Lesson 3　判断题

▶ 求证非推理

1. 填空题解题步骤是什么？

2. 填空题是题文同序吗？

3. 填空题如何确定大定位？

1. 填空题解题步骤是什么?

划　　　预　　　定　　　抄　　　查

2. 填空题是题文同序吗?

同序为主，偶尔乱序

3. 填空题题如何确定大定位?

小标题、锁头尾、看题号

课次	课程安排
1	雅思阅读三板斧：---（略读、定位、同义替换）+结构阅读
2	慧眼识珠：---填空题注意事项+三类匹配
3	雅思中的询证：---判断题
4	不一样的选择题---选择题解题新思路
5	7分的坎---标题匹配+信息匹配+平行阅读

本节重点

01. 判断：题目形式

02. 判断：解题步骤

03. 判断：常见考点

04. 判断：难点提炼

年度题型数据一览

2019

5%

7%

11%

34%

15%

28%

- 填空题
- 判断题
- 段落信息匹配题
- 其他匹配题
- 选择题
- 标题匹配题

2020

7%

12%

13%

11%

29%

28%

- 填空题
- 判断题
- 段落信息匹配题
- 其他匹配题
- 选择题
- 标题匹配题

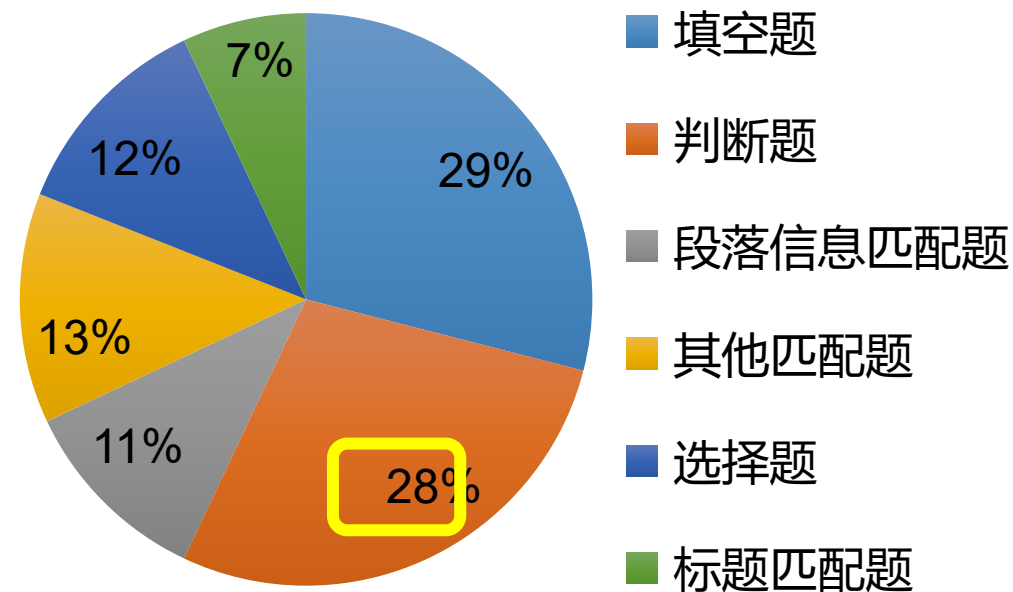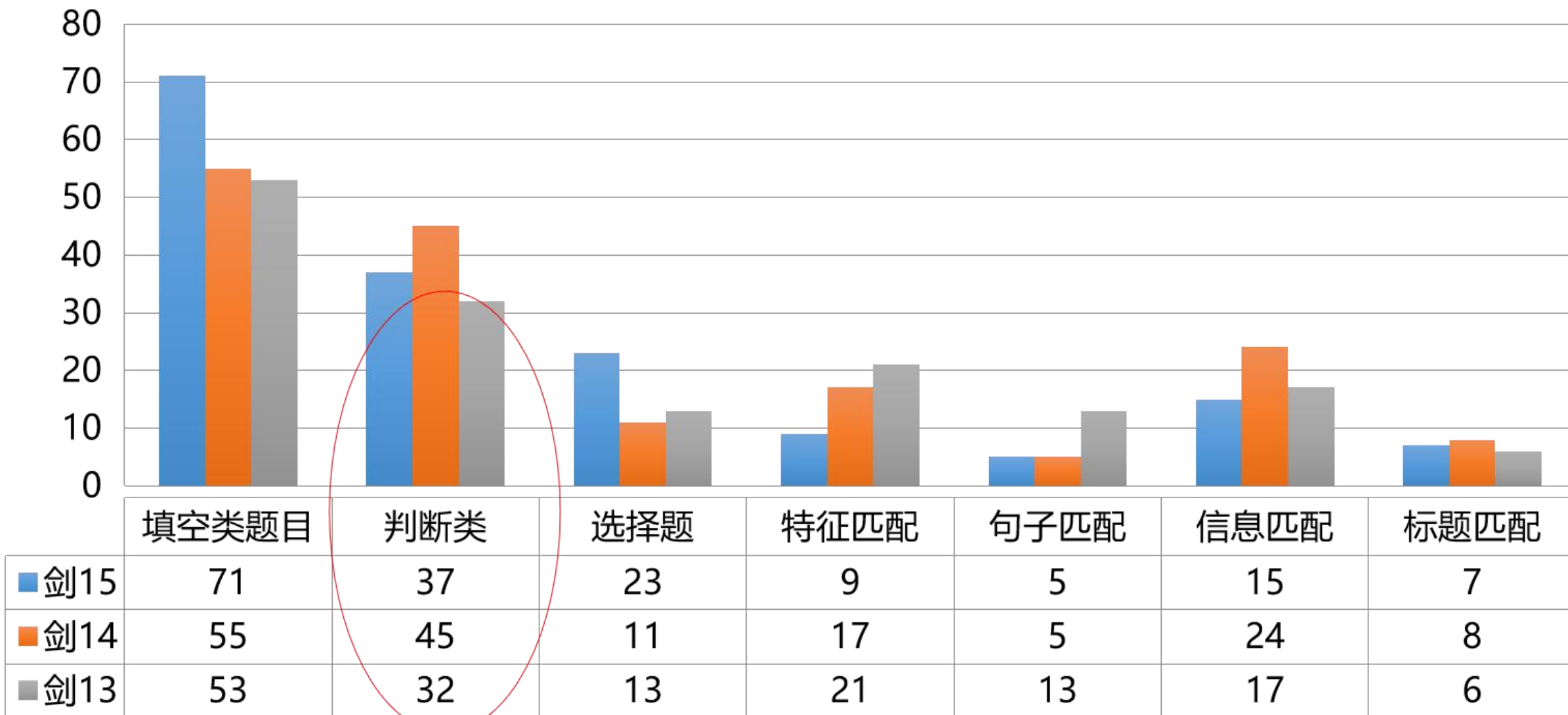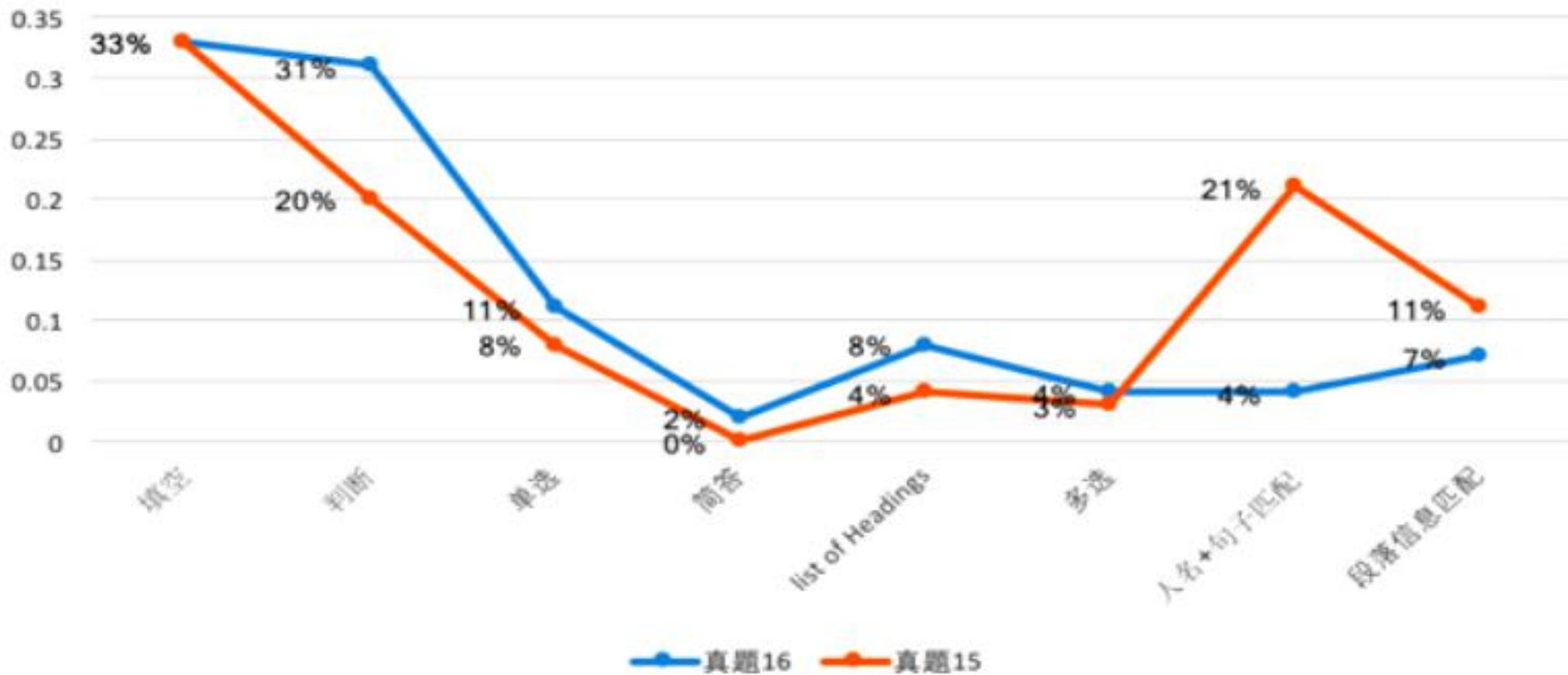|	填空类题目	判断类	选择题	特征匹配	句子匹配	信息匹配	标题匹配
■ 剑15	71	37	23	9	5	15	7
■ 剑14	55	45	11	17	5	24	8
■ 剑13	53	32	13	21	13	17	6
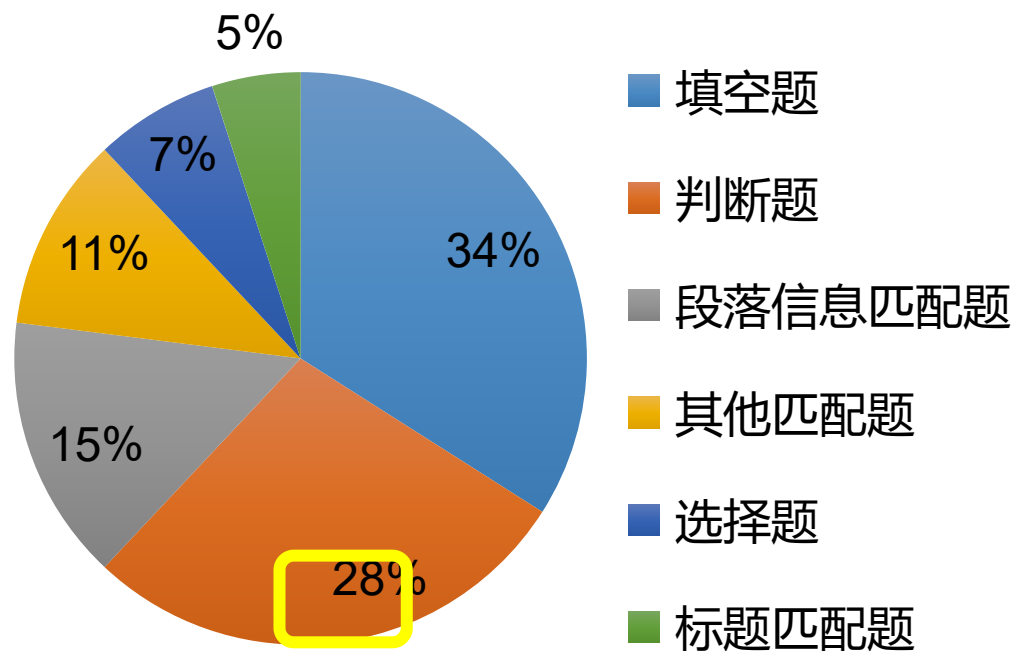
真题15和真题16出题比例对比

Let's get started

➢You are going to watch a short video

➢Judge whether the following statements are YES/NO/NOT GIVEN

➢You are going to watch the video Once Only

❶ *Babies could hear the voice of their mother while in the womb.*

❷ *Talking to babies with normal pitch and no repetition is good for them.*

❸ *Babies' brains are capable of containing more than 5 different languages.*

定位关键词是什么？判断什么？

❶ **Babies could hear the voice of their mother while in the womb.**

❷ **Talking to babies with normal pitch and no repetition is good for them.**

❸ **Babies' brains are capable of containing more than 5 different languages.**

听什么？判断什么？

❶ *Babies* **could hear** *the* *voice of their mother while in the womb*.

❷ *Talking to babies with* *normal pitch* *and* *no* *repetition is* *good* *for them*.

❸ *Babies' brains are capable of containing more than 5 different languages.*

❶ *Babies* **could hear** *the* *voice of their mother* **while in the womb**.

EVEN BEFORE BIRTH, THEY ARE ABLE TO HEAR THEIR MUM'S VOICE

TRUE

答案对吗？

> Judge whether the following statements are YES/NO/NOT GIVEN

❶ *Babies could hear the voice of their mother while in the womb.*

EVEN BEFORE BIRTH, THEY ARE ABLE TO HEAR THEIR MUM'S VOICE

YES

TRUE	if the statement agrees with the information
FALSE	if the statement contradicts the information
NOT GIVEN	if there is no information on this

8 The growing importance of the middle classes led to an increased demand for dictionaries.

9 Johnson has become more well known since his death.

10 Johnson had been planning to write a dictionary for several years.

11 Johnson set up an academy to help with the writing of his *Dictionary*.

12 Johnson only received payment for his *Dictionary* on its completion.

13 Not all of the assistants survived to see the publication of the *Dictionary*.

YES	if the statement agrees with the writer's claims
NO	if the statement contradicts the writer's claims
NOT GIVEN	if it is impossible to say what the writer thinks about this

27 Environmentalists take a pessimistic view of the world for a number of reasons.

28 Data on the Earth's natural resources has only been collected since 1972.

29 The number of starving people in the world has increased in recent years.

30 Extinct species are being replaced by new species.

31 Some pollution problems have been correctly linked to industrialisation.

32 It would be best to attempt to slow down economic growth.

1. 两种形式

 T/F/NG - 事实信息

 Y/N/NG - 作者观点

2. 书写要求

 全称大写、不混写

❷ *Talking to babies with **normal pitch** and no **repetition** is good for them.*

NO
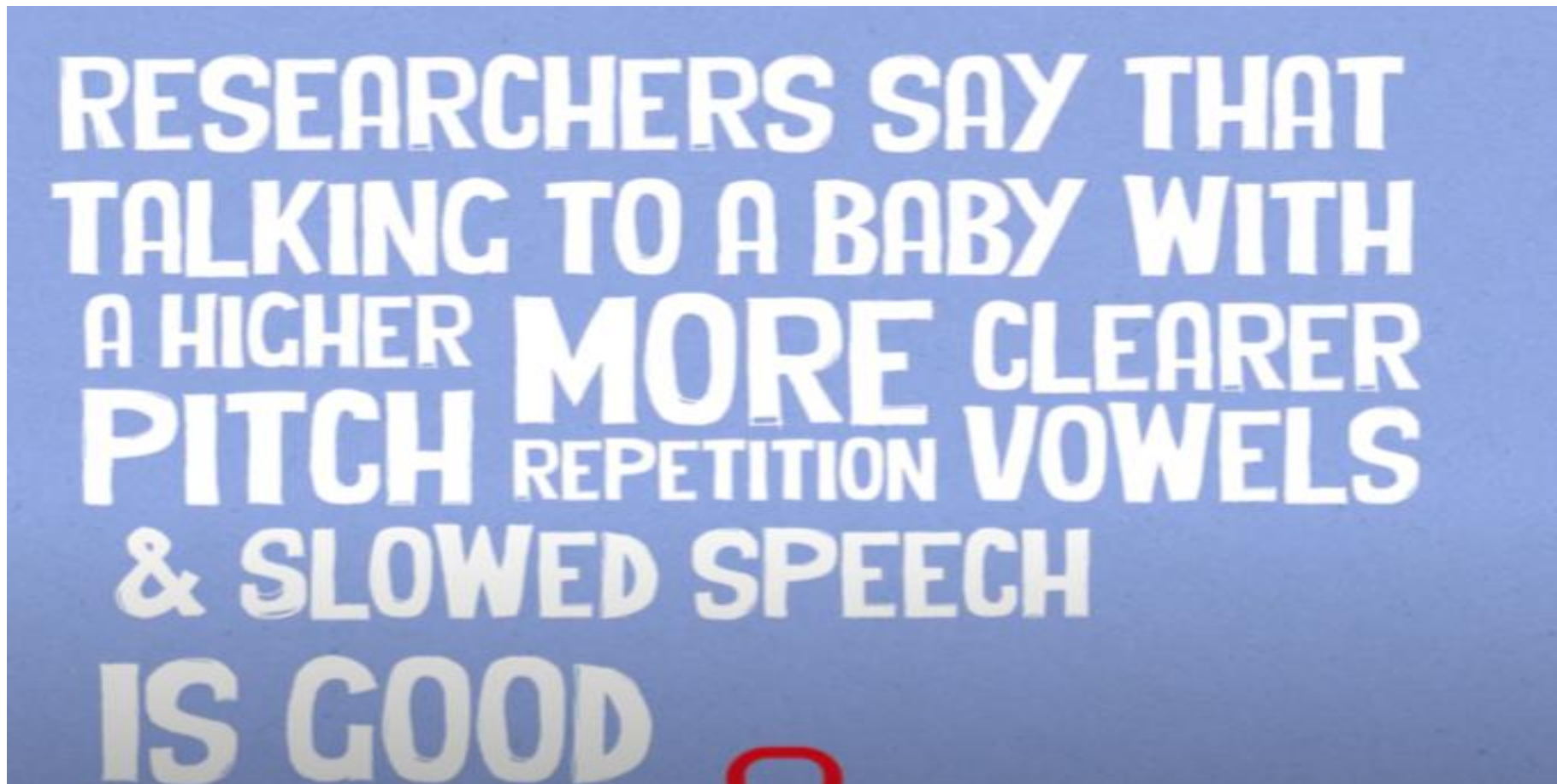
❸ *Babies' brains are capable of containing more than 5 different languages.*

一、T/F/NG可不可以和Y/N/NG互换?

不可以

二、我们有没有用常识做题?

没有

三、题目顺序和文中对应是正序还是乱序?

绝对正序

新东方在线

刚才的做题步骤是什么?

Step 1	• **划**关键词
Step 2	• **预**判考点
Step 3	• **找**定位句
Step 4	• **判**断信息

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage 2?

YES   if the statement agrees with the claims of the writer

NO   if the statement contradicts the claims of the writer

NOT GIVEN   if it is impossible to say what the writer thinks about this

21 Water use per person is higher in the industrial world than it was in Ancient Rome.

22 Feeding increasing populations is possible due primarily to improved irrigation systems.

23 Modern water systems imitate those of the ancient Greeks and Romans.

24 Industrial growth is increasing the overall demand for water.

25 Modern technologies have led to a reduction in domestic water consumption.

26 In the future, governments should maintain ownership of water infrastructures.

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Step 1 • **划**关键词

Step 2 • **预**判考点

Step 3 • **找**定位句

Step 4 • **判**断信息

定位是前提

考点是关键

A 段:
原文: At the height of the Roman Empire, nine major systems, with an innovative layout of pipes and well-built sewers, supplied the occupants of <u>Rome</u> with as much water per person as is provided in many parts of the industrial world today.

- 21 Water use per person is higher in the industrial world than it was in <u>Ancient Rome</u>.

  - NO

B段
原文： Food production has kept pace with <u>soaring populations</u> mainly because of the <u>expansion of artificial irrigation systems</u> that make possible the growth of 40 ％ of the world's food.

- 22 Feeding <u>increasing populations</u> is possible due primarily to improved <u>irrigation systems</u>.

<p style="text-align:center; color:red">YES</p>

C段

原文：Yet there is a dark side to this picture: despite our progress, half of the world's population still suffers, with water services inferior to those available to the ancient <u>Greeks and Romans</u>.

- 23 Modern water systems imitate those of the ancient <u>Greeks and Romans.</u>

- NOT GIVEN

F段
原文：Although population, <u>industrial output</u> and economic productivity have continued to soar in developed nations, the rate at which people withdraw water from aquifers, rivers and lakes has slowed. And in a few parts of the world, demand has actually fallen.

- 24 <u>Industrial growth</u> is increasing the overall demand for water.

- NO

G段

原文：But since 1980, the amount of water consumed per person has actually decreased, thanks to a range of new technologies that help to conserve water in homes and industry.

- 25 Modern technologies have led to a reduction in domestic water consumption.

- YES

H段
原文：On the other hand, dams, aqueducts and other kinds of <u>infrastructure</u> will still have to be built, particularly in developing countries where basic human needs have not been met. But such projects must be built to higher specifications and with more accountability to local people and their environment than in the past.

- 26 In the future, <u>governments</u> should maintain ownership of <u>water infrastructures</u>.

  - NOT GIVEN

六大考点

考点一般落在**动词、形容词、副词**上

| 是非 | 动 (宾)、表语、修饰（定语或状语） |

| 比较 | 比较级 (more than)、最高级 (the most)、异同 (similar/different) |

| 因果 | cause/lead to, because (of)/as a result of/due to |

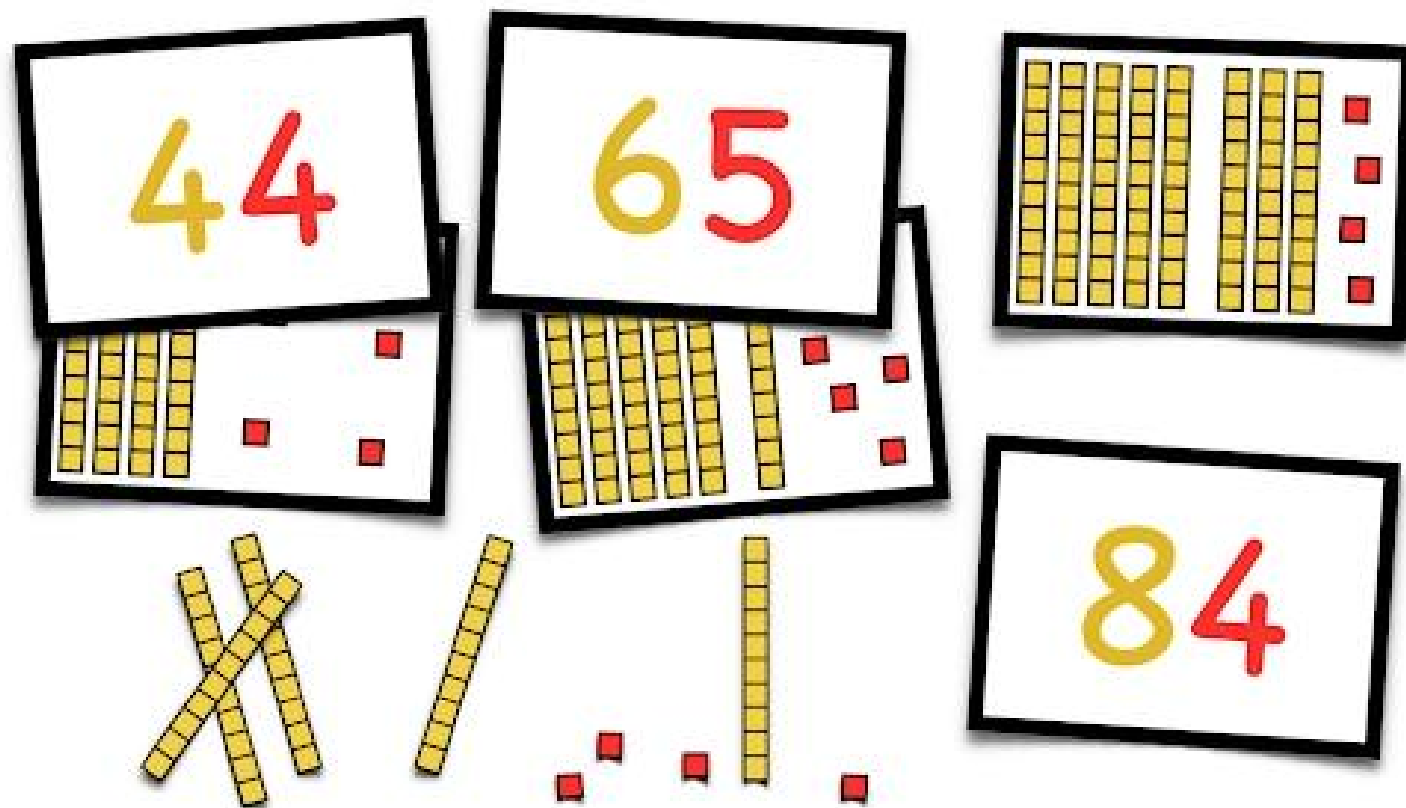| 绝对 | all, only, every |

| 数字 | 具体数字、时间、most/majority |

| 目的 | in order to, so that |

C6T2P3 Numeration

Exercise 2

32 For the earliest tribes, the concept of sufficiency was more important than the concept of quantity.

33 Indigenous Tasmanians used only four terms to indicate numbers of objects.

34 Some peoples with simple number systems use body language to prevent misunderstanding of expressions of number.

35 All cultures have been able to express large numbers clearly.

36 The word 'thousand' has Anglo-Saxon origins.

37 In general, people in seventh-century Europe had poor counting ability.

38 In the Tsimshian language, the number for long objects and canoes is expressed with the same word.

39 The Tsimshian language contains both older and newer systems of counting.

40 Early peoples found it easier to count by using their fingers rather than a group of pebbles.

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03- 考点识别

比较

32 For the earliest tribes, the concept of sufficiency was more important than the concept of quantity.

数字

33 Indigenous Tasmanians used only four terms to indicate numbers of objects.

34 Some peoples with simple number systems use body language to prevent misunderstanding of expressions of number.

目的

绝对

35 All cultures have been able to express large numbers clearly.

36 The word 'thousand' has Anglo-Saxon origins.

是非

37 In general, people in seventh-century Europe had poor counting ability.

38 In the Tsimshian language, the number for long objects and canoes is expressed with the same word.

是非   比较

39 The Tsimshian language contains both older and newer systems of counting.

40 Early peoples found it easier to count by using their fingers rather than a group of pebbles.

比较

考点类型有共性，审题同时可预判，重点比对更准确

考点本质简化归类：

1. 特点和评价类

2. 动作及趋势类

3. 不同对象的关系类

32 For the earliest tribes, the concept of sufficiency was more important than the concept of quantity.

判断：TRUE

第2段第2、3句：Even the earliest of tribes had a system of numeration that, if not advanced, was sufficient for the tasks that they had to perform. Our ancestors had little use for actual numbers; instead their considerations would have been more of the kind *Is this enough?* rather than *How many?* when they were engaged in food gathering, for example.

划关键词　　预判考点　　定位原文　　比对判断

33 Indigenous Tasmanians used only four terms to indicate numbers of objects.

判断：FALSE

第3段第2句：The indigenous peoples of Tasmania were only able to count one, two, many; those of South Africa counted one, two, two and one, two twos, two twos and one, and so on.

划关键词　预判考点　定位原文　比对判断

34 Some peoples with simple number systems use body language to prevent misunderstanding of expressions of number.

判断：TRUE

第3段第3句：But in real situations the number and words are often accompanied by gestures to help resolve any confusion.

划关键词 预判考点 定位原文 比对判断

35 All cultures have been able to express large numbers clearly.

判断：FALSE

第4段第1句：The lack of ability of some cultures to deal with large numbers is not really surprising.

划关键词 ▶ 预判考点 ▶ 定位原文 ▶ 比对判断

36 The word 'thousand' has Anglo-Saxon origins.

判断：NOT GIVEN

第4段第4句：By the seventh century, the word teon had become interchangeable with the tachund or hund of the Anglo-Saxon language, and so 100 was denoted as hund teontig, or ten times ten.

划关键词　预判考点　定位原文　比对判断

37 In general, people in seventh-century Europe had poor counting ability.

判断：TRUE

第4段第5、6句：The average person in the seventh century in Europe was not as familiar with numbers as we are today. In fact, to qualify as a witness in a court of law a man had to be able to count to nine!

划关键词 ▶ 预判考点 ▶ 定位原文 ▶ 比对判断

38 In the Tsimshian language, the number for long objects and canoes is expressed with <u>the same word</u>.

判断：FALSE

第6段第2句：The numeration system of the Tsimshian language in British Columbia contains <u>seven distinct sets of words</u> for numbers according to the class of the item being counted: for counting flat objects and animals, for round objects and time, for people, for long objects and trees, for canoes, for measures, and for counting when no particular object is being numerated.

划关键词　　预判考点　　定位原文　　比对判断

39 The Tsimshian language contains both older and newer systems of counting.

判断：TRUE

第6段第3句：It seems that the last is a later development while the first six groups show the relics of an older system.

划关键词 预判考点 定位原文 比对判断

40 Early peoples found it <u>easier</u> to count by using their fingers <u>rather than</u> a group of pebbles.

判断：NOT GIVEN

第7段第2句：Counting is not directly related to the formation of a number concept because it is possible to count by matching the items being counted against a group of pebbles, grains of corn, or the counter's fingers.

划关键词　预判考点　定位原文　比对判断

新东方在线

Step 1	• **划**关键词
Step 2	• **预**判考点
Step 3	• **找**定位句
Step 4	• **判**断信息

定位是前提

考点是关键

循证是根本

王老师西安人，爱吃凉皮；
闫妮和张嘉译是西安人，也爱吃凉皮。
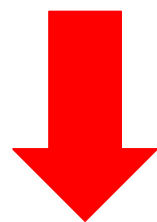
西安人可能都爱吃凉皮

询证而非推理

- From her earnings she was able to finance her sister Bronia's medical studies in Paris, on the understanding that Bronia would, in turn, later help her to get an education. In 1891 this promise was fulfilled and Marie went to Paris and began to study at the Sorbonne.

题目： Marie was able to attend the Sorbonne because of her sister's financial contribution.

询证而非推理

- From her earnings she was able to finance her sister Bronia's medical studies in Paris, on the understanding that Bronia would, in turn, later help her to get an education. In 1891 this promise was fulfilled and Marie went to Paris and began to study at the Sorbonne.

题目： Marie was able to attend the Sorbonne because of her sister's financial contribution.

<div style="text-align:center;color:red">TRUE</div>

询证而非推理

- 原文：Yet the Russian director Andrei Tarkovsky, one of the greatest of all film artists, described the film as a 'work of genius'.

- 题目：The film was one of the greatest films ever made.

询证而非推理

- 原文：Yet the Russian director Andrei Tarkovsky, one of the greatest of all film artists, described the film as a 'work of genius'.

- 题目：The film was one of the greatest films ever made.

<p style="text-align:center; color:red">NOT GIVEN</p>

询证而非推理

E.g. 剑5. Test 3 Q-20

But when Aswan dams were constructed in the 20th century to

provide electricity and irrigation, and to protect the huge population centre of Cairo and its surrounding areas from annual flooding and drought, ……

题目：The Aswan dams were built to increase the fertility of the

Nile delta.

E.g. 剑5. Test 3 Q-20

But when Aswan dams were constructed in the 20th century to

provide electricity and irrigation, and to protect the huge population centre of Cairo and its surrounding areas from annual flooding and drought, ……

题目：The Aswan dams were built to increase the fertility of the

Nile delta.

FALSE

为什么 FALSE 和 NOT GIVEN 易判错？

If you are not smart, you must be dumb?

If you are not smart, you must be dumb?

NO. You can be normal.

新东方在线

为什么 FALSE 和 NOT GIVEN 易判错?

误区根源：非黑即白的逻辑思维

误区根源：非黑即白的逻辑思维

解决方法：了解 FALSE 两层含义

了解 NOT GIVEN 三种情形

原文1：Water is freezing.

原文2：Water is dirty.

原文3：Water is hot.

原文4：Water is warm.

原文5：Food is cold.

原文6：Drink more water on a cold day.

题干：Water is cold.

原文1：Water is <u>freezing</u>.

判断：**TRUE**

原文2：Water is <u>dirty</u>.

判断：**NOT GIVEN**

原文3：Water is <u>hot</u>.

判断：**FALSE**

原文4：Water is <u>warm</u>.

判断：**FALSE**

原文5：<u>Food</u> is cold.

判断：**NOT GIVEN**

原文6：Drink more water on <u>a cold day</u>.

判断：**NOT GIVEN**

题干：Water is cold.

题干：Water is <u>cold</u>.

原文1：Water is <u>freezing</u>.　　　　判断：**TRUE**　　　（freezing = cold）

题干：Water is <u>cold</u>.

原文1：Water is <u>freezing</u>.　　　　**判断：TRUE**　　（freezing = cold）

选项	定义	TIPS
TRUE	题干与原文信息**相符**	同替或一致

题干：Water is <u>cold</u>.

原文3：Water is <u>hot</u>.　　判断：**FALSE**　　（cold 与 hot <u>　　</u>）

原文4：Water is <u>warm</u>.　　判断：**FALSE**　　（cold 与 warm <u>　　</u>）

题干：Water is <u>cold</u>.

原文3：Water is <u>hot</u>.　　判断：**FALSE**　　（cold 与 hot **相反**）

原文4：Water is <u>warm</u>.　　判断：**FALSE**　　（cold 与 warm **相斥**）

选项	定义	TIPS
FALSE	题干与原文信息**矛盾**	相反或排斥

题干：Water is cold.

原文2：Water is <u>dirty</u>.　　　　　　判断：**NOT GIVEN** _____ 缺失

原文5：<u>Food</u> is cold.　　　　　　判断：**NOT GIVEN** _____ 缺失

原文6：Drink more <u>water</u> on a <u>cold</u> day.　判断：**NOT GIVEN** _____ 缺失

题干：Water is cold.

原文2：Water is <u>dirty</u>.　　　　　　　　　**判断：NOT GIVEN 考点信息 缺失**

原文5：<u>Food</u> is cold.　　　　　　　　　**判断：NOT GIVEN 定位信息 缺失**

原文6：Drink more <u>water</u> on a <u>cold</u> day.　**判断：NOT GIVEN 可能性、不确定**

选项	定义	TIPS
NOT GIVEN	原文**无相关信息** **原文信息不够充分**	定位、考点 信息缺失 可能性、不确定

1.定位词不相关
Text:　　　北京真美丽
Question: 罗马真美丽

2. 考点关键不相关
T: 罗马真美丽
Q: 罗马天气热

3. 可能性、不确定
T: 男人认为罗马真美丽
Q: 男女老少认为罗马真美丽

选项	定义	TIPS
TRUE/YES	题干与原文信息相符	同替或一致
FALSE/NO	题干与原文信息矛盾	相反或排斥
NOT GIVEN	原文**无相关信息** **原文信息不够充分**	定位、考点 信息缺失 可能性、不确定

庆历四年春，滕子京谪守巴陵郡；越明年政通人和、百废俱兴。
1.庆历四年夏，滕子京谪守巴陵郡。
2.庆历四年春，滕子京被贬巴陵郡。
3.庆历四年春，滕子京左迁巴陵郡。
4. 庆历四年春，滕子京谪守巴陵郡；越明年生灵涂炭，怨声载道。
5. 庆历四年春，滕子京谪守巴陵郡；越明年又娶了两房姨太太。

14 <u>La Gomera </u>is the most mountainous of all the <u>Canary Islands</u>.
译文： 拉戈梅拉是加那利群岛中山最多的。

第一段第1，2句： La Gomera is one of the Canary Islands....
This small volcanic island is mountainous， with steep rocky
slopes …s highest peak.

14 <u>La Gomera </u>is the most mountainous of all the <u>Canary Islands</u>.

　译文：　拉戈梅拉是加那利群岛中山最多的。

第一段第1，2句：　La Gomera is one of the Canary Islands….
This small volcanic island is mountainous， with steep rocky slopes …s highest peak.
这个小火山岛是多山的。　但是并不能判断这里是山最多的地方

NOT GIVEN

15 Silbo is only appropriate for short and simple messages.

译文： 哨语只适合短的和简单的信息

第五段第2，3句 :Carreiras explains that silbadores are able to pass a surprising amount of information …. "In daily life they use whistles to communicate short commands, but any Spanish sentence could be whistled. '

15 Silbo is only appropriate for short and simple messages.

译文： 哨语只适合短的和简单的信息

第五段第2，3句 :Carreiras explains that silbadores are able to pass a surprising amount of information …. "In daily life they use whistles to communicate short commands, but any Spanish sentence could be whistled. '

FALSE

16 In the <u>brain-activity study</u>, silbadores and <u>non-whistlers</u> produced different results.

译文：在大脑活动的研究中，哨语者和非哨语者产生了不同的结果。

第六段最后两句：

The researchers found that other key regions in the brains frontal lobe also responded to the whistles，including those activated in response to sign language among deaf people. When the experiments were repeated with non-whistlers，however, activation was observed in all areas of the brain.

16 In the <u>brain-activity study</u>, silbadores and <u>non-whistlers</u> produced different results.

译文：在大脑活动的研究中，哨语者和非哨语者产生了不同的结果。

When the experiments were repeated with <u>non-whistlers</u>, however, activation was observed in all areas of the <u>brain</u>.

however 的逻辑关系基本以看出和前面的哨语者结果是不一样的。

TRUE

17 The <u>Spanish</u> introduced Silbo to the islands in the 15th century.

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FALSE

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FALSE

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译文： Gomera的孩子们现在学哨语。

第九段第3句：Since 1999，Silbo Gomero has been taught in all of the island's elementary schools.

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TRUE

基本思维复盘

1.按照文章先后顺序出题

2.考点唯一原则（每道题针对一个关系点）

3.不能加入个人看法（必须以原文为准）

4.不涉及复杂的逻辑推理，主要考察语言理解及求证。

仅供参考

➢3道题一组的偶尔会出现只有两种选项的情况
➢4道题以上的三种答案都要出现
➢NG次数： 3道题----0~1

4~7题----1~2

8题及以上最多三次

➢几乎没有连着3道NG
➢偶尔出现连着3道T或F的现象

14 Arthur Koestler considered laughter biologically important in several ways.

15 Plato believed humour to be a sign of above-average intelligence.

16 Kant believed that a successful joke involves the controlled release of nervous energy.

17 Current thinking on humour has largely ignored Aristotle's view on the subject.

18 Graeme Ritchie's work links jokes to artificial intelligence.

19 Most comedians use personal situations as a source of humour.

20 Chimpanzees make particular noises when they are playing.

第一段：The writer Arthur Koestler dubbed it the luxury reflex: 'unique in that it serves no apparent biological purpose'.

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FALSE

Theories about humour have an ancient pedigree. <u>Plato</u> expressed the idea that humour is simply a delighted feeling of superiority over others. <u>Kant</u> and Freud felt that joke-telling relies on building up a psychic tension which is safely punctured by the ludicrousness of the punchline. But most modern humour theorists have settled on some version of <u>Aristotle</u>'s belief that jokes are based on a reaction to or resolution of incongruity, when the punchline is either a nonsense or, though appearing silly, has a clever second meaning.

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16 Kant believed that a successful joke involves the controlled release of nervous energy.   TRUE

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17 Current thinking on humour has largely ignored Aristotle's view on the subject.   FALSE

Graeme Ritchie, a computational linguist in Edinburgh, studies the linguistic structure of jokes in order to understand not only humour but language understanding and reasoning in machines. He says that while there is no single format for jokes, many revolve around a sudden and surprising conceptual shift. A comedian will present a situation followed by an unexpected interpretation that is also apt.

18 Graeme Ritchie's work links jokes to artificial intelligence.
TRUE

19 Most comedians use personal situations as a source of humour.
NOT GIVEN

However, there is another type of laughter, the laughter of social appeasement and it is important to understand this too. Play is a crucial part of development in most young mammals. Rats produce ultrasonic squeaks to prevent their scuffles turning nasty. Chimpanzees have a 'play-face' - a gaping expression accompanied by a panting 'ah, ah' noise.

20 Chimpanzees make particular noises when they are playing.

TRUE

Exercise 4 OG T3-P1 Q1-6综合演练

In boxes 1–6 on your answer sheet, write

TRUE if the statement agrees with the information

FALSE if the statement contradicts the information

NOT GIVEN if there is no information on this

1 Commuters are often compared favourably with worker ants.

2 Some ants within a colony have leadership roles.

3 Forager ants tell each other how far away the food source is.

4 Forager ants are able to react quickly to a dangerous situation.

5 Termite mounds can be damaged by the wind.

6 Termites repair their mounds without directly communicating with each other.

Insects, birds and fish tend to be the creatures that humans feel furthest from. Unlike many mammals they do not engage in human-like behaviour. The way they swarm or flock together does not usually get good press coverage either: marching like worker ants might be a common simile for city commuters, but it's a damning, not positive, image. Yet a new school of scientific theory suggests that these swarms might have a lot to teach us.

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similar function for the companies where we work or the communities where we live.' Ants are not intelligent by themselves. Yet as a colony, they make wise decisions. And as Gordon discovered during her research, there's no one ant making decisions or giving orders.

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第二段最后两句

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2   Some ants within a colony have leadership roles.

FALSE

Take food collecting, for example. No ant decides, 'There's lots of food around today; lots of ants should go out to collect it.' Instead, some forager ants go out, and as soon as they find food, they pick it up and come back to the nest. At the entrance, they brush past reserve foragers, sending a 'go out' signal. The faster the foragers come back, the more food there is and the faster other foragers go out, until gradually the amount of food being brought back diminishes. An organic calculation has been made to answer the question, 'How many foragers does the colony need today?' And if something goes wrong – a hungry lizard prowling around for an ant snack, for instance – then a rush of ants returning without food sends waiting reserves a 'Don't go out' signal.

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3   Forager ants tell each other how far away the food source is.   **NG**

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underlies the complex constructions that termites build. Termites do not have an architect's blueprint or a grand construction scheme. They simply sense changes in their environment, as for example when the mound's wall has been damaged, altering the circulation of air. They go to the site of the change and drop a grain of soil. When the next termite finds that grain, they drop theirs too. Slowly, without any kind of direct decision-making, a new wall is built. A termite mound, in this way, is rather like a wiki website. Rather than meeting up and talking

5   Termite mounds can be damaged by the wind.

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TRUE

本课作业

本单元剩余题目

阅读作业本Lesson 3

下节预告

不一样的选择题

新东方在线

下课啦！

下课不下线！请扫码关注微信公众号"新东方在线考雅"，获取最新机经，口语新题等备考内容，更有免费课程等你领取！