



阅读理解 A：冷门题型

(主旨题、态度题和词义题)

阅读理解A题型—主旨题

☀ 题型考查

大纲：“1. 理解主旨要义”

考官意志：询问文章大意、主旨、标题或结论

☀ 主旨题在历年真题中的分布

主旨题	总数	出现年份														
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
主旨题	16	1-25	2-30	1-25	1-25	1-25	4-40	3-35	3-35	4-40	3-35	2-20			4-40	
		2-29			2-30	3-35										
		4-40														

☀ 题型公式

- ★ The (most appropriate/suitable) / (best) title for this text could/would be _____.
- ★ Which of the following would/could be the (most appropriate) / (best) title for the/this text?
- ★ This text mainly discusses/about _____.
- ★ What is the text mainly about?
- ★ Which of the following can be best summarize the main idea of this text? (2010)
- ★ In discussing XXXX, the text centers on _____. (2010)
- ★ A suitable title for this text could be _____. (2010)



主旨题解题技巧

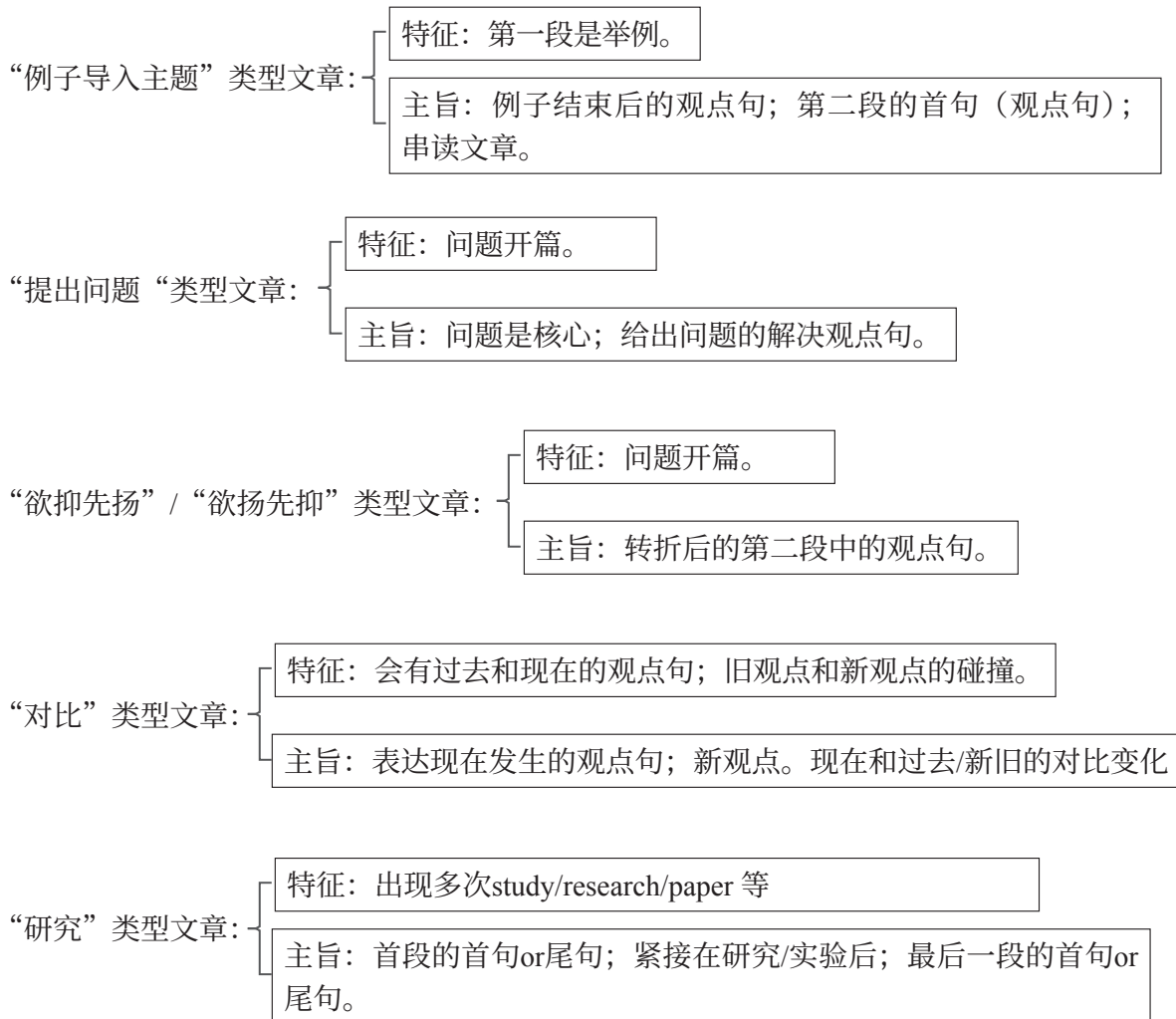
文章的主旨需要关注四个方面：

- (1) 首 / 尾段的首、尾句或转折句；
- (2) 文章反复出现的中心词（名词） / 句；
- (3) 结合各段首句逻辑；
- (4) 前四题题干串联 / 利用已做题目的答案句 + 首尾段

用划线的方式将**重点句**在原文中标注出，并进行合并总结，与四个选项进行比对。

正确答案：对原文主旨的合理概述。

☀ 文章类型



真题实战

主旨题一

35. Which of the following could be the best title for this text? (2019-Text 3)

- [A] Manpower vs. Automation?
- [B] U.S. Agriculture in Decline?
- [C] Import Food or Labor?
- [D] America Saved by Mexico?

American farmers have been complaining of labor shortages for several years. The complaints are unlikely to stop without an overhaul of immigration rules for farm workers. (Para. 1)

Congress has obstructed efforts to create a more straightforward visa for agricultural workers that would let foreign workers stay longer in the U.S. and change jobs within the industry. If this doesn't change, American businesses, communities and consumers will be the losers. (Para. 2)

Perhaps half of U.S. farm laborers are undocumented immigrants. As fewer such workers enter the country, the characteristics of the agricultural workforce are changing. Today's farm laborers, while still predominantly born in Mexico, are more likely to be settled rather than migrating, and more likely to be married than single. They are also aging. At the start of this century, about one-third of crop workers were over the age of 35. Now more than half are. And picking crops is hard on older bodies. One oft-debated cure for this labor shortage remains as implausible as it has been all along: Native U.S. workers won't be returning to the farm. (Para. 3)

Mechanization isn't the answer, either—not yet, at least. Production of corn, cotton, rice, soybeans and wheat have been largely mechanized, but many high-value, labor-intensive crops, such as strawberries, need labor. Even dairy farms, where robots do a small share of milking, have a long way to go before they're automated. (Para. 4)

As a result, farms have grown increasingly reliant on temporary guest workers using the H-2A visa to fill the gaps in the workforce. Starting around 2012, requests for the visas rose sharply; from 2011 to 2016 the number of visas issued more than doubled. (Para. 5)

The H-2A visa has no numerical cap, unlike the H-2B visa for nonagricultural work, which is limited to 66,000 a year. Even so, employers complain they aren't given all the workers they need.



The process is cumbersome, expensive and unreliable. One survey found that bureaucratic delays led the average H-2A workers to arrive on the job 22 days late. The shortage is compounded by federal immigration raids, which remove some workers and drive others underground. **(Para. 6)**

In a 2012 survey, 71 percent of tree-fruit growers and almost 80 percent of raisin and berry growers said they were short of labor. Some western farmers have responded by moving operations to Mexico. From 1998 to 2000, 14.5 percent of the fruit Americans consumed was imported. Little more than a decade later, the share of imports was 25.8 percent. **(Para. 7)**

In effect, the U.S. can import food or it can import the workers who pick it. **(Para. 8)**

前四题题干串联

31. What problem should be addressed according to the first two paragraphs?

[D] Flaws in U.S. immigration rules for farm workers.

32. One trouble with U.S. agricultural workforce is _____.

[A] the aging of immigrant farm workers

33. What is the much-argued solution to the labor shortage in U.S. farming?

[C] To get native U.S. workers back to farming.

34. Agricultural employers complain about the H-2A visa for its _____.

[B] slow granting procedures

主旨题二

40. This text is mainly about _____. **(2018-Text 4)**

[A] the key to eliminating distractions

[B] the cause of the lack of focus time

[C] ways to relieve the tension of busy life

[D] approaches to getting more done in less time

To combat the trap of putting a premium on being busy, Cal Newport, author of *Deep Work: Rules for Focused Success in a Distracted World*, recommends building a habit of “deep work”—the ability to focus without distraction. **(Para. 1)**

There are a number of approaches to mastering the art of deep work—be it lengthy retreats dedicated to a specific task; developing a daily ritual; or taking a “journalistic” approach to seizing

moments of deep work when you can throughout the day. Whichever approach, the key is to determine your length of focus time and stick to it. **(Para. 2)**

Newport also recommends “deep scheduling” to combat constant interruptions and get more done in less time. “At any given point, I should have deep work scheduled for roughly the next month. Once on the calendar, I protect this time like I would a doctor’s appointment or important meeting,” he writes. **(Para. 3)**

Another approach to getting more done in less time is to rethink how you prioritise your day—in particular how we craft our to-do lists. Tim Harford, author of *Messy: The Power of Disorder to Transform Our Lives*, points to a study in the early 1980s that divided undergraduates into two groups: some were advised to set out monthly goals and study activities; others were told to plan activities and goals in much more detail, day by day. **(Para. 4)**

While the researchers assumed that the well-structured daily plans would be most effective when it came to the execution of tasks, they were wrong: the detailed daily plans demotivated students. Harford argues that inevitable distractions often render the daily to-do list ineffective, while leaving room for improvisation in such a list can reap the best results. **(Para. 5)**

In order to make the most of our focus and energy. We also need to embrace downtime, or as Newport suggests, “be lazy.” **(Para. 6)**

“Idleness is not just a vacation, an indulgence or a vice; it is as indispensable to the brain as Vitamin D is to the body...[idleness] is, paradoxically, necessary to getting any work done,” he argues. **(Para. 7)**

Srini Pillay, an assistant professor of psychiatry at Harvard Medical School, believes this counter-intuitive link between downtime and productivity may be due to the way our brains operate. When our brains switch between being focused and unfocused on a task, they tend to be more efficient. **(Para. 8)**

“What people don’t realise is that in order to complete these tasks they need to use both the focus and unfocus circuits in their brain,” says Pillay. **(Para. 9)**

主旨题三

35. The most suitable title for this text would be _____. **(2017-Text 3)**

- [A] In Favor of the Gap Year
- [B] The ABCs of the Gap Year
- [C] The Gap Year Comes Back
- [D] The Gap Year: A Dilemma



Para. 1首句:

Today, widespread social pressure to immediately go to college in conjunction with increasingly high expectations in a fast-moving world often causes students to completely overlook the possibility of taking a gap year.

Para. 2首句:

But while this may be true, it's not a good enough reason to condemn gap years.

Para. 2尾句:

But despite common misconceptions, a gap year does not hinder the success of academic pursuits—in fact, it probably enhances it.

Para. 3首句:

Studies from the United States and Australia show that students who take a gap year are generally better prepared for and perform better in college than those who do not.

Para. 3尾句:

Gap year experiences can lessen the blow when it comes to adjusting to college and being thrown into a brand new environment, making it easier to focus on academics and activities rather than acclimation blunders.

Para. 4首句:

If you're not convinced of the inherent value in taking a year off to explore interests, then consider its financial impact on future academic choices.

Para. 4尾句:

Taking a gap year to figure things out initially can help prevent stress and save money later on.

前四题题干串联

31. One of the reasons for high-school graduates not taking a gap year is that _____.
[C] it feels strange to do differently from others

32. Studies from the US and Australia imply that taking a gap year helps _____.
[A] relieve freshmen of pressures

33. The word “acclimation” (Para. 3) is closest in meaning to _____.
[D] adaptation

34. A gap year may save money for students by helping them _____.
[B] decide on the right major

错误选项几个特征

- ★ 对应原文某处信息，但却偷换了其中某个概念；
- ★ 对应原文开头的例子信息，无法涵盖全文；
- ★ 与原文某处信息一致，但属细节信息（无法涵盖全文）；
- ★ 对原文某处或几处信息的曲解；
- ★ 原文中并未提及；
- ★ 信息太过宽泛。



动手写一写，【主旨题】都学到了什么：



阅读理解A题型— 态度题

☀ 题型考查

大纲：“6. 理解作者的意图、观点或态度”

考官意志：询问文章作者针对某现象的主观态度

☀ 态度题在历年真题中的分布

态度题	总数	出现年份														
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
12		3-35	1-25	3-35	3-35	1-22			1-25	1-25	2-30		2-30			
			4-40	4-40	4-39											



☀ 题型公式

- ★ The author's attitude toward / to is _____.
- ★ Regarding XXXX, the author seems to feel _____.
- ★ The author thinks that XXXX is _____.
- ★ The author's attitude can (best) be described as _____.

☀ 常见的态度题选项词汇（必备）

	常见的态度题选项词汇（必背）
积极态度	positive（积极的）；approving（赞同的）；approval（赞同）； supportive（支持的）；optimistic（乐观的）；hopeful（乐观的/充满希望的）； sympathetic（有同感的/同情的）； 【admiring（赞赏的/钦佩的）；rewarding（有益的/令人满意的）； praising（赞扬的）；enthusiastic（非常感兴趣的/热情的）； appreciative（欣赏的）；favorable（赞同的）；affirmative（肯定的）】
消极态度	negative（消极的/否定的）；critical（批评的）；scornful（鄙视的）； disappointed（失望的）；desperate（绝望的）；skepticism（怀疑）； biased（有偏见的）；doubtful（怀疑的）；conceited（自负的）； destructive（破坏性的）；defensive（戒备的）；permissive（纵容的）； 【opposed（反对的）；disapproving（不赞同的）；pessimistic（悲观的）； ironic（讽刺的）；sneering（讽刺的）；anxious（焦虑的）； dubious（怀疑的）；intolerant（不能容忍的）；apprehensive（担心的/忧虑的）； unfavorable（不赞同的）；indignant（义愤的）；hostile（敌对的）； skeptical（怀疑的）；gloomy（沮丧的）；depressed（沮丧的）； scared（害怕的）；reserved（含蓄的/保留的）；prejudiced（有偏见的）】
客观态度	objective（客观的）；objectiveness（客观）；certain（肯定的）； 【neutral（中立的）；a matter of fact（事实）】

其他态度	indifferent (冷漠的); indifference (冷漠); cautious (谨慎的); ambiguous (不明确的); uncertain (不确定的); tolerant (容忍的); trivial (微不足道的); 【compromising (妥协的); unprejudiced (没有偏见的); unconcerned (漠不关心的); confused (困惑的/糊涂的); detached (冷漠的)】
------	--

注1:【】指历年真题中没有出现过的态度词

态度题解题技巧

使用标注法对题干标注后，回文定位至题干句，关注原文出处的主观情感性信息，如形容词表达，情态动词表达。

答案词一般是对原文主观情感性信息的概述。

正确答案：主观情感形容词或者是名词。

Tips:

态度题解题关键：关注形容词，情态动词，取舍性表达，转折性表达，具有正面或负面的动词性表达等此类的表示主观态度/倾向性的词/词组。

真题实战

态度题一

In other words, at a time when the working class has turned the country on its political head, frustrated that the opportunity that once defined America is vanishing, one obvious solution is staring us in the face. There is a gap in working-class jobs, but the workers who need those jobs most aren't equipped to do them. Koziatek's Manchester School of Technology High School is trying to fill that gap.

Koziatek's school is a wake-up call. When education becomes one-size-fits-all, it risks overlooking a nation's diversity of gifts. (2018-Text 1)



25. The author's attitude toward Koziatek's school can be described as _____.

- [A] supportive
- [B] tolerant
- [C] disappointed
- [D] cautious

态度题二

Indeed, there is something a little absurd in the state getting involved in the planning of such a fundamentally “grassroots” concept as community sports associations. If there is a role for government, it should really be getting involved in providing common goods — making sure there is space for playing fields and the money to pave tennis and netball courts, and encouraging the provision of all these activities in schools. But successive governments have presided over selling green spaces, squeezing money from local authorities and declining attention on sport in education. Instead of wordy, worthy strategies, future governments need to do more to provide the conditions for sport to thrive. Or at least not make them worse. **(2017-Text 1)**

25. The author's attitude to what UK governments have done for sports is _____.

- [A] critical
- [B] tolerant
- [C] uncertain
- [D] sympathetic

态度题三

Thankfully, there is a way out of this trap—but it involves striking a subtle balance. Helping forests flourish as valuable “carbon sinks” long into the future may require reducing their capacity to absorb carbon now. California is leading the way, as it does on so many climate efforts, in figuring out the details.

State governments are well accustomed to managing forests, but traditionally they've focused on wildlife, watersheds and opportunities for recreation. Only recently have they come to see the vital part forests will have to play in storing carbon. California's plan, which is expected to be finalized by the governor next year, should serve as a model. **(2019-Text 2)**

30. The author's attitude to California's plan can best be described as _____.



[A] supportive

[B] ambiguous

[C] tolerant

[D] cautious



动手写一写，【态度题】都学到了什么：



阅读理解A题型— 词义题

☀ 题型考查

大纲：“4. 根据上下文推断重要生词或词组的含义”

考官意志：对“词，词组，半句子，句子”进行推断，找出其同义替换的相应词或句子

☀ 词义题在历年真题中的分布

词 义 题	总数	出现年份														
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
15	1-22	2-26	2-26	2-26	2-29	1-24	1-25	1-33	2-26	1-25	4-38					
	1-24		3-34													
	2-27		4-36													



☀ 题型公式

★ The word XXXX (Para. X) is closest in meaning to _____.

★ 一般会出现 (Para. X) 这种格式，例如 (Para.2) 第二段。

词义题解题技巧

将“询问词”使用标注法回到原文定位，根据其上下文线索，通过结构或者语义对比，或者句意理解，对其语义做大致推断。正确答案带入原文后，原文句子的意思不改变。

正确答案：对“询问词”的同义替换。

真题实战

词义题一

But it's not just a gender thing. At work, people pretty much know what they're supposed to be doing: working, making money, doing the tasks they have to do in order to draw an income. The bargain is very pure. Employee puts in hours of physical or mental labor and employee draws out life-sustaining moola. (2015-Text 1)

24. The word “moola” (Para.4) most probably means _____.

- [A] skills
- [B] energy
- [C] earnings
- [D] nutrition

词义题二

Some growth stems from a commitment by governments and farsighted businesses to fund cleaner energy sources. But increasingly the story is about the plummeting prices of renewables, especially wind and solar. The cost of solar panels has dropped by 80 percent and the cost of wind turbines by close to one-third in the past eight years. (2018-Text 2)

26. The word “plummeting” (Para. 2) is closest in meaning to _____.

- [A] rising
- [B] falling

[C] changing

[D] stabilizing

词义题三

In a 2014 study, for example, Malti looked at 244 children. Using caregiver assessments and the children's self-observations, she rated each child's overall sympathy level and his or her tendency to feel negative emotions after moral transgressions. Then the kids were handed chocolate coins, and given a chance to share them with an anonymous child. For the low-sympathy kids, how much they shared appeared to turn on how inclined they were to feel guilty. The guilt-prone ones shared more, even though they hadn't magically become more sympathetic to the other child's deprivation. **(2019-Text 1)**

25. The word "transgressions" (Para. 5) is closest in meaning to _____.

[A] teachings

[B] wrongdoings

[C] discussions

[D] restrictions



动手写一写，【词义题】都学到了什么：





“浅显” 蒙猜

8分+：“概率” 原则

☀ 历年阅读A真题答案选项个数

<div>年份</div> <div>答案</div>	A	B	C	D
2010	5	5	5	5
2011	4	6	5	5
2012	5	5	5	5
2013	4	5	6	5
2014	5	5	5	5
2015	5	5	5	5
2016	5	5	5	5
2017	5	5	5	5
2018	5	5	5	5
2019	5	5	5	5
2020	5	5	5	5
2021	5	5	5	5
2022	4	5	6	5
2023	6	5	4	5
2024	5	5	4	6

☀ 历年阅读A真题答案选项分布

<div>年份</div> <div>答案</div>	Text 1	Text 2	Text 3	Text 4
2010	DABCC	ACBDB	AADCB	DACBD
2011	BDCAB	DBCAA	CDCDB	BCBAD
2012	ACDBA	CBBAC	ABACD	DDBDC

年份 \ 答案	Text 1	Text 2	Text 3	Text 4
2013	ADBCD	ACCBD	DABCB	BCADC
2014	BADBC	ACBAD	BADDC	DACCB
2015	ABBCD	CCCBD	DADAB	BCADA
2016	BBACA	ACADC	DBDAB	BCDDC
2017	BDCBA	ADCDB	CADBA	ADCCB
2018	ACBDA	BBDCA	DACBD	CCABD
2019	ADBDB	BBDCA	DACBC	CCAAD
2020	ABDDDB	BCCAA	DABBC	CDACD
2021	CBADC	BCCAB	DABBD	ADDCA
2022	DCCBA	DACDA	CDBBB	ABDCC
2023	ABBCD	DACBD	CDAAB	ACDBA
2024	CCDAD	AABDC	CDBBB	AADBD

“深层”玄学

1. 选or不选?

often 0/6

steady 0/2

challenge 1/11

may 7/19

should 7/16

2. 积极态度 > 消极态度

积极 > 消极 > 客观 > 漠不关心

态度题蒙题口诀：三同一异必选异，其他态度优先排。

3. 考官常设置的错误选项特征

★ 东拼西凑：可能是非答案句或者答案句中的某个原成分块（包含单词、词组或特殊词），和其他段落或者句子的某个成分块组合起来。看起来原文包含了，但是完全属于东拼西凑。



★ 无中生有：组合形式，即文中未提及的任何信息 + 原成分块；文中未提及的任何信息。

★ 语义相反：和文中答案句表达的意思相反。

★ 曲解文意：过度推断原文答案句语义或者强加语义逻辑关系。例如：原文说明 A 和 B 同时存在，但选项中表达 A 导致了 B，这属于强加因果，属于曲解文意。

4. 其他蒙猜原则

- (1) 两选项意思完全相反，必有一个正确答案；
- (2) 和主旨含义相近或全文反复出现的，可选性强（大纲第一条，理解主旨）；
- (3) 语气绝对肯定不选（utterly, must, never, entirely）；
- (4) 时态有变化，did/ now, most survey/new study 处为考点，时间割裂处为转折，now 后面多为现状或作者观点（traditional, conventional, used to）；
- (5) 有问题要解决，找国家，找政府；
- (6) 选项中不符合社会主义价值观的必不选。

4. 选项规律

个数规律：ABCD 四个选项在 20 道题中，个数规律有两种情况：5555(90%)，5546(10%)；

分布规律：每篇分布规律有三种情况：2-1-1-1（ABCDX），2-2-1-0，3-1-1-0（最少）。

5. “深层”玄学思路（选用）

1) 第一步，先做会做的题。一般 Text 1 和 Text 2 题目相对容易；其次是第一题和第五题一般会分布在第一段和尾段。

2) 第二步，不会做的题目，根据蒙猜原则，排除或者选出比较有把握的题目。

3) 第三部，剩余题目全选一个选项（即未被选到的选项或选择较少的选项，这样可保证 $5 \times 2 + 4 \times 2 = 18$ 分）

4) 第四步，完成所有的题目后，如有时间，请做细节题。找有认识的词蒙，用眼神做。再去用选项规律验证一下。

Tips:

使用分布规律，需要能够确定某几个题的正确答案，才能根据其进行每篇的选择再分析。如果不确定正确答案，请不要使用，会错的更惨。

课后练习

It is true that CEO pay has gone up—top ones may make 300 times the pay of typical workers on average, and since the mid-1970s, CEO pay for large publicly traded American corporations has, by varying estimates, gone up by about 500%. The typical CEO of a top American corporation now makes about \$18.9 million a year.

The best model for understanding the growth of CEO pay is that of limited CEO talent in a world where business opportunities for the top firms are growing rapidly. The efforts of America's highest-earning 1% have been one of the more dynamic elements of the global economy. It's not popular to say, but one reason their pay has gone up so much is that CEOs really have upped their game relative to many other workers in the U.S. economy.

Today's CEO, at least for major American firms, must have many more skills than simply being able to "run the company." CEOs must have a good sense of financial markets and maybe even how the company should trade in them. They also need better public relations skills than their predecessors, as the costs of even a minor slipup can be significant. Then there's the fact that large American companies are much more globalized than ever before, with supply chains spread across a larger number of countries. To lead in that system requires knowledge that is fairly mind-boggling. Plus, virtually all major American companies are becoming tech companies, often with their own research and development. And beyond this, major CEOs still have to do all the day-to-day work they have always done.

The common idea that high CEO pay is mainly about ripping people off doesn't explain history very well. By most measures, corporate governance has become a lot tighter and more rigorous since the 1970s. Yet it is principally during this period of stronger governance that CEO pay has been high and rising. That suggests it is in the broader corporate interest to recruit top candidates for increasingly tough jobs.

Furthermore, the highest CEO salaries are paid to outside candidates, not to the cozy insider picks, another sign that high CEO pay is not some kind of depredation at the expense of the rest of the company. And the stock market reacts positively when companies tie CEO pay to, say, stock prices, a sign that those practices build up corporate value not just for the CEO. **(2020-Text 2)**

30. The most suitable title for this text would be _____.



- [A] CEOs Are Not Overpaid
- [B] CEO Pay: Past and Present
- [C] CEOs' Challenges of Today
- [D] CEO Traits: Not Easy to Define

Outside directors are supposed to serve as helpful, yet less biased, advisers on a firm's board. Having made their wealth and their reputations elsewhere, they presumably have enough independence to disagree with the chief executive's proposals. If the sky, and the share price, is falling, outside directors should be able to give advice based on having weathered their own crises.

(2011-Text 1)

25. The author's attitude toward the role of outside directors is _____.

- [A] permissive
- [B] positive
- [C] scornful
- [D] critical

What makes this slump different from the last, he says, is that there are still buyers in the market. Almost everyone who was interviewed for this special report said that the biggest problem at the moment is not a lack of demand but a lack of good work to sell. The three Ds—death, debt and divorce—still deliver works of art to the market. But anyone who does not have to sell is keeping away, waiting for confidence to return. **(2010-Text 1)**

24. The three Ds mentioned in the last paragraph are _____.

- [A] auction houses' favorites
- [B] contemporary trends
- [C] factors promoting artwork circulation
- [D] styles representing Impressionists