

# 高中英语阅读技巧梯度训练

马月亭 主编



高二 上册

中国社会科学出版社

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高中英语阅读技巧梯度训练

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## 前 言

《高中英语阅读技巧梯度训练》是由北京市海淀区教学经验丰富,教学成绩突出的教师编写的。他们把新编教学大纲对高中英语的要求和多年的教学经验和体会以及国内外先进的阅读教学方法融合在这本书里。因此,本书与其它的阅读教程构思不同,它有以下几个特点:

第一是系统性。本书由浅入深,系统地介绍阅读技巧,把别人常常忽视的,然而确属阅读基础和关键所在的问题放在前面,如句子结构部分,包含了“确定意群和停顿”,“利用标点线索”,“分辨指代关系”和“句子结构”四个层次。很多学生,特别是成绩差的同学,看不懂文章的症结正是这里。而对于中等生和优等生来说,问题的症结往往在于长句的结构,如何领会作者意图,以及意义的引申。而这些都在本书中有一定数量阅读文章及对应的练习。本书这样编排的目的在于减轻学生学习负担,把师生从题海战术中解脱出来。

第二是同步性。它充分考虑到高中学生的年龄、知识与语言学习的“习成”特点。所选文章在内容上有目的的与高中其它课程相结合,通过阅读使他们知道如何表达他们所学的东西,同时也以所学的其它课程为理解文章的知识背景,拓宽英语学习的视野。如学过牛顿力学第二定律,我们在书中就编排了有关阅读文章。学生读后感到新奇又增强了学习英语的目的性,为他们进入高等院校,适应双语教学打下了基础。

第三这也是一本教学参考书。考虑到教师为学生提供内容系统,选材新颖,难易适度与课文内容相配合的课外阅读材料需耗费很大精力,为此每册都有一定数量的阅读文章和同册课本关联,如讲高中第二册第十课。The Last Lesson,教师就可以在本书高中二册(下)找到有关“普法战争”的背景材料,可以大大地减轻教师负担,加深学生对课文的理解提高学生学习兴趣。同时巩固和扩大学生和历史知识。为了便于教学安排,本书采用活页装订,教师可根据教学需要,调整使用顺序。

第四是实用性。随着国家改革开放步伐加快,英语使用得更加广泛。高中学生应该也能够跟上这种飞速的发展,为此,我们在本书中安排了一定数量的广告和说明书。

本书各册阅读技巧训练成阶梯形,由浅入深,每种阅读技巧在各册书中分

别为一个单元。每单元的第一篇文章是论述这一技巧的,告诉学生这类题型的特点,以及解题思路。

高三下册内容的编排,目的在于运用各种阅读技巧,提高学生应试能力。练习的设计完全按照高考阅读要求。各种题型的设计都是教师教学经验和智慧的结晶。启迪学生灵感,开发学生智力,培养学习兴趣,教给学生学习语言能力。

本书构思新颖,内容丰富。但由于时间及水平所限,不当之处在所难免,衷心希望广大读者提出宝贵意见。

编 者

1993年6月

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## Unit One

## 确定主旨大意

### Understanding the Main Idea

A paragraph represents a basic unit of meaning. A basic unit of meaning consists of main idea expressed and developed by minor or small ideas or supporting details.

The main idea of a paragraph is stated in what is called a topic sentence. A topic sentence expresses a concept whose full meaning is developed and made clear by the supporting details.

The topic sentence usually comes first in the paragraph. For Example, "People have different tastes in food. Some feel that they haven't eaten a meal unless they have had steak. Some prefer chicken or fish. Others prefer vegetables and fruits. Some prefer chicken or fish. Others prefer vegetables and fruits. Some others could live on what are called fast — foods: a hamburger or hot dog."

Sometimes a topic sentence is located at the end of a paragraph, especially when a difficult or unpopular idea is discussed. For example, "We can buy food fresh, frozen, and dried. It is not necessary that everyone eats the same foods. The way you live, your religion, prices, shopping time and preparation time all influence what you eat. It is good that we have so many foods of so many different kinds at so many different prices."

Sometimes the topic sentence can be located towards the middle of a paragraph, for example, "Joe is happy about being on a football team that plays once a week. He also enjoys playing basketball twice a month. Joy really does enjoy all sports activities. He goes swimming as often as he can."

Whenever he can't participate directly, he loves watching the matches. "

"The snow was falling heavily. The sky was very cloudy. The wind was blowing very hard about 45 miles per hour. "Notice that not one of the sentences in the paragraph states the main idea. But sentences as a whole imply that it's winter. Sometimes the main idea isn't stated at all. It is implied, that is, the details, or supporting sentences, regarded as a whole, make up the main idea. Sample reading.

Many service organizations help elderly people. For example, one program serves free hot meals once a day, five days a week, to old people. Another program provides food stamps to those who need it. The medicated program helps older citizens who have medical problems. Other programs help older people find jobs, and provide education and even recreation.

Multiple Choice:

1. Which of the following statements best expresses the main idea of the paragraph?
    - A. There are too many programs for the older people.
    - B. Many service organizations help elderly people.
    - C. Having many programs for older people is a good thing.
    - D. All of these programs for older people make them less independent.
  2. This paragraph could be entitled. \_\_\_\_\_
    - A. Older people are useful.
    - B. Older people are pitiful.
    - C. Older people are useless.
    - D. Older people are provided with a lot of services.
  3. The topic sentence of this paragraph is. \_\_\_\_\_
    - A. the first sentence.
    - B. the last sentence.
    - C. the second sentence.
    - D. the third sentence.
- keys: 1. B 2. D 3. A



(1)

Read each paragraph. Ask yourself, "What is the topic? What is the topic? What is the writer's idea about the topic? Choose the best main idea sentence.

A

Cats and dogs are both popular pets. But cats are nicer pets in some ways. Cats are cleaner, first of all. They stay very clean and they do not make the house dirty. Cats are also quieter than dogs. They usually do not make a lot of noise. Cats are safer, too. Dogs are easier to take care of. You do not have to spend much time with a cat. In fact, many cats prefer to be alone.

- A. Some people prefer cats as pets.
- B. Cats do not make a lot of noise.
- C. Cats are nicer than dogs in some ways.

B

Many children want to have a pet. But parents do not like the idea of a dog or a cat in the house. In fact, pets can be good for children. A pet means something to play with. This can be especially important if there is only one child. Also, children can learn a lot from a pet. They can learn about animals and the natural world. Children also learn about taking care of something. They cannot forget about their pet. This is an important lesson for all children.

- A. Children usually want a dog or a cat.
- B. Pets can be good for children.
- C. Parents sometimes do not like pets.

C

Most Americans think of cats as pets. But not all cats are pets. Some cats help people and others are a problem. For example, on farms and in old houses, cats can help. They kill small animals such as rats or mice. But sometimes, people do not want cats around. Some people like to watch birds in their yards. Cats may kill the birds or scare them away. Cats are also a prob-

lem in cities in Rome, for example, thousands of cats live in the streets and old building. They make a lot of noise, and they are dirty and dangerous.

A. Cats can be a problem.

B. Most Americans think of cats as pets.

C. Cats are not just pets.

#### D

Mt. Vesuvius in Italy and Mt. St. Helens in the united states are both famous mountains. They are both volcanoes. A volcano is a mountain that is open at the top. Smoke and hot air come out of the hole. Sometimes very hot rock also comes out of the mountain. That can mean trouble for people nearby. This is what happened with Mt. Vesuvius and Mt. St. Helens. Hot rock poured out of Mt. Vesuvius and covered the town of Pompeii in 79 A. D. Everyone in the town was killed. The Mt. St. Helens volcano did not kill many people. There were no cities close to the mountain. But the hot rock killed a large part of the forest. And a lot of dirt fell on cities many miles away.

A. volcanoes can be dangerous.

B. The Mt. St. Helens and Mt. Vesuvius volcanoes both caused trouble.

C. A volcano is a mountain with a hole at the top.

#### E

Scientists know a lot about the earth. For example, they understand how mountains are made and what a volcano is. But they do not know when a volcano will send hot rock into the air. They may know about the outside of the earth. But they still are not sure about the inside. And scientists are not sure about this. There are still many difficult questions for scientists who study the earth.

A. Scientists have different ideas about how the earth was made.

B. Scientists now know a lot about the earth.

C. Scientists still have many questions about the earth.

## (2)

### Step to Fast Reading

When you read, do you start in with the first word or do you look over the selection or a moment? Good readers look through the selection first this helps to make them good, and fast readers.

#### Read the Title

The first thing to do when looking through is to read the title of the selection. Titles are designed not only to announce the subject, but also to make the reader think. What can you learn from the title? What thoughts does it bring to mind? What do you already know about this subject?

#### Read the Opening Paragraph(自然段)

If the first paragraph is long, read the first sentence or two instead. The first paragraph is the writer's chance to greet the reader. He may have something to tell you about what is to come. Some writers announce what they hope to tell you in the selection. Some writers tell you in the selection. Some writers tell way what they are writing. Some writers just try to get the reader's satisfaction \_\_\_\_\_ they may ask a productive question.

#### Read the Closing Paragraph

If the last paragraph is long, read just the final line or two. The closing paragraph is the writer's last chance to talk to his reader. He may have something important to say at the end. Some writers draw a conclusion; this is what they have been leading up to. Some writers summarize their thoughts; they tie all the facts together.

## Glance Through

Scan the selection quickly to see what else you can pick up. Discover whatever you can to help you read the selection. Are there names, dates, numbers? If so you may have to read more slowly. Are there colorful adjectives? The selection might be light and fairly easy to read. Is the selection informative, containing a lot of facts, or conversational, an informal discussion with the reader?

### Exercises

True or false:

1. When you read, you should start in with the first word.
2. Looking through the passage first makes you good and fast readers.
3. When looking through the first thing is to read the passage.
4. The # can not only be the subject but also make you think and you can get something about the passage.
5. If the first paragraph is long, it is not necessary to read the whole paragraph.
6. The last paragraph is also important because the writer may have something important to say at the end.
7. If there are some names, dates, numbers you should read fast.

(3)

### Read This Paragraph and Find the Topic

#### A

The people in the United states speak the same language as the people in Great Britain. However, American English is different from British English in many ways. First, the sounds of American English are different from the sounds of British English. For example, most Americans pronounce the “r” in the word “car” but most Britons do not. Most Americans pronounce the word “tomato” like this: [tə’ meitəu] but the British pronounce it like this [tə’ mɑ: təu] Some spellings are also different. People in Britain write “colour” and “centre”, but people in the United States write “color” and “center”. Finally, some words are different. People in the United States use “gasoline” in their cars, but people in Britain use “petrol”. Gasoline and petrol are the same thing, but the Americans and the British use different words for it.

what is one topic of the paragraph?

- a. American English
- b. the English
- c. the different sounds of American and English
- d. the differences between American and British English

#### B

Do you have trouble remembering new words in English? Many people have this problem. This method may help you to remember new words. (1) look at the new word. Look at the letters and the shape of the word. Close your eyes. Can you see the word? (2) Listen to the word. Listen to the sounds in the word. Look at the word as you listen. (3) Say the word aloud. Close you book. Do not look at the word. Can you say it? (4) Write it three or four times. Say the word as you write it. (5) Use the new word. Use it in class today, and use it at home tonight. Use it tomorrow and next week. Look for the new word in the newspaper and listen for it on the radio or on television. To remember a new word, you must use it.

What Is the Topic of This Paragraph?

- A. a method for remembering new words
- B. new words in English
- C. looking at new words
- D. the uses of new words in English

C

Compute chips have changed our way of life. With computer chips we can make very small computers. Space scientists use these small computers in satellites and space ships. Large companies use these small computers for business. We can make very small calculators with computer chips. Some calculators are as small as a credit card, and these calculators are not expensive. Computer # are also used for making digital watches (电子表). A normal watch has a spring and moving hands, but a digital watch has no moving parts. A digital watch shows the time and the date with numbers, and some digital watches even have an alarm and a stop — watch. The computer chip makes all of this possible.

What Is the Topic of This Paragraph?

- a. small computers
- b. uses of computer chips
- c. digital watches
- d. uses of computers



(4)

### Darwin's Theory

Charles Darwin began with the fact that variations exist on such a scale that no two living things are exactly alike. He next showed that living things increased in number far more rapidly than people realized. In fact, living things reproduce in # so great that earth cannot provide room and food for all their abundant offsprings. Members of each species therefore compete with each other for a chance to live, as well as with members of different species. In this competition any helpful variation gives its owner an advantage over neighbors that are not so well adapted. Individuals with such variations therefore will win the struggle for existence. They will live and reproduce their kind, while forms not so well equipped will die.

Darwin called this process natural selection, or the "preservation of favored races in the struggle for life." He compared it to artificial selection. In this process breeders choose plants or animals with useful variations, and save and breed them through many generations. They produce new varieties as distinct as cabbage and cauliflower. Natural selection, said Darwin, could go much farther. By working for ages, natural selection could produce even the giggest and most distinct groups found in the living world.

### Exercises

Choose the best answer:

1. This message mainly concerns \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. Darwin's "natural selection" theory
  - B. how Darwin discovered his theory
  - C. how favored races struggled for life
  - D. Darwin's "artificial selection" theory
2. The overall tone of the passage is. \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. informative
  - B. subjective

C. suggestive

D. interesting

3. The word "variation" in the first paragraph probably means. \_\_\_\_\_

A. difference

B. change in bodily structure or form caused by new conditions, environment, etc.

C. simple melody repeated in a different form

D. agreement

4. The word "artificial" in the second paragraph probably means. \_\_\_\_\_

A. not real or natural

B. man-made

C. artistic

D. skillful

(5)

### Structure of Matter

In 1913 Niels Bohr, a Danish scientist, suggested an atomic model which serves chemists well to the present day. He pictured the atom as consisting of three basic kinds of particles: electrons, protons, and neutrons. The electron is a particle possessing a negative (—) electrical charge. The proton is a particle consisting of a positive (+) electrical charge equal in magnitude (but opposite in type) to the charge on the electron. The neutron is a particle with no electrical charge. The proton and neutron have essentially the same mass. The electron is much smaller, weighing about  $1/1848$  times as much as either of the other two. From a chemical point of view, we can consider the mass of the electron to be zero relative to the masses of the proton and neutron.

In the Bohr model of the atom, protons and neutrons are considered to be packed together in the centre of the atom to form what is known as the nucleus. Electrons travel about this nucleus in orbits which are at relatively larger distances from the nucleus. The average nucleus occupies about one ten thousandth of the total volume of an atom.

### Exercises

Choose the best answer:

1. What's the main idea expressed in the passage?
  - A. The structure of matter
  - B. The structure of atom
  - C. Niels Bohr's invention
2. Which of the following pictures shows Bohr's atomic model?
  - A. broton electron
  - B. electron proton
  - C. imcleus electron
  - D. neutron proton
3. Accoding to the passage, it is not true to say all the followings except