

易错点17 阅读理解主旨大意题



易错陷阱 1: 标题类易混易错点。

【分析】

标题类是对中心思想的加工和提炼，可以是单词、短语、也可以是句子。她的特点是短小精悍，多为短语；涵盖性、精确性强；不能随意改变语言表达的程度和色彩。如果是短语类选项，考生容易混淆重点，此时应当先划出选项的关键词。

此类题和文章的中心主题句有很大关系。中心主题句一般出现在第一段，有时第一段也可能引出话题，此时应当重点关注第二段和最后一段，看看是否会出现首尾呼应。

易错陷阱 2: 段落大意类易混易错点。

【分析】 每个段落都有一个中心思想，通常会在段落的第一句或最后一句体现，这就是段落主题句。如果没有明显的主题句时，应当根据段落内容概括处段落大意。有时考生还会找错文章对应位置，盲目选词文中相同的词句，而出现文不对题的现象。

易错陷阱 3: 文章大意类易混易错点。

【分析】 确定文章主旨的方法是：先看首尾段或各段开头再看全文找主题句，若无明显主题句，就通过关键词句来概括。如，议论文中寻找表达作者观点态度的词语，记叙文中寻找概括情节和中心的动词或反映人物特点的形容词。文中出现不同观点时，要牢记作者的观点彩色体现全文中心的。此时，要注意转折词，如：but, however, yet, in spite of, on the contrary 等。



【易错点提醒一】 标题类易混易错点

【例 1】 (浙江省义乌五校 2023-2024 学年高三联考试题)

The scientist's job is to figure out how the world works, to “torture (拷问)” Nature to reveal her secrets, as the 17th century philosopher Francis Bacon described

it. But who are these people in the lab coats (or sports jackets, or T-shirts and jeans) and how do they work? It turns out that there is a good deal of mystery surrounding the mystery-solvers.

“One of the greatest mysteries is the question of what it is about human beings — brains, education, culture etc. that makes them capable of doing science at all,” said Colin Allen, a cognitive scientist at Indiana University.

Two vital ingredients seem to be necessary to make a scientist: the curiosity to seek out mysteries and the creativity to solve them. “Scientists exhibit a heightened level of curiosity,” reads a 2007 report on scientific creativity. “They go further and deeper into basic questions showing a passion for knowledge for its own sake.” Max Planck, one of the fathers of quantum physics, once said, the scientist “must have a vivid and intuitive imagination, for new ideas are not generated by deduction (推论), but by an artistically creative imagination.”

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ong as our best technology for seeing inside the brain requires subjects to lie nearly motionless while surrounded by a giant magnet, we’ re only going to make limited progress on these questions,” Allen said.

What is a suitable title for the text?

- A. Who Are The Mystery-solvers
- B. Scientists Are Not Born But Made
- C. Great Mystery: What Makes A Scientist
- D. Solving Mysteries: Inside A Scientist’s Mind

【变式 1】 (山东省曲阜师范大学附属中学 2023-2024 学年质量检测)

Perhaps you think you could easily add to your happiness with more money. Strange as it may seem, if you’re unsatisfied, the issue is not a lack of means to meet your desires but a lack of desires — not that you cannot satisfy your tastes but that you

don't have enough tastes.

Real riches consist of well-developed and hearty capacities (能力) to enjoy life. Most people are already swamped (淹没) with things. They eat, wear, go and talk too much. They live in too big a house with too many rooms, yet their house of life is a hut.

Your house of life ought to be a mansion (豪宅), a royal palace. Every new taste, every additional interest, every fresh enthusiasm adds a room. Here are several rooms your house of life should have.

Art should be a desire for you to develop simply because the world is full of beautiful things. If you only understood how to enjoy them and feed your spirit on them, they would make you as happy as to find plenty of hamburgers and eggs when you're hungry.

Literature, classic literature, is a beautiful, richly furnished room where you might find many an hour of rest and refreshment. To gain that love would go toward making you a rich person, for a rich person is not someone who has a library but who likes a library.

Music like Mozart's and Bach's shouldn't be absent. Real riches are of the spirit. And when you've brought that spirit up to where classical music feeds it and makes you a little drunk, you have increased your thrills and bettered them. And life is a matter of thrills.

Sports, without which you remain poor, mean a lot in life. No matter who you are, you would be more human, and your house of life would be better supported against the bad days, if you could, and did, played a bit.

Whatever rooms you might add to your house of life, the secret of enjoying life is to keep adding.

What would be the best title for the passage?

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| A. House of Life | B. Secret of Wealth |
| C. Rest and Refreshment | D. Interest and Enthusiasm |

【变式 2】（安徽省皖江名校联盟 2023 年高三联考）

Well, to pick up where we left off last time. I' m certain that you know all too well the dangers hiding on the World Wide Web. And whether it' s for schoolwork, entertainment, or just socializing with friends, the Internet will surely be a major part of your child' s life. So, it' s important to secure their online stays.

It' s not the easiest thing, but keeping open lines of communication is primary. Let them know they can share their online activities with you. Talk to them about their online presence as early as possible, ideally before they begin to use email, social media, or a smartphone. Discuss what they find interesting online and learning from them about popular websites and apps; this will create understanding and allow you to identify potential risks.

Next, monitor without spying. Most kids learn to understand boundaries, like respecting others' personal space, or not opening the cookie jar without asking. Internet use is no different. It' s helpful for kids to have ground rules as to which websites they can visit, which apps they can use, and what they can share online. Remind them that if they feel uneasy with anything that occurs online, they need to alert an adult immediately.

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What is the best title for the text?

- A. What Is Hidden on the Net? B. How to Make Online Stays?
C. Be a Smarter Internet User D. Keep Your Kids Safe Online

【变式 3】（福建省泉州科技中学 2023 年高三试题）

Stuck inside his room at an assisted living center, Bob Coleman knew he could not go out in public with the epidemic (疫). But he was not cut off from outside: he shared his love for country music over the Internet. “Hello, everybody. It' s a bright day in Tennessee,” he said into his microphone. “This is Bob Coleman, coming to you from

Room3325...”. Then Coleman began to play the music he loves—hits from country music stars. The 88-year-old carefully chooses each song.

Coleman and several other retirees have turned into DJs (流行音乐播音员), for a new online radio hour known as “Radio Recliner.” A marketing company called Luckie came up with the idea of Radio Recliner. Listeners can send song requests in honor of family or friends. For example, listeners might hear a message like this: “Hey, Granny. This is your favorite granddaughter Amy. We just wanted to call in and say we love you.” The 60-minute show started with retirees in middle Tennessee. It has since expanded, with residents of assisted-living centers in other states taking part in the project. Many jumped at the chance to work as a DJ to ease the loneliness of social distancing rules.

Mitch Bennett serves as Luckie’s chief creative officer. He says the idea was to provide a sense of community to older people. “For this generation, radio was the original social media,” Bennett said, “Dedicating a song to someone you love and having them hear it along with everyone else is a special way of connecting.”

In Georgia, 80-year-old Ed Rosenblatt, who had made full preparations for his show, said an hour he spent playing songs on Radio Recliner resulted in a flood of text messages, emails and calls from family and friends, and many of the messages were from people he had not heard from for years.

What’s the best title for the text?

- A. Older Adults Need More Care During the Epidemic
- B. Older Adults, Stuck by the Epidemic, Turn Into DJs
- C. Older Adults Were Busy With Music During the Epidemic
- D. Older Adults, Stuck by the Epidemic, Show Music Talents

【易错点提醒二】 段落大意类易混易错点

【例 2】 (江苏省徐州市第七中学 2023 年高三期中试题)

As a kid growing up in a suburb of London. I loved to go looking for the perfect

park bench. Some Sunday mornings, my dad could be persuaded to drive to new parks. We'd have a kick-around with a soccer ball, share a bag of Doritos and check out all the benches in the area, reading the words on them.

The good park bench leaves me in a state, somewhere between nostalgia (怀旧) and eager anticipation. Where once I was excited by the words carved on wood, I now find, as a 10-year-old, that I'm more appreciative of each bench's quiet stoicism (坦然淡定), the way they are willing to wait out their turn in every weather, remaining available to all-comers. Like a good book or piece of music, a park bench allows for a sense of solitude (独处) and community at the same time, which is crucial to life in a great city.

Part of my obsession with park benches is as spaces where history settles. By planting seeds of curiosity, and making space for reflection, park benches become doors to the past. Maybe that's the greatest power of the park bench: its capacity encourages the art of observation. A good bench catches us in our quietest, most vulnerable (脆弱的) moments, when we may be open to imagining new narratives and revisiting old ones. Our masks are taken off, hung from the bench's wrought iron. On other nearby benches, babies are being burped. Glances exchanged. Sandwiches eaten. Newspapers read it .

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Which aspect of park benches does paragraph 3 focus on?

- A. Design. B. History. C. Location. D. Power.

【变式 1】 (重庆市第八中学 2023-2024 学年高考适应性试题)

The Yurok people have lived along the Klamath River, which flows from the Cascades in Oregon southwest through Northern California, for thousands of years, protecting the region and river from which they — and others — draw sustenance (生计).

But as development and pollution continue to reduce the number of fish in the river and the quantity and quality of its waters, the Yurok Tribe is legalizing (合法化) the tribe's longstanding care by granting the Rights of Personhood to the Klamath, the

first river in North America to have such rights declared.

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What is paragraph 2 mainly about?

- A. The process of legalization.
- B. The tradition of Yurok tribe.
- C. The reason behind the legalization.
- D. The importance of the Klamath River.

【变式 2】（江苏省决胜新高考 2023-2024 学年高三 10 月大联考）

The term “beer goggles” is said to have been coined by male North American university students in the 1980s. Yet despite unconfirmed evidence for the phenomenon, the link between alcohol intoxication (醉酒) and physical attraction has not been systematically studied.

Prof Bowdring of the University of Pittsburgh invited 18 pairs of male friends into the laboratory to rate the attractiveness of men and women they viewed in photos and videos. On one occasion, both men were given enough cranberry juice to raise their blood alcohol concentration to about 0.08% – the legal limit for driving in England — and on the other occasion, they both received a non-alcoholic drink. After providing attractiveness ratings for the photos, they were asked to select which of these individuals they would most like to interact with in a future experiment.

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What is paragraph 2 of the text mainly about?

- A. The comparison of two experiments.
- B. The process of Bowdring’ s experiment.
- C. The underlying logic of beer goggles effect.
- D. The methods of appreciating attractiveness.

【变式 3】（广东省珠海市第三中学 2023 年高三试题）

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In my twenties, when I was almost constantly in a state of anxiety, I never went

on holiday. I was scared of flying, scared of my boss noticing how much nicer life was without me in the office. I thought not going on holiday made me a harder worker, when actually it just made me a more tired one. Then, a boss pulled me aside to tell me that he wasn't going to thank me for not taking my holidays. I then booked a cheap beach holiday with a friend, and was genuinely amazed to find I felt much better for it.

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What is paragraph 4 mainly about?

- A. The benefit the author obtained from travelling.
- B. The source of the author's stress during office hours.
- C. The change of the author's attitude to taking holidays.
- D. The reason why the author tried to be a harder worker.

【易错点提醒三】 文章大意类易混易错点

【例 3】 (江苏省徐州市第七中学 2023 年高三期中试题)

New bio-plastics are being made in laboratories from straw, wood chips and food waste, with researchers aiming to replace oil as the source of the world's plastic.

The new approaches include genetically modifying bacteria to eat wood and produce useful chemicals. But the bio-plastics are currently significantly more expensive to make than fossil fuel-based plastics.

Land and seas around the world, from high mountains to deep oceans, have become polluted with plastic, prompting major public concern. The world has produced 8bn tons of plastic since the 1950s and demand is still rising.

While some waste plastic is recycled, much of it is burnt to produce electricity, resulting in carbon emissions that drive climate change. In contrast to plastic made from oil, plastics made from plant-based materials only release the carbon the plants absorbed from the air as they grew. Bio-plastics will also give more options for products that biodegrade (生物降解) in the environment, although they can be made very long-lasting if required.

"Plastics are an incredible enhancement to our daily lives," said Paul Mines,

CEO of Biome Technologies in the UK, which has spent t5m in the last five years on bio-plastics research. “But we can’ t go on using fossil fuel-based materials. About 6-7% of every barrel (桶) of oil is used to make plastics.”

“Using plant materials is feasible,” said professor Simon, at the University of York. “Replacing half of the nation’ s plastic bottles could be done using just 3% of the sugar beet crop, 5% of wheat straw or 2.5% of food waste,” he said.

Currently, just a few thousand tons of bio-plastic are used in the UK each year, compared to millions of tons of conventional plastic. Mines said this could rise to about 20,000 tons in the next five years.

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What is the main idea of the passage?

- A. Plastics are necessary in daily life.
- B. Oil is the source of the world’ s plastic.
- C. Bioplastic making is a promising industry.
- D. Scientists are researching bioplastic making.

【变式 1】 (福建省福州高级中学 2023-2024 学年高三 10 月试题)

A trial project by the Montreal Children’ s Hospital suggested that the use of medical hypnosis (催眠) can reduce pain and anxiety in patients. The project also resulted in a reduction in the amount of medicines used to perform medical-imaging imaging(医学影像) procedures.

“During the examination children don’ t move. It works perfectly. It’ s amazing,” said Johanne L’ Ecuyer, a medical-imaging technologist at the hospital.

The project was inspired by a French team from Rouen University Hospital Centre where examinations are done under hypnosis instead of general anesthesia (麻醉).

A French medical-imaging technologist-also a hypnotist-was invited to train a few members in the medical-imaging department of the children’ s hospital. In all, 80 examinations were conducted for the project between January and September, 2019,

focusing on the imaging procedures that would cause anxiety.

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What is the passage mainly about?

- A. An easy way to communicate with patients.
- B. The standard method of conducting hypnosis.
- C. An introduction of medical-imaging technology.
- D. The use of hypnosis in medical-imaging procedures.

【变式 2】（2023 年全国高三专练）

In previous recessions (经济衰退), billionaires were hit along with the rest of us; it took almost three years for Forbes' s 400 richest people to recover from losses caused in 2008' s Great Recession. But in the coronavirus recession of 2020, most billionaires have gotten richer than ever before.

Billionaires increased their new billions just as millions of other Americans ran into terrible financial problems. More than 20 million people lost their jobs at the start of the pandemic. Food banks across the country are preparing for another great increase in demand. Why are American billionaires doing so well while so many other Americans suffer? People may find part of the reasons from the following fact. Stocks (股票) are overwhelmingly owned by the wealthy, and the stock market has recovered from its early-pandemic depths much more quickly than other parts of the economy.

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What does the author mainly tell us in the passage?

- A. Food banks are not enough in the United States.
- B. The richest kept getting richer even in the pandemic.
- C. The stock market recovered before the pandemic started.
- D. 400 richest people recovered from losses in the pandemic.

【变式 3】（2022 年江苏高三校考）

Light pollution is a significant but overlooked driver of the rapid decline of insect populations, according to the most comprehensive review of the scientific evidence to date.

Artificial light at night can affect every aspect of insects' lives, the researchers said. "We strongly believe artificial light at night — in combination with habitat loss, chemical pollution, invasive (入侵的) species, and climate change — is driving insect declines," the scientists concluded after assessing more than 150 studies.

Insect population collapses have been reported around the world, and the first global scientific review published in February, said widespread declines threatened to cause a "catastrophic collapse of nature's ecosystems".

There are thought to be millions of insect species, most still unknown to science, and about half are active at night. Those active in the day may also be disturbed by light at night when they are at rest.

The most familiar impact of light pollution is moths (飞蛾) flapping around a bulb, mistaking it for the moon. Some insects use the polarisation of light to find the water they need to breed, as light waves line up after reflecting from a smooth surface. But artificial light can scupper (使泡汤) this. Insects are important prey (猎物) for many species, but light pollution can tip the balance in favour of the predator if it traps insects around lights. Such increases in predation risk were likely to cause the rapid extinction of affected species, the researchers said.

The researchers said most human-caused threats to insects have analogues in nature, such as climate change and invasive species. But light pollution is particularly hard for insects to deal with.

However, unlike other drivers of decline, light pollution is relatively easy to prevent. Simply turning off lights that are not needed is the most obvious action, he said, while making lights motion-activated also cuts light pollution. Shading lights so only the area needed is lit up is important. It is the same with avoiding blue-white lights, which interfere with daily rhythms. LED lights also offer hope as they can be

easily tuned to avoid harmful colours and flicker rates.

What is discussed in the passage?

- A. Causes of declining insect populations.
- B. Consequences of insect population collapses.
- C. Light pollution: the key bringer of insect declines.
- D. Insect declines: the driver of the collapsed ecosystem.



1. (2023 年新高考 I 卷)

On March 7, 1907, the English statistician Francis Galton published a paper which illustrated what has come to be known as the “wisdom of crowds” effect. The experiment of estimation he conducted showed that in some cases, the average of a large number of independent estimates could be quite accurate.

This effect capitalizes on the fact that when people make errors, those errors aren't always the same. Some people will tend to overestimate, and some to underestimate. When enough of these errors are averaged together, they cancel each other out, resulting in a more accurate estimate. If people are similar and tend to make the same errors, then their errors won't cancel each other out. In more technical terms, the wisdom of crowds requires that people's estimates be independent. If for whatever reasons, people's errors become correlated or dependent, the accuracy of the estimate will go down.

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What is paragraph 2 of the text mainly about?

- A. The methods of estimation.
- B. The underlying logic of the effect.
- C. The causes of people's errors.
- D. The design of Galton's experiment.

2. (2023 年高考浙江卷)

According to the Solar Energy Industry Association, the number of solar panels installed(安装)has grown rapidly in the past decade, and it has to grow even faster to meet climate goals. But all of that growth will take up a lot of space, and though more and more people accept the concept of solar energy, few like large solar panels to be installed near them.

Solar developers want to put up panels as quickly and cheaply as possible, so they haven't given much thought to what they put under them. Often, they'll end up filling the area with small stones and using chemicals to control weeds. The result is that many communities, especially in farming regions, see solar farms as destroyers of the soil.

“Solar projects need to be good neighbors,” says Jordan Macknick, the head of the Innovative Site Preparation and Impact Reductions on the Environment(InSPIRE)project. “They need to be protectors of the land and contribute to the agricultural economy.” InSPIRE is investigating practical approaches to “low-impact” solar development, which focuses on establishing and operating solar farms in a way that is kinder to the land. One of the easiest low-impact solar strategies is providing habitat for pollinators(传粉昆虫).

Habitat loss, pesticide use, and climate change have caused dramatic declines in pollinator populations over the past couple of decades, which has damaged the U.S. agricultural economy. Over 28 states have passed laws related to pollinator habitat protection and pesticide use. Conservation organizations put out pollinator-friendliness guidelines for home gardens, businesses, schools, cities—and now there are guidelines for solar farms.

Over the past few years, many solar farm developers have transformed the space under their solar panels into a shelter for various kinds of pollinators, resulting in soil improvement and carbon reduction. “These pollinator-friendly solar farms can have a

valuable impact on everything that's going on in the landscape," says Macknick.

32. What do solar developers often ignore?
- A. The decline in the demand for solar energy.
 - B. The negative impact of installing solar panels.
 - C. The rising labor cost of building solar farms.
 - D. The most recent advances in solar technology.
33. What does InSPIRE aim to do?
- A. Improve the productivity of local farms.
 - B. Invent new methods for controlling weeds.
 - C. Make solar projects environmentally friendly.
 - D. Promote the use of solar energy in rural areas.
34. What is the purpose of the laws mentioned in paragraph 4?
- A. To conserve pollinators.
 - B. To restrict solar development.
 - C. To diversify the economy.
 - D. To ensure the supply of energy.
35. Which of the following is the best title for the text?
- A. Pollinators: To Leave or to Stay
 - B. Solar Energy: Hope for the Future
 - C. InSPIRE: A Leader in Agriculture
 - D. Solar Farms: A New Development

3. (浙江省义乌五校 2023-2024 学年高三联考试题)

The conventional wisdom about insects has been that they are unthinking, unfeeling creatures whose behavior is entirely hardwired (天生的). But in the 1990s researchers began making surprising discoveries about insect minds. Some species of wasps (黄蜂) recognize their nest mates' faces and acquire impressive social skills. For example, they can infer the fighting strengths of other wasps relative to their own just by watching other wasps fight among themselves.

Given the substantial work on the complexity of insect cognition (认知), it might seem surprising that it took scientists so long to ask whether, if they are that smart, could also be sentient, capable of feeling. Since we have no direct window into the

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