

研习专页 II —— 高考英语阅读理解语篇分析新思维

高考英语阅读理解语篇分析，是一种很重要的宏观分析思路，对于我们快速阅读和精准解题意义重大。语篇分析入手点是：分析文章中句子与句子之间的关系（句际关系）、段落与段落之间的关系（段际关系）、段落内部的演绎方式（总分、分总、总分总、并列、对比等）、句子中的重要信息所处的位置（句子内部有哪些关键词提示重点信息即我们做题时的定位点）、作者观点，大众化观点及文章中引用他人观点的区分（高考重要考点）、英语语篇的内部特征和规律即对于我们理解文章和解答题目各种很实用的固有语言现象如同义结构、反义结构、强调重复信息、各种虚词的实用价值等、英文作者行文的结构与脉络等。下面笔者分别以 2014 年北京卷 C 篇、2014 年浙江卷 C 篇这两篇真题文章为例，来向考生深入解读这种重要的语篇分析新思维。（请大家按照自己一贯的做题思路先做阅读文章，做一遍试题，然后再看分析，找出其中分析思路、思维角度之间的差异。）

Example 1

Choosing the Right Resolution (决定)

①Millions of Americans began 2014 with the same resolution they started 2013 with, a goal of losing weight. ②However, setting weight loss as a goal is a mistake.

【语篇分析】①出现本文的主题关键词 resolution，揭示本文是讲关于决定的话题。同时需注意，本句为大众化的常规行为或做法，高考英语语篇中只要是出现了大众化的观点，一般就是作者所反对和批判的观点。②出现重要的转折词 However，暗示这里有考点，需要初读时作好标记，方便做题时快速返回此处定位。同时，本句为作者观点特征句，说“把减轻体重当成目标是一个错误”。证实了我们之前的分析。

①To reach our goal of losing weight—the output, we need to control what we eat—the input (输入). ②That is, we tend to care about the output but not to control the input. ③This is a bad way to construct goals. ④The alternative is to focus your resolution on the input. ⑤Instead of resolving to lose weight, try an actionable resolution: “I’ll stop having dessert for lunch,” or “I’ll walk every day for 20 minutes.” ⑥Creating a goal that focuses on a well-specified input will likely be more effective than concentrating on the outcome.

【语篇分析】①继续前一段的话题，讲了两方面即：输入——“控制饮食”，输出——“成功减轻体重”。② That is（也就是说，=in other words=similarly=put simply）提示本句为①的同义结构即两句话的意思完全一样，考场中读懂任何一句即可。很多考生以为阅读语篇遇到了生词、未能理解的句子，整个阅读过程就进展不下去了，实则非也。we tend to 提示为大众化的常规做法即作者反对的错误做法，也即作者认为“we should control the input（应该从控制源头入手）”，有考点。③为作者观点特征句，形容词 bad 一词直接点明作者对②的态度和立场，与我们之前的预测与分析一致。本句实际上等于第一段的②，两者表达相同的意思，为同义结构，为重点信息。④ The alternative（=The solution）直接点明本句是作者观点，继续③句给出作者认可的做法即“把决定的重心放在源头上，而非放在结果上”，为重点信息。⑤继续承接④，Instead of 紧接信息是大众化观点，try an actionable resolution 是作者观点。⑥继续承接⑤，实际上两者为同义结构，表达相同的含义，基础较差的考生紧抓住任何一处即可。本句同样是作者观点特征句，讲到“建立一个聚焦于有十分明确的操作手法的目标将可能会比仅关注结果的目标更有效。”注意，本句的 well-specified（十分明确的）=actionable（可操作的）。注意，本段⑥=④=⑤，三者为英语语篇的同义结构，为一个大的意群，表达完全相同的意思。考生切记：重复即强调，强调即考点。这里必定有考点。

①Recently a new science behind incentives（激励），including in education, has been

discussed. ②For example, researcher Roland Fryer wanted to see what works best in motivating children to do better in school. ③ In some cases, he gave students incentives based on input, like reading certain books, while in others, the incentives were based on output, like results on exams. ④His main finding was that incentives increased achievement when based on input but had no effect when based on output. ⑤Fryer's conclusion was that the incentives for inputs might be more effective because students do not know how to do better on an exam, aside from general rules like "study harder". ⑥Reading certain books, on the other hand, is a well-set task over which they have much more control.

【语篇分析】①出现了明显的例举信号词 a new science, 英文作者的一贯写作章法是: 先摆出别人的观点或者自己的观点, 然后再以权威专家、实验结论、数据、调查报告来佐证自己的观点。明白了这点后, 我们知道该段为例证性文字, 可以在初读文章时快速扫描。因为我们可以预测本段无非就是说明作者观点即第二段④⑤⑥。②再次出现明显的列举信号词 For example、researcher Roland Fryer, 证实了我们之前的预测。③出现了 In some cases, 明显这是实验细节, 快速扫描。注意 while 提示对比关系, 有考点。④出现了考点关键词 finding, 描述专家的实验结果。专家的实验结果是为了佐证作者观点的正确性, 因此, 我们可以根据之前的分析, 可以提前预测实验结果为: incentives based on input (基于控制行为源头的激励) 优于 the incentives based on output (基于结果的激励)。本句中的 "incentives increased achievement when based on input but..." 证实了我们的分析。⑤ conclusion 暗示继续描述实验结论, 实际上 conclusion=finding, 均为实验结果标志词, ⑤=④, 为英语语篇的同义结构, 考生在考场有限的时间里仅抓住一处即可。本句讲 "Fryer 的结论是: 基于控制行为源头的激励有可能比基于结果的激励更有效, 因为学生不知道如何在考试中可以做得更好, 除了他们只知道像 "要努力学习" 这样泛泛的道理。" ⑥直接点明 "Reading certain books" 这种激励方式的优点。这种激励方式是 the incentives based on input 的代表。因为学生们对这种方式有更多的控制权。从整个语篇来看, 本段的④=⑤=⑥ (专家 Roland Fryer 的研究结果) 等于第二段的④=⑤=⑥ (作者的观点、立场), 从这里再次判断出作者引用专家的实验是为了佐证自己观点的合理性。

①As long as you have direct control over your goal, you have a much higher chance of success. ②And it's easier to start again if you fail, because you know exactly what you need to do.

【语篇分析】①作者作总结, 进一步点明自己的观点 "只要你对自己的目标有直接的控制, 你会有更大的成功率。" 还是呼应了第二段④⑤⑥。①=第二段④⑤⑥=第三段④⑤⑥, 均为同义结构。②等于①, 从另一个层面重复了①的含义。考试时仅弄懂一处即可。这里再次证明阅读理解并没有必要把每一句话都弄懂, 时间上也不允许, 因为高考英语阅读很大程度上是测试考生对语篇的快速阅读能力, 考生仅仅对重点信息进行研读、精读即可。

①If you want to cut down on your spending, a good goal would be making morning coffee at home instead of going to a cafe, for example. ②This is a well-specified action-based goal for which you can measure your success easily. ③Spending less money isn't a goal because it's too general. ④Similarly, if you want to spend more time with your family, don't stop with this general wish. ⑤Think about an actionable habit that you could adopt and stick to, like a family movie night every Wednesday.

【语篇分析】① for example 暗示作者用具体实例来解释说明自己的观点。讲 "比如说, 如果你想要节省开销 (代表 goal), 一个好的目标应该是: 在家自做咖啡而非去咖啡馆 (代表 a well-specified action-based goal 即基于有十分明确的、基于具体行为的目标)。" ②具体解释①, 具体说明为何制定那样的目标是好的。②=第二段④⑤⑥=第三段④⑤⑥, 均为同义

结构。③作者具体说明为何“Spending less money”非一个好目标，因为“it's too general（太宽泛了）”，而不具有明确的可操作性。④Similarly暗示列举一个类似的例子，继续具体说明什么样的目标才是具有可操作性的。⑤承接④。

注意，too general 在本语篇的**反义结构**是：第二段②的 control the input、第二段④的 focus your resolution on the input、第二段⑤的 actionable、第二段⑥的 well-specified、第三段③的 incentives based on input、第三段⑤的 incentives for inputs、第三段⑥的 well-set 和 have much more control、第四段①的 have direct control over your goal、第四段②的 you know exactly what you need to do、第五段②的 well-specified action-based goal、第五段②的 measure your success easily、第五段⑤的 an actionable habit；too general 在本语篇的**同义结构**是：第二段②的 care about the output、第二段⑥的 concentrating on the outcome、第三段③的 the incentives were based on output、第三段⑤的 general rules、第五段③的 too general、第五段④的 this general wish。

①In the long run, these new goals could become a habit. (2014 北京卷 C 篇)

【语篇分析】①作者收尾，讲到“从长期来看，这些新的（具有可操作性的、具体的、可量化的）目标将会变成一种习惯”。

63. The writer thinks that setting weight loss as a goal is a mistake because ____.
- A. it is hard to achieve for most Americans B. it is focused too much on the result
C. it is dependent on too many things D. it is based on actionable decisions
64. In Roland Fryer's research, some students did better than the others because ____.
- A. they obeyed all the general rules B. they paid more attention to exams
C. they were motivated by their classmates D. they were rewarded for reading some books
65. According to the writer, which of the following statements is a good goal?
- A. ^aI'll give up dessert.^o B. ^aI'll study harder.^o
C. ^aI'll cut down my expenses^o D. ^aI'll spend more time with my family.^o
66. The writer strongly believes that we should ____.
- A. develop good habits and focus on the outcome
B. be optimistic about final goals and stick to them
C. pick specific actions that can be turned into good habits
D. set ambitious goals that can balance the input and output

精析

63 题考查作者观点，把体重减轻作为目标之所以是错误的原因是它着眼于结果，而非着眼于可操作性的源头行为。故选 B。

64 题考查文章中引用专家的观点即作者观点。我们已经分析，专家观点和作者观点一致，所以很快可以选出 D 项。因为 D 项的 reading some books 这一行为对于学生来讲具有明确的操作性和可控制性。

65 题考查作者观点。我们要选择一个具有明确可操作性的目标，于是，A 项快速入选。其余三项均是泛泛而谈的目标，是作者明确反对的一种目标。

66 题考查作者观点。作者的观点在文章中反复强调即我们应该选择特定的行为，这种行为可以成为一种良好的习惯。故选 D 项。

Example 2

①Last summer, two nineteenth-century cottages were rescued from remote farm fields in Montana, to be moved to an Art Deco building in San Francisco. ②The houses were made of wood. ③These cottages once housed early settlers as they worked the dry Montana soil; now they hold Twitter engineers.

【语篇分析】①开篇作者抛出一个与主题相关的引子 two nineteenth-century cottages (两座 19 世纪的房舍), 这代表着本文的主题 “low technology (低科技)”。remote farm fields (偏远的农场) 与 an Art Deco building (Art Deco 大楼) 存在对比关系。②描述房舍情况, 非重要信息, 快速扫描。③出现了时间对比词 once、now。考生切记: 时间对比是非常重要的信息, 一般表示现在时间概念词如 now、today、recently、nowadays 后均暗示重点信息。重点信息必有考点。时间对比词 once、now 暗示 early settlers (早期移民) 与 Twitter engineers (Twitter 工程师, 代表高科技公司) 也存在对比关系。读到这里, 我们可以大胆预测本文的主题是: 高科技公司与 “低科技” 事物之间的关联。英文文章首段的主要作用就是为了引出主题 (introduce the topic), 这在高考阅读理解试题中多次反复考查。请考生仔细研读高考真题。

①The cottages could be an example of the industry' s odd love affair with ^a low technology^o, a concept associated with the natural world, and with old-school craftsmanship (手工艺) that exists long before the Internet era. ②Low technology is not virtual (虚拟的) ^D so, to take advantage of it, Internet companies have had to get creative. ③The rescued wood cottages, fitted by hand in the late eighteen-hundreds, are an obvious example, **but** Twitter' s designs lie on the extreme end. ④Other companies are using a broader interpretation (阐释) of low technology that focuses on nature.

【语篇分析】①出现 an example of, 直接点明本文的主题即 the industry' s odd love affair with ^a low technology^o (高科技行业对于低科技的偏爱)。读到这里, 完全契合我们之前首段的预测。首段的引子就是为了说明①, ①就是全文主旨句, 考生只要牢牢掌握该句话, 整个文章的理解就不会走偏。②继续讲低科技的优势。讲 “电脑公司想要更具有创造性, 就要去好好利用低科技的优势。” ③等于①, 两者为同义结构, 重复即强调, 强调即考点。考生需要做好标记。本句出现了高频命题点 but, 需要做好标记。④继续讲低科技的优势即 “他们代表着自然”。其中, low technology that focuses on nature 为①中的 a concept associated with the natural world 的同义结构。再仔细分析的话, nature=the natural world=old-school craftsmanship, 三者均为同义结构。总之, 本段主要是讲了低科技的好处及价值: 和自然紧密相关、和古老的手艺紧密相关、可以使高科技行业变得更具有创造性。

①Amazon is building three glass spheres filled with trees, so that employees can ^a work and socialize in a more natural, park-like setting^o. ②At Google' s office, an entire floor is carpeted in grass. ③Facebook' s second Menlo Park campus will have a rooftop park with a walking trail.

【语篇分析】①②③为一个大的意群, 均是说明高科技公司现实中在利用 “低科技” 事物。出现了考生很熟悉的三个专有名词 Amazon、Google、Facebook。那么我们可以很快判断出本段是具体举例性文字, 无非就是为了说明、佐证第二段①, 可以快速扫描。这一点阅读技巧对于那些基础较差的学生来说, 是相当适用的。可以大大加快阅读速度、提高阅读效率、而阅读的准确度丝毫没有受到影响。所以说, 考生必须在平时有意识地学会对英语语篇进行精读 (in-depth reading), 只有这样, 考试的时候我们才可以在此基础上进行 “一目十行” 的快速阅读 (fast-reading)。总之, 本段主要是以三个具体实例来证明低科技的好处。

①Olle Lundberg, the founder of Lundberg Design, has worked with many tech companies over the years. ②^a We have lost the connection to the maker in our lives, and our tech engineers are the ones who feel most impoverished (贫乏的), because they' re surrounded by the digital world,^o he says. ③^a They' re looking for a way to regain their individual identity, and we' ve found that introducing real crafts is one way to do that.^o

【语篇分析】①②③为一个大的意群, 作者以引用 Olle Lundberg 的话的方式来佐证第二段①。由于全文主旨句我们已经抓住了。这里可以快速扫描。我们可以提前预测本段主要讲的是低科技的好处。①讲 Olle Lundberg 的工作背景: 高科技行业。②讲高科技行业所面临的困

境：与生活中的劳动者失去联系、高科技工程师感到灵感贫乏。③承接②，继续讲工程师们的困境：他们正在寻找方法去重新获得个性的表达或创造力（individual identity 在这里就是指 individual creativity），③中的后半句直接点明本段的核心：低科技的好处即低科技可以帮助他们解决这一困境。注意，real crafts（真正的技艺）就是本文核心概念词之一的 low technology 的同义替换。总之，本段主要是以引用 Olle Lundberg 的话的方式讲了低科技的好处。

①This craft-based theory is rooted in history. ②William Morris, the English artist and writer, turned back to pre-industrial arts in the eighteen-sixties, just after the Industrial Revolution. ③The Arts and Crafts movement defined itself against machines. ④^a Without creative human occupation, people became disconnected from life,^o Morris said.

【语篇分析】①讲“基于技艺的理论由来已久”即暗示人们重视低科技的好处的做法是一直都有的。①是段落主旨句，该段的其他文字均为了解释说明①，因此，剩下的话可以加快阅读速度。②出现专有名词 William Morris，果真是作者继续引用 William Morris 的话的方式来佐证①。pre-industrial arts 就是本文核心概念词之一的 low technology 的同义替换。③ The Arts and Crafts movement（手工艺运动）同义替换 low technology，均为同义结构，讲到“手工艺运动”主张反对机械化生产。同时，需知道，The Arts and Crafts movement=This craft-based theory，两者也为同义结构。④讲到“没有创造性的人类劳动，人们与生活就失去了联系即人们就没有了生活中产生的灵感。”④中的后半句直接点明本段的核心：低科技的好处即低科技可以使人们与生活保持紧密联系。总之，本段主要是以引用 William Morris 的话的方式讲了低科技的好处以及传统。

①Research has shown that natural environments can restore（恢复）our mental capacities. ②In Japan, patients are encouraged to ^aforest-bathe^o, taking walks through woods to lower their blood pressure.

【语篇分析】①为段落主旨句。指出了自然环境的好处：恢复我们的精神能力。Research has shown that 暗示本段是作者以研究结论来佐证第二段①。自然环境的好处就是低科技的好处。natural environments 也可以看成是 low technology 的同义替换。②例证①，以 Japan 喜欢用森林浴降低血压的方式为例来说明自然环境对于病人的好处。总之，本段主要是以研究结果的方式讲了低科技（自然环境）对于病人的好处。

①These health benefits apply to the workplace as well. ②Rachel Kaplan, a professor of environmental psychology, has spent years researching the restorative effects of natural environment. ③Her research found that workers with access to nature at the office^D even simple views of trees and flowers^D felt their jobs were less stressful and more satisfying. ④If low-tech offices can potentially nourish the brains and improve the mental health of employees then, fine, bring on the cottages.（2014 浙江卷 C 篇）

【语篇分析】① as well 暗示本句从另外一个角度“workplace”来讲自然环境的好处。为段落主旨句。所以，后方文字均是例证性信息，我们可以快速阅读。②③为一个意群，以专家 Rachel Kaplan 的研究结果（Her research found that...）来佐证①。讲到“在办公室可以接触到一些自然的东西的员工——甚至仅仅是看一眼树和草——他们感到工作不那么压抑，心情更满意。”④为作者总结句，再次强调重复了第二段①，讲“如果低科技的办公室可以有利于思维和提高雇员的心理健康，那么，很好，好好利用这些古老的房舍吧。”总之，本段主要是以研究结果的方式讲了低科技（自然环境）对于员工的好处。

50. The writer mentions the two nineteenth-century cottages to show that ____.

- A. Twitter is having a hard time
- B. old cottages are in need of protection

- C. early settlers once suffered from a dry climate in Montana
D. Internet companies have rediscovered the benefits of low technology
51. Low technology is regarded as something that ____.
- A. is related to nature B. is out of date today
C. consumes too much energy D. exists in the virtual world
52. The main idea of Paragraph 5 is that human beings ____.
- A. have destroyed many pre-industrial arts
B. have a tradition of valuing arts and crafts
C. can become intelligent by learning history
D. can regain their individual identity by using machines
53. The writer's attitude to "low technology" can best be described as ____.
- A. positive B. defensive C. cautious D. doubtful
54. What might be the best title for the passage?
- A. Past Glories, Future Dreams. B. The Virtual World, the Real Challenge.
C. High-tech Companies, Low-tech Offices. D. The More Craftsmanship, the Less Creativity.

精析

50 题考查写作目的。请考生参考语篇分析，大家要记住：英语语篇中所有的细节都是为了全文主旨或段落主旨服务的。全文主旨是讲低科技的好处，明白了这点，很快可以选出 D 项。

51 题考查细节题。低科技是和自然环境有关的东西，很快可以选出 A 项。

52 题考查段落主旨，段落主旨就是首句，讲了低科技在人类发展史上由来已久，故很快选出 B 项。

53 题考查作者观点。全文的核心就是讲低科技的好处，作者用了具体实例、引用别人的话、研究结论等多种手段来佐证低科技的价值。所以可以快速选出 A 项。

54 题考查标题。全文主要讲高科技公司利用低科技的事物的价值，来提高员工的精神状态和创造性。所以，C 项为最佳标题。