第 6 讲 2022 海淀二模阅读理解 CD 篇

教学目标

1. 掌握本篇阅读理解中出现的高频词及长难句。
2. 掌握阅读理解的解题技巧，并能够指出本篇阅读理解中运用到的解题技巧。
3. 通过阅读理解高频词、长难句等语料的积累，及阅读理解解题技巧的练习，灵活应对各种阅读理解题。

名师点拨

知识篇

“巧妇难为无米之炊”，在英语学习的过程中，语料的积累至关重要。对于阅读理解高频词和长难句的梳理，能够为我们今后的学习和提升打下良好的根底。

亲爱的同学，老师已经为你梳理出了本篇文章中的一些高频词和长难句，快来看看你掌握了吗？

C 篇

科普环保类高频词（课前检测学生的词汇量储藏，以教师提问的形式进行。能够准确翻译的为优，模糊翻译的良，不会翻译的为差。）

单词/短语	词性及词义	拓展	掌握情况		
			优	良	差
fleet	adj. 快速的，敏捷的 n. 舰队；港湾；小河 vi. 飞逝；疾驰；掠过 vt. 消磨	fleet, navy			
a bit of	一点				
mystery	n. 秘密，谜；神秘，神秘的事物；推理小说，推理剧；常作 mysteries 秘技，秘诀				
vehicle	n. [车辆] 车辆；工具；交通工具；运载工具；传播媒介；媒介物				
globally	adv. 全球地；全局地；世界上				
transform	vt. 改变，使…变形；转换 vi. 变换，改变；转化				
mobility	n. 移动性；机动性；[电子] 迁移率	mobile			
headquarter	vi. 设立总部 vt. 在…设总部				
previous	adj. 以前的；早先的；过早的 adv. 在先；在…以前	previously			

steer	vt. 控制，引导；驾驶 vi. 驾驶，掌舵；行驶 n. 阉牛				
accelerator	n. 油门；催化剂；[机] 加速装置	accelerate			
pedal	vi. 踩踏板；骑车 n. 踏板；脚蹬子 vt. 骑〔自行车〕；踩……的踏板 adj. 脚的；脚踏的				
sensor	n. 传感器	sense			
prototype	n. 原型；标准，模范				
tech	n. 技术学院或学校 abbr. 技术〔technology〕；技术员〔technician〕	technical			
giant	n. 巨人；伟人；[动] 巨大的动物 adj. 巨大的；巨人般的				
majority	n. 多数；成年	major			
shuttle	n. 航天飞机；穿梭；梭子；穿梭班机、公共汽车等 vt. 使穿梭般来回移动；短程穿梭般运送 vi. 穿梭往返				
launch	vt. 发射〔导弹、火箭等〕；发起，发动；使…下水 vi. 开始；下水；起飞 n. 发射；发行，投放市场；下水；汽艇				
modify	vt. 修改，修饰；更改 vi. 修改				
sport-utility	交通运输工程				
issue	n. 问题；流出；期号；发行物 vt. 发行，发布；发给；放出，排出 vi. 发行；流出；造成…结果；传下	matter, issue, problem, question			
detect	vt. 发觉；发现；探测				
unique	adj. 独特的，稀罕的；[数] 唯一的，独一无二的 n. 独一无二的人或物				

长难句〔**课前检测学生的句型储藏，以教师提问的形式进行。能够准确翻译的为优，模糊翻译的良，不会翻译的为差。**〕

〔优☒良☒差☒〕

翻译：公司已经在公共街道上测试了其他类型的自动驾驶汽车，包括改良的雷克萨斯运动型多用途车，这是一种由加州机动车辆特殊许可的需要有一个人类司机控制的车辆。

2. The vehicles that will be tested on open roads this summer will have removable steering wheels, accelerator and brake pedals to allow “safety drivers” to take control if needed.

〔优☒良☒差☒〕

句子分析：本句主干局部为 the vehicles will have…；that 引导定语从句修饰前面的 the vehicles，to allow 为不定式作目的状语。

翻译：那些在今年夏天在开放的公路上测试的车辆将会拥有可拆卸的方向盘、油门和刹车踏板，目的是一旦需要的话方便“平安驾驶员”采取控制。

〔优☒良☒差☒〕

句子分析：look forward to 意为“期待”，后接 doing sth.其中 to learning 和 to uncovering 为并列结构；that 引导定语从句修饰前面的 challenges。

翻译：厄姆森说，我们期待着了解社区是如何理解与使用这些车辆的，同时开启了对于完全自主驾驶的车辆的挑战。

D 篇

科普环保类高频词〔课前检测学生的词汇量储藏，以教师提问的形式进行。能够准确翻译的为优，模糊翻译的良，不会翻译的为差。〕

单词/短语	词性及词义	拓展	掌握情况		
			优	良	差
rare	adj. 稀有的；稀薄的；半熟的 adj. 杰出的；极度的；非常好的 adv. 非常；极其 vi. 用后腿站起；渴望	rarely			
shyness	n. 羞怯	shy			
viewpoint	n. 观点，看法；视角				
outgoing	adj. 对人友好的，开朗的；出发的，外出的；即将离职的；乐于助人的 n. 外出；流出；开支 v. 超过；优于〔outgo 的 ing 形式〕	outgo			
sociable	adj. 社交的；好交际的；友善的 n. 联谊会	social			
excellent	adj. 卓越的；极好的；杰出的	excellence			
conduct	vi. 导电；带着 vt. 管理；引导；表现 n. 进行；行为；实施	conductive, conductor			
refer to	参考；涉及；指的是；适用于				
executive	adj. 行政的；经营的；执行的，经营管理的 n. 总经理；执行委员会；执行者；经理主管人员				
barrier	n. 障碍物，屏障；界线 vt. 把…关入栅栏				
stress	n. 压力；强调；紧张；重要性；重读	stress, emphasis			

	vt. 强调；使紧张；加压力于；用重音读				
roughly	adv. 粗糙地；概略地	rough			
adapt	vt. 使适应；改编 vi. 适应	adaptive			
situational	adj. 环境形成的；情形的				
counterpart	n. 副本；配对物；极相似的人或物				
sensitive	adj. 敏感的；感觉的；[仪] 灵敏的；感光的；易受伤害的；易受影响的 n. 敏感的人；有灵异能力的人	sensitivity			
cautious	adj. 谨慎的；十分小心的				
approach	n. 方法；途径；接近 vt. 接近；着手处理 vi. 靠近	means, approach, way, method			
flashy	adj. 闪光的；瞬间的；俗丽的；暴躁的	flash			
chit-chat	n. 闲谈；聊天				
define	vt. 定义；使明确；规定	definition			
attentively	adv. 注意地；聚精会神地；周到地	attentive, attention			
absorb	vt. 吸收；吸引；承受；理解；使…全神贯注	absorb in			
intrinsically	adv. 本质地；内在地；固有地	intrinsic			
motivated	adj. 有动机的；有积极性的 v. 使产生动机；激发…的积极性〔motivate 的过去式和过去分词〕	motivate			
seek	vt. 寻求；寻找；探索；搜索 vi. 寻找；探索；搜索				
content	n. 内容，目录；满足；容量 adj. 满意的 vt. 使满足				
regardless of	不顾，不管				
achieve	vt. 取得；获得；实现；成功 vi. 到达预期的目的，实现预期的结果，如愿以偿	achievement			
contribute	vt. 奉献，出力；投稿；捐献 vi. 奉献，出力；投稿；捐献	contribution			
purposefully	adv. 有目的地；自觉地	purpose			
modesty	n. 谦逊；质朴；稳重	modest			
limelight	n. 石灰光，石灰光灯；众人注目的中心 vt. 使显露头角，使受到注目				
accurate	adj. 精确的	accuracy			
achievement	n. 成就；完成；到达；成绩	achieve			
acknowledge	vt. 成认；答谢；报偿；告知已收到	acknowledgement			
imperfection	n. 不完美；瑕疵；缺点	imperfect			

limitation	n. 限制；限度；极限；追诉时效；有效期限；缺陷	limit			
stick to	v. 坚持；粘住	insist on, stick to			
insist on	坚持，坚决要求；催促，强调	insist on, stick to			
solution	n. 解决方案；溶液；溶解；解答	solve			
primarily	adv. 首先；主要地，根本上	primary			
apparent	adj. 显然的；外表上的	apparently			
obviously	adv. 明显地 显然地	obvious			
myth	n. 神话；虚构的人，虚构的事				
effective	adj. 有效的，起作用的；实际的，实在的；给人深刻印象	effect efficient, effective			
personality	n. 个性；品格；名人	personal, personalize			
strength	n. 力量；力气；兵力；长处	strong, strongly, strengthen			

长难句〔课前检测学生的句型储藏，以教师提问的形式进行。能够准确翻译的为优，模糊翻译的良，不会翻译的为差。〕

1. This is how shy people made good use of their power of presence: they "own" the moment by speaking calmly and purposefully, which translates to a positive image.

〔优☒良☒差☒〕

句子分析：前半句为主系表结构，how 引导表语从句；make good use of 意为"充分利用"；which 引导非限制性定语从句。

翻译：这就是害羞的人如何充分利用他们存在的力量：他们享有这样的一刻，平静而有目的地表述，这转化为一种积极的形象。

方法篇

"方法得当，事半功倍。"只有语料的积累，没有好方法的辅助也是不够的。对于阅读理解解题方法的梳理，能够帮助我们更好地理解阅读理解的命题逻辑，在有足够语料积累的根底上，能够帮助我们争取高分。

亲爱的同学，老师已经为你精心整理了阅读理解的解题技巧，快来看看你掌握了多少？

一、阅读理解解题步骤

第一步	**快速浏览全文，了解文章大概。**	浏览时要注意以下句子：每段的开头和结尾，重要的情节句子，如果遇到未学或不认识的单词或不理解的句子，可以根据上下文猜想，切不可停留而放慢速度。
第二步	**浏览问题，明确要求。**	把文章后每个题目内容看明白，这样又能辅助进一步理解文章的主要内容，具体做题时就能对号入座，找到文章中确切表达所要答复下列问题的关键句子。
第三步	**通篇寻读，确定段落。**	也就是带着问题去读，找到要答复下列问题的关键词、句或意群，以及任何有关答题的信息，用铅笔画下来，以便为下一步答题做好充分准备。
第四步	**逐条分析，对号入座。**	把需要答复

		的问题和寻读中找到的信息逐条分析，对号入座。一般来说，出题者问题设计都是按照文章内容自上到下顺序设计的，根据难度先解决容易的，最后解决深层次的理解题。
第五步	**复读全文，验证答案。**	全部题目做完后，必须再仔细阅读一遍全文，进一步加深对文章理解，核实所选答案是否正确。

二、阅读理解解题技巧

高考考试说明对读的要求为：主要考查考生阅读理解不同文体语篇的能力。考生应能：

1.理解归纳语篇的主旨要义；

2.获取事实性信息；

3.利用上下文推测词义；

5.理解句子、段落之间的逻辑关系；

6.理解语篇的根本结构。

高中英语选择型阅读理解题主要分为四种题型，分别是细节理解题，推理判断题，猜想词义题和主旨大意题。接下来我们将从这四种题型的定义，设题方式，解题技巧和典题精析四方面进行介绍。

题型	**题型一：细节理解题**
解释	本类试题主要考察学生对阅读材料中的某一特定细节或文章的主要事实的理解能力。问题包括询问人〔who〕、物〔what〕、时间〔when〕、地点〔where〕、原因〔cause〕、结果〔effect〕、文中的数据〔data〕等。新闻、说明文、广告信息等常常考察这些细节。
设题方式	1. Which of the following is true/false/mentioned? 2. What does the writer pay the least attention to? 3. Choose the right order of the events given in the passage. 4. All of the following statements may be true/false except_____. 5. Which of the following is not the result of? 6. Which of the following best characterizes the main feature of…? 7. Which of the following maps/diagrams gives the right position of …/relationship of…? 8. Which of the following maps shows the right way to…? 9. Which of the drawings below gives an idea of what…is like?
解题技巧	1. 细心审题，直接就题找答案 2. 变通理解，间接转述找答案 3. 多点归纳，综合事实找答案
典题精析	C California Condor's Shocking Recovery …… Electrical lines have been killing them off. "As they go in to rest for the night, they just don't see the power lines," says Bruce Rideout of San Diego Zoo. Their wings can bridge the gap between lines, resulting in electrocution(电死) if they touch two lines at once. …… 64. Researchers have found electrical lines are _____. A. blocking condors' journey home B. big killers of California condors C. rest places for condors at night D. used to keep condors away 解析：细节理解题。根据第三段 "Electrical lines have been killing them off...Their wings can bridge the gap

	between lines, resulting in electrocution(电死〕if they touch two lines at once.〞

	可知，神鹰不知道停在电线上会触电身亡，它们经常停在电线上休息，结果，很多被电死了，应选 B。
题型	**题型二：推理判断题**
解释	推理判断题着重考察学生的逻辑思维能力，即要求学生根据文章的逻辑关系进行推理判断。此类题目难度大，涉及面广，如人物的性格、心理，故事的结局、寓意，文章的出处、体裁，作者的倾向、态度等。
设题方式	1. It can be inferred/concluded/seen from the passage that _____. 2. Which of the following conclusions can we draw according to the passage? 3. In which of the following publications〔出版物〕would this passage most likely be printed? 4. The passage implies, but doesn't directly state that _____. 5. The writer suggests that _____. 6. The author probably feels that _____. 7. The author uses the example of … to show that _____. 8. What's the author's attitude toward…?
解题技巧	1. 通过文章陈述的事实进行推断 2. 根据文章所提供的背景，人物的表情，动作和语言进行推断 3. 根据作者的意图和态度进行推断
典题精析	C California Condor's Shocking Recovery California condors are North America's largest birds, with wind-length of up to 3 meters. In the 1980s, electrical lines an d lead poisoning(铅中毒) nearly drove them to dying out. Now, electric shock training and medical treatment are helping to rescue these big birds. In the late 1980s, the last few condors were taken from the wild, and there are now more than 150 flying over California and nearby Arizona, Utah and Baja in Mexico. …… 63. California condors attract researchers' interest because they _____. A. are active at night B. had to be bred in the wild C. are found on in California D. almost died out in the 1980s 解析：推理判断题。根据第三段“As they go in to rest for the night″ 排除 A;根据第二段“In the late 1980s, the last few condors were taken from the wild″ 可知，condors—直生活在野外，排除 B；根据第二段“more than 150 flying over California and nearby Arizona, Utah and Baja in Mexico″ 可知，不止加利福尼亚有 condors,排除 C，应选 D。
题型	**题型三：词义猜想题**
解释	单词的猜想能力是阅读理解能力的重要组成局部，考查对文中关键词语的理解。而且，所考查的词或短语的意思往往不能仅仅停留在字面上，而要结合语境和猜词方法来综合判断。
设题方式	1. The word “…″ refers to/probably means _____. 2. The underlined word “…″ could best be replaced by _____. 3. What do you think the expression “…″ stands for? 4. By saying “…″ we mean _____. 5. “…″ as used in the passage can best be defined as _____. 6. Which of the following words can take the place of the word “…″ ?
	1. 利用指代关系来猜想代词词义

解题技巧	2. 利用定义语来猜想词义 3. 利用定语或同位语来猜想词义 4. 利用文章中的举例来猜想词义 5. 利用比照或比拟的词语来猜想词义 6. 利用构词法知识来猜想词义 7. 利用上下文语境来猜想词义 8. 利用因果关系来猜想词义
典题精析	D Why College Is Not Home …… For previous generations, college was decisive break from parental control; guidance and support needed help from people of the same age and from within. In the past two decades, however, continued connection with and dependence on family, thanks to cellphones, email and social media, have increased significantly. Some parents go so far as to help with coursework. Instead of promoting the idea of college as a passage from the shelter of the family to autonomy and adult responsibility, universities have given in to the idea that they should provide the same environment as that of the home. …… 68. The underlined word "passage" in Paragraph 2 means _____. A. change B. choice C. text D. extension 解析：词义猜想题。根据"from the shelter of the family to autonomy and adult responsibility"可知，从家庭的庇护到自主性和成年人的责任，这是一种转变、变化，应选 A。
题型	**题型四：主旨大意题**
解释	考查学生对段落主旨、文章主题或中心思想及文章结构的领会和理解能力，包括段落主旨题、全文主旨题、篇章结构题。
设题方式	1. The main idea/key point of this passage is that _____. 2. The passage is mainly about _____. 3. The best title/headline for this passage is _____. 4. The topic/subject discussed in this passage is _____. 5. From the passage we can learn/conclude that _____. 6. The last paragraph is chiefly concerned with _____. 7. Which of the following statements best expresses the main idea of the passage?
解题技巧	1. 浏览文章首尾段和各段开头，抓住主旨段或主旨句 2. 浏览全文，抓住关键字眼，把握主旨 3. 以掌握主旨为前提，处理推断作者语气及写作意图
典题精析	D Why College Is Not Home The college years are supposed to be a time for important growth in autonomy(自主性) and the development of adult identity. However, now they are becoming an extended period of adolescence, during which many of today's students and are not shouldered with adult responsibilities. For previous generations, college was decisive break from parental control; guidance and support needed help from people of the same age and from within. In the past two decades, however, continued connection with and dependence on family, thanks to cellphones, email and social media, have increased significantly. Some parents go so far as to help with coursework. Instead of promoting the idea of college as a passage from

the shelter of the family to autonomy and adult responsibility, universities have given in to the idea that they should provide the same environment as that of the home.

To prepare for increased autonomy and responsibility, college needs to be a time of exploration and experimentation. This process involves "trying on " new ways of thinking about oneself both the intellectually(在思维方面) and personally. While we should provide "safe spaces" within colleges, we must also make it safe to express opinions and challenge majority views. Intellectual growth and flexibility are fostered on debate and questioning.

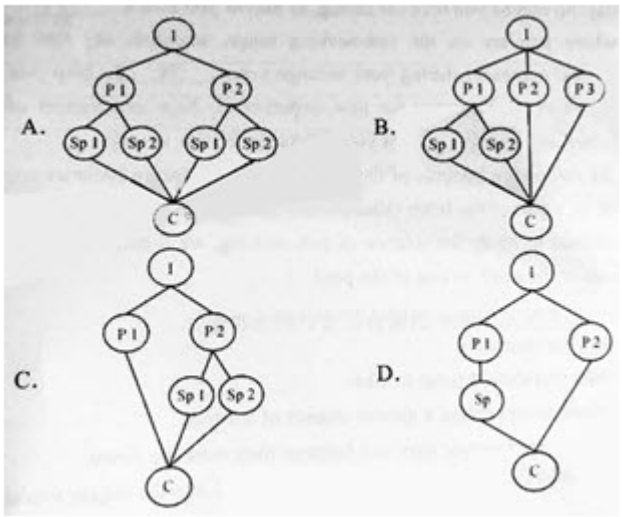
Learning to deal with the social world is equally important. Because a college community(群体) differs from the family, many students will struggle to find a sense of belonging. If students rely on administrators to regulate their social behavior and thinking pattern, they are not facing the challenge of finding an identity within a larger and complex community.

Moreover, the tendency for universities to monitor and shape student behavior runs up against another characteristic of young adults: the response to being controlled by their elders. If acceptable social behavior is too strictly defined(规定) and controlled, the insensitive or aggressive behavior that administrators are seeking to minimize may actually be encouraged.

It is not surprising that young people are likely to burst out, particularly when there are reasons to do so. Our generation once joined hands and stood firm at times of national emergency. What is lacking today is the conflict between adolescent's desire for autonomy and their understanding of an unsafe world. Therefore, there is the desire for their dorms to be replacement homes and not places to experience intellectual growth.

Every college discussion about community values, social climate and behavior should include recognition of the developmental importance of student autonomy and self-regulation, of the necessary tension between safety and self-discovery.

70. Which of the following shows the development of ideas in the passage?



解析：主旨大意题〔篇章结构题〕。根据第四段 "Learning to deal with the social world is equally important." 中的 "equally important" 和第五段的"moreover" 可知，第四段和第五段是第三段的次要论点，应选 C。

C 篇

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