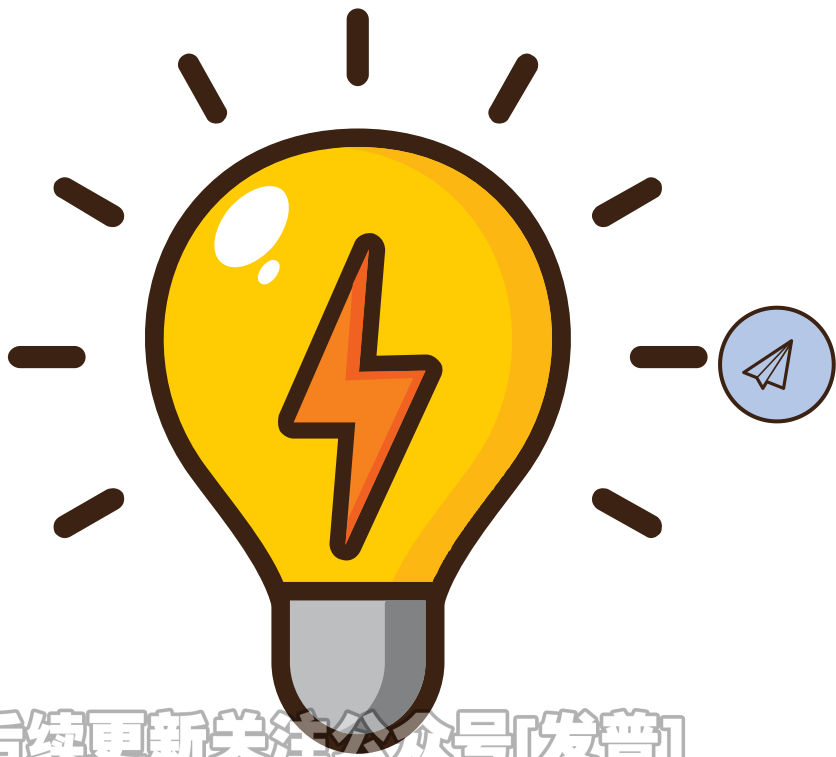




阅读素养1

阻碍你真正读懂文章的原因

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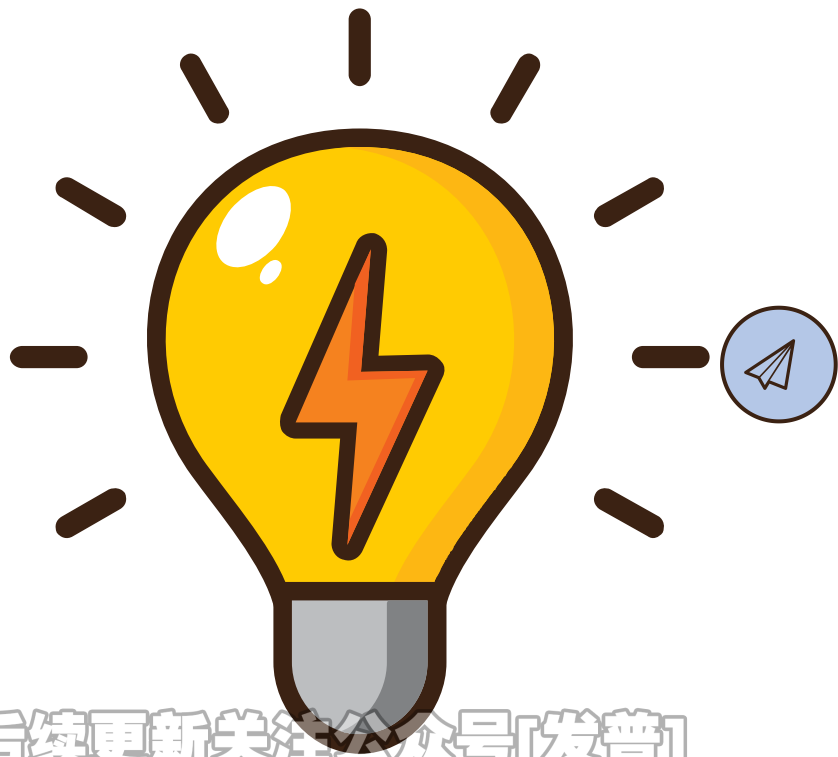


一、为什么读不懂句子？
语法结构

二、为什么读不懂段落？
句间逻辑关系

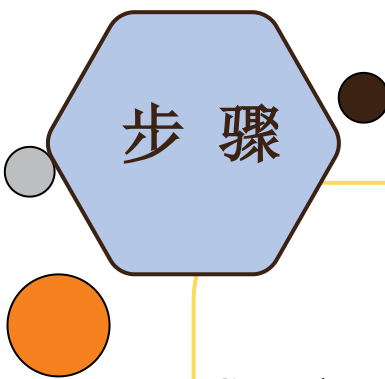
三、为什么读不懂文章？

- (一) 观点句&事实句之间的关系
- (二) 论据&论点之间的关系
- (三) 主旨句的重要性



一、为什么读不懂句子？

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步骤

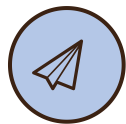
Step 1: 解决“长”

Step 2: 解决“句”

Step 3: 解决“难”

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二、为什么读不懂段落？ 段内逻辑关系

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结论

- 句&句构成一段，说明有一个共同的主旨才能成为一段
- 英语是形合语言，汉语是意合语言——所以英语中一个段落的主旨，不要_____
- 怎么找主旨？
主旨可能是段中的某一句话；也有可能是_____

例

2005 T4

But the cult of the authentic and the personal, “doing our own thing,” has spelt the death of formal speech, writing, poetry and music. While even the modestly educated sought an elevated tone when they put pen to paper before the 1960s, even the most well regarded writing since then has sought to capture spoken English on the page. Equally, in poetry, the highly personal, performative genre is the only form that could claim real liveliness. In both oral and written English, talking is triumphing over speaking, spontaneity over craft.

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三、为什么读不懂文章？

- (一) 论据&论点
- (二) 主旨句的重要性

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(一)

论据&论点

- 观点句：值得讨论的观点/论点
- 事实句：具体做法、细节/论据

论据存在的唯一意义就是支撑论点

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We should not forget , however, that most New Englanders were less well educated. While few craftsmen or farmers, let alone dependents and servants, left literary compositions to be analyzed, it is obvious that their views were less fully intellectualized. Their thinking often had a traditional superstitions quality. A tailor named John Dane, who emigrated in the late 1630s, left an account of his reasons for leaving England that is filled with signs. Sexual confusion, economic frustrations , and religious hope —— all came together in a decisive moment when he opened the Bible, told his father the first line he saw would settle his fate, and read the magical words: "come out from among them, touch no unclean thing , and I will be your God and you shall be my people." One wonders what Dane thought of the careful sermons explaining the Bible that he heard in Puritan churches.

39. The story of John Dane shows that less well-educated New Englanders were often _____.

- [A] influenced by superstitions
- [B] troubled with religious beliefs
- [C] puzzled by church sermons
- [D] frustrated with family earnings



(二)

主旨句的重要性

- 观点句：论点/主旨句
- 作者：所有论据/细节支撑主旨
- 命题人：每道题的正确答案都在或直接或间接的体现主旨

2021-英语二 T4

P1 We're fairly good at judging people based on first impressions, thin slices of experience ranging from a glimpse of a photo to a five-minute interaction, and deliberation can be not only extraneous but intrusive. In one study of the ability she dubbed "thin slicing," the late psychologist Nalini Ambady asked participants to watch silent 10-second video clips of professors and to rate the instructor's overall effectiveness. Their ratings correlated strongly with students' end-of-semester ratings. Another set of participants had to count backward from 1,000 by nines as they watched the clips, occupying their conscious working memory. Their ratings were just as accurate, demonstrating the intuitive nature of the social processing.

36. Nalini Ambady's study deals with _____ .
- A. the power of people's memory B. the reliability of first impressions
C. instructor-student interaction D. people's ability to influence others
37. In Ambady's study, rating accuracy dropped when participants _____ .
- A. focused on specific details B. gave the rating in limited time
C. watched shorter video clips D. discussed with one another

38. Judith Hall mentions driving to show that ____.

- A. reflection can be distracting B. memory can be selective
C. social skills must be cultivated D. deception is difficult to detect

39. When you are making complex decisions, it is advisable to ____.

- A. collect enough data B. list your preferences
C. seek expert advice D. follow your feelings

40. What can we learn from the last paragraph?

- A. Generating new products takes time. B. Intuition may affect reflective tasks.
C. Vocabulary comprehension needs creativity. D. Objective thinking may boost inventiveness.