

原力英语 B2 经典外刊阅读

阅读理解--读题定位法

阅读理解解题方法

阅读理解在各类不同的考试中，出题的方式也是不尽相同，除了最常见的选择，还会有填空、排序、判断正误、匹配、添加标题、补充句子等等。在应对不同问题时我们需要熟练运用不同的解题方式，看清阅读理解的出题方向，扎实阅读解题基本功。

阅读理解解题常见方法

信息类——扫读

- ❖ 定义：查读可以为扫描式阅读，英文叫 scanning，是指用较短的时间快速扫视文章，查找具体信息或相关事实与细节的阅读技巧。
- ❖ 举个简单的例子，当你在机场看指示牌，找登机信息时，就需要用 scanning。再如去车站坐车，去景点买门票，去超市购物等，都需要这种查阅信息的能力，从而快速找到想要的信息。
- ❖ 特点：功利性强，耗时短。查读带有明确的目的性，是带着问题寻找答案的阅读方法，在考试中具有很高的实用价值。
- ❖ 阅读理解有时会出一些图表、招聘广告、电影海报等类型的题目，这一类题目往往比较直观，主要考察时间、地点、数字等通过查读就可以了解的信息。

看这个表格题

Country	Soviet Union	The USA	China
Date	12 April, 1961	5 May, 1961	15 October, 2003
Astronaut	Yuri Gagarin	Alan Shepherd	Yang Liwei

Age	27	38	38
Spaceships	Vostok 1	Mercury 3	Shenzhou 5
Time	1 hour 48 minutes	15 minutes	21 hours
Height	327 kilometers	185 kilometers	343 kilometers
Circles around the Earth	1	0	14

- _____went into space first.
A. China
B. The USA
C. Soviet Union
D. The UK
- The Chinese astronaut stayed in space for_____.
A. 1 hour 48 minutes
B. only 15 minutes
C. the shortest time
D. 21 hours

解析：

这两道题就是典型的扫读类型的题目，只要找到题干的关键词，然后直接去表格中快速扫视，定位目标。第一题关键词 first，是问去的时间，对应 date 那一行，选出答案 C，Soviet Union。第二题关键词 Chinese astronaut，直接对应着找时间就可以了，选出答案 D。这一类题目的答题原则就是要快而准，需要同学们更加细致，不能马虎。

主旨类——略读

- ❖ 定义：略读，英文叫 skimming，是指快速阅读文章以了解其内容大意的阅读方法，to build a quick understanding。换句话说，略读是要求读者有选择地进行阅读，可跳过某些细节，以求抓住文章的大概，从而加快阅读速度。

- ❖ 特点:可以在短时间内了解文章或段落大意。在考试中，有助于我们在短时间内了解文章主要内容，可以帮助学生做文章主旨、段落大意、标题概括类题目以及做出时间分配与阅读重心的判断。

这一类常见的问题包括：

✧ 文章主旨类：

What is the main idea of the passage?

这篇文章的核心观点是什么？

What does the story mainly tell us?

这个故事主要告诉我们什么？

What does the passage mainly talk about?

这段话主要讲了什么？

The main purpose of the passage is to_____.

这篇文章的主要目的是_____。

✧ 段落大意类：

What does paragraph 3 mainly talk about?

第3段主要讲了什么？

What does the writer try to express in paragraph 3?

作者试图在第3段中表达什么？

✧ 标题概括类：

What is the best title for this passage?

这篇文章的最佳标题是什么？

Which of the following is the best title of the passage?

以下哪个是文章的最佳标题？

略读的具体操作方法如下：

1. 阅读标题——标题往往最能够体现一篇文章的主旨大意。

2. 大致浏览题目，了解题目类型，确定阅读重心和时间分配。
3. 完整地阅读首段——帮助识别文章的主题和题材，了解作者的风格和观点。
4. 如果有小标题，浏览小标题，确定段与段之间的逻辑关系。
5. 阅读接下来每个段落的第一句话，通常第一句话都为主题句。如果句首为问句，那么主题句往往出现在句末。
6. 留意文章中某些特定的**定位信息**，例如回答有关 who, what, when, why, how 等问题的语句，以及其他信息如名词、首字母大写的单词、举例、限定性形容词（best, worst, most 等）和带有印刷效果的单词（斜体、粗体、下划线等），方便后面做题的时候回到文章中查阅。

看个例题：

Meanwhile, things that you might expect to discourage spending – “bad” tables, crowding, high prices – don’t necessarily. Diners at bad tables – next to the kitchen door, say – spent nearly as much as others but soon fled. It can be concluded that restaurant keepers need not “be overly concerned about ‘bad’ tables”, given that they’re profitable. As for crowds, a Hong Kong study found that they increased a restaurant’s reputation, suggesting great food at fair prices. And doubling a buffet’s price led customers to say that its pizza was 11 percent tastier.

What does the last paragraph talk about?

- A. Tips to attract more customers.
- B. Problems restaurants are faced with.
- C. Ways to improve restaurants’ reputation.
- D. Common misunderstandings about restaurants.

读题定位法

在完成一些阅读题目的过程中，读题定位法是一个实用且高效的解题方式。它需要结合我们刚刚提到的扫读和略读方法，再加入对于关键问题的精读分析即可完成。

读题定位法的解题步骤：

- 略读(了解文章大意)
- 扫读(阅读题目找出定位词并对应回原文所在位置)精读(分析原文所在句，答题)

阅读理解中的读题定位法

读题定位法

- ❖ 定位词的一般特点为易找, 不易变。
- ❖ 比较明显的定位词, 包括数字, 大写字母, 特殊字体(斜体, 引号, 破折号, 括号以及所有格)。
- ❖ 当然不可能所有的题目里面都是这些简单的定位词, 那这时候我们可以来分析一下词性的特征, 然后找相关的定位词。如动词 change, 同义替换可以有 modify, turn, transform; 形容词 beautiful, 同义替换可以是 gorgeous, cute, pretty。
- ❖ 这里需要注意的一点是, 如果题目中的名词是全文大范围出现的, 则为文章主题词, 这种名词是没办法作为定位词的, 那这时候我们就得退而求其次寻找句子当中的动词或者形容词。

读题定位操作流程:

1. 扫读文章, 了解基本内容、作者立场和文章结构。一般而言, 我们所要阅读的内容集中在文章首段, 各段首尾句和转折句处。
2. 仔细读题目, 注意大写字母, 地名, 人名, 数字, 事件和段落信息词(如大写的词、专有名词、斜体词、年代或日期、货币代号等)。划出关键定位词。
3. 扫视全文, 一旦找到和题目相对应的信息, 立马放慢速度, 直到所读意群表达意思与题目无关为止。
4. 对比选项, 选出最适合的答案。
5. 在定位的同时, 要结合自然段定位的原则辅助定位。

如果题目出现关键定位词，则可直接进行定位：

- 题干定位
- 题干定位要注意大写字母，地名，人名，数字，事件和段落信息词。

如果是总结推理一类的题目则需要根据选项进行定位：

- 选项定位
- 在推理和判断题中，读完题干后就要马上划出选项中的程度，范围，比较级，情态动词和时态，这是容易出错的地方。同时划出选项中关键的名词，然后返回原文有这些关键名词的地方，一一比对。

定位的目的就是通过定位我们知道这道题在文章中的对应处，对应处附近可以找到该题的正确答案。值得注意的是题干定位信息要和原文完全吻合，也就是一一对应关系，而不是部分对应。

读题定位法真题演练一

A history of long and effortless success can be a dreadful handicap, but, if properly handled, it may become a driving force. When the United States entered just such a glowing period after the end of the Second World War, it had a market eight times larger than any competitor, giving its industries unparalleled economies of scale. Its scientists were the world's best, its workers the most skilled. America and Americans were prosperous beyond the dreams of the European and Asians whose economies the war had destroyed.

It was inevitable that this primacy should have narrowed as other countries grew richer. Just as inevitably, the retreat from predominance proved painful. By the mid 1980s Americans had found themselves at a loss over their fading industrial competitiveness. Some huge American industries, such as consumer electronics, had shrunk or vanished in the face of foreign competition. By 1987 there was only one American

television maker left, Zenith. (Now there is none: Zenith was bought by South Korea's LG Electronics in July.) Foreign made cars and textiles were sweeping into the domestic market. America's machine-tool industry was on the ropes. For a while it looked as though the making of semiconductors, which America had invented and which sat at the heart of the new computer age, was going to be the next casualty.

All of this caused a crisis of confidence. Americans stopped taking prosperity for granted. They began to believe that their way of doing business was failing, and that their incomes would therefore shortly begin to fall as well. The mid-1980s brought one inquiry after another into the causes of America industrial decline. Their sometimes sensational findings were filled with warnings about the growing competition from overseas.

How things have changed! In 1995 the United States can look back on five years of solid growth while Japan has been struggling. Few Americans attribute this solely to such obvious causes as a devalued dollar or the turning of the business cycle. Self doubt has yielded to blind pride.

"American industry has changed its structure, has gone on a diet, has learnt to be more quick witted," according to Richard Cavanagh, executive dean of Harvard's Kennedy School of Government. "It makes me proud to be an American just to see how our businesses are improving their productivity," says Stephen Moore of the Cato Institute, a think tank in Washington, DC. And William Sahlman of the Harvard Business School believes that people will look back on this period as "a golden age of business management in the United States."

1. The U.S. achieved its predominance after World War II because____.
- A. it had made painstaking efforts towards this goal
- B. its domestic market was eight times larger than before
- C. the war had destroyed the economies of most potential competitors

D. the unparalleled size of its workforce had given an impetus to its economy

此题询问的是二战后美国达到了主导地位，原因是什么？根据题目中 World War II 二战的明显关键词信息，我们可以定位到第一段 the Second World War。A 选项中 painstaking 错误，因为文章是说的 effortless，是一个“不费力的过程”，而此处是说“痛苦”显然错误。B 选项比较对象发生了错误，文章是说“和任何的竞争者相比，大八倍”，而选项是说“和自己以前相比，大八倍”。D 选项中 unparalleled，原文不是修饰 workforce，而此处却修饰 workforce，故而错误。C 选项是文章第一段最后一句的同义诠释。

2. The loss of U.S. predominance in the world economy in the 1980s is manifested in the fact that the American ____.

- A. TV industry had withdrawn to its domestic market
- B. semiconductor industry had been taken over by foreign enterprises
- C. machine-tool industry had collapsed after suicidal actions
- D. auto industry had lost part of its domestic market

20 世纪 80 年代，美国在世界经济方面丧失了主导地位，主要表现在下面哪一事实。题目中出现的明显定位词 1980s，可以快速定位到第二段 1980s 对应的内容。A 选项，重叠原文不难发现，文中说，电视制造业已经消失。但是选项却说“退回了国内市场”。B 选项，文中是“半导体业将会成为下一个受害对象”。选项却说“已经被国外市场所吞并”。C 选项，望文生义，原文中的 on the ropes 是岌岌可危，但是选项却当成了自杀性行为，故而错误，排除法，D 选项正确。

3. What can be inferred from the passage?

- A. It is human nature to shift between self-doubt and blind pride.
- B. Intense competition may contribute to economic progress.
- C. The revival of the economy depends on international cooperation.
- D. A long history of success may pave the way for further development.

通过使用选项定位法以及出题顺序，不难定位在第三段。推理题型。D 选项在文中首句出现，但是偷换了概念，首句使用的词语是 long and effortless 但是被

替换成了 long, 故而错误，所以答案就是 B 了。

4. The author seems to believe the revival of the U.S. economy in the 1990s can be attributed to the ____.

- A. turning of the business cycle
- B. restructuring of industry
- C. improved business management
- D. success in education

作者将 90 年代美国经济的复苏，归因于__。根据题干回到原文进行定位，将答案定位于 Few Americans attribute this solely to such obvious causes as a devalued dollar or the turning of the business cycle. 重叠选项，仅有 A 是符合题意的。

读题定位法真题演练二

King Juan Carlos of Spain once insisted “kings don’t abdicate, they dare in their sleep.” But embarrassing scandals and the popularity of the republican left in the recent Euro-elections have forced him to eat his words and stand down. So, does the Spanish crisis suggest that monarchy is seeing its last days? Does that mean the writing is on the wall for all European royals, with their magnificent uniforms and majestic lifestyle?

The Spanish case provides arguments both for and against monarchy. When public opinion is particularly polarised, as it was following the end of the Franco regime, monarchs can rise above “mere” politics and “embody” a spirit of national unity.

It is this apparent transcendence of politics that explains monarchs’ continuing popularity polarized. And also, the Middle East excepted, Europe is the most monarch-infested region in the world, with 10 kingdoms (not counting Vatican City and Andorra). But unlike their absolutist counterparts in the Gulf and Asia, most royal families have survived

because they allow voters to avoid the difficult search for a non-controversial but respected public figure.

Even so, kings and queens undoubtedly have a downside. Symbolic of national unity as they claim to be, their very history—and sometimes the way they behave today—embodies outdated and indefensible privileges and inequalities. At a time when Thomas Piketty and other economists are warning of rising inequality and the increasing power of inherited wealth, it is bizarre that wealthy aristocratic families should still be the symbolic heart of modern democratic states.

The most successful monarchies strive to abandon or hide their old aristocratic ways. Princes and princesses have day-jobs and ride bicycles, not horses (or helicopters). Even so, these are wealthy families who party with the international 1%, and media intrusiveness makes it increasingly difficult to maintain the right image.

While Europe's monarchies will no doubt be smart enough to survive for some time to come, it is the British royals who have most to fear from the Spanish example.

It is only the Queen who has preserved the monarchy's reputation with her rather ordinary (if well-heeled) granny style. The danger will come with Charles, who has both an expensive taste of lifestyle and a pretty hierarchical view of the world. He has failed to understand that monarchies have largely survived because they provide a service – as non-controversial and non-political heads of state. Charles ought to know that as English history shows, it is kings, not republicans, who are the monarchy's worst enemies.

1. According to the first two Paragraphs, King Juan Carlos of Spain___.
 - A. used turn enjoy high public support
 - B. was unpopular among European royals
 - C. cased his relationship with his rivals

D. ended his reign in embarrassment

根据题干要求，定位到文章前两段。而文章第一段的第二句话提到 “But embarrassing scandals and the popularity of the republican left in the recent Euro-elections have forced him to eat his words and stand down.” (在最近的欧洲选举中，令人尴尬的丑闻和受欢迎的共和党，均迫使 Carlos 收回前言并退位)。D 选项中，“stand down” 是 “end reign” 的同义置换，且 “embarrassment” 与导致 Carlos 卸任的原因 “embarrassing scandals” 是相呼应的。故 **D 是正确答案**。A、B、C 均属于无中生有。

2. Monarchs are kept as heads of state in Europe mostly ____.

- A. owing to their undoubted and respectable status
- B. to achieve a balance between tradition and reality
- C. to give voter more public figures to look up to
- D. due to their everlasting political embodiment

根据题干关键词 “monarchs” 和 “heads of state”，定位到第三段的最后一句话 “...most royal families have survived because they allow voters to avoid the difficult search for a non-controversial but respected public figure.” (大多数的王室幸存下来是由于他们让选民可以避免去寻找一个不受争议且受尊敬的公众人物的困难) 其中 “non-controversial but respected public figure” 正是 A 选项中 “undoubted and respectable status” 的同义置换。故 **A 是正确答案**。

3. Which of the following is shown to be odd, according to Paragraph 4?

- A. Aristocrats' excessive reliance on inherited wealth
- B. The role of the nobility in modern democracies
- C. The simple lifestyle of the aristocratic families
- D. The nobility' s adherence to their privileges

定位在第四段的最后一句话 “...it is bizarre that wealthy aristocratic families should still be the symbolic heart of modern democratic states.” (离奇的是，富有的贵族竟然仍是现代民主国家的象征核心) 其中，the symbolic

heart of modern democratic states 是题干 the role of the nobility in modern democracies 的同义置换。所以选 B。

4. The British royals “have most to fear” because Charles_____.

- A. takes a rough line on political issues
- B. fails to change his lifestyle as advised
- C. takes republicans as his potential allies
- D. fails to adapt himself to his future role

该题考查：英国皇家贵族们非常害怕是因为查尔斯……。根据题干专有名词 Charles 可定位到文章第七段 “the danger will come with Charles...worst enemies”。本段指出“危险源自于查尔斯，他生活奢靡，等级观念显著；并且他没有意识到君王的幸存很大程度上取决于君王提供了公共服务，同时，查尔斯并不知道，国王才是君主制度最大的敌人，而非共和党人。”选项 A 意为：对待政治问题态度强硬，文章并无提及；选项 B 意为，对待建议的生活方式改变失败，文章中提到生活方式，但并未提到改变生活方式；选项 C 意为：视共和党人为潜在盟友，文章中提到，共和党人并非最大的敌人，并未指明把共和党人视为盟友，属于偷换概念，选项 D 意为：适应未来身份失败，文章指出查尔斯的生活方式，世界观以及他对于君王制度的错误理解均为身份特殊的他的不正确言行，与选项 D 表述吻合，故为正确答案。

5. Which of the following is the best title of the text?

- A. Carlos, Glory and Disgrace Combined
- B. Charles, Anxious to Succeed to the Throne
- C. Carlos, a Lesson for All European Monarchs
- D. Charles, Slow to React to the Coming Threats

该题考察四个选项中哪个可作为文章最佳标题。文章从西班牙国王 Carlos 退位事件切入，主要讨论当下欧洲君王制度所存在的问题，并非讨论查尔斯的事件，即可排除选项 B “查尔斯-继位焦虑”和 D “查尔斯-应对威胁缓慢”，而选项 A “卡洛斯-荣辱并存”和 C “卡洛斯-欧洲君王们的前车之鉴”中，选项 A 属于细节信息，不能概括文章大意，选项 C 可概括，故为正确答案。另外，文章主题词

Monarch 只有在选项 C 中出现，也可作为迅速解题的依据。这道题属于信息整合的类别，我们最后来稍微提一下。

推理与评价类

- ❖ 定义:将接收到的信息进行整合。在理解原文字面意思的基础上，通过对语篇逻辑关系的分析和细节的暗示，做出一定的判断和推理，从而得到文章的深层意义及隐含意义的过程。
- ❖ 特点:类似我们常说的读后感，对阅读进行进一步的判断、推理和引申。试图理解作者的意图、观点或态度，并与你以往的知识进行联系。此时如果是开放类题目可以结合自己的知识体系，偏好、主观想法和情感态度等进一步深入探索。这也是阅读理解能力真正提升的必经之路。

推理与评价类的题目主要包括总结提炼类、推理类、评价类、开放类等。

出题特征:

在考题中经常出现的词有 infer, imply, indicate, conclude, learn from, most likely, prove/according to, evaluate, attitude 等。

这一类的题目没有特别规律性质的解题步骤，只要多动脑勤思考，沉下心仔细分析，这一类的题目还是能够拿下的。

举个例子:

The nineteenth century brought with it a burst of new discoveries and inventions that revolutionized the candle industry and made lighting available to all. In the early-to-mid-nineteenth century, a process was developed to refine tallow (fat from animals) with alkali and sulfuric acid. The result was a product called stearin. Stearin is harder and burns longer than unrefined tallow. This breakthrough meant that it was possible to make tallow candles that would not produce the usual smoke and rancid odor. Stearins were also derived from palm oils, so vegetable waxes as

well as animal fats could be used to make candles...

Which of the following can be inferred from paragraph 1 about candles before the nineteenth century?

- A. They did not smoke when they were burned.
- B. They produced a pleasant odor as they burned.
- C. They were not available to all.
- D. They contained sulfuric acid.

这一段的第一句就告诉我们“19 世纪的一些新发明和发现也对蜡烛工业产生了一次巨大的革命，这次革命使得所有的人都使用上了照明”。这句话明显是段落的关键句，那我们可以得到什么信息呢？前半句说了 19 世纪蜡烛工业有了一次革命性的变化；而后面半句当然也不能忽视，仔细想想“这次革命使得所有的人都使用上了照明”是不是说明在没有这次变革之前，也就是在 19 世纪以前，照明并不是所有人都能使用的。因为作者在谈论的是蜡烛的变革，所以这里所说的“lighting 照明”一定是与蜡烛有关的照明，其实也就是告诉我们 19 世纪以前并不是所有人都能够使用到蜡烛带来的照明，这一推论出的信息正好与选项 C 吻合。这种类型的题目就需要我们对文字进行深度的推理和判断。