完全找不到同义替换，是NG>
  - 直接的同义替换优于模糊的抽象概括 剑10t3-34AD

### eg. 剑8-P51

1. 根据问法，可以用到判断题<针对细节提问>OR小标题<询问举例目的/段落主旨/作者写作意图>的做法

What is the writer doing in paragraph x?

What is the writer's purpose in paragraph x?

The writer mentions/cites ... because/to illustrate \_\_\_\_

eg. 剑10-99-30/剑10-52-32

2. 遇到不认识的单词，可以通过对比选项和原文的相似度<语法结构/情感色彩倾向>推测

### eg. 剑16-43

总结：根据问法，可以用到判断题<针对细节提问>OR小标题<询问举例目的/段落主旨/作者写作意图>的做法

单词总结：populate 居住于，生活在

outlive 比...活得久 naked eye 肉眼

ubiquitous 无处不在的 mess with 胡乱摆弄

at one's peril 自担风险 (用于警告)

colony (同地生长的植物或动物) 群体，集落

exaggerate 夸大 plentiful 丰富的，大量的 potent 强大的；强有力的

magnify 放大 be teeming with sth. 某地充满某物

germ 病菌 endure vi. 延续，持续 microbe 微生物

## 1. 写作手法题常见出题方式：

What is the writer doing in paragraph X?

The purpose of the paragraph x is

The writer mentions/cites ... because/to illustrate \_\_\_\_

备选项为：抽象动词 (ing) + 抽象名词的搭配

考察点：具体和抽象对应的理解，和常见抽象名词和动词含义的理解。

正确答案特征：某个选项抽象动词和名词均能在原文中找到对应。

错误答案特征：抽象动词和名词只有部分能找到对应，或者完全找不到对应。

## 2. 理解常见的抽象名词

证据/案例：proof, evidence, example, case..

问题：problem, issue, concern...

现象/趋势：situation, phenomenon, trend...

观点/态度：opinion, belief, view, claim, argument, attitude

过程/步骤/发展：process, procedure, development

## 3. 理解常见的抽象动词

证明...是真的：prove, justify(证明...是正当/合理的), exemplify(例证), defend(维护)

支持/解释：support, explain, illustrate, demonstrate...

证伪（证明...是假的）：disprove 反驳：oppose, refute...

评价：judge, assess, evaluate 批判：criticize 比较，对比：compare, contrast

例题1：①At a certain period in Earth's history, its atmosphere contained almost no oxygen, although plants were producing vast qualities of oxygen. ② As a way of reconciling these two facts, some scientists have hypothesized that nearly all of the oxygen being produced was taken up by iron on Earth's surface. ③ **However**, this explanation is inadequate in that new researches show that the amount of iron on Earth's surface was not sufficient to absorb anywhere near as much oxygen as was being produced.

What is the writer doing in the paragraph?

- A. prove a common belief
- B. describe a recent trend
- C. highlight an important issue
- D. criticize a proposed theory**

注意：转折之后是重点

例题2：①There is an abundance of evidence to support the motivational benefits that result from carefully matching people to jobs. ② **If** the job is running a small business or an autonomous unit within a larger business, high achievers should be sought. ③ **However**, if the job to be filled is a managerial post in a large bureaucratic(官僚的) organization, a candidate who has a high need for power and a low need for affiliation(隶属, 从属) should be selected.

What is the writer doing in the paragraph?

- A. refute a widespread belief about employees.
- B. contrast choices for different contexts**
- C. describe limitations for certain jobs
- D. criticize the public's obsession with achievement

注意：转折也可用于表示对比

### eg. 剑16-93

1. 抽象单词在文中一定要有具体对应

33. A的solution和D的理由，虽然文中有find a way和why，但不够具体，故排除

C的问题---->we still seem to deeply lack confidence in AI.

34. B的they are at a disadvantage---->anxiety; losing control

2. 干扰项很多时候会出现无中生有的对比

34. D. Misunderstandings about how it works make it seem more challenging than it is  
其中challenging可以和原文的difficult同义替换，但并没有出现比较关系

3. 干扰项经常偷换概念，要注意区分

35. B. it devotes an excessive amount of attention to AI

文中是说 AI failures receive a disproportionate amount of media attention

D. it gives the impression that AI failures are due to designer error

文中是机器并非不会犯错，因为人类本身就不是万无一失的，并非说AI犯错是人类导致的

### eg. 剑8-92

总结：

1. 不符合全文的情感态度价值的选项可以排除 (13. high rates of success ↑)

10. D. textbooks are not very popular with many Japanese teachers.

11. B. students rely entirely on the textbook.

12. B. They are encouraged to copy from other pupils.

C. They are forced to explain their slow progress.

2. 注意题和题之间的答案不能相互矛盾

12. A. They are given appropriate supplementary tuition(指导).

13. B. They are used to working without help from others.

3. 优中选最优 (在原文中有同义替换的)

13. A. It is a compulsory subject in Japan

C. Much effort(hard work) is made and correct(accuracy) answers are emphasised

### eg. 剑15-26

单词注解：

27. intrinsic 内在的，固有的 enthusiastic 热情的 daunting 令人畏惧的

28. urge 强烈的渴望 be common to sb. 某些人共有的 profession 职业

29. be mistaken about 弄错了 nature 本质

investigate 调查 emotional states 情绪状态 isolation 孤立隔绝

31. misunderstand 误解 valid 有根据的

generally accepted definition (人们) 普遍接受的定义

32. personality 个性 cast new light on... 使人们对...有了新的了解

evolve 演变，进化

总结：

1. 转折后是重点，多为答案句

段2： That, however, doesn't take away from the fact that we all have this enquiring instinct (common to everyone)

2. 不同的题的答案之间可能有相似之处

27. A. exploration is an intrinsic element of being human

28. C. They act on an urge that is common to everyone

3. 干扰项可能会出现无中生有的比较关系 (判断题常见考点)

28. D. They tend to be more attracted to certain professions than to others.

30. B. fewer people are interested in exploring than in the 19th century

C. recent developments have made exploration less exciting

31. D. historians and scientists have more valid definitions than the general public

4. 该题涉及到的抽象-->具体的同义替换

29. C. emotional states-->desires and fears

31. A. professional interests-->historian, scientist

