

# 阅读新题型解法

小标题对应+多项对应题

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大纲解读



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小标题对应



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多项对应

# 大纲解读

本部分有**两种备选题型**。每次考试从这两种题型中选择其中的一种形式，或者两种形式的组合进行考查。本节文章设置5小题，每题2分，共10分。

## 小标题对应

在一篇长度为450-550词的文章前有**7个概括句或者小标题**。这些文字或标题分别是对应文章中某部分的概括或阐述。要求考生根据文章内容和篇章结构从这7个选项中选出最恰当的**5个概括句**或小标题填入文章空白处。

## 多项对应

本篇为450-550词的文章，试题内容分为**左右两栏**，左侧一栏为**5道题目**，右侧一栏为**7个选项**。要求考生在阅读后根据文章内容和左侧一栏的7个选项中选出对应的5项相关信息。

# 大纲解读

2011	多项对应
2012	多项对应
2013	小标题
2014	多项对应
2015	小标题
2016	小标题
2017	多项对应
2018	小标题
2019	多项对应
2020	小标题
2021	小标题


# 小标题对应解题分析

1、分析语段特征，找出重点句；

- 总-分语段特征，总是重点；
- 分-总语段特征，总是重点；
- 转折-让步语段特征，转折部分是重点；
- 原因-结果语段特征，结果部分是重点；

2、抓住句子主干；

3、寻找匹配关系

- 复现
  - 同义替换
  - 上下义
  - 取反型
- 

# 小标题对应做题方法



THE  
ONE

先通读标题，记住标题，对文章进行整体理解



THE  
TWO

做题时不必拘泥于原文的顺序，最好先易后难，具体做的时候关注段首和转折后（转折后优先），找出语段特征。



THE  
THREE

做出最终判断时，必须要找到明确的匹配关系。  
（即同义替换或者复现）

# 小标题对应——2016 PartB

选项

[A] Be silly

[B] Have fun

[C] Express your emotions

[D] Don't overthink it

[E] Be easily pleased

[F] Notice things

[G] Ask for help





## 小标题对应——2016 PartB

41. \_\_\_\_\_

What does a child do when he's sad? He cries. When he's angry? He shouts. Scared? Probably a bit of both. As we grow up, we learn to control our emotions so they are manageable and don't dictate our behaviors, which is in many ways a good thing. But too often we take this process too far and end up suppressing emotions, especially negative ones. That's about as effective as brushing dirt under a carpet and can even make us ill. What we need to do is find a way to acknowledge and express what we feel appropriately, and then—again like children—move.





## 小标题对应——2016 PartB

42. \_\_\_\_\_

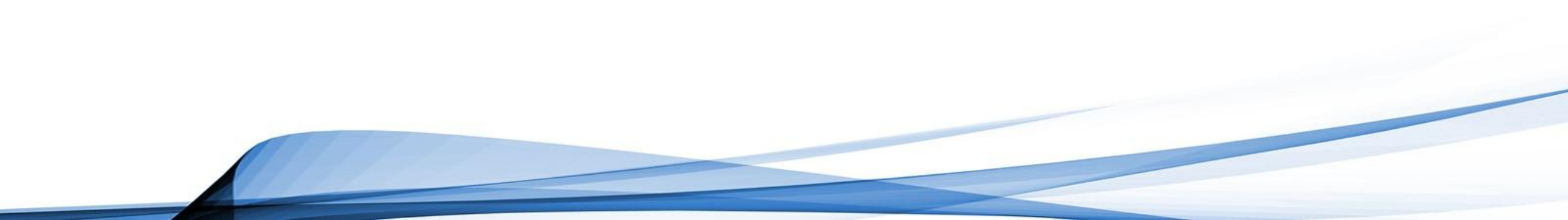
A couple of Christmases ago, my youngest stepdaughter, who was nine years old at the time, got a Superman T-shirt for Christmas. It cost less than a fiver but she was overjoyed, and couldn't stop talking about it. Too often we believe that a new job, bigger house or better car will be the magic silver bullet that will allow us to finally be content, but the reality is these things have very little lasting impact on our happiness levels. Instead, being grateful for small things every day is a much better way to improve well being.



## 小标题对应——2016 PartB

43. \_\_\_\_\_


Have you ever noticed how much children laugh? If we adults could indulge in a bit of silliness and giggling, we would reduce the stress hormones in our bodies, increase good hormones like endorphins, improve blood flow to our hearts and even have a greater chance of fighting off infection. All of which, of course, have a positive effect on happiness levels.



## 小标题对应——2016 PartB

44. \_\_\_\_\_


The problem with being a grown up is that there's an awful lot of serious stuff to deal with-work, mortgage payments, figuring out what to cook for dinner. But as adults we also have the luxury of being able to control our own diaries and it's important that we schedule in time to enjoy the things we love. Those things might be social, sporting, creative or completely random(dancing around the living room, anyone?)-it doesn't matter, so long as they're enjoyable, and not likely to have negative side effects, such as drinking too much alcohol or going on a wild spending spree if you're on a tight budget.



## 小标题对应——2016 PartB

45. \_\_\_\_\_

Having said all of the above, it's important to add that we shouldn't try too hard to be happy. Scientists tell us this can backfire and actually have a negative impact on our well being. As the Chinese philosopher Chuang Tzu is reported to have said: “Happiness is the absence of striving for happiness.” And in that, once more, we need to look to the example of our children, to whom happiness is not a goal but a natural product of the way they live.



# 多项对应做题方法



THE  
ONE

读左侧一栏5道的题干，定位关键词



THE  
TWO

找到关键词所在段落，通读所有定位段的信息再选择



THE  
THREE

对比左右两侧的题目信息，找同义或复现替换选项

## 真题题干分析

2011年	2012年	2014年	2017年	2019年
41. 人名（认为）	41. 人名	41. 作品名称	41. 人名	41. 人名
42. 人名（赞同）	42. 人名	42. 作品名称	42. 人名	42. 人名
43. 人名（相信）	43. 人名	43. 作品名称	43. 人名	43. 人名
44. 人名（建议）	44. 人名	44. 作品名称	44. 人名	44. 人名
45. 部门发言人（提议）	45. 人名	45. 作品名称	45. 人名	45. 人名

# 无 标 题 篇





# 真题题干分析

2011年新题型	
	[A] “fat taxes” should be imposed on fast-food producers such as McDonald’ s.
41. Andrew Lansley held that	[B] the government should ban fast-food outlets in the neighborhood of schools.
42. Terence Stephenson agreed that	[C] “lecturing” was an effective way to improve school lunches in England.
43. Jamie Oliver seemed to believe that	[D] cigarette-style warnings should be introduced to children about the dangers of a poor diet.
44. Dinesh Bhugra suggested that	[E] the producers of crisps and candies could contribute significantly to the Change4Life campaign.
45. A Department of Health spokesperson proposed that	[F] parents should set good examples for their children by keeping a healthy diet at home.
	[G]the government should strengthen the sense of responsibility among businesses.

## 2011-Part B-41题

### 第二段:

The demands follow comments made last week by the health secretary, **Andrew Lansley**, who **insisted** the government could not force people to make healthy choices and **promised** to free businesses from public health regulations.


insist      坚持; 认为

force      迫使; 强制

promise      承诺; 希望

free      解放; 释放

regulation      管理; 规章



## 2011-Part B-41题

### 第六段:

**Lansley has alarmed** health campaigners by suggesting he wants industry rather than government to take the lead. **He said** that manufacturers of crisps and candies could play a central role in the Change 4Life campaign, the centerpiece of government efforts to boost healthy eating and fitness. **He has also criticized** the celebrity chef Jamie Oliver's high-profile attempt to improve school lunches in England as an example of how "lecturing" people was not the best way to change their behaviour.

alarm

v.警告; 使惊恐

campaigner

n.竞选者; 从军者

take the lead

v. 率先

manufacturer

n.制造商

crisp

n. 薯片

play a central role

v.发挥核心作用

centerpiece

n.中心装饰品

fitness

n. 健康

criticize

v. 批判

celebrity

n. 名人

profile

n. 侧面; 轮廓

第四段:

They argue that government action is necessary to curb Britain's addiction to unhealthy food and help halt spiraling rates of obesity, diabetes and heart disease. **Professor Terence Stephenson**, president of the Royal College of Paediatrics and Child Health, said that the consumption of unhealthy food should be seen to be just as damaging as smoking or excessive drinking.

argue	v. 争论; 提出理由
necessary	a. 必要的
curb	v. 控制
halt	v. 停止; 犹豫
spiral	v. 急剧上升
diabetes	n. 糖尿病
excessive	a. 过分的; 过度的

第七段:

**Stephenson** suggested potential restrictions could include banning TV advertisements for foods high in fat, salt or sugar before 9 pm and limiting them on billboards or in cinemas, “If we were really bold, we might even begin to think of high-calorie fast food in the same way as cigarettes-by setting strict limits on advertising, product placement and sponsorship of sports events, ” he said.

potential	a. 潜在的; 有可能的
restriction	n. 限制; 管制
advertisement	n. 广告
billboard	n. 广告牌
cinema	n. 电影院
bold	a. 勇敢的; 无畏的
product placement	n. 植入式广告
sponsorship	n. 赞助

第八段:


Such a move could affect firms such as McDonald' s, which sponsors the youth coaching run by the Football Association. Fast-food chains should also stop offering “inducements” such as toys, cute animals and mobile phone credit to lure young customers, **Stephenson** said.

chain	n. 链; 束缚
inducement	n. 引诱; 刺激
lure	v. 引诱; 诱惑



第六段:

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## 2011-Part B-44题

### 第九、十段：

Professor **Dinesh Bhugra**, president of the Royal College of Psychiatrists, **said**: “If children are taught about the impact that food has on their growth, and that some things can harm, at least information is available up front. ”

**He also urged** councils to impose “fast-food-free zones” around schools and hospitals-areas within which takeaways cannot open.

impact	n. 影响；冲击力；撞击
available	a. 可获得的；可得到的
up front	预先
council	n. 理事会；委员会
impose	v. 强加；强迫
takeaway	n. 外卖食品；外卖店

第十一段:

A Department of Health spokesperson said: “We need to create a new vision for public health where all of society works together to get healthy and live longer. This includes creating a new ‘responsibility deal’ with business, built on social responsibility, not state regulation. Later this year, we will publish a white paper setting out exactly how we will achieve this. ”

spokesperson

n. 发言人

vision

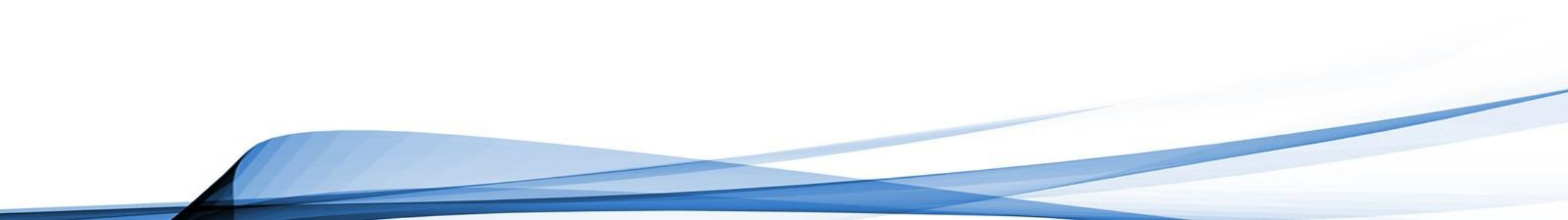
n. 视力; 视野

responsibility

n. 责任

set out

陈述



# 无 标 题 篇



# 真题题干分析

2019年新题型	
	[A] remarks that significant moves may pose challenges to children.
41. Ryan Hooper	[B] says that it is wise to leave kids in the dark about real estate decisions.
42. Adam Bailey	[C] advises that home purchases should not be based only on children's opinions.
43. Tracey Hampson	[D] thinks that children should be given a sense of involvement in homebuying decisions.
44. Aaron Norris	[E] notes that aspects like children's friends and social activities should be considered upon homebuying.
45. Julie Gurner	[F] believes that homebuying decisions should be based on children's needs rather than their opinions.
	[G] assumes that many children's views on real estate are influenced by the media.

## 2019-Part B-41题

### 第四、五段：

The idea of involving children in a big decision is a great idea because it can help them feel a sense of control and ownership in what can be an overwhelming process, said **Ryan Hooper**, a clinical psychologist in Chicago.

“Children may face serious difficulties **in coping with significant moves**, especially if it removes them from their current school or support system, ” **he** said.

involve

v. 使参与

ownership

n. 所有权

overwhelming

a. 令人不知所措的

clinical

a. 临床的

psychologist

n. 心理学家

significant

a. 重要的；重大的

especially

ad. 尤其；特别

remove

v. 移动；迁移

第七、八段：

Younger children should feel like they’ re choosing their home—without actually getting a choice in the matter, **said Adam Bailey**, a real estate attorney based in New York.

Asking them questions about what they like about the backyard of a potential home will make them feel like they’ re being included in the decision-making process, **Bailey said.**

attorney

n. 律师

backyard

n. 后院



第九、十段：

Many of the aspects of homebuying aren't a consideration for children, said **Tracey Hampson**, a real estate agent based in Santa Clarita, Calif. And placing too much emphasis on their opinions can ruin a fantastic home purchase.

“Speaking with your children before you make a real estate decision is wise, **but I wouldn't base the purchasing decision solely on their opinions.**” **Hampson** said.

aspect	n. 方面；外貌
consideration	n. 考虑
real estate	n. 房地产
emphasis	n. 强调；重点
fantastic	a. 极好的
purchase	v. 购买
solely	ad. 仅仅



第十一、十二、十三段：

The other issue is that many children—especially older ones—may base their real estate knowledge on HGTV shows, said **Aaron Norris** of The Norris Group in Riverside, Calif.

“They love Chip and Joanna Gaines just as much as the rest of us, ” **he said**. “HGTV has seriously changed how people view real estate. It’ s not shelter, it’ s a lifestyle. With that mindset change come some serious money consequences. ”

Kids tend to get stuck in the features and the immediate benefits to them personally, **Norris said**.

seriously

ad. 严重地

lifestyle

n. 生活方式

mindset

n. 思维模式

get stuck in

全神贯注；陷入了

immediate

a. 立即的；直接的

第十四、十五段：

Parents need to remind their children that their needs and desires may change over time, said **Julie Gurner**, a real estate analyst with FitSmallBusiness. com.

“Their opinions can change tomorrow, ” **Gurner** said. “Harsh as it may be to say, that decision should likely not be made contingent on a child’ s opinions, but rather made for them with great consideration into what home can meet their needs best—and give them an opportunity to customize it a bit and make it their own. ”

remind	v. 提醒；使想起
analyst	n. 分析者
contingent	a. 偶然的；附带的
opportunity	n. 机会
customize	v. 定制；定做

# 真题演练—2012




# 真题题干分析

2012年新题型	
	[A] emphasized the virtue of classical heroes.
41. Petrarch	[B] highlighted the public glory of the leading artists.
42. Niccolo Machiavelli	[C] focused on epochal figures whose lives were hard to imitate.
43. Samuel Smiles	[D] opened up new realms of understanding the great men in history.
44. Thomas Carlyle	[E] held that history should be the story of the masses and their record of struggle.
45. Marx and Engels	[F] dismissed virtue as unnecessary for successful leaders.
	[G] depicted the worthy lives of engineers, industrialists and explorers.


### 第三段

From the earliest days of the Renaissance, the writing of history meant recounting the exemplary lives of great men. In 1337, **Petrarch** began work on his rambling writing *De Viris Illustribus* – On Famous Men, highlighting the *virtus* (or virtue) of classical heroes. **Petrarch** celebrated their greatness in conquering fortune and rising to the top. This was the biographical tradition which Niccolo Machiavelli turned on its head. In *The Prince*, he championed cunning, ruthlessness, and boldness, rather than virtue, mercy and justice, as the skills of successful leaders.




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#### 第四段


Over time, the attributes of greatness shifted. The Romantics commemorated the leading painters and authors of their day, stressing the uniqueness of the artist's personal experience rather than public glory. By contrast, the Victorian author **Samual Smiles** wrote *Self-Helps* as a catalogue of the worthy lives of engineers, industrialists and explores. "The valuable examples which they furnish of the power of self-help, of patient purpose, resolute working, and steadfast integrity, issuing in the formation of truly noble and manly character, exhibit," wrote Smiles. "what it is in the power of each to accomplish for himself" His biographies of James Watt, Richard Arkwright and Josiah Wedgwood were held up as beacons to guide the working man through his difficult life.






第五段

This was all a bit bourgeois for **Thomas Carlyle**, who focused his biographies on the truly heroic lives of Martin Luther, Oliver Cromwell and Napoleon Bonaparte. These epochal figures represented lives hard to imitate, but to be acknowledged as possessing higher authority than mere mortals.



## 第六段

Not everyone was convinced by such bombast. “The history of all hitherto existing society is the history of class struggles,” wrote **Marx and Engels** in The Communist Manifesto. For them, history did nothing, it possessed no immense wealth nor waged battles: “It is man, real, living man who does all that.” And history should be the story of the masses and their record of struggle. As such, it needed to appreciate the economic realities, the social contexts and power relations in which each epoch stood. For: “Men make their own history, but they do not make it just as they please; they do not make it under circumstances chosen by themselves, but under circumstances directly found given and transmitted from the past.”



T H A N K S

