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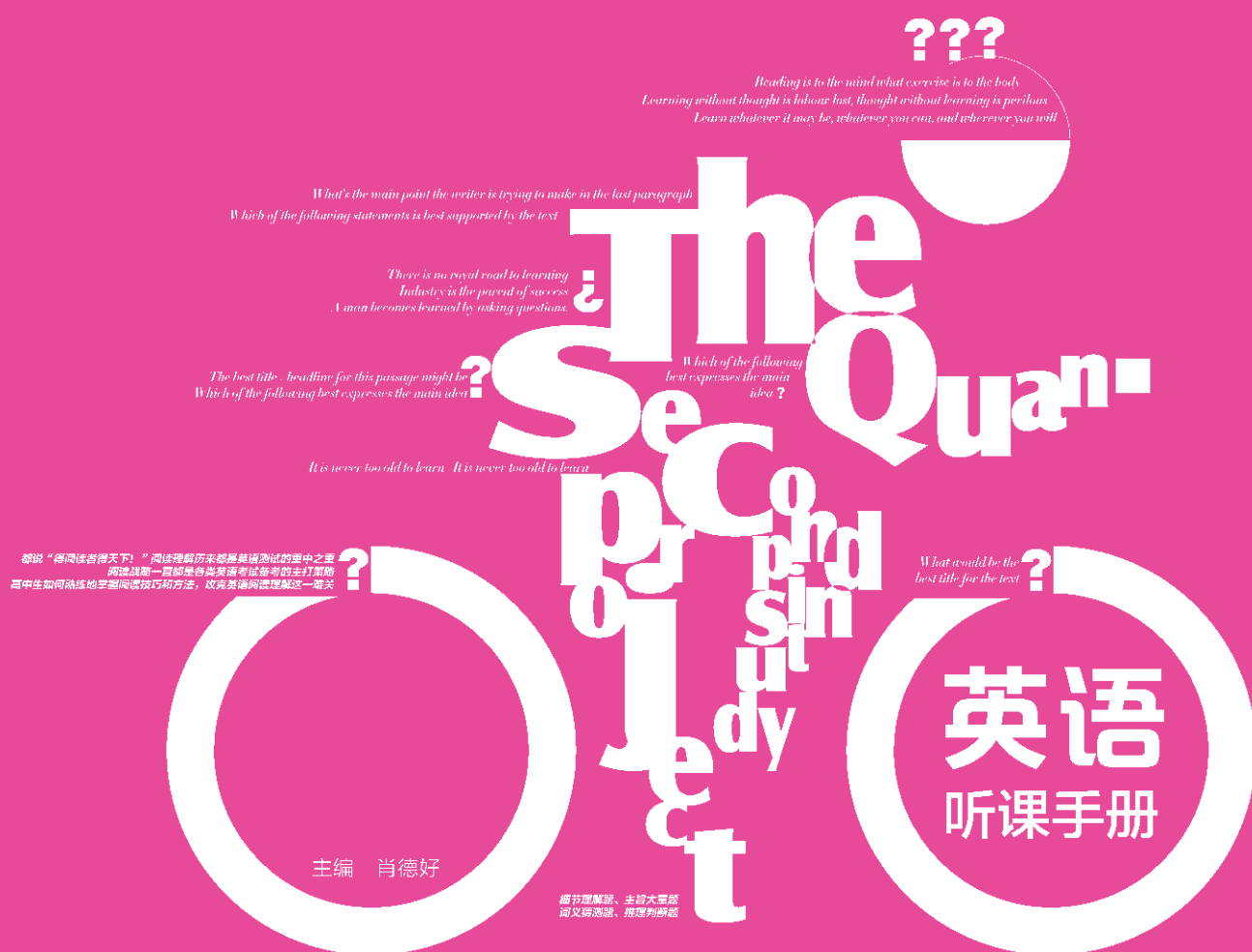
学生之家

基础教育行业专研品牌

30⁺年创始人专注教育行业

全品高考

第二轮专题



沈阳出版发行集团

沈阳出版社

全品高考第二轮专题 英语

高三考生 透析命题 聚焦答卷 **理想的高考成绩**

二轮复习

考试多，时间紧
题量大，做不完？

《全品高考第二轮专题》—— **精 准 透**



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3个难点突破实现高考进阶

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完美的讲练训组合 **骄人的高考成绩!**

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考情分析

命题透视				
2024—2025 年高考阅读理解试题分析表				
年份	卷别	体裁	词数	主题
2025	全国一卷	说明文	196	交通运输领域的碳排放问题
		记叙文	318	一位教师通过教学实践与学生共同成长的故事
		议论文	330	城市交通规划与城市宜居性的矛盾
		说明文	350	微塑料污染治理
	全国二卷	应用文	285	英国值得一游的集市城镇
		记叙文	377	大学儿童医院教师 Kathy Ho 为住院学生提供教学服务
		说明文	289	室内植物产业的兴起及植物的益处
		说明文	352	纽约餐厅通过菜单创新应对食物浪费问题
	浙江 1 月考	应用文	271	图书馆间的互借服务
		夹叙夹议文	356	父母在孩子饮食中的角色
		说明文	304	新型的园艺设计方法——矩阵式种植法
		说明文	326	新技术在性别化和去性别化设计上的争议
2024	新课标 I 卷	应用文	212	生态栖息地修复团队招募志愿者
		记叙文	324	兽医采用中西医结合的方法治疗动物
		说明文	349	纸质阅读与数字阅读的效果对比研究
		说明文	366	生物采样记录数据存在偏差
	新课标 II 卷	应用文	291	卡洛秋季徒步节的步行方案
		新闻报道	305	旧金山湾区捷运系统的短篇故事打印服务
		说明文	282	巴比伦微型农场
		说明文	335	关于 <i>AI by Design</i> 一书的书评
	浙江 1 月考	应用文	216	音乐剧《汤姆·索亚：河上历险记》
		记叙文	349	电话亭被改造成“迷你社区图书馆”
		说明文	334	防雹干预项目
		说明文	338	棉花糖测试
命题规律	1. 选材特点： ①题材丰富：选材围绕人与自然、人与社会、人与自我三大主题全面考查英语综合运用能力； ②体裁广泛：文体以应用文、记叙文、说明文为主，偶尔会出现议论文； ③全面考查英语学科核心素养，时代性强，体现立德树人。 2. 语篇特点： ①原汁原味：所选语篇来自国外各大主流英文报刊和网站，语言地道； ②词汇量大：词汇量丰富，对词汇的要求越来越高，含有大量的派生词、词形转化词、熟词生义词等； ③长难句多：含有大量的长难句，句子结构复杂			

第 1 讲 命题突破——细节理解题

专题导读

高考英语中的细节理解题是阅读理解部分的核心题型之一，主要考查考生对文章具体信息的定位、理解和分析能力。这类题目要求考生从原文中直接或间接找到与问题相关的细节，并准确判断选项的正误。

练真题

[2025 · 全国二卷, A]

English market towns to visit in the UK

English market towns come in many shapes and sizes. Each has a personality shaped by the goods and services produced and traded for centuries. But each town has more to do than shop.

Hereford, Herefordshire

Hereford has remained a lively market town since 1189. Skirting the town square, you'll find lovely shops, eateries, and the Black and White House Museum. The Hereford Cathedral is the most impressive building in town. It's also home to an ancient library. One of the four original copies of the Magna Carta is displayed there.

Ludlow, Shropshire

Ludlow is known as the Foodie Centre of England. Butcher shops, greengrocers, bakeries, and cheese shops line the town square. Bordering the square, the Ludlow Castle is a “must explore” medieval stronghold. The three-day Ludlow Food Festival is held each September.

Shrewsbury, Shropshire

Getting to Shrewsbury Town Centre from London is challenging but worth the anxiety. The River Severn has a significant turn through town, almost making an island of Shrewsbury Town Centre. The shape creates a perfect market where

goods could be shipped and received using the river as a highway. Flowers are everywhere—hanging baskets, window boxes, and planters—just what you imagine in an attractive English market town.

Mevagissey, Cornwall

Even if you haven't been to the small fishing village Mevagissey, you've probably seen it in a movie or British TV show. The working harbor(港口) took shape in 1774. Fishermen go out to sea daily and sell their fish in harbor-side markets. Don't leave the harbor without a traditional Cornish pie. It's delicious.

()1. Where can you find an original copy of the Magna Carta?

- A. In the Ludlow Castle.
- B. In the Foodie Centre of England.
- C. In the Hereford Cathedral.
- D. In the Black and White House Museum.

()2. What is a feature of Shrewsbury Town Centre?

- A. It's situated near a big island.
- B. It's almost surrounded by water.
- C. It's known for its flower festival.
- D. It's easily accessible from London.

()3. What does the author suggest visitors do in Mevagissey?

- A. Try the Cornish pie.
- B. Watch a British TV show.
- C. Go fishing in the sea.
- D. Take pictures of the harbor.

明考向

一、细节理解题命题核心逻辑(定位→匹配→筛选)

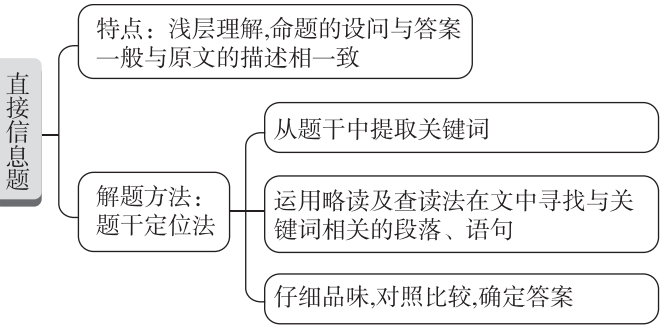
题干定位	提取题干中的专有名词、数字、核心名词等定位词，锁定原文段落
	1 题定位词：“original copy of the Magna Carta”→锁定 “Hereford, Herefordshire” 部分
	2 题定位词：“Shrewsbury Town Centre”→锁定 “Shrewsbury, Shropshire” 部分
	3 题定位词：“Mevagissey”→锁定 “Mevagissey, Cornwall” 部分

原文匹配	定位段落中寻找与题干信息完全对应的句子,关注同义替换或原词复现 1 题:原文“The Hereford Cathedral...One of the four original copies of the Magna Carta is displayed there.”→直接对应选项 C 2 题:原文“The River Severn...almost making an island of Shrewsbury Town Centre.”→对应选项 B“几乎被水包围” 3 题:原文“Don’t leave...without a traditional Cornish pie.”→对应选项 A
选项设置	1 题干扰项 A(Ludlow Castle)、B(Foodie Centre of England)、D(Black and White House Museum)均非原文提及的《大宪章》存放处 2 题干扰项 A(near a big island)偷换原文概念“almost making an island”;C(flower festival)在原文中未提及;D(easily accessible)与原文“challenging”相反 3 题干扰项 B(watch a British TV show)、C(go fishing)、D(take pictures)均为原文未提及的建议

二、细节理解题命题特点

定位明确性	特点:题干通常包含唯一指向性信息(如地名、专有名词),可快速锁定原文段落,无需跨段查找。如: 3 道题均通过“小镇名称”或“核心事物名称”直接定位到对应段落(如“Mevagissey”直接对应最后一段),定位范围清晰
信息直接性	特点:正确答案多为原文信息的原词复现或同义改写,无需深层推理。如: 原词复现:第 1 题“Hereford Cathedral”与选项 C 完全一致; 同义改写:第 2 题原文“almost making an island”(被河流环绕形成类似岛屿的形态)→选项 B“almost surrounded by water”(几乎被水包围)
干扰项迷惑性	特点:干扰项常利用原文中出现的相关词汇或场景,但改变关键信息,造成“似是而非”的误导。如: 第 2 题原文提到“Flowers are everywhere”,但干扰项 C“flower festival”为无中生有(原文未提节日); 第 3 题原文提到“seen it in a movie or British TV show”,但干扰项 B“watch a British TV show”将“场景出现在节目中”改为“观看节目”,偷换概念

高考热考法1 直接信息理解题——题干定位法



典例剖析

[2025·全国二卷,B 节选]

Still, in room 386, academics don’t come first. Physical health and mental health are the priority. “If you’re scared about something and thinking only about that, there’s no way you’re going to be able to learn,” Ho says. “I’m a coach,

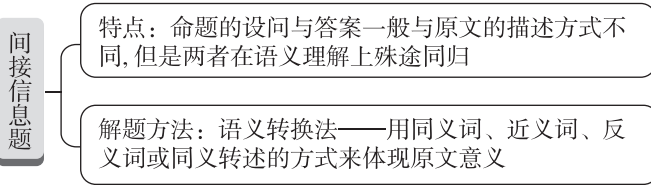
an adviser, and a comforter, and that’s what it means to be a hospital teacher.” (Para.3)

()What is a characteristic of Ho’s job?

- A. Prioritizing academics.
- B. Encouraging innovation.
- C. Treating various diseases.
- D. Playing multiple roles.

[解析] 细节理解题。根据文章第三段中“I’m a coach, an adviser, and a comforter, and that’s what it means to be a hospital teacher.”可知, Ho 工作的一个特点是扮演多种角色。故选 D 项。

高考热考法2 间接信息理解题——语义转换法



典例剖析

[2025·全国一卷,D节选]

Crucially, this process relies on the water containing enough calcium carbonate (碳酸钙) to trap the plastics. In the study, boiling hard water containing 300 milligrams of calcium carbonate led to an almost 90 percent drop in plastics. But in samples with less than 60 milligrams of calcium carbonate, boiling reduced the level of plastics by just 25 percent. (Para.3)

() What determines the effectiveness of trapping microplastics in water?

- A. The hardness of water.
- B. The length of cooling time.
- C. The frequency of filtering.
- D. The type of plastic in water.

[解析] 细节理解题。根据“Crucially, this process relies on the water containing enough calcium carbonate (碳酸钙) to trap the plastics...”

But in samples with less than 60 milligrams of calcium carbonate, boiling reduced the level of plastics by just 25 percent.”可知,决定在水中截留微塑料的有效性的是水的硬度。“碳酸钙含量”与“硬水”(含较多钙镁化合物)为科学概念等价转换。故选A项。

高考热考法3 综合信息理解题——概括归纳法

综合信息题

特点: 命题人用精练的语言来概括原文中比较分散或复杂的信息

解题方法

分析题干, 提取关键词, 找出与关键词相关的段落、语句

对散落在文中不同的信息源仔细甄别, 一一比对

综合概括: 理清描述线索和各个层次的细节信息, 综合分析所提供的信息源, 切记既不能断章取义, 也不能张冠李戴

典例剖析

[2024·全国甲卷,B节选]

Animals can express their needs using a lot of ways. For instance, almost all animals have distinct vocals (声音) that they rely on to either ask for help, scare away any dangerous animals or look for shelter. But cats are special creatures who possess amazing vocalization skills. They are able to have entire conversations with humans using meows and you're able to interpret it. If a pet cat is hungry, it will keep meowing to attract attention and find food. However, when a cat is looking for affection, they tend to produce stretched and soft meows. Meowing starts as soon as a baby cat is brought to life and uses it to get the mother's attention and be fed. (Para.1)

() What can be learned about cats' meowing from the first paragraph?

- A. It's a survival skill.
- B. It's taught by mother cats.
- C. It's hard to interpret.
- D. It's getting louder with age.

[解析] 细节理解题。根据第一段“Animals can express their needs using a lot of ways. For instance, almost all animals have distinct vocals (声音) that they rely on to either ask for help, scare away any dangerous animals or look for shelter.”可知,动物依靠声音来寻求帮助、吓跑危险的动物或寻找庇护;根据“Meowing starts as soon as a baby cat is brought to life and uses it to get the mother's attention and be fed.”可知,猫宝宝一出生就开始喵喵叫是为了引起猫妈妈的注意并得到食物。综合以上细节可知,猫叫声是一种生存技能。故选A项。

高考热考法4 数字计算题——整合计算法

数字计算题

特点: 一般涉及年龄、时间、价格、距离等的简单计算
解题方法: 找到原文出处, 进行简单换算, 排除变更细节的干扰项

常见词汇: couple 两个, dozen 十二个, score 二十个, overnight 一夜, fortnight 两周, decade 十年, free of charge/for free 免费

典例剖析

[2025·浙江1月考,A节选]

Interlibrary Loan Fees

Library Type	Loan Cost	Article/ Chapter Cost
Non-Profit Libraries	\$ 15	\$ 10
For-Profit Libraries	\$ 20	\$ 12
International Libraries	\$ 25	\$ 15

()How much do you pay for two articles obtained from an international library?

- A. \$ 15. B. \$ 20.
C. \$ 24. D. \$ 30.

[解析] 数字计算题。根据表格可知,借阅国际图书馆的文章的费用为每篇15美元。因此,两篇文章的费用为:15美元×2=30美元。故D选项“\$ 30.”是正确的。故选D项。

真题典例

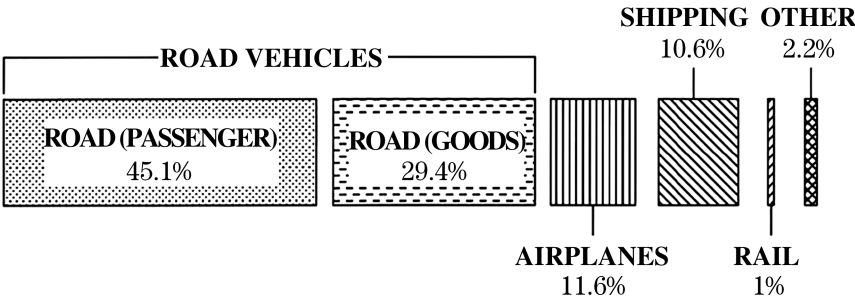
A [2025·全国一卷,A]

文体:说明文 主题:人与自然 词数:196

The greening of planes, trains and automobiles

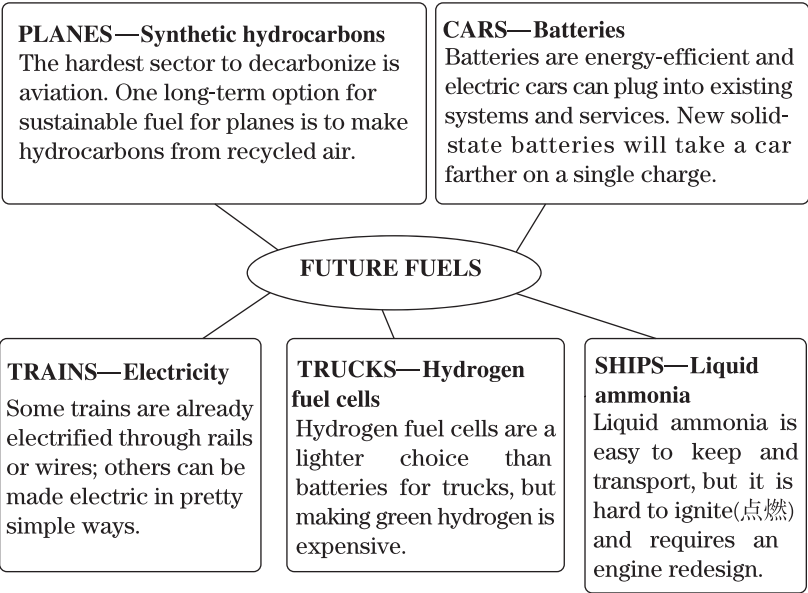
Moving goods and people around the world is responsible for a large part of global CO₂ emissions

(排放). As the world races to **decarbonize** everything, it faces particular problems with transportation—which accounts for about a quarter of our **energy-related** greenhouse gas emissions. Here’s the **breakdown** of the emissions in 2018 for different modes of transport.



The fuels for transport need to be not just green, cheap and powerful, but also **lightweight** and safe enough to be carried around. Each mode

of transport has its specific fuel needs. Much is still to be settled, but here are some of the solutions to get us going green.



This energy transition(变革) is global, and the amount of **renewable** energy the world will need is “a little bit **mind-blowing**,” says mechanical engineer Keith Wipke at the National Renewable Energy Laboratory. It's estimated that the global demand for electricity could more than double by 2050. Fortunately, analyses suggest that renewables are up to the task. “We need to speed up the development of green energy, and it will all get used,” says Wipke.

()1. **What percentage of global transport emissions did road vehicles account for in 2018?**

- A. 11.6%. B. 45.1%.
C. 74.5%. D. 86.1%.

()2. **Which mode of transport can go green comparatively easily?**

- A. Planes. B. Trucks.
C. Trains. D. Ships.

()3. **What does Wipke suggest regarding energy transition?**

- A. Limiting fuel consumption.
B. Putting more effort into renewables.
C. Improving energy efficiency.
D. Making electricity more affordable.

B [2024·新课标II卷,B]

文体:新闻报道 主题:人与社会 词数:305

Do you ever get to the train station and realize you forgot to bring something to read? Yes, we all have our phones, but many of us still like to go old school and read something printed.

Well, there's a kiosk(小亭) for that. In the San Francisco Bay Area, at least.

“You enter the fare gates(检票口) and you'll see a kiosk that is lit up and it tells you can get a one-minute, a three-minute, or a five-minute story,” says Alicia Trost, the chief communications officer for the San Francisco Bay Area Rapid Transit—known as BART. “You choose which length you want and it gives you a **receipt-like** short story.”

It's that simple. Riders have printed nearly 20,000 short stories and poems since the programme was launched last March. Some are

classic short stories, and some are new original works.

Trost also wants to introduce local writers to local riders. “We wanted to do something where we do a call to artists in the Bay Area to **submit** stories for a contest,” Trost says. “And as of right now, we've received about 120 **submissions**. The winning stories would go into our kiosk and then you would be a published artist.”

Ridership on transit(交通) systems across the country has been down the past half century, so could short stories save transit?

Trost thinks so.

“At the end of the day all transit agencies right now are doing everything they can to improve the rider experience. So I absolutely think we will get more riders just because of short stories,” she says.

And you'll never be without something to read.

()4. **Why did BART start the kiosk programme?**

- A. To promote the local culture.
B. To discourage phone use.
C. To meet passengers' needs.
D. To reduce its running costs.

()5. **How are the stories categorized in the kiosk?**

- A. By popularity.
B. By length.
C. By theme.
D. By language.

()6. **What has Trost been doing recently?**

- A. Organizing a story contest.
B. Doing a survey of customers.
C. Choosing a print publisher.
D. Conducting interviews with artists.

()7. **What is Trost's opinion about BART's future?**

- A. It will close down.
B. Its profits will decline.
C. It will expand nationwide.
D. Its ridership will increase.

重点词句回顾

A. 派生词

1. decarbonize *v.* 脱碳(前缀 de-: 去除, 脱离) [carbon *n.* 碳 → carbonize *v.* (使)碳化]
2. renewable *adj.* 可再生的; 可更新的
3. submission *n.* 提交物
4. ridership *n.* 客流量

B. 合成词

1. energy-related *adj.* 与能源相关的
2. lightweight *adj.* 轻量的
3. mind-blowing *adj.* 令人极为惊讶的
4. receipt-like *adj.* 像收据一样的

C. 熟词生义

1. breakdown (熟义) *n.* 故障 → (生义) *n.* 细目列表, 分类 (A, Para. 1)

2. submit (熟义) *vi.* 顺从 → (生义) *vt.* 提交 (B, Para. 5)

D. 长难句分析

As the world races to decarbonize everything, it faces particular problems with transportation—which accounts for about a quarter of our energy-related greenhouse gas emissions. (A, Para. 1)

【分析】这是一个复合句, 由时间状语从句、主句和定语从句构成。as 引导 _____, 从句中 to decarbonize everything 是目的状语; 破折号后为 _____, 修饰先行词 transportation.

【译文】当世界竞相为一切事物脱碳时, 它在交通运输方面面临着特殊的问题——交通运输约占我们能源相关温室气体排放量的四分之一。

模拟演练

A [2025·江苏南通如皋高三三模]

文体: 应用文 主题: 人与社会 词数: 306

National Park Service | Big Cypress National Preserve, Florida

Local Volunteer Handyman/Odd Jobs

Good with your hands and have some free time? As a local volunteer position, we are looking for someone who does not require an RV spot, or any other form of housing. If you have any questions, please contact Kathryn Finnerty at 239-695-1102.

DESCRIPTION

Visitors from all over the world travel to Big Cypress National Preserve to see if they can catch a glimpse of Florida panthers (黑豹) at risk of extinction and watch alligators (钝吻鳄) in the wild. They come to canoe (划独木舟) down the waterways, hike in the backcountry, go on off-road driving, seek stunning scenery, and stop at the visitor centres to learn more about how the cycles of water and fire maintain the balance of swamps, pinelands, prairies, and cypress domes across the Preserve's 729,000 acres.

QUALIFICATIONS

All volunteers will have excellent teamwork skills. Volunteers in these roles hold an open line

of communication with their supervisors and fellow volunteers and park staff. Successful volunteers can take direction as well as exercise good judgement observing preserve regulations. For these positions a driver's licence is necessary. Volunteers will be required to stand or walk for extended periods of time. Bending and kneeling may also be required. Terrain (地形) may be **uneven**, rough, or slippery.

You can help one day a week or one day a month. We want to work with your schedule. We would just love to have people from the local communities helping to preserve and protect the natural lands that are in their backyards!

DUTIES

The volunteer will complete a variety of tasks, mainly within our headquarters building. They will assist our facilities and maintenance department and also help on larger projects as needed.

() 1. What can visitors do in Big Cypress National Preserve?

- A. Explore the highways.
- B. Spot an endangered animal.
- C. Take a highway vehicle ride.
- D. Take long cross-country hikes.

()2. Which of the following will result in disqualification?

- A. A local team leader with good judgement.
- B. A Florida local with communication skills.
- C. An energetic farmer with a driver's licence.
- D. A foreign visitor fluent in several languages.

()3. What can we learn about a volunteer?

- A. He is prepared to deal with all projects.
- B. His duties must be conducted outdoors.
- C. He is supposed to complete tasks alone.
- D. The schedule can be determined by him.

B [2025·山东济宁高三二模]

文体:记叙文 主题:人与自然 词数:320

During my early years, I focused on **eye-catching** landscape photography. I spent time in the Himalayas, Patagonia and Tasmania and returned with pictures of **breathtaking** beauty which I thought were “awesome”. But a one-month camping trip to the Menindee Lakes along Darling-Baaka in Australia **shifted** my perspective: photography is more than taking photos.

As I became increasingly familiar with the place, I learned that human activities led to widespread **deforestation** and drought in the area, resulting in many dead trees. Driving across the region, I recalled that Sydney was **blanketed** by smoke for months on end as bushfires swept through the east coast. Fortunately, the La Niña weather cycle reached Australia, increasing rainfall and causing the continent's **short-lived** rivers to spring back to life. Yet, the image of bushfires stayed with me, and I felt driven to do something. That was when the photo *Blaze* came into being.

I spoke to the local authority, explaining that I hoped to create a “burning” tree as a beacon (灯塔) to draw people's attention to deforestation. They showed great interest because fire is an integral part of the Australian farming and the natives.

I connected a few of the gas canisters (罐) generally used for barbecues to flexible gas lines called “slinkies”, which could be **wired** up the back of the tree, away from the tree and out of sight of the public. These produced an outline of flames (火焰) when I lit them, as if the tree were on fire. It was lit for 15 seconds while I got the shot, and firefighting equipment was prepared. Even though the tree was dead, it was still a vital habitat. But the gas flames did no damage and the insects that lived inside were **unharmmed**.

I love that when people look at the photo, they can concretize the delicacy of our natural world while appreciating *Blaze*.

()4. What is the author's new perception of photography?

- A. It involves professional skills.
- B. It should carry deep meanings.
- C. It requires high-end equipment.
- D. It should produce beautiful pictures.

()5. What inspired the author to create *Blaze*?

- A. Local environmental changes.
- B. Traditional Australian farming.
- C. Scenery of the Menindee Lakes.
- D. Support from the local authority.

()6. Which of the following images best illustrates the photo *Blaze*?



()7. What is the photo *Blaze* intended to be?

- A. A means of enhancing artistic taste.
- B. A strategy to beautify the landscape.
- C. A call to raise public awareness.
- D. A window to showcase local culture.

重点词句回顾

A. 派生词

1. uneven *adj.* _____ (even *adj.* 平坦的; 平稳的)
2. deforestation *n.* _____
3. unharmed *adj.* 未受伤害的

B. 合成词

1. eye-catching *adj.* 引人注目的
2. breathtaking *adj.* 令人惊叹的
3. short-lived *adj.* 短暂的

C. 熟词生义

1. shift (熟义) *v.* 移动; 换挡 → (生义) *v.* 改变 (B, Para. 1)
2. blanket (熟义) *n.* 毯子 → (生义) *v.* 覆盖, 笼罩 (B, Para. 2)
3. wire (熟义) *n.* 电线; 金属丝 → (生义) *v.* 将……连接到 (B, Para. 4)

D. 长难句分析

As I became increasingly familiar with the place, I learned that human activities led to widespread deforestation and drought in the area, resulting in many dead trees. (B, Para. 2)

【分析】这是一个复合句, 包含主句、时间状语从句、宾语从句和现在分词短语作结果状语。as I became increasingly familiar with the place 是 _____, I learned... 为主句的核心部分, that human activities led to widespread deforestation and drought in the area 是 _____, 作 learned 的宾语, 现在分词短语 resulting in many dead trees 作结果状语。

【译文】随着我对这个地方越来越熟悉, 我了解到人类活动导致该地区出现了大面积的森林砍伐和干旱, 进而造成了许多树木死亡。

第2讲 命题突破——推理判断题

专题导读

高考英语中的推理判断题是阅读理解部分的难点题型之一, 要求考生基于文章信息进行合理推断, 而非直接照搬原文内容。这类题目考查逻辑分析能力和深层理解能力, 需要结合上下文、作者意图或隐含意义进行判断。

练真题

[2025·浙江1月考, B]

When I was a child I was often told what not to eat. “You don’t want to get fat” was on constant repeat throughout my childhood. It really messed up my relationship with food—something that took me years to overcome. Because of this, I’m careful not to connect what my kids weigh with their worth as people. I encourage my daughter to make healthy snack choices and often dissuade (劝阻) her from a second dessert. But one day when I heard her saying “I think I’m too fat,” my heart sank. It made me wonder if giving her advice on snacks was having an unintentionally negative impact.

According to Charlotte Markey, a professor of psychology, food is one of the rare subjects where, as parents, saying less is more. “There are so many things in parenting that are good to talk through, but I’m not convinced that food is one of

them,” she says. “It just creates some worries and insecurities in kids that aren’t necessarily healthy.”

Instead, she recommends applying a well-known concept among nutrition experts called the “Division of Responsibility,” where parents provide a variety of mostly healthy foods to their kids at fixed times, and the kids themselves decide what and how much they want to consume—even if that means occasionally eating more cookies than carrots.

Allowing kids to eat what they want also exposes them to the natural consequences of their decisions. “When your child says, ‘My stomach hurts,’ you can say, ‘Well you had a lot of sugary foods and you might feel better if you made some other choices,’” says Markey. “Let them feel like they have some control over it.”

I’ve been trying out these strategies and I’ve found that when I’m less restrictive, they do make better decisions. “Feeding is a long game,” says

Markey. “The food you have available makes a huge difference. Even if they don’t eat it, they’re seeing it. And then all of a sudden it clicks.”

()1. What can be inferred about the author from the first paragraph?

- A. She is upset by her kids’ weight.
- B. She is critical of the way she was fed.
- C. She is interested in making food.
- D. She is particular about what she eats.

()2. Which of the following would Markey disapprove of?

- A. Allowing kids to eat cookies occasionally.
- B. Offering various foods to kids at fixed times.

- C. Explaining to kids the risks of taking snacks.
- D. Talking with kids about school at mealtimes.

()3. What should kids do according to the “Division of Responsibility”?

- A. Make diet decisions on their own.
- B. Share their food with other kids.
- C. Eat up what is provided for them.
- D. Help their parents do the dishes.

()4. What does the author think of the strategies she has been following?

- A. Costly.
- B. Complex.
- C. Workable.
- D. Contradictory.

明考向

一、推理判断题核心命题逻辑

题干定位→锁定原文相关信息→提取隐含逻辑(对比/因果/态度)→排除干扰项(无依据/反向/过度)→匹配唯一合理选项。

题号	题干定位	推理过程
1	第一段 When I was a child, “You don’t want to get fat”, messed up my relationship with food, I’m careful not to connect what my kids weigh with their worth	作者童年因“被限制饮食”产生心理困扰→成年后刻意避免用同样的方式对待孩子→隐含对自身童年喂养方式的不满。选项 B(critical of the way she was fed)与“不满童年喂养方式”的推理一致
2	第二段 saying less is more, creates some worries and insecurities	Markey 认为“少讨论食物”更好,过度谈论会引发孩子焦虑→反对“向孩子解释零食的风险”(属于对食物的过多讨论)。选项 C(explaining...risks of taking snacks)与“反对过多谈论食物”的观点冲突
4	最后一段 I’ve been trying out these strategies and I’ve found that when I’m less restrictive, they do make better decisions	作者实践后发现:减少限制时,孩子的饮食选择更合理→策略有积极效果。选项 C(workable 可行的)与“策略产生好结果”的推理一致

二、推理判断题命题特点

特点	题号	推理过程
原文依据的“隐含性”	1	原文未直接说“作者批评童年喂养方式”,但通过“messed up my relationship with food”(童年方式造成困扰)和“careful not to...”(刻意改变方式),隐含对童年方式的否定,属于“行为对比→态度推断”
推理路径的“单向性”	2	Markey 的核心观点是“少讨论食物”→直接推出“反对解释零食风险”(属于“讨论食物”的行为),无需额外联想其他可能性。干扰项 A(允许偶尔吃饼干)与原文“even if that means occasionally eating more cookies”一致,是 Markey 赞成的,故排除
选项设置的“反推性”	4	选项 C(workable)可被“they do make better decisions”反向验证(策略有效→可行);干扰项 A(costly 昂贵的)、B(complex 复杂的)、D(contradictory 矛盾的)在原文中均无依据,无法被验证
与细节题的“差异性”	3	细节题答案是原文信息的“原词复现或同义替换”,而推理题答案是原文信息的“逻辑延伸”。对比 3 题(细节题):“Division of Responsibility”的内容在原文直接表述为“kids themselves decide what and how much”,选项 A(Make diet decisions on their own.)是同义替换

高考热考法1 隐含推断题——定位, 分析, 比较

推断隐含意义

特点: 要求考生对作者没有明确说明的事实信息和思想倾向做出合理的推断, 读懂这种“言外之意, 弦外之音”

解题方法: 根据题干要求, 在原文中找到相关信息, 并依此进行合理推理。要做到判断有据、推论有理, 忠实于原文

干扰项特点

简单重复: 仅为文中信息的简单重复, 而非推断的结论

无中生有: 文中无信息支撑

过度推理: 推理的结论夸大事实, 不合情理

张冠李戴: 利用文中词语迷惑考生

典例剖析

[2025·全国一卷,D节选]

Still, the findings show a potential path forward for reducing microplastic exposure—a task that’s becoming increasingly difficult. Even bottled water, scientists found earlier this year, contains 10 to 1,000 times more microplastics than originally thought. (Para. 4)

() What does the author try to illustrate by mentioning bottled water in Paragraph 4?

- A. The importance of plastic recycling.
- B. The severity of the microplastic problem.
- C. The danger in overusing pure water.
- D. The difficulty in treating polluted water.

[解析] 推理判断题。根据文章第四段“Still, the findings show a potential path forward for reducing microplastic exposure—a task that’s becoming increasingly difficult. Even bottled water, scientists found earlier this year, contains 10 to 1,000 times more microplastics than originally thought.”可知, 减少微塑料接触是一项越来越困

难的任务, 科学家今年早些时候发现, 瓶装水中的微塑料含量比最初认为的多 10 到 1000 倍。据此推断, 作者提到瓶装水是为了说明微塑料污染的严重性。故选 B 项。

高考热考法2 观点态度题——根据褒贬词定态度

推断观点态度

解题方法

既要考虑局部的事实细节, 有时还要借助整个语篇的大意

注意文章作者或者文中人物的措辞

善于捕捉表达或暗示情感态度的词句或短语, 以及那些烘托气氛、渲染情感

褒义: favourable 赞成的;
positive 乐观的, 肯定的;
supportive 支持的;
approving 赞成的, 同意的;
optimistic 乐观的;
appreciative 欣赏的;
satisfied 满意的

三类观点态度类词

贬义: critical 批评的;
negative 否定的, 消极的;
pessimistic 悲观的;
disapproving 反对的;
disappointed 失望的;
doubtful/sceptical 怀疑的;
dismissive 轻蔑的, 鄙视的

中立: uninterested 不感兴趣的;
indifferent 漠不关心的;
neutral 中立的;
objective 客观的;
ambiguous 模棱两可的;
conservative 保守的;
unclear 不清楚的, 不确定的

典例剖析

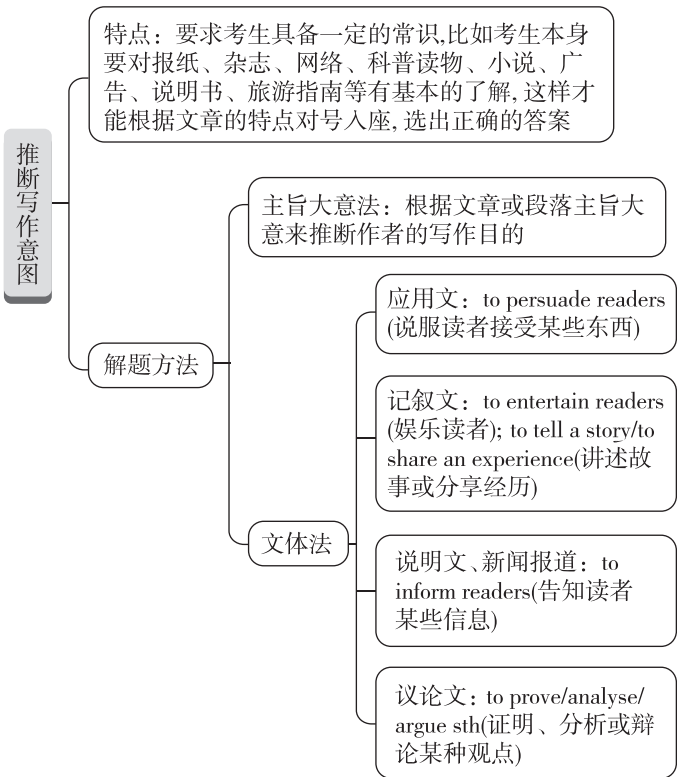
[2024·全国甲卷,C节选]

Doctors see up to 150 patients every day. The train’s equipment allows for basic checkups. “I was very impressed by the doctors and their assistants working and living in such little space but still staying focused and very concerned,” says Ducke. “They were the best chance for many rural people to get the treatment they want.”(最后一段)

- () What is Ducke's attitude towards the Saint Lukas' services?
- A. Appreciative. B. Doubtful.
C. Ambiguous. D. Cautious.

[解析] 推理判断题。根据本段的“‘I was very impressed by the doctors and their assistants working and living in such little space but still staying focused and very concerned,’ says Ducke. ‘They were the best chance for many rural people to get the treatment they want.’”可知,医生和他们的助手的工作给 Ducke 留下了深刻的印象,他认为他们的工作是许多农村人获得他们想要的治疗的最佳机会。据此推断,Ducke 对 Saint Lukas 的服务持赞赏的态度,故选 A 项。

高考热考法3 写作意图题——根据主旨推断



典例剖析

[2024·新课标Ⅱ卷,D节选]

Given the astonishing potential of AI to

transform our lives, we all need to take action to deal with our AI-powered future, and this is where *AI by Design : A Plan for Living with Artificial Intelligence* comes in. This absorbing new book by Catriona Campbell is a practical roadmap addressing the challenges posed by the forthcoming AI revolution(变革). (首段)

AI will affect us all, and if you only read one book on the subject, this is it. (尾段)

- () What is the author's purpose in writing the text?
- A. To recommend a book on AI.
B. To give a brief account of AI history.
C. To clarify the definition of AI.
D. To honour an outstanding AI expert.

[解析] 推理判断题。根据文章第一段“Given the astonishing potential of AI to transform our lives, we all need to take action to deal with our AI-powered future, and this is where *AI by Design : A Plan for Living with Artificial Intelligence* comes in. This absorbing new book by Catriona Campbell is a practical roadmap addressing the challenges posed by the forthcoming AI revolution (变革).”和最后一段“AI will affect us all, and if you only read one book on the subject, this is it.”可知,本文主要介绍了 Catriona Campbell 所著的 *AI by Design : A Plan for Living with Artificial Intelligence* 一书,该书作为应对 AI 革命挑战的实用指南,以商业视角阐述 AI 发展现状与前景,强调控制 AI 的重要性,呼吁各界协同确保 AI 安全发展,以防潜在危机,据此判断,作者写这篇文章的目的是推荐一本关于 AI 的书。故选 A 项。



典例剖析

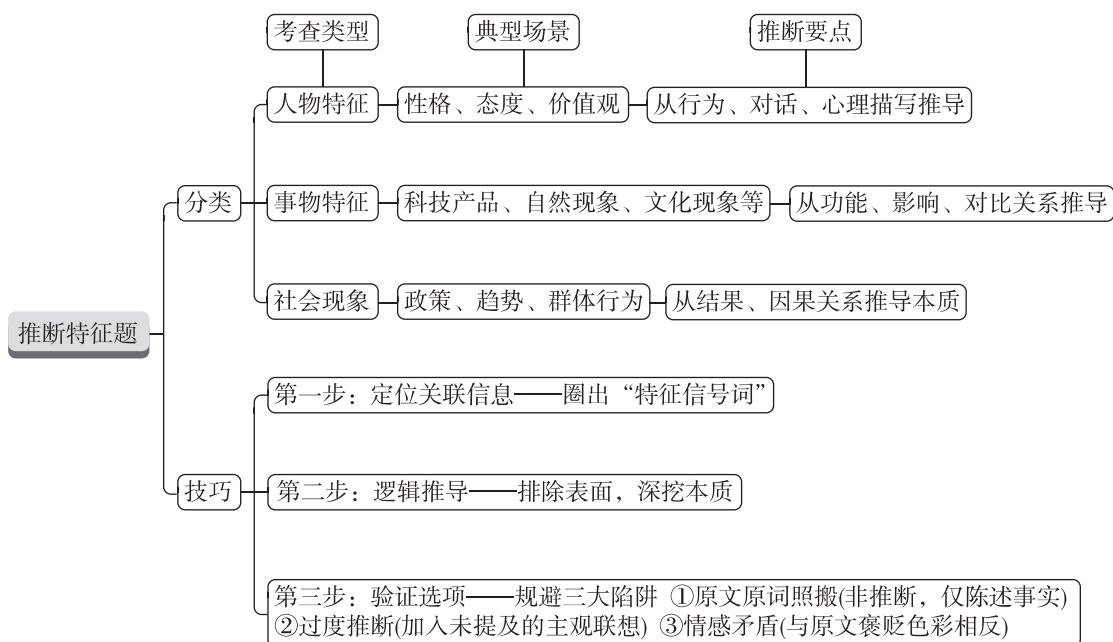
[2023·新高考全国II卷,C节选]

Reading Art: Art for Book Lovers is a celebration of an everyday object—the book, represented here in almost three hundred artworks from museums around the world. The image of the reader appears throughout history, in art made long before books as we now know them came into being. In artists' representations of books and reading, we see moments of shared humanity that go beyond culture and time. (Para.1)

()Where is the text most probably taken from?

- A. An introduction to a book.
- B. An essay on the art of writing.
- C. A guidebook to a museum.
- D. A review of modern paintings.

[解析] 推理判断题。根据第一段中“*Reading Art: Art for Book Lovers* is a celebration of an everyday object—the book, represented here in almost three hundred artworks from museums around the world.”及下文内容可知,本文主要是对于《阅读艺术:书籍爱好者的艺术》这本书的介绍。由此可推知,本文可能取自对一本书的介绍。故选A项。



典例剖析

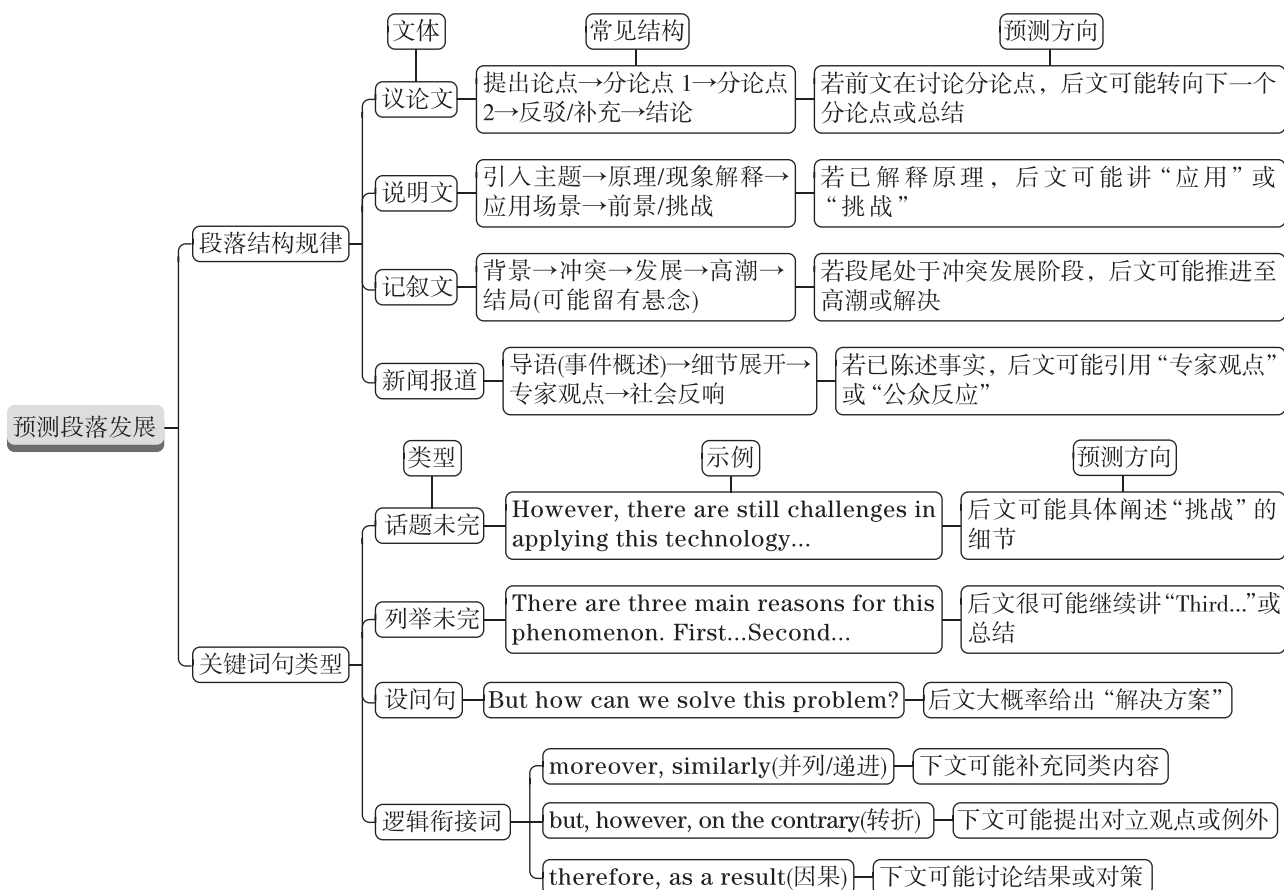
[2024·新课标Ⅱ卷,D节选]

In the wrong hands, such a book could prove as complicated to process as the computer code(代码) that powers AI but, thankfully, Campbell has more than two decades' professional experience translating the heady into the understandable. She writes from the practical angle of a business person rather than as an academic, making for a guide which is highly accessible and informative and which, by the close, will make you feel almost as smart as AI. (Para. 2)

() What is a feature of *AI by Design* according to the text?

- A. It is packed with complex codes.
- B. It adopts a down-to-earth writing style.
- C. It provides step-by-step instructions.
- D. It is intended for AI professionals.

[解析] 推理判断题。根据文章第二段中“She writes from the practical angle of a business person rather than as an academic, making for a guide which is highly accessible and informative and which, by the close, will make you feel almost as smart as AI.”可知,坎贝尔从商业人士的实际角度而不是学者的角度出发,撰写了一本非常通俗易懂、内容丰富的指南,据此推断,它采用了务实的写作风格。down-to-earth 意为“务实的,切合实际的”。故选 B 项。



典例剖析

[2023·全国乙卷,C节选]

According to a new study from market analysts, 1 in 5 Britons say that watching cookery programmes on TV has encouraged them to try different food. Almost one third say they now use a wider variety of ingredients(配料) than they used to, and just under 1 in 4 say they now buy better quality ingredients than before. One in four adults say that TV chefs have made them much more confident about expanding their cookery knowledge and skills, and young people are also getting more interested in cooking. The UK's obsession(痴迷) with food is reflected through television scheduling. Cookery shows and documentaries

about food are broadcast more often than before. With an increasing number of male chefs on TV, it's no longer “uncool” for boys to like cooking. (尾段)

() What might the author continue talking about?

- A. The art of cooking in other countries.
- B. Male chefs on TV programmes.
- C. Table manners in the UK.
- D. Studies of big eaters.

[解析] 推理判断题。根据文章尾句“With an increasing number of male chefs on TV, it's no longer ‘uncool’ for boys to like cooking.”可知, 随着越来越多的男厨师出现在电视上, 男孩喜欢烹饪已经不再是“不酷”的事了。由此可推知, 接下来作者可能会接着讨论电视节目上的男厨师们。故选 B 项。

真题典例

A [2025·全国一卷,D]

文体: 说明文 主题: 人与自然 词数: 332

Microplastics have become a common source of pollution across the Earth—they have **settled** in

the deep sea and on the Himalayas, stuck inside volcanic rocks, filled the stomachs of seabirds and even fallen in fresh Antarctic snow. They are even appearing inside humans.

Now, new research suggests that a simple, cheap measure may **significantly** reduce the level of microplastics in water from your tap (水龙头): boiling and filtering (过滤) it. In a study published Wednesday in *Environmental Science & Technology Letters*, researchers from China found that boiling tap water for just five minutes—then filtering it after it cools—could **remove** at least 80 percent of its microplastics.

Crucially, this process relies on the water containing enough calcium carbonate (碳酸钙) to trap the plastics. In the study, boiling hard water containing 300 milligrams of calcium carbonate led to an almost 90 percent drop in plastics. But in samples with less than 60 milligrams of calcium carbonate, boiling reduced the level of plastics by just 25 percent. Additionally, the research didn't include all types of plastics. The team focused only on three common types—polystyrene, polyethylene and polypropylene—and they didn't study other chemicals previously found in water such as vinyl chloride.

Still, the findings show a potential path forward for reducing microplastic exposure—a task that's becoming increasingly difficult. Even bottled water, scientists found earlier this year, contains 10 to 1,000 times more microplastics than originally thought.

Scientists are still trying to determine how harmful microplastics are—but what they do know has raised concerns. The new study suggests boiling tap water could be a tool to limit **intake**. “The way they demonstrated how microplastics were trapped through the boiling process was nice,” Caroline Gauchotte-Lindsay, an environmental engineer at the University of Glasgow in Scotland who was not involved in the research, tells *New Scientist*. “We should be looking into **upgrading** drinking water treatment plants so they remove microplastics.”

() 1. How does the author present the issue in the first paragraph?

- A. By quoting an expert.
- B. By defining a concept.

- C. By giving examples.
- D. By providing statistics.

() 2. What determines the effectiveness of trapping microplastics in water?

- A. The hardness of water.
- B. The length of cooling time.
- C. The frequency of filtering.
- D. The type of plastic in water.

() 3. What does the author try to illustrate by mentioning bottled water in Paragraph 4?

- A. The importance of plastic recycling.
- B. The severity of the microplastic problem.
- C. The danger in overusing pure water.
- D. The difficulty in treating polluted water.

() 4. What is Gauchotte-Lindsay's suggestion about?

- A. Choice of new research methods.
- B. Possible direction for further study.
- C. Need to involve more researchers.
- D. Potential application of the findings.

B [2024 · 新课标 I 卷, D]

文体: 说明文 主题: 人与自然 词数: 366

In the race to **document** the species on Earth before they go extinct, researchers and citizen scientists have collected billions of records. Today, most records of biodiversity are often in the form of photos, videos, and other digital records. Though they are useful for detecting shifts in the number and variety of species in an area, a new Stanford study has found that this type of record is not perfect.

“With the rise of technology it is easy for people to make observations of different species with the aid of a mobile application,” said Barnabas Daru, who is lead author of the study and assistant professor of biology in the Stanford School of Humanities and Sciences. “These observations now **outnumber** the primary data that comes from physical specimens (标本), and since we are increasingly using **observational** data to investigate how species are responding to global change, I wanted to know: Are they usable?”

Using a global dataset of 1.9 billion records of plants, insects, birds, and animals, Daru and his