

2023 新高考纠错提分卷·英语(六)

观点意图——(阅读)学科思想

观点意图推断题是高考英语阅读理解试题中常见的题型,是针对作者的写作意图及运用某种写作手法的目的、观点态度和对人物或事件的评价设问的阅读理解题目。作者在文章中不仅客观地进行叙述和说明,而且往往还持有某种态度,如对某一观点或赞同或反对,或肯定或批评。因此,这类题主要考查考生对作者的观点、情感、态度、写作目的和意图的理解能力。《考试大纲》要求“考生应能理解作者的意图、观点和态度”。《考试说明》中的“理解作者的意图、观点和态度”一栏也提到,“每篇文章都有一个特定的写作目的,或是向读者传递某个信息,或是愉悦读者,或是讲授某个道理。然而这些信息通常并不明确表达出来,而是隐含在文章之中。因此,这类问题要求考生在理解文章内容的基础上,去领会作者的言外之意。”



学科思想提分要点

观点态度、意图推断题主要考查考生根据文章内容推测作者的写作意图和情感倾向的能力。要求考生具有较高层次的阅读技能,包括在复杂的语境条件下把握作者的思路、在较高深的措辞中探索作者隐藏的思想及真正的写作意图。常见观点、态度、意图题用以考查考生对作者的写作意图和作者主观态度的理解能力。分析作者对某些细节描述的意图,考生应该:

1. 通过全文的叙述,特别关注主题句,全面理解文章的内容及中心思想,同时注意把握文章的体裁,从文章的主要内容去理解作者的观点;
2. 由表及里地准确把握字里行间的意义,切勿用自己的主观想法或观点代替作者的思想观点;
3. 有时作者也会在文章中用特殊的词汇表达自己的思想感情,因此考生要特别注意那些描写环境气氛的语言以及表达情感、观点态度的词语,不但要能理解文章的内容,而且还要从文章中的用词、语气或对某个细节的陈述来推断作者的态度、观点以及作者的写作意图和运用某种写作手法的目的等。



学科思想提分精讲

The meaning of silence varies among cultural groups. Silences may be thoughtful, or they may be empty when a person has nothing to say. A silence in a conversation may also show stubbornness, uneasiness, or worry. Silence may be viewed by some cultural groups as extremely uncomfortable; therefore attempts may be made to fill every gap(间隙) with conversation.

Persons in other cultural groups value silence and view it as necessary for understanding a person's needs.

Many Native Americans value silence and feel it is a basic part of communicating among people, just as some traditional Chinese and Thai persons do. Therefore, when a person from one of these cultures is speaking and suddenly stops, what may be implied (暗示) is that the person wants the listener to consider what has been said before continuing. In these cultures, silence is a call for reflection.

Other cultures may use silence in other ways, particularly when dealing with conflicts among people or in relationships of people with different amounts of power. For example, Russian, French, and Spanish persons may use silence to show agreement between parties about the topic under discussion. However, Mexicans may use silence when instructions are given by a person in authority rather than be rude to that person by arguing with him or her. In still another use, persons in Asian cultures may view silence as a sign of respect, particularly to an elder or a person in authority.

Nurses and other care-givers need to be aware of the possible meanings of silence when they come across the personal anxiety their patients may be experiencing. Nurses should recognize their own personal and cultural construction of silence so that a patient's silence is not interrupted too early or allowed to go on unnecessarily. A nurse who understands the healing (治愈) value of silence can use this understanding to assist in the care of patients from their own and from other cultures.

【精讲示例】

1. What does the author say about silence in conversations?
- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| A. It implies anger. | B. It promotes friendship. |
| C. It is culture-specific. | D. It is content-based. |

【拓展示例】

2. What does the author advise nurses to do about silence?
- | |
|--|
| A. Let it continue as the patient pleases. |
| B. Break it while treating patients. |
| C. Evaluate its harm to patients. |
| D. Make use of its healing effects. |



(45 分钟 37.5 分)

A

Britain's Prime Minister Boris Johnson was unwilling to say if his trip to the Gulf to encourage oil-producing countries to help rebalance the unstable world energy market by increasing their output had been a success when it came to an end. Johnson visited the United Arab Emirates and Saudi Arabia on Wednesday, in a bid to strengthen ties which would help western nations become less dependent on Russia for energy supplies, as uncertainty around the war in Ukraine adds to the pressure on the global energy marketplace. Speaking to the media after discussions with Crown Prince Mohammed bin Salman in the Saudi capital Riyadh, Johnson was less than specific about the detail of what had been discussed and any concrete conclusions that may have been reached.

“We discussed everything that you would expect, so I raised human rights, but we also talked about what we can do to stabilize oil prices, to fight inflation, to help consumers, to help people at the gas pumps, at the petrol pumps,” he said. “A lot of agreement that it's important to avoid inflation(通货膨胀), and to avoid the damaging economic consequences. An agreement that we need to work together to bring peace to Ukraine.”

Johnson said both sides agreed “that we need to see an end to” the conflict in Ukraine, and added that it was in the interest of all oil-producing countries that global price spikes(急升) did not contribute to the kind of inflation levels seen in the oil crises of the 1970s.

Government minister James Cleverly said, “Ultimately, the prime minister has quite an influential relationship with the political leadership in the Gulf states.” He told BBC Radio 4. “Before they make any decisions like this, I have absolutely no doubt they will need to negotiate with each other through OPEC (Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries), but he will have pressed upon them the importance of providing stability in global energy markets.” When asked if it was reasonable to have expected that Johnson would return

with some sort of deal, Cleverly added, “I don’t think it was ever likely to be the case that it would be something that was agreed on in the room. The oil-producing states will need to negotiate with each other as well as making internal political decisions, as you would expect.”

1. Why did Johnson visit the United Arab Emirates and Saudi Arabia?

- A. To seek for possible solutions to the crisis between Ukraine and Russia.
- B. To sign some agreements with the United Arab Emirates and Saudi Arabia.
- C. To attend an important meeting held by OPEC with the oil-producing states.
- D. To hope western nations won’t depend on Russia’s energy supplies so much.

2. What did Johnson discuss about with Crown Prince Mohammed bin Salman?

- ①Bringing peace to Ukraine. ②Avoiding inflation. ③Fighting terrorists.
④Economic investment. ⑤Human rights.

- A. ②③⑤ B. ①②⑤ C. ③④⑤ D. ①②③

3. Which can replace the underlined word “Ultimately” in the last paragraph?

- A. Curiously. B. Excitedly. C. Basically. D. Sensitively.

4. What can be the best title for the news report?

- A. Johnson fails to secure oil deal during visit to Gulf
- B. Johnson encourages Gulf countries to increase their oil output
- C. Johnson travels to Gulf to ensure stability in global oil markets
- D. Johnson visits the United Arab Emirates and Saudi Arabia to strengthen ties

B

For people suffering from depression(抑郁), there’s all-natural treatment they should use—getting more exercise. It could help fight depression, even if people have a genetic risk, new research shows.

For the study, researchers collected information from nearly 8,000 people and found those with related genes were more likely to have depression over the next two years after examining them. But that was less likely for people who were active at the start of the study, even if they had a family history of depression.

Both high-intensity(高强度) exercise and low-intensity activities were associated with a reduced risk of depression. Adding four hours of exercise a week could lower the risk of a new episode(一段经历) of depression by 17%, according to the study. “Our findings strongly suggest, when it comes to depression, being physically active has the potential(潜力) to remove the added risk of future episodes in individuals who are genetically risky,” said lead author Karmel Choi. “On average, about 35 additional minutes of physical activity each day may help people to reduce their risk and protect against future depression episodes.”

Depression is a common mental illness globally, with more than 264 million people affected. “Depression is so common, and that emphasizes the need for effective approaches that can influence as many people as possible,” Choi said. And mental health and primary care providers can use the findings to advise patients that there is something meaningful they can do to lower their risk of depression.

5. Why does the author write the text?

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| A. Mainly to explain a phenomenon. | B. Mainly to discuss a disease. |
| C. Mainly to introduce a method. | D. Mainly to analyze a genetic risk. |

6. What does depression have anything to do with?

- | | | | |
|-------------|--------------|-----------|-----------|
| A. Fatness. | B. Strength. | C. Diets. | D. Genes. |
|-------------|--------------|-----------|-----------|

7. What does the study show about depression?

- A. Exercise is able to decrease and prevent it.
- B. Physical activity betters medical treatment.
- C. Different levels of exercise intensity matter the same.
- D. Exercising 35 minutes daily is the most effective treatment.

8. How did the researchers draw their conclusion?

- A. By tracking the subjects for many years.
- B. By comparing various levels of activity.
- C. By analyzing a large quantity of data.
- D. By conducting genetic research.

The Maginot Line was one of the largest military structures(军事建筑) ever built, second only to the Great Wall of China. It was named after the man, French Minister of War André Maginot, who argued for its construction. André Maginot had fought with the French against the Germans in the First World War. Much of this conflict took place along the Western Front, which was a line of trenches(堑壕) across which the two sides faced one another. Both sides dug in deep and each lost many men over little ground.

Maginot never forgot these bad conditions. Thus he wanted to build a line of defences that would give the French an advantage in a similar conflict. He was concerned that the Germans would attack France again. Germany's population nearly doubled France's. The line of defences that Maginot pictured would allow a smaller French army to hold off a larger German force. In 1929, Maginot persuaded the French Parliament to agree with his idea.

Though calling it a line makes it seem thin, the Maginot Line was in fact quite deep. It was fifteen miles wide at some points. There were outposts(前哨) guarded by troops, anti-tank rails planted in the ground, storage rooms armed with machine guns, and large and small fortresses(碉堡) along the line. Each had halls, lots of supplies, and air conditioning. The Maginot Line would give the French a supreme advantage in the case of a head-on(正面的) attack by the Germans.

Unfortunately for the French, the Germans did not attack head-on. They arranged for a small army in front of the line to attract the French. While the French were waiting, the Germans sent a larger force through Belgium, which is France's northeastern neighbor. The French did have some defences along their border with Belgium, but this part of the Maginot Line had not been strengthened. The Germans quickly attacked these defences. Within five days of their initial attack, they were well into France. Once they were in France, the Germans attempted to capture the main fortresses along the Maginot Line. Soon, Paris was taken and the Maginot Line turned into a failed project.

9. What did André Maginot learn from World War I ?

- A. The importance of setting up a defense line.
- B. The ways of getting France out of conflicts.
- C. The secrets of defeating Germany totally.
- D. The urgency of strengthening armed forces.

10. What are described in detail in the third paragraph?
- A. The French troops.

B. The guns and fortresses.

C. The features of the line.

D. The military supplies.
11. What was the problem with the Maginot Line?
- A. It was of poor quality.

B. Part of it looked strange.

C. It was too long.

D. Part of it was weak.
12. How did the Germans break the Maginot Line?
- A. They bought off some of the French officers.

B. They attacked the French army from another side.

C. They fought with the French army head-on.

D. They convinced the French army to give up.

D

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答案															