新托福阅读基础语法全汇总

一．准备知识

1.iBT 托福阅读理解的形式特点

(1) 文章数量:3-5 篇(和听力相对应:3 篇阅读,9 个听力段子或 5 篇阅读,6 个听力段子)

(2) 文章长度:650-750 词/篇

(3) 题目数量:12-14 个/篇(每篇有一个多选,形式为 6 选 3,7 选 5 或 9 选 7)

(4) 测试时间:20 分钟/篇

(5) 测试分数:0-30 分(由原始分 42 分换算到标准分 30 分)

2.iBT 托福阅读的考察重点

(1) 主题:辨析文章的主要观点,并与局部小观点区分;辨析段落主题.(注:所有文章都有标题)

(2) 细节:概括性信息的把握并判别具体信息的真伪---- TRUE? FALSE? NOT GIVEN?

General statement ___ideas
Some details

(3) 词汇:辨析词汇和短语的含义,并通过上下文推断某些词汇和短语的含义:认知(一词多义);词汇推断

(4) 推断:根据上下文推断出隐藏的信息

(5) 态度:根据文章描述判断作者意图和态度:WHY 目的;HOW 手段.

(6) 结构:判断句子和句子之间的逻辑关系,并确定段落的结构

  托福阅读是以句子为核心的

3.阅读的本质:

(1) 获取有效信息

(2) 消除阅读障碍

4.文章结构特点

(1) 文章主体分为结构主体和细节主体.

➢ 结构主体(支撑): 主题段(文章的前几段)和主题句(每段的前几句).

➢ 细节主体(填充)

(2) 文章具体结构如下:

➢ Intro: background(细节) & topic(结构)

➢ Body: sub-topic(结构), analysis(细节) & evidence(细节)

➢ Conclusion: topic(结构)

5.快速笔记方法

(1) 快速笔记的意义:

➢ 辅助思维框架形成

➢ 索引功能

(2) 快速笔记的内容

➢ 结构主体的核心词

➢ 时间和数字:同步记录时间及相应的事件;一律记录为数字

➢ 人名\地名\专有名词:使用首字母标记

➢ 举例主体

➢ 新概念和核心概念
➢ 重要的逻辑关系
(3) 快速笔记的简单符号体系
(4)快速笔记的重要性和必要性----阅读中的指导性逻辑(PREDICTING)
(5) 好笔记的特点:
➢ 笔记中有清晰的逻辑脉络
➢ 根据笔记可以对文章进行有效复述
6.阅读和口语的关系:
(1) 规范口语的逻辑
(2) 提供口语表达的素材

二.阅读方法
1.精读----句子结构分析和解析方法
(1) 句子阅读中的障碍
1) 定语
➢ 前置定语: adj+n
➢ 后置定语:
 n+   adj phrase 形容词短语: a book useful for you
        prep phrase 介词短语: a pen on the desk
        v-ing/-ed phrase 分词短语: a person walking on the road; a tool
                            developed for the project
        不定式: a way to solve the problem
注:
✧ 分词短语作后置定语时,其逻辑主语是其修饰的名词
✧ 不定代词只能用后置定语修饰
✧ 不定式作后置定语其逻辑主语是第三方: sb use the way to solve the problem
    ➢ 定语从句:
    ✧ 关系代词引导定语从句: that, which, who, whom, whose(其中 that, which, who, whom 引导的是非完整句, whose 引导的是完整句)
    ✧ 关系连词: when, where, why 在句子中不作成分, 引导的是完整句
    ✧ 介词+关系代词: in which, 此关系代词不包括 what
2) 同位语: 同插入语一样处理----删除
        ➢ A, B(定语从句/同位语从句)
        ➢ A, or B
        ➢ A that + 句子(完整句)
        ➢ A of B: the city of Beijing
3) 状语: 处理方式----隔离
➢ Adv 副词
➢ Prep phrase 介词短语
➢ 分词短语
➢ 不定式

注: 非谓语动词作状语其逻辑主语是句子的主语

4) 并列结构

➤ 并列连词的用法: 并列连词连接结构\功能\性质均相同的成分----必须完全对等

5) that 引导的各种从句

➤ S+V+THAT+句子(完整句)----宾语从句
S+系动词+表语+句子----表语从句

➤ It + Vi + that +句子
It + be + adj +that +句子   完整句
That +句子+ V
N+ that +句子+ 同位语(完整句)
                定语从句(非完整句)

➤ S + Vi + that+ 句子: The sun rises that is bright.
S + be + adj + that + 句子: The desk is clean that is used by the student(定语从句); The fact is true that Tom is handsome(同位语从句).

(2) 复杂句的阅读方法----层次化句子阅读法

1) 括号匹配

➤ ...... 关联词 (完整句)

➤ ...... (关联词+ 非完整句)

2) 化右括号的条件:

➤ 句子终结

➤ 连接句子的并列连词或标点符号之前

例 1: However, **for many years** physicists thought that (atom and molecules always were much more likely to emit light spontaneously)and that (stimulated emission thus always would be much weaker)

例 2: It appeared that 〔Canada was once more falling in step with the trend toward smaller families (that had occurred all through the Western world since the time of the Industrial Revolution)〕.

例 3: The history of clinical nutrition, or the study of the relationship between health and how the body takes in and utilizes food substances(同位语,删除), can be divided into four distinct eras: the first began in the nineteenth century and extended into the early twentieth century (when it was recognized **for the first time** that (food contained constituents (that were essential for human function))and that (different foods provided different amounts of these essential agents).

例 4: **Using techniques first developed for the offshore oil and gas industry,** the DSDP's drill ship, the Glomar Challenger(同位语), was able to maintain a steady position on the ocean's surface and drill in very deep water, **extracting samples of sediments and rock from the ocean floor.**

例 5: The desperate plight of the South has eclipsed the fact that (reconstruction had to be undertaken also in North, **though less spectacularly**).

例 6: The technique of direct carving was a break with the nineteenth century in which (the making of a clay model was considered the creative act) and (the work was then turned over to studio assistant to be cast in plaster or bronze or carved in marble).

例 7: Anyone (who has handle a fossilized bone) knows that (it is usually not exactly like its modern counterpart), **the most obvious difference being that(it is often much heavier)**独立主格结构.

例 8: The impressive gain in output 〔stemmed primarily from the way in which (workers made goods since 1790′s)〕, North American enterpreneurs----even without the technological improvement----had broadended the scope of the outwork system (that made manufacturing more efficient by distributing materials to succession of workers (who each performed a single step of the production process))

例 9: The fact that (artisanss, (who were locked on as mechanics or skilled workers in the eighteenth century), (are frequently considered artists today) is directly attibutable to the Arts and Crafts Movement of the nineteenth century)

例 10: A few art collectors James Bowdoin III of Boston, William Bbyrd of Virginian, and the Aliens abd Hamiltons of Philadelphia (同位语)introduced European art traditions to those colonists〔privileged to visit their galleries, especially aspiring artists〕 and established in their respective communities the idea of the value of art and the need for institutions 〔devoted to its encouragement〕.

(2) 倒装句的阅读方法
1) 部分倒装处理方法: 把提前的助动词/be 动词/情态动词去掉或还原,并按顺序理解.
2) 完全倒装的处理方法
➢ 构成主语的成分:
名词
代词
The +形容词
不定式
主语从句
动名词
➢ 完全倒装的判断流程
例 1: Herein (adv) lay(宾语) **the beginning of what ultimately(最终) turned from ignorance(无知) to denial of the value of nutrition therapies in medicine(主语).**
例 2: Surrounding the column are **three sepals and three petals(主语),** sometimes easily recognizable as such, often distorted into gorgeous, weird, but always functional shapes.
例 3: With the growing prosperity brought on by the Second World

War and the economic boom(that followed it)独立主格**,** young people married and established households earlier and began to raise larger families than had their predecessors during the Depression. 没有倒装

例 4: **Basic to any understanding of Canada in the 20years after the Second World War(宾语)** is **the country's impressive population growth(主语)**.

句子结构: **adj + prep +B+ be + A = A + be +adj +prep +B**

例 5: Among the species of seabirds (that use the windswept cliff of the Atlantic coast of Canada in the summer to mate, lay eggs, and rear their young) are **common murres, Atlantic puffins, black-legged kittiwakes, and northern gannets(主语)**.

句子结构: **Among A + be + B = B 是 A 的一部分**

例 6: Implicit in it is an aesthetic principle as well: (that the medium has certain qualities of beauty and expressiveness with which (sculptors must bring their own aesthetic sensibilities into harmony)).

例 7: Most important perhaps, was that (they had all maintained **with a certain fidelity(状语)** a manner of technique and composition consistent with those of America's first popular landscapes artist, Thomas Cole, (who built a career painting the Catskill Mountain scenery 〔bording the Hudson River〕)).

句型结构: S + Vt + prep + n1 (介词短语)+ n2, Vt 的宾语实际上是 n2.

例 8: With the turn-of-century Crafts movement and the discovery of nontraditional sources of inspiration(独立主格), such as wooden African figures and masks, there arose **a new urge for hands-on, personal execution of art and an interaction with the medium(主语)**.

例 9: **Accustomed though we are to(**倒装**)** speaking of the films made before 1927 as 'slient', the film has never been seen, in the full sense of the word, silent.

句型结构: adj + though + S + be + prep + n = though + S +be + adj + prep + n, 仅发生在让步状语从句中.

例 10: **Coincident with concerns about the accelerating loss of species and habitats** has been **a growing appreciation of the importance of biological diversity, the number of species in a particular ecosystem(同位语), to the health of the Earth and human well-being(主语)**.

句型结构: the importance of A to B = A 对 B 的重要性

例 11: Matching the influx of foreign immigrants into the larger cities of the United States during the late nineteenth century was **a domestic migration(主语),** from town and farm to city, within the United States.

例 12: Indeed, **had it not been for the superb preservation of these fossils(**虚拟条件句 **if it had not been)** , they might well have been classified

as dinosaurs.

(4) 强调句的阅读方法

➤ 构成：It + be + 强调成分＋that/ who+ 其他成分

➤ 注意：把强调结构去掉句子仍然完整＼正确的就是强调句.
　　　强调句不强调形容词和代词.

例 1: It was **just a decade before this** (强调句)that many drug companies had found their vitamin sales skyrocketing and were quick to supply practicing physicians with generous samples of vitamins and literature extolling the virtue of supplementation for a vatiety of health-related conditions.

例 2: It was **she, a Baltimore printer**, (强调句)who published the first office copies of the Declaraton, the first copie (that included the names of its singers and therefore heralded the support of all thirteen colonies).

例 3: It was **in the cities(强调句)** that the elements (that can be associated with modern capitalism first appeared-----the use of money and commercial paper in place of barter, open competition in place of social deference and hierarchy, with an attendant rise in social disorder, and the appearance of factories using coal or water power in place of independent craftspeople working with hand tools).

2. 泛读----快速阅读与有效阅读

(1) 阅读中的详略结合-----SKIMMING

1) 需要详细阅读的内容

➤ 结构主体的内容

➤ 非举例性质的概括描述

➤ 题目映射回原文的内容

2) 可以快速浏览的内容

➤ 大量的数据堆砌

➤ 明显的举例: 为何而举,举例主体,结束位置

➤ 对比＼类比读一半

➤ 让步＼转折读一半(转折以后的那一半)

(2) 理解单位扩大和阅读中逻辑的构建----模糊理解理论

1) 阅读中的恶习----指读\声读\回读\视角高度过低\二次阅读

2) 理解单位和阅读逻辑

➤ 加大理解单位,变单词为意群组合----焦点训练法

  ✓ 可以合并为意群的成分:

    ✧ 副词

    ✧ 介词短语

    ✧ 分词短语

    ✧ 非谓语的不定式

    ✧ 主语和谓语或谓语和宾语

    ✧ 固定搭配

例: Generally, in order to be preserved in the fossil record, organisms must prosess hard body parts such as shells or bones. Soft, fleshy structures are

quickly destroyed by predators or decayed by bacteria. Even hard parts left on the surface for certain length of time will be destroyed. Therefore, organisms must be buried rapidly to escape destruction by elements and to be protected against agents of weathering and erosion. Marine organisms thus are better candidates for fossilization than those living on the land because the ocean is typically the site of sedimentation, whereas the land is largely the site of erosion.

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➢ 构建阅读逻辑, 变翻译为整体理解----强调一遍阅读

(3) 文章的类型和题材
1) 文章类型: :参见 OG 第 19 页
➢ 顺承式: 时间及时间发展线索.(线型结构)
➢ 分类式: 分类方式及类别特征. (树型结构)
➢ 问题解决式\现象解释式: 解决方案\解释及最终结论.(伞型结构)
2) 题材分类
➢ 自然科学
a. 生物学
  ✧ 植物学: 植物的分类和特征
  ✧ 动物学: 动物的分类和行为.鸟类\群体昆虫\海洋生物
  ✧ 微生物学: 真菌(蘑菇\真菌的顽固)
b. 地理\地质学
  ✧ 地形\地貌特征: 成因\分布\气候\生态\影响
  ✧ 地质事件: 成因或原理\过程\影响
c. 天文学
  ✧ 具体的星体特征: 基本特征(形状\距离\轨道\旋转\温度\质量); 大气层(氢气\氦气\氨气\甲烷); 表面特征; 水和生命形式; 人的探索
  ✧ 天文学事件: 成因\过程\影响
d. 考古学

- ✧ 古生物：恐龙(灭绝)，鸟类（ 进化史 pterosaur → archaeopteryx → modern birds)
- ✧ 古代遗址\遗迹：中国的古代遗迹

e.气象学
- ✧ 灾害性天气：成因\过程\危害\预防
- ✧ 天气预报：卫星\计算机技术

f. 新技术和新事物
- ✧ 发展史
- ✧ 特征及应用

➢ 人文科学
a. 美国历史
- ✧ 土人：生活\宗教\艺术
- ✧ 都市化过程：人口增长\城市扩张\交通发展\经济繁荣

b. 历史学和人类学
- ✧ 原始人生活变迁：游牧到定居(农业)
- ✧ 古代文明

c. 文学
- ✧ 流派：产生\思想\代表
- ✧ 作家：生平\作品

d. 绘画和雕塑
- ✧ 流派
- ✧ 类型:城市艺术
- ✧ 画家

e. 音乐
- ✧ 类型: country, ragtime...
- ✧ 乐器

f.心理学：人类情感分析

三. 新托福阅读题型解析
1. 词汇题(Vocabulary Question)
(1) 词汇题简介和提问方式：参见 OG 第 25 页
(2) 词汇题的解答方法
➢ 认识：直接解题，沾边就对。
➢ 不认识：

推断：　从词的本身
　　　　 上下文：因果 \ 对比 \ 解释
代入验证
猜

2. 指代题(Reference Question)
(1) 指代题简介和提问方式: 参见 OG 第 26~27 页

(2) 指代题的解答方法
➢ 代词
a. 从句的主语指代主语的主宾语(使用属性判断,不用含义)
b. 关系代词指代先行词(插入结构不影响指代关系)
c. 重复概念指代: Tom and his cat(就近原则)
d. some of others
some + n + of + n, others 指名词
some + v, some others 共指之前概念
➢ 名词:
a. 优先选择题干的上下意词
a is a kind of A, A 是 a 的上意词
b. 若上下意词不唯一则当作代词指代处理
注意:
a.被指代对象往往在代词之前出现
b. 从句开头往后找答案
c. 代词和被指代对象的数性和性质必须一致
d. 指代的传递现象

Jupiters and other giant planet are of a low-density type quite distinct from the terrestrial planets: they are composed predominantly of such substances as hydrogen, helium, ammonia, and methane.	The word they in the passage refers to (A) nuclear reactions (B) giant planets (C) terrestrial (D) substances
If the physical barriers of the plant are breached, then preformed chemicals may inhibit or kill the intruder, and plant tissues contain a diverse array of toxic or potentially toxic substances, such as resins, tannins, glycosides, and alkaloids, many of which are highly effective deterrents to insects that feed on plants.	The word which in the passage refers to (A) tissues (B) substances (C) barriers (D) alkaloids
Aciculturists, people who raise birs for commercial sale, have not yet learned how to simulate the natural incubation of parrot eggs in the wild. They continue to look for better ways to increase egg production and to improve chick survival rates.	The word They in the passage refers to (A) birds (B) avicuturists (C) eggs (D) rates
What is particularly meaningful to anthropology is the realization that although the material available to a society may to some extend limit or influence what it can do artistically, the materials by no means	The word it in the passage refers to (A) realization (B) society (C) extent

determine what is done.	(D) influence
Some of their baskets were completely covered with shell pendants; others with featers that made the baskets' surfaces as soft as the breasts of birds.	The word others in the passage refers to (A) masters (B) baskets (C) pendants (D) surfaces
Encouraged by the example of certain Americans of European descent such as Thomas Eakins, Robert Henri, and George Luks, who had included persons of African descent in their paintings as serious studies rather than as trivial or sendimental stereotypes, African American artists of this period set about creating a new portrayal of themselves and their lives in the United States. As they began to strive for social and cutural independence. Their attitudes toward themselves changed, and, to some extend, others segments of American society began to change their attitudes toward them.	The word them in the passage refers to (A) Americans of European descent (B) paintings (C) African American artists (D) attitudes

3．事实信息题(Factual Information Question)
(1) 事实题简介和提问方式: 参见 OG 第 20 页
(2) 事实题的正确选项特征: 原文重现和同义改写
(3) 细节类题目的干扰方式
1) 信息滞留点
➢ 信息滞留点的概念
➢ 信息滞留点的表现形式
a. A 在原文的出现, B 在原文中不出现.,A + B 在选项中出现.
b. A\B 均在原文中出现, A + B 在选项中出现.
c. A+ B 在原文中出现. A 或 B 在选项中出现.
2) 干扰选项特征
➢ 虚假比较: 如果选项中出现了比较级\最高级\绝对化描述或范围的扩张, 则该选项优先不为正确选项,在除非在原文存在比较的一一对应.
➢ 答非所问: 确保所选答案和题干构成因果关系.
（4）事实信息题的解题步骤
１）根据题目中的关键词进行定位（笔记→原文）
　　关键词：能够缩小搜索范围的词（段落号\时间和数字\人名\地名\专有名词\题目的核心概念）
　　Scanning: 在原文中寻找某特定概念
　　寻找关键词及其同反义词和上下义词

寻找关键词及其相关概念的第一次出现位置

2）根据所读内容形成答案判断

3）验证选项，选择与答案判断一致的选项

4）若无匹配选项则检查读题＼定位＼理解正确性.

注意：

✧ 验证选项中的概念和最大的概念组合是否在文章中出现.

✧ 确保所选答案和题干构成因果关系

✧ 确保所选答案和原文构成因果关系

4. 否定事实信息题(Negative Information Question)

(1) 否定事实题简介和提问方式: 参见 OG 第 21 页

(2) 局部否定事实题目的特点及解答

➢ 特点

a. 对应原文某一处描述, 通常是举例

b. 对应原文两处或两处以上描述, 并且通常是分散举例或排比(未被选择的选项应和原文构成一一对应.

➢ 解答原则

a. 优先利用笔记进行判断排除

b. 充分利用已做题目进行判断排除

c. 根据选项中的关键词进行定位排除

d. 直选和排除结合

e. 尽量最后再做

(3) 全局否定事实题目的特点及解答

5. 推断题(Inference Question)

(1) 推断题简介和提问方式: 参见 OG 第 23 页

(2) 推断题的特点和解答

➢ 正确答案不在原文中直接出现

➢ 推理的逻辑"

✧ 因果:

✧ 对比: 时间对比; 直接对比; 比例对比(在总量构成不变的情况下此消彼涨)

➢ 推理错误: 附加条件(收敛线性推理)

6. 修辞目的题(Rhetorical Purpose Question)

(1) 修辞目的题见解和提问方式: 参见 OG 第 24 页

(2) 修辞目的题的分类和解答

➢ 段落关系

a. 顺承: 无明显的标志词

b. 转折: 有表示对比转折关系的关联词

c. 支持: 有表示举例的关联词

➢ 作者意图: 对应原文如果有表示举例的关联词,则答案在当前句之前出现,否则答案在当前句中出现; 如果找不到概括性描述.则想段落中心或全文中心靠拢.

It is estimated that over 99 percent of all species that ever existed have become extinct. What causes extinction? When species is no longer adapted to a changed environment, it may perish. The exact causes of a species' death vary from situation to situation. Rapid ecological change may render an environment hostile to a species. For example, temperatures may change and a species may not be able to adapt. Food resources may be affected by environmental changes, which will then cause problems for a species requiring these resources. Other species may become better adapted to an environment, resulting in competition and, ultimately, in the death of a species.

The fossile record reveals that extinction has occurred throughout the history of earth. Recent analyses have also revealed that on some occasions many species became extinct at the same time----a mass extinction. One of the best-known examples of mass extinction occurred 65 million years ago with the demise of dinosaurs and many other forms of life. Perhaps the largest mass extinction was one that occurred 225 million years ago, when approximately 95 percent of all species died, mass extinctions can be caused by a relatively rapid change in the environment and can be worsened by the close interrelationship of many species. If, for example, something were to happen to destory much of the plankon in the oceans, then the oxygen content of earth would drop, affection even organisms not living in the oceans. Such a change would probably lead to a mass extinction.

One interesting, and controversial, finding is that extinctions during the past 250 million years have tended to be more intense every 26 million years. This periodic

What does the author say in paragraph 1 regarding most species in earth's history
(A) They have remained basically unchanged from their original from their original forms.
(B) They have been able to adapt to ecological changes.
(C) They have caused rapid change in the environment.
(D) They are no longer in existence.

2. which of the following is NOT mentioned in paragraph 1 as resulting from rapid ecological change?
(A) Temperature changes
(B) Availability of food resources
(C) Introduction of new species
(D) Competition among species

3. Why is plankton mentioned in the passage?
(A) To demostrate the interdependence of different species
(B) To emphasize the importance of food resources in preventing mass extinction
(C) To illustrate a comparison between organisms that live on the land of those that live in the ocean
(D) To point out that certain species could never become extinct.

4. According to paragraph 2, evidence from fossiles suggests that
(A) extinction of species has occurred from time to time throughout earth's history
(B) Extinctions on earth have generally been massive
(C) there has been only one mass extinction in earth's history
(D) dinosaurs became extinct much easier than scientisr originally believed.

5. Which of the following can be inferred about the theory mentioned in paragraph 3?
(A) Many scientists could be expected to disagree with it.
(B) Evidence to support the theory has recently been found.
(C) The theory is no longer seriouly considered.

extinction might be due to intersection of the earth's orbit with a cloud of comets, but this theory is purely speculative. Some researchers have also speculated that extinction may often be random. That is, certain species may be eliminated and others may survive for no particular reason. A species' survival may have nothing to do with its ability or inability to adapt. If so, some of evolutionary history may reflect a sequence of essentially random events.	(D) Most scientists believe the theory to be accurate.
	6. In paragraph 3, the author makes which of the following statements about a species' survival? (A) It reflecs the interrelationship of many species. (B) It may depend on chance events. (C) It does not vary greatly from species to species (D) It is associated with astronomical conditions.
	7. According to the passage, it is believed that the largest extinctionof a species occurred (A) 26 million years ago (B) 65 million years ago (C) 225 million years ago (D) 250 million years ago

7. 句子简化题(Sentence Simplification Question)
(1) 句子简化题简介和提问方式: 参见 OG 第 28 页
(2) 句子简化的两个层面: 语义和逻辑
(3) 常见的逻辑关系转换----四大 "明显"/ "隐含" 关系
（4）句子简化题解题步骤
1）寻找给定句子中的逻辑关系：因果＼比较＼最高级＼否定.
2）确定与逻辑相关的语义：原因和结果，作用对象，最简化原则
3）验证选项，选择与题干逻辑和相关语义均一致的选项，先验证逻辑（由主到次）再验证逻辑.
➤ 否定
   ■ 明显否定关系的特色词汇: no, not, none, never, neither, deny
   ■ 隐含否定关系的特色词汇: fail to, absent from, lack, lack of, refuse, few, little, 否定词缀 less.
➤ 因果
   ■ 明显因果关系的特色词汇: because, because of, since, for, as, due to, owing to, in that, so, so that, as a result, therefore, there by, hence, consequently, accordingly.
   ■ 隐含因果关系的特色词汇:
   a. 表示导致含义: lead to, cause, result, result in, give rise to, render, produce, make, 使役动词, support, support, stimulate, spur, spark, fuel, motivate, prompt.
   b. 由......而来: come from, result from, originate, derive from, initiate from, stem from, be attibutable to, be responsive to.
   c. 反映,体现: reflect, present, suggest, show, imply, demonstrate.
   d. 考虑到..., 依赖...: give, considering, on account of, in view of, thanks to, according to, rely on, depend on, resort to.
   e. 条件关系: if, when, while, as, as soon as, as long as, 虚拟条件句.

f. 粉刺短语\不定式\独立主格作状语
- 比较
  - 明显比较关系的特色词汇: 同级比较\比较级
  - 隐含比较关系的特色词汇:

a. "变化": change, vary, alter, modify, revise, increase, decrease, crect, destroy, develop, improve, progress, advance, grow, degenerate, continue, remain, stay, stable, still.

b. "差异": same, different.

c. "超越": surpass, exceed, transcend, excel.

- 最高级\绝对化
- 明显最高级/绝对化关系的特色词汇: -est/ 比较级
- 隐含最高级\绝对化关系的特色词汇:

a. 自身含有最高级含义: maximum, minimum, outstanding, extreme.

b. 否定加比较: nothing can better than that

c. 程度较深的词: surprisingly, amazingly, prohibitively(修饰价格的 high)

The Civil War

Involvement in a war is painful to any nation. No nations wants to sent it's young people to fight and die. It is even worse when the war is fought within the country, but worst of all is when a country finds itself divided, and people of the same nation fight each other. In America's history, the most painful period is surely the *Civil War*.

The civil war was fought for many complex reasons. Probably the most important was the issue of slavery. The Southern states, dependent on slaves for producing cotton, wanted to continue the practice of slavery while the industrialized Northern states wanted to abolish it. The issue of "States' Right", the right of individual states to make laws without interference from the national government, was also very divisive. There were even basic cutural differences which caused friction between Notherners and Southerners. (1) All of these factors led to a war between the North and South which would be the bloodiest in the nation's history.

Both sides suffered terribly in the war. Families were torn apart as fathers, sons, and brothers chose different sides. Hundreds of thousands of young men died on both sides. The city of Atlanta was burned to the ground. Foutune were ruined and the economy of the Southern states was wrecked. (2) The people on both sides suffered, and that suffering was worse because it was inflicted by people who had been their countrymen, and even their brothers. Shortly after the war, a bitter Southerner assassinated the beloved president Abraham Lincoln.

After four bloody, terrible years, the North won the war and the country was re-united. The slaves were freed and the nation set about rebuilding. Historians will always argue whether or not the Civil War could have been avoided. And what it's long term benefits have been. (3) there can be no argument, however,

that the Civil War was the most painful period in American's history.

Question 1:

Which of the sentences below best express the essential information in the highlighted sentence 1 in the passage? *Incorrect* choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.

(A) There are many reasons for the war in which more people died than any other war.

(B) During the war, there are more casualties in the south and north than in the east and west.

(C) The only one reason contributed to the war which is the worst in the world history.

(D) Many people died because of lack of blood transfusion which led to a war.

Question 2:

Which of the sentences below best express the essential information in the highlighted sentence 2 in the passage? *Incorrect* choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.

(A) If the war had not been with their brothers, there would have been no pain.

(B) If the war had not taken place in the countryside, there would have been less pain.

(C) If the war had been with other nations, the results would have been worse.

(D) If the war had not been with the same race, the pain would have been much less.

Question 3:

Which of the sentences below best express the essential information in the highlighted sentence 3 in the passage? *Incorrect* choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.

(A) Discussing the matter is worthless to everybody.

(B) The vast majority of people accept the statement of fact.

(C) It is impossible to hold a diffierent opinion.

(D) It is illegal to hold a different opinion.

8. 句子插入题 (Insert Text Question)
(1) 句子插入题简介和提问方式: 参见 OG 第 29~30 页.
(2) 句子插入过程的逻辑链
1) 明确逻辑链: 连接关系体现(OG)
2) 语义场连接: 重复信息和指代关系.
9.文章小结题(Prose Summary Question)
(1) 文章小结题简介和提问方式: 参见 OG 第 32 页
(2) 文章小结题解答
a. 优先考虑笔记中结构主体的内容
b. 充分利用已经完成的题目信息
c. 根据选项中关键词进行定位判断

d. 所选答案应在原文中找出明确依据
e. 直选和排除相结合

10. 完成表格题 (Fiil in The Table Question)
(1) 完成表格题简介和提问方式: 参见 OG 第 35 页
(2) 完成表格题的解答
a. 优先考虑笔记中的分类信息
b. 其次考虑笔记中的结构主体
c. 充分利用已完成的题目信息
d. 根据选项中的关键词进行定位判断
e. 直选和排除结合

P.S.:
阅读理解的三个层次:
1. 不仅理解一个词的字面含义，还要理解它在目标语言中的最准确的表达方式
2. 由精确输入通过逻辑得到模糊的输出
3. 透过词的字面含义看到它所隐藏的逻辑关系