



中行英语

高考英语精确导航丛书

精编从化英语高考真题、全真模拟试题、考场实战各地高考英语真题
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高考英语 阅读理解

冲刺训练

全无敌高考英语应试技巧
全攻略高考英语仿真训练
锁定难点 集中突破

编著：顾中行(北京101中学高级教师)

审校：钱乐明 顾越施

Justin Crozier

民族大学出版社

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作 者 顾中行
责任编辑 红 梅
封面设计 李栋设计
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目 录

第一部分 阅读理解考项的五个考点及应试技巧	(1)
第一章 概述	(1)
第一节 两纲对阅读理解考项的要求	(1)
第二节 高考阅读选取短文的题材与体裁	(2)
一、议论文	(2)
二、应用文	(3)
三、叙述文	(4)
四、描述文	(4)
第三节 应对阅读理解考项的总策略	(5)
一、浏览或略读的技巧	(6)
二、查读或细读的技巧	(7)
三、略读与查读的顺序	(9)
第二章 正确理解说明主旨要义的具体事实或细节	(10)
第一节 细节题型的设问方式的分类	(10)
第二节 短文或段落结构分析法是确定细节的有效方法	(11)
一、识别句子的功能有助于正确理解短文或段落中的细节	(11)
二、利用逻辑承接语确定短文或段落中的细节	(16)
三、检测对事实或细节题的设问考点的规律	(19)
第三节 紧急情况下针对细节或具体事实考题的五个应试技巧	(19)
第三章 正确理解所读材料的主旨要义	(23)
第一节 主旨大意题型的设问方式分类	(23)
第二节 掌握段落的基本规律是正确理解每段中心思想的前提与关键	(24)
一、段落首句是主题句的四条规律	(24)
二、段落尾句是主题句的两条规律	(26)
三、段落中间某句是主题句的构成规律	(27)
四、无主题句段落的三条基本规律	(28)
五、首尾呼应的主题句段落的规律与特点	(29)
六、检测主旨大意题设问的考点规律	(31)
第三节 紧急情况下应对主旨要义考题的三个技巧	(33)



第四章 根据上下文正确理解某些词汇或短语的含义	(35)
第一节 检测理解某些词汇或短语词义的题型的设问方式	(35)
第二节 猜词的六个行之有效的技巧及其考点规律	(36)
一、根据因果关系猜测生词或短语的词义	(36)
二、利用定义或解释说明性的同位语或定语从句猜测生词词义	(37)
三、根据上下文的对比关系猜测生词的词义	(37)
四、根据上下文中的并列关系猜测生词的义域	(38)
五、利用上下文的句意,根据生活常识猜测生词的词义	(39)
六、利用上下文的语境,根据逻辑等关系猜测熟词或由熟词构成的词组的词义	(39)
七、猜测词义题的设问考点规律	(41)
第三节 时间不充裕时应对猜测词义考题的应试技巧	(43)
第五章 根据所读材料进行正确的推断	(45)
第一节 推断题型的设问方式	(45)
第二节 六种常见的推断题与解题技巧	(46)
一、如何解好针对数字的推断题	(46)
二、如何解好针对主题思想的推断题	(47)
三、如何解好针对作者态度倾向的推断题	(48)
四、如何解好针对短文论调的推断题	(48)
五、如何解好针对写作思路的推断题	(49)
六、如何解好针对知识设问的推断题	(49)
七、推断题考点的设问规律	(51)
第三节 时间紧迫情况下应对推断题的应试技巧	(53)
第六章 领会作者的观点、态度或意图	(55)
第一节 检测作者观点、态度或意图的常用设问形式	(55)
第二节 掌握行文笔调是理解作者意图、观点与态度的重要方法	(56)
一、掌握作者行文笔调的七个要素	(56)
二、检测作者观点、态度或意图的设问考点的规律	(59)
第二部分 阅读理解五个考点的专题训练	(60)
一、针对具体事实或细节的考题	(60)
二、针对主旨要义的考题	(65)
三、针对单词或词组词义的考题	(69)
四、针对推论与判断能力的考题	(76)
五、针对作者观点、态度或意图的考题	(81)
第三部分 阅读理解综合训练十八套	(85)
第四部分 答案与简析	(170)



第一部分 阅读理解考项的五个 考点及应试技巧

第一章 概 述

第一节 两纲对阅读理解考项的要求

历年的 NMET 的试卷中, 阅读理解总是授分权重最大的考项, 加上与此项能力有关的考项, 例如完形填空和短文改错, 在 150 分的试卷中占 75 分, 是总分的 50%。NMET 之所以把阅读理解能力置于如此重要的地位, 绝对是忠实并严格地执行两纲旨意。中学英语教学大纲明确规定: “高中英语教学要侧重培养学生的阅读能力。” 国家教育部考试中心编写的《2005 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试英语科说明》一书中也明确规定: 此考项的目的是测试考生阅读理解英语的能力。在不超越高中生英语水平的前提下, 阅读材料的选取遵循以下三个原则: 第一, 阅读总量不少于 1 000 词, 篇数不少于五篇; 第二, 题材尽量多样化, 包括人物传记、社会生活、历史地理、政治经济、文化与科普知识等; 第三, 体裁也尽量多样化, 所取短文包括记述文、描写文、议论文和应用文。此考项共 20 小题, 每小题 2 分, 主要从以下五个方面考查:

1. 理解短文或段落的主旨要义;
2. 理解说明主旨要义的具体事实或细节;
3. 根据上下文推测生词的词义;
4. 根据所读材料做简单推理和判断;
5. 理解作者的意图和态度。

从 2004 年教育部考试中心为全国卷所命题的四份试卷的阅读理解考项中的短文的体裁与题材、总用词量(短文用词量与设问及选项用词量)、难度与区分度系数及以上五个检测点的题量分布上看, 难度均有所降低, 但区分度仍然很好, 与过去三年持平。短文的裁与题材丰富多样, 接近实际生活中的阅读材料。从其用词量上看, 有效阅读速度必须达到每分钟六七至七十个单词, 否则就会感到时间不够用。从全国四份试卷的难度系数与区分度系数上看, 卷一最为理想, 同为它的区分度最大。从测试点上看, 细节理解题仍是此考项中最大的考点, 其题量占此考项的 50% 以上; 主旨大意题占 10% 左右; 推断理解题占 15% 左右; 作者的态度和观点与理解题占 10% 左右; 词义理解题占 10% 左右。从这些统计数字基本可以看出并预测 2006 年英语高考试题中短文的体裁题材、有效阅读速度和能力测试点的发展趋向, 对进一步提高上述五方面的应试能应具有指导意义。



第二节 高考阅读选取短文的题材与体裁

从近几年高考阅读选取的短文来看,其文章题材比较广泛,但主要还是以下三方面的题材为主:

1. 科普类短文约占 35%。这类短文有两个特点:一是涉及面很广,几乎可以涉及科学领域的各方面,但其涉及与阐述的深度都不太深太专;第二个特点是即便短文表述的是一般科技领域的内容,但就其内容说来,也偏重于其社会意义而不是完全在科学专业方面的阐释。

2. 新闻报道、广告与简讯约占 30%。这类短文的涉及面也很广泛, 包括当今世界各国的种种事情。

3. 有关人物特写、名人佚事、历史文化、教学或经济的短文。了解这些题材的范围的目的是使我们明了平时做阅读理解练习时,除了要提高语言方面的知识,还应努力扩展各方面的知识面。知识面的提高,往往能间接地帮助我们克服文字上的理解障碍。因此,平时应更广泛地关注社会问题,了解科技动态,诸如历史、地理、文化教育等问题,提高我们自身的英语素质。

通过研究英语文章的篇章结构的特点,我们发现段落的组织与安排实际上与文章的体裁密切相关。一般来说,文章的体裁可以大致分为:叙述文(narration)、描写文(description)、议论文(argumentation)和应用文(practical writing)。

在近几年的高考英语试题中,这四种体裁都曾出现过,但前些年比较罕见的说明文与议论文的出现,要求我们对这两种体裁的短文应给予充分地重视。下面就各文体做简要论述。

一、议论文

议论文一般由三大部分组成：提出问题→论述或驳论→结论。其中占篇幅较大的是第二部分：论证或反驳；但最重要的仍是第一与第三部分，它往往最能表明作者的主要观点与写作意图。

实例 2004 年的 NMET (卷四) 的第三篇阅读短文。

Sitting is an art that isn't getting passed along. People these days feel as though they have to be doing something. If they are not working, they are jogging, or playing tennis or golf, or taking courses to improve their minds or bodies, or they are parked in front of the TV. Sitting in front of the TV isn't sitting-it's watching.

People used to sit a whole lot. You would walk down the street or drive down the road, and there they would be, out on the doorsteps, sitting. You could go down to the store and sit on the bench out front in the summer or around the fire in the winter. There were sitting benches out in the town square. At the garage, there were straight-backed chairs. There among the oilcans and tires and spare parts, you could kick back and sit.

Houses used to have sitting rooms, where the grown-ups would go after Sunday dinner. Mom and Dad, Grandpa and Aunt Ruby would sit and digest the fried chicken and talk about Aunt Ethel's illness, and how well the minister did today. Outside, the children would play, and the afternoon would pass by in a comfortable haze (悠闲的氛围).

That sort of thing looks like doing nothing. A recharging battery (正充电的电池) doesn't look



as if it's doing anything either. Sitting restores your soul. If you want to enjoy a truly full life, don't just do something—sit there.

这是一篇以调侃口吻阐述自己观点的议论文。全篇共四个自然段，层次分明。围绕着“坐是一门现仍未流行开的艺术”（短文首段的首句是中心句）阐述作者的主旨要义。实际上作者这里谈论的 sitting 只是一种放松方式。他主要表达的观点为“当今的人们觉着他们好像必须总得做点事情（People these days feel as though they have to be doing something），换言之，当今的人们不会放松。随后作者在第二段中阐发的中心思想是”过去的人们过着的是休闲生活。第三段的中心议题是以过去家中的客厅为例，说它是成年人聚会闲聊的地方来证实过去的人们过着悠闲放松的生活。在尾段中，作者将静坐比作充电，进而说它可以使人精神饱满（sitting restores your soul），因此它对调节人的精神状态有益。

二、应用文

在阅读理解测试中，应用文测试的主要目的是检测考生使用书面英语达到交际目的能力。换言之，如身处英语国家，考生能否依靠已具备的英语阅读能力独立地生活、学习和工作。因此，应用文测试的形式具有较强的实用性。阅读测试中常见的应用文包括：广告（advertisement）、通告（announcement）、启事/通知（notice）、说明书（instruction）、人名地名录（directory）和报刊索引（newspaper index）等形式。此外还有辅助阅读资料（aids to reading），如表格（table）或图表（chart or graph）等，或许今后也会出现在高考阅读理解中。

实例 2004 年的 NMET（卷二）的第二篇短文。

Tired of Working in Your Country?

With over 500 instructors and 20 years of experience, we are the leader in the field of teaching foreign languages. We now have positions open in Osaka starting September/October 2004 for instructors of English, German, Spanish and French.

- Teach many different kinds of classes using the latest technology in small classes of up to 3 students.

- Accommodation (住宿), and other necessary documents (文件) will be ready before you leave. Applicants will teach their first language only.

- Excellent teacher training programs.

If you are young with a university degree and are willing to experience different cultures, apply (申请) now. Experience in teaching is an advantage but not specially required. Knowledge of the Japanese language is not necessary but good English skills and practical computer knowledge are basic requirements.

Apply with C. V. and send letters to:

NOVA France, Mr. Sampy (IHT3/2)

34, Bd. Haussmann, 75009 Paris, France

Fax: 33148014804

Or visit our website: www.teachjp.com

The manager expects to meet and talk with successful applicants in Paris in June and July.

通过略读，应立即意识到此篇短文是一则广告。广告的发布者法国的“诺瓦公司”（Nova, France），广告的目的是招聘英语、德语、西班牙语和法语语言教师到日本的大坂任教。广告中交代了应聘条件、待遇及联系的地址与方式。



三、叙述文

叙述文一般叙述他人或自己经历的事情。叙述大多以时间为线索展开,所以常采用顺序或倒序的写作方法。单纯的叙述文比较简单易懂,所以在试题中一般选择类叙类议的文章。

实例 2004 年 NMET (卷四) 的第五篇短文。

THE BRONTE FAMILY

Yorkshire, England was the setting for two great novels of the 19th century. These were Charlotte Bronte's *Jane Eyre* and Emily Bronte's *Wuthering Heights*. The youngest sister, Anne, was also a gifted novelist, and her books have the same extraordinary quality as her sisters'. Their father was Patrick Bronte, born in Ireland. He moved with his wife, Maria Bronte, and their six small children to Haworth in Yorkshire in 1820. Soon after, Mrs. Bronte and the two eldest children died, leaving the father to care for the remaining three girls and a boy.

Charlotte was born in 1816. Emily was born in 1818 and Anne in 1820. Their brother Branwell was born in 1817. Left to themselves, the children wrote and told stories and walked over the hills. They grew up largely self-educated. Branwell showed a great interest in drawing. The girls were determined to earn money for his art education. They took positions as teachers or taught children in their homes.

As children they had all written many stories. Charlotte, as a young girl, alone wrote 22 books, each with 60 to 100 pages of small handwriting. Therefore, they turned to writing for income. By 1847, Charlotte had written "The Professor"; Emily "Wuthering Heights"; and Anne "Agnes Grey". After much difficulty Anne and Emily found a publisher (出版商), but there was no interest shown in Charlotte's book. (It was not published until 1859.) However, one publisher expressed an interest in seeing more of her work. *Jane Eyre* was already started, and she hurriedly finished it. It was accepted at once; thus each of the sisters had a book published in 1847.

Jane Eyre was immediately successful; the other two, however, did not do so well. People did not like "Wuthering Heights". They said it was too wild, too animal-like. But gradually it came to be considered one of the finest novels in the English language. Emily lived only a short while after the publication of her book, and Anne died in 1849.

Charlotte published "Shirley" in 1849, and "Villette" in 1853. In 1854 she married Arthur Bell Nicholls. But only a year later, she died of tuberculosis (肺结核) as her sisters had.

这是一篇含有六个自然段的介绍著名英国女作家布朗蒂姐妹写作基本情况的记叙文。短文的首段开宗明义地介绍了夏洛蒂、爱米莉与安娜三位著名英国女作家;第二段讲述了她们幼年丧母而且失去姐姐的事实;第三段交待了她们自幼好学,而且为了帮助其弟弟画画,她们去做教师工作;第四自然段介绍的是姐妹三人从小就热爱而且擅长小说的写作的情况;第五自然段讲述了夏洛蒂及其两姐妹文学创作的成功的过程。第六自然段交代了夏洛蒂逝世的年份与死因。由此可见,记叙文基本以时序为线索展开。了解这一特点,对理解并记住所叙事件的原因后果及其他细节大有益处。

四、描述文

描述文与以上三种文体不相同,它主要是描述一个事件或一个想象的起因、发展过程(步



骤)、结果与影响等。因此它的内容应该是十分客观的、注重事实的。

实例 2004 年 NMET (卷一) 的第五篇短文。

Like many lovers of books, Mary and her husband, Richard Goldman, seldom walked past a bookstore without stopping to look inside. They often talked of opening their own store one day. When Mary was hospitalized with heart trouble in 1989, they decided it was time to get serious. Richard, who worked for a business company, was eager to work for himself, and Mary needed to slow down from her demanding job.

They started by talking to bookstore owners and researching the industry. "We knew it had to be a specialty store because we couldn't match the big chains dollar for dollar," says Mary. One figure caught her attention: She'd read somewhere that roughly 20 percent of books sold were mysteries (推理小说), and many buyers spent more than \$300 a year on books. She and Richard were themselves mystery readers.

On Halloween 1992, they opened the Mystery Lovers Bookshop and Cafe near their home. With three children in college, the couple could not spend all the family's money to start a shop. To cover the \$100 000 cost, they drew some of their savings, borrowed from relatives and from a bank. The store merely broke even in its first year, with only \$120 000 in sales. But Mary was always coming up with new ways to attract customers. The shop had a coffee bar and it offered gifts to mystery lovers and served dinners for book clubs that met in the store. She also invited dozens of writers to discuss their stories.

Today Mystery Lovers makes sales of about \$420 000 a year. After paying taxes, business costs and the six part-time sales clerks, Richard and Mary together earn about \$34 000.

"The job you love may not go hand in hand with a million-dollar income," says Richard. "This has always been about an enjoyable life for ourselves, not about making a lot of money."

这是一篇七个自然段组成的介绍一下夫妻书店的记实报道。本短文的首段介绍了夫妇二人爱书,常谈起有朝一日开办书店之事;第二段记述了玛莉因心脏病住院,认真地计划开办书店的事宜;第三自然段记述的是玛莉出院后开始筹略书店;第四自然段介绍的是1992年夫妇二人克服一系列困难终于使书店开张营业;第五自然段讲述了玛莉用了不少商业营销手段,使书店第一年的经营收支基本相抵的状况;第六自然段介绍了书店现在赢利的情况;尾段交代的是夫妇二人办书店的目的不是“为赚大钱”,而是想实现“做自己喜欢的事”的愿望。此篇描述文记述的是夫妇二人办书店的起因,办店过程及成功的结果。因此其内容必须真实客观,讲求实事求是。此外,还应指出,叙述文与描述文有许多相同或相似之处。两者主要区别在于后者所描述的均应是客观事实。而叙述文可以是故事体的讲述。

第三节 应对阅读理解考项的总策略

正确应对高考阅读的总策略是:在快速阅读中必须掌握并运用好“浏览读(skimming)”与“查读或细读(scanning)”这两大招术。掌握并运用好这两大招术,可起到事半功倍的作用。



一、浏览或略读的技巧

实例 2003 NMET 北京春季招生的一篇短文。

Children have their own rules in playing games. They seldom need a referee (裁判) and rarely trouble to keep scores. They don't care much about who wins or loses, and it doesn't seem to worry them if the game is not finished. Yet, they like games that depend a lot on luck, so that their personal abilities cannot be directly compared. They also enjoy games that move in stages, in which each stage, the choosing of leaders, the picking-up of side, or the determining of which side shall start, is almost a game in itself.

Grown-ups can hardly find children's games exciting, and they often feel puzzled at why their kids play such simple games again and again. However, it is found that a child plays games for very important reasons. He can be a good player without having to think whether he is a popular person, and he can find himself being a useful partner to someone of whom he is ordinarily afraid. He becomes a leader when it comes to his turn. He can be confident, too, in particular games, that it is his place to give orders, to pretend to be dead, to throw a ball actually at someone, or to kiss someone he has caught.

It appears to us that when children play a game they imagine a situation under their control. Everyone knows the rules, and more importantly, everyone plays according to the rules. Those rules may be childish, but they make sure that every child has a chance to win.

通过略读不难知道, 这篇短文含有三个段落, 并可以粗略知道作者的看法。略读常识告诉我们, 短文的首句最重要, 因为它或是告诉这篇短文的主题, 或是告诉我们该篇短文将讲述哪方面的内容; 略读的常识还告诉我们应注意快速读每段的首句和尾句, 因为该首句与首段首的功能完全一致, 而该尾句, 不是对该段的中心思想的小结, 就是为下一段的主题思想展现做必要的铺垫。此外, 我们还应重视尾段表述的内容, 因为它往往进一步阐发该篇短文的中心思想。

实例 2004 NMET (全国卷二) 中的第二篇短文。

Say you are a 17th century construction worker who's worked long and hard to build a splendid tower for dead wife of your emperor.

Now say that the emperor orders your fingertips cut off so you can never build another one. Yes, that is the Taj Mahal, one of the most famous buildings in the world. And the tale behind the construction is just as impressive (印象深的) as the building itself.

First, there's the emperor of northern India, Shah Jehan, also called the King of the World. In 1612, Shah Jehan married Mumtaz Mahal. Madly in love, they had 14 children over the next 20 years. But then sadness came. As Mumtaz was about to give birth to child number 14, she said she had heard her unborn baby cry out. It was a sign of death. And as Mumtaz lay dying, she asked Jehan to build a lasting memorial (纪念物) to celebrate their love.

When the heartbroken Jehan appeared eight days after his wife's death, his people were shocked to see that his coal-black hair had turned snow-white.

Putting away his sadness, Jehan ordered his wife's dying wish carried out. More than 20 000 workers labored nearly 22 years to complete the construction. In 1653, Jehan placed Mumtaz's remains in the center under the building.



And then, son number five, Aurangzeb, murdered his brothers and took over the power from his aging father. Jehan lived the rest of his days—eight years, to be exact—imprisoned not far from the Taj Mahal. Jehan was only allowed to climb onto the top of his prison to see the timeless treasure from a distance. But never again would he be allowed to visit it—until he was buried next to his wife.

Today 25 000 people visit the Taj Mahal each day. Though the reason for building the tower was a strange, sad story, those who see its breath-taking beauty are reminded of the happiness that inspired (激发……的灵感) its construction.

这篇短文共有七段落，可以预感作者针对一个主题大约有七方面的内容要告诉我们。第一段的第一句告诉我们此篇要讲述的内容与十七世纪一位皇帝的亡妇陵墓有关。第二段的尾句告诉我们，这座陵墓的故事与该陵墓的建筑同样令人不能忘怀。其后的四段讲述了关于泰妃陵的传说。最后的段落讲述了此建筑物在今天的历史意义和现状。

由此可见，在做略读或浏览时，对该篇短文的了解程度只要能达到上面阐释的程度就足够了，其他具体内容可以一眼扫过，不需细读。腾出4分钟以上的时间用于下面四个设问的查读/细读与做出正确的判断与选择上，这时要做的是针对设问的检测点做必要的查读。

二、查读或细读的技巧

查读或细读与略读或浏览的技巧不同，它不要求通篇地把握中心思想，只要求了解某一特定的内容。通过查读，在短文中找到与答案相关部分，然后再对四个选项做出判断和选择。现就以上两篇短文为例，看看如何查读与答题。第一篇短文讲述的是“孩子们在做游戏时有其自己的规则”。在略读时，我们已经掌握这篇短文的大意，现在看看它后面所附的五个小题，如何用查读或细读的方法正确深入地理解涉及的具体事实或细节。

例题

- () 1. What is TRUE about children when they play games?
 - A. They can stop playing at any time they like.
 - B. They can test their personal abilities.
 - C. They want to pick a better team.
 - D. They don't need rules.
- () 2. To become a leader in a game the child has to _____.
 - A. play well
 - B. wait for his turn
 - C. be confident in himself
 - D. be popular among his playmate
- () 3. What do we know about grown-ups?
 - A. They are not interested in games.
 - B. They find children's games too easy.
 - C. They don't need a reason to play games.
 - D. They don't understand children's games.
- () 4. Why does a child like playing games?
 - A. Because he can be someone other than himself.
 - B. Because he can become popular among friends.
 - C. Because he finds he is always lucky in games.
 - D. Because he likes the place where he plays a game.
- () 5. The writer believes that _____.
 - A. children should make better rules for their games
 - B. children should invite grown-ups to play with them



C. children's games can do them a lot of good

D. children play games without reasons

解析:很显然,第一个设问的答案或线索存在于第一个自然段中。本段的第二句就是此题答案的载体。此句的原文如下: They don't care much about who wins or loses, and it doesn't seem to worry them if the game is not finished。由于孩子们不太在乎谁输谁赢,所以如果游戏没做完,他们好像不为没做完而忧滤,由此可见第1小题的答案是A项的“他们想什么时候停止游戏就停下来”。

第二个设问的答案存在于第二个自然段中第四句中,这句的原文是: He becomes a leader when it comes to his turn. (当轮到他时,他就成了该游戏的领导者)。因此B项与句意相符。第三小题的检测点是考查对第二段首句的细读与理解能力。这句话的原文是: Grown-ups can hardly find children's games interesting, and they often feel puzzled at why their kids play such simple games again and again. (成年人很难能发现孩子的游戏的兴味,所以他们对他们的孩子为什么对简单的游戏百玩不厌的真正原因大惑不解)。与“简单”同义的词是“容易”,因此B项是此题的答案。

第四小题检测的是判断第二自然段中第3句和第5句提供的综合信息的理解能力。这两句的原文是: He can be a good player without having to think whether he is a popular person, and he can find himself being a useful partner to someone of whom he is ordinarily afraid... He can be confident, too, in particular games, that it is his place to give orders, to pretend to be dead, to throw a ball actually at someone, or to kiss someone he has caught. 由此可以判断出孩子们喜欢做那些游戏的原因是在于他们需要对自己有信心,有成功感,有对自己“有用”有充分的认同意识,因此A项是其正确答案,同为它的句意是:因为在游戏中他可以成为一个人物,而不是他自己本人。

第五道小题的检测点是考查考生对本文作者对孩子游戏的态度和观点的判断。通过作者在此篇短文的遣词造句,进一步分析了游戏对儿童的好处。他们要学会驾驭自己想像出的局面,要知道游戏的规则并遵守规则,而且每个孩子都有可能获胜与成功。此题的答案应该是C。下面再来看看第二篇例证短文是如何使用上述两大“招术”的。在略读或浏览的过程中,我们已经粗略地知道此篇短文介绍的是印度的一个著名的建筑物——泰姬陵及其相关的传说。通过解答此篇短文四个选择题,可以进一步体验上述两大“招术”。

例 题

- () 1. The first two paragraphs were written to show that _____.
- A. the Taj Mahal is an unusual historic building
B. ancient Indian emperors were cruel
C. construction workers led a hard life in ancient India
D. India has some of the most famous buildings in the world
- () 2. The Taj Mahal was first built as _____.
- A. a prison
B. a gift to Mumtaz
C. a memorial building
D. a tourist attraction
- () 3. We learn from the text that Mumtaz probably died in _____.
- A. 1626
B. 1632
C. 1634
D. 1653
- () 4. The underlined word “happiness” in the last sentence refers to _____.
- A. the married happiness of the Emperor and his wife
B. the great pleasure Jehan once found in exercising his power



C. the happiness Jehan felt on completing the Taj Mahal

D. the pleasure tourists experienced when visiting the Taj Mahal

解析:第1自然段说明该建筑物是十七世纪的某皇帝为其亡妻修建的一座精美绝伦的塔;第2自然段讲述的是为了使该陵墓绝无仅有,皇帝下了残酷的命令。所有这一切都在表明泰姬陵是座非凡好的历史性的建筑物。由此可知,此题的检测点是归纳出前两段主旨。其正确答案是A项。

第2小题考查的是对第3自然段的尾句的句意的理解能力。此句的原文是: And as Muwtaz lay dying, she asked Jehan to build a lasting memorial to celebrate their love. 在玛姆塔兹卧病临终前,她请求皇帝建造一座永恒的建筑物来庆祝他们的爱情。由此可见,泰姬陵是座纪念性的建筑物。正确答案是C项。

第3小题考查的是考生根据短文内容对于相关年代进行简单推算的能力。短文的第3段讲述了玛姆塔兹是在1612年嫁给诸罕的事实后,又讲到她婚后二十年死去,相加得出其死亡的年份是1632年。因此B项是其正确答案。

第4小题考查的是考生根据短文中相关内容对于词语特定含义进行简单推断的能力。本题的考点出现在第7自然段的尾句中,其原文如下: Though the reason for building the tower was a strange, sad story, those who see its breath-taking beauty are reminded of the happiness that inspired its construction (尽管建筑这座陵塔的原因是一个奇怪且伤感的故事,但是看到该精美绝伦建筑的人都会联想到无比幸福的灵感所形成的建筑物。通过全文讲述的内容,不难断定这种灵感是由Shah Jehan与那种幸福的关系激发出的。因此本题的正确答案A项。综上所述,略读与查读,或浏览与细读这两种阅读的基本技巧,应该有机地交替使用。用略读掌握短文的大意,用细读的方法准确地找到设问检测点的正确答案。

三、略读与查读的顺序

总体上讲可来用以下两种不同的顺序:一是先读文章,再解题;另一种顺序是先审题,然后再读文章。这两种方法各有利弊,譬如说,凡发表广告的应用文的检测点都是针对细节而设的,对这类体裁的短文就应用第二种顺序为宜;而对议论文,应迅速抓住短文的主要论点,所以先读文章,了它的主旨大意后,再来应对其设问。这两种截然不同的顺序也因人而异。但无论用哪一种顺序,都应明了它的各自特点与利弊,合理地使用略读与查读的技巧。

1. 先读文章,再审题,即先略读再查读

用这种顺序应对此考项中的短文时,一般应遵循以下三处步骤:首先快速浏览全文,粗略地知道短文有几个段落,短文的主旨大意是什么,每段的侧重点是什么即可;然后把四个设问及选项粗略读一遍,基本明了四个设问大致的题型,同时确定答案的根据在短文中的出处;最后分别细读与四个设问有关的段落或句子,找到合理的根据,然后在四个设问中找出正确答案,并果断地做出判断。用这种方法的好处是心中有数,主次分明,整个做题过程步骤清晰,而且时间容易控制,但这种方法对略读的技能要求较高,它要求考生在短时间内迅速地抓准关键词,确定段落或短文的主旨要义,否则,会因为不能迅速确定短文的主旨要义造成反复阅读短文而耽误时间。

2. 先审题,再读文章,即先查读再略读

用这种顺序解题一般要遵循以下三个步骤:首先审读短文后的四个设问及选项,把细节题与主旨题分开;第一步是先解答细节题,带着这些细节题的检测点到短文中快速查找,确定与检测点相关的段落和句子,然后做出判断;第三步是解决那些必须通读全文才能找出其正确答案的一或两道题。在这一步中,要再次快速地浏览全文,把握总体的内容和观点,对短文的主



旨要义做出正确的判断。用这种顺序解题的优点是快速、直接，而且阅读的目的性极为明确，可以减少阅读无关信息的时间。但是这种方法全局观念稍差些，不能借助对主旨要义的把握判断选项的对错。此外，孤立地看题不容易把设问的检测点记牢。实践证明，先看题再读短文对瞬间的记忆有较高的要求。实践证明，熟练掌握并很好地运用略读与查读的技巧，对我们提高在此考项的得分，尤其是得高分的能力都大有益处。

第二章 正确理解说明主旨要义的具体事实或细节

在阅读理解考项中，占50%以上的理解题是针对短文或段落中的细节或具体事实设计的，其目的是检测考生对组成段落或短文的主体部分的理解能力，从而检测考生对主旨大意理解的深度，因为段落或短文中的细节都是用来阐释主旨大意的。辅助论点都是用来支撑或说明主题思想的。仅仅粗略地看懂段落或短文大意的考生，不一定真正理解所有的细节了；只有真正了解全部细节或具体事实的考生，才能更加深刻且透彻地领悟主旨大意。细节类的理解题的设问，一般只针对其个特定的细节，但所给的四个选项，就可能涉及若干个细节。所以这类细节题的题型实在是繁杂多种，几乎没有固定的模式，但为了有益于考生更好地备考，下面仅列举细节类最为常见的题型，供辨题时参考。

第一节 细节题型的设问方式的分类

细节题常用的设问方式分为三大类：

1. 多数以特殊设问词：who/whom/whose/what/when/where/why/how 设问检测题，例如：

- 1) Why does a child like playing games?
- 2) What do we know about grown-ups?
- 3) What is true about children when they play games?

注：以 what 设问的如果针对 main idea/mainly tell us /mainly talk about 设问的检测题不是细节题，而是主旨大意题。

2. 设问的检测点针对某一具体行为、地点、时间、原因、方式、目的、动词、介词的宾词等，例如：

- 1) To become a leader in a game the child has to _____.
- 2) The Taj Mahal was first built as _____.
- 3) We learn from the text that Mumtaz probably died in _____.

3. 判断“真伪”题型与“筛选排除”题型

A. 判断真伪的题型，例如：

- 1) According to the passage/paragraph, it is certain that _____.
- 2) Which of the following statements is true/not true/false according to the passage /paragraph?
- 3) According to the passage/author, the best solution to... is _____.
- 4) According to the passage, the problem of... partly arises from _____.

B. 筛选排除的题型



1) All the following statements are true/not true EXCEPT _____.

2) The author/writer mentions all of the facts listed below EXCEPT _____.

以上三类题型是检测细节的最基本最常用的题型,其考查的目的是检测考生对短文中所述事实或细节掌握情况,如时间、地点、原因、方式等。这类题型最普遍的特征是设问题干中的某些词语或表达方式与原文的词语或表达方式有相似或吻合之处,这样就为我们指出了原文中与问题的相关之处,迅速并直接地找到其出处,认真思考其出处的真正内涵,便可判断出其正确答案。

细节题分为两大类:显性细节题与隐性细节题。显性细节题的正确答案几乎可直接从短文获得。考生只需按照题干的中心词直接返回原文中它的出处,找到与其相对应的词语或表达方式,就可在对应处找到其正确答案。应对隐性细节题时,我们很难在原文中找到与题干检测点直接而明显的相对应的词语或表达方式。其正确答案总是间接地隐含于原文出处的词语或表达方式中,有时答案还可能是原文中某一事实的原因、结果或前提等。

第二节 短文或段落结构分析法 是确定细节的有效方法

一、识别句子的功能有助于正确理解短文或段落中的细节

文章是由段落组成的,段落是由句子组成的,要想在阅读中迅速准确地抓住文章或段落的主旨大意,而且清晰无误地理解细节,识别句子的功能和利用逻辑承接语是必不可少的两种阅读能力。结构分析法正是由这两种能力构成的,它的目的是帮助我们分清短文或段落内部的层次,摸准行文脉络,从而清晰地区分主题思想与细节。

一个段落或长或短,它总是由若干句子组成。为了论述一个主题或表达一个主题思想,这些句子表述各自的意思外,他们还需前后有序,意思连贯,以构成一个逻辑严谨的整体,否则便是杂乱无章的梦呓。段落整体的逻辑性主要是由以下5种具备不同功能的句子体现:主题句、主题引介句、主题支撑/描述/解释句、调节和终结句。下面分别简述之:

1. 主题句(topic sentence)。主题句是用来表述段落主旨大意的句子。主题句有两个特点:1)表述的意思比较概括,与其他句子相比,它的概括性更为明显;2)段落中其他句子都是用来支撑、解释、描述或扩展它要表述的主题思想。

2. 主题引介句(topic introducer)。主题引介句总是位于开端的位置,引导出段落即将论述的主题。其往往处于信息词 though 或 although 引导的让步状语从句的主句中,或是在信息词 but 后的并列句。

3. 主题支撑/描述/解释句(topic supporter/illustrator/explainer)。主题支撑句的功能是陈述辅助论点或细节,他们被用来或是阐发主题或是支撑主题。由于数量多,他们往往构成段落的主体。

4. 调节句(modulator)。用做主题思想与辅助论点之间或各个辅助论点(细节)之间的调节,使上下文转换自然,逻辑通畅,文理贯通。

5. 终结句(terminator)。起的是收段或结束一个段落的作用,它有时是概括性很强的主题的尾句,有时它是与段落首句相呼应的尾句,有时它只是以段落中最后一个支撑句身份终结这一段落。

从句子的功能上看,表述细节或具体事实的句子只能由主题支撑/描述/解释句承担。如果



在阅实践中,能迅速识别句子的功能,尤其是辨认出那些主题支撑/描述/解释句并能准确理解其内涵,那就等于正确理解被考查的那些具体事实或细节。下面我们就以第一章第三节的描写文的检测题来做分析。

例 题

- () 1. When Mary was in hospital, the couple realized that _____.
A. they had to put their plan into practice B. health was more important than wealth
C. heart trouble was a serious illness D. they both needed to stop working
- () 2. After Mary got well from her illness they began _____.
A. to study industrial management
B. to buy and read more mystery books
C. to do market research on book business
D. to work harder to save money for the bookstore
- () 3. How did their bookstore do in the first year?
A. They had to borrow money to keep it going.
B. They made just enough to cover all the costs.
C. They succeeded in earning a lot of money.
D. They failed though they worked hard.
- () 4. According to Richard, the main purpose of running the bookstore is _____.
A. to pay for their children's education B. to get to know more writers
C. to set up more bookstores D. to do what they like to do

解析:由于描写文与叙述文都是在陈述他要或自己经历的事情,所以一般说来它的是没有主题句的,其主旨要义都隐含在各个估读的各个句子中,读者应通过掌握各种文体的规律,遇到叙述文(尤其是讲述故事的记叙文),描写文与应用文应知道这三类短文多数考题都是针对其中的细节或实而设的,所好的是先审题,再浏览短文,确定各个被检测的细节了短文中的出处,然后再到相关处用查读/细读的方式来思考并选择其正确答案。

还应特别括出的是检测细节题的题序与短文或段落所述事实或细节的顺序一致。一般说来,排列在前的设问是检测点的答案的线索或根据出现在前而后段落或句子中。所以审题与略读时,就应在此规律确定检测题在原文出处的位置。

第1小题考查的是对短文中相关细节的掌握情况。短文首段的第一句话表示夫妇二人爱书,每路过一家书店,总要停下来向里张望,第二个句子表示他俩常谈化有朝一日自己开书店的事。第二段交代了妻子玛莉患心脏病住院,这时他们一致认为是该认真对待自己愿望的时候。由此可见此题的细节了信息隐含在前两段文字表述的事实中。所以当妻子玛莉住院时,夫妇二人意识到他们必须把他们的计划付诸于实施之中。因此A项是其正确答案。

第2小题考查的是对第3段文字表述的一系列细节信息的理解情况。第3段中讲述了他们开始与书店的老板交谈,并研究这个产业。换言之,他们这样做的是在做市场研究,而且第3段后半部分的文字还讲述了他们得出的经营方向的结论。因此在玛莉病愈后他们开始做图书生意方面的市场研究。

在此还必提醒注意设问中的主句的谓语用的是动词 began,与此动词同义的动词是 started,那么我们就应该特别注意 started 后面的内容,这一内容正是设问中应选的下确答案,所以C项的内容与上述细节相符,是其正确答案。

第3小题考查的是对第5段细节信息的理解情况。此题设问的检测点是他们的书店在第一年的经营状况。第5段的首句中的 broke then 的意思是:收支相抵,不赔不赚,另一个表述