



第九讲 阅读理解之推理判断题

【考点说明】

阅读理解之推理判断题在考试中考察得比重还是比较大的，在有传统阅读题型的联盟考试（复旦千分考、北约、卓越同盟）中，四选一的阅读理解必考此种类型题目。此类题目分为局部推理判断和篇章推理判断。局部推理判断题是指针对文章细节或局部内容所设的题目；而篇章推理则是要求根据隐藏在文章字里行间的线索推断上下文论述的主题、文章的来源等。目前高校自主招生绝大部分考试针对的是细节，局部进行逆向或引申推理判断。

【题型特点分析】

推理判断题属于主观题，是层次较高的设题。要求在理解原文表面文字信息的基础上，做出一定判断和推论，从而得到文章的隐含意义和深层意义。此类题目难度大，出错多。归根到底出错的原因还是没有真正掌握文章内容，此类题干一般都含有 imply, infer, deduce, conclude 等词，常见的题干表现形式有：

1. The author ends the passage with implication that ...
2. It can be inferred from the passage that ...
3. What can we learn from the last paragraph?
4. It can be inferred that ...
5. We know from the passage that ...
6. It is implied in the passage that ...
7. It can be concluded from the passage that ...
8. We can infer from the passage that ...
9. From the passage we can conclude that ...
10. The passage is based on the author's ...
11. The passage is most likely a part of ...
12. The writerto show that...

【解题技巧】

1. 抓住特定信息进行逆向或正向推理

做此类试题要善于抓住某一段话中的关键信息，即某些关键词或短语去分析、推理、判断，利用逆向思维或正面推理，从而推断出这句话所隐含的深层含义。



精锐教育
哈佛北大精英创立



精锐教育

哈佛北大精英创立

2.整合全文(段)信息进行推断

做篇章推理题时,需要在弄懂全文意思的基础上,整合与题目相关的有用信息,综合起来去推理判断,确定最佳结论。

3.利用语境的褒贬性进行信息推断

几乎每篇文章的语境都有一定的褒贬性,这种褒贬性反映了主人公的特定心理和情绪状态及作者的写作意图,因此,利用好文章的语境褒贬性就能在把握主旨文意的基础上对文章进行准确的逻辑判断。认真阅读原文并找出反映语境褒贬性及变化的标志性词汇或句子,对我们掌握文章文意,了解主人公的心理特点及发展变化,从而正确地进行逻辑推断很有好处。

4.根据上下文的逻辑得出结论

逻辑结论是指严格根据文章中所陈述的事实、论点、例证等一系列论据材料进行推理,从而得出合乎逻辑的结论,而不是根据自己的经验、态度、观点或爱好去理解文章的内涵。做这类题时,应把握作者的写作思路,预测下文可能发展的内容。文章可按事件发展的经过描写,也可按因果关系、对比关系来描写。

【典例精讲】

一. 局部推理:

A

When their subjects are heroes or famous figures, biographies often reveal a democratic motive: they attempt to show that their subjects are only human, no better than anyone else. Other biographies are meant to change us, to invite us to become better than we are. The biographies of Jesus found in the Bible are in this class.

...

Q: The author cites the biographies of Jesus in the Bible in order to show that _____.

- A the best biographies are meant to transform their readers
- B biographies are authentic accounts of their subjects and lives
- C the best biographies are those of heroes and famous figures
- D biographies can serve different purposes

【答案】D

【解析】A选项属于细节错误,文中提到的是有一些传记的目的是影响读者,而有关传记的优劣标准,文中则没有涉及;B选项属于典型的张冠李戴,与作者引用此例的用意无关;C选项同A一样,文中并没有涉及;D选项属于推理解,需要明确“Other biographies.....”在文中的意义,方能得出答案。

转折对比处常考

转折或对比部分的重点往往在后面,考生在做题时要注意转折或对比之后的内容,然后结合文章主旨和作者的立场,推导出文章的深层含义。



精锐教育

哈佛北大精英创立

请再看一例：

Several different bison species have lived on the North American continent since the Ice Age; today only two exist. The wood bison is the larger of the two, and is now found mostly in western Canada. Better known in the United States is the Plains bison, or buffalo. At one time, herds of these animals could be sighted almost everywhere from the Appalachian Mountains in the East to the Rocky Mountains in the West.

Q: The author implies that several types of bison_____.

- A. live outside the United States and Canada
- B. are well adapted to swampy terrain
- C. existed before the Ice Age
- D. have been killed or have died out

【答案】B

【解析】这道题难度比较大，感觉作者的意图并不明显，先是介绍美洲野牛从冰川时代就分布在北美洲，现在大多分布在加拿大西部，后面介绍可以在阿巴拉契亚山脉东部至洛基山脉西部见到成群的各种类型的野牛。看上去内容比较散，但是还原这些信息点的内在联系后就会很明了，后面的内容是对第一句的转折，并且一直在论述这一观点，在“The wood bison is the larger of the two, and is now found mostly in western Canada.”前还原出 however 后，这道题就可以做出来了

隐含转折的还原：

一些推断题的题点中会将标志性的转折词隐藏从而增加理解的难度，这时需要还原出语句之间的逻辑关系、段内的语义关系及篇章的语义关系，从

篇章 篇章的角度理解篇章的主旨 作者的意图和态度



B

Whether the eyes are "the windows of the soul" is debatable; that they are intensely important in interpersonal communication is a fact. During the first two months of a baby's life, the stimulus that produces a smile is a pair of eyes. The eyes need not be real: a mask with two dots will produce a smile. Significantly, a real human face with eyes covered will not motivate a smile, nor will the sight of only one eye when the face is presented in profile. This attraction to eyes as opposed to the nose or mouth continues as the baby matures. In one study, when American four-year-olds were asked to draw people, 75 percent of them drew people with mouths, but 99 percent of them drew people with eyes. In Japan, however, where babies are carried on their mother's back, infants do not acquire as much attachment to eyes as they do in other cultures. As a result, Japanese adults make little use of the face either to encode or decode meaning. In fact, Argyle reveals that the "proper place to focus one's gaze during a conversation in Japan is on the neck of one's conversation partner."

...

Q: According to the passage, the Japanese fix their gaze on their conversation partner's neck because ____.

- A they don't like to keep their eyes on the face of the speaker
- B they need not communicate through eye-contact
- C they don't think it polite to have eye contact
- D they didn't have much opportunity to communicate through eye-contact in babyhood

【答案】D

【解析】这篇文章介绍的是关于各个国家眼神交流的一些情况，将美国和日本的风俗进行了对比。这道题属于细节推断题，需要针对问题在原文中找到相应信息，然后做出总结归纳，通过“infants do not acquire as much attachment to eyes as they do in other cultures. As a result.....”，可以看出原文是因果关系，题目给出了结果，需根据原文的原因进行归纳，得出答案为D。

关注因果关系：

两个事件内在的因果关系常常成为出题人的命题点，一般说来，这种选择题有两种形式：给原因推结果或是给结果找原因。

请再看一例：

When the young waitress near my house started saying hello to me every day, I was very happy. She was at



least fifteen years younger than I. One day she signed me to come near. When I walked over, she asked, "Are you single?" "Why, yes." I answered, smiling at her happily. "So is my mother." she said. "Would you like to meet her?"

1. The writer talked about the waitress' age because he thought _____.
 - A. she was young
 - B. it was a pleasure to make friends with her
 - C. she was beautiful
 - D. it was strange for her to fall in love with him
2. The waitress said hello to the writer every day because _____.
 - A. she lived near his house
 - B. he often went to visit her mother
 - C. she wanted to be friendly with him
 - D. she loved him very much

【答案】DC

【解析】这是两道推测原因的题目。女服务员每天向作者示好，作者产生误解，以为女孩对他有意。考虑到他们年龄悬殊，作者认为女孩爱上他有点奇怪。故第1题答案是D.女孩问作者是否单身，并提到她母亲也是单身，并邀请他与她母亲见面，可见，女孩每天向他问好，目的是想取得他的好感，进而撮合他和她母亲。第2题答案是C。

Tips.

做细节推断题时，需关注文中的信号词，有信号词的地方，往往是出题的下手之处，因此，把握信号词，理清句子间的逻辑关系，至关重要。

常见的信号词有：

顺承信号词: and, furthermore, likewise, moreover, first, second .

转折信号词: but, however, yet.

总结信号词: in conclusion , in short, in summary, to sum up, in a word.

结果信号词: consequently, thus, therefore, as a result, so.

比较信号词: similarly, like, in the same way.

例证信号词: for example, for instance .



C

Just as crying can be healthy, not crying—holding back tears of anger, pain or suffering — can be bad for physical health. Studies have shown that too much control of emotions can lead to high blood pressure, heart problems and some other illnesses. If you have a health problem, doctors will certainly not ask you to cry. But when you feel like crying, don't fight it. It's a natural—and healthy—emotional response.

Q: It can be inferred from the text that _____.

- A. there are two ways to keep healthy B. crying does more good to health than laughing
C. crying and laughing play the same roles D. emotional health has a close relationship to physical health

【答案】D

【解析】通过文中“Studies have shown that too much control of emotions can lead to high blood pressure, heart problems and some other illnesses.”可以得出正确答案为D

关注信息表述的转换：

在文章中定位信息点后，会发现考察的选项和原文的信息表述有差距，大多为概述和推导出的结论，这就强调逻辑推导能力的提升。对信息点进行正确的理解归纳。

请再看一例：

It is fun to turn over a big rock on the beach. Make sure you turn the rock back to the position it was in after you moved it. If you don't turn it back over, all the sea animals under it or clinging to the underside will die.

Q: You can tell that rocks _____.

- A. hurt sea animals B. protect sea animals



C. won't be found on beaches

D. can't be found on beaches

【答案】B

【解析】分析这道题目需要掌握下面几原则：1. 全面分析 2. 忠实原文 3. 不选表层信息。根据“all the sea animals under it or clinging to the underside will die.”可以得出正确答案为B。

Tips.

逻辑推断题：此类题是严格根据文中所陈述的事实、论点进行推理，得出合乎逻辑的结论，而不是根据自己的经验、态度、观点或爱好去理解文章的内涵。要首先获得短文的主题思想或列举的事实，然后按要求判断。答案一般为根据原文表面文字信息一步推出的答案；即对原文某一句话或某几句话所作的同义改写(paraphrase)或综合。

常见干扰项特点为：

1. 以假乱真，编造信息：不是在文章事实或上下文(句)逻辑基础上进行推理而得出的观点；
2. 虽然以文章提供事实或内在逻辑为基础进行推理，但推理过头、概括过度；
3. 常识正确却不基于文章；
4. 有太过绝对的字眼，如 **always, never, only, just** 等

二. 篇章推理

D

...

Furthermore, it is questionable whether ultimately nuclear power is a cheap source of energy. There have, for example, been very costly accidents in America, in Britain and, of course, in Russia. The possibility of increases in the cost of uranium(铀)in addition to the cost of greater safety provisions could price nuclear power out of the market. In the long run, environmentalists argue, nuclear energy wastes valuable resources and disturbs the ecology to an extent which could bring about the destruction of the human race. Thus, if we wish to survive, we cannot afford nuclear energy. In spite of the case against nuclear energy outlined above, nuclear energy programmes are expanding. Such an expansion assumes a continual growth in industrial production and consumer demands. However, it is doubtful whether this growth will or can continue. Having weighed up the arguments on



both sides, it seems there are good economic and ecological reasons for sources of energy other than nuclear power.

Q: The function of the last sentence is to ____.

- A advance the final argument
- B reflect the writer's attitude
- C reverse previously expressed thoughts
- D show the disadvantages of nuclear power

【答案】B

【解析】这篇文章主要在说关于核能量的开发和利用及存在的种种争议，最后一句是作者下了一个结论，作者的观点态度直到最后一句才得以体现，因此这道题选 B

预测，结论题—关注首尾段（句）：

文章的首段或尾段往往提出或总结出文章的主旨或结论，因此在做推理题时，选项与文章主旨一致的就是答案，在解答阅读理解题时一定要留意这两部分内容。

请再看一例：

In this article, I'll describe three no-win situations that commonly arise between teens and parents and then suggest some ways out of the trap. The first no-win situation is quarrels over unimportant things. Examples include the color of the teen's hair, the cleanliness of the bedroom, the preferred style of clothing, the child's failure to eat a good breakfast before school, or his tendency to sleep until noon on the weekends. Second, blaming. The goal of a blaming battle is to make the other admit that his bad attitude is the reason why everything goes wrong. Third, needing to be right. It doesn't matter what the topic is— politics, the laws of physics, or the proper way to break an egg—the point of these arguments is to prove that you are right and the other person is wrong, for both wish to be considered an authority — someone who actually knows something —and therefore to command respect. Unfortunately, as long as parents and teens continue to assume that they know more than the other, they'll continue to fight these battles forever and never make any real progress.

Q: What will the author most probably discuss in the paragraph that follows?



精锐教育

哈佛北大精英创立

- A. Causes for the parent-teen conflicts.
- B. Examples of the parent-teen war.
- C. Solutions for the parent-teen problems.
- D. Future of the parent-teen relationship.

【答案】C

【解析】从题目给出的四个选项来看，似乎都有道理，都可以顺接下去，如果没有仔细看篇章的第一句话，很容易主观判断导致误选。分析第一句可以明显得出整篇文章分为 *situation* 和 *suggestion* 两部分进行阐述，因此在介绍完 *situation* 以后，接下来会写到 *solution*，故选择 C。

E

Imagine that the *genome* is a book. The book consists of 23 chapters with thousands of stories made up of paragraphs, words and letters on different levels. There are one billion words in the book, which makes it longer than 5,000 volumes the size of this book, or as long as 800 Bibles. If I read the genome out to you at the rate of one word per second for eight hours a day, it would take me a century. If I wrote out the human genome, one letter per millimeter, my text would be as long as the River Danube.

Q: The real purpose of the author's comparison of the genome to a book is _____.

- A. to focus on the differences between the two
- B. to lay emphasis on the similarities between the two
- C. to simplify the concept of the human genome
- D. to give an exact description of the human genome

【答案】C

【解析】“基因组”是一个非常抽象难懂的科学术语。作者在这里把“基因组”比作一本书，使一般读者能通俗形象地了解“基因组”的概念。故答案为 C。

推测作者的写作意图：

此类题型要求考生根据文章的论述，推测作者的写作意图及应用某种写作手法的目的。作者一般不直接陈述自己的意图，而是通过文章所提供的事实，客观地使读者信服某种想法或意见。这类题型不仅要求考生能理解文章的内容，而且还要具备对作者所阐述的问题及写作手法进行



请再看一例：

Earthquake may rightly ranked as one of the most disastrous forces known to man: since record began to be written down, it has been estimated that earthquake-related deaths have numbered in the millions, and that earthquake-related loss has been beyond calculation...

The great majority of all earthquake occurred in two particular areas in history...

It is doubtful that man will be ever be able to control earthquakes and get rid of their damage altogether .But as how and why earthquakes happen become better understood, man will become more and more able to deal with their possible damage before they occur.

Q: The author's purpose in writing the passage probably is to ____.

- A. inform the reader B. entertain the reader C. support a theory D. question a theory

【答案】A

【解析】文章第一段介绍地震给人类造成的危害，第二段分析地震频发的地方，第三段分析地震预防方面的前景，因此可以推断写作目的不是娱乐，也不是就某一理论提出质疑，而是给读者提供一些信息，教育读者。答案是A。



例题小结

完成推理判断题时，要牢记在阅读理解整体语篇的基础上，把握文章的真正内涵。①要吃透文章的字面意思，从字里行间捕捉有用的提示和线索，这是推理的前提和基础；②要对文字的表面信息进行挖掘加工，由表入里，由浅入深，从具体到抽象，从非凡到一般，通过分析、综合、判定等，进行深层处理，符合逻辑地推理。不能就是论事，断章取义，以偏概全。③



精锐教育

哈佛北大精英创立

以上内容仅为本文档的试下载部分，为可阅读页数的一半内容。如要下载或阅读全文，请访问：<https://d.book118.com/686234202241010230>