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21世纪新英语

21st

CENTURY ENGLISH

高中英语
阅读理解

丛书主编：孙金冠宇

主　编：张　锐　流　金　张容真

单项系列

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山西教育出版社

高中英语阅读理解

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READING

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阅读理解解题注意事项与答题技巧

注意事项

●何谓阅读理解

阅读理解是指读者通过阅读文章对作者的思想、观点、意图进行了解和认识的过程。而要达到通过阅读去了解和认识作者的思想、观点、意图的目的,就要求读者具备阅读技能,实际上是具备阅读理解能力。

阅读理解是一个综合考查语言理解和语言运用的题型。读者要与材料不断地进行交流,将材料所展示的新知识与储存于大脑的原有知识相结合。这种过程融入读者的推理、判断、归纳、总结等脑力活动,读者逐渐将分散于文章各处的主要信息联系起来,对全篇文章进行全面理解。因此,读者的词汇、语法、语篇理解等能力是阅读理解能力提高的基础,在此基础上,再学会一定的答题技巧。那么,阅读理解能力的提高也是很自然的了。

●阅读中存在的问题

1. 视域窄

视域即读者以某一行中的英语单词为中心,上下左右能清晰看清文字的幅度。实际证明,人的最大视线是一行字中二十九个字母组成文字所达到的长度。一般来说即半行字。也就是说,视域最大的人可以一目看半行,而大部分学生阅读速度慢,大多是一目一词,连一目三、四个单词的速度也达不到。这也就是许多学生考试后抱怨阅读量大、时间短的原因之一。

另外,有些学生在阅读时,常用笔或手指逐词、逐行地点着阅读,或一边读一边翻译,这些都势必会影响阅读速度。因此学生在平时阅读时就应有意识地提高自己视域的幅度。在阅读时,尽量以词群为单位跳跃阅读。这样,一些诸如介词、冠词等非重点的虚词就可以忽略,而一些实词如文章中出现的关键名词、动词或表示作者观点态度的一些表示褒义或贬义的形容词、副词应该作为重点。

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2. 回读

回读一般是指对阅读过的材料再重复进行阅读。一般说来,在做题时,为了斟酌题干与原文的关系,回读是不可避免的。

3. 读读、停停、写写

这也是许多同学的一种看书方法,并把这视为认真阅读的表现,读文章时,读、停、写三个过程搞在一起,阅读速度肯定不能提高。但我们不能武断地说这种读书方法不对,在精读一篇文章,或查找资料时应该如此,但在考试、做练习时,这种方式就不恰当。

4. 做题时,依据自己的主观臆断

许多同学对自己熟悉的题材或对某一个有明显个人看法的问题,往往根据自己已有的观点去理解原文,而忽视了作者的观点,因而误选了一些不切题的选项。

●**阅读理解的特点**

1. 阅读理解选材多样化,涉及到科普、人物、历史、地理、社会、文化、政治、经济及其他日常生活文化背景知识。

2. 阅读理解题的体裁各异,包括记叙文、说明文、应用文等等,内容丰富多彩。

3. 阅读提问技巧具有较高水平,凝结较高的知识含量和较强的思维力度。

●**阅读理解答题的注意事项**

1. 阅读速度应放快,视域应放宽

在第一遍通读短文的过程中,不要用笔点着或用手指着逐词阅读,要目光横扫,视线从左向右移动,视幅一般在四、五个词左右。注意从整句中搜寻必要的词语信息,并特别留心句型的结构和特点。要努力减少在阅读过程中的复视(回头看),以免过多的自我干扰,造成精力不集中,阅读速度放慢。

2. 正确对待生词

在短文中,往往有些词或词语不给出注解,主要有三种情况:

①人名、地名。在句中用大写字母开头的词往往是人名或地名。这就要求从词本身及文章内容来推断大概意思,翻译出来的意思是否准确并不太重要。

②通过构词法而得出的另外一个词。这就要抓住词根,利用构词法的知识猜测词义。

③有的生词需要从上、下文相关的信息,或根据同位语、修饰语,或从本句前后词判断词性、词义,或从试题理解部分与原文对照来猜测词义。在阅读中,遇到生词并不可怕,要注意阅读整体句子,千万别老是盯在生词上苦思冥想,以免影响阅读速度。有的给出注解的生词,再次或多次出现时,不会注解多次,要留心记住汉语意思,以免造成下一步的阅读障碍。

3. 注意明确文中代词的指代关系

4. 注意试题理解部分与原句的转化

如同义词或近义词,简单句与复合句,名词和代词等方面的转换,有的是句子成分的转化,如形容词由作表语转化为作定语等等。

5. 做阅读理解题时,一定要从整体上控制时间,时间分配根据文章的难易程度有别

文中一两处没弄懂的地方可以暂时搁置一边,等把全部题做完后,再回头来处理。因为做完后,你的心情相对放松了,往往会产生新的思路、新的灵感。即使做完题后时间所剩无几了,你再把未处理的题猜测一下也不晚,因为你仍然有选对的可能性。

总之,需要同学运用自身所具备的语法、词汇等语言知识以及其他方面的常识与经验在阅读中获取所需要的信息,关键在于"准确"。较高层次的理解则还要求能够透过字面意思理解深层含义。如作者写作的某段、某句及采用某一措辞的真实意图与态度,即通常所指的"弦外之音,言外之意"。

寻找主题句

读一篇理解性的文章,可取的方法是至少读两遍。第一遍获得该文章的总体印象,第二遍则将注意力集中于重要的细节。如遇有不熟悉的单词,不必浪费过多时间去考虑这个词的释义,只要看看该生词的上下文,作一个临时性的猜测。有时还需读第三遍,以便检查阅读难点。

意群阅读

理解读懂你正在阅读的内容是重要的。但是,阅读速度也同等重要。在不断努力提高阅读能力的同时,应有意识地提高自己的阅读速度。按意群阅读,是提高阅读速度和流利程度的简易而又行之有效的方法。

效率低的同学总是将眼睛从一个词转向另一个词逐词阅读;而效率高的同学则将眼睛从一组词转向另一组词———一个意群一个意群地阅读。

坚持运用这一技能,定能运用自如。那时,你就能在充分理解所读内容的同时获得足够的阅读速度,从而达到流利程度。

现在来试一试,按意群阅读下列短文。

I am always worried before a swim. I don't know what the weather will be

like until the day of the race. Will the wind be whipping up 15-foot waves? Or will the surface of the water be like glass? On the morning of a swim, our <u>trainer</u> wakes us up at around seven a. m. for breakfast. We see the press; we eat. Nobody talks. I never look at the swimmers. I look out at the lake and wonder what it will do to me. I wonder whether I'll be able to cross it. The race is more than me against my competition. There is always the risk that I may not gain control over the water.

1. The word "trainer" in this passage probably means _____.
   A. a person who works on a train
   B. a person who is being trained
   C. a person who trains others
   D. a person taught or given practice
2. What is the possible title of this passage?
   A. Thoughts before a Swimming Race
   B. A Good Swimmer
   C. The Weather before a Race
   D. What Will It Do to Me?
3. Which of the following best gives the main idea of this passage?
   A. Before a race the author doesn't know what the weather will be like.
   B. All the swimmers feel nervous before a race.
   C. The author feels worried before a race about whether she gain control over the water.
   D. The author is not sure of crossing the water.
4. Which of the sentences is true according to the passage?
   A. The swimmers saw the press of the trainer.
   B. The author is more worried about the weather than the competitors.
   C. The author is more worried about the competitors than the weather.
   D. The surface of the water is always like glass.

答案　1. C　2. D　3. C　4. B

利用上下文线索理解词义

　　在阅读理解一篇文章时，必然会碰到一些不懂的词，有时就要花时间查词典，若查词典花时间过多就会减慢你的阅读速度。实际上，不使用词典也可以推测出生词

或短语的意思。

❤1. 上下文线索：定义

作者知道某个词对大多数读者来讲是不熟悉或陌生的，为了使这个词便于理解，作者会将这个词的定义包含在某一句子中。这种上下文线索最容易看出来，请看以下例句：

A. The harbor is protected by a <u>jetty</u> ——a wall built out into the water.

B. Jane is <u>indecisive</u>, that is, she can not make up her mind.

答案 A 中 jetty 词义为"防波堤"；B 中 indecisive 词义为"优柔寡断"。

❤2. 上下文线索：复述

你可能经常会遇到复述。复述几乎与定义相同，请看下面例句：

A. He had a <u>wan</u> look. He was so pale and weak that we thought he was ill.

B. I am a <u>resolute</u> man. Once I set up a goal（目标）, I won't give it up easily.

答案 A 中 wan 词义为"脸色苍白的"；B 中 resolute 词义为"坚定的"。

❤3. 上下文线索：常识

凭借自己的经验或对某一问题的常识，许多单词的词义通常很容易猜出来。请看下面例句：

A. The door was so low that I hit my head on the <u>lintel</u>.

B. Mark got on the motorbike, I sat behind him on the <u>pillion</u>, and we roared off into the night.

答案 A 中 lintel 词义为"门楣"；B 中 pillion 词义为"鞍座"。

❤4. 上下文线索：相关信息

如果从文章的前后句中归纳有关的信息，有时你就能对一些新词或短语的意思作出猜测。请看下面句子：

A. "She went to school for 12 years and she can't write a sentence," Timken said. "They made an <u>illiterate</u> out of my daughter！"

B. Timken was now angry... Once again he <u>flew into a rage</u>.

答案 A 中 illiterate 词义为"文盲"；B 中 flew into a rage 词义为"勃然大怒"。

在某一段理解性的文章中，碰到某个生词或短语时，建议你最好注意这个词或短语后来在文章中出现的次数。一般来讲，这个单词或短语使用的次数越多，就越容易理解。以一篇阅读理解为例，短语"remedial class"一词在文中出现了三次。

... We are happy to announce that we <u>started a remedial class</u> for college freshmen and strongly advise that your daughter Laura attend it. <u>If she doesn't, it is our opinion that Laura will not be able to keep up with her studies</u>...

... the English Department has informed us that your daughter Laura can not write. They have suggested that she enroll in (报名参加) the remedial writing class.

... we have found that no one in the freshman class can add (加), multiply (乘), subtract (减) or divide (除) simple sums (数目) ... Therefore we are setting up a special remedial arithmetic course...

如果你读文章仔细一些,会发现这个短语重复了几次,就容易理解了。remedial class 意为"补习班"。

利用构词法正确猜出词义

♥ 1. 分解复合词

某个生词可能是个复合词,即由两个或两个以上的词合成的词。分解这个单词,你可得到其词义的提示。下面列举一些我们学过的复合词,如:

background (背景)	back + ground
classroom (教室)	class + room
runaway (逃亡的)	run + away
newspaper (报纸)	news + paper

♥ 2. 辨认前缀

前缀是一个词或一个音节,加在另一个词的开头以改变或增加其词义。通过辨认前缀,我们能学到许多新词。下面列举我们已经学过的前缀,如:

in-, il-不	indirect 间接的,illiterate 文盲(的)
im-, ir-不	impatient 不耐烦的
	irregular 不规则的
mis-误、错	misunderstand 误解
	mistake 错误
un-不	unfair 不公平的
re-再、重新;返回	remarry 再婚
	return 返回
dis-不	dislike 不喜欢
	dishonest 不诚实
over-超出、过量	overwork 工作过量
under-不足	underdeveloped 不发达

non-不、非、否	non-smoker 不吸烟者
sub-在……下面	subway 地铁
pre-在……前、预先	preschool 入学前的,学龄前的
post-在……后	postwar 战后
co-共同,一起	coowner 共有人
ex-前	ex-president 前总统
bi-两、双	bicycle 自行车

♥ 3. 辨认后缀

后缀可以是一个或多个音节,加在某些词的后面。由于后缀一般只改变词的词类,因此同样能提示词的词义。

构成形容词的后缀

-ful 充满的,有……性质	peace—peaceful 和平的
-less 无	care—careless 粗心的
-y 充满……的,似……的	snow—snowy 多雪的
-c(al)(附在名词后)……的	history—historic(al) 历史的
-able -ible 可……的;能……的	move—movable 可移动的

构成名词的后缀

-ment	amaze—amazement 惊奇
-ion,-ation	suggest—suggestion 建议
	organize—organization 组织
-ness	kind—kindness 和善
-ity	feasible—feasibility 可行性
-y	difficult—difficulty 困难
-or,-er	act—actor 男演员
	lead—leader 领袖
-hood	neighbor—neighborhood 邻近
-ship	friend—friendship 友谊
-dom	free—freedom 自由
-al	remove—removal 移动
-age	post—postage 邮资
-ance	assist—assistance 帮助
-ence	differ—difference 差别

构成动词的后缀

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-fy 使之	pure—purify 使净化
-ize 使之	modern—modernize（使）现代化
-en 使之	sharp—sharpen 削尖

中学阶段学过的那部分英语构词知识对于有效地猜出生词词义是很有用处的。只要知道词根和前缀或后缀的意义，猜出由它们组成的新词是理所应当的。

①When a wise person <u>misuses</u> his <u>wisdom</u>, he will do great harm to society.

②The <u>speaker</u> <u>enforce</u> his <u>argument</u> by producing facts and figures.

③The colours of Hawaii in summer are <u>unforgettable</u>.

④The passengers' <u>belongings</u> on the train are stored in their <u>holdalls</u>, boxes, baskets and <u>netbags</u>.

misuse 的词义是：错误地使用；wisdom 的词义是：智慧；speaker 此处的词义是：发言人；enforce 的词义是：使……变得更有力；argument 的词义是：论点；unforgettable 的词义是：令人难以忘怀的；belongings 的词义是：（属于乘客们的）物品或东西，而 holdall(s) 和 netbag 都是合成词，再加上它们出现的语境的同等关系都是装放或盛放东西的 boxes 和 baskets 一类器皿，所以 holdall 和 netbag 无非是"旅行袋"或"行李包"一类的东西，而 netbag 则是"网兜"。

寻找主题句

每个段落一般有一个句子会告诉读者这个段落的主题是什么，即中心思想。这个包含主要意义的句子就叫主题句。主题句简要地陈述一个意思，这个句子的整体意思及重要性是由细节的描写加以论证展开的。主题句可能出现在段首、段中或段尾。

例1 在段首

London's weather is very strange. It can rain several times a day; each time the rain may come suddenly after the sun is shining brightly. The air is damp（潮湿的） and chill（冷的） right through July. On one March afternoon on Hampton Heath last year it rained three times, there was one hail（冰雹） storm, and the sun shone brilliantly—all this within two hours' time. It is not unusual to see men and women rushing down the street on a sunny morning with umbrellas on their arms. No one knows what the next few moments will bring.

◀ 解　析 ▶

这个段落的重要意思是讲伦敦天气的变化无常。所有别的句子都是通过细节的论证来说明这个意思：London's weather is very strange.

例 2　在段中

Just as I settle down to read or watch television, he demands that I play with him. If I get a telephone call, he screams in the background or knocks something over. I always have to hang up to find out what's wrong with him. Baby-sitting with my little brother is no fun. He refuses to let me eat a snack(快餐) in peace. Usually he wants half of whatever I have to eat. Then, when he finally grows tired, it takes about an hour for him to fall asleep.

◀ 解　析 ▶

这个段落中引用的所有细节都是用来证实一个主要意思：照看我的弟弟可不是件好玩的事：Baby-sitting with my little brother is no fun.

例 3　在段尾

Doctors are of the opinion that most people cannot live beyond 100 years, but a growing number of scientists believe that the aging process can be controlled. There are more than 12,000 Americans over 100 years old, and their numbers are increasing each year. Dr. James Langley of Chicago claims that, theoretically and under ideal(理想的) conditions, animals, including men, can live six times longer than their normal period of growth. A person's period of growth lasts about 25 years. If Dr. Langley's theory is accurate(准确的), future generations can expect a life span(寿命) of 150 years.

◀ 解　析 ▶

有时作者想特别强调主题句，他可能把主题句既放在段首也放在段尾。这样就告诉读者这个段落的意思比其他段落的意思更重要。

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例4 在段首和段尾

Good manners are important in all countries, but ways of expressing good manners are different from country to country. Americans eat with knives and forks(叉); Japanese eat with chopsticks(筷子). Americans say "Hi" when they meet; Japanese bow. Many American men open doors for women; Japanese men do not. On the surface, it appears that good manners in America are not good manners in Japan, and in a way this is true. But in any country, the only manners that are important are those involving one person's behavior toward another person. In all countries it is good manners to behave considerately toward others and bad manners not to. It is only the way of behaving politely that differs from country to country.

◀ 解　析 ▶

这个段落是以主题句开始，又以主题句结束的。

理解文章的中心思想

文章的中心思想又称文章的主旨，主题中心观点，基本观点等，其目的就是考查同学的归纳和概括能力。许多文章在全文或各段的开头便展出文章的主题，特别是新闻报道类文章。但在不少文章中，中心思想常常贯穿于全文或在文章的结尾。当你读段落找中心思想时，尽量使自己比平时阅读速度快些。这样的话，你就会发现更容易把注意力集中在段落的思想和思想之间的关系上。阅读段落时你肯定会遇到不认识的单词。不要浪费太多的时间推敲这些单词，应该一直读下去。最重要的是全面理解阅读材料。

例

Jintan, Jiangsu: The 20 students—18 boys and 2 girls— had a thousand reasons to be proud of themselves. They had just climbed their way to the top rung (阶梯) out of 4 million students taking part in the Fifth National Hua Luogeng Gold Cup Mathematics Contest(竞赛) on Tuesday evening.

The 20 gold medal winners are all primary and middle school students under

the age of 14.

"Many of the problems are of college level and these pupils can figure them out. It is just unbelievable!" said a teacher from Guangdong province.

Named after China's most famous mathematician, Hua Luogeng, the contest started in 1986, one year after his death. In less than 10 years, it has been recognized by the State Education Commission (国家教委) as the country's biggest and best contest of its kind.

This news story is mainly about _____.

A. when the contest started

B. how the contest got its name

C. the 20 pupils who have won gold medals in the contest

D. the 5th National Hua Luogeng Gold Cup Mathematics Contest

◀ 解　析 ▶

本题正确答案为 D,本语段是新闻体裁,它是摘自报刊的一段关于第五届华罗庚金杯数学竞赛内容的应用性文字。它向读者介绍了获奖者的人数,竞赛的发起时间,以及比赛命名的出处,但这些都属于围绕第五届华罗庚金杯赛这个主题而展开的细节内容,所以同学必须通篇理解大意,全面领会作者意图,这样才能真正把握短文的主旨。

边阅读边推理

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例1

After lunch Diane took her bike and sneaked(溜) quietly into the yard. She moved carefully to the plot of soil(一块小地方) under the tree in back of the house as she checked to see that nobody watched her. She leaned her bicycle against the tree and bent down. All around dark clouds rumbled(发出隆隆声) noisily in the sky; a streak of yellow zigzagged far away, and she trembled. Digging swiftly in the hot earth, she made a small hole and in a moment took a wrinkled ten-dollar bill from her pocket. After she slipped(塞) the money into the ground and covered it, she breathed deeply and smiled. She was glad that was over! Now no one would find it or know she got it. Certainly it would be there

later when she wanted it.

1. Diane is probably _____.

    A. a girl of 10 to 14 years old

    B. a young mother

    C. a child of three or four

2. As for the money, Diane probably _____.

    A. got it as a gift from her father

    B. earned it

    C. got it in a suspicious(可疑的) way

3. The event probably took place _____.

    A. on a snowy winter afternoon

    B. before a summer rainstorm

    C. one night in March

4. After she did the money, Diane felt _____.

    A. very guilty and sorry

    B. relieved

    C. that someone had seen her

◀ 解　析 ▶

    根据 Diane 的行动和思维来判断,她肯定是个 10～14 岁的女孩。当她确认无人注视自己时,偷偷摸摸地溜进院子,在地上挖了个洞并将钱塞了进去。由此我们可以推测这钱来路非常可疑。并且文章描述道,Diane 深深地出了口气,又谈到"She was glad that was over!"她很庆幸此事终于结束了,表明她藏起钱后如释重负。其次,这事发生在什么时候,文中似乎根本没有提起。然而隆隆作响的"乌云"和"一道黄色的光"——即闪电,明确表明暴风雨即将来临;热乎乎的泥土"hot earth"表明是夏天。此外,Diane 是午饭后出去的,所以此事肯定是发生在夏季暴风雨来临之前。

    短文答案为:1. A　2. C　3. B　4. B

    你可能发现没有一个答案是确切词语说出来的,它是通过文中的迹象或线索来表现的。这种利用迹象或线索来获取信息的过程称之为"推理"。

    边阅读边推理是一种非常重要的阅读技巧。它不仅有助于读者更好地理解自己阅读的文章,而且有助于读者更全面地欣赏自己阅读的文章。

例2

Frank Smithson woke up and leaned over to turn off the alarm clock. "Oh, no!" he thought to himself. "Another day at that office, a boss who shouts at me all the time."

As Frank went downstairs his eyes fell on a large brown envelope by the door. He was overjoyed when he opened it and read the letter inside. "Bigwoods Football Pools(足球赌博公司) would like to congratulate you. You have won half a million pounds."

Frank suddenly came to life. The cigarette(香烟) fell from his lips as he let out a shout that could be heard halfway down the street.

At 11:30 Frank arrived at work. "Please explain why you're so late," his boss said. "Go and jump in the lake," replied Frank. "I've just come into a little money so this is goodbye. Find yourself someone else to shout at."

That evening Frank was smoking a very expensive Havana cigar(雪茄) when a knock was heard on the door. He rushed to the door. Outside were two men, neatly dressed in grey suits. "Mr Smithson," one of them said. "We're from Bigwoods Football Pools. I'm afraid there's been a terrible mistake..."

1. When he heard the knock at the door, Frank probably thought _____.
   A. someone had come to make an apology
   B. someone had come to give him the money
   C. his friends had come to ask about the football pools
   D. his friends had come to congratulate him on his luck

2. On hearing "...there's been a terrible mistake..." Frank was most likely to be _____.
   A. disappointed B. worried C. nervous D. curious

◀ 解 析 ▶

> 以上两个小题答案均没有直接表述在短文里,但根据2、3、4自然段中对Frank 的行为活动的描写,可以推断出 Frank 那天晚上急于等待银行有人把 half a million pounds 送到家中。所以1小题正确答案是B。但是当他冲到门口打开门时听到的却是"...I'm afraid there's been a terrible mistake...",由此可以想像 Frank 的心情是何等的失望,故此2小题的正确答案是A。
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> 从上面例题可以看出,推断的内容在文章中都没有明确表述,但却暗含在文字之中。因此在进行推断时,必须要靠有关的文字部分作为推理的前提和依据。