

## 雅思阅读题型【第一篇】

### ----- 雅思阅读 Summary 题

雅思阅读考试中的 summary 题目，即摘要填空，是传统的考试题型。该题型的主要目的是检验考生对于词汇和语法的掌握情况。该类题目的出题形式是：给出一小段文字，内容是对整个原文或原文中的几个段落的改写，即摘要，然后从摘要中抽出几个单词留作空白，要求考生填空。

按照出题范围，摘要填空可分为两种：全文摘要填空和部分段落摘要填空。全文摘要，顾名思义，是对原文全部进行压缩和改写，要求填空的题目数量通常在 4-7 个左右。部分段落摘要填空则仅仅选取原文的某几个段落，通常是连续的段落，要求填空的题目数量一般较少，约 4 题以下。部分段落摘要填空给出的题目要求中经常会明确说明它来自原文的哪些段落，如 Complete the summary below of the first two paragraphs of the Reading Passage。

按照填空内容，可分为两种：原文原词和从多个选项中选词。原文原词填空的题目要求中常有 **choose no more than two words** from the Passage 的字样。当然要求填写的单词数量不一定全部都是 no more than two words，有时要求是 no more than three words，甚至是 no more than one word 或者 only one word。该情况下，所填写的单词绝大多数跟原文的词汇相同，不需要做任何改动，直接从原文中抽取填写即可。非常少的情况下，需要考生对所填写的单词稍作改动，比如要求 no more than two words，但是原文中找到的单词数量是三个，则通常需要省掉其中的修饰语，只保留核心词；再比如原文中找到的单词是动词主动态，但是题目中要求是被动态，则需要把该动词的语态进行调整。相比之下，从多个选项中选词的题目要求基本上是用 **use the words from the given list**，选项的数目常常超过题目空格的数目，以此加大对考生单词量的考察力度，但本质上与原文原词填空相同。

摘要填空基本可以按照四个步骤进行：关键词分析，语法判断，逻辑关系剖析，对照确定答案。下面分别讲解：

#### 1. 关键词分析：

仔细阅读摘要的第一个空所在的句子，画出关键词以便在文章中定位，这些词有些已经被改写，因此与原文可能不一致。注意寻找原文的同义词进行对应，对应词的类型如下：

- A. 原词：出题者保留了一部分原文原词，尤其是专业术语等。
- B. 词性变化：如摘要里给出的关键词为 **satisfying**，是形容词，而原文中的对应词为 **satisfaction**，是名词。
- C. 语态变化：摘要中的关键词为 **motivate**，是主动语态，而原文中的对应词为 **being motivated**，是被动语态。

D. 同义词: 这种情况非常普遍。如摘要里的关键词为 **government initiatives**, 原文中的对应词为 **government policy**。

E. 逻辑转换: 例如摘要给出的句子为 **this has been encouraged through programmes of language classes for children and through “apprentice” schemes, in which the endangered language is used as the medium of instruction to teach people a .....** 原文中定位后发现对应的句子为 **volunteer “apprentices” pair up with one of the last living speakers of a Native American tongue to learn a traditional skill such as basket weaving, with instruction exclusively in the endangered language.** 不难看出, 摘要的逻辑是被动关系, 而对应的原文为主动关系。逻辑转换是出题者变换句式的手段之一, 目的是检验考生对句式变化的理解。

## 2. 语法判断:

对所需要填写的单词进行基本的语法判断。这一步比较简单, 只要具备基本的语法知识, 很容易做到。

A. 词性判断, 如果是名词, 要进行单复数判断

B. 注意空格前后的词, 即所填的词汇必须与空格前后的词搭配

## 3. 逻辑关系剖析:

充分利用句子内部或者上下句之间的逻辑关系, 帮助定位。很多考生不会利用这一步进行定位。其实, 英文属于表面逻辑语言, 因此句子内部和句子之间都应该有逻辑关系连接, 充分利用这一点可以使定位更准确、更迅速。

A. 句子内部的逻辑关系, 例如并列结构、因果关系、转折关系等

B. 句子之间的逻辑关系, 同上

## 4. 对照确定答案:

在前面步骤的基础上, 最后跟原文进行细致的对照, 填写答案。很多考生在这里失误, 主要原因是不够认真和细致。

A. 仔细对照原文与摘要的词汇和句式, 确定答案。

B. 确定答案后, 进行自检, 考察所填的词汇是否与前后的关键词搭配。

为了展示上述解题步骤, 下面用 Cambridge 5 Test 1 Passage 1 的 Questions 4-7 进行说明。

# Johnson's Dictionary

For the century before Johnson's Dictionary was published in 1775, there had been concern

about the state of the English language. There was no standard way of speaking or writing and no agreement as to the best way of bringing some order to the chaos of English spelling. Dr. Johnson provided the solution.

There had, of course, been dictionaries in the past, the first of these being a little book of some 120 pages, compiled by a certain Robert Cawdray, published in 1604 under the title *A Table Alphabetical of hard usual English words*. Like the various dictionaries that came after it during the seventeenth century, Cawdray's tended to concentrate on 'scholarly' words; one function of the dictionary was to enable its student to convey an impression of fine learning.

Beyond the practical need to make order out of chaos, the rise of dictionaries is associated with the rise of the English middle class, who were anxious to define and circumscribe the various worlds to conquer -lexical as well as social and commercial. It is highly appropriate that Dr. Samuel Johnson, the very model of an eighteenth-century literary man, as famous in his own time as in ours, should have published his Dictionary at the very beginning of the heyday of the middle class.

Johnson was a poet and critic who raised common sense to the heights of genius. His approach to the problems that had worried writers throughout the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries was intensely practical. Up until his time, the task of producing a dictionary on such a large scale had seemed impossible without the establishment of an academy to make decisions about right and wrong usage. Johnson decided he did not need an academy to settle arguments about language; he would write a dictionary himself; and he would do it single-handed. Johnson signed the contract for the Dictionary with the bookseller Robert Dosley at a breakfast held at the Golden Anchor Inn near Holborn Bar on 18 June 1764. He was to be paid £1,575 in instalments, and from this he took money to rent 17 Gough Square, in which he set up his 'dictionary workshop'.

James Boswell, his biographer described the garret where Johnson worked as 'fitted up like a counting house' with a long desk running down the middle at which the copying clerks would work standing up.

Johnson himself was stationed on a rickety chair at an 'old crazy deal table' surrounded by a chaos of borrowed books. He was also helped by six assistants, two of whom died whilst the Dictionary was still in preparation.

The work was immense; filing about eighty large notebooks (and without a library to hand), Johnson wrote the definitions of over 40,000 words, and illustrated their many meanings with some 114,000 quotations drawn from English writing on every subject, from the Elizabethans to his own time. He did not expect to achieve complete originality. Working to a deadline, he had to draw on the best of all previous dictionaries, and to make his work one of heroic synthesis. In fact, it was very much more.

Unlike his predecessors, Johnson treated English very practically, as a living language, with many different shades of meaning. He adopted his definitions on the principle of English common law - according to precedent. After its publication, his Dictionary was not seriously rivalled for over a century.

After many vicissitudes the Dictionary was finally published on 15 April 1775. It was instantly recognised as a landmark throughout Europe. 'This very noble work,' wrote the leading Italian lexicographer, will be a perpetual monument of Fame to the Author, an Honour to his own Country in particular, and a general Benefit to the republic of Letters throughout Europe. The fact that Johnson had taken on the Academies of Europe and matched them (everyone knew

that forty French academics had taken forty years to produce the first French national dictionary) was cause for much English celebration.

Johnson had worked for nine years, 'with little assistance of the learned, and without any patronage of the great; not in the soft obscurities of retirement, or under the shelter of academic bowers, but amidst inconvenience and distraction, in sickness and in sorrow'. For all its faults and eccentricities his two-volume work is a masterpiece and a landmark, in his own words, 'setting the orthography, displaying the analogy, regulating the structures, and ascertaining the significations of English words'. It is the cornerstone of Standard English, an achievement which, in James Boswell's words, 'conferred stability on the language of his country'.

The Dictionary, together with his other writing, made Johnson famous and so well esteemed that his friends were able to prevail upon King George III to offer him a pension. From then on, he was to become the Johnson of folklore.

### Questions 4-7

Complete the summary.

Choose **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** from the passage for each answer.

Write your answers in boxes 4-7 on your answer sheet.

In 1764 Dr. Johnson accepted the contract to produce a dictionary. Having rented a garret, he took on a number of 4 ....., who stood at a long central desk.

Johnson did not have a 5 ..... available to him, but eventually produced definitions of in excess of 40,000 words written down in 80 large notebooks. On publication, the Dictionary was immediately hailed in many European countries as a landmark. According to his biographer, James Boswell, Johnson's principal achievement was to bring 6 ..... to the English language. As a reward for his hard work, he was granted a 7 ..... by the king.

先划出与第4题相关的关键词，如下划线所示，然后判断语法，需要填写名词，再根据前后的搭配，前面接 a number of，需要加可数名词，后面接 who，说明第4题需要的词汇应该表示“人”。对应原文，很容易借助关键词锁定出题位置为第4段末尾和第5段开头部分。进行简单的句式结构对照，发现需要填写的词汇为 copying clerks，用阴影标出。其中，大部分关键词与文中几乎一样，所以定位非常容易。第5题的关键词如划线所示，需要填写名词，前面搭配不定冠词 a，说明是可数名词，句中由 but 表示转折的逻辑关系。利用关键词定位，确定为下段开头，按照逻辑分析，Johnson 没有什么东西在手，但是却完成了 40,000 words 的编辑，很容易看到文中括号里面的 a library 符合要求。其中，有些关键词在原文中有同义替换，比如 not 对应原文 without。第6题利用划线的关键词很快定位为文章倒数第2段末尾。而本题前面还有一句话“On publication, the Dictionary was immediately hailed in many European countries as a landmark”可以忽略不看，因为本题给出的关键词已经很好定位了。如果情况相反，则可以充分利用这句话帮助确定第6题的位置。

语法判断显示应该填名词，前面搭配 **bring**，后面接 **English language**。对应原文发现是倒数第 2 段末句的改写，仔细对照后发现应该填 **stability**。有些粗心的同学填写了 **conferred stability**，其实是忽略了出题者实际上是把文章中的 **confer** 替换成了 **bring**。还有其他的同义替换，如 **English language** 对应原文 **language of his country**。第 7 题划线的关键词帮助我们定位该题出自最后一段，对照后发现填写的词汇为 **pension**，题目有些关键词也做过同义替换，如 **offer** 对应 **grant**。

该题型为原文原词填空，难度不大。有时候题型为选词填空，基本解题步骤同上，但是有时候题目中给出的 **list of words** 当中的部分甚至全部词汇做了同义替换，加大了对考生词汇的考察力度；同时，偶尔某些题目违背了顺序原则，使得定位难度加大。但总体来看，解题的技巧跟原词填空基本一致，这里不再赘述。