**“色形度义”四字组装法在阅读理解C篇解题中的妙用**

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思路呈现：

通过使用“色形度义”四字组装法来巧妙解决阅读理解C篇这一篇最难的篇章。

问题提出：

阅读理解C篇是阅读理解篇章中最难的一篇文章，它的难度体现在篇章篇幅比较长、篇章内容比较抽象、所用词汇和句型比较难以理解，由于在高考考场中学生心理比较紧张，如果没有科学和可操作解题方法，阅读理解C篇的解答往往成为拦路虎，阻碍高考考生得到高分。

设计理念：

通过先讲后练，层层推进的原则，既让学生能够学会四字组装法在阅读理解C篇解答中的运用，又能够在阅读理解C篇练习中克服由心理恐惧带来的各种理解障碍，顺利答题得分。本课设计重在学生参与，做到讲练结合。

教学步骤：

1. 呈现2021年6月浙江省高考英语试卷中的阅读理解C篇篇章。

2. 使用第一种工具确定篇章内容和选项的色彩，缩小选项的选择面。

3. 使用第二种工具确定篇章内容和选项的形状，确定部分选项。

4. 使用第三种工具确定篇章内容和选项的轻重，进一步确定部分选项。

5. 使用最后一种工具确定篇章内容和选项的含义，确定全部选项。

学生收获：

1. 通过本课件学习，学生能够掌握在阅读理解C篇这一篇章中熟练使用“色形度义”四字组装法。

2. 通过本课件学习，学生能够克服在解答阅读理解C篇中的各种心理误区和解题方法误区。

学习重点

 通过本课件学习，学生应该重点掌握色彩、虚实、主次轻重和含义的精确判定以及使用这一精确判定来取舍选项，解答题目。

学习难点

如何在各种不同的阅读理解C篇篇章中，静心屏气，不因为遇到些许障碍而停止使用这种“色形度义”四字组装法。

 **“色形度义”四字组装法在阅读理解C篇篇章中的妙用学案**

**学生版**

 1. 简单讲解“色形度义”四字组装法中四种不同工具所代表的不同意思。

2. 呈现2022年1月浙江省高考英语试卷中的阅读理解C篇篇章。

 **（2022年1月浙江省高考阅读理解C篇）**

 The benefits of regular exercise are well documented but there's a new bonus to add to the ever-growing list. New researchers found that middle-aged women who were physically fit could be nearly 90 percent less likely to develop dementia (失智症) in later life and is they did, it came on a decade later than less sporty women.

Lead researcher Dr. Helena Horder, of the University of Gothenburg in Sweden, said: "These findings are exciting because it's possible that improving people's cardiovascular (心血管的) fitness in middle age could delay or even prevent them from developing dementia."

For the study, 191 women with an average age of 50 took a bicycle exercise test until they were exhausted to measure their peak (最大值的) cardiovascular capacity. The average peak workload was measured at 103 watts. A total of 40 women met the criteria for a high fitness level, or 120 watts or higher.

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These women were then tested for dementia six times over the following four decades. During that time, 44 of the women developed dementia. Five percent of the highly fit women developed dementia, compared to 25 percent of the women with medium fitness and 32 percent of the women with low fitness

"However, this study does not show cause and effect between cardiovascular fitness and dementia it only shows an association. More research is needed to see if improved fitness could have a positive effect on the risk of dementia and also to look at when during a lifetime a high fitness level is most important" She also admitted that a relatively small number of women were studied, all of whom were form Sweden so the results might not be applicable to other groups.

27. What is on the ever-growing list of mentioned in the first paragraph?

 A. Positive effects of doing exercises. B. Exercises suitable for the middle-aged.

 C. Experimental studies on disease. D. Advantages of sporty woman on man.

28. Why did the researchers ask the woman to do bicycle exercise?

 A. To predict their maximum heart rate. B. To assess their cardiovascular capacity.

 C. To change their habits of working out. D. To detect their potential health problems.

29. What do we know about Dr. Horder’s study?

 A. It aimed to find a cure for dementia. B. Data collection was a lengthy process.

 C. Some participants withdrew from it. D. The results were far from satisfactory.

 30. Which of the following is the best title for the text?

 A. More Women Are Exercising to Prevent Dementia

 B. Middle-Aged Women Need to Do More Exercise

 C. Fit Women Are Less Likely to Develop Dementia

 D. Biking Improves Women's Cardiovascular Fitness

 3. 学生学习使用第一种工具“色”，即红色（褒义）、蓝色（中性）和黑色（贬义）来缩小选项的选择面。

 4. 学生学习使用第二种工具“形”确定篇章内容和选项的虚实，确定部分选项。

5. 学生学习使用第三种工具“度”确定篇章内容和选项的轻重，即中心思想、段落大意还是细节内容和衔接内容来进一步确定部分选项。

6. 学生学习使用最后一种工具确定篇章内容和选项的含义，即篇章所缺少内容和选项内容的含义来确定全部选项。

 7. 校对答案，分析存在的问题。

 8. 配套训练两篇。

  **（2021年1月浙江省高考英语C篇阅读）**

Researchers say they have translated the meaning of gestures that wild chimpanzees(黑猩猩) use to communicate. They say wild chimps communicate 19 specific messages to one another with a “vocabulary” of 66 gestures. The scientists discovered this by following and filming groups of chimps in Uganda, and examining more than 5,000 incidents of these meaningful exchanges.

Dr Catherine Hobaiter, who led the research, said that this was the only form of intentional communication to be recorded in the animal kingdom. Only humans and chimps, she said, had a system of communication where they deliberately sent a message to another group member.

“That’s what’s so amazing about chimp gestures,” she said. “They’re the only thing that looks like human language in that respect.”

Although previous research has shown that apes and monkeys can understand complex information from another animal’s call, the animals do not appear to use their voices intentionally to communicate messages. This was a significant difference between calls and gestures, Dr Hobaiter said.

Chimps will check to see if they have the attention of the animal with which they wish to communicate. In one case, a mother presents her foot to her crying baby, signaling: “Climb on me.” The youngster immediately jumps on to its mother’s back and they travel off together. “The big message from this study is that there is another species (物种) out there that is meaningful in its communication, so that’s not unique to humans,” said Dr Hobaiter.

Dr Susanne Shultz, an evolutionary biologist from the University of Manchester, said the study was praiseworthy in seeking to enrich our knowledge of the evolution of human language. But, she added, the results were “a little disappointing”.

“The vagueness of the gesture meanings suggests either that the chimps have little to communicate, or we are still missing a lot of the information contained in their gestures and actions,” she said. “Moreover, the meanings seem to not go beyond what other animals convey with non-verbal communication. So, it seems the **gulf** remains.”

 27.What do chimps and humans have in common according to Dr Hobaiter?

 A. Memorizing specific words. B. Understanding complex information.

 C. Using voices to communicate. D. Communicating messages on purpose.

 28. What did Dr Shultz think of the study?

 A. It was well designed but poorly conducted.

 B. It was a good try but the findings were limited.

 C. It was inspiring but the evidence was unreliable.

 D. It was a failure but the methods deserved praise.

 29. What does the underlined word “gulf” in the last paragraph mean?

 A. Difference B. Conflict C. Balance. D. Connection.

 30. Which of the following is the best title for the text?

 A. Chimpanzee behavior study achieved a breakthrough.

 B. Chimpanzees developed specific communication skills.

 C. Chimpanzees: the smartest species in the animal kingdom.

 D. Chimpanzee language: communication gestures translated.

  **（2021年6月浙江省高考英语C篇阅读）**

If you ever get the impression that your dog can "tell" whether you look content or annoyed, you may be onto something. Dogs may indeed be able to distinguish between happy and angry human faces, according to a new study.

Researchers trained a group of 11 dogs to distinguish between images(图像) of the same person making either a happy or an angry face. During the training stage, each dog was shown only the upper half or the lower half of the person’s face. The researchers then tested the dogs’ ability to distinguish between human facial expressions by showing them the other half of the person’s face or images totally different from the ones used in training. The researchers found that the dogs were able to pick the angry or happy face by touching a picture of it with their noses more often than one would expect by random chance.

The study showed the animals had figured out how to apply what they learned about human faces during training to new faces in the testing stage. "We can rule out that the dogs simply distinguish between the pictures based on a simple cue, such as the sight of teeth," said study author Corsin Muller. "Instead, our results suggest that the successful dogs realized that a smiling mouth means the same thing as smiling eyes, and the same rule applies to an angry mouth having the same meaning as angry eyes.”

"With our study, we think we can now confidently conclude that at least some dogs can distinguish human facial expressions," Muller told Live Science.

At this point, it is not clear why dogs seem to be equipped with the ability to recognize different facial expressions in humans. "To us, the most likely explanation appears to be that the basis lies in their living with humans, which gives them a lot of exposure to human facial expressions," and this exposure has provided them with many chances to learn to distinguish between them, Muller said.

28. The new study focused on whether dogs can\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. distinguish shapes B. make sense of human faces

C. feel happy or angry D. communicate with each other

29. What can we learn about the study from paragraph 2?

A. Researchers tested the dogs in random order.

B. Diverse methods were adopted during training.

C. Pictures used in the two stages were different

D. The dogs were photographed before the test.

30. What is the last paragraph mainly about?

A. A suggestion for future studies. B. A possible reason for the study findings.

C. A major limitation of the study. D. An explanation of the research method.

9. 归纳总结。

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 浙江 朱建焕 John 陈双双Crystal312300

 **教师版**

**参考答案：**

1. 简单讲解“色形度义”四字组装法中四种不同工具所代表的不同意思。

在阅读理解C篇篇章中，“色”代表颜色，即词汇颜色和句子颜色，但是关键还是看句子颜色。“形”指的是句子是虚指还是实指，也就是表示笼统的概念还是具体的内容。“度”主要指的是句子到底是语篇主题，也就是重要部分，还是说明文和应用文语篇中引出主题部分或语篇深化部分，或者记叙文中先抑后扬的故事呈现部分，也就是次要部分。“义”指的是具体语言词汇所包含的不同意思。

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 The benefits of regular exercise are well documented but there's a new bonus to add to the ever-growing list. New researchers found that middle-aged women who were physically fit could be nearly 90 percent less likely to develop dementia (失智症) in later life and if they did, it came on a decade later than less sporty women.

 Lead researcher Dr. Helena Horder, of the University of Gothenburg in Sweden, said: "These findings are exciting because it's possible that improving people's cardiovascular (心血管的) fitness in middle age could delay or even prevent them from developing dementia."

 For the study, 191 women with an average age of 50 took a bicycle exercise test until they were exhausted to measure their peak (最大值的) cardiovascular capacity. The average peak workload was measured at 103 watts. A total of 40 women met the criteria for a high fitness level, or 120 watts or higher.

 A total of 92 women were in the medium fitness category: and 59 women were in the low fitness category, defined as a peak workload of 80 watts or less, or having their exercise tests stopped because of high blood pressure, chest pain or other cardiovascular problems.

 These women were then tested for dementia six times over the following four decades. During that time, 44 of the women developed dementia. Five percent of the highly fit women developed dementia, compared to 25 percent of the women with medium fitness and 32 percent of the women with low fitness

 "However, this study does not show cause and effect between cardiovascular fitness and dementia. It only shows an association. More research is needed to see if improved fitness could have a positive effect on the risk of dementia and also to look at when during a lifetime a high fitness level is most important" She also admitted that a relatively small number of women were studied, all of whom were from Sweden so the results might not be applicable to other groups.

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 A. Positive effects of doing exercises. B. Exercises suitable for the middle-aged.

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28. Why did the researchers ask the woman to do bicycle exercise?

 A. To predict their maximum heart rate. B. To assess their cardiovascular capacity.

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29. What do we know about Dr. Horder’s study?

 A. It aimed to find a cure for dementia. B. Data collection was a lengthy process.

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28. Why did the researchers ask the woman to do bicycle exercise?

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 对于Dr. Horder的研究，我们总体上可以看出结果偏贬义，所以可以排除A项，正 确答案只能从B、C和D三项中选择。

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4. 使用第二种工具“形”确定篇章内容和选项的虚实，确定部分选项。

 The benefits of regular exercise are well documented but there's a new bonus to add to the ever-growing list. New researchers found that middle-aged women who were physically fit could be nearly 90 percent less likely to develop dementia (失智症) in later life and if they did, it came on a decade later than less sporty women.

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 根据文章第一段内容我们可以看出这段文字前面部分是虚写，而后面部分是实写，在这两部分中，虚写是主题，而后面的实写部分是细节内容，属于证实部分，相对次要。所以27题B项是实写内容，不符合要求，所以可以被排除，现在只有两个选项A和D两个答案可供选择。

 28. Why did the researchers ask the woman to do bicycle exercise?

 A. To predict their maximum heart rate. B. To assess their cardiovascular capacity.

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 29. What do we know about Dr. Horder’s study?

 B. Data collection was a lengthy process.

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 从三个选项中看出，B和C是实写部分，而D项则是虚写部分，根据篇章第四五段内容可以看出这是实写内容，所以D项可以被排除，现在这个题目只有B项和C项两个选项可以被选择，范围可以被极大缩小。

 30.Which of the following is the best title for the text?

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 C. Fit Women Are Less Likely to Develop Dementia

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 此题考查篇章主旨概括，一般主旨概括部分是虚写部分，而不可能是实写细节部分，所以可以把A项排除，剩下两个选项C项和D项进行选择。

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从度的角度来看，第一段but后面的内容使用反衬法引出了语篇主题：身材匀称可以有效预防妇女的失智症。因为是中心思想，所以这里用最粗的三号字标出。

第二段段落中心句是These findings are exciting，强调研究者Dr. Helena Horder对这个发现的正面评价，所以用小三号字标出。

第三、四和五段段落大意句是For the study, 191 women with an average age of 50 took a bicycle exercise test until they were exhausted to measure their peak (最大值的) cardiovascular capacity. 这句也用三号字标出，这三段文字主要强调研究的目的和研究的过程。

最后一段的主题句是首尾两句，强调这次研究的不足之处，也都用了小三号字被标出。

27. What is on the ever-growing list mentioned in the first paragraph?

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 从第一段中心思想来看，最新研究发现体型匀称的妇女患上失智症的可能性比起体型不匀称的妇女要小很多，这是讲解不同妇女之间的比较，而不是妇女跟男性进行比较，所以可以排除D项，水落石出最后的正确答案为A项。

 28. Why did the researchers ask the woman to do bicycle exercise?

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 B. Data collection was a lengthy process.

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 对于此题，因为都是考查细节，而且都是贬义色彩，相似度很高，所以不能运用度来解答，只能留待第四件工具“义”来解答。

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 C. Fit Women Are Less Likely to Develop Dementia

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 此题也是考查语篇中心大意，参照语篇第一段三号字体强调部分内容可以看出C 项比D项更加贴合主题，所以是正确答案。

6. 使用最后一种工具确定篇章内容和选项的含义，即篇章对应的信息中的单词词组意思与选项中的单词词组意思进行匹配来确定全部选项。

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 Lead researcher Dr. Helena Horder, of the University of Gothenburg in Sweden, said: "These findings are exciting because it's possible that improving people's cardiovascular (心血管的) fitness in middle age could delay or even prevent them from developing dementia."

For the study, 191 women with an average age of 50 took a bicycle exercise test until they were exhausted to measure their peak (最大值的) cardiovascular capacity. The average peak workload was measured at 103 watts. A total of 40 women met the criteria for a high fitness level, or 120 watts or higher.

 A total of 92 women were in the medium fitness category: and 59 women were in the low fitness category, defined as a peak workload of 80 watts or less, or having their exercise tests stopped because of high blood pressure, chest pain or other cardiovascular problems.

 These women were then tested for dementia six times over **the following four decades（接下去的四十年**）. During that time, 44 of the women developed dementia. Five percent of the highly fit women developed dementia, compared to 25 percent of the women with medium fitness and 32 percent of the women with low fitness

 "However, this study does not show cause and effect between cardiovascular fitness and dementia. It only shows an association. More research is needed to see if improved fitness could have a positive effect on the risk of dementia and also to look at when during a lifetime a high fitness level is most important" She also admitted that a relatively small number of women were studied, all of whom were from Sweden so the results might not be applicable to other groups.

 29. What do we know about Dr. Horder’s study?

 B. Data collection was a lengthy（繁长的）process.

 C. Some participants withdrew from(退缩) it.

 根据语篇信息**the following four decades（接下去的四十年**）来看这次研究的花费时间很长，也就是相当于a lengthy（繁长的）process, 而不能与withdrew from(退缩) it.进行转换，所以可以确定正确答案为B。

 7. 校对答案，帮助学生分析存在的问题。

8. 帮助学生归纳总结。