

高考英语名师
解题思路与题型前瞻

主编：李永宁

**高考英语
阅读理解
专项训练**

Reading

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前 言

一、本书的编写思路

本书是供高中学生复习迎考阅读测试而设计的强化阅读技能的模拟试题集。培养学生的阅读能力是中学英语学科课程标准的主要教学目标之一,因此阅读测试在高考中所占分值比重较大,考生在阅读理解项目部分的得分会直接关系到英语总分的高低。为了在阅读理解部分取得理想的成绩,阅读试题的单项训练是在复习迎考阶段中不可忽视的功课。

尽管不少省市有自主命题试卷,但命题思路和要求,以及试题形式完全与全国卷一致。这是因为测试目标与试题效度与全国卷一致,即旨在测试学生通过阅读获取信息的能力。本书中试题的设计和编排完全按照全国卷全真试题的命题思路和要求,100篇短文选自英美原版读物,包括故事、名人轶事、新闻报道、教育、科普,以及日常知识等题材。考虑到模拟试题的效度,即真正衡量出学生运用语言的能力,本试题集不出偏题、难题,不去考查学生对一些无关紧要的细节的理解。试题内容突出了思想性、知识性和趣味性。

二、高考阅读试题题型与内容

高考阅读试题题型分以下几种类型:

● 主旨题

- ▲ 短文的题目;
- ▲ 短文的中心思想和主题,故事的寓意;
- ▲ 段落的中心大意;
- ▲ 作者的态度、目的,文章的基调。

● 细节题

- ▲ 短文中提供的具体信息和事实。



- 指代题

- ▲ 短文中某些指示代词的指代意义。

- 词汇题

- ▲ 在上下文语境中猜测生字词义的能力；
- ▲ 猜测熟字在上下文语境中的新词义。

以上试题有两类解题方法：

1 通过明示信息，答案直接可以从短文中找到，即选择的依据必须是短文本身提供的信息。

2 根据内容推断，答案一般在短文字面上不会出现，必须根据短文所提供的已知信息来推断。推断不是妄加自己的看法，一定要领悟作者的真实意图。

三、提高阅读技能的方法

- 积累与扩大词汇量

- ▲ 利用词缀猜测生词意义；
- ▲ 利用上下文语境推测生词的意义。

- 掌握并熟练运用语法知识、修辞知识，才有利于提高阅读理解的准确度

- 注意阅读理解与阅读速度的关系

由于考试有限定时间，应试者必须要有一定的阅读速度，而阅读速度与阅读理解的准确性能反映考生运用语言的能力与熟练性。要有意识地运用以下三种阅读方法：

- ▲ 略读，用于快速了解文章大意；
- ▲ 寻读，用于在文章中查找所需信息；
- ▲ 细读，用于确认文章中的细节。

在复习迎考的阶段，学生首先要在真正提高阅读理解上下功夫，加强泛读，接触各种语言现象，多读循序渐进的教材，不要太迷信和依赖应试技巧。



在这一阶段,学生的时间和精力是宝贵的。作者本着对考生负责的精神,在本书的编写中依照阅读理解教学目的与高考阅读考查目的原则,旨在引导学生进行针对性的有效复习,决不用低质量的题海误导学生。

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Practice Test

Test 1

A

Movies are loud sometimes, yes. But deafening? Probably not. A report from scientists at Hawaii University has found that sequences in some recent movies are as loud as 130 decibels (分贝), the equivalent to a jet during takeoff.

But how loud is too loud? Health and Safety experts say that anything over 85 decibels is potentially damaging to hearing, but that warning refers to exposure to those sound levels constantly for eight hours a day. "If you watch one film a week, it is highly unlikely to have an effect on your hearing," says Mike Lower of the Institute of Sound and Vibration at Southampton University.

While there's no evidence that children's hearing is more easily damaged than adults', earlier exposure to loud sounds could mean that people start losing their hearing in their 30s instead of their 50s, says Geraldine Oliver of the charity Defeating Deafness. "The problem is, you can lose 30% of your hearing without realizing it," she adds.

"Parents should use a simple rule of thumb," says Helen Middleditch, an audiologist at the Royal National Institute for Deaf People. "If you have to raise your voice to be heard, then it may be noisy enough for you to suffer some hearing damage."

1. What is probably the best title for this passage?

A. Loud Noise in Movie Sequences

B. Possible Hearing Damage from Loud Sounds



C. Children's Hearing Problems

D. Causes of Hearing Damage

2. According to the passage how loud is too loud?
 - A. 85 decibels.
 - B. 85 decibels over 8 hours.
 - C. 130 decibels once a week.
 - D. A jet take-off.
3. What can we learn from the experts' advice to parents?
 - A. Children's hearing is more easily damaged than that of adults.
 - B. People start losing their hearing in their 30s instead of their 50s.
 - C. People do not realize the problem until they lose 30% hearing.
 - D. If you speak loudly to your children, it may potentially damage their hearing.

B

It was Friday Sept. 28. Alice Barrett, 67, got up at 7:30 am as usual. She had her usual breakfast — a cup of tea and a bread roll. She read her Mirror quickly as usual. Then she did her washing by hand. She only uses the machines once a fortnight to save on electricity. She hung the washing out to dry in the yard behind her council flat in order to give the sheets a nice airing.

Then she took Thumper the dog out for his walkies and popped into the bus as usual to do her shopping. She bought half a dozen eggs and half a pound of pork.

Back at her flat she dusted around and made her bed and fried up sausages and chips for her dinner. Then she and Thumper had an afternoon snooze in the armchair until it was time for him to have another walk.

Home then to do the ironing. Daughter Annie came round to bring her mum cabbages and carrots. Annie works on a farm.

As usual on a Friday, Alice washed and dressed and went to bingo, her favorite thing next to watching snooker on TV. Back home just after 10 pm. Watch TV for an hour and bed at 11.15. That's how last Friday ended for



Alice.

Alice will never again in her life have a normal, ordinary Friday. On Saturday morning Alice Barrett, aged 67, divorced, mother of five daughters, grandmother of ten great kids, stared at her Mirror and began to realize that she might, just might, have got the numbers right on her Who Dares Wins Win a £Million card.

She took a swallow of tea and rang Annie. Annie yawned and went back to sleep. But by six on Saturday evening there wasn't any doubt. Alice was a millionaire.

The new millionaire came round to my place yesterday for a nice little talk and a cup of tea to celebrate. Tea is what she prefers. She is a very quiet person. Shy. A bit nervous. "I'm only worried about one thing; how will I be able to go to bingo now?" she said, "What will they all think? Suppose I won. I don't want to give up the bingo and all my friends."

4. We understand that Mrs. Barrett didn't have much money from the fact that _____.
 - A. she had very little to eat
 - B. she couldn't afford to go out
 - C. she had to worry about fuel bills
 - D. she only uses her washing machine twice a month
5. Why does the writer describe the day of Sept. 28 in such detail?
 - A. It was the last Friday for Alice.
 - B. This normal life would not come again for Alice.
 - C. Alice needed money to improve her living standard.
 - D. Alice's favorite day was Friday.
6. Mrs. Barrett probably telephoned her daughter that Saturday morning _____.
 - A. to let her know it was time to get up
 - B. to tell her what vegetables to bring that day



- C. to ask her to help check the numbers on her card
D. to tell her that her mother was a millionaire
7. Bingo was important to Mrs. Barrett because _____.
A. she had no other entertainment
B. she enjoyed the company it provided
C. it was her only chance to get out of the house
D. it gave her the chance to win a million pounds

C

On his official website, Yao Ming writes a journal for his fans to read. Most of his entries are about basketball: the games, the players, and the teams. But sometimes Yao talks about other things, including Chinese culture and his life in the U.S.A. On Feb. 9, 2005, Yao wrote:

"I wish all of you a happy and prosperous Chinese New Year. Today marks the beginning of our calendar year (the Year of the Rooster). Chinese New Year is a 15-day long celebration which begins with the New Moon on the first day of the new year, and ends with the full moon 15 days later. New Year's Eve and New Year's Day (two of my favorite days of the year) are celebrated as a family affair, a time of reunion and thanksgiving. We play the Chicago Bulls later tonight but I am excited to celebrate today with my family here in Houston over a wonderful meal and I wish all of you a very Happy New Year."

Incidentally, Yao Ming, who was born on Sept. 12, 1980, has the monkey as his birth sign. Some believe that makes him mischievous, adventuresome, quick-witted, and versatile, as well as strong-willed, impatient, and inventive. Perhaps these characteristics help him in basketball.

On March 28, Yao wrote: Next month a movie about my first year in the NBA is being released. The film is called "The Year of The Yao" and it tells of my journey from China to the United States. It tells about my life in China, being drafted, the expectations and hype (炒作), to my arrival in the



US, and my first experiences in the NBA. I think it will be really fun for people to view things from my perspective and to get to see behind the scenes stuff with my teammates and family. There is even a scene where my teammates teach me about 'soul food' (美国黑人的传统食品). You also get a taste of what my first few games in the NBA were like — some of them weren't pretty — and all the media critique that followed.

"Moving to the US was quite a transition for me, to say the least! There were, and still are, so many new things to get used to: the language, food, culture, and even the style of basketball is different here! Through the documentary, you get to see how far I have come both on the court and off. I hope you get the chance to see the movie and enjoy!"

8. What might NOT be included in the film "The Year of The Yao"?
 - A. Yao's life in China.
 - B. Yao's life in the USA.
 - C. Yao's development as a basketball player.
 - D. Yao's family celebration of Thanksgiving Day.
9. How does Yao regularly communicate with his fans?
 - A. He writes a column for American newspapers.
 - B. He gives frequent interviews on TV and radio.
 - C. He writes a journal on his website.
 - D. He helped make a film about his life.
10. What is one way the Americans helped Yao Ming?
 - A. The team allowed him to play basketball Chinese-style.
 - B. His teammates shared their food with him.
 - C. The team let him take the night off to celebrate Chinese New Year.
 - D. The media consistently praised him despite his early mistakes.
11. From what Yao wrote, we can infer that _____.
 - A. he is inventive
 - B. he loves Chinese culture



- C. he has the characteristics of his birth sign
- D. he is not used to the American style of basketball

D

In 1857, during the terrible hurricane, a ship sank off the coast of the Carolinas. The ship was a mail steamship named the SS Central America. Its cargo included tons of gold. For the next 131 years, this treasure ship remained lost in the deep ocean.

At the time the ship sank, the California Gold Rush was under way. Ships loaded up with gold and mail in San Francisco and sailed to where the Panama Canal is today. The Panama Canal had not yet been built at that time. People transported cargo across the narrow land strip called an "isthmus". Then they loaded it onto another ship bound for ports on the east coast of the United States.

The Central America was on the last part of this journey when the hurricane hit. The ship began to leak. For hours, male passengers and crew bailed water, but the ship sank. Some passengers survived. The captain and most of the 578 passengers and crew went down with the ship. Loss of all that gold caused a financial panic in the United States.

Over a hundred years later, Thomas G. Thompson, an ocean engineer from Columbus, Ohio, decided to find the Central America. He formed the Columbus-America Discovery Group and hired a boat to use in the search. At the same time, other teams were also looking for treasure ships. So the Thompson group tried to keep the goal of their mission secret.

Thompson designed his own diving machine, which he operated from the boat deck. The machine had lights and cameras to take photos and videos in the dim sea depths. It could blow silt off piles of gold. And it could save any treasure they found.

They raised the gold from the ocean floor. Then they went to court and succeeded in claiming most of it. But it wasn't until March 2000 that collec-



12. The treasure ship sank because _____.

- # E

Donna Janleas, 24-year-old aerobic (有氧操) instructor was rushed to the emergency room with severe stomach pains. Unfortunately during her two weeks recovery from surgery her employer went bankrupt and had to close its doors forever.

Over the next few months she complained profusely about an extreme painful piercing (穿透) in her side. Her doctor sent her to a psychiatrist and they all thought it was a “Phantom” pain resulting from emotional stress due



to her unemployment. Her “Supposed” pain forced her to give up her athletic career and she was hooked on her prescribed stress medication.

On a holiday trip to visit her parents the airport metal detector alarm sounded and didn’t stop even after she removed all jewelry. She was taken by security and a full body x-ray displayed a small very sharp knife left by the surgeon.

She is suing the hospital and doctor. Her doctor was quoted saying “Thank God we caught it before it caused any real damage”.

It is not always the hospital’s fault for clients being mistreated. James Wendell was on his way home from a day of skiing when his car hit an ice patch and slid over the side of the mountain. It rolled over many times and finally came to a stop in a deep valley about six hundred feet down.

He was air lifted to the local medical center and immediate brain surgery was preformed. In the process most of his skull was removed and was to be reattached once the swelling subsided in about two weeks. His brain cap was put in the surgical refrigerator for safekeeping.

The day before the scheduled operation was to be preformed it was cancelled by the hospital because his insurance company refused to pay for it. It seems that because he could live without the top of his skull it was called elective surgery, which was not covered under his plan. James disagreed stating that even combing his hair was life threatening because the comb could cut into his brain. The insurance rep suggested a soft brush. After numerous court hearings (开庭), the company was ordered to pay for the operation. As James was recovering from anesthesia (麻醉) he commented that “One head is better than none”.

16. The following things all happened to Donna Janleas except that _____.

A. she had an operation on her stomach

B. she stayed at home for two weeks after the surgery



- C. she lost her job because of her two weeks absence
D. she became unemployed because her boss closed his business
17. How did her doctors explain her intense pain in her side?
A. It was not a physical pain.
B. It was related to her athletic career.
C. It was caused by stress medication.
D. She was still at her recovery stage.
18. What was the incident at the airport on her holiday trip?
A. She had a security problem.
B. She was robbed of all her jewelry.
C. She was not allowed to take any flight.
D. She discovered the cause of her intense pain.
19. What caused James Wendell to have a brain operation?
A. He was injured in a car accident.
B. He was mistreated at the local medical center.
C. He had an accident in his skiing activities.
D. He rolled down from a six hundred feet tall mountain.
20. Why did James Wendell take his case to the court?
A. His top of his skull was removed by a mistake.
B. His second surgery was cancelled.
C. His life was threatened in the hospital.
D. His brain cap was put in the surgical refrigerator for safekeeping.



Test 2

A

Some suspicious bosses are paying to have a chip installed in their employees' phones so that they can spy on their employees' conversations.

The chips are sold through websites and by private detectives. Once the chip is installed, the suspicious boss can ring the phone which will answer without ringing. The caller will then be able to listen to any sound near the phone. The chip shuts down the line when the owner makes a call. Also the chip will not connect if the owner is on another call.

According to newspaper in Hong Kong, bosses are believed to have given employees mobile phones as presents with the bugging (装窃听) chips already installed so they can listen to the employees if they want to.

The bugging chips are being sold by websites in Hong Kong and conversions (改装) are carried out by a company in Taiwan for a little over US\$1,000.

The service has also proved popular with wives in Hong Kong, who want to spy on their husbands, although such spying is illegal in China and most other countries.

Security consultant Keith Murray of US company, Spybusters, said the chips originally came from Taiwan two years ago. However, they are now being sold across the Asia region and worldwide. "It's a fairly easy thing to do," Murray said. "Most of it is programming the software for the phone."

A Hong Kong private detective said, "although it's illegal to tap (窃听) someone's phone, it's almost impossible for someone to detect their phone has been tapped."