

GRE阅读理解

第九节课 句义理解1

M A K E I T E A S Y

句义理解

句子

文章信息基本单位

句义理解

方法

- 语境
- 结构

句义理解

M: Where are we?

S: Griffith Park.

M: Where are we?

S: I know.

I don't know.



句义理解——语境

一、语境

句义受到语境的影响

Passage 1

Matisse's art, with its spectacular immediacy and its mysterious depths, poses confounding problems for analysis. When Hilary Spurling writes of *The Piano Lesson* that "the picture cannot be confined to any single source or meaning," she might be writing of any of Matisse's works. Picasso's themes, with their collage of traditional signs and symbols, are far more susceptible to conventional iconographic analysis than anything in Matisse. Similarly, the cubism of Picasso and Braque, while rejecting traditional perspective, can nevertheless be studied as an inversion of traditional norms, using the same tools that one uses to study those norms. But the solutions that Matisse arrives at are always idiosyncratic and tend to be unrelated to any system of ideas. Intuition is his only system.

1. The passage suggests which of the following about Braque's cubism?
- A. It lends itself more readily to systematic analysis than does Matisse's work.
 - B. It is more radical in terms of form than most paintings by Matisse.
 - C. It was influenced by Matisse's idiosyncratic and intuitive approach.
 - D. It cannot be confined to any single source or meaning.
 - E. It is overly dependent on traditional signs and symbols.

For the following question, consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply.

2. The passage identifies which of the following as a reason that Matisse's art can confound analysis?
- A. Traditional analytical tools are not well suited to Matisse's art.
 - B. Matisse's art is marked by a freedom from systematic influence.
 - C. The norms that Picasso and Braque rejected were not ones that Matisse rejected.

句义理解——结构

二、结构

词汇

语法

句义理解——结构

(一) 词汇

- 熟词
- 生词

句义理解——结构

1. 熟词

词义：一词多义；熟词僻义

- 熟词僻义：本质上是一词多义

句义理解——结构

一词多义：本意 – 转化

novel adj. 新 n. 小说

qualify v. 限制; 使有资格

license n. 许可; 自由; 驾照

句义理解——结构

2. 生词

- 猜测
- 当作字母组合

句义理解——结构

(1) 猜测

1) 本身

bene-: 好

mis-: 错

pseudo-: 假

-ist: 人

-less: 没有

句义理解——结构

介词或副词的方向性

** into: 进入; 成为

stiffen into

harden into

句义理解——结构

2) 语境

上下文猜测词汇大意或性质

- 句义不是由单词意思简单拼接而成

反倒是句义整体会影响其中单词的意思

Passage 2

The finding that there were rock-melting temperatures on asteroids for sustained periods is puzzling: asteroids' heat source is unknown, and unlike planet-sized bodies, such small bodies quickly dissipate heat. Rubin suggests that asteroids' heat could have derived from collisions between asteroids. Skeptics have argued that a single impact would raise an asteroid's overall temperature very little and that asteroids would cool too quickly between impacts to accumulate much heat. However, these objections assumed that asteroids are dense, solid bodies. A recent discovery that asteroids are highly porous makes Rubin's hypothesis more plausible. When solid bodies collide, much debris is ejected, dissipating energy. Impacts on porous bodies generate less debris, so more energy goes into producing heat. Heat could be retained as debris fall back into impact craters, creating an insulating blanket.

1. The passage suggests that one factor that has made it difficult to account for the temperatures once reached by asteroids is
- A. a miscalculation of the frequency of asteroid collisions.
 - B. a misconception about asteroids' density.
 - C. a mistaken assumption about what the heat source of the asteroids was.
 - D. an underestimation of the rate at which small bodies lose heat.
 - E. an erroneous view of how asteroids were formed.

For the following question, consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply.

2. It can be inferred from the passage that Rubin disagrees with skeptics mentioned in the passage about which of the following?
- A. Whether porous bodies generate less debris when struck than do solid bodies.
 - B. The temperatures asteroids would have to reach for their rocks to have melted.
 - C. The likely effect of impacts on asteroids' temperatures.

Passage 3

Eighteenth-century women played a significant part in British political life. Up and down the social scale they performed a variety of political acts, everything from purchasing political artifacts such as plates, handkerchiefs, and fans to penning political pamphlets, starving in civic processions, sponsoring boycotts, arguing over public issues in their own debating societies, rioting, and uttering seditious words. Whereas historians used to see female political involvement in this century as isolated or aberrant, they now stress the continuity and normalcy of such activity, especially for aristocratic women. Given the familial nature of aristocratic politics, noble women were actually expected to act as political advisors and agents for their husbands, to canvass in elections, to serve as political hostesses, to seek and dispense political patronage. They did so routinely long before the eighteenth and deep into the nineteenth century. Patrician women had such far reaching political influence, it has been argued recently, that they actually stood to lose by expansion of the electorate to include women. Fruitful as this new historiography has been, however, it has also been criticized for its focus on the machinations of high politics and its inattention to ideology. Given the widespread hostility to “public” women in the eighteenth century, was female political activity quite so unproblematic as these new studies tend to assume? Anna Clark has pointed out that celebration of elite politicizing neglects both the condition of ordinary women and the nitpicking contemporary attacks on just this sort of upper-class influence peddling.

The author suggested which of the following about the “expansion of the electorate to include women” in the eighteenth-century Britain?

- A. It might have reduced women’s incentives to engage in such political activities as boycotts and riots.
- B. It might have reduced the political power of some people who had exerted great influence.
- C. It would have been unlikely to overturn the aristocracy’s political control of the country.
- D. It would likely have extended the vote only to aristocratic women.
- E. It was not an issue addressed by men who were engaged in politics.

句义理解——结构

(2) 当作字母组合

人名

地名

术语

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