

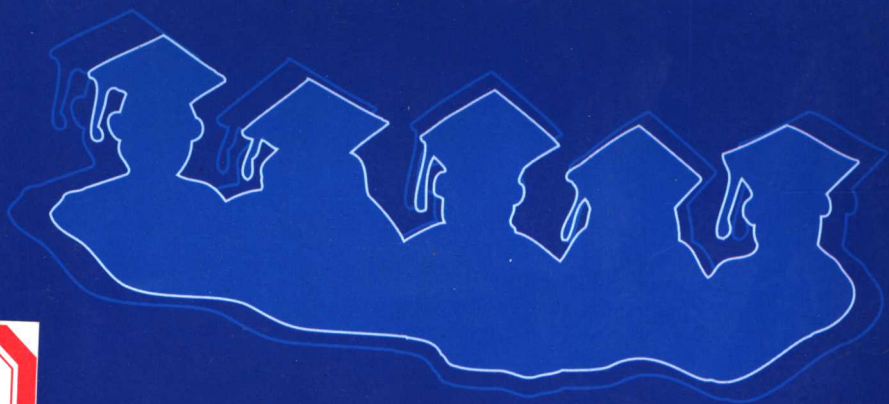
芝麻英语丛书



*An Open Sesame to the Reasonable Proficiency in English (Series)*

# 阅读理解 应试指津

宋天锡 主编



国防工业出版社

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·北京·

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## 内 容 简 介

《阅读理解应试指津》为《芝麻英语丛书》中的一本,主要介绍各类英语考试中阅读理解的宏观技巧、问题设计类型及应答对策,以例喻理,举一反三;同时把实际练习分为“信心培植型练习”、“经典练习精讲”、“技巧助推式练习”、“限时挑战型练习”,使学习实现阶梯式渐进。书的最后附有“阅读理解中的高频词汇与疑难结构、句型”,这也不失为本书的一大亮点。

本书可作为高等院校各专业大学生参加大学英语四、六级及研究生入学考试的应试指导书,也可作为社会上准备参加各类英语考试的考生的复习指导书。

## 丛书总序

《芝麻英语丛书》(An Open Sesame to the Reasonable Proficiency in English(Series)),借用《天方夜谭》中叫开盗穴大门的咒语 Open sesame!,旨在为英语学习者快捷提升英语水平提供简易而有效的方法。

中国学生学习英语一般都是从初中开始(现在许多大城市从小学就开设英语课程),一直延续到大学毕业,时间跨度比较长。但是许多学生的学习效率比较低,以致于学了十多年的英语,听也听不懂,说也说不,读、写、译的能力都停留在较低的水平上,不但在英语等级考试中成绩不佳,而且其运用语言的实际能力远不敷工作岗位的需要。还有不少人大学毕业以后为了考取研究生、出国深造或者评定技术职称等而投入许多时间与精力补习英语。所有这些都表明,中国学生学习英语无论是从内容还是从方法上都必须进行全面的革新。《芝麻英语丛书》以崭新的内容、独特的设计、革故鼎新的方法论指导,决心为实现这一目标贡献自己的力量。这套丛书突出强调实用性,把实际技巧与针对性练习密切结合起来,重在实际能力的培养,它不仅可以为准备英语的各种等级考试提供直接、便捷的帮助,而且还为学习者向中、高级英语发展营造了前进的平台。

《芝麻英语丛书》由下列分册组成:

1. 《阅读理解应试指津》(适用于四、六级,考研,技术职称考试等)。
2. 《告别哑巴英语——20 周口语通》。

#### IV

3. 《英语词汇应试攻关》(适用于四、六级, 考研, 技术职称考试等)。

4. 《英语语法应试强力突破》(适用于四、六级, 考研, 技术职称考试等)。

5. 《应试英语写作与翻译指津》(适用于四、六级, 考研, 技术职称考试等)。

宋天锡  
于北京

## 分 册 前 言

多年以来,英语各类等级考试都把阅读理解部分作为重头戏,其分值约占 40%。事实上,随着知识经济和信息时代的进展,人们越来越需要快捷高效地处理各类资讯,这就意味着提高英语的阅读理解能力在英语学习中占据着十分重要的位置。目前许多人训练阅读理解的方法有待改进:有的把大量的精力放在背诵单词上而很少做实际的阅读练习;有的则只做阅读练习而根本不背单词。应该指出,这两种方法都是低效的。提高阅读理解快捷而有效的方法是把记单词和做阅读训练有机结合起来。实践证明,拥有 5000 左右的单词量,再加上做 150 篇左右的阅读理解练习,对付各种考试都会无往而不胜。如果达不到这个量的要求,通过考试的把握性就不会大。

《阅读理解应试指津》介绍了阅读理解的宏观技巧、问题设计类型及应答对策,以例喻理,举一反三;同时把实际练习分为“信心培植型练习”、“经典练习精讲”、“技巧助推式练习”、“限时挑战型练习”,使学习实现阶梯式渐进。书的最后附有“阅读理解中的高频词汇与疑难结构、句型”,所有这些设计都突出了实用性和方法论指导,使得此书在同类书中独树一帜。

编著者

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# 第1章 阅读理解的宏观技巧、 问题类型及应答对策

## 1.1 阅读理解的宏观技巧

### 1.1.1 核心框架解读法

英语组句的主要框架是①“主语 + 谓语 + 宾语”;②“主语 + 系动词 + 表语”;③“*There* + 系动词 + 主语”。这三种框架不仅是英语句法的骨干,而且也承载着每个句子的主要信息。所以为了提高阅读的速度和效率,应重点解读句子的主要框架,而把定语(或定语从句)、状语(或状语从句)、插入语等作为次要信息进行阅读。

也就是说,要首先抓住核心信息,而后逐一分析次要信息。这种方法用于解读比较复杂的段前句或段尾句特别有效。许多复杂句子都具有很强的迷惑性,如果抓不住主要的组句框架,往往会读不懂句子的意思或者可能歪曲句子的原意。运用这种方法,就如同登高眺望一个城市的布局,会对它的街道走向、主要建筑群一目了然。为了更有效地运用这种方法,我们建议可在主要框架下面划上一条直线,在次要信息部分下面划上一条水纹线,这样将把句子的主要信息突出地烘托出来。

#### [例 1]

The old idea that talented children “burn themselves out” in the early years, and, therefore, are subjected to failure and at worst, mental illness is unfounded. As a matter of fact, the outstanding thing that happens to bright kids is that they are very likely to grow into bright adults. To find this out, 1500 gifted persons were fol-

lowed up to thirty fifth year with these results: On adult intelligence tests, they score as high as they had as children. They were, as a group, in good health, physically and mentally. 84% of their group were married and seemed content with their lives.

About 70 percent had graduated from college, though only 30 percent had graduated with honors. A few had even dropped out, but nearly half of these had returned to graduate. Of the men, 80 percent were in one of the profession or in business management or semiprofessional jobs. The women who had remained single had offices, business, or professional occupations.

The group had published 90 books and 500 articles in scientific, scholarly, and literary magazines and had collected more than 100 patents. In a material way they did not do badly either. Average income was considerably higher among the gifted people, especially the men, than for the country as a whole, despite their comparative youth.

In fact, far from being strange, most of the gifted were turning their early promise into practical reality.

1. The main idea of this passage is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. talented children are most likely to become gifted adults
  - B. bright children are unlikely to be mentally healthy
  - C. the survey of bright children was made to find out what had happened to talented children when they became adults
  - D. when talented children grew into adults, they had a considerable loss of intelligence
2. The purpose of this passage is to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. prove that old idea that talented children "burn themselves out" in the early year
  - B. persuade readers to accept unquestioningly the fact that

talented children are most likely to become bright adults

C. tell readers that the old idea is his own belief

D. prove the old idea true in all senses

解读这篇文章的第一句话特别重要,如果读懂了,回答下面的两个问题就会易如反掌,基本上不需要耗费什么时间;如果读不懂或理解歪了,回答问题不仅要消耗许多时间,而且还很可能答错。The old idea 下面划了一条直线,这是整个句子的主语部分, is unfounded 的下面也划了一条直线,这是句子的“系—表”部分,这样一下子就抓住了句子的主干和核心信息,心中马上明白“这个旧的观念是没有根据的”。什么样的旧的观念呢?划水纹线的部分是 The old idea 的同位语,具体说明 The old idea 的内容。作者先推出“对立面”的观点,即 The old idea... is unfounded,而后用大量篇幅陈述为什么 The old idea... is unfounded,同时表明自己相反的观点。这样,两个问题就迎刃而解。第 1 题的答案为 A,与 The old idea 正相反。第 2 题的答案为 B,回答了作者反驳 The old idea,劝说读者接受自己的观点。如果只在 talented children burn themselves out, ..., are subjected to... 上打转转,那就有可能越转越糊涂。

### [例 2]

What we know of prenatal development makes all this attempt made by a mother to mold the character of her unborn child by studying poetry, art, or mathematics during pregnancy seem utterly impossible. How could such extremely complex influences pass from the mother to the child? There is no connection between their nervous systems. Even the blood vessels of mother and child do not join directly. An emotional shock to the mother will affect her child, because it changes the activity of her glands and so the chemistry of her blood. Any chemical change in the mother's blood will affect the child for better or worse. But we can not see how a liking for mathematics or poetic genius can be dissolved in blood and produce a

similar liking or genius in the child.

In our discussion of instincts we saw that there was reason to believe that whatever we inherit must be of some very simple sort rather than any complicated or very definite kind of behavior. It is certain that no one inherits a knowledge of mathematics. It may be, however, that children inherit more or less of a rather general ability that we may call intelligence. If very intelligent children become deeply interested in mathematics, they will probably make a success of that study.

As for musical ability, it may be that what is inherited is an especially sensitive ear, a peculiar structure of the hands or the vocal organs connections between nerves and muscles that make it comparative easy to learn the movements a musician must execute, and particularly vigorous emotions. If these factors are all organized around music, the child may become a musician. The same factors, in other circumstance might be organized about some other center of interest. The rich emotional equipment might find expression in poetry. The capable fingers might develop skill in surgery. It is not the knowledge of music that is inherited, then nor even the love of it, but a certain bodily structure that makes it comparatively easy to acquire musical knowledge and skill. Whether that ability shall be directed toward music or some other undertaking may be decided entirely by forces in the environment in which a child grows up.

1. Which of the following statements is NOT TRUE?

- A. Some mothers try to influence their unborn children by studying art and other subjects during their pregnancy.
- B. It is utterly impossible for us to learn anything about prenatal development.
- C. The blood vessels of mother and child do not join directly.
- D. There are no connection between mother's nervous sys-

tems and her unborn child's.

2. A mother will affect her unborn baby on the condition that she \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. is emotionally shocked
  - B. has a good knowledge of inheritance
  - C. takes part in all kind of activities
  - D. sticks to studying
3. According to the passage, a child may inherit \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. everything from his mother
  - B. a knowledge of mathematics
  - C. intelligence
  - D. her mother's musical ability
4. If a child inherits something from his mother, such as an especially sensitive ear, a peculiar structure of the hands or of the vocal organs, he will \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. surely become musician
  - B. mostly become a poet
  - C. possibly become a teacher
  - D. become a musician on the condition that all these factors are organized around music
5. Which of the following is the best title for the passage?
  - A. Role of Inheritance
  - B. An Unborn Child
  - C. Function of Instincts
  - D. Inherited Talents

这篇文章第一段第一句是一个比较复杂的句子,特别是宾语和宾语补足语相隔很远,不容易一下子看出来。但是使用核心信息解读法就会很快明白它的句法结构,从而比较容易地分解出句子的意思,what we know of prenatal development 是由 what 引起的名词性从句,作整个句子的主语;makes 是 what... 主语从句的谓

语动词, all this attempt 是 makes 的宾语。由于 makes all this attempt 在语文上不完整, 所以可以推知 seem utterly impossible 是 all this attempt 的宾语补足语, 而 made by... pregnancy 则明显是 attempt 的后置定语。这样整个句子的主要信息就出来了: “我们对胎儿出生前发育过程的了解, 使得所有这种企图都似乎是绝对徒劳的”; 次要信息是: “这种企图是母亲在怀孕期间通过学习诗歌、艺术或者数学进行胎教的努力。”

该文第三段第一句也是一个复杂句。它的大句框架是 It may be that... (情况也许会是这样……)。在 that 从句中, what is inherited 是名词性从句作主语; is 是系动词, “an especially sensitive ear, ... or the vocal organs connections...” 是表语部分; 在 muscles 后面又跟着一个 that 定语从句, 在该定语从句中, that 作主语, make 作谓语动词, it 作先行宾语 (其真宾语是 to learn... emotions), 而 easy 则是宾语补足语。这样, 就可比较容易地弄清楚句子的主要信息: “情况也许会是这样: 遗传下来的东西是格外敏感的听力、结构特别的双手或者发音器官的有机连接——这种连接使得学习表演动作和表演激情相对而言要容易些。”次要信息是: “至于音乐才能, ……或者是发音器官的神经和肌肉之间的有机连接, ……使得学习音乐家所应有的表演动作和激情……”。

如果解读不了第一段第一句, 那么应答第 1 题时就有可能被答案 B 中的 It is utterly impossible for us... 所迷惑, 误认为它与原文中的 makes... seem utterly impossible 字面意义相似而将它排除掉。原文中说的 impossible 是指“母亲怀孕期间对胎儿进行一些胎教是徒劳的”, 而 B 项则说“对我们来说要了解胎儿出生前的发育情况是完全不可能的”, 这是从两个角度来谈 impossible, 不能混为一谈。

第三段的第一句与第 5 题密切相关, 它的答案为 A。A 项就是对第三段第一句的概括。

问题的答案分别是: 1. B; 2. A; 3. C; 4. C; 5. A。

### [例 3]

Whatever the heritage that Americans of our time will leave,

we will undoubtedly be marked by one of the strangest facts of our history: that matters once undesstood to make the most difference for human contentment are taken lightly, and matters once understood as trivial have the greatest claim on our attention. We can see this very clearly in our approach to the family. Divorce has become so prevalent in our society that a whole knowledge has risen up around it: that divorce is a temporary crisis; that so many children have experienced their parents' divorce that children nowadays do not worry much about it; that in fact it makes things easier, and it is itself a mere ritual of passage; that if the parents feel better, so will the children.

Judith Wallerstein, who has spent her life studying and counseling families undergoing divorce, points out that such dinner-party notions amount to a set of rationalizations for the increasingly common decisions to end marriages, even those involving children. In her prolific research and writing on the subject, Wallerstein has nearly single-handedly exploded the myths deemed to be the truth about divorce. Her latest book is a powerful and moving examination of the subject, and it should be read by anyone interested in what makes some marriages and some families work so much better than others—indeed, by anyone trying to decide whether to marry in the first place.

Every American can recite the statistic: about one out of every two marriages will end in divorce. But not everyone can appreciate the extent of the human suffering behind the numbers. An honest appraisal is hard to come by. The prevalence of divorce means that we are all invested in it. Nearly everyone who has not experienced it knows someone who has. To criticize divorce seems a mean-spirited attack on those who have already endured enough, often corroding either a bad marriage or a bad divorce and, if they are lucky, going on to find console and even happiness elsewhere. Moreover, our in-





- A. Almost half of Americans experience divorce once or more during their whole life.
  - B. People are still not quite sure of the consequences caused by divorce.
  - C. It is immoral to criticize other people's choice of divorce.
  - D. It is the responsibility of government and society to deal with the problem of the high divorce rate.
5. Which of the following can serve as the best title for this passage?
- A. Divorce: A Serious Social Problem in America.
  - B. Dinner-party Notions.
  - C. Be Rational on Divorce.
  - D. Changing Our attitude towards Divorce.

该文第一段第一句是一个长句,它的核心框架是 we will undoubtedly be marked by one of the strangest facts of our history(我国将会由于历史上一件最奇特的事实而闻名于世),其次要信息是“这件最奇特的事实是:过去曾被认为决定人们是否生活美满的最为重要的东西,现在被看得很淡;而曾经被认为是微不足道的琐事,却最需要我们的关注”。

该文第一段第三句更长,而且两处含有 so...that... 的结构。一处是 so prevalent... that a whole knowledge...;另一处是 so many children... that children nowadays do not...。文章的结尾句也是一个长句,主要框架所转达出来的信息是“我们的传统家庭道德观念和常识,通过大众心理学的熏陶,再加上电视上的负面描述,促使我们减少对离婚现象的批评,以防止使那些好不容易才摆脱责难的人不重新回到受人指责的状态”。

问题的答案分别是:1.B;2.D;3.C;4.D;5.D。从答案中可以看出,解读核心信息对应答问题是关键性的一步。

#### [例 4]

It being not only possible but even easy to predict which ten-