



高中英语 阅读直通车

(高三分册)

■ 姜剑芬 主编



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出版前言

当前,高中阶段的新课程改革正在全国推广,课改的目的是要从根本上改变学生的学习方式,变被动学习为自主学习,变接受学习为探究学习,变个体学习为合作学习。英语作为一门语言学习科目,虽然与之前的教材大纲有共通之处,但新课程标准对学生的自主学习、语言应用能力等方面提出了更高的要求。高中生在学习英语的过程中,应通过积极尝试、自我探究、自我发现和主动实践等学习方式,形成具有自身特点的学习过程和方法,主动地、富有个性地学习,实现学习方式的变革。如何更有效地实现这些目标,是广大师生急需解决的问题,因此,我社邀请较早开展英语新课程教学的江苏省重点中学的骨干教师编写了本套丛书。

本丛书包括阅读理解训练和完形填空训练两部分,分年级编写,目的是通过一定量的阅读理解、完形填空题的训练,达到熟练应用英语、培养英语思维的目标。

本丛书选材较新,设问科学,难度与新课程标准对各年级的要求相适应,对广大学生来说是一本实用的助学读物。

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阅读理解解题方法指导

阅读理解是高考英语试卷中的重头戏。它像一块诱人的大蛋糕。能否吃好这块大蛋糕决定了整个英语成绩的好坏。那么如何提高自己的阅读理解能力,获得好成绩?同学们可以从以下几个方面来提高自己的阅读能力。

一、通篇速读,了解全文大意。

对全文通篇速读,全力捕捉全文的中心思想。要达到三个效果:(1)对文章有一个总的概念和印象,文章讲什么,关于什么内容。(2)了解文章的中心思想和作者的基本观点和立场。(3)记住文章的信息方位,如什么地方是作者的观点,什么地方是作者所举的例子,什么地方是作者分析的原因,以便再读时查找。

通读是为了在短时间内确定材料的中心大意或主题思想,因此同学们在阅读一篇文章时,首先要细读第一段。很可能,该段所陈述的主题便是文章的中心思想,抓住它往往可以据此预测全文将要讲述的内容,这样将有助于对文章的全面理解。

同时在阅读的过程中,要学会找主题句(Topic Sentence)。在文章中每一段都有一个中心思想,它是贯穿全段的主线。一般的主题句往往包含在第一个句话里,有时也会以结尾的形式出现在段末,有时则寓意于字里行间。将各段的主题句归纳总结,也可以看出全文的中心思想。

在速读过程中,目光要快速移动,千万不要停顿或复视,记住阅读“五忌”:(1)忌手指着读,要视读。(2)忌回头读,要快速理解下文。(3)忌一个单词一个单词地读,要整句整句读。(4)忌出声读,要从意义上理解。(5)忌一遇生词就查词典,要学会根据上下文猜测生词。同时要不断地对内容做预测,使大脑的逻辑思维、推理判断贯穿于整个阅读的始终。这样就大幅度地节约阅读时间,起到了“会当凌绝顶,一览众山小”的效果,迅速而准确地抓住了全文的大意。

二、细读全文,注重关键词句。

针对题目中的问题细读材料,可以缩小阅读范围,迅速找到与问题有关的信息,细读与题目相关联的词、句、段,对关键部分要透彻理解、仔细推敲。在这一过程中,对有关细节可以放慢速度,精读有关部分,一边阅读,一边归纳,加快做题速度,求得一次性正确答案。



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三、透过表层,深入开拓,正确解题。

在理解原文的基础上对未知含义进行演绎,推断并利用文章中出现的各种信息及文章所论述的观点、论证、作者的态度或评论等内容来进行综合性的概括,或者推理。要熟练地识别各种线索,并对它们提供的信息进行分析鉴别,区别哪些是主要信息,哪些是次要信息,哪些是主题的陈述,从而达到准确理解文章的内涵和目的。

四、介绍应考的几个小技巧。

(1) 弄清客观题和主观题以及题干和选项之间的逻辑关系。对于客观题可以带着问题找依据;可以采取排除法,剩下再用对比法,推敲根本原因是什么。对于主观题要理解作者的意图、目的,千万别加入自己的观点,因为你读的是他人的文章,理解的是他人之意。(2) 如果文章长而题目少,则以略读的方式先读一遍,而后带着问题去查阅,求得要找的答案。(3) 如果文章短而题目多,则应先仔细阅读该文章,再去做题目。遇到某个题目答不来时,可带着该问题去查阅有关细节。(4) 如果问的是一段文章的中心思想,则应重点读段首句和段末句,看是否有主题句。有时主题句位于段中,也有的段落无明显的主题句,那就要自己分析、归纳中心思想。(5) 如果问题要求解答数字、人名、地名、时间等,则可直接用查阅的方法来寻求答案,也可先略读而后查阅。(6) 如果文章中提到的事实多、涉及面广,可采用抓关键词的办法,记住文章中所谈及的各个方面,从而判断选取答案。(7) 有时遇到看不懂的难句,读几遍仍然不懂,可做记号,暂时放下,等会有时间再来考虑。

五、给自己的选择加“保险”。

(1) 遇到考查结论性观点, 总结归纳思想的题目时, 比较选项内容的全面概括性。一般来说, 概括性高, 引申思路符合逻辑的选项是正确的。(2) 将选项与原文线索句中重点词同义互释。两个表达意思相同的句子是可以通过语法和同义词转换实现统一的。能达到这一要求的应该是正确选项。(3) 遇到考查文章中结论的题目时, 看选项中是否含绝对性的词语, 有这类词的选项一般要排除。(4) 遇到结论推断题时, 一般来说, 重复例证事实、就事论事的选项要排除。(5) 最重要的一点是在完成每篇文章的试题时, 对其进行贯通串联, 如果逻辑上出现了错误或与原文中心意思相悖, 肯定是在某个环节上出了问题。

六、弄清有关信息词,更好地理解文章内涵。

(1) 表示条件、原因: as far as, owing to, but for, on account of, in case, on condition that...



(2) 表示转折让步: however, in spite of, despite, nevertheless, anyhow, after all...

(3) 表示强调: above all, as a matter of fact, obviously, in particular...

(4) 表示对比: on the other hand, while, on the contrary...

(5) 表示同位: for instance, that's to say, in other words

(6) 表示补充: besides, again, furthermore, what's more, in addition...

(7) 表示结果: therefore, eventually, in short, in a word, on the whole, in conclusion...

七、学会猜测生词,更好理解文章内涵。

(1) 根据对比关系猜测词义

例如: Andrew is one of the most supercilious men I know. His brother, in contrast, is quite humble and modest. 根据 in contrast, ... humble and modest, supercilious 应该是“自负的”。

(2) 根据因果关系猜测词义

例 1 There were so many demonstrators in the Red Square that he had to elbow his way through the crowd. 根据 so many demonstrators 可知 elbow: 应该是“推;挤”。

例 2

Since I could not afford to purchase the original painting, I bought a replica.
replica: 复制品

(3) 根据普通常识、生活经验猜词

例 1 But some animals, such as the tiny “arrow-poison” tree frogs of Central and South American forests, produce a terrible-tasting poison that seeps from their skins. Animals which attempt to eat one of these frogs usually spit them out and never try again.

A. has a smell

B. is a red color

C. evaporates

D. flows slowly

根据普通常识、生活经验,可推知答案应该选 D。

例 2 Husband: it's really cold out tonight.

Wife: Sure it is. My hands are practically numb. How about lighting the furnace?
numb: 失去感觉的;麻木的

(4) 根据构词法猜词

例如 Mr Yan fell into a ditch and lay there, semiconscious, for a few minutes.

semiconscious: 半知觉的

常见前缀

anti- = against eg: The Anti-Japanese War

dis- = 不、无、相反; 取消、除去 eg: discontinue 中断; dispraise 贬损, 非难
discourage 使失去勇气

inter- = 在……之间、……之际、相互 eg: intercontinental 洲际的; international 国际的; intergroup 团体之间的; intercity 城市间的

en- = make or cause to be, “使成某种状态”、“致使……”、“使之如……”、“作成……” eg: enable 使能够; endanger 使受危险; enlighten 启发, 启蒙

fore- = ahead eg: forehead 前额; forecast 预测; foreword 前言, 序言

micro- = small eg: microscope 显微镜; microprocessor 微处理机

non- = 非、不、无 eg: nonmetal 非金属; nonage 未成年; nonstop 不断的

常见后缀

-ion/ation = action of; process of eg: indication 指示; relaxation 放松; perfection 完美无缺

-ist n. = ① believer in. ② expert of eg: romanticist 浪漫主义作家;
economist 经济学家

-ize v. = make or cause to become eg: realize 实现; organize 组织; popularize 普及, 推广

-less a. = without eg: jobless 失业的; tireless 不倦的; countless 数不清的

八、思想上要重视。

要在阅读理解中取得成功,除了要掌握以上所谈到的方法外,学生本身在思想上要引起足够的重视,要把做阅读理解作为获取知识的途径,不要背着包袱阅读而是要带着兴趣去阅读,要充分利用课堂内外时间,注意方法,积累知识,不断找出薄弱环节,逐一击破。

另外要持之以恒。F. Smith 曾经说过:“Reading is learned rather than taught and one learns reading by reading.”也就是说,阅读能力的提高必须通过大量的阅读实践活动来实现。切忌三天打鱼,两天晒网,要坚持不懈地努力,才能见功效,才能到达期望的彼岸。



分类训练题

人物类

1

Jonathan James looks like just another kid about to graduate from high school. But this 19-year-old Swede is anything but ordinary, from the computer in his parents' home he helps the US Federal Bureau of Investigation(FBI) find out the world's most wanted cyber criminals(网络犯罪分子).

Jonathan first made headlines when he and another Swede, Fredrik Bjoerck, found out the maker of the "Melissa" virus(病毒) in March 1999. He came to the aid of the FBI again on May 7, finding out the suspected(嫌疑的) sender of the dangerous "I LOVE YOU" virus. The suspect was caught in Manila on May 8.

Jonathan's special skills are in hot demand as officials around the world express alarm at the "virtual" crime wave. In between studying for final exams, hanging out with friends and refereeing his younger brother's football matches, the quiet, gentle teenager also gives lessons on e-security(电子安全) to large companies. He reads a lot and exchanges information with other computer experts to know much about the latest tricks of the hacker(黑客) trade.

Many companies have already tried to employ him, but he is not interested at the moment. Instead, he plans to begin law school in the autumn at Sweden's Uppsala University and start up his own e-security company.

Although he works with the FBI now, his family insists he's just "a regular kid". "Jonathan is a great kid, he has his friends and he does a lot more than just play with the computer," his little sister Tessa said, adding that he helps the FBI because "he likes to help", not because he's looking for fame and recognition.

When the world was hit by the “Love Bug” virus, Jonathan was too busy preparing a speech on e-security to look into the problem. “Finally on May 7, I had some free time, so I began looking.” Within a few hours, he had found the suspect and e-mailed his method and results to the FBI. He said his work on the “Melissa” virus, which took three weeks to solve, was a big help in finding the suspect so quickly.

“This time I knew exactly where to start, I knew what to disregard and what to look at.”

- () 1. The passage mainly wants to tell us that _____.
 A. Swedish kid helps FBI find out the most wanted cyber criminals
 B. Jonathan is really a quiet, gentle and ordinary boy
 C. many companies want the young computer expert to join in
 D. any cyber criminals will surely be found out wherever they are
- () 2. The public started to know something about Jonathan just from _____.
 A. his helping the US FBI to find out the sender of the dangerous “I LOVE YOU” virus
 B. his work together with Fredrik Bjoerck to find out the maker of the “Melissa” virus
 C. his little sister’s talk about his good qualities as a regular kid and a good programmer
 D. his speech on e-security to many computer companies after his fight against hackers
- () 3. From Jonathan’s success in finding out the sender of the dangerous “Love Bug” virus we can infer that _____.
 A. where there’s a will, there’s a way
 B. experience is knowledge
 C. hard work leads to success
 D. failure is the mother of success
- () 4. What do we know about Jonathan?
 A. He is a good fame hunter with various abilities.
 B. He is such a brave fighter that any criminal will feel afraid.
 C. He is an expert on security, not interested in running a company.
 D. He is a regular kid but does something unusual.



Steven Felton is a man with a mission(任务). He gave up his job to follow his childhood dream—finding the Loch Ness monster(鬼怪).

Mr Felton, aged 34, left his home in southwest England to live by the loch(湖) in the Scottish highlands. Now he is Britain's only professional monster-hunter, endlessly driving his car up and down the 38-kilometre shoreline of the loch.

He keeps himself going by selling clay Loch Ness models to tourists. He photographs and films the loch and takes echo soundings in the hope of finding some evidence of the existence of the "animal", a name he gave the Loch Ness monster.

Mr Felton says that one sighting of an unexplained "disturbance" on the water by himself—plus a large collection of other sightings by other people has led him to believe that there are 20 to 30 Loch Ness monsters. He is certain that the "animal" is about the size of a minibus and has a back shaped like an upturned boat.

His faith in the monster's existence goes back to his childhood when his family took him on a picnic to the loch at the age of seven. "I get hooked(钩住) on the Loch Ness monster as a kid, and I still find it fascinating that in the British Isles, which is all completely mapped out and about which we know almost everything, there is still a mystery unexplained. "

Since he arrived in Scotland six years ago, the stories he has collected, together with information from the occasional visiting scientific research team have made him believe in the existence of the "animal". "The scientists often say they have found something, but nothing conclusive. But it all adds a little each time," he said.

His family are quite proud of his great interest in the Loch Ness monster. Asked if he ever feels lonely, Mr Felton emphasizes, "I know I am in the place where I want to be." His search has made him popular with some of the people who live around the loch. When he is not out monster-hunting, he usually reads science fiction books.

() 1. How does Felton support himself in the Scottish highlands?

- A. He receives money from a university for his research.
- B. He makes films about the Loch Ness monster for TV.
- C. He sells clay models of Loch Ness monster to visitors.
- D. He is employed by government to hunt the Loch Ness monster.

() 2. Felton's belief that there are many Loch Ness monster is based on _____.

- A. other people's opinions about monsters
 B. echo sounding he has taken at Loch Ness
 C. a number of sightings made by himself and other people
 D. the photos he has taken over the years of the monster
- () 3. Mr Felton believes that Loch Ness monster _____.
 A. is slowly proving that the monster exists
 B. definitely proves the existence of the monster
 C. casts more doubts on the existence of the monster
 D. does not help people better understand the monster
- () 4. Which of the following would be the title for this story?
 A. A Mystery Explained
 B. A Mad Man and His Monster
 C. The Man Who Fell for a Monster
 D. The Loch Ness Monster-Found at Last

Queen Elizabeth, the Queen Mother of Britain, died on March 30, 2002, just a little over four months short of her 102nd birthday.

Lady Elizabeth Angela Marguerite Bowes-Lyon was born in 1900, when Queen Victoria was still living. Her family was from the Scottish aristocracy (贵族). In 1923 Elizabeth married Berite (Albert), the shy and awkward son of George V. At first, she had turned him down, unsure whether she wanted to marry into the duties of the Royal Family.

Her first daughter, born in 1926, was also named Elizabeth. A second daughter, Margaret, was born four years later.

In 1936, George V died, and his eldest son became King Edward VIII. However, Edward gave up the throne soon afterwards. Brtie ascended the throne (登基) as George VI, and was crowned with Elizabeth at his side the following year.

During World War II, which lasted from 1939 to 1945, the Queen refused to leave England. She, the King, and the young princesses stayed in London to share the danger with other Londoners, instead of spending the war years safely in Canada. This earned her respect and admiration.

George VI died of lung cancer in 1952, and their first daughter ascended the



throne as Elizabeth II. The senior Elizabeth took the title Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother. Later she said she was happy to be known simply as "the Queen Mum".

Her favorite grandson, Prince Charles, called her "the most wonderful example of fun". She enjoyed gin as well as champagne, planned official engagements around the house-racing calendar and expressed an ambition to become Britain's oldest woman.

- () 1. How old was "Queen Mum" when she died?
A. 101. B. 102. C. 103. D. 104.
- () 2. Who was the oldest one of the four?
A. Edward VII. B. Queen Elizabeth II.
C. Queen Victoria. D. Queen Mum.
- () 3. How old is Queen Mum's second daughter now?
A. 70. B. 76. C. 80. D. 86.
- () 4. Which of the following is TRUE?
A. Queen Elizabeth II has been dead for quite a long time.
B. "Queen Mum" set a living record in England.
C. "Queen Mum" was a woman with great courage in face of danger.
D. "Queen Mum" became the Queen after her husband died.
- () 5. Which is the correct order of the following according to the passage?
a. Albert's senior daughter ascended the throne as Elizabeth II.
b. Albert became the King of Britain after King Edward VIII.
c. Elizabeth Angela Marguerite Bowes-Lyon gave birth to her first daughter in 1926.
d. Queen Mum and her family stayed in London to share the danger with other Londoners.
e. Elizabeth Angela Marguerite Bowes-Lyon married Albert.
A. b, e, c, d, a B. e, c, b, d, a
C. e, b, c, d, a D. b, a, c, d, e



Elvis lives at least he does today, in the hearts of tens of thousands showing their tender love for the King on the 28th anniversary of his death. Refusing to let go to fond memories, fans are once again flocking to Graceland, Elvis's white-columned Memphis house.



Feeling like a cross between an Easter vigil(复活节前夕守夜礼) and Mardi Gras (四月斋前夕), the week of mourning is hardly a sad affair. In fact, it includes all kinds of parties, concerts, and memorials. The highlight, however, is a candlelight vigil involving more than 10,000 fans from all over the world. In twos and threes, they walk up to the small poolside garden where Elvis is buried. The King of Rock' n' Roll may be dead, but for these devotees, he is never truly gone.

Elvis Aaron Presley wasn't born a king. In fact, he grew up dirt poor in rural Tennessee. Legend has it that Elvis was working as a truck driver in Memphis when he made his first recording: a birthday gift arriving late for his mother. Later, when Sun Records owner Sam Phillips heard Elvis' soulful voice, he thought he had finally found what he had been looking for—a white man who sounded black. Phillips said proudly that with Elvis on his label, he would make a million dollars.

Early Sun recordings had Elvis on singing songs mainly and playing the guitar, backed by another guitar and a stand-up bass. He was playing the kind of material he would one day become famous for: blues, country and religious songs. It was a long way from the white jumpsuits and Las Vegas-style concerts everyone now associate with Elvis. But those early recordings helped define the kind of music that the world now knows as Rock' n' Roll.

- () 1. Fans go to Memphis annually because _____.
 A. they want to keep the King and his songs alive in their heart
 B. the King died in his white-columned house
 C. there will be lots of parties and concerts
 D. it is time to celebrate Easter and Mardi Gras
- () 2. The underlined word "label" in the third paragraph refers to _____.
 A. Sam Phillips
 B. Sun Records
 C. Elvis Presley
 D. Rock' n' Roll
- () 3. It is a fact that _____ according to the text.
 A. Elvis was born into a noble family in Tennessee
 B. Elvis' first recording was released on his mother's birthday
 C. Elvis is buried where he used to live in Graceland
 D. Phillips made a million dollars on Elvis
- () 4. The text is mainly about _____.
 A. the celebration of the dead King B. the music style of the King

C. the death of the King

D. the legend of the King

5

"In our time," Marx once wrote, "change is upon the world and cannot be stopped as we wish. The thing now is to understand it," Marx devoted his life to understanding that change.

Born in Trier in 1818, he came from a rich, middle-class family. Many of his relatives had believed in Judaism (犹太教), but his father had changed to believe in Protestantism (新教) in order to become a lawyer. After studying at the universities of Bonn and Berlin, Marx became interested in politics in his early twenties and in 1848 wrote The Communist Manifesto, together with his life-long friend Friedrich Engels.

Revolution broke out throughout Europe in 1848 and Marx was forced to leave Germany when it failed in 1849. He moved to London, where he spent the rest of his life, working in the British Museum.

His stay in the house in Dean Street in Soho was a time of great hardship for Marx and his family. He was surviving almost on the money provided by Engels and on the very little money he earned as the foreign reporter for a newspaper in New York.

Three of his six children died during the time in Soho and, Marx even had to borrow money in order to bury one of them. Only when Marx's wife Jenny got 120 pounds after her mother died was the family able to move out of Soho and into a slightly better house in Kentish Town.

Marx died on March 14th, 1883, and is buried in Highgate Cemetery in north London.

- () 1. Why did Karl Marx's father change his belief from Judaism to Protestantism?
- A. For his son's education. B. For his career development.
- C. Not to be looked down on. D. To move to another country.
- () 2. Why did Karl Marx leave Germany?
- A. He was offered a job by the British Museum.
- B. He couldn't find work in Germany.
- C. The political situation was very dangerous for him.
- D. He wanted to write a book.
- () 3. Where did Karl Marx work for a newspaper?

A. In New York.

B. In Berlin.

C. In Trier.

D. In London.

() 4. Karl Marx _____.

A. lived a happy life in Soho, London

B. suffered the death of more than half his children

C. was born in a poor family

D. lived a better life after his mother-in-law died

6

When other nine-year-old kids were playing games, she was working at a petrol station. When other teens were studying or going out, she struggled to find a place to sleep on the street. But she overcame these terrible setbacks to win a highly competitive scholarship and gain entry to Harvard University. And her amazing story has inspired a movie, "Homeless to Harvard: The Liz Murray Story", shown in late April.

Liz Murray, a 22-year-old American girl, has been writing a real-life story of willpower and determination.

Liz grew up in the shadow of two drug-addicted parents. There was never enough food or warm clothes in the house. Liz was the only member of the family who had a job. Her mother had AIDS and died when Liz was just 15 years old. The effect of that loss became a turning point in her life. Connecting the environment in which she had grown up with how her mother had died, she decided to do something about it.

Liz went back to school. She threw herself into her studies, never telling her teachers that she was homeless. At night, she lived on the streets. "What drove me to live on had something to do with understanding, by understanding that there was a whole other way of being. I had only experienced a small part of the society." She wrote in her book *Breaking Night*.

She admitted that she used envy to drive herself on. She used the benefits that come easily to others, such as a safe living environment, to encourage herself that "next to nothing could hold me down". She finished high school in just two years and won a full scholarship to study at Harvard University. But Liz decided to leave her top university a couple of months earlier this year in order to take care of her father, who has also developed AIDS.

"I love my parents so much. They are drug addicts. But I never forget that they