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李岑 编著

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9 787111 305606 >

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高考英语阅读理解

押题卡

李岑 编著

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本书在历年高考英语阅读理解题材的基础上,结合考试大纲,列出65个高频出题话题。每个话题给出一篇典型文章,并配有作者独创的“定点扫描法”和“考场上你一定要看明白的表达法”,以点带面帮助学生解决做阅读理解题时看不懂复杂英文表达、难题不会解的问题。

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

高考英语阅读理解押题卡 / 李岑编著. —北京:机械工业出版社, 2010.5

(所有全·押题卡系列)

ISBN 978-7-111-30560-6

I. ①高… II. ①李… III. ①英语—阅读教学—高中—升学参考资料 IV. ①G634.413

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2010)第079217号

机械工业出版社(北京市百万庄大街22号 邮政编码100037)

策划编辑:高亚威 责任编辑:张若宸

责任印制:乔宇

三河市宏达印刷有限公司印刷

2010年5月第1版第1次印刷

169mm×239mm·12.75印张·245千字

0001-10000册

标准书号:ISBN 978-7-111-30560-6

定价:24.00元

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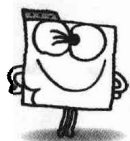
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前言

阅读理解是高考英语测试的大项，而且高考对于阅读的考查力度正在逐步加大。那么我们的水平是否达到了高考的要求呢？先读下面的句子。

□ As my family moved away from our neighborhood, and our friends of many years, the informal flow of information was cut off, and with it the confidence that information will be available when needed.

类似的句子，你还会在模考、高考中遇到。如果这个句子你读三遍后仍不懂，则预示着只要阅读理解部分稍加难度，你就会雾里看花，浪费时间，题目难保答对。怎么办？

大量同学自学时，遇到阅读难点，往往不求甚解。答题时，对干扰项，亦不求甚解。如此一来，阅读理解题目虽练习了不少，但没有“大进步”，但凡遇到考试偏难、文章晦涩，就捉襟见肘，甚至题目都做不完，分数也明显往下滑。

高中生要真想英文出众，就必须打好阅读功底，因为阅读是拉开分数档次的大项！为此，我编写本书，帮助同学们真正扎实地提高阅读水平。全书共65套卡片，每套卡片包含一篇文章。全书65套文章涵盖新闻、环保、商业、轶事、文化、社会、心理等主题。

就文章难点本书皆辅以中文，其作用有二：一是帮助同学彻底排除阅读障碍；二是让同学提前熟悉高考实战有可能出现的词句表达。

为训练同学们的快速解题能力，每篇文章均展示了独创的“定点扫描法”，由题干找答案，助你驰骋考场！

快乐，不是英语学习的反义词。快乐，是焦虑的反义词。你为什么焦虑？因为阅读很难，却又无处下手。学得辛苦的考生，请一定记着，我一定会帮助你！

李岑



本书使用说明

全书65套卡片，包含了高考阅读理解中的常见主题，文章题材与体裁贴近高考真题。

阅读不再似懂非懂，意思不再猜来猜去。梳理文章的“表达法”，帮助你扎扎实实地提高阅读水平。认真学习本书，等拿到高考卷时，你会有“似曾相识”的感觉。

阅读押题卡 01

阅读片断

Alone in the wilderness. Nothing but jungle. A world of shadow with the rays of light falling like blonde hair from the crowns of the giant trees. Jungle in the midday sun. Everything motionless. Not a sound from sky or earth. Complete silence. Only some coconuts falling, at long intervals, very far away. The world was reduced to the soft touch of cool grass along my naked back, and a sweet smell of rich soil and vegetation. Stretched out with closed eyes beside my heavy burden of fruit and firewood, I enjoyed the feeling of fresh blood streaming through every part of my body.

Resting motionless, I could see the sun through my closed eyelids, alone in the sky, as lonely as I, and as motionless and silent as everything else. The earth had surely stopped turning, but somewhere on this planet there was supposed to be roaring traffic in busy streets.

And over on that companion dry stream bed, I gave the and stru

考场上一定要看明白的表达法

Alone in the wilderness (读) 置身丛林中。Nothing but jungle (读) 除了光秃秃的一片。A world of shadow (读) 一片阴影世界。with the rays of light falling like blonde hair from the crowns of the giant trees (读) 同时有光线从巨树顶端似金发般垂下。Jungle in the midday sun. Everything motionless (读) 静止。Not a sound from sky or earth. Complete silence. Only some coconuts falling (读) 除了偶尔从椰子树下落下的椰子。at long intervals (读) 隔很长地。very far away (读) 很远。The world was reduced to the soft touch of cool grass along my naked back (读) 世界变成了凉爽的草地。a sweet smell of rich soil and vegetation (读) 甜腻的泥土和植被的味道。Stretched out with closed eyes beside my heavy burden of fruit and firewood (读) 在我沉重的果实和柴火的负担旁，我闭着眼睛伸展身体。I enjoyed the feeling of fresh blood streaming through every part of my body (读) 我享受着新鲜血液流经身体各部的感觉。

through my closed eyelids, everything else. The earth seemed frozen on this planet. The ground should have been roaring in

complete stillness (林中) 让身子躺下，你会感到一种

高考英语阅读理解押题卡

李岑老师的“定点扫描法”

Alone in the wilderness. Nothing but jungle. A world of shadow with the rays of light falling like blonde hair from the crowns of the giant trees. Jungle in the midday sun. Everything motionless. Not a sound from sky or earth. Complete silence. Only some coconuts falling, at long intervals, very far away. The world was reduced to the soft touch of cool grass along my naked back, and a sweet smell of rich soil and vegetation. Stretched out with closed eyes beside my heavy burden of fruit and firewood

1. The author mentions coconuts' falling to _____.
基于定点 诗云：鸟鸣山更幽。作者说：万籁俱寂。
椰果落声，空山更静。
选项扫描 答案应选 quietness, silence 等近义词
A. show his loneliness
B. add beauty to the jungle
C. express his love of nature
D. stress the absolute silence

2. How does the author feel about the ant?
基于定点 散文，要抓意境。
作者上山砍柴劳作，归途休憩片刻，看到一様

“定点扫描法”是训练阅读满分的方法之一。

解阅读题，不是“玩捉迷藏”，而是“定点扫描”！

所谓“玩捉迷藏”，就是先读题子，然后在原文里找来找去。接着，在不清楚正确答案“外貌特征”的情况下，依次读完A, B, C, D四个选项。这种做法不仅浪费时间，而且容易遭到干扰项的误导。

“定点扫描”即读题并反应“扫描词”。逐一扫瞄选项，凡出现“扫描词”者，即为正确答案！



阅读难点， 我会教你彻底看懂的！

暑假，教室晨光满屋。8点钟，上课的学生还没来。

高中生，难得假期睡睡懒觉。

但是，每天都有四五个学生提早过来，约我聊聊英语问题。

每个班次都有心怀大志的学生，非一流大学不考。单这股子劲，就离精英阶层不远了。

8点20分，学生如约到齐，围着我坐下，迫不及待地诉苦。

“李老师，考试时，我阅读总做不完。”

“阅读作业总有些地方似懂非懂，不明白文章到底在说什么。”

“因为你们学习效率太低。”边说着，我从讲义夹里抽出一张卡片。卡片内容摘自高考模拟试题卷、北京市各重点中学试卷。

“读读这张卡片，双眸掠过英文，能反应出中文意思吗？”

阅读卡 287

- ☐ produce a brand-new \$10 bill from his pocket
- ☐ amused myself by the forced product of a writer's brain
- ☐ Susan, a dancer, wished to throw away the traditional methods and established dance forms and to explore other sources of human expressiveness.

同学看了好几遍，费了些工夫，分别回答如下：

- ☐ 制造一张新版的10美元钞票放入口袋
- ☐ 自己高兴，用作者大脑的强迫产品
- ☐ 舞蹈家苏珊想丢掉传统方法，建立舞蹈形式，探索……

“全答错了，”我说，“而且错得离谱。难怪你们考试总觉时间不够。都念到高中了，英文理解力还这么差，将来能走多远？”

我知道，话说得有点重。但是，不指出学生的问题，不解决学生的苦恼，不把阅读难点讲透，学生哪有语感？怎么能在高考英语中拔尖？做英语阅读似懂非懂，长此以往，必将破坏语感、丧失兴趣，损失不可估量。

“快9点了，”我站起身，“准备上课吧。”

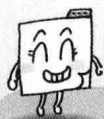
“那您这么多卡片都给我们讲吗？”有学生求知心切地问。

“会的！会教你彻底看懂的！”我瞪他一眼，心里告诉他：曾经这么问过我的学生，高考时阅读理解几乎一题不错。

附正解：

阅读卡 287

- ☐ 从衣兜掏出崭新的10美元钞票。
- ☐ 作家绞尽脑汁的作品，我拿来消遣。
- ☐ 舞蹈家苏珊有两点希望：一是想抛弃传统之法及固有的舞蹈模式；二是想探求人类其他抒情源泉。



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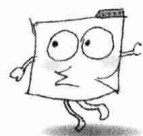
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阅读 押题卡 01

阅读 片断

Alone in the wilderness. Nothing but jungle. A world of shadow with the rays of light falling like blonde hair from the crowns of the giant trees. Jungle in the midday sun. Everything motionless. Not a sound from sky or earth. Complete silence. Only some coconuts falling, at long intervals, very far away. The world was reduced to the soft touch of cool grass along my naked back, and a sweet smell of rich soil and vegetation. Stretched out with closed eyes beside my heavy burden of fruit and firewood, I enjoyed the feeling of fresh blood streaming through every part of my body.

Resting motionless, I could see the sun through my closed eyelids, alone in the sky, as lonely as I, and as motionless and silent as everything else. The earth had surely stopped turning but somewhere on this planet there was supposed to be roaring traffic in busy streets. What a crazy, unbelievable thought!

Another coconut fell, to make the world come to a complete standstill. I had to roll over onto my stomach to feel that at least I could move and make noises. Then I found company. A little brown ant was at work. It was struggling to find its way with a bit of dry straw through the jungle of leaves and grass below my nose. I wondered if I could give the little fellow a lift with its burden, but it showed not the slightest sign of tiredness and struggled on with all six legs, head first or head last, waving its feelers energetically as if the trip had just started. Who ever saw a tired ant? Tiredness, disagreeable tiredness, is restricted to modern workers.

1. The author mentions coconuts' falling to _____.
 - A. show his loneliness
 - B. add beauty to the jungle
 - C. express his love of nature
 - D. stress the absolute silence
2. How does the author feel about the ant?
 - A. He admired its attitude toward work.
 - B. He was amazed at the ant's strength.
 - C. He showed sympathy for the little ant.
 - D. He was content to have it as a companion.
3. We can learn from the passage that the author _____.
 - A. like travelling in the wilderness
 - B. had an unforgettable adventure
 - C. missed his busy life in the city
 - D. experienced a world of quietness

李岑 老师的“定点扫描法”

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1. The author mentions coconuts' falling to_____.

题干定点 诗云：鸟鸣山更幽。作者说：万籁俱寂，椰果落声，空山更静。

选项扫描 答案必含 quietness, silence 等近义词

- A. show his loneliness
- B. add beauty to the jungle
- C. express his love of nature
- D. stress the absolute silence

2. How does the author feel about the ant?

题干定点 散文，要抓意境。

作者上山砍柴劳作，归途休憩片刻，看到一样孜孜不倦的蚂蚁，自会心生敬意。

俗语“英雄爱英雄”，可资参照。

选项扫描 答案必含“叹服”、“钦佩 (admire)”等积极正面的词汇。

- A. He admired its attitude toward work.
- B. He was amazed at the ant's strength.
- C. He showed sympathy for the little ant.
- D. He was content to have it as a companion.

3. We can learn from the passage that the author_____.

作者上山砍柴劳作，归途休憩片刻，静享独自一人的时光 (experienced a world of quietness)。

- A. like travelling in the wilderness
- B. had an unforgettable adventure
- C. missed his busy life in the city
- D. experienced a world of quietness

考场上 你一定要看明白的 表达法

Alone in the wilderness (我) 孤身丛林中。 Nothing but jungle 除丛林外别无一物。 A world of shadow 一片暗影世界 with the rays of light falling like blonde hair from the crowns of the giant trees 同时有光线从巨树顶部似金发般垂下。 Jungle in the midday sun. Everything motionless 万物静止。 Not a sound from sky or earth. Complete silence. Only some coconuts falling 少许坠下的椰子, at long intervals 间隔较长地, very far away. The world was reduced to 被简约成为…… the soft touch of cool grass along my naked back 凉草沿我赤脊的轻触, and a sweet smell of rich soil and vegetation. Stretched out with closed eyes beside my heavy burden of fruit and firewood 在我重重的瓜果和柴火担子旁边闭目舒展(四肢), I enjoyed the feeling of fresh blood streaming through every part of my body 新鲜血液流经身体各部的感觉。

Resting motionless 一动不动地憩息, I could see the sun through my closed eyelids, alone in the sky, as lonely as I, and as motionless and silent as everything else. The earth had surely stopped turning 地球确已不再转动(忙碌) but somewhere on this planet there was supposed to be roaring traffic 可在这个星球的其他角落应该有喧嚣车流 in busy streets. What a crazy, unbelievable thought!

Another coconut fell, to make the world come to a complete standstill 让(林中)世界进入纯粹静止。 I had to roll over onto my stomach 翻过身子趴着 to feel that at least I could move and make noises 好觉得自己至少还能动弹出点动静。 Then I found company 找到伙伴。 A little brown ant was at work 在工作。 It was struggling to find its way with a bit of dry straw through the jungle of leaves and grass (扛着) 一丝干稻草奋力夺路穿越草叶之丛林 below my nose 在我鼻子底下。 I wondered if I could give the little fellow a lift with its burden 琢磨能否为小家伙抬一下担子, but it showed not the slightest sign of tiredness 未显露丝毫劳累迹象 and struggled on with all six legs, head first or head last, waving its feelers energetically 有活力地摆动触角 as if the trip had just started 仿佛才踏上征程。 Who ever saw a tired ant? Tiredness, disagreeable tiredness 令人不快的疲劳, is restricted to 被限定给…… modern workers.

NOTES

参考答案: 1.D 2.A 3.D

阅读
押题卡 02

阅读
片断

It has been thought that Africans are born with musical talent. Because music is so important in the lives of many Africans and because so much music is performed in Africa, we tend to regard Africans as musicians. The impression is strengthened when we look at ourselves and find that we have become largely a society of musical viewers. Music is important to us, but most of us can be considered consumers rather than producers of music. We have records, television, concerts, and radio to fulfill many of our musical needs. In most situations where music is performed in our culture, it is not difficult to distinguish the audience from the performers, but such is often not the case in Africa. Alban Ayipaga, a Kasena professional musician from northern Ghana, says that when the piano and drum are performing, “audience all takes part”. This is true, but Ayipaga admits that not all people are equally capable of taking part in the music. Some can sing along with the drum, but relatively few can drum and even fewer can play the piano along with the performer. It is fairly common in Africa that a party of expert musicians is surrounded by others who join in by clapping, singing, or dancing. The show often takes place in an open area—not on a stage—so the line between the performing musicians and the active audience, who are additional performers, may be difficult to draw from our point of view.

1. The difference between our audience and African audience is that _____.
 A. we are consumers while most of them are producers of music
 B. we are musical performers and they are professional musicians
 C. we are generally passive audience while they are active audience
 D. we are passive audience and they are the professional performers
2. The underlined word “such” refers to the fact that _____.
 A. music is performed without the participation of the audience
 B. music is performed with the involvement of the active audience
 C. people can easily distinguish the audience from the performers
 D. people have records, television and radio to fulfill musical needs
3. The best title for this passage would be _____.
 A. A Feature of African Musical Performances
 B. Differences between African Music and Music of Others
 C. The Relationship between Musicians and Their Audience
 D. The Importance of Music to Audience

李岑老师的“定点扫描法”

It has been thought that Africans are born with musical talent. Because music is so important in the lives of many Africans and because so much music is performed in Africa, we tend to regard Africans as musicians. The impression is strengthened when we look at ourselves and find that we have become largely a society of musical viewers. Music is important to us, but most of us can be considered consumers rather than producers of music. We have records, television, concerts, and radio to fulfill many of our musical needs. In most situations where music is performed in our culture, it is not difficult to distinguish the audience from the performers, but **[such]** is often not the case in Africa. Alban Ayipaga, a Kasena professional musician from northern Ghana, says that when the piano and drum are performing, “audience all takes part”. This is true, but Ayipaga admits that not all people are equally capable of taking part in the music. Some can sing along with the drum, but relatively few can drum and even fewer can play the piano along with the performer. It is fairly common in Africa that a party of expert musicians is surrounded by others who join in by clapping, singing, or dancing. The show often takes place in an open area—not on a stage—so the line between the performing musicians and the active audience, who are additional performers, may be difficult to draw from our point of view.

1. The difference between our audience and African audience is that _____.

题干定点 高考阅读，逢“对比”有题出。本文以对比的手法，介绍非洲观众如何观看音乐演出。选项扫描 我们的观众与非洲观众的区别，就是演出时“袖手旁听”（passive），参与度不高。

- A. we are consumers while most of them are producers of music
- B. we are musical performers and they are professional musicians
- C. we are generally **passive** audience while they are active audience
- D. we are passive audience and they are the professional performers

2. The underlined word “such” refers to the fact that _____.

题干定点 代词的指代，到前面去找。在我们的文化背景下，容易区分演员和观众。

选项扫描 答案必含distinguish, recognize the difference等近义词。

- A. music is performed without the participation of the audience
- B. music is performed with the involvement of the active audience
- C. people can easily **distinguish** the audience from the performers
- D. people have records, television and radio to fulfill musical needs

3. The best title for this passage would be _____.

题干定点 高考阅读，必考“文章标题”。答对这种题，首先要明白文章围绕哪个“关键词”展开。

本文围绕“非洲演出”，介绍其特色特点。所以“African performance”就是关键词。

选项扫描 答案必含“关键词”。

- A. A Feature of **African Musical Performances**
- B. Differences between African Music and Music of Others
- C. The Relationship between Musicians and Their Audience
- D. The Importance of Music to Audience

考场上 你一定要看明白的 表达法

It has been thought人们以为 that Africans are born with musical talent天生有音乐天赋. Because music is so important in the lives of many Africans and because so much music is performed in Africa如此多音乐在非洲演出, we tend to regard Africans as musicians倾向于视非洲人为音乐家. The impression is strengthened该印象被强化 when we look at ourselves and find that we have become largely a society of musical viewers发现我们在很大程度上变成由音乐观众组成的社会. Music is important to us, but most of us can be considered consumers rather than producers of music我们大多数人能被看作消费者但不是音乐生产者. We have records, television, concerts, and radio to fulfill many of our musical needs满足我们许多音乐需要. In most situations where music is performed音乐表演场合 in our culture, it is not difficult to distinguish the audience from the performers很容易把观众与演员区别开, but such is often not the case情况通常并非如此 in Africa. Alban Ayipaga, a Kasena professional musician职业音乐家 from northern Ghana, says that when the piano and drum are performing, “audience all takes part观众皆参与”. This is true确实如此, but Ayipaga admits承认 that not all people are equally capable of taking part in the music并非人人都同样有能力参与到音乐中来. Some can sing along with the drum和鼓而歌, but relatively few相对少的人 can drum and even fewer can play the piano along with the performer. It is fairly common颇为常见 in Africa that a party of expert musicians一群音乐能手 is surrounded by被……围绕 others who join in by clapping, singing, or dancing. The show often takes place in an open area演出在露天场所进行—not on a stage—so the line between the performing musicians and the active audience正在演出的音乐家和活跃的观众之间的分界, who are additional performers (观众) 乃编外演员, may be difficult to draw from our point of view以我们的眼光很难划分.

参考答案: 1.C 2.C 3.A

阅读
押题卡 03

阅读
片断

Most people would agree that our age exceeds all previous ages in knowledge. However, agreement ceases as soon as we attempt to define “wisdom” and consider why to enhance it.

Of factors that contribute to wisdom, the most important one is a sense of “the whole picture”: the ability to take account of all the effects of a project and each effect’s weight. It is difficult to have such a sense. Suppose, for example, that you are engaged in research in scientific medicine. The work is so difficult that it absorbs the whole of your mind. You have no time to consider the effect which your discoveries or inventions may have outside the field of medicine. You succeed, let us say, in lowering the baby death-rate, not only in Europe and America, but also in Asia and Africa. This has the entirely unintended result of making the food supply inadequate and lowering the standard of life in the parts of the world that have the greatest populations. To take an even more dramatic example, which is in everybody’s mind at the present time; you study the makeup of the atom from a pure desire for knowledge, and by chance place in the hands of a powerful mad man the means of destroying the human race. Therefore, with every increase of knowledge and skill, wisdom becomes more necessary, for every such increase helps realize our purpose, yet at the same time enhance the chance for evil.

1. According to the author, “wisdom” is the ability to _____.
A. carefully consider the bad effects in each research work
B. give each important problem some careful consideration
C. acquire a great deal of difficult and special knowledge
D. give suitable consideration to all the effects in a program
2. Lowering the baby death-rate may _____.
A. prove to be helpful at every corner of the world
B. give rise to an increase in population in Europe
C. cause food crisis in the highest populated area
D. raise the living standard of the African people
3. The author uses the examples in the passage to illustrate his point that _____.
A. it’s difficult to consider all elements in a situation
B. success in medical research has negative effects
C. scientists may destroy people without knowing it
D. it’s unwise to be absorbed in scientific researches
4. What is the main idea of the passage?
A. The results of research cannot be used by a powerful mad man.
B. Without wisdom, knowledge may cause harm.
C. Knowledge makes one wiser.
D. Wisdom would increase with one’s age.

李岑老师的“定点扫描法”

Most people would agree that our age exceeds all previous ages in knowledge. However, agreement ceases as soon as we attempt to define “wisdom” and consider why to enhance it.

Of factors that contribute to wisdom, the most important one is a sense of “the whole picture”: the ability to take account of all the effects of a project and each effect’s weight. It is difficult to have such a sense. Suppose, for example, that you are engaged in research in scientific medicine. The work is so difficult that it absorbs the whole of your mind. You have no time to consider the effect which your discoveries or inventions may have outside the field of medicine. You succeed, let us say, in lowering the baby death-rate, not only in Europe and America, but also in Asia and Africa. This has the entirely unintended result of making the food supply inadequate and lowering the standard of life in the parts of the world that have the greatest populations. To take an even more dramatic example, which is in everybody’s mind at the present time; you study the makeup of the atom from a pure desire for knowledge, and by chance place in the hands of a powerful mad man the means of destroying the human race. Therefore, with every increase of knowledge and skill, wisdom becomes more necessary, for every such increase helps realize our purpose, yet at the same time enhance the chance for evil.

1. According to the author, “wisdom” is the ability to ____.

题干定点 高考阅读，逢“绝对词”有题出。最（most）重要的智慧是通盘考虑全部（all）后果

选项扫描 答案必含all the effects, all the consequence等近义词

A. carefully consider the bad effects in

each research work

B. give each important problem some careful consideration

C. acquire a great deal of difficult and special knowledge

D. give suitable consideration to all the effects in a program

2. Lowering the baby death-rate may ____.

题干定点 高考阅读，逢“绝对词”有题出。出生死亡率低，则人口最多的地区粮食紧张

选项扫描 答案必含the greatest population, the highest populated等近义词

A. prove to be helpful at every corner of the world

B. give rise to an increase in population in Europe

C. cause food crisis in the highest populated area

D. raise the living standard of the African people

3. The author uses the examples in the passage to illustrate his point that ____.

题干定点 高考阅读，常考“举例目的”。你找到第二段的for example，然后读其前面的句子

人很难具备全局通盘考虑的见识（difficult to have such a sense），随后作者举例详述。

选项扫描 答案必含difficult, not easy, tough等近义词。

A. it’s difficult to consider all elements in a situation

B. success in medical research has negative effects

C. scientists may destroy people without knowing it

D. it’s unwise to be absorbed in scientific researches

4. What is the main idea of the passage?

题干定点 文章最后结论是：避免知识为患，还需智慧掌握。

选项扫描 答案自然会同时有wisdom和knowledge两个词。

A. The results of research cannot be used by a powerful mad man.

B. Without wisdom, knowledge may cause harm.

C. Knowledge makes one wiser.

D. Wisdom would increase with one’s age.