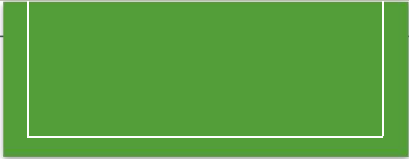


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# 高考英语阅读理解 专项突破

潮恩教育  
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- 主旨大意
- 推理判断
- 词义猜测
- 细节理解
- 语篇连贯

## 第三课

# 主旨大意

(其他类说明文&议论文)

# 一、其他类说明文

## 1. 浙江卷对“其他类型的说明文”的考查：

2019.6	C篇	介绍了加利福尼亚州的大树的数量急剧下降这一现象，并分析了背后的原因。
2018.11	A篇	介绍了伦敦的出租车及其背后蕴含的文化现象。
2018.6	C篇	介绍了美国汽车的使用情况及期对美国文化产生的影响。
2016.10	C篇	介绍了远程办公这一现象及员工和老板对其不同态度。

《课程标准》在“语篇类型”中提出学生要掌握的说明文：(1)地点、事物、产品介绍等；(2)现象说明、事理阐释等；(3)机构介绍、科技成果介绍、操作指南、使用手册等。

## 2. “现象说明”类说明文的组成部分

As many accounts of cheating and lying crowd our newspaper pages and TV news, it seems that honesty is a rapidly disappearing value. Especially troubling are the reports that dishonesty is increasing among student population. These reports include stories such as the students who faced criminal charges for taking an exam in advance, and a student forced to leave school when he turned in a paper with the purchase receipt for it still inside the page.

phenomenon

提出现象

(increasing dishonesty among students)

Should we be alarmed by these accounts of falling standards of principles and morality? The assumption is that student dishonesty is more extensive now than it was 20, 50, 100 years ago. If so, what's behind it? If this is indeed the case, it's deeply troubling as today's students are tomorrow's leaders! It's possible that the desire to cheat is no greater than in the past. However, the importance of having a university degree may have increased the pressure to cheat. Undoubtedly, modern technology facilitates the means and opportunities to cheat. The demanding task of writing term papers has already become a frustration, if not the ultimate nightmare.

analysis

分析原因

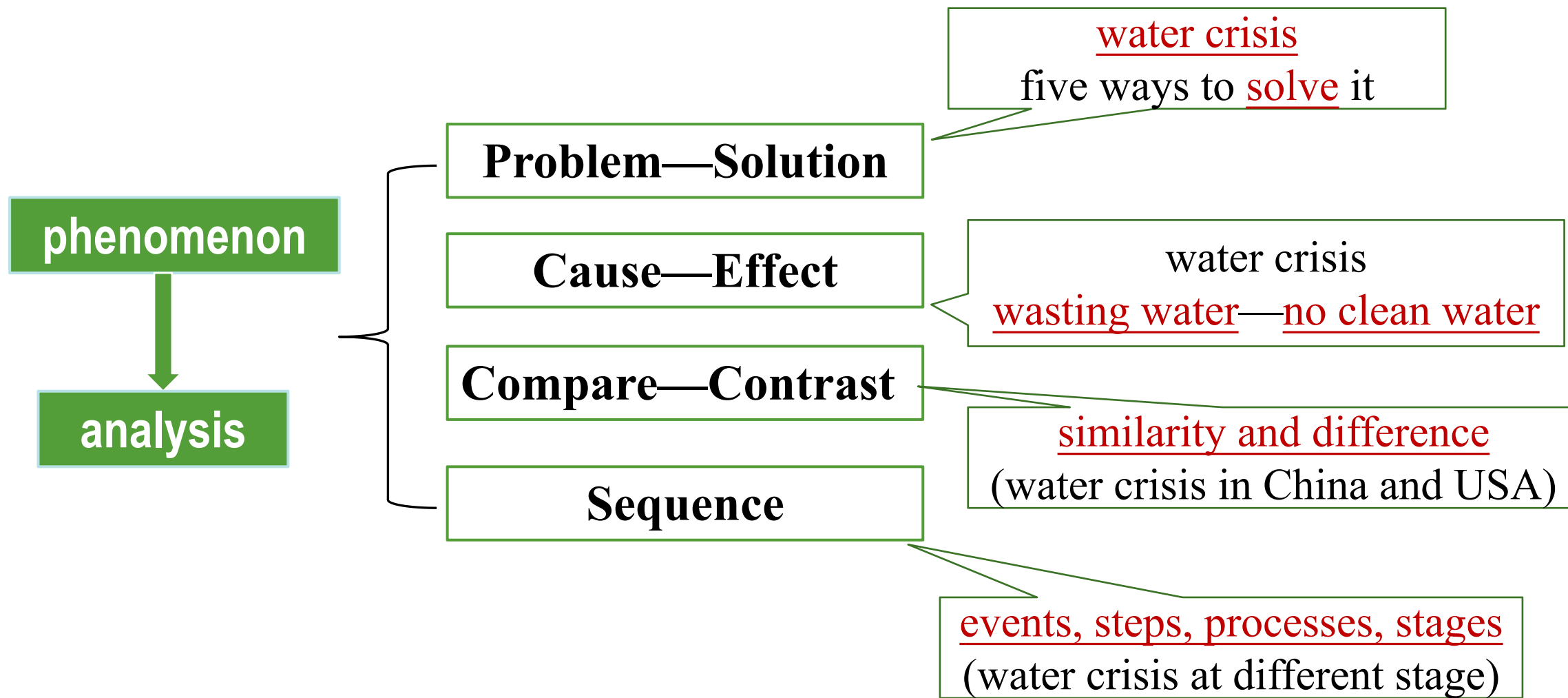
(pressure from degree+ modern technology+ demanding paper)

We all know the story of how a man walked five miles to return a penny he had overcharged a customer. Like it, every society has stories stressing the absolute value of honesty. It is these stories that students need to remember when they want to cheat. Whether discovered or not, dishonesty has an undesirable effect on anyone who practices it. Equally important, the ill effects are not confined to the dishonest person alone. Without trust, ordered society would become a chaos. It's important that we do what we say we will do and pay when we say we will. Perhaps the most important lesson our schools can teach is that we must trust each other. When honesty disappears, the strong and lasting bonds of trust are destroyed and we all lose. The future of our society depends on mutual trust.

说明重要性

(personal+societal level)

### 3. “现象说明”类说明文的展开模式





#### 4. “现象说明”类说明文的写作目的题

As many accounts of cheating and lying crowd our newspaper pages and TV news, it seems that honesty is a rapidly disappearing value. Especially troubling are the reports that dishonesty is increasing among student populations around the world...

Should we be alarmed by these accounts of falling standards of principles and morality? The assumption is that student dishonesty is more extensive now than it was 20, 50, 100 years ago. If so, what's behind it?

...Whether discovered or not, dishonesty has an undesirable effect on anyone who practices it...

1. What's the writer's purpose in writing the text?

- A. To explain the definition of honesty.
- B. To expose the ill effects of dishonesty.
- ★ C. To make an appeal to people for honesty.
- D. To reveal the severity of student cheating.

- 1. 找到“说明现象”
- 2. 分析“文章逻辑”
- 3. 确定写作目的

## 4. “现象说明”类说明文的写作目的题

提出**现象**

介绍  
**时间**顺序

In early twentieth-century France, a new form of entertainment was becoming a hit—**motion pictures** (电影). People crowded into theatres for short, silent, black-and-white films that showed everyday happenings, such as a train pulling into a station. **These images** were dimly (微弱地) projected onto white sheets. Usually, there was no sound. Occasionally, men at pianos played music to match **the scenes**.

**Moving images** in theatres are no longer novel, but back at the beginning of the art form, surprises lurked (潜伏) around every corner. During the initial showings of **basic silent movies**, some people in the audience screamed in fear, reacting to what they saw as if it were happening in real life. Moviegoers were known to leap out of the way of trains on the screen. At that time, few people understood what **motion pictures** were, so audience members could easily be fooled.

Today, people crowd into theatres for the **latest 3D movies**. Even older movies, such as the popular *Star Wars* series, are being re-released in 3D. Moviemakers are excited about the ability to involve the audience more directly in the story or film. In addition, theatres invest tens of thousands of dollars on high-quality audio systems so that everything from the safest whispers to the largest explosions sounds clear and realistic.

What will **movies** be like 100 years from now? Will audiences be able to smell scents in the films, taste the food that characters are eating, or even becoming part of the stories themselves? Only time will tell.

- 1. 找到“说明现象”
- 2. 分析“文章逻辑”
- 3. 确定写作目的  
(浅层/深层)

29. What's the author's purpose in writing the text?

- A. To explain how realistic movies are today.
- B. To tell something about future movie plans.
- ★ C. To introduce the history of movie technology.
- D. To compare movie theatres over the last century.



## ► Practice

To take the apple as a forbidden fruit is the most unlikely story the Christians (基督教徒) have ever cooked up. For them, the forbidden fruit from Eden is evil (邪恶的). So when Columbus brought the tomato back from South America, a land mistakenly considered to be Eden, everyone jumped to the obvious conclusion. Wrongly taken as the apple of Eden, the tomato was shut out of the door of Europeans.

What made it particularly terrifying was its similarity to the mandrake, a plant that was thought to have come from Hell (地狱)...

Cautious Europeans long ignored the tomato, and until the early 1700s most of the Western people continued to drag their feet. In the 1880s...

But in the end tomatoes carried the day. The hero of the tomato was an American named Robert Johnson, and when he was publicly going to eat the tomato in 1820...

4. What is the main purpose of the passage ?

A. To challenge people's fixed concepts of the tomato

B. To give an explanation to people's dislike of the tomato

★ C. To present the change of people's attitudes to the tomato

D. To show the process of freeing the tomato from religious influence

## ► 其他题目

In early twentieth-century France, a new form of entertainment was becoming a hit—motion pictures (电影). People crowded into theatres for short, silent, black-and-white films that showed everyday happenings...

Moving images in theatres are no longer novel, but back at the beginning of the art form, surprises lurked (潜伏) around every corner. During the initial showings of basic silent movies, some people in the audience screamed in fear, reacting to what they saw as if it were happening in real life. Moviegoers were known to leap out of the way of trains on the screen. At that time, few people understood what motion pictures were, so audience members could easily be fooled.

27. In the beginning, movies \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. had music      B. were in color  
C. became popular  
D. contained surprises

该类题目在浙江卷中非常常见，实质是通过 **supporting details** 考 **topic sentence**

28. The author mentioned moviegoers leaping out of their seats to show \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. how foolish audiences were  
B. how different old theatres were  
C. how scary movies from the past were  
D. how unfamiliar movies were to viewers then

## 5. “现象说明”类说明文的文章大意题

### 语言消亡 (提出现象)

Languages have been coming and going for thousands of years, but in recent times there has been less coming and a lot more going. When the world was still populated by hunter-gatherers, small tightly knit (联系) groups developed their own patterns of speech independent of each other. Some language experts believe that 10000 years ago, when the world had just five to ten million people, they spoke perhaps 1200 languages between them.

Soon afterwards, many of those people started settling down to become farmers, and their languages too became more settled and fewer in number. In recent centuries, trade, industrialization, the development of the nation-state and the spread of universal compulsory education, especially globalization and better communications in the past few decades, all have caused many languages to disappear, and dominant languages such as English, Spanish and Chinese are increasingly taking over.

### 消亡原因1 (分析原因)

### 消亡原因2 (分析原因)

At present, the world has about 6800 languages. The distribution of these languages is hugely uneven. The general rule is that mild zones have relatively few languages, often spoken by many people, while hot, wet zones have lots, often spoken by small numbers. Europe has only around 200 languages; the Americas about 1000; Africa 2400; and Asia and the Pacific perhaps 3200, of which Papua New Guinea alone accounts for well over 800. The median number (中位数) of speakers is a mere 6000, which means that half the world's languages are spoken by fewer people than that.

Already well over 400 of the total of 6,800 languages are close to extinction (消亡), with only a few elderly speakers left. Pick, at random, Busum in Cameroon (eight remaining speakers), Chiapaneco in Mexico (150), Lipan Apache in the United States (two or three) or Wadjigu in Australia (one, with a question-mark) none of these seems to have much chance of survival.

### 语言消亡 (说明现象)

## 5. “现象说明”类说明文的文章大意题

Languages have been coming and going for thousands of years, but in recent times **there has been less coming and a lot more going**.

Soon afterwards, many of those people started settling down to become **farmers**, and their languages too became more settled and fewer in number. In recent centuries, **trade, industrialization, the development of the nation-state and the spread of universal compulsory education, especially globalization and better communications** in the past few decades...

At present, the world has about 6800 languages. **The distribution of these languages is hugely uneven...**

**Already well over 400 of the total of 6,800 languages are close to extinction (消亡), with only a few elderly speakers left....**

1. What is the main idea of the text?

- A. New languages will be created.
- B. People's lifestyles are reflected in fewer languages.
- ★ C. Human development results in fewer languages.
- D. Geography determines language evolution.

- 1. 找到“说明现象”
- 2. 分析“文章逻辑”
- 3. 确定文章大意



## ► Practice

### 引出话题

Cities usually have a good reason for being where they are, like a nearby port or river. People settle in places that are easy to get to and naturally suited to communications and trade. New Dawson City is near a large harbour at the mouth of the Hudson River. Over 300 years ago, the population grew gradually from 800 people to 8 million. But not all cities develop slowly over a long period of time. Boom towns grow from nothing. In 1896, Dawson, Canada, was unmapped wilderness(荒野). But gold was discovered there. In 1897, and two years later, it was one of the largest cities in the West, with a population of 10,000.

### 引出主题 (Dawson)

### 分析原因 (淘金热)

Dawson did not have any of the natural conveniences of cities like London or Paris. People went there for gold. They travelled over snow-covered mountains and sailed hundreds of miles up icy rivers. The path to Dawson was covered with thirty feet of wet snow that could fall without warming. An avalanche(雪崩) once closed the path, killing 63 people. For many who made it to Dawson, however, the rewards were worth the difficult trip. Of the first 20,000 people who dug for gold, 4,000 got rich. About 100 of these stayed rich men for the rest of their lives.

But no matter how rich they were, Dawson was never comfortable. Necessities like food and wood were very expensive. But soon, the gold that Dawson depended on had all been found. The city was crowded with disappointed people with no interest in settling down, and when they heard there were new gold discoveries elsewhere, they left Dawson City as quickly as they had come. Today, people still come to Dawson City to see the Canadian gold rush happened. Tourism is now the chief industry of Dawson City—its present population is 762.

### 分析现状 (城市败落)

- 1. 找到“说明现象”
- 2. 分析“文章逻辑”
- 3. 确定文章大意

4. What is the text mainly about?
- ★ A. The rise and fall of a city.
  - B. The gold rush in Canada.
  - C. Journeys into the wilderness.
  - D. Tourism in Dawson.



## ►其他题目

Cities usually have a good reason for being where they are, like a nearby port or river. People settle in these places because they are easy to get to and naturally suited to communications and trade. New York City, for example, is near a large harbour at the mouth of the Hudson River. Over 300 years its population grew gradually from 800 people to 8 million...

...For many who made it to Dawson, however, the rewards were worth the difficult trip. Of the first 20,000 people who dug for gold, 4,000 got rich. About 100 of these stayed rich men for the rest of their lives.

...The city was crowded with disappointed people with no interest in settling down, and when they heard there were new gold discoveries in Alaska, they left Dawson City as quickly as they had come....

1. What attracted the early settlers to New York City?

- A. Its business culture.
- B. Its small population.
- ★ C. Its geographical position.
- D. Its favourable climate.

2. What do we know about those who first dug for gold in Dawson?

- A. Two-thirds of them stayed there.
- ★ B. One out of five people got rich.
- C. Almost everyone gave up.
- D. Half of them died.

3. What was the main reason for many people to leave Dawson?

- A. They found the city too crowded.
- ★ B. They wanted to try their luck elsewhere.
- C. They were unable to stand the winter.
- D. They were short of food.

## 6. “现象说明”类说明文的标题选择题

文章标题≈文章大意

现象说明

这类语篇的文章大意题与标题选择题有何类似之处？

But not all cities develop slowly over a long period of time. Boom towns grow from nothing almost overnight. In 1896, Dawson...People went there for gold...But soon, the gold that Dawson depended on had all been found...Today, its population is 762.

### **The Rise and Fall of Dawson**

Languages have been coming and going for thousands of years, but in recent times there has been less coming and a lot more going...Already well over 400 of the total of 6,800 languages are close to extinction (消亡), with only a few elderly speakers left....

### **The Dying of Languages**

## 二、议论文

### 1. 浙江卷对“议论文”的考查：

2018.11	C篇	每年夏天，作者都计划着阅读名著，但总是放弃了，觉得游泳更有趣。今年暑假，作者读了《战争与和平》和《红与黑》，但是总觉得书中的内容离现实太远，阅读自己喜欢的小说离严肃文学太远，躺在草地上闭着眼睛享受愉快和平静才是最惬意的事情……
2018.6	C篇	文章探讨了人们该用塑料袋还是环保袋或者两者都不使用，并分析了原因。

《课程标准》在“语篇类型”中提出学生要掌握的议论文：(1)论说文、评论等；(2)报刊社论、专栏文章、书评、影评或学术论文摘要等。

## 2. 议论文的组成部分

### 提出**话题**

Should we allow modern buildings to be built next-to older buildings in a historic area of a city? In order to answer this question, we must first examine whether people really want to preserve the historic feel of an area. Not all historical buildings are attractive. However, there may be other reasons, for example, economic (经济的) reasons—why they should be preserved.

In my view, new architectural styles can exist perfectly well alongside an older style. Indeed, there are many examples in my own home town of Tours where modern designs have been placed very successfully next to old buildings. As long as the building in question is pleasing and does not dominate (影响) its surroundings too much, it often improves the attractiveness of the area.

It is true that there are examples of new buildings which have spoilt (破坏) the area they are in, but the same can be said of some old buildings too. Yet people still speak against new buildings in historic areas. I think this is simply because people are naturally conservative(保守的) and do not like change.

Although we have to respect people's feelings as fellow users of the buildings, I believe that it is the duty of the architect and planner to move things forward. If we always reproduced what was there before, we would all still be living in caves. Thus, I would argue against copying previous architectural styles and choose something fresh and different, even though that might be the more risky choice.

提出**论点**  
(build modern buildings  
next-to old ones)

说明**理由 (原因)**  
(improve attractiveness+  
change people's attitude )

**重申论点**  
(build modern buildings  
next-to old ones)



## 2. “议论文的组成部分”

提出话题

Steven Stein likes to follow garbage trucks. His strange habit makes sense when you consider that he's an environmental scientist who studies how to reduce litter, including things that fall off garbage trucks as they drive down the road. What is even more interesting is that one of Stein's jobs is defending an industry behind the plastic shopping bags.

Americans use more than 100 billion thin film plastic bags every year. So many end up in tree branches or along highways that a growing number of cities do not allow them at checkouts (收银台). The bags are prohibited in some 90 cities in California, including Los Angeles. Eyeing these headwinds, plastic-bag makers are hiring scientists like Stein to make the case that their products are not as bad for the planet as most people assume.

Among the bag makers' argument: many cities with bans still allow shoppers to purchase paper bags, which are easily recycled but require more energy to produce and transport. And while plastic bags may be ugly to look at, they represent a small percentage of all garbage on the ground today.

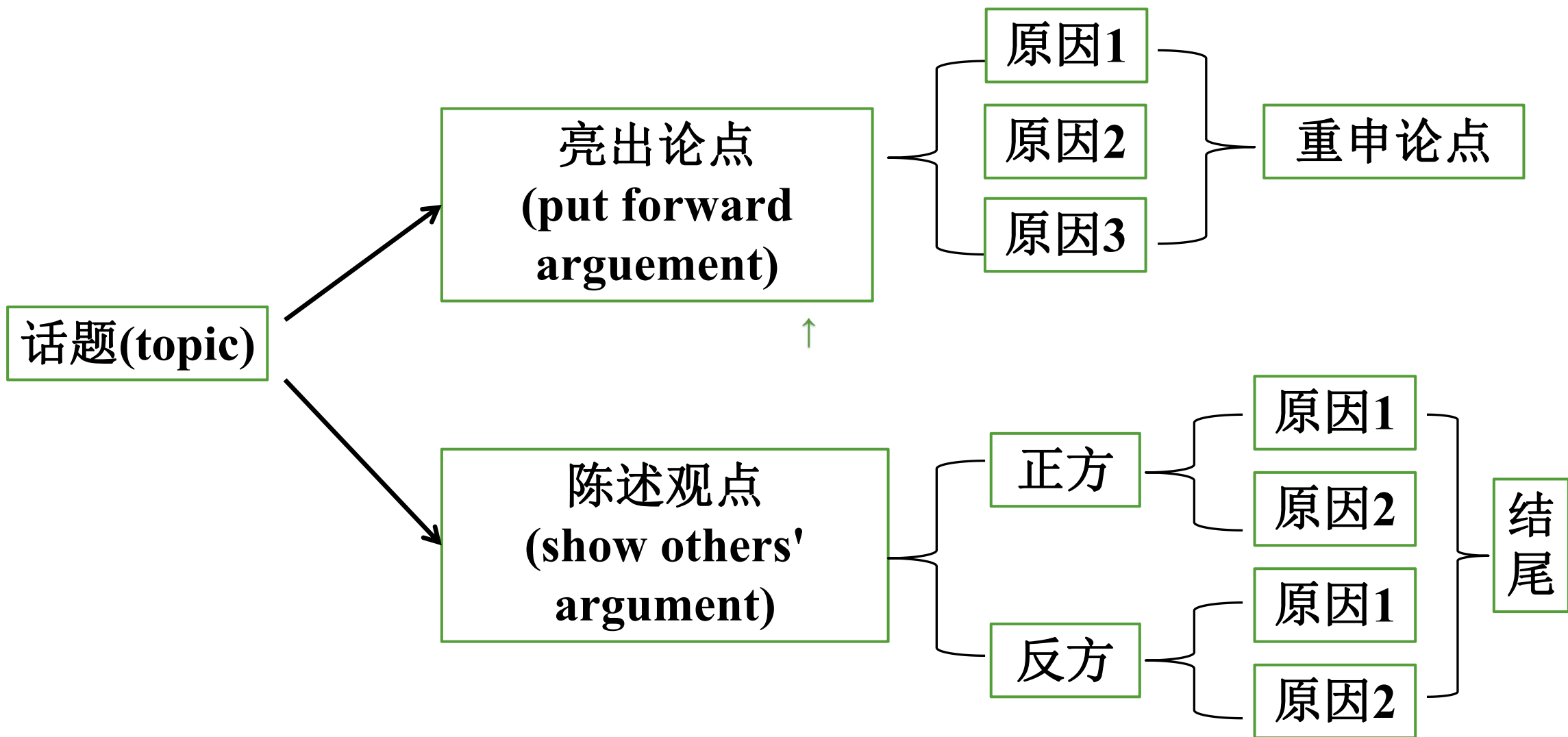
The industry has also taken aim at the product that has appeared as its replacement: reusable shopping bags. The stronger a reusable bag is, the longer its life and the more plastic-bag use it cancels out. However, longer-lasting reusable bags often require more energy to make. One study found that a cotton bag must be used at least 131 times to be better for the planet than plastic.

Environmentalists don't dispute (质疑) these points. They hope paper bags will be banned someday too and want shoppers to use the same reusable bags for years.

陈述各方观点+理由  
(bag makers;  
the industry;  
environmentalists)



### 3. “现象说明”类说明文的展开模式



## 4. 议论文的写作目的题

**Should we allow modern buildings to be built next-to older buildings in a historic area of a city?** In order to answer this question, we must first examine whether people really want to preserve the historic feel of an area. Not all historical buildings are attractive. However, there may be other reasons, for example, economic (经济的) reasons—why they should be preserved.

In my view, new architectural styles can exist perfectly well alongside an older style...

...Thus, I would argue against copying past styles and choose something fresh and different, even though it is a risky choice.

1. to inform

2. to persuade

3. to entertain

4. What is the main purpose of the passage?

A. To explain why people dislike change.

B. To warn that we could end up living in caves.

C. To admit how new buildings have ruined their surrounding

★ To argue that modern buildings can be built in historic areas.

- 1. 找到“话题”
- 2. 锁定“论点”
- 3. 确定写作目的

## ► Practice

Eleven years of age is not too young to get a smart phone. **First of all**, a smart phone can come in handy for doing school assignments. Students can type, email, and share assignments with a phone. Eleven years of age is a perfect time to get a cellphone because students have to do research for homework assignments and projects. **Secondly**, children can use a smart phone to easily communicate with relatives, such as grandparents, who live far away. **Finally**, there are a lot of online news sources that are meant for young audiences, so smart phones can help children to be well informed, which is important.

Q: What is the main purpose of the passage?

**To argue that eleven-year-old children should get a smart phone.**

The purpose of persuasive texts is to **convince the reader to have a particular opinion about a topic.**

### 三、小结

主旨大意题  
(其他类说明  
文&议论文)

“现象说明”  
类说明文

phenomenon

analysis

Problem—Solution

Cause—Effect

Compare—Contrast

Sequence

议论文 话题(topic)

亮出论点  
(put forward  
argument)

原因1

原因2

原因3

重申论点

陈述观点  
(show others'  
argument)

正方

原因1

原因2

反方

原因1

原因2

结尾