阅读理解选择题技巧大法

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版本号	版本日期	修改总结	修订人
1.0	2017.11.21	创建初稿	potian
1.0.1	2019.08.25	1.修改版权声明; 2.格式修改	jeavin

1.回归现实,把握关键字

What does the author mean by "time is brain"?

- B) Brain damage should be repaired soon.
- **D)** Stroke need to be treated in the shortest time.

回归现实: B) 对于现实中的一些小病,如擦破头皮等可以不需要立即救治。

把握关键字: time体现出时间短暂。

2.定位关键句时看完整个句号

Patients eligible for clot-busting medication also received it much faster if accompanied, although their numbers were too few for the researchers to be sure it was because they had company.

前半句讲到much faster,后半句讲到too few ... be sure(几乎不确定),所以选项中有much faster的不选。 通常关键句中有过渡词(如although,but等)的要多注意过渡词后面的句子,前面的句子通常都不能选。

3.部分与整体关系

如果选项中正确答案不只一个的话,才考虑选择整体的选项,否则不用考虑整体。通常出题的套路是原文中有and 的连接词,但是选项中只出现and前面的一个关键词后者and后面的关键词,就只出现一个,让人觉得只是部分而不是整体,遇到这类题型如果其他选项无法确定一定是正确答案时就勇敢的选择部分的,通常也就是部分的才是正确的答案。

4.suggestion提问

Dr.lfergane has made a suggestion that ...

suggestion 可以是还没做到的,所以才提出suggestion。

5.barely关键字

barely higher than 不分伯仲,没有高多少,不高,几乎没有变化 遇到barely,则后面的单词要否定处理

6.no more than

只有, 仅仅。强调少

7.注意选项关键字

In the passage, the author mainly discusses _.

- B) how family background influences schooling.
- D) Various classes edcuate kids differently.

influences 侧重影响

educate 侧重具体做什么,怎么教育的,如何做

8.关键字purpose

What is the purpose of the CSLAA?

- A) To sure space travel safety.
- **D)** To promote the space tourism industry.
- A) 是CSLAA的举措的好处和坏处,但是文本中有明显提到
- D) 在文中没有明显提到。

关键字purpose,可能选文中没有明确提到的。

要特别注意提问的倾向:原因,好处,坏处,目的等

9.提问中出现人名

How does Alan Blinder portray Yellen?

- A) She possesses strong portray Yellen.
- C) She is one of the world's greastest economists.

定位到原文: As Princeton Professor Alan Blinder says, "She's smart as a whip, deeply logical, willing to argue but also a good listener. She can persuade without creating hostility."All those traits will be useful as the global economy's new power player takes on its mose annoying problems.

AB对Y的portray只能看AB说的话,引号外的不属于AB说的话,不用考虑。

10.little

强调少,无

contribute little to毫无作用

11. 无定位句

如果选项看上去非常正确,但是无法定位到关键句不能选,除非选项都是无法定位到关键句的。换句话说,优先考虑有定位句的选项。

12.检查

做完之后一定要查看选择的选项是否是真正要选的选项,可能会出现心里要选A而行动上却无意识选B的情况。

13.句型

just as ..., so ... 正如..., ...也一样 no less ... than 不比...少/差 no more ... than 不比...多/强 less ... than 比... 少/差 more ... than 比... 多/强