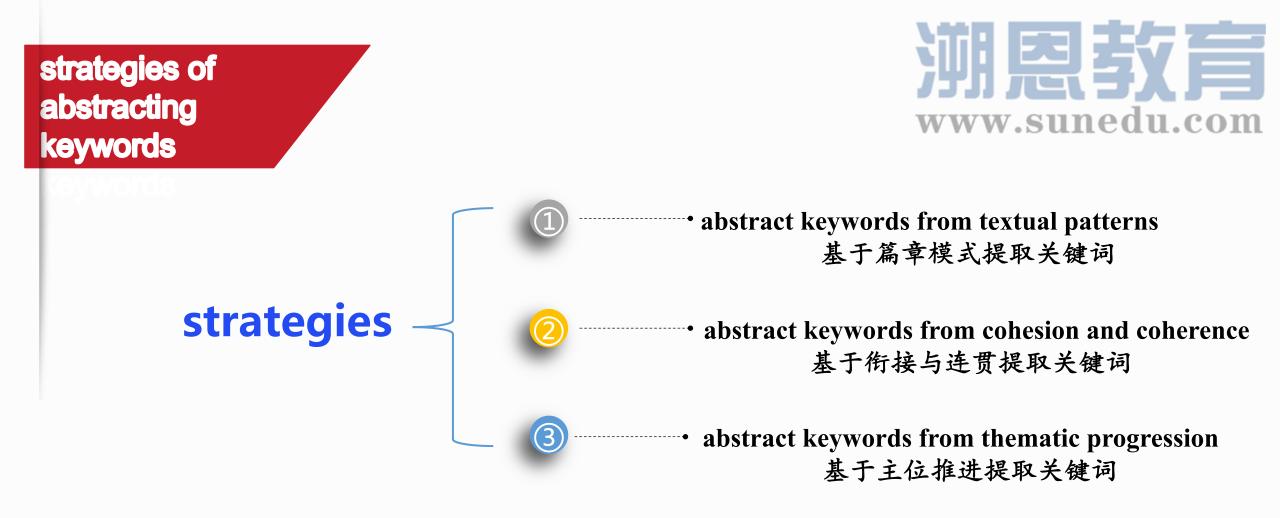
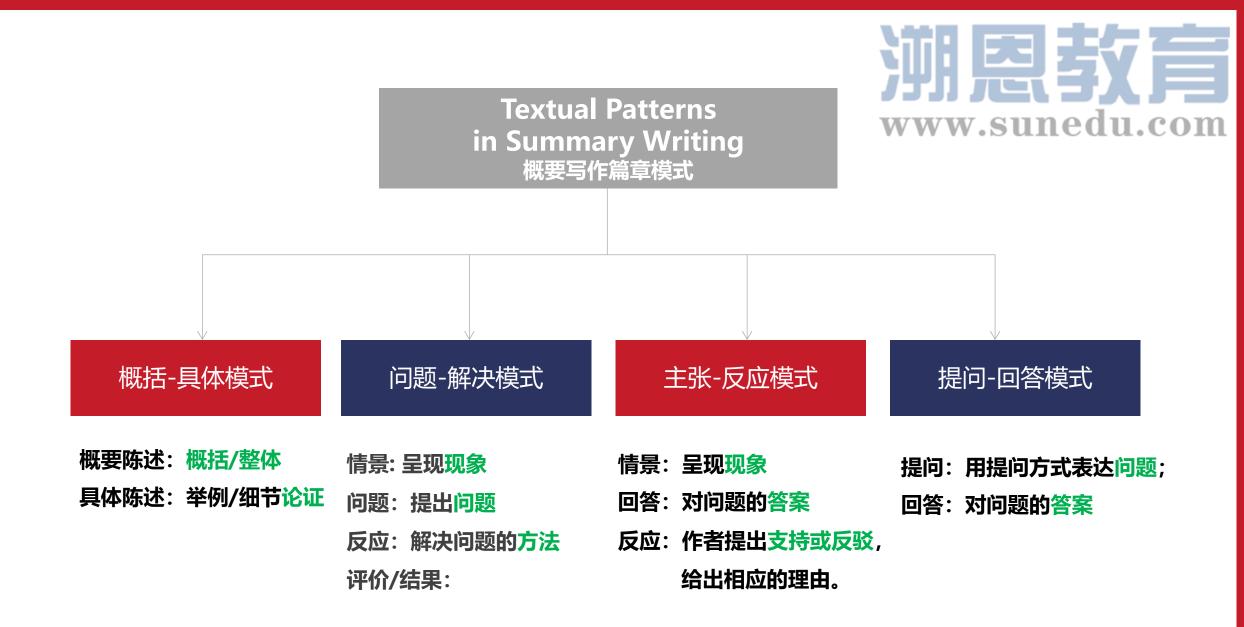


layer 3 keywords about the <u>minor key points</u> 三级笑笑词 次要点关键词







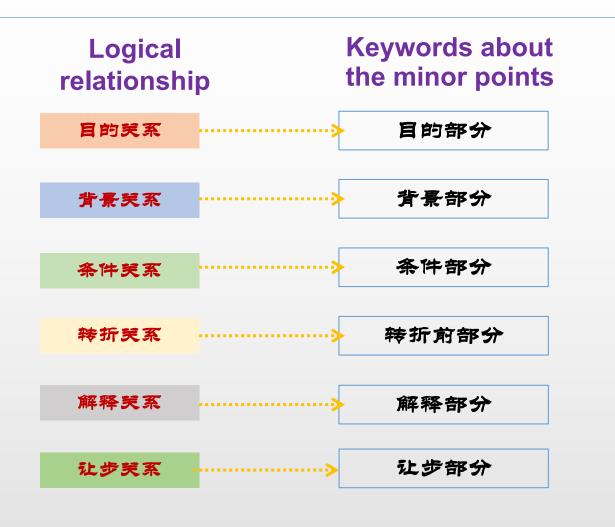


Positions of keywords



	Keywords about the theme	Keywords about main key points
概括-具体模式	概括陈述部分	具体陈述与原因部分
问题-解决模式	问题解决部分	现象、问题与原因部分
≤张-反应模式	作者观点部分	现象、问题与原因部分
提问-回答模式	问题回答部分	问题与原因部分

Positions of keywords







What are some of the problems caused by chemical fertilizers? First, the amage the land by killing the helpful bacter ia and pests as well as the harmful ones. Chemical also stay in the ground and underground water for a long time. This affects crops and, therefore, animals and humans, since chemicals get inside the crops and cannot just be washed off. These chemicals in the food supply byfild up in people's bodies over time. Many of these chemicals can lead to cancer or other illnesses. In addition, fruit, vegetables and other food grown with Memical fertilizers usually grow too fast to be full of much nutrition. They may look beautiful, but inside there is usually more water than vitamins and minerals.





With these discoveries, some farmers and many customers are beginning to turn to organic farming. Organic farming is simply farming without using any chemicals. They focus on keeping their soil rich and free of disease. A healthy soil reduces disease and helps crops grow strong and healthy. Organic farmers, therefore, often prefer using natural waste from animals as fertilizer. They feel that this makes the soil in their fields richer in minerals and so more fertile. This also keeps the air, soil, water and crops free from chemicals.





Summary



Though commonly used, chemical fertilizers cause damage to the land and people's health.(要点1) The root of the problems lies in the chemicals which break the ecological balance, stay in soil and water and cause a lack of food nutrition.(要点2) On the contrary, organic farming which simply uses natural fertilizers to make the field more fertile and away from chemicals is becoming more popular with some farmers and many other methods like shifting crops periodically, making full use of the soil and growing grass between the crops are adopted to make the



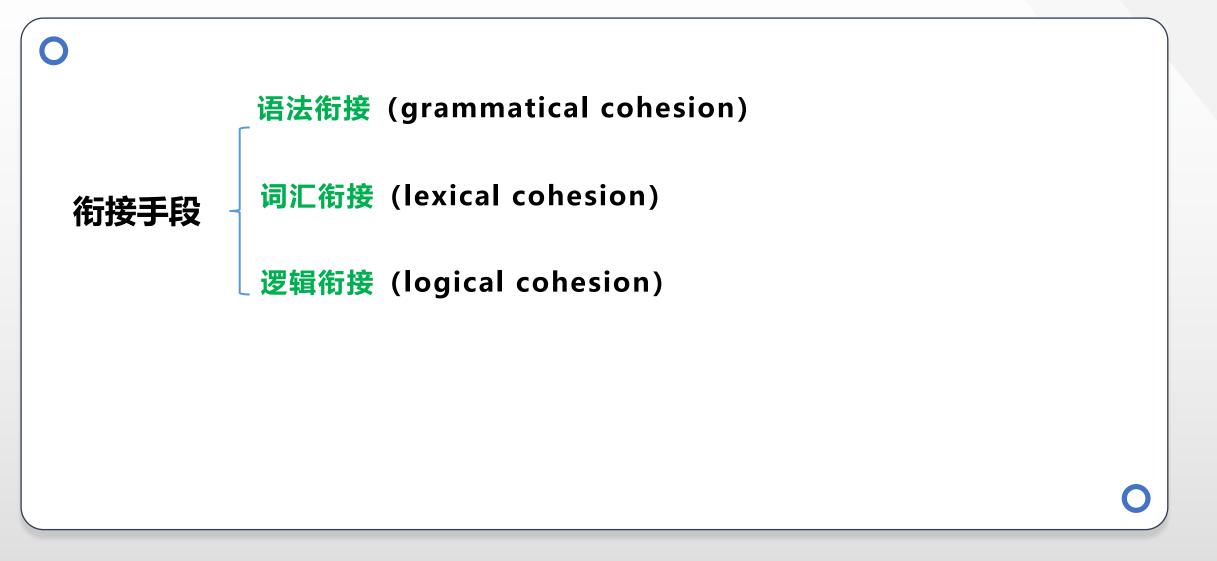


Strategy 2

Abstract keywords from cohesion and coherence

基于衔接连贯提取关键词





1.语法衔接:



●人称照应 (he,it,they,/their,our, /hers, yours.....)

I went to see the writer. He lived in a remote village and his house was just a hut.

照应

指示照应 (the,/this,that,these,those,/here, there.....)
When food comes out of any oven, it should stand a while.
During this delay the centre carries on cooking.

●比较照应 (different, same, 比较级.....)

John took four hours to reach London. Bill, on the other hand, was driving more slowly.

1.语法衔接:

替代



● 名词性替代 (one,the other.....):

I wish I'd bought a few jars of honey. Did you notice the ones they were selling by the roadside?

• 动词性替代 (do,does,did.....):

Wendy looks very happy as she always used to do.

● 小句性替代 (so,not.....):

We are told that he will come tonight, and if so, our meeting will be held tomorrow.







●名词性省略:

Compared with the blue cloth, I prefer the red <cloth>.

省略 - 动词性省略:

He was frightened and <was> starting to cry.

● 小句性省略:

- —Can you hear me?
- —Yes. <I can hear you.>

2. 词汇衔接: 语篇中使用一些相互之间存在意义联系的词语, 从而建立一个贯穿语篇的语义链条,保证语篇的连贯性。 1 词汇复现

• 同词或同源词的重复

Many teenagers don't know about <u>tattoo inks</u> well and think <u>tattoo inks</u> are safe to use. <u>Tattoo inks</u> are made to be injected into the skin.

• 同/近义词复现

Everything <u>faded</u> into mist. The past was <u>erased</u>, the erasure was <u>forgotten</u>, the lie became truth.

• 上/下义词复现

As the sun was rapidly sinking, everything changed <u>colors</u>. The white clouds had turned <u>red</u>, the hills were <u>violet</u>, the woods <u>purple</u>, the valleys <u>black</u>.

2. **门》行授**: 语篇中使用一些相互之间存在意义联系的词语, 从而建立一个贯穿语篇的语义链条, 保证语篇的连贯性。

2 词汇同现

• 话题词汇的同现

He led me to the crowded shop and to a bench with a large professional karaoke box on it. He placed his large hand lovingly on his treasure and said, "I have 800 karaoke songs in here. You can take your pick and I'll record them for you. That should get you started."

● 反义词关系

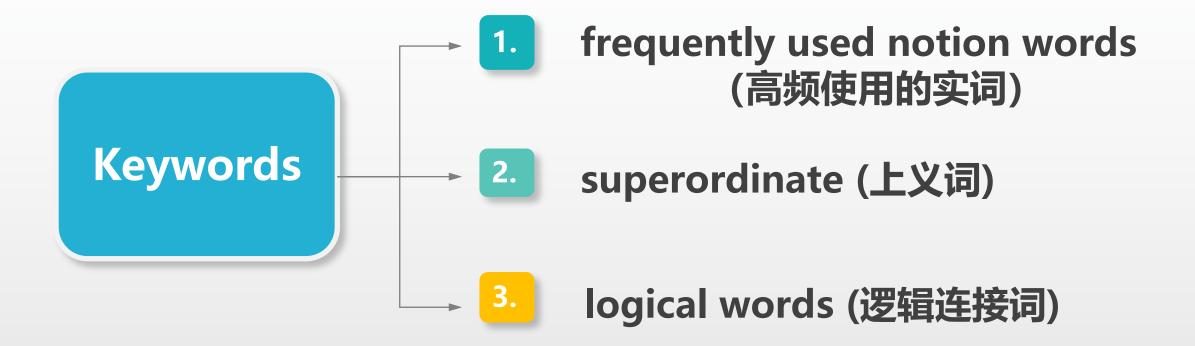
Focusing on the **positive** has been shown to have **benefits** to one's health and well-being, jusst as focusing on the **negative** has been proven to have a harmful effect.





根据信息的层级,往往段落间及段落内 (尤以段落间)的表并列、递进、转折、总 结、因果、条件之类的联系词,可视为关键 词。

Keywords from coherenc and cohesion 基于衔接与连贯理论的关键词www.sunedu.com



例:【2018年11月浙江高考概要原文】

It's a really good idea to visit colleges before you apply because their websites can all start to look and sound the same. Nothing will give you the sense of what it will actually be like to live on a college campus like visiting and seeing for yourself the dorms, classrooms and athletic equipment and of course, the students. It seems a little crazy once senior year hits to find the time to visit college campuses, and it can also be pricey if the schools you are applying to happen to be more than a car ride away. But keep in mind that you are making a decision about the next four years of your life, and do all the research you can to make sure you are making the right one.

There's no excuse not to visit the schools in your local area. In fact, a lot of college applications even ask if you have visited campus, and obviously, if you live across the country that won't be as much of a possibility, but if you live nearby, go check it out!

If campus visits aren't going to happen before you apply, at the very least you should find some time between applying and getting your acceptance letters to visit the schools you'd like to attend. It can save you a lot of heartache if you rule out now the things that you don't like about certain campuses, things that you wouldn't know unless you actually visit.

Now, if time and money are making it impossible, then check out the online college fairs at CollegeWeekLive. It's a chance to chat online with admissions officers, students, and college counselors(倾问), and it won't cost you a penny! You can register for its online college fair at collegeweeklive.com. While visiting an online college fair can't take the place of an actual campus visit, it can be a very useful tool that along with all your other research will help you make an informed decision about which colleges or universities you'd like to attend.

从词汇衔接和语法衔接角度提取的高频关键词:如昆纹管

关键词		词汇衔接		语法衔接			出现频次・SUL段落位置・CO		
visit	v.	visit	重复			8			
	n.	visits	重复			2	P1, P2, P3, P4		
				it	人称指代	2			
college		college	重复			11			
		school	近义词			3			
		campus	近义词			6			
	n.	university	近义词			1			
		dorms, classrooms and athletic equipment	上、下义词			3	P1, P2,P3, P4		
		students	话题词汇同现			1			
				it	人称指代	1			
apply -	V.	apply	重复			4	D1 D2 D2		
	n.	application	重复			1	- P1, P2, P3		

从词汇衔接和语法衔接角度提取的高频关键词:

湖思药肓 www.sunedu.com

关键词	词汇衔接			语法衔接		出现频次	段落位置
n. make a 重复			2				
a decision				make the right one	人称 照应	1	P1, P4
time	n.	time	重复			3	P1, P3, P4
	adj.	pricy	重复			1	
pricy	n.	money	话题词汇同现			1	P1, P4
	n.	penny	话题词汇同现			1	



Summary To ensure a brilliant college life, it's really worthwhile to pay a visit to your desired colleges before application. If you live nearby, be sure om to check it out before you apply. Even after submitting applications, a visit can help figure out its real conditions in advance and avoid much trouble. For students lacking money and time, logging on the online college fair at College WeekLive. com is a good alternative to help them better understand schools.

【评析】该概要范文把visit colleges、apply、make a decision、time、pricy 以及if多个关键词构成语义关联的新接链,通过词汇新接(重复、同 义词/近义词、上下义词等)、语法新接和逻辑新接手段串领全文信息, 达成语篇的语义连贯。





Strategy 3

Abstract keywords form thematic progression 基于主证推进的关键词提取

Thematic Progression 主位推进模式 www.suned

语篇中,各个句子间不仅从语法和语义上相互联系,还表现在从主位到述位的 发展进程。主位的作用不仅是照应前面的句子,保持句子的连贯,而且还要充当 后面句子的出发点,推动语篇的发展。句子和句子主述位间的这种照应、衔接和 过渡关系构成"主位推进程序"(thematic progression)。

从功能句法的角度大多数句子可以被切分为两个基本成分:

1.**主位**:陈述的基础,通常位于句首,引起话题,一般表示已知信息。 2.**述位**:陈述的核心,叙述话题内容,是对话题的阐述和说明,一般表示新信息。

Patterns of thematic progression 主位推进模式主要类型

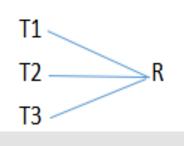
● A:主位同一型

(亦称平行型: 主位相同,述位不同)

 e.g. <u>Jazz</u> is in part music for dancing ,but it is more than that ; <u>it</u> is the popular music of the people. <u>It</u> has a steady unbroken rhythm. It coexists with popular songs of the moment .



● B: 述位同一型 (亦称集中型:述位相同,主位不同)U.COM In Kenya 's Tsavo Game Park ,five • e.g. thousand elephants were slaughtered .In Zambia the game department killed 1,500 elephants in the Luangwa Valley .In Lusaka and Ndola ,elephants were also thinned out and their meat sold in the butcher 's shops.



C: 延续型

(前一句的述位或述位的一部分充当后一句的 主位,这个主位又引进一个新的述位,该述位又 充当下一句的主位,如此延续下去)

e. g. <u>We</u> elect local ,state and federal officials to make <u>laws</u> .These <u>laws</u> keep order in <u>society</u> .The order of <u>society</u> provides us with a safe livin g environ ment .

R2

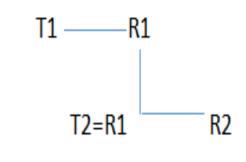
T1 — R1

T2=R1

D: 交叉型

(前一句的主位是后一句的述位)

e.g. <u>Gaga</u> walked behind <u>his friends</u> quietly .But <u>his friends</u> didn 't want him .<u>Gaga</u> followed <u>them</u> to the river and cried loud ly .



om

Keywords from Thematic Progression 包括 基于主位推进模式的关键词 www.sunedu.com



(反复出现的述位信息)

www.sunedu.com 反复被陈述的主位信息 反复出现的述位信息 The power of color has been used for centuries and we should be making the most of it in our lives. Color affects us to a greater degree than most of us realize. It is used increasingly by psychologists and therapists for influencing mood and state of mind, and for various types of treatments when we are ill. Some people even believe that the blind can benefit from the vibrations' that **color** gives off.

color, be used,

influence



Thank you!