



# 阅读理解 A：热门题型

(推断题、原因题、例证题)

## 阅读理解A题型—推断题

### ☀ 题型考查

大纲：“3. 进行一定的判断和推理”

考官意志：对原文做分析推理或者细节理解

### ☀ 推断题在历年真题中的分布

	总数	出现年份														
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
推断题	46	4-36	1-22	1-21	2-27	4-37	2-22	2-28		1-23	2-26	1-25	1-24	1-24	1-25	2-26
			1-24	2-29		4-39	2-30	2-30		2-28	4-38	3-35	2-29	2-26	2-30	4-37
			2-26	2-30			3-34	4-37		2-30	4-40	4-39	4-40	2-27	3-34	4-40
			2-29	3-31			4-39							3-31	4-37	
			3-32												4-39	
			3-35													
			4-39													

### ☀ 题型公式

认准两类单词：

★ learn from

★ infer (inferred) /imply (implied) /indicate (indicated) /conclude (concluded)



具体句型:

- ★ We can **learn from** / What can we **learn from** the first paragraph/ Paragraph 2, (文中已有信息) \_\_\_\_\_./?
- ★ It can be **learned from** /Paragraph 1/the text that (文中已有信息) \_\_\_\_\_.
- ★ It can be **inferred** from the text/the last paragraph/the first sentence that...
- ★ We can **infer** that...
- ★ It can be **concluded** that...
- ★ Which of the following can (not) be **inferred** from the passage?
- ★ It is **implied** /**indicated** in the passage/the first paragraph/the second sentence that...
- ★ By saying, ...the author **implies** /**indicates** /**concludes** that...
- ★ ...would most likely...

### 推断题解题技巧

使用标注法将题干定位至题干句后, 对该句子或段落做合理推断或概述, 将原文信息与选项“一一比对”, 根据对答案句或者答案段落的理解, 选出正确答案。

正确答案: 大部分都是对原文信息的合理概述以及对全文主旨的复现。

#### Tips:

近年, 考官喜欢“逆思维反概述”。

原文: 小红只喜欢吃小白菜, 其他青菜都不吃, 这不好。

正确选项: 小红需要多吃点别的青菜。

原文: 小红家一年30%的时候在外面下馆子。

正确选项: 小红家大部分时候都在家里吃。

原文: 这个法规只是集中保护某几个领域, 这个领域没有被保护。(全文围绕这个领域展开)

正确选项: 这个法规的保护范围需要扩大。

真题实战

推断题一

With the pandemic, unemployment is very high indeed. In February, at 3.5 per cent and 5.5 per cent respectively, unemployment rates in Canada and the United States were at generational lows and worker shortages were everywhere. As of May, those rates had spiked up to 13.3 per cent and 13.7 per cent, and although many worker shortages had disappeared, not all had done so. In the medical field, to take an obvious example, the pandemic meant that there were still clear shortages of doctors, nurses and other medical personnel. **(2021-Text 1)**

24. We can learn from Paragraph 3 that there was\_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] a sign of economic recovery
- [B] a call for policy adjustment
- [C] a change in hiring practices
- [D] a lack of medical workers

推断题二

More Americans are opting to work well into retirement, a growing trend that threatens to upend the old workforce model. (Para.1)

One in three Americans who are at least 40 have, or plan to have a job in retirement to prepare for a longer life, according to a survey conducted by Harris Poll for TD Ameritrade. Even more surprising is that more than half of “unretirees”—those who plan to work in retirement or went back to work after retiring—said they would be employed in their later years even if they had enough money to settle down, the survey showed. (Para.2) **(2022-Text 2)**

26. The survey conducted by Harris Poll indicates that\_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] over half of the retirees are physically fit for work
- [B] the old workforce is as active as the younger one
- [C] one in three Americans enjoy earlier retirement
- [D] more Americans are willing to work in retirement



### 推断题三

“Further contradicting conventional wisdom, we found that women as well as men have lower levels of stress at work than at home.” writes one of the researchers, Sarah Damaske. In fact women even say they feel better at work, she notes, “It is men, not women, who report being happier at home than at work.” Another surprise is that the findings hold true for both those with children and without, but more so for nonparents. This is why people who work outside the home have better health. **(2015-Text 1)**

22. According to Damaske, who are likely to be the happiest at home?

- [A] Working mothers.
- [B] Childless husbands.
- [C] Working fathers.
- [D] Childless wives.

### 推断题四

On one hand, that viewpoint is a logical product of America’s evolution. Manufacturing is not the economic engine that it once was. The job security that the US economy once offered to high school graduates has largely evaporated. More education is the new principle. We want more for our kids, and rightfully so. **(2018-Text 1)**

23. We can infer from Paragraph 5 that high school graduates \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] used to have big financial concerns
- [B] used to have more job opportunities
- [C] are reluctant to work in manufacturing
- [D] are entitled to more educational privileges

### 推断题五

Forests give us shade, quiet and one of the harder challenges in the fight against climate change. Even as we humans count on forests to soak up a good share of the carbon dioxide we produce, we are threatening their ability to do so. The climate change we are hastening could one day leave us with forests that emit more carbon than they absorb. **(2019-Text 2)**

26. By saying “one of the harder challenges,” the author implies that\_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] global climate change may get out of control

- [B] forests may become a potential threat
- [C] people may misunderstand global warming
- [D] extreme weather conditions may arise

### 推断题六

Just 23 per cent of the fruit and vegetables consumed in the UK are currently home-grown, so even with the most extreme measures we could meet only 30 per cent of our fresh produce needs. That is before we look for the space to grow the grains, sugars, seeds and oils that provide us with the vast bulk of our current calorie intake. **(2021-Text2)**

29. It can be learned from the last paragraph that British people \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] rely largely on imports for fresh produce
- [B] enjoy a steady rise in fruit consumption
- [C] are seeking effective ways to cut calorie intake
- [D] are trying to grow new varieties of grains



动手写一写，【推断题】都学到了什么：





## 阅读理解A题型—原因题

### ☀ 题型考查

大纲：“5. 理解语篇的结构和上下文的逻辑关系”

考官意志：“因果关系”——题干给“果”，找“因”

### ☀ 原因题在历年真题中的分布

	总数	出现年份														
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
原因题	29	1-21	1-21	1-22	4-40	2-30	2-27	2-26	1-23	3-34	1-21	1-23	2-28	2-28	2-29	2-28
	10: 原因细节题	3-34	2-27				4-37	2-27	3-31		3-34			4-37		2-29
	19: 原因分析题	4-38	2-28					3-31	4-36							3-34
			4-37													

### ☀ 题型细分

- ① 原因细节题
- ② 原因分析题

### ☀ 题型公式

- ★ (文中已有信息) because / due to / for / in that / because of \_\_\_\_\_.
- ★ The (major) reason for (文中已有信息) is \_\_\_\_\_.
- ★ (文中已有信息) is a result of \_\_\_\_\_.

### ☀ 题型细分思路

判断为原因题后，根据标注法定位到原文，①原文中出现“原因”或“结果”复现词，例如出现“as”，“be meant to”，“since”，“because (of)”，“cause”等，该题属于原因细节题。一般原因复现词后的剩余部分即为正确答案。

判断为原因题后，根据标注法定位到原文，②原文中没有出现“原因”或“结果”复现词，该题属于原因分析题。需要结合上下文理解分析其隐含因果关系。

### ①原因细节题解题技巧

使用**标注法**对题干标注后，回文定位至原文中题干出现的句子（即题干句），判断为原因细节题后，一种情况：在表示原因复现词（as, because 等）**后**，即是答案句；另一种情况：在表示结果的原因复现词（There is a good reason why 题干信息 :...; This is why 题干信息）**前**，即是答案句。

原文答案词 / 句与题目正确选项存在同义替换或同义概述。

正确答案精确对应：“答案词 / 句”。

**Tips:**

题干句只是结果，不是原因。

### 真题实战

#### 原因细节题一

But the article is actually quite optimistic, as it outlines a potential solution to this problem, suggesting that an approach (which involves a one-hour, next-to-no-cost program) can close 63 percent of the achievement gap (measured by such factors as grades) between first-generation and other students. **(2015-Text 2)**

27. The authors of the research article are optimistic because \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] their findings appeal to students
- [B] the recruiting rate has increased
- [C] the problem is solvable
- [D] their approach is costless

#### 原因细节题二

Biologists estimate that as many as 2 million lesser prairie chickens—a kind of bird living on stretching grasslands—once lent red to the often grey landscape of the midwestern and southwestern United States. But just some 22,000 birds remain today, occupying about 16% of the species' historic range.

The crash was a major reason the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) decided to



formally list the bird as threatened. “The lesser prairie chicken is in a desperate situation,” said USFWS Director Daniel Ashe. Some environmentalists, however, were disappointed. They had pushed the agency to designate the bird as “endangered,” a status that gives federal officials greater regulatory power to crack down on threats. But Ashe and others argued that the “threatened” tag gave the federal government flexibility to try out new, potentially less confrontational conservation approaches. In particular, they called for forging closer collaborations with western state governments, which are often uneasy with federal action, and with the private landowners who control an estimated 95% of the prairie chicken’s habitat. **(2016-Text 2)**

26. The major reason for listing the lesser prairie chicken as threatened is \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] its drastically decreased population
- [B] the underestimate of the grassland acreage
- [C] a desperate appeal from some biologists
- [D] the insistence of private landowners

### 原因细节题三

Before explaining the connection to the Obamacare, it is worth making an important distinction. Many people who work part-time jobs actually want full-time jobs. They take part-time work because this is all they can get. An increase in involuntary part-time work is evidence of weakness in the labor market and it means that many people will be having a very hard time making ends meet. **(2015-Text 4)**

37. Many people work part-time because they \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] prefer part-time jobs to full-time jobs
- [B] feel that is enough to make ends meet
- [C] cannot get their hands on full-time jobs
- [D] haven’t seen the weakness of the market

### 原因细节题四

But switching to a mainly plant-based diet wouldn’t help. There is a good reason why the UK is dominated by animal husbandry: most of its terrain doesn’t have the right soil or climate to grow crops on a commercial basis. Just 25 per cent of the country’s land is suitable for crop-growing, most of which is already occupied by arable fields. Even if we converted all the suitable land



to fields of fruit and veg—which would involve taking out all the nature reserves and removing thousands of people from their homes—we would achieve only a 30 per cent boost in crop production. **(2021-Text2)**

28. Crop-growing in the UK is restricted due to \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] its farming technology
- [B] its dietary tradition
- [C] its natural conditions
- [D] its commercial interests

## ② 原因分析题解题技巧

使用标注法对题干标注后，回文定位至原文中题干出现的句子（即题干句），判断为原因分析题后，结合上下文，寻找答案句。

答案词 / 句与题目正确选项存在同义替换或同义概述。

## 真题实战

### 原因分析题一

Next, the researchers trapped the robots in cages and gave the rats the opportunity to release them by pressing a lever. Across 18 trials each, the living rats were 52 per cent more likely on average to set the social robot free than the asocial one. This suggests that the rats perceived the social robot as a genuine social being. They may have bonded more with the social robot because it displayed behaviours like communal exploring and playing. This could lead to the rats better remembering having freed it earlier, and wanting the robot to return the favour when they get trapped, says Quinn. **(2020-Text1)**

23. According to Quinn, the rats released the social robot because they \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] tried to practice a means of escape
- [B] considered that an interesting game
- [C] wanted to display their intelligence
- [D] expected it to do the same in return



### 原因分析题二

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. After all, if everyone you know is going to college in the fall, it seems silly to stay back a year, doesn't it? And after going to school for 12 years, it doesn't feel natural to spend a year doing something that isn't academic. **(2017-Text 3)**

31. One of the reasons for high-school graduates not taking a gap year is that \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] they think it academically misleading
- [B] they have a lot of fun to expect in college
- [C] it feels strange to do differently from others
- [D] it seems worthless to take off-campus courses

### 原因分析题三

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 that 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. **(2019-Text 3)**

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

- [A] control of annual admissions
- [B] slow granting procedures
- [C] limit on duration of stay
- [D] tightened requirements

### 原因分析题四

Competition law appears to be the only way to address these imbalances of power. But it is clumsy. For one thing, it is very slow compared to the pace of change within the digital economy. By the time a problem has been addressed and remedied it may have vanished in the marketplace, to be replaced by new abuses of power. But there is a deeper conceptual problem, too. Competition law as presently interpreted deals with financial disadvantage to consumers and this is not obvious

when the users of these services don't pay for them. The users of their services are not their customers. That would be the people who buy advertising from them — and Facebook and Google, the two virtual giants, dominate digital advertising to the disadvantage of all other media and entertainment companies. **(2018-Text 3)**

34. Competition law as presently interpreted can hardly protect Facebook users because \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] they are not financially reliable
- [B] they are not defined as customers
- [C] the services are generally digital
- [D] the services are paid for by advertisers



动手写一写，【原因题】都学到了什么：





## 阅读理解A题型— 例证题

### ☀ 题型考查

大纲：“3. 理解语篇的结构和上下文的逻辑关系”

考官意志：提问作者举例目的

### ☀ 例证题在历年真题中的分布

例 证 题	总数	出现年份														
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
16		3-32			1-21	1-23			2-28	1-21			1-22	1-23	1-22	1-24
					1-23					3-35			4-38	3-32		4-36
					3-32					4-37						

### ☀ 题型公式

★ Example(s) ( 例子 ) are/is mentioned/cited in Paragraph X (so as) to illustrate/explain/show

\_\_\_\_\_.

### 例证题解题技巧

使用标注法对题干例子标注后，回文定位至题干句，题干句即例子本身（包含描述），则需要寻找其上文或者下文的论点信息，即是答案句。

原文答案词 / 句与题目正确选项存在同义替换或同义概述。

正确答案精确对应：“答案词 / 句”。

#### Tips:

例子在本质上是属于“论据(support)”，是对上文或下文相应“论点(idea)”的论述。多关注例子信息的上、下论点，而不是例子自身描述信息。如果例子和观点在一句话中，需要关注该句观点表达，和正确答案的对应关系。

真题实战

例证题一

Mr. Koziatek is part of something pioneering. He is a teacher at a New Hampshire high school where learning is not something of books and tests and mechanical memorization, but practical. When did it become accepted wisdom that students should be able to name the 13th president of the United States but be utterly overwhelmed by a broken bike chain? **(2018-Text 1)**

21. A broken bike chain is mentioned to show students' lack of \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] practical ability
- [B] academic training
- [C] pioneering spirit
- [D] mechanical memorization

例证题二

The product they're selling is data, and we, the users, convert our lives to data for the benefit of the digital giants. Just as some ants farm the bugs called aphids for the honeydew they produce when they feed, so Google farms us for the data that our digital lives yield. Ants keep predatory insects away from where their aphids feed; Gmail keeps the spammers out of our inboxes. It doesn't feel like a human or democratic relationship, even if both sides benefit. **(2018-Text 3)**

35. The ants analogy is used to illustrate \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] a typical competition pattern among digital giants
- [B] a win-win business model between digital giants
- [C] the benefits provided for digital giants' customers
- [D] the relationship between digital giants and their users

例证题三

Infants are wired to look at parents' faces to try to understand their world, and if those faces are blank and unresponsive—as they often are when absorbed in a device—it can be extremely disconcerting for the children. Radesky cites the “still face experiment” devised by developmental psychologist Ed Tronick in the 1970s. In it, a mother is asked to interact with her child in a normal



way before putting on a blank expression and not giving them any visual social feedback; The child becomes increasingly distressed as she tries to capture her mother's attention. "Parents don't have to be exquisitely present at all times, but there needs to be a balance and parents need to be responsive and sensitive to a child's verbal or nonverbal expressions of an emotional need," says Radesky. **(2017-Text 2)**

28. Radesky cites the "still face experiment" to show that \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] it is easy for children to get used to blank expressions
- [B] verbal expressions are unnecessary for emotional exchange
- [C] parents need to respond to children's emotional needs
- [D] children are insensitive to changes in their parents' mood



动手写一写，【例证题】都学到了什么：



课后练习

While the conversation around our environment and our responsibility toward it remains centered on shopping bags and straws, we're ignoring the balance of power that implies that as "consumers" we must shop sustainably, rather than as "citizens" hold our governments and industries to account to push for real systemic change. **(2019-Text 4)**

38. By pointing out our identity as "citizens," the author indicates that\_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] our focus should be shifted to community welfare
- [B] our relationship with local industries is improving
- [C] we have been actively exercising our civil rights
- [D] we should press our governments to lead the combat

Restrictions that keep highly polluting cars out of certain areas—city centres, "school streets", even individual roads – are a response to the absence of a larger effort to properly enforce existing regulations and require auto companies to bring their vehicles into compliance. Wales has introduced special low speed limits to minimise pollution. We're doing everything but insist that manufacturers clean up their cars. **(2020-Text 3)**

35. It can be learned from the last paragraph that auto companies\_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] will raise low-emission car production
- [B] will upgrade the design of their vehicles
- [C] should be forced to follow regulations
- [D] should be put under public supervision

Parkrun is not a race but a time trial: Your only competitor is the clock. The ethos welcomes anybody. There is as much joy over a puffed-out first-timer being clapped over the line as there is about top talent shining. The Olympic bidders, by contrast, wanted to get more people doing sport and to produce more elite athletes. The dual aim was mixed up: The stress on success over taking part was intimidating for newcomers. **(2017-Text 1)**

23. Parkrun is different from Olympic games in that it\_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] aims at discovering talents



- [B] focuses on mass competition
- [C] does not emphasize elitism
- [D] does not attract first-timers

Unlike so-called basic emotions such as sadness, fear, and anger, guilt emerges a little later, in conjunction with a child's growing grasp of social and moral norms. Children aren't born knowing how to say "I'm sorry"; rather, they learn over time that such statements appease parents and friends—and their own consciences. This is why researchers generally regard so-called moral guilt, in the right amount, to be a good thing. **(2019-Text 1)**

21. Researchers think that guilt can be a good thing because it may help\_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] foster a child's moral development
- [B] regulate a child's basic emotions
- [C] improve a child's intellectual ability
- [D] intensify a child's positive feelings

Another approach to getting more done in less time is to rethink how you prioritize 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.

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. **(2018-Text 4)**

37. The study in the early 1980s cited by Harford shows that\_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] daily schedules are indispensable to studying
- [B] students are hardly motivated by monthly goals
- [C] detailed plans may not be as fruitful as expected
- [D] distractions may actually increase efficiency