



根据最新《英语课程标准》编写

顾问: 贾元科 主编: 蒋树业 本册主编: 蒋龙 陈淑淇





10余位中外专家

1本书2个专项

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权威编审

独创理念

高效方法

新鲜真题

精准预测

10日急行,N倍追分,高考两大重头戏,看这本书就够了!

华文出版社

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根据最新《英语课程标准》编写

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# 阅读理解5完形填空

顾问: 贾元科

主编: 蒋树业

本册主编: 蒋 龙 陈淑淳

本册副主编: 彭天笑

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# 高中英语双向追分

阅读理解与完影填空

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作 者: 蒋 龙 陈淑淇

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地 址:北京市宣武区广外大街305号8区2号楼

邮政编码: 100055

网 址: http://www.hwcbs.com.cn

电子信箱: hwcbs@263.net

电 话: 总编室010-58336255 发行部010-58336270 编辑部010-58336262

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# 双向追分,为高考加分

## ? 闪亮英语的备考宣言——

■做你备战高考的贴心伴侣,让你在最短时间内学得最多!

一直以来,闪亮英语的策划原则都定位于"一切为了读者"。我们的专家、编辑和作者永远都是从学生的角度出发来编写图书。现在,要编写一套备战高考的图书,大家斗志昂扬,同时,更难免战战兢兢。备考何其重要,一定要做出一套实用、高效、准确的书来才好。考虑到备考对学习效率的高度要求,闪亮英语具体定位于"双向追分"。这一理念突出了"1+1"的概念,希望能帮助学生在最短的时间内掌握最多的知识!

相信,这也是你想要看到与得到的。

- 2双向追分的出发点与落脚点——
- ■无论是出发点还是落脚点,都是你!还有,最新《英语课程标准》和考试大纲!

很久以来,考试用书都把学生束缚在应试教育的框架里,完全依靠题海战术,结果使学生的负担愈加沉重,丧失了学习的主动性。

自最新《英语课程标准》推行以来,以学生为本,关注学生的实际需求、个性特点及情感体验的教学模式得到了推行。同时,高考英语试题更呈现出这样的命题趋势:不仅考查语言知识,更注重考查实际语言应用能力和综合运用听说读写技能的能力。试题贯彻了新课标的理念,体现了时代性、教育性和科学性。

"双向追分"就是孕育于这样的一个环境当中,它不排斥考试,强调学生个人的努力,同时,更强调合理的解题技巧、学习方式,以及对权威预测的重点关注。力争使学生能够实现最高效的学习,在高考中取得成功。

## ☑本书的备考特色——

■更讲究学习方法,更注重勤奋练习,更注重自我检视,更张弛有度!

- 1 双向内容,将阅读理解与完形填空,书面表达与短文改错,单项选择与语法知识点各自融合在一册当中,实现一本书两个专项。
- 2 充分注重训练,每个专项都收录了最大限量的训练题,真题+新题+原创题+模拟题+预测题······将训练渗透在每寸角落。
- 3 将方法与技巧运用到极致,第\*日秘籍+淘金心得+实例讲解+攻关练习······无论是独立章节,还是文中栏目,全书渗透了大量的技巧,强化效率。
- 4 重视权威预测,单独设立了一个章节的权威预测,将命题方向与考查要点和命题预测一网打尽,完全从学生角度出发,具有人文价值。
- 5 由权威专家把关,从国内专家到外国专家,从权威调研人士到一线教师,全书获得了众多专家的专业支持!

当然,无论是教材还是教辅用书,都只是学习的工具。建议你不要机械性地迷信书本,而应结合自身情况,创造性地使用本书。衷心祝愿你能够通过"双向追分",为高考加分!

蒋树业 2008年9月

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些語言信号詞的意义,如 however(转折),therefore(因果),otherwise(義件),though(转折)等; 有語言信号词的情况下聲认段蓋功能,如时空,分类,例证等; 子里的语义关系,每子间的逻辑关系,是内和篇章的语义关系; 该材料的主旨大意。以及用于说明主旨大意的事实和细节,理清各段落(**会) 語(性)(葉**)

突破阅读理解

本技能,统计可能则生间等处理

## 命题分析与权威预测

最大,它又同完形填空、书面表达有着密不可分的关系。因此,在高考复习

命题分析

高考考生中盛传"得阅读者得天下"一语,究其根源,并非无稽之谈。高考英语中阅读理解占 40 分,居各题型之首。综合分析各地高考英语阅读理解试题,考生出现的错误大多集中在文章能轻松读懂而题目偏难的陷阱题中。所以要想在阅读理解中取得高分,不仅需要提高自身的英语基础,还要掌握高考试题的命题思路、命题规律以及各类题型的解题技巧。

阅读理解是英语综合语言运用能力的重要组成部分。综合语言运用指的是人们在实际的社会交流中所进行的口头信息沟通(Oral Communication)和书面信息沟通(Written Communication)。英语测试的一个重要方面就是用特定的社会信息交流形式来检测考生运用语言的能力。阅读理解题的题量一般不少于 1000 个单词,篇数不少于 5篇;题材多样化,包括科普、社会、政治、经济等,体裁富于变化,包括记叙文、说明文、应用文等;要求考生善于在快速阅读中准确地捕捉关键事实和细节,进而归纳出主旨大意和全文的逻辑关系,据此进行推理和判断。阅读理解命题的三个层次是:

- 1. 表层理解,实现英语字面意思到汉语的转化;
- 00812. 深层理解,把握文章的内涵; 查腊题质滑距药图等高的中几边。量息沿床量黄圆的大穿特别重套。
  - 3. 综合理解,概括全文、吃透精神、抓住关键。同 07-08 两个对 百更惠斯例。(幾同與畫時十四含不)同之同
- 炎高(十)阅读理解考查的能力。。主室则同堂春英、土室则同相至皮章文英阅的考高。杂夏龙绿树巷篇品。

- 1. 识别文中单词、短语的能力,以及根据上下文猜测生词的能力;
- 2. 既理解具体的事实,也理解抽象的概念;
- 图 3. 理解语篇中主要和次要信息,整体与部分的关系,如时间关系、地点关系、并列关系和从属关系等; 近
- 出一4. 理解句子结构的功能意义,如原因、结果、条件、目的、时间、地点、让步、比较等,既理解某句、某段的意义, 也理解全篇的逻辑关系,并据此进行推理和判断;

#### 第1部分。突破阅读理解

- 5. 识别一些语言信号词的意义,如 however(转折),therefore(因果), otherwise(条件),though(转折)等;
- 6. 能在没有语言信号词的情况下辨认段落功能,如时空、分类、例证等;
- 7. 判断句子里的语义关系、句子间的逻辑关系、段内和篇章的语义关系;
- 8. 掌握所读材料的主旨大意,以及用于说明主旨大意的事实和细节,理清各段落或细节与文章主旨的关系;
- 9. 既理解字面意思,也理解深层含义,包括作者的态度、意图等。理解信息内涵和作者的风格、目的、态度、口气等;
  - 10. 判断印刷信息的能力,如标题、目录、斜体、脚注等的作用;
  - 11. 既能根据材料所提供的信息去理解,也能结合考生应有的常识去理解。

《普通高中英语课程标准》规定:"在进一步发展考生综合语言运用能力的基础上,着重提高考生用英语获取信息、处理信息、分析问题和解决问题的能力,特别注重提高考生用英语进行思维和表达的能力;形成跨文化交际的意识和基本的跨文化交际能力;进一步拓宽国际视野,增强爱国主义精神和民族使命感,形成健全的情感、态度、价值观,为未来发展和终身学习奠定良好的基础。"语言技能目标是:"能识别不同文体的特征;能通过分析句子结构理解难句和长句;能理解阅读材料中不同的观点和态度;能根据学习任务的需要从多种媒体中获取信息并进行加工处理;能在教师帮助下欣赏浅显的英语文学作品;除教材外,课外阅读量应累计达到30万词以上。"

按照上述规定,高考英语阅读理解能力要求:扫读、寻读、快速阅读等阅读基本技能;绕生词、猜测生词等处理词汇的能力;应用语法知识准确理解难长句的能力;找信息词、主题句抓段落或文章大意的能力;把握文章基本结构、篇章逻辑关系的能力;理解句子的深层含义;明确作者意图;正确推理、判断的能力;充分运用应有常识及外国文化知识的能力;连续读 4~5 篇文章,阅读量在 1800~2000 词的忍耐力。阅读理解在试卷中所占比例最大,它又同完形填空、书面表达有着密不可分的关系。因此,在高考复习中,应每天限时阅读英语文章 4~5篇,提高阅读速度,达到每分钟 60~70 词为宜。

#### (二)阅读理解文章常见的体裁

阅读理解文章常见的体裁有:

- 1. 记叙文或描述文;
- 图 3 2. 说明文:提出问题(说明要点),分析问题(说明过程),解决问题(说明结果); 对圆髻"身温中土毒毒高
- 3. 议论文:提出论点(主题主旨),论证论点(证明是非),得出结论(重点进一步阐明); 《音》《合意》、首本思
- 黑黑4.应用文(如新闻评述):叙述事实,引用别人的评论来分析论述,得出结论。中国照象国色思思以通。中国

分析近几年的高考英语阅读理解试题可以看出以下的选材特点:

- 2. 注重题材、体裁的多样化。所选语篇包括叙述文、说明文、议论文、广告文等。内容涉及科普、社会、文化、政治、经济等。命题人是在一个十分宽广的跨度上进行语料筛选的。这样的筛选方式旨在有效地检测考生在日常学习过程中的语言输入量。只有在日常学习过程中坚持多样化阅读的考生才能适应阅读理解试题在体裁上的多样化。
- 3. 注重保持较大的阅读量和信息量。近几年的高考阅读理解试题都选取 5. 篇文章,总词数在  $1300\sim1500$  词之间(不含题干和选项词数),阅读速度在每分钟  $60\sim70$  词,这对考生来说是相当具有挑战性的。
- 4. 语篇结构较为复杂。高考的阅读文章或在时间顺序上,或在空间顺序上,或在逻辑推理上,运用了较高级的组篇手段,这种来源于真实语料的作品同考生平时在课本中接受的"清楚明白"的语段是很不一样的。

#### (三)阅读理解文章的题材

近年来的高考阅读理解的题材也是丰富多彩,既注重多样化、生活化、交际化,又体现实用性、时效性、知识性、媒介性和服务性等主要特征,涉及了社会文化、能源交通、人生观、日常生活、新闻报道等各个方面。历年高考题材中还涉及科普知识、天文地理、人物传记、风土人情、广告宣传、体育赛事、历史文化等各个方面。如 2008

年浙江卷阅读理解的 6 篇文章分别涉及人物介绍、科普、网络讨论、体育、环保和学生生活的话题(A. 一位听障青年自强不息的励志故事;B. 关于"如果被困孤岛最会想什么,最不会想什么"的网上讨论;C. 对中学生睡眠问题的科学研究成果;D. 对慢跑的思考和讨论;E. 晾衣绳与环境保护的关系;F. 中学生因各自的烦恼向报社的"读者来信"栏目寻求解决办法)。

(四)阅读理解的阅读策略和解题技巧 测分散丛

解题时考生应运用各种阅读策略,如略读、查读等,先看文章再做题,但对广告、海报这类文章,可以先看题目再看原文,直接到文中查找信息。阅读时重点放在主旨内容和线索句上,必须要看懂作者在说什么;作者的态度如何。这可以看文章中有没有带有感情色彩或偏向评价的词汇,如 best,only 等。至于细节题,最后再到文章中"对号人座"。其他的内容与题目无关的话,可以略看或不看,学会看一些关键词。考生也可以根据文章结构模式来推断作者的写作思路。

做阅读理解试题的方法一般有两种:一种是先看文章后做题;另一种是先看题再读文章。可因文章的难易程度或体裁类型选择,也可因个人的做题习惯而定。回李高高贵而全,最两种志杂。叶景高英学问证实现

阅读理解试题一般分为知识细节、猜测词义、概括中心和推断理解四种。一般在做后两种题时容易出错。因此,要注意根据作者的写作意图用客观的态度去思维,而不要加入个人的意见,主观地推断。

中,我们要注意以下几个问题:测量,搬量,那是重要行型去阻离的流量及,息量量大效则。由那是的文全数图象

- 1. 关注文章体裁和结构;
- 2. 关注命题意图;
- 分面3,"给自己的选择加保险"。 世富丰 的村團特別会量另, 沿對多處科景五 村遊雜鹿遊園高英書高主 8008

告那么,如何来判定自己的选择是正确的呢?尚目的平本点前洞裳辅胆道颐出孝顺鉢匝去想录更而从,目遗计

- 到 3.1. 在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。量量数例高量、资源分量点量、不要的的资本、持定中等态度升生类对量、章文
- 宝型。看选项中与原文线索句中重点词的同义互释。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。看看这种思想是第一个原面。第二个标题的概念等者是因为
- 3. 在考查文章中的结论时,看选项中是否含绝对性的词语,有这类词的选项一般都要排除。至2018年118日
  - 4. 在考查结论推断题时,一般来说,重复例证事实,就事论事的选项大多数情况要排除。强国意义高量 2005
- 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,那么肯定在某个环节上出了问题。



近年来,高考英语阅读理解试题仍向"重速度、重语篇、重能力"的"三重"方向发展。具体特点是:

1. 阅读量逐渐增加,阅读速度要求提高。

阅读部分的总词量增加(短文词量增加,设题词量减少),阅读理解试题的词汇量呈增加趋势。选材现代化,内容时代化,题材多样化。2008年全国卷阅读理解试题在保持难度稳定的基础上,继续保持了较大的阅读量。两套试卷阅读理解试题仍然由5篇短文组成,全国卷Ⅱ仍然有第二节根据对话内容选句填空。阅读的总词量仍在2000词左右,提供给考生较大的阅读量和信息量。

2. 高考英语阅读材料来自"真实语篇"。

题材、体裁多样,选材现代化,知识化,突出了真实性和应用性的原则。所选题材涉及历史、地理、科技、语言、环保等领域。从体裁而言,仍然是风格各异,有说明文、议论文、广告、记叙文等,并且有些文章掺和了两种文体,形式灵活,覆盖面广。教育部考试中心人员在分析高考试题的年度报告中谈及高考阅读选材为真实语篇,"真实语篇"与"课本语篇"有很大的区别。作者的写作策略同考生的阅读策略之间存在差距。

作者的写作策略	考生的阅读策略
略过一般性的逻辑推理程序。	依据通常的逻辑推理程序才能达到理解。
不必写那些不说自明的信息。	需要有充足的信息才能作出理解和判断。
给考生留下必要的思考"空间",使文章更有吸引力。	必须依照文字的字面信息进行常规理解和判断。
点到而已,读者自可作出结论。	需要找到明确的结论,如果找不到,理解和判断就会受影响。 图 图 图 图 图 图 图 图 图 图 图 图 图 图 图 图 图 图 图

明确高考试题来自"真实语篇",对考生备考具有积极意义。也就是说,高考备考要输入和记忆"真实语篇"、原著及其改编语料。

- (1) 历年高考试题都是最佳备考资料;
- 战到(2)高三课本接近原著及其改编语料; C; 题划司章文章尤虽种一, 帕两直到一去在前题从辩解或例为
  - (3) 研读新闻性英语报刊、杂志和网站,全面提高高考应试能力。图题如图人个图画面。群选图类费利英度等
- . 計13. 主观判断题多,注重语篇理解。四种型测量体心中活到 , 义固携精 , 对股以成代代势一起为神经支围

阅读理解试题的难度有增加,特别是主观判断题的考查,如主旨大意、推理判断、深层含义等占了70%,依旧是高考英语阅读理解试题的重头戏。因此,对考生的阅读理解要求不仅仅停留在第一阅读层面,而是要在快速阅读全文的基础上,吸收大量信息,从语篇的高度去进行逻辑思维、推理、判断,上升到第二阅读层面,否则很难全面、准确地获取蕴涵的信息,这也是阅读理解的重要目标。

4. 新闻热点报道题材成为 2009 年高考的新宠。

2009年高考英语阅读理解选材还是体裁多样化,尽量会保持题材的丰富性。这样可以多角度、多层面地设计题目,从而更好地达到检测考生阅读理解实际能力水平的目的。日常阅读见到的故事、说明文、议论文、广告、表格、图画,以及书信、介绍信等文体都应该是备考的重点。实际上,备考阅读理解的关键是在阅读质量上多做文章,建议考生在熟悉多种素材、体裁的前提下,重点强化阅读,提高阅读质量,以不变应万变。

是一方面,近年来,高考英语阅读理解涉及政治、经济、历史、地理、文化、教育、新闻报道、人物故事、科技信息、海外风情等多方面题材。《普通高中英语课程标准》对高考英语阅读理解题型做了具体要求,其中一条就是能阅读一般的英文报刊材料,获取主要信息,了解当代发生的重大事件,包括科技、文化、环保等方面。因此,2009年高考新闻报道类阅读理解必将成为热点。

思相信,那么肯定任果个外节上出了四觉



12年来,高等央音閱廣建牌試過仍何"重速度、重音篇、重配刀"的"三重"方向发展。具体特点是: . 阅读量逐渐增加,阅读课度要求提高。

阅读部分的总向董增加(包文向董增加、按總向董臧少),阅读理解试题的词汇量呈增加趋势。進材现代化、内容时代化、题材多样化。2008 年全国卷阅读理解试题在保持难度稳定的基础上,继续保持了较大的阅读量。两套试卷阅读理解试题仍然由5篇短文组成,全国卷刊仍然有第二节根据对话内容选句填空。阅读的总词量仍在2000 词左右,据性绘卷生统大的阅读量和信息量

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• (004) •



## 5 日突破阅读理解

present age and litture world are continually

种设障提问技巧。问题不直接提出,而是绕着弯子提出。

考试大纲明确规定: "不但要求掌握所读材料的主旨大意、中心思想,而且要求掌握文章中的详细事实与细节。"

准确地抓住并理解文章或段落的主题思想是十分重要的。 仅仅粗略地看懂大意,不可能真正理解所有细节,因为段落中的许多细节都是辅助论据,用来支撑或阐述主题思想,所以只有准确理解全部细节,才能深刻而又全面地领悟主题思想。 属于事实与细节类的阅读理解试题既可检测考生对主旨大意理解的深度,又可测定他们对每个细节准确领会的广度。

文章中考查的事实及细节一般有:时间、地点、人物、经过、结果、识图、数据推算、信息比较及辨别例证等,用于测试考生理解文章中具体内容的能力。

要注意的是命题人不会很明白、很直接地提问,而是注重提问的技术性或艺术性。 也就是说,提问都要设障碍,使得你弄不清问题指的是哪一件事、哪一个细节,造成寻找的困难。 这就要考生仔细琢磨、认真作答。

归纳起来,提问技巧一般有隐含提问法、真伪证实法和间接提问法三种。

一、隐含提问法

命题人使用同义词语、参照词、代词等,使考生对阅读内容和问题产生模糊感。例如:

The basketball team never lacked vociferous (大叫大喊的) young supporters, but they rarely responded to this show of enthusiasm.

### Which is the best ticket to buy if you live in London and went to go to a small town 80 miles awa; noticently

Who seldom reacted to that enthusiastic show?

A. The young people.

B. The players.

C. Some people.

D. A lot of people.

因为 the basketball team 和 players; seldom reacted 和 rarely responded 是两对同义关系的词语,而 b"they" 又与 basketball team 有参照关系,所以答案应该是 B。天下元本第八四个以里 B 五元个一去要

二、真伪证实法

对于这类题目,考生不要根据自己读文章的最初印象马上加以判断,而必须找到与问题相应的文章部分,找出正确而肯定的事实,才可以据此判定否定的或错误的答案选项。例如:Hostand Independ mann A

One word that sums up (概括) our age better than any other — whether "our age" is "the technological age" of western countries or the "modernizing age" of China — is the word CHANGE. But has change not always been present?

True, but never before at such a breakneck speed. Today it is more than just change. It is unprecedented change. In such a world, reading provides the best tool we have for keeping up and for avoiding future shock in a world continually being remade.

#### Question:

Which of the following is not true?

- A. Western countries and China are being remade.
- B. Reading will help understand our age.

- C. The present age and future world are continually changing.
- D. Reading is the best tool provided by our age.

选项中,A、B、C 三项均与文意吻合一致。 D 项是一个似是而非的答案。 文中的 Reading provides the best tool for us. (阅读对我们来说,是最好的工具。)和 D选项中 Reading is the best tool provided by our age. (阅读是我们时代提供的最好工具。) 意思不符。 所以, 答案应该是 D。

三、间接提问法

这是一种设障提问技巧。 问题不直接提出,而是绕着弯子提出。 比如,涉及时间、距离及数据等时,你必须 经过复杂的测算才能确定答案。 有时,选项中所给的数据与文章中的数据不符,只是一个近似数值,而其他选项完 全不沾边或完全错误,或者提问者只给出一部分事实,让考生续写出相应的事实使某事实更完整、正确。例如:

#### Day Returns

This ticket can save you up to 45% on the standard fare(车费). You have to travel after the rush hour period Mon. - Fri., but can travel at any time on Sat. or Sun.

#### **Big City Saves**

These are special low-priced tickets on certain trains. You have to book in advance — at the latest by 16:00 the day before you travel. It's first come, first served.

#### Weekend Returns

Weekend Returns are available(有售) for most journeys over 60 miles. Go on Fri., Sat. or Sun., and return the same weekend on Sat. or Sun., and save up to 35% the standard fare.

#### **Monthly Returns**

Monthly Returns are available for most journeys over 65 miles. Go any day and return within a month. Monthly Returns save you up to 25% on the standard fare.

### **Family Returns**

For £ 20 this railcard allows you to take a second adult(成人) and up to 4 children for only £ 3 each when you buy single or return tickets. You can travel as often as you like until the card becomes out of date,

#### Ouestion 1:

Which is the best ticket to buy if you live in London and want to go to a small town 80 miles away for four days?

A. Big City Savers.

B. Monthly Returns.

而 C. Weekend Returns, 是 beligger where D. Day Returns, le D. maet lladaeskad edt 大田

要去一个远在 80 里以外的小镇游玩 4 天, 选项 A 和 D 就可排除了。 而选项 C, 我们可从对 Weekend Returns 的介绍 "Weekend Returns are available for most journeys over 60 miles. Go on Fri., Sat. or Sun., and return the same weekend on Sat. or Sun."中了解到:虽然其旅程距离超过60里,但必须在同一周末返 回。 所以,要游玩 4天,最好的选择应该是 B。 

A man bought himself a ticket of £ 15 and three tickets for his family with a family railcard. How much did he pay?

A. £ 44. was ton again and B. £ 29. A HO how and C. £ 24. D to again D. £ 15.

题干的意思是:有一个人用 family railcard 为他自己买了张 15 英镑的票,并且为他家人买了 3 张票。 问题是: 他需付多少钱? 从文章可知使用 family railcard, 可以带 1 个成年人和 4 个小孩而每个人只需花 3 英镑(就可买到票)。 所以答案是: 15+9=24。

纵观历届高考试题还可以看出高考越来越重视对考生综合理解能力的考查。 即使是细节题, 也不像过 去那样容易从原文中找到根据,而是需要考生根据文中的信息,通过自己的归纳总结,能对图表进行辨别, 能对发展顺序进行判断,以及能对具体情况进行计算。 这就需要考生能真正理解文章内容及主题思想,抱 有碰运气或者猜测的思想是根本行不通的。



When Andrea Peterson landed her first teaching job, she faced the daunting task of creating a music program with almost no money for equipment or supplies in a climate where standards-based learning was the focus and music just provided a break for students and teachers.

For her drive and creativity in overcoming those challenges, she's been named national teacher of the year.

Principal Waynes Kettler said he's worked with many outstanding teachers in his 22 years as an educator, but Peterson is "just that one step above anybody I've ever worked with before".

Kettler and others at Monte Cristo Elementary School talk about the ways she has introduced the learning from other classrooms into her music program and her creativity in working around things such as the lack of money for new music. lo reachest language bennan

When students were reading S. E. Hinton's novel The Outsiders in their regular classroom, Peterson helped them write a 30-minute play with scenes from the book. Then they chose three Broadway tunes that focused on race, equality and social justice, the themes of the book. Peterson composed two other songs herself after classroom discussions about the play and the book.

The honor means a lot to residents of Granite Foils. It's inspiring to know that people from small towns own even win national honors. A Class of allegand agnos

As national teacher of the year, Peterson will spend the more year outside the classroom, as a national and international spokeswoman for education. WHA A SECONDARY A MINISTRAL A REPORT OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY

Not surprisingly, she is a big believer in the value of acts education. She said it's essential for schools to offer classes such as art or music and physical education because for some kids one of those subjects is the only thing 

(参东山平 7002) on landed her lirst teaching job, 随后 1. The underlined word "daunting" in Paragraph 1 most probably means posted vectors on usomic drive 35.5 A. discouraging B. interesting C. creative D. unbearable 2. When Peterson began her teaching career, A. music was a focus of learning in most schools B. the environment was favorable to music teaching C. the school lacked teaching facilities for music D. immemorial support for music programs was unavailable

- 3. What is the most important reason that Peterson won the award?
  - A. She concerned herself with current social problems.
  - B. She motivated students to learn music with her creativity.
  - C. She has taught music at the elementary school for 22 years.
  - D. She make great efforts to amuse students' interest in literature.
- 4. Which of the following is an example of Peterson's way of teaching music? Used to suppose we should not be supposed as the suppose of the following is an example of Peterson's way of teaching music?
  - A. She wrote plays on themes of race, equality and social justice. I dain task even and to the dark before the dark of the dar
- B. She made use of the contents of other classes in her teaching, a sinus rug has reference a no holled mill
  - C. She organized classroom discussions of Broadway tunes, loop and no gnittie even and algoridationed b'ad real
- The DarShe helped students compose songs by themselves was allowed as it is school before a support of the school before the the school
- might wake up if he started pulling out bread for sandwiches, she'd want to know why inoiniqo s'norers in 1,5 A. art music and PE classes are all'important adds on to abute out a field but a study of the settled for some study of the settled for the se
- The sky was high and soft and light outside, though the students of briefly and soft and soft
  - C. students should be motivated to attend art classes nine street. The windestand at the street of t

#### 第1部分。突破阅读理解

- D. arts education is more important than other subjects
- 6. It can be inferred from the text that
  - A. Peterson's honor was a surprise for the local people
- W. Peterson's art classes attracted students back to school already lend of the local results and belief the school and belief the s
- bin C. Peterson aroused the local residents's passion for music of spiliques to transquipe not venous on somila drive
  - D. Peterson will change her profession next year



文章大意:音乐教师 Andrea Peterson 最初工作。 为D。还可以从文章第二段"For her drive and cre-时,她面临着许多对音乐学科不利的环境和艰苦的条。 ativity in overcoming those challenges, she's been 件,但她充分展示了自己的才能和创造力,利用多种途 径改变了原来的状况,因此也获得了"全国优秀教师" 的称号。是什么使一个普通的音乐教师享有如此殊荣 呢?是她的努力、她的创造力,以及她的一切付出。因 为她坚信:艺术、音乐、体育与其他课程是同等重要的。

- 1. A 词义猜测不是凭空乱猜,一般都有相关提示或 暗示,甚至解释。由该词所在的句子的后半句... with almost no money for equipment or supplies... 可知此项任务不可能是 interesting 或 creative, 而 根据常识可判断她的教学工作也与 unbearable 无 关。所以只能选 discouraging, 意为"不利的"。
- 2. C 与题干相同的叙述在文章中的表达为: when Andrea Peterson landed her first teaching job, 随后 就说 with almost no money for equipment or supplies...,所以答案应为 C。选项中的生词是理解的 障碍之一。
- 3. D 获奖的原因无非是做出了突出贡献,有重大成 就或重大发现。作为教师而获奖,只能是她的创造 性劳动得到了回报。通过常识分析就可得出答案

named national teacher of the year. "和第四段 ... her creativity in working around things such as the lack of money for new music. "中找到依据。

- 4. B 细节考查题。从第五段的 Peterson helped them write... \* they chose three Broadway tunes... 可知 A、C 项错误;由 Peterson composed two other songs herself... 可知 D 项错误; 所以可确定答案为 As national reacher of the year. Pererson will
- 5. A 从四个选项可以先排除 B、D 项。但 A、C 项不 易区分。这时只有看文章,从文章最后一段可顺利 一确定答案为A. A. da bus neum no tre en doue sessel
- 6. A 事实推断题。C 项与中心偏离;D 项文中没有 涉及;B项与文章内容... for some kids one of those subjects is the only thing that motivates them to come back to school day after day. 不符;根据文章 第六段 The honor means a lot to residents of Granite Foils. It's inspiring to know that people from small towns own even win national honors. 可知答 C. the school lacked teaching facilities f.A. 依案



A. She concerned herself with curf

The house was quiet at 5:00 am and Tim's mother was asleep. Only the sound of the big freezer broke the quiet. He'd dreamt of the cave last night. The purring(轻微颤动声) of the freezer had been the sea.

Tim pulled on a sweater and put some apples into his schoolbag. It was too early for breakfast. He'd eat after he'd been through the cave, sitting on the rocks and staring at the sease insale magnetic beginning of the cave, sitting on the rocks and staring at the sease insale magnetic beginning to the cave, sitting on the rocks and staring at the sease insale magnetic beginning to the cave, sitting on the rocks and staring at the sease insale magnetic beginning to the cave, sitting on the rocks and staring at the sease insale magnetic beginning to the cave, sitting on the rocks and staring at the sease insale magnetic beginning to the cave, sitting on the rocks and staring at the sease insale magnetic beginning to the cave, sitting on the rocks and staring at the sease insale magnetic beginning to the cave, sitting on the rocks and staring at the sease insale magnetic beginning to the cave, and the cave, and the cave is the cave in the cave, and the cave is the cave in the cave in the cave, and the cave is the cave in the

He wished he had a proper pack. His schoolbag would have to do. What else? Sandwiches but his mother might wake up if he started pulling out bread for sandwiches, she'd want to know why he had to leave so early. He settled for some biscuits, and left a note stuck to the table: Gone to Michael's. Back tonight. Tim.

The sky was high and soft and light outside, though the sun still wasn't up. Even the highway up the hill was quiet as he made his way down the street. The wind from the sea was fresh and sweet hands are built.

The sand hills still breathed heat from yesterday 's sun, though the top of the sand was cool. He ran down to the beach impatiently, but there was no one, just dry sand dancing in the early wind and seabirds marching up and Check that your phone is "off" before you enter. If you are expecting a very map assward mind much

The light changed suddenly. The first rays of sunlight stretched(延伸) across the sea. The sun was pushing its way over the edge of the world.

Over the first rocks, along to the point. Tim glanced back. The beach was still empty. The sun sailed higher in the sky.

He could see the cave now, even darker in the morning light. The sand turned silver then dark gold as the water flowed away from it. He had to force himself to go closer. Why was it so much more mysterious(神秘的) now? But it would be silly to go back now after so much trouble. He needn't go in all the way...

- 1. What did Tim do at the beginning of the story?
  - A. He left the house quietly model less application will be the had breakfast at home, I not algore smos. A

- C. He left a note on the freezer.
- E you need to The put a sweater in his schoolbag.
- 2. "He settled for some biscuits" (in Paragraph 3) means that Timpong llabout aldize on the standard and the settled for some biscuits."
  - A. had to leave the biscuits on the table tog and drig of you allow or many remains (I)
  - B. liked biscuits better than sandwiches also use the writer is sure to allo should not allow a better than sandwiches also allowed the writer is sure to allow the sandwiches also allowed the writer is sure to allow the sandwiches also allowed the writer is sure to allow the sandwiches also allowed the writer is sure to allow the sandwiches also allowed the writer is sure to allow the sandwiches also allowed the writer is sure to allow the sandwiches also allowed the writer is sure to allow the sandwiches also allowed the writer is sure to allow the sandwiches also allowed the writer is sure to allow the sandwiches also allowed the writer is sure to allow the sandwiches also allowed the sandwiches allowed the sandwiches also allowed the sandwiches allowed the sandwiches also allowed the sandwiches allowed the s
  - C. had to take biscuits instead of sandwichestorid the synthesis o
  - It as the old saying goes, money talkis, nowadays cell phornabitis at the old saying goes, money talkis, nowadays cell phornabitis at the old saying goes.
- 3. What made it possible for Tim to see the entry to the cave? Individual sounding life and any away and all the cave?
  - A. The height of the first rocks.
  - B. The ups and downs of the waves.
  - C. The change in the position of the sun.
  - D. The vast stretch of the sunlit beach.
- 4. Which of the following statements is TRUE according to the story?
  - A. The sea looked like a piece of gold.
  - B. Seabirds flew away when Tim arrived.
  - C. Tim was the only person on the beach.
  - D. The sky got dark as Tim reached the cave.

When the musical sound rings out, you immediately reach for your pocket ready to have a chat. But although you probably use it all the time, have you ever stopped to think about the etiquette(礼节)related to talking on the 樣指蓋上提的內容和某人提中提到的 He could see the cave now. 从前面的特不到到看到 ?enord

If you haven't, here are some tips to guide you.

- Always give the person you are calling plenty of time to get to the phone before you hang up. If the person who answers is not the one you want, give your name and ask if you may speak to the person you want,
- Think about the time you call people. Try not to call too early in the morning (before about 9:00) or too late at night(after about 21:30). Also try not to call at mealtimes.
- If you go by plane to visit your relatives at Christmas, remember to follow airline instructions. Cell phones must be turned off as soon as the plane doors are closed and remain so until the doors open again on arrival.
- When face to face with someone, do not talk on the phone. It is rude to be on the phone when a waiter is trying to take your order in a restaurant, or when you are returning the shoes you have just been trying on in a shop. Finish any face-to-face business before taking a call. Continuing to use the phone while nodding to the person in front of you is quite impolite.
  - When in a restaurant with your friends, keep phone conversations short. Make a call only if it is important.

Practice speaking in a low voice. Iff no one looks your way, you've got it. I road baddeed this selfal bases of T

• If you got to a theater, a concert or a cinema, consider the other people around you. Jimpinged does do

Check that your phone is "off" before you enter. If you are expecting a very important call, put your phone on "vibrate" (振动) and run for the exit as soon as you feel it. If you forget both "off" and "vibrate" and your phone rings, don't answer it, turn it off straight away.

- 1. Which is TRUE according to the passage above? all melling paint. Time gain, and the passage above?
  - A. You may call people any time as you like.
- of B. You may talk loudly on the phone at dinner in the restaurant, which nove woo sway out was bleed all
- Cal You may keep on talking on the phone while greeting somebody to load all it most vawa bewolf rationally
  - D. You may call people as soon as you get on the plane, but not after the doors are closed by the B. Ywon
- 2. We may infer from these tips that \_\_\_\_\_. Story?
  - A. some people don't pay much attention to manners while making cell phone calls payon and the self-A.

  - C. cell phones make it possible to call people any time as you like gareful in "subside and to believe of "
  - D. almost everyone on earth, young or old, boy or girl, has got a cell phone nowadays it avail of had. A
- 3. From the tips given above, we can decide the writer is sure to share the opinion that good after all basis at
  - A. like the saying "clothes make a man", nowadays cell phones make a man sorgal strupped syler of bad O
  - B. as the old saying goes, money talks, nowadays cell phones talk of a fit of supposed amos built vivo bluos. II.
  - b, as the old saying goes, money tanks, nowadays cen phones tank and in graph and build
  - C. the way we use the cell phones tells what we are like or your and are one
  - D. we are what cell phones we use
- 4. Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?
  - A. Musical Sounds of Cell Phones
  - B. The Basic Rules of Cell Phone Etiquette
  - C. How to Chat on the Cell Phone?
  - D. A Few Tips on Cell Phones



加强学习指导 培养阅读技能 1.增加阅读量,提高阅读速度;

- 2.不要忽视文中信号词,小词大用;
- 3.词汇能力的培养;
- 4.重视句式识别能力的培养。



A)1. A 从第三段 Tim 的表现(他想拿 sandwiches,但害怕惊醒母亲和留纸条说外出)可以得知他是悄悄离开家的。故选 A。

- 3. C 根据第七段的内容和第八段中提到的 He could see the cave now,从前面的看不到到看到,提到了阳光的变化,由此可得知由于太阳位置的变化造成的。故选 C。
- 4. C Tim glanced back. The beach was still empty. 这句话说明了这时在海滩只有他一人。故选 C。
- B)1. D. 根据第三条提示可知 D 项正确。nov li slas bas sman moy svin staw nov sno shi ton at answers only
- 2. A 作者针对 A 项提到的现实才给出这些 tips,这也是本文的写作目的。 D 项过于绝对化,文中没有依据。
  - 3. C C项句意: 从打电话的方式可知一个人的特点。由句意可知 C 项正确。
  - 4. B 文章的中心不是手机,而是使用手机的礼节问题。 The arrow of the second and as also be and the second and the secon

when take your order in a restaurant, or when you are returning the shoes you have just heen trying on in a ship age to take your order in a restaurant, or when you are returning the shoes you have just heen trying on in a ship finish any face to take business before taking a call. Continuing to use the phone while nodding to the person of

When in a restaurant with your friends, keep phone conversations short. Make a call only if n is important.