



英语

# 论说文从题目入手读懂主旨

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在阅读论说文时,考生往往会忽视文章给出的题目。其实,论说文的题目通常与主旨紧密关系。

论说文题目通常是一个陈述句或者短语,其中包含文章的主题,也会揭示文章的主旨;有时为激发读者兴趣,也可以是一个疑问句,激励读者去寻找答案,问题的答案就是文章的主旨。

通过仔细阅读题目,可以帮助考生快速而准确地把握文章主旨。下面,我们就一起看看题目的作用吧。

## School Gardens Could Help Children Try More Vegetables

It's not always enjoyable for children to eat vegetables. But what if a garden is built in the school? New research suggests that a gardening program in schools can increase children's vegetable intake (摄入量).

这是2021年学考C段。题目是个陈述句,从题目的直接意思可以看到是关于学校的花园可以帮助孩子们更爱吃蔬菜,题目涉及了核心词:school garden, help, more vegetables,简洁明了,直接说

明了school garden 对孩子们吃蔬菜有帮助。顺着此思路进行阅读,在文章第一段同样强化了此观点:New research suggests that a gardening program in schools can increase children's vegetable intake。(新研究也表明学校的园艺种植活动可以提升孩子们蔬菜的摄入量)。由此可以看到,题目就是本文的主旨。把握了主旨,后面再从不同的角度去说明和论证,难度就不大了。

## New Technology Revolutionizes (变革) Learning

More and more people believe that technologies are great for learning. Today, such teaching tools as iPads are used in a lot of courses, including language, history and science.

Many teachers are supporters of using iPads in language learning. They say that students now have much more time for discussion in the classroom. Instead of spending valuable class time listening to texts or watching teaching videos, students can do this on their own and come to class prepared for discussion.

这是2015年中考D段。从题目可以看出,本文内容是关于新科技手段促进

学习方式的变革。题目直接明确讨论的话题是New Technology与Learning的关系,并且运用了Revolutionizes表达改革和革命性的变化,含有肯定和支持性的含义。由此可以看出作者对此新技术持肯定和支持的态度,本文主旨也就是新技术对学习起到的积极作用。

从正文的第一句More and more people believe that technologies are great for learning也可以看出作者认为技术对学习有积极作用。后面的论述中,作者从教师层面和学生层面分别论述了新技术对课堂的积极作用。由此可见,读懂陈述句的题目就是把握了主旨,能为后面的阅读提供帮助。

## A Pathway(路径) to Meaning in Life

When it comes to a meaningful life, we might think of love, happiness and health. A life filled with meaning is what most of us want for ourselves. Then, what makes a meaningful life?

Many researchers agree that a meaningful life comes down to three factors (因素): having long-term goals, believing that one's life matters, and feeling that one's life fits together and "makes sense".

But we believe there is more to consider. Sometimes life enables us to experience small moments of beauty. When people are open to appreciating (欣赏) such experiences, these moments may improve how they see their own life. We call this experiential appreciation (EA). EA is about the person feeling connected to events and being able to appreciate the value within the connection. It shows the discovery of and admiration for life's beauty.

这是2023年学考的D段。本题目是以短语形式呈现的,从A Pathway to Meaning in Life可以看出本文是关于如何让我们的生活变得更有意義的,紧接着在文本的第一段结尾就出现了Then, what makes a meaningful life? 此问题与文章题目异曲同工,都引发读者去探寻让生活变得更有意義的途径有哪些?除了提出的三个three factors (因素):having long-term goals, believing that one's life matters, and feeling that one's life fits together and "makes sense"外,作者提出了experiential appreciation (EA)是另外一个通往有意義生活的途径——即从生活的过往中发现细节、感受美好。从而回应了题目A Pathway to Meaning in Life,即experiential appreciation (EA)也是通往有意義生活的有效途径。由此可见,抓住题目中的关键词可以帮助考生更好地把握主旨。

下面我们一起来看看文章的题目是问句的情况:

## Is Writing Notes by Hand Better than Typing?

Many college students have given up taking class notes by hand. Instead, they type on laptop or tablet computers. But scientists from Princeton University and the University of California say that this method is less effective.

本文的题目是通过问句引发读者关注手写笔记比打字记笔记更好吗,通过提出问题,摆出现象,对比书写做笔记和打

字做笔记哪个方式更好,阐明观点来找到作者的主旨。为了能回应此问题,作者在第一段的最后用科学家的话指出:打字做笔记的方式效果较差,用手做笔记的效果会更好。从而回应了题目的问题Is Writing Notes by Hand Better than Typing? 由此可以看到作者的观点是writing by hand is better than typing. 顺着题目问题找到答案,就会找到文本的主旨。

## Should Children Be Allowed to Get Bored?

Children need time to stand and stare. They should be allowed to get bored so that they can develop their ability to be creative.

Children are expected by their parents to be reading a textbook all the time. However, research shows that it may hamper the development of their imagination, while boredom can give them opportunities to develop creativity.

在2016年中考D段题目是孩子们是否可以被允许有时间无所事事。通过提出问题,激发读者的想象力和对此问

题的思考。到底应该还是不应该呢?顺着此问题去寻找答案,在第一段作者就明确地指出Children need time to stand and stare. They should be allowed to get bored so that they can develop their ability to be creative。孩子们需要时间去凝视和发呆,应该允许孩子们无所事事,这样可以提高学生的创造力。通过对问题答案的追寻,可以找到作者的观点:Yes. Children should be allowed to get bored because it can develop their ability to be creative。沿着此思路去梳理作者的论证过程就会容易多了。

## How Much Can We Afford to Forget?

In 2018, Science magazine asked some young scientists what schools should teach students. Most said students should spend less time memorizing facts and have more space for creative activities. As the Internet grows more powerful, students can access (获得) knowledge easily. Why should they be required to carry so much of it around in their heads?

Civilizations (文明) develop through forgetting life skills that were once necessary. In the Agricultural (农业的) Age, a farmer could afford to forget hunting skills. When societies industrialized, the knowledge of farming could be safe to forget. Nowadays, smart machines give us access to most human knowledge. It seems that we no longer need to remember most things. Does it matter?

这是2019年中考D段。随着互联网越来越强大,我们很容易就可以获得所需要的知识。那么,是不是就不需要再记忆很多东西了呢? 本文就这个话

题提出了问题:How Much Can We Afford to Forget? 同时就此话题不断地进行了追问:Why should students be required to carry so much of it around in their heads? It seems that we no longer need to remember most things. Does it matter? 引发读者对电脑时代还用不用记忆知识产生思考。作者在随后的两段列举出Researchers have recognized several problems that may happen and Another problem relates to the ease of accessing information来表达作者对此是持否定态度的,并仔细分析不靠自己的记忆,而去依赖机器会导致很多问题的发生,提醒我们依赖智能机器记忆是有风险的。作者先提出问题“我们可以承受遗忘吗,还需要再记忆很多东西吗”,然后分析这个问题,通过对问题答案的追寻和分析,可知作者写这篇文章的目的是提醒我们依赖机器记忆是有风险的。顺着题目问题追寻答案,问题的答案也就是本文的主旨,这也是作者写作目的的体现。