

例析阅读简答题解题思路与方法

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在高考英语阅读表达题型中,不同命题形式的答题思路与方法不同。考生要理解语篇直接或间接提供的信息、事实、观点、情感和态度等。理解的层次包括识别、区分、归纳、分析、阐释和评价等。本期,我们通过例题考生重点解析英语阅读简答题的常见考查方式及其解题思路和方法。

一、客观性问题,即细节理解题

此类问题需要考生根据文章中的某个细节回答问题,答案通常是固定的,一般可以在文章中找到直接答案或明确的依据。

本题型主要采用的命题形式为用 what, why, how, when, where, who 等引导的疑问句。其中 what, why, how 最为常见。

例如:

① What is arguing?

② Why is it that “the older you are, the more likely you will come to a resolution after an argument”?

③ How can we solve the problem?

寻找答案的第一步是精准定位。因为细节理解题的答案一般固定,考生首先明确问题问的是什么,然后根据题干中的定位词进行寻读,搜索信息句,一般都能找到准确出处。

对于此类问题的解答,考生要注意在认真审题理解问题核心的基础上,检查所定位的信息能否直接回答该问题。如果该信息不能构成直接答案,考生要根据需要对信息句进行提取、重组、概括或整合。从高考命题趋势来看,即使是细节理解题也大概率不能照抄原句,需要适度改写。

例如:

① 2022年海淀区高三“一模”试题第40题 According to the passage, what is “fresh start effect”?

根据题干,考生可以定位到文章第一段: You might not have heard of the “fresh start effect”, but if you’ve ever made a New Year’s resolution. You’re familiar with it. It refers to the human tendency to take action towards achieving a goal after a special occasion or key date has passed.

本段的最后一句可以完美回答该问题,所以考生可以直接引用此句作为该题答案,从而最大限度避免表达出错。

② 2022年东城区高三“一模”试题第40题 What causes the so-called “treat yourself culture”?

根据题干,考生可以定位到文章第二段: This year, the so-called “treat yourself culture” has expanded far beyond what was once a reward-based mindset. Now, “treating yourself” has become more about stress-caused indulgence (放纵). It represents the more deep-seated issues with the stress we regularly put ourselves under.

本段最后两句包含答题所需信息,即此现象是由压力导致的,但这两句话均无法直接对应回答该问题,所以需要考生提取关键信息回答问题。答案: Stress.

③ 2022年朝阳区高三“一模”试题第41题 What problems does secondhand screen time bring to children?

考生可以定位到文章第二段: Secondhand screen time can bring negative consequences. Kids, whose parents spend too much time with their devices, are more likely to develop addictive behaviours with devices as they grow. Excessive (过度的) device use also sends the message that the device and activities on it are more important than the children. This can lead to a breakdown in the parent-child relationship. When parents are absorbed in their devices, they may not realize their children are exposed to violent or mature content or fast-moving images that are overly stimulating for young brains.

本段列举了 secondhand screen time 可能造成的三方面影响。显然,照搬原句回答该题是不可能的,答题卡空间根本不够用。所以,考生必须对原文信息进行概括和改写,故该题答案可以采用如下表达:

Secondhand screen time can cause addictive behaviours, a breakdown in the parent-child relationship and exposure to overly stimulating content.

另外,从作答形式上看,考生要注意答题规范,即做到怎么问就怎么答。回答并非必须是完整句,但一定要与问题严格对应。例如:对于“what”引导的问题,考生可以选择使用名词、动名词或完整简单句的形式进行回答,因为“what”是针对名词进行设问的题目;而回答“why”引导的问题时,最好使用“Because”开头的句子进行回答,亦可使用“To”开头的不定式进行回答;对于“how”引导的问句,则可以选择“By doing sth.”的结构进行简要回答。

二、主观性问题,即开放性问题

此类问题要求考生根据文章内容,结合个人经验和价值观自由发挥,表达自身观点、描述经历或做法,通常无法借鉴文章中的语言,具有鲜明的开放性,指向对批判性思维和创新思维的考查,同时检验考生的知识积累。

针对阅读表达中主观性最强的试题,考生要在理解文章主旨大意及作者观点、态度的基础上,结合自己的判断,运用所学英语知识回答相关问题。北京卷这类题目的字数要求在40词左右,考生实际表达时要注意不能少于30词或多余50词,否则会被扣分。

本题型主要采用的命题形式多为两种形式——表达个人观点和描述个人经历或做法。

例如:

1. 表达个人观点类

① In addition to improving emotional health, what do you think are some other benefits of resolving an argument? (2021年北京高考)

② Apart from the tips mentioned in the passage, what other ways can you think of to reduce secondhand screen time? (2022年朝阳区高三“一模”)

③ Which quality of Da Vinci’s do you appreciate most? How can it benefit you in your life? (2022年海淀区高三期末考试)

④ In reality, refill shops have not won much popularity yet. What do you think might be the possible reason(s)? (2022年丰台区高三“一模”)

⑤ As a student, what do you think of remote learning? (2022年西城区高三期末考试)

⑥ Please briefly present your opinion on digital inclusion. (2021年东城区高三“二模”)

2. 描述个人经历或做法类

① Who is the “Bessie” in your life? How does he or she help you to pursue your dream? (海淀区2020-2021学年高三第一学期期中考试)

② Which is your life more like, Sum 1 or Sum 2? Explain why. (2021年海淀区高三“二模”)

③ Are you a follower of “treat yourself culture”? Why or why not? (2022年东城区高三“一模”)

④ Besides the fresh start effect, in what other ways do you motivate yourself in your life? (2022年海淀区高三“一模”)

★其他可能的提问方式:

① What would you do if you were...?

② What other suggestions would you give to solve this problem?

...

面对此类问题,考生在解答时要注意审题,围绕题目要求进行阐述,不要过度自由发挥造成跑题,同时注意词数限制。此外,通过分析满分答案的标准“紧扣主题,完成任务。语言准确、连贯,仅有个别错误”,我们不难看出,除审题外要关注的另一要素是表达所用的语言与结构,毕竟该题的任务类似于写一篇微型议论文。因此,考生要做好相应语言知识积累,才能在考试时短时间内顺利完成写作任务。

以2021年北京高考试题第43题为例: In addition to improving emotional health, what do you think are some other benefits of resolving an argument?

考生先要注意题目要求阐述“other benefits”,实际提示两点内容:①不能借用原文内容;②说出至少两个好处。此外,考生必须读懂文章中“resolving an argument”的含义。

文章首段: Recent research suggests that if an argument gets resolved, the emotional response tied to it is significantly reduced or almost completely erased. Thus, it may be worth bringing up issues with your friends, family members, or classmates rather than holding them back.

文章尾段: It is easier to avoid a discussion, but risking talking about it may eventually lead to a better outcome.

根据文章首段和尾段,我们不难理解作者所说的“解决争端或争论”并不是要平息或者避免的意思,而是主张说出自己的观点哪怕是要进行争论,不要一味压抑、回避,因此可以确定解答思路应指向说出问题进行交流的好处,例如: Resolving an argument can help remove doubts and promote understanding.

接下来,考生就要搭建结构。由于该题的任务是表达观点,从文体看类似于写议论文,所以“other benefits”包含的两个要点,至少有一个要进行拓展,即给出细节支撑,而两个要点之间要用简洁的连接词进行衔接与过渡。

例如:

I think resolving an argument can help remove doubts and promote understanding, which paves the way for the development of better relationships. Also, resolving an argument in a respectful manner plays a role in settling conflicts and preventing potential ones from arising. (共42词)

可见,针对此类开放性问题,考生要在常用词汇、句式和写作逻辑结构(即常用拓展方式)三方面做好积累。常用词汇包括分析利弊的词汇 help, improve, increase, promote, enable, benefit, enrich 和 harm, affect, weaken, compromise, damage 等;表达因果关系的词汇 lead to, contribute to, result in, cause, due to, as a result of 等;以及连接词 also, besides, moreover, in addition, what’s more 等。常用句式则包括表达个人观点的句式,如“I think/believe it is...to do...”等,以及非限制性定语从句、原因状语从句等。

在文段结构方面,考生通常可以采用总分结构。

例如:

2021年海淀区高三“一模”试题第43题(表达个人观点类): AI can be used in the field of transportation. First, it can help promote the development of self-driving vehicles. Also, using AI, the navigation systems in cars are able to recommend the best routes based on real time traffic data.

2022年海淀区高三“一模”试题第43题(描述个人做法类): There are many ways to motivate myself in life. For example, I constantly remind myself of my ultimate goal, which may help me visualize my success. Besides, I would celebrate every milestone along the way. The sense of achievement will give me power to keep going.

此外,在逻辑拓展方面,考生通常可以选择因果分析结构来陈述利或弊。具体方法包括使用原因状语(从句)、目的或结果状语(从句)、非限制性定语从句等。

例如:

① Fridge magnets are my favourite souvenirs, because whenever I see them, I can recall the memorable time spent during the trips.

② People can share and read the books they like at a very low cost, thus enriching their life.

③ We can store and use more information, which will surely improve work efficiency.

④ Using AI, the navigation systems in cars are able to recommend the best routes based on real time traffic data. In this way, our time spent on the road will be significantly reduced.