**八年级（下）英语第14周第4课时 专项复习二（4）**

**《突破阅读理解之主旨大意》学习指南**

**【学习目标】**

1.了解阅读理解中主旨大意题考查的能力和类型；

2.通过做题归纳主旨大意题的解题方法；

3.运用本课所学解题方法提升解决主旨题的信心。

**【学习任务】**

**任务1：了解主旨大意题考查的能力和类型。**

主旨大意题和猜测词义题、推理判断题并称为阅读理解的三只拦路虎。因为它主要考查学生把握语篇或语段的主旨和理解中心思想的能力，要求学生能较好地运用\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_、\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_、\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_、\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_等逻辑思维方法，难度较大，常在阅读C、D篇出现。

主旨大意题主要包括\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_、\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_、\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_等类型。

**任务2：****阅读短文，从题目所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中，选择最佳选项。**

The 21st century discoveries about the human brain and its functioning have showed the surprising fact that human abilities are not fixed at birth. In other words, what you are able to do with your life is not fixed when you are born. It is not all in the genes( 基因 ). It is not just nature: nurture(教育, 培育) plays an important part in the moulding(塑造) of what a person is, and what he/she can be.

Brain plasticity(可塑性) or neuroplasticity(神经可塑性) refers to the amazing ability of the human brain to modify(修改) its structure and functions according to the changes within the body and/or in the outer environment.

In his book *The Brain that Changes Itself* psychiatrist and psychoanalyst Norman Doidge, M.D., offers an introduction to the great scientists strongly supporting neuroplasticity and the people whose lives they‟ve changed. The book describes real life stories of stroke( 中风 ) patients learning to speak again, and the amazing story of a woman born with half a brain that restructured itself to work as a whole. It is a book that changes the way we think about our brain, its nature, and its potential(潜能).

The genes we receive from our parents are finite(有限的), no doubt about that. However, our brain’s ability to develop is infinite. New brain cells are being born all the time, and to keep them alive and growing, we have to stimulate(刺激) them.

Here lies the promise of neuroplasticity in the moulding of children into adults who are capable of realizing their potential. For, genius is nothing but a human being who has realized his/her inborn potential! What Mozart, Einstein and da Vinci had was inborn potential plus(和，外加) the right environment.

All geniuses started life in exactly the same way. They had parents who supported the development of their individual gifts and talents. They had the right environment and stimuli(刺激， 刺激物) that led to the best development of themselves.

You can think about your child’s gifts as the merging(融合的) colours of a rainbow. The possibilities are endless. All children are born with three natural abilities that provide them with the potential to think like a genius: the abilities to think, to learn and to develop their own individual way of thinking and learning.

Can your child be a genius? Yes, he/she can be, if you give him/her the right environment, the right stimuli and the right guidance.【19-20学年门头沟二模C篇】

What's the main idea of paragraph 7?

A. Discovering the time your child can be a genius.

B. Discovering the gifts and talents of your child.

C. Discovering the reason your child wants to be a genius.

D. Discovering the color of the natural abilities of your child.

归纳段落主旨大意题的解题方法1

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**任务3：阅读短文，从题目所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中，选择最佳选项。**

A Johns Hopkins University researcher, Melville J. Wohlgemuth, noticed that the bats he worked with turned their heads to the side when hunting. "It's a lovely behavior, and I was curious about the purpose," he said. "I wanted to know when bats were doing this and why. It seemed to happen as bats were targeting prey(瞄准猎物), and that turned out to be the case."

Wohigemuth's team found that a bat's head and ear movements went with the animal's sonar vocalizations(声纳发声)to help it hunt. The findings show how movements can strengthen signals used by senses like sight and hearing-not just in bats, but in dogs and cats, and even in humans.

Bats' use of echo-location(回声定位)to find, locate and catch prey is well documented. But the lead author Wohlgemuth and his team are the first to show how the mysterious head and ear movements influence the hunt.

The researchers used a novel method to study the head and ear movements of the big brown bat, a common bat species. First, researchers trained the bat to sit on a platform while tracking moving prey. After that, the researchers fixed markers to the top of the bat's head and both ears. The markers allowed the team to measure the head and ear positions as the bat tracked the prey moving in various directions.

They found the head movements took place when the prey changed direction or moved unpredictably. The ear movements happened as the prey grew closer, which helped the bat hear the echoes it used to track and catch the prey. Most notably, these head and ear movements went with the bat's vocalizations, allowing the animal to locate where the prey exactly was.

Co-author Cynthia F. Moss said other similar studies missed the importance of head and ear movements, because laboratories usually observed the subject with a fixed head position. That's not how animals operate in the real world, when their heads are free to move.

Moss compared the bat's head and ear movements to those of other species that use active sensing to process important information. "By studying these movements," she said, "we as humans can get insight into how movements help animals sense their environment."【19-20学年海淀期末C篇】

The fourth paragraph is mainly about\_\_\_\_

A. How the bat uses head and ear moments to track moving prey.

B. How the researchers studied the head and ear moments of the bat.

C. How the bat is trained to track the prey by moving its head and ears.

D. How the researchers measured the moving bat's head and ear positions.

归纳段落主旨大意题的解题方法2

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归纳段落主旨大意题的解题方法3

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**任务4：阅读短文，从题目所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中，选择最佳选项。**

Old habits, especially bad ones, can be hard to break.

People often make fun of New Year's resolutions (决心). However, resolutions present a big opportunity for self-improvement. Fortunately, social science has some ideas about how to start a good habit and stick to it.

Gary Charness and Uri Gneezy, two scientists at the University of Chicago, did some research, where 120 students were asked to take part in an experiment about exercise habits, and each of them would get $175 in the end. The students were randomly assigned (随机分配) to three groups. The first group got the money for just giving researchers permission (允许) to record their gym attendance. The second group gave permission, but had to go to the gym at least once the next month. The final group gave permission and had to go to the gym eight times that month.

Unsurprisingly, the group that had to make eight gym visits to get paid exercised more than the other two groups. After the payments stopped, these students kept going to the gym at higher rates (频率). They went to the gym about twice as often as the other two groups.

In another study, researchers invited 151 students to work out in the gym, and randomly assigned 75 to a “temptation-bundling” group. As they exercised, they listened to the start of an attractive audio-novel (有声小说). At the end of their workout, students were told that if they wanted to hear what happened next in their book, they would have to come back to the gym. They could only listen to the audio-book while exercising. The other 76 students also completed the first workout but without any kind of temptation bundle.

It turned out that the students in the temptation-bundling group visited the gym 27% more often than the control group over the next seven weeks. Sadly, the temptation-bundling trick fell apart over the Thanksgiving holiday when the gym was closed.

The studies show that trying something new quite often for as little as a month can kick-start a lasting change in behavior. Moreover, “temptation-bundling” may also be a useful method for changing behavior, particularly when used together with other methods. Even if you cannot promise yourself to stick with something for long, there is a huge benefit in putting in a lot of energy for a few weeks. It may pay off for longer than you think. So, why not challenge yourself with next New Year's resolution?

The third paragraph is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. how the research was performed B. what was found in the research

C. why the scientists did the research D. who took part in the research

归纳段落主旨大意题的解题方法4

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**任务5：阅读短文，从题目所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中，选择最佳选项。**

Few of us have heard of Nils Bohlin, but whenever we take a car journey his invention makes us safer. Found in almost every modern car, the three-point seat belt reduces our chances of death or injury (伤害) by at least 50% . While feeling thankful to this engineer from Volvo, you may also wonder how he came up with such a great idea.

Having worked as a plane designer before, Nils knew clearly that the pilots were willing to put on anything to keep them safe in an accident, but to his surprise, most people in the cars just didn’t want to be uncomfortable for even a minute. To improve the safety for people in the cars, he decided to find a perfect system which should be simple, effective and convenient. In the end, he invented the three-point seat belt, which has been considered as one of the greatest inventions in history.

Seat belts prevent people in the cars from serious injury in five ways.

**Keep people inside**. People who are thrown out from a car are four times more likely to be killed than those who stay inside.

**Protect the strongest parts of the body.** Seat belts are designed to fix your body at its strongest parts. For an older child and adult, these parts are the hips (臀部) and shoulders.

**Spread out the force in an accident.** Seat belts spread the force of the accident over a wide area of the body. By putting less stress on one area, they can help you avoid serious injury. Seat belts also help keep your upper body away from the hard parts of the car if you stop suddenly or are hit by another car.

**Help the body to slow down.** A quick speed causes injury. With the help of the seat belts, your body can have more time to slow down in an accident.

**Protect your brain and spinal cord** (脊柱)**.** These two key parts injuries may be hard to see immediately, but they can cause death. Therefore, it’s of great importance to protect these parts.

It takes only a few seconds to buckle up (系好安全带) once you get in the car, but this simple action could save your life. Why wouldn’t you?【15-16学年朝阳一模C篇】

This passage is mainly about\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. how seat belts are made    B. how seat belts are used

C. how seat belts save lives    D. how seat belts develop better

归纳全文主旨大意题的解题方法1

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归纳全文主旨大意题的解题方法2

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归纳全文主旨大意题的解题方法3

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归纳段落/全文主旨大意题的解题方法

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