

在阅读文章的过程中，大家一定会遇到生词。这时，记住不要过于纠缠个别生词，要学会先“跳过去”，因为个别单词不认识并不妨碍我们对阅读文章整体意义的把握。理解生词的方法一般有：词根词缀法、标点符号法、找定语从句法、逻辑搭配法等等。这里给大家介绍一种很实用且有效的方法——利用上下文找其同义结构或反义结构。所谓同义结构指文章中的多处信息均以不同的形式如同义或近义来表达同一层意思。反义结构指上下文信息存在着相反、对立的意义。对于理解上存在困难的地方如长难句、较抽象的概念和表达，我们要善于在上下文找其同义结构或反义结构，问题往往会迎刃而解。下面以2010年—2011年的高考试题为例进行说明。

同义、反义结构示例

1. For many parents, raising a teenager is like fighting a long war, but years go by without any clear winner. Like a border conflict between neighboring countries, the parent-teen war is about boundaries: Where is the line between what I control and what you do? (2010 湖北卷 B 篇首段)

【分析】同义结构一：fighting a long war 呼应 years go by without any clear winner;

同义结构二：border=boundaries=the line (Like 一词提示相似关系；冒号提示解释说明)。

2. Both sides want peace, but neither feels it has any power to stop the conflict. In part, this is because neither is willing to admit any responsibility for starting it. From the parents' point of view, the only cause of their fight is their adolescents' complete unreasonableness. And of course, the teens see it in exactly the same way, except oppositely. Both feel trapped. (2010 湖北卷 B 篇第二段)

【分析】同义结构：neither feels it has any power to stop the conflict=Both feel trapped (段落前后呼应)。

3. Professor Julia Twigg, a social policy expert, said, "Women over 75 are now shopping for clothes more frequently than they did when they were young in the 1960s. In the 1960s buying a coat for a woman was a serious matter. It was an expensive item that they would purchase only every three or four years. Now you can pick one up at the supermarket whenever you wish to. Fashion is a lot cheaper and people get tired of things more quickly." (2010 湖北卷 C 篇第二段)

【分析】同义结构一：a serious matter (抽象概括) = an expensive item (具体说明)；

同义结构二：an expensive item=they would purchase only every three or four years (that 引导的同位语从句提示同义关系)。

4. She said, "When people see stars such as Judi Dench and Helen Mirren looking attractive and fashionable in their sixties, they want to follow them. Older women are much more aware of celebrities. There's also the boom in TV programmes showing people how they can change their look, and many of my older customers do *yoga* to stay in shape well in their fifties. When I started my business a few years ago, my older customers tended to be very rich, but now they are what I would call ordinary women. My own mother is 61 and she wears the latest fashions in a way she would never have done ten years ago." (2010 湖北卷 C 篇尾段)

【分析】同义结构：they want to follow them= Older women are much more aware of celebrities (两者是递进关系)；

反义结构：be very rich 与 ordinary women 意义相反 (两分句由 but 连接)。

5. Have you winterized your horse yet? Even though global warming may have made our climate more mild, many animals are still hibernating (冬眠). It's too bad that humans can't hibernate. In

fact, as a species, we almost did. (2010 湖北卷 E 篇首段)

【分析】同义结构: winterized= hibernating(冬眠) (still 一词提示意义前后存在递进关系)。

6. As soon as the weather turned cold, people all over France shut themselves away and practiced the forgotten art of doing nothing at all for months on end. (2010 湖北卷 E 篇第二段)

【分析】同义结构: shut themselves away=practiced the forgotten art of doing nothing at all for months on end (and 连接语义并列结构)。

7. Rachael Jack, University of Glasgow researcher, said that rather than scanning evenly (均匀地) across a face as Westerners do, Easterners fix their attention on the eyes.

"We show that Easterners and Westerners look at different face features to read facial expressions," Jack said. "Westerners look at the eyes and the mouth in equal measure, whereas Easterners favor the eyes and neglect (忽略) the mouth." (2010 湖南卷 C 篇二、三段)

【分析】同义结构一: scanning evenly (均匀地) across a face= look at the eyes and the mouth in equal measure;

同义结构二: fix their attention on the eyes=favor the eyes and neglect (忽略) the mouth (引语出自同一人)。

8. The real reason why I ask students to leave technology at the door is that I think there are very few places in which we can have deep conversions and truly engage complex ideas. Interruptions by technology often break concentration and allow for too much dependence on outside information for ideas. I want students to dip deep within themselves for inspiration and ideas. I want them to push each other to think differently and to make connections between the course the material and the class discussion. (2011 北京卷 C 篇第四段)

【分析】同义结构一: have deep conversions= truly engage complex ideas (and 连接并列结构);

同义结构二: break concentration=allow for too much dependence on outside information for ideas. (同上);

同义结构三: dip deep within themselves for inspiration and ideas= push each other to think differently (段落内语义、逻辑的一致性)。