**研究类说明文阅读技巧提升**

1. 说明文的定义

说明文是一种用于介绍客观事物，阐明事理以及传播知识的体裁。它通过平实的语言客观地解说事物、阐明事理，帮助读者了解事物的形态、特征、构造、性能、种类、成因、功能等，从而获得相关的知识。‌

二、说明文的类型

1. 问题解决型 2. 主题说明型 3.研究发现型
2. 研究类说明文的结构

【选择适当的内容填入表格中】

underlying mechanism; accuracy; basis; leading to; limitations; background information; methods; gist主旨; discoveries; supplements; data; benefits;

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| ***Elements*** | ***Functions*** |
| **Introduction** | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the topic / \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| **Topic** | the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the research |
| **Previous researches** | serving as a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, confirmation or conflict for the current research |
| **Research process** | clarifying the participants, research \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, subjects and procedures |
| **Findings** | presenting the \_\_\_\_\_\_ collected as well as the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| **Explanation** | illustrating the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| **Conclusion** | concluding the main idea |
| **Significance** | demonstrating the potential \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| **Comments** | pointing out the advantages as well as of the current research |
| **Further researches** | ensuring the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of the study, or serving as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

1. 研究类说明文的阅读技巧

技巧点拨1: 通读语篇，把握主旨大意（研究结果），理清文章结构

技巧点拨2: 分析题干，找出定位词，并关注设问方式，判断所考查的题型

【写出下列题干的题型类别】

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_：*1)What does the writer mainly tell us?*

*2)Which of the following can summarize the main idea ofthis text?*

*3)Which of the following best expresses the main idea?*

*4)Which is the subject/theme/topic discussed in the text?*

*6)What’s the best title for this passage?*

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_：*1. Which of the following statement is true?*

*2. Which of the following is not mentioned in the text?*

*3. According to the passage, when (where, why, how, who, what, which, etc.)...?*

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_：*1. The word “...”in paragraph ... can best be replaced by...?*

*2. The underlined word in paragraph ... probably means...*

*3. According to the passage, the phrase “...” suggests...*

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_：*1.The passage implies that...*

*2.We can conclude from the passage that ...*

*3. Which of the following can be inferred?*

*4.What is the purpose of thispassage?*

*5. The passage is intended to ...*

*6. Where would this passage most probably appear? 问出处*

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_：*1. What is ...’s attitude towards...?*

*2. How does ... feel about...?*

*3. What’s the tone of...?*

技巧点拨3: 分析选项，找出原文与选项中的上下义词、同义词

技巧点拨4: 积累各种前后缀词根，熟练掌握英语构词法，如派生、合成、转换等来理解词义

pre-:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ prehistoric:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sub-:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sub-category:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

cyber-:\_\_\_\_\_\_ cybertaxi:\_\_\_\_\_ self-: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ self-adjustable:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ de-:\_\_\_\_\_\_ deficiency\_\_\_\_ auto-:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ autobiography\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ mis-:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ misinformation:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ -ship: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ membership\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

-nov-:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ innovate:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ -cred-:\_\_\_\_\_\_ credibility:\_\_\_\_\_\_

-vis-:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ supervise:\_\_\_\_\_\_ shareholder\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ brain-burning\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ hair-raising\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ outdated\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ document(v.)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ market(v.)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ showcase(v.)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ mirror(v.)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ grill(v.)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

技巧点拨5: 积累英语惯用表达和习语，并结合主题语境理解含义

pipe dream\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ roll up one’s sleeves\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

break the ice\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ bite the bullet\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

cost an arm and a leg\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ break a leg\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

once in a blue moon\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the tip of the iceberg\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

broken windows \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ small fry\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

sweet spot\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ leave no stone unturned\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

sit on the fence\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ spill the tea\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

【用上面的词组填空】We used to see him all the time, but now he just visits us \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

He said he would \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the search for peace.

I know the exam will be tough, but you have to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and do your best.

Buying an luxury car can\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

技巧点拨6: 关注逻辑关系词和有情感倾向性的词汇，理解研究的评价或意义

【将下列词汇填入正确的方框内】

objective positive ambiguous supportive dismissive approving favorable pessimistic concerned dissatisfied conservative authoritative defensive negative disapproving worried indifferent doubtful critical suspicious unclear impartial skeptical controversial contradictory neutral vague

赞同 反对 中立 不清楚

技巧点拨7: 同类题型反复练，摸清研究类说明文的提问焦点，从**研究方法、研究对象、研究发现和批判性思维**等方面把握考点。

研究方法/过程/对象→细节理解、推理判断

研究结果→细节理解、主旨大意/最佳标题

结论阐释→细节理解、推理判断

专家评议→推理判断、情感态度

四、阅读技巧的迁移运用

利用课上学习的方法独立完成另外三篇说明文的分析，并进一步关注**一词多义、熟词生义、长难句分析、话语标记词**等阅读理解技巧。