


全国卷阅读理解推理判断题解题技巧
之
推断作者观点或态度



推断作者观点或态度



推断写作目的


阅读推理判断题



推断文章出处



推断下文内容



推断隐含意义

如何推断作者观点和态度：

注意作者或文中人物的措辞及表达情感、态度或观点的词语、句子。

常见提问方式:

What does the author **think of**...?

What is the author's **opinion** on...?

The writer's **attitude** toward... is _____.

The writer **thought** that _____.

According to the author, _____.

How does the author **feel** about...?

How does the author **sound** in ... paragraph?

推断文中人物对某事所持的观点或态度

要求

推断作者对某事物所持的观点或态度(见后文)

观点态度题

明确是问谁对什么事的态度

明确主旨(文段首尾), 推测观点

四个明确

明确是作者或文中人物的观点而非主观臆断

明确表达情感的词的意义, 如valuable, hopeful, well, good, doubt, worry等

表达作者情感态度的词：

积极类	消极类	中立类
positive	negative	indifferent
supportive	critical	uninterested
optimistic	disgusted	objective
humorous	suspicious	neutral
enthusiastic	skeptical	not mentioned
pleasant	dissappointed	conservative
favourable	disapproval	impartial
approval	doubtful	
impressive	pessimistic	
authoritative		

favorable _____ supportive _____ approval _____ humorous
doubtful _____ suspicious _____ skeptical _____ pleasant
enthusiastic _____ sympathetic _____ pessimistic _____ negative
objective _____ conservative _____ critical _____ neutral
impersonal _____ impartial _____ intolerant _____ indifferent
impressive _____ disgusted _____ disappointed
authoritative _____ optimistic _____

错误选项特点：

一般来说，人物的态度不会是indifferent(冷漠的、漠不关心的)，uncaring/unconcerned(不关心的)，casual(随便的)，uninterested(不感兴趣的)，carefree(不负责任的)的，因为如果对一个事件漠不关心、毫不在意，就不会专门撰文。

此外，ambiguous(模糊不清的)一般也不会成为正确选项，既然表达观点，就是要把观点传递给大众，并不会模棱两可。类似的词还有：uncertain(不确定的)、unclear(不明确的)等。

解题技巧：

- ① 关注出处信息的主观评论词和主观感受表达，如情态动词、形容词和副词，某些时候动词和名词也能传达观点态度；
- ② 作者的观点一般在文章尾段，所以题干问到作者观点时，要优先从尾段寻找；
- ③ 根据测试学原理，两个意思对立的选项一般蕴含正确答案；
- ④ 在涉及正反观点对比的文章中，作者的观点通常是 objective(客观的)，这在高考、四六级和考研的文章中皆如此。

选objective(客观的)的两种情况:

1. 对某物辩证性的做出正面评价, 也作出负面评价;
2. 没有做出具体评价, 仅仅只是客观介绍一个事物及其存在的相关评价。

二者满足一个则可认为作者态度是客观的。

objective(客观的)和neutral(中立的)的区别:

不同于objective, neutral仅相当于选 objective两种情况中的第2种情况, 即: 没有做出具体评价, 仅仅只是客观介绍一个事物及其存在的相关评价, 所以选neutral的概率远低于objective.

高考真题专练

配合《高考五年真题》来使用



2023新高考一卷D篇 《五年真题》第一份N1，第35题

In a follow-up study with 100 university students, the researchers tried to get a better sense of what the group members actually did in their discussion. Did they tend to go with those most confident about their estimates? Did they follow those least willing to change their minds? This happened some of the time, but it wasn't the dominant response. Most frequently, the groups reported that they "shared arguments and reasoned together." Somehow, these arguments and reasoning resulted in a global reduction in error. ~~Although the studies led by Navajas have limitations and many questions remain, the potential implications for group discussion and decision-making are enormous.~~

35. What is the author's attitude toward Navajas' studies?

- A. Unclear.
- C. Doubtful.

B. Dismissive.

D. Approving.

2023全国甲卷C篇 《五年真题》第三份N3，第31题

He makes philosophical thought an appealing exercise that improves the quality of our experiences, and he does so with plenty of humor. Weiner enters into conversation with some of the most important philosophers in history, and he becomes part of that crowd in the process by decoding (解读) their messages and adding his own interpretation.

The Socrates Express is a fun, sharp book that draws readers in with its apparent simplicity and gradually pulls them in deeper thoughts on desire, loneliness, and aging. The invitation is clear: Weiner wants you to pick up a coffee or tea and sit down with this book. I encourage you to take his offer. It's worth your time, even if time is something we don't have a lot of.

What does the author think of Weiner's book?

- A. Objective and plain. B. Daring and ambitious.
- B. C. Serious and hard to follow. **D. Humorous and straightforward.**

以上内容仅为本文档的试下载部分，为可阅读页数的一半内容。如要下载或阅读全文，请访问：<https://d.book118.com/226231015201010143>