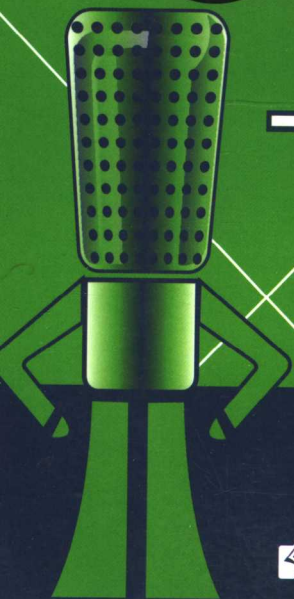


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谭卫国 赵泽良 主编

阅读理解 与完形填空 ——高中英语攻关

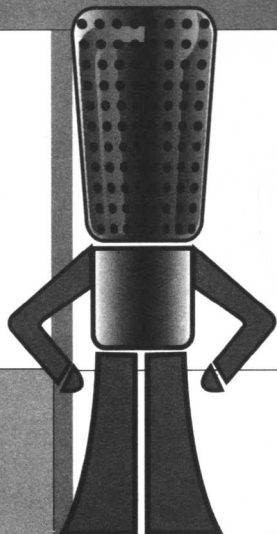


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EAST CHINA UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY PRESS

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编者的话

我们正处在科学技术突飞猛进、信息爆炸的伟大时代。我们要掌握的知识、要了解的信息太多太多。英语是我们汲取知识、信息,掌握科学技术的有用工具。

阅读理解在整个英语教学中占有十分重要的地位。中学英语教学大纲明确指出,中学英语的教学目的是对学生进行听、说、读、写等技能的基本训练,培养学生在口头上和书面上初步运用英语交际的能力,侧重培养阅读理解能力,为进一步学习和运用英语切实打好基础。可是,提高英语阅读能力极不容易。我们切身体验到,娴熟的英语阅读理解技能是绝非一朝一夕所能练就的。这是因为有效的英语阅读理解不仅要求我们拥有相当大的词汇量,具有坚实的语言功底、广泛的知识 and 颇强的理解能力,而且需要我们掌握并能灵活运用一系列必不可少的阅读技巧。如果考生具备前者,缺乏后者,英语阅读理解不可能富有成效。正因为如此,本书第一部分简单介绍英语阅读理解问题类型和解题技巧,为广大学生提供快速解题的金钥匙。懂得一般的英语阅读技巧,还远远不够。英语阅读技巧的真正掌握和灵活运用,英语阅读能力的明显提高,都需要大量的英语阅读理解实践来支撑。正因为如此,本书第二部分是大量的英语阅读理解专项训练,包括精心挑选的 150 篇阅读理解短文及其后面精心设计的高考模拟阅读试题。完形填空也是高考英语试卷中的一个难项,大多数学生都难以应付,所以本书第三部分由 50 篇精选的完形填空语篇以及精心设计的完形填空试题选项组成。通过大量的完形填空训练,考生可大大提高语法基础知识水平、语篇理解能力、应用语言能力和做题解题技能。

本书的编者都是在全国不同地区工作的具有丰富教学经验的优秀英语教师,他们在自己平凡的工作岗位上勤勤恳恳,兢兢业业,培养出了大批优秀学生,为国家的许多重点高校和普通高校输送了大量人

才。编者经过一年多的努力,精心挑选阅读理解短文和完形填空语篇,费尽心思,科学地设计试题选项,使本书内容新颖,题材广泛,融知识性、科学性、趣味性、可读性于一体。可以毫不夸张地说,该书是一本把知识的钥匙交给广大考生的不可多得的好书。该书既可作为全国广大高中生专项训练本,又可作为英语教师测试学生英语水平的测试卷,还可作为广大英语爱好者的自学自测书。

我们相信本书必定成为广大考生的良师益友,成为广大考生走向成功的桥梁。

编 者

2006 年 7 月



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第一部分

英语阅读理解试题类型与解题技巧

技巧和方法就是效率。英语阅读解题技巧是英语阅读理解和有效解题的金钥匙。

如果你不懂得英语阅读技巧,不知道如何运用,即使你掌握了很大的英语词汇量,也很难卓有成效地完成阅读理解任务。因为在各级各类英语测试中,阅读理解量大题多,而且必须在有限的时间内完成。考试时,分分秒秒至为宝贵。要想考出理想的成绩,学习并掌握英语阅读解题技巧至关重要。为了帮助考生在考试中取得优异成绩,本书第一部分将详细介绍英语阅读理解试题类型,系统讲述并具体地论证英语阅读解题技巧和解题方法。

总体说来,英语阅读理解试题可分为五大类:一、概括性问题(Overview Questions);二、实据性问题(Factual Questions)或细节理解题(Detail Questions);三、推理性问题(Inference Questions),亦称推断题;四、指代性问题(Reference Questions);五、语境词义问题(Word-in-context Questions)或难词理解题(Difficult Word Questions)。这五类题各有其解题技巧和方法。下面分别介绍并详细论证各类试题的解题技巧和方法。

在阅读这一部分的内容时,希望大家能切实掌握并灵活运用英语阅读技巧和解题方法,以便对高考及平常的学习有所帮助。

一、概括性问题与解题技巧

英语高考试卷阅读理解部分所涉及的概括性问题可分为两大类:主旨问题(topic questions)和态度问题(attitude questions)。

(一) 主旨问题与解题技巧

主旨问题是各类英语测试中出现频率颇高的一种阅读理解试题,其常见形式如下:

- a. This passage is mainly about / concerned with...
 - b. This passage deals mainly / primarily with...
 - c. The main / primary idea / theme / subject / topic of this passage is...
 - d. The main idea / theme / topic / subject of the first paragraph / the last paragraph is...
 - e. What is the main idea of this passage?
 - f. What is the main idea / subject / theme / topic of the first paragraph / the last paragraph?
 - g. The article can be best summarized as _____.
 - h. The article tells us that _____.
 - i. What does this passage mainly discuss?
 - j. What is discussed in this passage?
 - k. The best title for this passage is / would be _____.
 - l. The most appropriate title for this passage would be _____.
 - m. What is the best title for this passage?
 - n. Which of the following would be the most appropriate title for this passage?
 - o. Which of the following suggested titles gives the best description of this passage?
 - p. The passage can best be described as _____.
 - q. Which of the following best describes this passage?
 - r. What is the main purpose of this passage?
- 主旨问题旨在考查大家对文章的宏观理解,其可分为段落主旨题和文章主旨题。段落主旨题是检验考生对自然段落主要意思的理解,文章主旨题则是检验考生对文章的主题或中心思想的理解。下面举



例说明主旨问题,同时谈谈解题技巧。

1. 段落主旨题与解题技巧

段落主旨题要求我们找出文章段落的中心思想。一般说来,文章的自然段落有个段落主题句(topic sentence)。这种句子概括性强,结构简单,语言精练。段落中的其他句子都是对段落主题句的说明或例证。抓住了段落主题句,就抓住了段落的主要意思。

段落主题句通常位于段落的开头,因为主题句放在段首便于组织段落。如果文章包括若干段,每段的第一句至为重要。据统计,大约70%的段落主题句置于段首,约莫20%的段落主题句置于段落末尾,还有约莫10%的段落主题句放在段落的中间。偶尔也有段落没有主题句的情况,此时段落大意靠读者自己归纳。请看实例。

[例1] Many of us impose unnecessary limitations upon ourselves. We say or think we cannot do something without really checking. We hold ourselves back when we could move ahead. We assume that certain good occupations are closed to us, when they are really not closed at all. We think we are NOT OK when we are really just as good as the next person.

该段的第一句点明主题,概括了全段的中心思想,显然是段落主题句。其他四句话都是对该段落主题句的进一步说明。

[例2] Wonderful phenomena of nature are all around us. For example, have you ever awakened early to watch the sun rise? Have you ever stopped to observe a setting sun, a star-filled sky, or an October moon? Have you ever gone out after a rainfall and delighted in the scent of the fresh air? Have you ever taken time to listen to the song of the birds, the trees rustling in the wind or the music of the crickets? Have you ever held a seashell to your ear and heard the roar of the ocean? Have you ever tasted fresh berries, melon or spring water? Have you ever shared the above experience with your children?

该段的头一句显然也是个段落主题句,其他各句都包含例证段落

主题句的实例。作者在段首给出段落主题句,然后加以例证或阐释,这是最常用的写作方法,这种方法称为演绎法(the deductive method)。由于演绎法便于表达思想,故使用频繁。

[例 3] The essential thing to note here is that the population problem really has little to do with birth rates alone. Birth rates have stayed at about the same level for the last hundred years or so and there is even indication that in some countries, even those with rapidly growing population troubles, the birth rate is decreasing. No, it is not the birth rate alone that is the trouble causer. The population increases because people live longer, more children reach the age of maturity, fewer mothers die in childbirth, medicine saves more lives, all without a corresponding drop in the number of people who are coming into the world. It is the death rate which goes down each year without a significant drop in the birth rate, that is the trouble causer.

与前两例相反,该段的主题句出现在段落末尾。置于该段末尾的主题句概括了人口为何不断增加的原因。显然,作者在这里采用归纳法(the inductive method)组织段落。归纳法亦是常用的写作方法之一,不过不如演绎法那么频繁应用。

[例 4] Sometimes certain eras or events from our past receive little or no attention. This might be because there is little information available on these subjects, or because the subjects are controversial or shameful, and we are reluctant to face them. But when we ignore or deny a part of our past, we fail to learn the lessons that history can teach us, and we neglect people who are part of that history. These people—and their history—can become “invisible”, and in time we can forget that they ought to be part of what we think of as history.

本段的段落主题句出现于段落中间,即 But 后面的那个句子。but 这个转折词的出现告诉我们,转折词引出的与前文不同的论点就是段落主题思想。



如果无法在段落里找出主题句,那就说明作者把段落主题写得颇为含蓄。这时,就得根据段落的内容和信息以及多次重复的关键词进行总结,归纳出主题思想。

[例 5] An Eskimo baby who was brought up by American parents would speak English, hate castor oil, and act like any other American child; an American baby who was brought up by an Eskimo family would grow up to be a seal hunter, to like eating blubber and to speak Eskimo.

该小段只有一个由两个平行的分句组成的并列句,彼此互不包含,找不出主题句。但从两个分句表达的互为对比的意思可以归纳出主题思想:不同的环境培养出不同的人。(Different environments make different people.)

2. 文章主旨题与解题技巧

主旨题除了让考生找出文章的中心思想外,有时还让考生找出主题(topic)或标题(title)。主题或标题与中心思想既有联系又有区别。主题是文章中心思想最精练的概括和总结,往往比较抽象,而中心思想则比较具体,又包含了文章的主题。标题或主题的措辞比主题句更贴切、更具概括性。

[例 1] Between about 1910 and 1930, new artistic movements in European art were making themselves felt in the United States. American artists became acquainted with the new art on their trips to Paris and at the exhibitions in the famous New York Gallery "291" (named after its address on Fifth Avenue) of the photographer Alfred Stieglitz. But most important in the spread of the modern movements in the United States was the sensational Armory Show of 1913 held in New York, in which the works of many of the leading European artists were seen along with the works of a number of progressive American painters.

Several of the American modernists who were influenced by the Armory Show found the urban landscape, especially New York, an





appealing subject. Compared with the works of the realist painters, the works of American modernists were much further removed from the actual appearance of the city, they were more interested in the “feel” of the city, more concerned with the meaning behind appearance. However, both the painters of the “Ashcan School” and the later realists were still tied to nineteenth century or earlier styles, while the early modernists shared in the internal breakthroughs of the art of the twentieth century.

1. Which of the following is the main idea of the passage?
 - A. American modernists who were influenced by the Armory Show found the urban landscape, especially New York, an appealing subject.
 - B. The early modernists shared in the internal breakthroughs of the art of the 20th century.
 - C. The works of American modernists were much further removed from the actual appearance of the city, they were more interested in the “feel” of the city, more concerned with the meaning behind appearance.
 - D. How modern American artists were influenced by new artistic movements in European art and what the works of American modernists were characterized by.
2. What is the title of this passage?
 - A. Modern Art Movement in the United States.
 - B. New Artistic Movements in European Art.
 - C. Several of the American Modernists.
 - D. The Works of American Modernists

问题1是关于该文中心思想的主旨题。该文第一段的第一句是段落主题句。该文第二段没有明显的段落主题句,但可根据该段所表达的几层意思总结出其段落大意。将两段话的段落大意综合起来,就是该文的中心思想。根据该文两段话传达的主要意思,D项为正确选



项。其他三项显而易见均太片面。

问题 2 是关于文章标题的主旨题。标题不但措辞精练,而且概括性很强,包含文章主题。选项 A 应是合适的标题,其他三项都太片面,没有概括性,故可立即排除。

[例 2] Elegance is not something that can be added to a room. More than visual beauty, elegance begins with an attitude and finds its expression in the total design.

Start with the basis—a few good investments in beautifully designed furniture and expertly made accessories. Add things of quality, items with an extra edge of style or an unusual design twist—things you love, regardless of their price tag. Price should never be a measure of value and furnishings should be used and enjoyed. Furniture should be both aesthetically pleasing as well as efficient.

Successful decorating suits the lifestyles and personalities of the clients. To be comfortable, a room should appear natural, not look as though it was produced by a set of formula. A well-planned room is comfortable to sit in or look at, and easy to get around in. All elements in a room should balance out—the floors, walls and windows as well as furnishings. Windows are important because they control light and privacy.

In dealing with a traditional style room, maintain a lively interpretation of the past. A popular look today is the British Colonial style. It is interpreted in “The Viceroy Collection”, a mix of Victorian shapes and fabrics blending with mahogany woods and cane back chairs.

To create an elegant room filled with excitement and beauty, you must be willing to take risks.

What is the subject of this passage?

- A. How to Make a Stylish Room.
- B. How to Design a Beautiful Room.



C. How to Create an Elegant Room.

D. How to Build a Comfortable Room.

这个问题显然是个文章主旨问题。只要看看文章开头和结尾两部分,注意其重复出现的关键词,就可认定C为正确选项,其他三项均太片面,可立即排除。

文章的主旨或中心意思是对考生综合阅读能力的考查。不同的作者采用不同的方法来阐述并证实他们所要表达的主题思想,有的开宗明义,有的结尾点题,还有的以一条主线贯穿文章的始末。一般说来,文章的主旨和大意由文中的主题句揭示的综合信息来提示给读者。当然,也有用含蓄方法让主题思想贯穿于全文的。这就要求考生既要会找主题句,又要能够从整篇上把握中心内容,综合每一段的信息,最后归纳出全文的主题思想。文章主旨考查题主要有两种:一是考查文章的主要内容;二是考查文章的主题或中心思想。了解文章的主旨和大意是阅读理解的一个非常重要的目的。它要求考生具有归纳、概括和提炼的能力。这就要求考生不但能读懂各段内容,而且能把握住文章的整体结构和整体内容,并能从整体提炼出文章的主题或中心思想。如果考生能做到这两点,就可有效地解决主旨题。解决文章主旨题的过程通常是:首先通过阅读题目了解主旨题的具体要求,即是要求找出文章的标题,还是要求找出文章的主题思想,或是要求找出作者的写作目的。接着认真阅读文章的开头和文章的结尾,再看看文章的其他自然段落的头一二句及其结尾一句。这样就基本上掌握了文章的主要内容。然后浏览主旨题的选项,采用筛选法排除片面的选项和无中生有的选项,从而捕捉住正确的选项。对文章的主要内容加以归纳和概括,就可得出文章的主题或中心思想,对文章的主题或中心思想加以提炼,使之言简意赅,则可得出文章的标题。

(二) 态度问题(attitude questions)与解题技巧

作者的态度问题亦是观点问题,此类问题在各类测试中也颇为常见,在高考英语试卷中屡见不鲜。其形式往往为:

a. What is the author's attitude toward...?

b. The author's opinion of... could best be described as



- _____.
- c. What is the author's opinion of...?
 - d. Which of the following recommendations would the author most likely support?
 - e. The author would be LEAST likely to agree with which of the following statements?
 - f. The author thinks that the time spent in finding a good day-care for the baby _____.
 - g. According to the author, a person likes one color _____.

[例 1] Color can work magic in a room. Even the smallest amount can add excitement to any decor. Without it, a room can appear bland and flat even if it is filled with expensive furnishings. One of the least costly elements in decorating, color can be used to create structure. Plain shapes can stand out, and window sills and door frames take on a new sense of scale. Colors working in harmony create movement by visually stretching space, shrinking furniture and even hiding unattractive architecture. Besides visual effects, color also has the power to alter emotional levels. No wonder it is considered such an important decorating tool. Why is it then that most people feel intimidated when putting together a color scheme? One of the problems is if you make a mistake and choose the wrong colors, your scheme will be off balance, the colors will clash and everyone will see your mistake. Besides, colors that are not in harmony are very difficult to live with. This doesn't mean that you should play it safe and go with a neutral color scheme.

Everyone can develop a sense of color by carefully studying color combinations that please them. If you look at a photo of a beautiful garden you will notice shades of green harmonizing, blending with accents of bright colors of flowers, mixed with neutrals of earth, tree bark, stone or brick, all set against a blue sky. Study the colors carefully. Using a paint fan, pull out each color you see and match it





with a paint chip. When you have assembled all of the colors of the garden, choose four or five colors in any combination you like. Then adjust (lighten or darken) the colors you have chosen to work in your interior scheme. Do this until you find a combination you are happy with.

There are no hard and fast rules for putting together a color scheme, but there are some terms that are helpful. Every color has three attributes: hue, value and intensity. Hue is the name of the color—red or blue; intensity is the purity, strength or brilliancy of a color. Soft or grayed colors are those that have lost intensity by having black, white or gray added to them.

To dull a color, add the complementary color (its color opposite on the color wheel). Most interior colors are a neutralized version of a pure color.

Always select colors that will be pleasing to the eye, produce the desired psychological and emotional reactions, and be suitable for the purpose of the room.

To use color to its best advantage, be fearless and have fun with it.

What is the author's opinion of color in a room?

- A. Color and color combinations can create magic in a room.
- B. Color can be used to create structure.
- C. Everyone can develop a sense of color.
- D. Colors are pleasing to the eye.

只要看看文章第一段的头几句和文章的结尾,再浏览第二段和第三段的头一句和最后一句便可知道,选项 A 为正确答案。选项 B、C、D 太片面,不合适。

【例 2】 Some people believe that international sport creates good will between the nations and that if countries play games together they will learn to live together. Others say that the opposite is