

新课标



根据教育部最新教材编写

高中英语

全程突破

阅读理解(一)

丛书策划 盖海员
丛书主编 龙之源

延边人民出版社



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(一)

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BOOK

前言 PREFACE PREFACE

英语阅读理解能力的培养是高中英语教学的目的之一,它是考生须具备的一种较强的英语综合能力,包括对英语文章中词汇的理解能力、对句子的解析能力和对篇章的把握能力。这种综合能力要求考生:掌握丰富的词汇量,并能够运用词汇猜测技巧,根据上下文领会生词的基本含义;不仅能快速理解简单句子和一般难度句子的结构和大意,而且能准确分析和把握结构复杂、词语繁多的难句;长度;能够掌握文章的篇章结构,通过词语、句子、段落这些表面具体的语言信息深入理解文章句子间、段落间的逻辑关系和上下文之间的关系;能够掌握文章的中心思想、主题、主旨及说者的观点、态度和意图,推断文章的体裁、写作对象和作者身份等。考生要想在考试中取得满意的成绩,不仅需要进行广泛大量的阅读,提高阅读速度和技能,而且还要在阅读过程中掌握有效的答题方法,培养并提高推断能力和概括能力。

为了提高学生的阅读能力,我们组织了一批长期在英语教学一线的资深教师和专家,根据《英语课程标准》、《高考考试大纲》针对新课标编写了这套《全程突破》阅读丛书。旨在为学生提供选材新颖、内容丰富、针对性强、符合命题趋势的阅读强化训练材料。与同类书相比,本书有以下突出特点:

- 一、本书从高考出发对阅读理解的题型特点、解题技巧以及各种题型的考查角度、解题方法作了全面的指导,有利于考生把握高考,掌握方法快速提高成绩。
- 二、所有文章选材都极其新颖,在类型与内容上与大纲样题和历年真题非常贴近;注重文章内容的社会性、实用性;题材涉及社会、文化、教育、广告、科技博览、历史经济、体育卫生、自然环境、人物故事;体裁包括记叙文、议论文和说明文、应用文等;
- 三、所选文章在长度、难度上与考纲样题及近几年考题高度一致,突出“适度偏难”的特点,即少部分文章略长于或难于大纲样题,目的是为了让考生在复习过程中准备得更加充分,具备比考试要求略高一点的水平;
- 四、命题紧密依照大纲要求,考点与历年真题尤其是近几年的真题完全一致,题型覆盖全面,包括主旨要义题、事实细节题、推理引申题、词义句意题、观点态度题等各种常考题型,突出阅读技能和解题思路训练。本丛书还针对高考题型的变化加了任务型阅读。
- 五、答案与解析部分,详细分析每一题的考点、解题思路、答题技巧等,帮助考生准确理解文章,了解考试命题思路,提高应试技能。

本丛书既可用于高中各年级学生及广大英语爱好者的阅读用书,也可以供英语教师作为复习阶段阅读专项训练的辅助材料。我们在编写过程中参考并选取了一些历届四级真题、高考真题和著名报刊、杂志的佳作精品,由于篇幅有限,无法一一列出,在此深表感谢。

由于编者的水平,本书错误之处在所难免,望广大读者和同行给与批评指正,以便将来更好地改进和提高。

编者

2006年4月于北京

目录

CONTENTS

第一章 阅读理解的题型特点	(001)
第一节 阅读理解的题型特点	(001)
第二节 从高考看阅读	(001)
第二章 阅读理解的方法	(008)
第一节 跳 读(skimming)	(008)
第二节 览 读(skimming)	(009)
第三节 研 读(studying)	(011)
第四节 巧解主旨题	(012)
第五节 巧解推理题	(018)
第六节 巧解说明、议论类文章	(023)
第七节 阅读理解专项训练——猜测词义	(030)
第三章 高考阅读理解分题材解题技巧与针对性训练	(034)
第一节 人物故事	(034)
第二节 广告宣传	(044)
第三节 时事新闻	(054)
第四节 文化教育	(066)
第五节 历史经济	(077)
第六节 自然环保	(087)
第七节 文化博览	(098)
第八节 社会热点	(109)
第九节 体育卫生	(121)
第十节 科普知识	(131)
第四章 任务型阅读	(146)
第五章 答案与解析	(162)



第一章

2 阅读理解的题型特点

第一节 阅读理解的题型特点

阅读理解是测试综合运用语言能力的一种主要题型,旨在考查考生在单位时间内阅读理解、获取信息的能力。要求考生该题具有良好的阅读心理、较快的阅读速度和良好的语感。阅读过程中,考生要善于利用上下文,获取关键信息,解决难点问题。

阅读理解采用的题材比较广泛,如科普知识、地理风貌、名人轶事、风土人情及幽默笑话等;体裁也多样化,如小故事、寓言、日记、情景会话、广告、通知、书信、记叙文、说明文、议论文等。因此,平时要注意各类文章的阅读训练。

阅读能力测试的主要要求是:

1. 掌握所读材料的主旨和大意,以及用以说明主旨和大意的事实和细节;

2. 既理解具体的事实,也理解抽象概念;

3. 既理解字面意思,也理解深层含义,包括作者的态度、意图等;

4. 既理解整句、整段意思,也理解全篇的逻辑关系,并据此进行推理和判断;

5. 既能根据材料所提供的信息去理解,也能结合中学生应有的常识去理解。以上这些能力可简称为:

(1) 语篇理解能力;

(2) 图表、细节领会、判断、计算能力;

(3) 态度、意图推断能力;

(4) 总结结论能力;

(5) 单词、短语及句子含义的推断能力。

第二节 从高考看阅读

语言是交流思想的工具,而阅读是获得综合、复杂、深刻信息的重要途径。高中英语教学大纲和新一轮课程改革把培养学生的阅读能力作为高中英语教学的主要任务之一,说明了阅读理解的重要性。阅读理解以及被人们称作缺词阅读的完形填空在高考中所占的分值之大(占总分的46%),更体现了高考着重考查学生实际运用语言的能力,特别是阅读能力的倾向。阅读理解是语言学习的基础,比如对听力选项的理解、单项选择题干的分析、改错题项整段文章的把握等,都需要借助阅读能力来完成。

一、阅读理解能力测试要点

阅读理解部分着重考查考生对有关日常生活话题文章的理解能力,通常内容包括几个重要的阅读技能:领悟文章的主旨;理解文章的具体细节;根据上下文推测生词词义;做出简单的判断和推理;理解文章的脉络结构;揣测作者的意图和态度等。阅读

理解测试的目的是考查学生通过阅读获取信息的能力。

二、阅读理解选材

不论是全国卷还是单独命题的省市试卷在文章的选材上基本体现了主题得当,公平对待所有考生,不存在性别、地域的偏倚。所有文章的语言地道,内容清楚,结构紧凑。短文使用的词汇符合高中毕业生的认知程度,文章长短适宜,绝大部分考生能在规定的时段内完成阅读、理解、作答。本书全部90余篇文章皆自成一体系,读时能感觉到有头有尾,并充分考虑到题材与体裁的广泛性。

三、阅读理解部分的共性

2005年的16份高考英语试题中的阅读理解部分具有以下几个共同之处:

首先,各卷都包含了五篇文章。总词汇量均介于1900—2200个词(包括问答题部分);



其次,体裁多样化,包括议论文、记叙文、说明文、应用文、广告等。几乎所有的试卷都包括了这四类文体;

第三,题材丰富,涉及科普、社会、文化、政治、经济、人物介绍等。材料真实,贴近生活,贴近现实。语言生动规范,描写具体,推理严谨。丰富的文章内容反映了高考的文化内涵,体现了高考对学生了解多元文化、全面提高文化素质的要求。

例如不含听力的全国卷,5篇文章分别是:

A 篇，记叙一位母亲以特殊方式鼓励孩子的故事。

Every year on my birthday, from the time I turned 12, a white gardenia was delivered to my house. No card came with it. Calls to the flower-shop were not helpful at all. After a while I stopped trying to discover the sender's name and just delighted in the beautiful white flower in soft pink paper.

But I never stopped imagining who the giver might be. Some of my happiest moments were spent daydreaming about the sender. My mother encouraged these imaginings. She'd ask me if there was someone for whom I had done a special kindness. Perhaps it was the old man across the street whose mail I'd delivered during the winter. As a girl, though, I had more fun imagining that it might be a boy I had run into.

One month before my graduation, my father died. I felt so sad that I became completely uninterested in my upcoming graduation dance, and I didn't care if I had a new dress or not. But my mother, in her own sadness, would not let me miss any of those things. She wanted her children to feel loved and lovable. In truth, my mother wanted her children to see themselves much like the gardenia—lovely, strong and perfect with perhaps a bit of mystery(神秘).

My mother died ten days after I was married, I was 22. That was the year the gardenia stopped coming.

1. Which of the following would be the best title for the text?

- A. A Childhood Dream B. A Mother's Love
C. A Graduation Party D. A Special Birthday

2. The mother insisted that her daughter go to the graduation dance because _____.

- A. she could take care of things herself
B. she hoped she would find a boyfriend
C. she wanted her to be happy and strong
D. she thought education was most important

3. Who was the sender of the flower?

- A. A boy the writer had run into.
B. One of the writer's neighbors.
C. One of the classmates.
D. The writer's mother.

1. B 该题是主旨题。本文讲的是一个有关母爱的故事。作者每年生日都收到花,却不知是谁所送,直到母亲去世那年才停止,表达了母亲深沉的爱。

2. C 该题是细节题,从第三段第一句话:“But my mother, in her own sadness, would not let me miss any of those things. She wanted her children to feel loved and lovable.”可知

3.D 该题是推断题。从最后一段 My mother died ten days after I was married, I was 22. That was the year the gardenia stopped coming. 母亲去世了,送花的不再来了,由此推断可知。

B篇,介绍红帽社团,反映老年妇女要求享受生活。

The days of elderly women doing nothing but cooking huge meals on holidays are gone. Enter the Red Hat Society—a group holding the belief that old ladies should have fun.

"My grandmothers didn't do anything but keep house and serve everybody. They were programmed to do that," said Emily Cornette, head of a chapter of the 7-year-old Red Hat Society.

While men have long spent their time fishing and playing golf, women have sometimes seemed to become unnoticed as they age. But the generation now turning 50 is the baby boomers(生育高峰期出生的人), and the same people who refused their parents' way of being young are now trying a new way of growing old.

If you take into consideration feminism(女权主义), a bit of spare money, and better health for meat elderly, the Red Hat Society looks almost inevitable(必然的). In this society, women over 50 wear red hats and purple(紫色的) clothes, while the women under 50 wear pink hats and light purple clothing.

“The organization took the idea from a poem by Jenny Joseph that begins, ‘When I am an old woman, I shall wear purple’ with a red hat which doesn’t go,” said Ellen Cooper, who founded the Red Hat Society in 1998. When the ladies started to wear the red hats, they attracted lots of attention.

"The point of this is that we need a rest from al-



ways doing something for someone else," Cooper said. "Women feel so ashamed and sorry when they do something for themselves. This is why chapters are discouraged from raising money or doing anything useful. We're a ladies' play group. It couldn't be more simple," added Cooper's assistant Joe Heywood.

1. The underlined word "chapter" in paragraph 2 means _____.

- A. one branch of an organization
- B. a written agreement of a club
- C. one part of a collection of poems
- D. a period in a society's history

2. From the text, we know that the "baby boomers" are a group of people who _____.

- A. have gradually become more noticeable
- B. are worried about getting old too quickly
- C. are enjoying a good life with plenty of money to spend
- D. tried living a different life from their parents when they were young

3. It could be inferred from the text that members of the Red Hat Society are _____.

- A. interested in raising money for social work
- B. programmers who can plan well for their future
- C. believers in equality between men and women
- D. good at cooking big meals and taking care of others

4. Who set up the Red Hat Society?

- A. Emily Cornette.
- B. Ellen Cooper
- C. Jenny Joseph.
- D. Joe Heywood.

5. Women join the Red Hat Society because _____.

- A. they want to stay young
- B. they would like to appear more attractive
- C. they would like to have fun and live for themselves
- D. they want to be more like their parents

1. A 该题是词义猜测题。根据上下文猜测;根据 Emily Cornette, head of a chapter of the 7-year-old Red Hat Society. 得知。该句的意思是这个组织的一个分部的负责人。

2. D 该题是细节题。根据第二段的最后一句话 But the generation now turning 50 is the baby boomers (生育高峰期出生的人), and the same people who refused their parents' way of being young are now trying a new way of growing old. 可知。

3. C 该题是推理题。根据第一段第一句 The

days of elderly women doing nothing but cooking huge meals on holidays are gone. 和第三段第一句 While men have long spent their time fishing and playing golf, women have sometimes seemed to become unnoticed as they age. 可知。

4. B 该题是细节题。根据第五段,第三句... said Ellen Cooper, who founded the Red Hat Society in 1998... 可知。

5. C 该题是推断题。根据第一段第二句。Enter the Red Hat Society—a group holding the belief that old ladies should have fun. 和文中的 the same people who refused their parents' way of being young are now trying a new way of growing old. 可知。

C 篇,报道台湾地区发生的一件奇异的案件。

Taiwan police cannot decide whether to treat it as an extremely clever act of stealing or an even cleverer cheat (诈骗). Either way, it could be the perfect crime (犯罪), because the criminals are birds-homing pigeons!

The crime begins with a telephone message to the owner of a stolen car: if you want the car back, pay up. Then, the car owner is directed to a park, told where to find a bird cage and how to attach money to the neck of the pigeon inside. Carrying the money in a tiny bag, the pigeon flies off.

There have been at least four such pigeon pick-ups in Changwa. What at first seemed like the work of a clever stay-at-home car thief, however, may in fact be the work of an even lazier and more inventive criminal mind—one that avoids (避免) not only collecting money but going out to steal the car in the first place. Police officer Chen says that the criminal probably has pulled a double trick: he gets money for things he cannot possibly return. Instead of stealing cars, he lets someone else do it and then waits for the car-owner to place and ad (启事) in the newspaper asking for help.

The theory is supported by the fact that, so far, none of the stolen cars have been returned. Also, the amount of money demanded—under 3,000 Taiwanese dollars—seems too little for a car worth many times more.

Demands for pigeon-delivered money stopped as soon as the press reported the story. And even if they start again, Chen holds little hope of catching the criminal. "We have more important things to do," he said.

1. After the car owner received a phone call, he _____.



- A. went to a certain pigeon and put some money in the bag it carried
- B. gave the money to the thief and had his car back in a park
- C. sent some money to the thief by mail
- D. told the press about it
2. The "lazier and more inventive" criminal refers to _____.
A. the car thief who stays at home
B. one of those who put the ads in the paper
C. one of the policemen in Changwa
D. the owner of the pigeons
3. The writer mentions the fact that "none of the stolen cars have been returned" to show _____.
A. how easily people get fooled by criminals
B. what Chen thinks might be correct
C. the thief is extremely clever
D. the money paid is too little
4. The underlined word "they" in the last paragraph refers to.
A. criminals
B. pigeons
C. the stolen cars
D. demands for money
5. We may infer from the text that the criminal knows how to teach the car owners because _____.
A. he reads the ads in the newspaper
B. he lives in the same neighborhood
C. he has seen the car owners in the park
D. he has trained the pigeons to follow them
1. A 该题是细节题。根据第二段第二句: ... the car owner is directed to a park, told where to find a bird cage and how to attach money to the neck of the pigeon inside, ... 可知。
2. D 该题是细节题。从上下文 There have been at least four such pigeon pick-ups in Changwa. What at first seemed like the work of a clever stay-at-home car thief, however, may in fact be the work of an even lazier and more inventive criminal mind-one that avoids (避免) not only collecting money but going out to steal the car in the first place. 可知, 犯罪分子借助家鸽来实施犯罪。
3. B 该题是细节题。第三段第三句 Police officer Chen says that the criminal probably has pulled a double trick; he gets money for things he cannot possibly return. 故举例证明他的观点正确。
4. D 该题是词义猜测题。根据最后一段的地...

二句话 Demands for pigeon-delivered money stopped as soon as the press reported the story. And even if they start again, Chen holds little hope of catching the criminal. 得知 they 指代的是 Demands for pigeon-delivered money.

5. A 该题是细节题。根据第三段最后一句 Instead of stealing cars, he lets someone else do it and then waits for the car-owner to place an ad (启事) in the newspaper asking for help. 可知

D 篇, 讨论全球变暖所产生的影响。

You might think that “global warming” means nothing more than a rise in the world’s temperature. But, rising sea levels caused by it have resulted in the first evacuation (撤离) of an island nation—the citizens of Tuvalu will have to leave their homeland.

During the 20th century, sea level rose 8-12 inches. As a result, Tuvalu has experienced lowland flooding of salt water which has polluted the country's drinking water.

Paani Laupepa, a Tuvaluan government official, reported to the Earth Policy Institute that the nation suffered an unusually high number of fierce storms in the past ten years. Many scientists connect higher surface water temperatures resulting from global warming to greater and more damaging storms.

Laupepa expressed dissatisfaction with the United States for refusing to sign the Kyoto Protocol, an international agreement calling for industrialized nations to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions (导致温室效应的气体排放), which are a main cause of global warming. "By refusing to sign the agreement, the US had effectively taken away the freedom of future generations of Tuvaluans to live where their forefathers have lived for thousands of years," Laupepa told the BBC.

Tuvalu has asked Australia and New Zealand to allow the gradual move of its people to both countries.

Tuvalu is not the only country that is vulnerable (易受影响的) to rising sea levels. Maumoon Gayoon, president of the Maldives, told the United Nations that global warming has made his country of 311,000 an "endangered nation".

1. The text is mainly about _____.
A. rapid changes in earth's temperature
B. bad effects of global warming



- C. moving of a country to a new place
D. reasons for lowland flooding
2. According to scientists, the DIRECT cause of more and fiercer storms is _____.
A. greenhouse gas emissions in industrialized nations
B. higher surface water temperatures of the sea
C. continuous global warming
D. rising sea levels
3. Laupepa was not satisfied with the United States because it did not _____.
A. agree to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions
B. sign an agreement with Tuvalu
C. allow Tuvaluans to move to the US
D. believe the problems facing Tuvalu were real
4. The country whose situation is similar to that of Tuvalu is _____.
A. Australia
B. New Zealand
C. the Maldives
D. the United States

1. B 该题是主旨大意题,全文在讲温室效应对地球的影响。

2. B 该题是细节题。根据第三段第二句 Many scientists connect higher surface water temperatures resulting from global warming to greater and more damaging storms. 得知。

3.A 该题是细节题。根据第四段第一句话 Laupepa expressed dissatisfaction with the United States for refusing to sign the Kyoto Protocol, an international agreement calling for industrialized nations to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions(导致温室效应的气体排放), which are a main cause of global warming. 可知。

4. C 该题是细节题。根据最后一段第一句话 Tuvalu is not the only country that is vulnerable(易受影响的) to rising sea levels. 可知。

E篇,则是对学校的自然科学教学方法提出质疑。

Last year my sixth-grader daughter, Elizabeth, was forced to put up with science. Her education, week after week, contained mindless memorization of big words like "batholith" and "saprophyte". She learned by heart the achievements of famous scientists who did things like "improved nuclear fusion (核聚变)"—never mind that she hasn't the least idea of what nuclear fusion means. Elizabeth did very well (she's good at memorizing things). And now she hates science. My eighth-

grader son, Ben, also suffered from science education. Week after week he had to perform lab experiments with answers already know. Ben figured out how to guess the right answers, so he got good grades. Now he hates science, too.

Science can provide an exciting way to develop children's curiosity. Science education should teach ways to ask questions and seek answers. But my children got the mistaken idea in school that science is difficult, dull and has no relation to their everyday interests.

As a physicist, I am saddened and angered to see "the great science turnoff". I know that science is important in our lives. Yet studies prove that our schools are turning out millions of graduates who know almost nothing about and have almost no interest in science. What's gone wrong? Who is to blame?

1. We learn from paragraph I that _____.
 - A. the writer was proud of Elizabeth and Ben.
 - B. both Elizabeth and Ben could become scientists
 - C. Elizabeth had to learn much about great scientists
 - D. Ben was good at trying new ideas in lab experiments
2. The writer thinks that in science education we should first _____.
 - A. get students interested in the subject
 - B. answer students' questions in delightful way
 - C. smooth out difficulties in lab experiments
 - D. explain the special terms clearly
3. By writing the text, the author questions _____.
 - A. the difficulty level of the science texts
 - B. the way science is taught in school
 - C. the achievements of famous scientists
 - D. students' poor records in science classes

1. C 该题是细节题。根据第一段第一、二句话 Last year my sixth-grader daughter, Elizabeth, was forced to put up with science. Her education, week after week, contained mindless memorization of big words like "batholith" and "saprophyte". She learned by heart the achievements of famous scientists who did things like "improved nuclear fusion (核聚变)" -- never mind that she hasn't the least idea of what nuclear fusion means, Elizabeth did very well (she's good at memorizing things). And now she hates science. 可知。

2. A 该题是推理题。根据第二段第一句话 Sci-



ence can provide an exciting way to develop children's curiosity. 第三段第一句话 As a physicist, I am saddened and angered to see "the great science turnoff", 可知。

3. B 该题是主旨大意题。根据最后一段可知作者写作目的。

以科普类的文章为例,各地的试题就涉及了如下多样的内容:Global warming(全国卷),Language as a system of symbols(北京卷),A sense of direction(上海卷),Warm period(天津卷),Rainforests(福建卷),Lighthouse(重庆卷),New building materials(湖南卷),Animals,Ability to act(湖北卷),New computer(浙江卷),Physical activity(辽宁卷),Driver alert(山东卷),Tea growing,Picking and processing(江西卷)Handshaking(安徽卷),Wave energy(广东卷),Plants defend themselves(江苏卷)。

第四,文章后设问形式基本相同,均采用问答或填空形式,备选答案是四个,其中只有一个是合适的(浙江卷阅读理解第二节除外)。

例如:全国卷(不含听力)-47

Who set up the Red Hat Society?

- A. Emily Cornette. B. Ellen Cooper
C. Jenny Joseph. D. Joe Heywood.

问答形式。

例如:全国卷(含听力)-67

67. Parents with large families ask fewer questions at dinner because _____.

- A. they are busy serving food to their children
B. they are busy keeping order at the dinner table
C. they have to pay more attention to younger children
D. they are tired out having prepared food for the whole family

填空形式。

第五,所问问题均涉及以下几个方面。

对知识细节的理解。例如:

- 1) The right order which tells the story is _____.
2) Choose the right order of the events given in the following.
3) Which statement is true?

猜测词义。例如:

- 1) The word ... in paragraph ... refers to _____.
2) The underlined word "... "means _____.

理解文章主旨大意,概括中心。例如:

1) The story mainly tells us ____.

2) The Writer wants to tell us _____.

3) The best title of the passage should be _____.

推理判断。例如:

1) We can infer from the passage ____.

2) We can conclude from the passage _____.

3) The author's attitude to ... is that _____.

这几类问题在 16 份试题中所占的比例各不相同。有些题目的设置比较巧妙地考查了学生的综合阅读能力。

例如:

The main problem of Yosemite National Park is its _____.

- A. rundown water pipes B. overcrowdedness
C. lack of money D. narrow roads

由文章第三段最后两句可看出该公园所面临的问题是答案 B 即过分拥挤。但有的学生由于不善于深层推理,不会推理,判断和分析,就误认为是 lack of money。

以上共性我们可以看出,阅读理解题的命题原则:每个题干都立足于阅读材料,没有一个答案是文章的原句,所设定的干扰项确实具有干扰作用,各题干虽然简洁明了,但是做到了尽可能包容更多的信息,最长者不超过 20 个词,最短的只 4 个词,如福建的第 72 小题 The news brief covers. ... 一个 cover 就将短文所涉及的内容全部包容了。

第六,关于文章语言的使用,都具有以下几个特点:首先,遵循了《考试大纲》的规定,所用词汇绝大部分是高考词汇表所规定的单词;其次,各卷都有少量词汇表外的生词出现,但它们基本可以从上下文的语境中猜出大概意义。有的不知其意,也不影响对全文的理解。比如全国卷(含听力卷)C 篇一节介绍动物时出现 giraffe 一词,首先 giraffe 不影响读者对文章的整体理解,其次,前边 lion 后边 elephant 都学过,自然能猜到是一种动物。这类词所占比例也不超过《考试大纲》规定的 3%;再次,有的所谓生词是利用构词法演变而成的,实际上是旧词。这类词的数量有逐年增多的趋向。

最后,文章所使用的句式,基本上是常用的句型,其复杂程度与高中现行教材基本一致,最长的一句话也不过 40 个词左右。总之,2005 年英语试卷阅读理解部分的文章选材难易适度。

四、从高考题看今后的发展方向

如何提高学生的阅读理解能力提高阅读能力的办法是指导学生不断地阅读。要注意把精读和泛读结合起来,日日坚持,持之以恒,肯定会有所收获。





所谓精读,就是仔细地一句一句,甚至一个词一个词地读。弄清每一句的意思和结构,理解每一句的用法。必要时,要查辞典,要请教别人,要反复研读,直至彻底弄明白为止。将较难的英文译成中文,是检验是否真正理解的一个好办法。难句的判定标准不完全取决于生词的多与少,较长的句子,虽然没有生词,但是高中生未必能理解到位。原因在于精读不精,泛读量少,没有对长句子引起足够的重视。精读的文章,可以是正在学习的课文,也可以是报刊杂志上的短文。这类文章应有一定的难度,要出自英美人手笔,生词不要太多。如文章后有检测题,还应认真完成各个问题,因为答题也是一门技术。

对于泛读,好多人不太重视。其实泛读对增强语感、增加语言使用经验,好处极大。不会泛读的人,其实不会阅读。所谓泛读,就是泛泛一读,尽量不查辞典,不分析结构,也不必字字必看。大概地读,能明白文章基本意思即可。这种阅读把主要注意力集中在故事内容上,它会对语言的学习产生意想不到的好处。泛读的东西很多,如书店中的各种简易读物、21世纪报中学生版等,只要你想看,你会找到无尽的资源。

阅读是一项技能,也可以说是一门技术。而技能是在实践训练中出来的。不要过分依赖理论的解释,也不要相信什么“速成”秘诀,拿起文章阅读,成功就在前面。

在准备阅读理解测试时,要对经常出现的问题和答题规律进行总结。要读一读近几年高考试卷中的阅读理解试题,特别是近三年的全国和各地高考试题,具体了解高考考的是什么样的文章,难度有多大,避免在备考时走弯路。

考生应努力使自己达到以下几项要求,才能做好阅读理解试题:

第一,能迅速看准每一句的结构,找出主句的主语、谓语和宾语。与此同时理解句子的意思;

第二,有一定的词汇量和分辨词义、词性的能力;对于准备参加2006年高考的学生,如能将基本词汇掌握2500个,常用词组、短语、固定搭配400个,合成、派生词500个,那么在明年的试卷中原则上不会遇到麻烦;

第三,能灵活运用所学过的语法和词汇知识,对影响意思理解的复合句、非谓语动词短语、关联词语、后置定语、省略、替代和跳跃等语言现象做出正确判断;

第四,有良好的思维能力。会边看边加工所得到的信息,从而做出正确的推理判断,综合概括,准确理解表面意思和深层含义。如果仅停留在一个词一个词的认读上,无法形成整个句子的意思,这是无法吃透文章主旨大意的。改进的措施是,同学们在泛读一篇文章后,先闭目思考一下所读文章的大概意思,然后再对某段重新浏览,而后思考该段都讲了哪些内容。久而久之就能形成篇章意识。良好的思维能力就会逐步形成了;

第五,会精读,也会跳读和略读,这取决于读的目地;

第六,具有相当的阅读实践经验和良好的语感,如果每天能阅读至少4—5个短篇,半年时间就会感到受益匪浅;

第七,对英美文化有较多的了解,从多听多读中来。

如何提高做题能力?

第一,如有的文章带标题,应仔细看标题。标题是文章主题的高度概括,它可以给我们一些启示和线索。

第二,先快速浏览一下全文。大概了解一下这是记叙文还是科普文章,中文注释的单词是什么意思。常识告诉我们,记叙文多细节判断、理解判断题;而科普文章又常见文章标题提炼、理解判断题、主旨大意、作者写作意图之类的问题。

第三,仔细看原文。凡人物与数字或地名可用笔作个记号,没弄明白的地方也可画条线,以便看完全文再重读。读时要注意弄明白句子的结构,同时在大脑中加工所得到的信息。

第四,看完文章即可做题。要注意四个选项都看看,不要只看了一两个就做出判断。对有把握的题,在做完判断后就不要折回原文核对了。但对没有把握的题则应把相关的句或段再看一次。

第五,判断词义词性时要注意结合上下文,高考考的是该词在特定的环境下的意思。

第六,概括中心意思时,要注意不可离题太远,太笼统,但也不要只概括一段或几句的意思。

第七,问及对某个问题的看法与态度,要记住是在问作者态度,而不是问你作为中国学生的想法。尤其是说明文,必须了解哪是作者的观点,哪些是所提到的事实,这样才能减少误判。

第八,如时间充足,还应复读全文,核对各题答案,完成未定之题。要注意各题的答案要逻辑一致,不能自相矛盾。

走进新课堂



第二章

阅读理解的方法

第一节 跳读(scanning)

跳读也叫做找读。就是用目光快速地查找所需的特定信息,撇开无关的信息。考试时,在获得文章大意之后回答每个细节性问题时,可以采用这种方法。即先从问题中找到线索,然后按照线索,根据读第一遍时的印象,有针对性地去文章中寻找信息,找到有关部分后,再仔细读一遍,真正理解了,最后确定答案。

如:

Isaac Newton: The Last Sorcerer

Michael White

From the author of Stephen Hawking, A Life in Science, comes this colourful description of the life of the world's first modern scientist. Interesting yet based on fact, Michael White's learned yet readable new book offers a true picture of Newton completely different from what people commonly know about him. Newton is shown as a gifted scientist with very human weaknesses who stood at the point in history where magic(魔术) ended and science began.

£18.99 Hardback 320pp Fourth Estate

ISBN 1857024168

In Michael White's book, Newton is described as _____.

- A. a person who did not look the same as in many pictures
- B. a person who lived a colourful and meaningful life
- C. a great but not perfect man
- D. an old-time magician

该题是细节题,就可以使用跳读的方法快速地解决问题。在解决这类问题时我们不必按部就班地读,读完问题后我们得知要找 Michael White 的书中对牛顿的评价,我们去寻找有关 Michael White 的书,目光一扫,得知在第二节,然后我们去找 Michael White 的观点就可以解决。根据文章第二节的最后一句话 Newton is shown as a gifted scientist with very human weaknesses...可以推断出答案应该是 C. a great but

not perfect man.

又如:

The big sisters shared the driving of Sarah's new car during the first part of the trip, but when they reached less crowded areas, they let Amy take over. Somewhere in South Carolina, we pulled off the highway to eat. After lunch, Amy got behind the wheel. She came to a crossroads with a stop sign. Whether she was nervous or just didn't see the sign no one would ever know, but Amy continued into the crossroads without stopping. The driver of a large truck, unable to stop in time, ran into our car.

The accident took place in _____

- A. Florida
- B. California
- C. South Carolina
- D. New York

该题是细节题,就可以使用跳读的方法快速的解决问题。先从问题中找到线索是问事故发生的地点,然后按照线索去文章中寻找信息,找到该段第二句话 Somewhere in South Carolina, we pulled off the highway to eat. 然后再读两句就能得知答案 C. South Carolina.

又如:

THEATRE

City Varieties

The Headrow, Leeds, Tel. 430808

Oct 10 -11 only A Night at the Varieties. All the fun of an old music hall with Barry Cryez, Duggie Brown, 6 dancers, mystina, Jon Barker, Anne Duval and the Tony Harrison Trio. Laugh again at the old jokes and listen to your favourite songs.

Performances: 8 pm nightly.

Admission: £5; under 16 or over 60 £4.

York Theatre Royal

St Leonard's Place, York. Tel. 223568

Sept 23-Oct 17 Groping for Words—a comedy by





Sue Townsend. Best known for her *Adrian Mole* Diaries, Townsend now writes about an evening class in which two men and a woman attend. A gentle comedy.

Admission: First night, Mon: £2; Tues—Fri: £3.25—5.50; Sat: £3.50—5.75.

Halifax Playhouse

King's Cross Street, Halifax, Tel. 365998

Oct 10-17 On Golden Pond by Ernest Thompson. This is a magical comedy about real people. A beautifully produced, well-acted play for everyone. Don't miss it. Performances: 7:30 p.m.

Admission: £2. Mon; 2 seats for the price of one.
Grand Theatre

Oxford Street, Leeds. Tel. 502116

Restaurant and Café

Oct 1—17 The Secret Diary of Adrian Mole, Aged 13. Sue Townsend's musical play, based on her best-selling book.

Performances: Evenings 7:45 October 10-17, at 2:30 p. m. No Monday performances.

Admission: Tues—Thurs; £2-5; Fri & Sat;
£2-6.

64. Which theatre offers the cheapest seat?

A, Halifax Playhouse. B, City Varieties.

C. Grand Theatre, D. York Theatre Royal.

65. If you want to see a play with old jokes and songs.

which phone number will you ring to book a seat?

A. 502116

B. 223568

C. 365998

D. 430808

55. We may learn from the text that Sue Townsend
is _____.

A. a writer

B. an actress

C, a musician

D. a director

64. 读完问题后,我们去寻找有关票的价格的信息,比较一下四家票价便知, Halifax Playhouse: £2. Mon; 2 seats for the price of one. 最便宜。

65. 读完问题后,我们去寻找有关 a play with old jokes and songs, 的信息,从 City Varieties 中的 Laugh again at the old jokes and listen to your favourite songs, 得知应拨打 430808。

跳读的目的主要是为了寻找文章中某些特定的信息。在跳读时,目光要自上而下,一目数行地寻找与答题内容相关的词句,与此无关的内容要很快掠过。当要回答有关 who, what, when, where 等文章细节问题的时候,通常用此方法都可以很快找到答案。但如果所遇到的问题是与上下文有关的问题,如: why, how 等,用此方法则难以找到现成的答案。

一般来说,对于电话簿(a telephonebook),一本书的索引(an index in a textbook),报纸上一系列电影名称(a list of movies in the newspaper),报纸上的广告(the ads in a newspaper),字典的某些页(the pages of a dictionary)等,我们通常要进行跳读。

第二节 浏览(skimming)

浏览 skimming 又称略读。即在短时间内快速阅读全文,以了解文章的主旨大意。在这种情况下,不要去管细节内容,只注意主题线索和主题信息。

如：

At one time, computers were expected largely to remove the need for paper copies of documents (文件) because they could be stored electronically. But for all the texts that are written, stored and sent electronically, a lot of them are still ending up on paper.

It is difficult to measure the quantity of paper used as a result of use of Internet-connected computers, although just about anyone who works in an office can tell you that when e-mail is introduced, the printers

start working overtime. "I feel in my bones this revolution is causing more trees to be cut down," says Ted Smith of the Earth Village Organisation.

Perhaps the best sign of how computer and Internet use pushes up demand for paper comes from the high-tech industry itself, which sees printing as one of its most promising new markets. Several Internet companies have been set up to help small businesses print quality documents from a computer. Earlier this week Hewlett-Packard Co. announced a plan to develop new technologies that will enable people to print even more so they can get a hard copy of a business document, a medical record or just a one-line e-mail, even if they are nowhere



near a computer. As the company sees it, the more use of the Internet the greater demand for printers.

Does all this mean environmental concerns(环境问题) have been forgotten? Some activists suggest people have been led to believe that a lot of dangers to the environment have gone away. "I guess people believe that the problem is taken care of, because of recycling(回收利用)," said Kelly Quirke, director of the Rainforest Action Network in San Francisco. Yet Quirke is hopeful that high-tech may also prove helpful. He says printers that print on both sides are growing in popularity. The action group has also found acceptable paper made from materials other than wood, such as agricultural waste.

75. What would be the best title for the text?

- A. Computers and Printers
- B. E-mail and the Business World
- C. Internet Revolution and Environment
- D. Modern Technology and New Markets

从该题的提问,我们得知这是一道主旨考查题。要根据全文来理解,解决这类问题我们应当使用浏览的方法,快速的浏览文章的每段的 Topic sentence,由此我们得知全文的关键词应该是 Internet 和 Environment。文章第一段就提出观点计算机和因特网技术的革命推动印刷行业的发展从而增加了对纸张的需求量,以至于大量的树木被砍伐,最后引用了环境保护专家的观点提出寻求别的造纸原料以便于保护环境。

又如:

Many experts complain that media too often take advantage of the science fiction aspects of nanotech(纳米技术). Reports of nanotech often refer to K. Eric Drexler's book *Engines of Creations*, which predicts an age full of dominant molecular(分子的) manufacturing and a world without material scarcity. Whatever humans need will one day be built cheaply with microscopic self-replicating machines(微细自我复制机) that put atoms together to create copies of anything alive in the world - from trees to human bodies.

In fact, the scientific community is deeply divided over whether self-replication machines are possible. If they are, major dangers could exist. Mr. Drexler himself thought that self-replicating machines could probably go out of control. He writes in his book that man-made "plants" with "leaves no more efficient than today's solar cells could win over real plants, crowding the earth

with leaves that are not suitable to be eaten. Tough 'bacteria' could be more competitive than the real bacteria: They could spread everywhere, replicate swiftly, and reduce the earth to dust in a matter of days."

Critics of nanotech have made use of such images, calling for a delay on commercial nanotech until regulations are established. They also point to the possible military uses of nanotech. Bill Joy, the co-founder of Sun Microsystems, wrote in a wired magazine essay in 2000 that if nanotech falls into the wrong hands, it could bring dangers to society.

Opponents say Mr. Joy is overreacting. "In a way, calling for bans on research into molecular manufacturing is like calling for a delay on faster-than-light travel because no one is doing it," says Glenn Reynolds, a University of Tennessee law professor.

Professor Reynolds says it is a good idea to regulate nanotech, but in ways the government would regulate any products that could be dangerous. Export controls and certification systems for nanotech companies are examples. US lawmakers have put forth four bills on nanotech research and development.

K. Eric Drexler in his book predicts a future world with sufficient material, because ____.

- A. man-made plants could replace real plants and grow more quickly
- B. plants produced by nanotech would be as efficient as today's solar cells
- C. man-made bacteria would be widespread and capable of self-replicating
- D. humans could create copies of anything alive with high technology

Which of the following statements best summarizes the main idea of the passage?

- A. Nanotech should not be put into wrong use in the military field.
- B. The government should regulate products that could be dangerous.
- C. Nanotech regulations should be established in spite of the divided opinions.
- D. The media should not take advantage of the science fiction aspects of nanotech.

从问题我们得知该题是考查文章的主旨大意。我们应当使用浏览的方法,快速的浏览文章的每段的



Topic sentence, 由此我们得知, 文章的第一句话 Many experts complain that media too often take advantage of the science fiction aspects of nanotech (纳米技术), 就得知本文讲的是有关纳米技术的问题, 文章的最后一句 Professor Reynolds says it is a good idea to regulate nanotech, but in ways the government would regulate any products that could be dangerous, 点明了本文的主题。

浏览时只需选每段的句首和句尾, 以便获得文章的主题, 同时应利用斜体印刷, 划线, 文章标题、副标题等线索, 不要逐字地读文章。比如, 一看标题, 就可以预测文章大致内容; 读了一段, 就可以进一步预测, 不

要把眼睛盯在具体的每个单词上。一旦获取了文章的主题, 你就可以选读某些细节, 以便抓住阐述主题的主要事实细节。

这种阅读方法对解答抓大意的题目十分有效。答题前, 一般采用这种方法先通读一遍文章, 以对全文获得一个总的印象。运用这种方法时, 注意掌握好阅读的节奏, 速度过快或过慢均达不到预想的效果。另一种方法就是直接寻找每段的主题句。所谓主题句, 就是文章中能概括一段或几段主要意思的那个句子。主题句一般位于段落的开头部分, 但也有的位于句中或句尾, 有时甚至没有主题句。根据各段的主题句就可以很快地把文章的大意总结出来。

第三节 研 读 (studying)

studying——研读法。所谓研读就是仔细地阅读, 力求对文章的某一特定的部分具有比较透彻的理解。在所查找的内容需要理解其深层的意义, 需要对此进行分析、归纳、判断或推理时, 就需要采用研读的方法。

如:

Reading to dogs is an unusual way to help children improve their literacy skills (读写能力). With their shining brown eyes, wagging tails, and unconditional love, dogs can provide the nonjudgmental listeners needed for a beginning reader to gain confidence (自信心), according to Intermountain Therapy Animals (ITA) in Salt Lake City. The group says it is the first program in the country to use dogs to help develop literacy in children, with the introduction of Reading Education Assistance Dogs (READ).

Specialists use dogs to listen to children reading because they think _____.

- A. dogs are young children's best friends
- B. children can play with dogs while reading
- C. dogs can provide encouragement for shy children
- D. children and dogs understand each other

本题考查对于文中细节内容相互关联情况的把握, 需要通过分析推断才能找准答案。根据题干我们去搜索专家用狗听儿童读书的原因。首先通过快速阅读划定理解的范围, 文章的第一段的二句话 With ... dogs can provide the nonjudgmental listeners (此处幽默隐喻道破以狗“助读”的原理) needed for a beginning

reader to gain confidence 我们仔细的研究推断出利用小狗来助读的原因在于这样做能够提高孩子们的自信心, 也就是 C. dogs can provide encouragement for shy children.

The Salt Lake City Public Library is sold on the idea, “Literacy specialists admit that children who read below the level of their fellow pupils are often afraid of reading aloud in group, often have lower self-respect, and regard reading as a headache,” said Lisa Myron, manager of the children's department.

By saying “The Salt Lake City Public Library is sold on the idea”, the writer means the library _____.

- A. uses dogs to attract children
- B. accepts the idea put forward by ITA
- C. has opened a children's department
- D. has decided to train some dogs

本题考查对于文中特定语句含义的理解把握。因此我们需要用研读的方法去解决。从选项均为谓语句这点来看, 主语未变 (the library = the Salt Lake City Public Library), 需要甄别比较的实际上只是后面谓语部分 (is sold on the idea) 的含义。首先通过快速阅读划定理解的范围, 本句出现在第 2 段开头, 其中所说的 idea 即指上文中由 ITA 推出的 READ 项目, 下文则有该图书馆儿童部负责人对此 idea 表示赞同的一番评论。根据第二段的 Lisa Myron 的话可以猜测出她引用专家的观点 children who read below the level of their fellow pupils are often afraid of reading aloud in a





group, often have lower self-respect, and regard reading as a headache. 来证实这项计划的可行性, 从而接受并付诸实施。由此我们推断出与答案 B 相符。sell on 意为: (persuade someone that the idea is a good one and likely to be successful) 使人有购买的欲望, 使人相信... 的价值, 劝使接受。

Last November the two groups started "Dog Day Afternoon" in the children's department of the main library. About 25 children attended each of the four Saturday-afternoon classes, reading for half an hour. Those who attended three of the four classes received a "pawgraphed" book at the last class.

62. A "pawgraphed" book is most probably _____.

- A. a book used in Saturday classes
- B. a book written by the children
- C. a prize for the children
- D. a gift from parents

本题考查对文中生词词义的推测。首先通过快速阅读划定理解的范围, 根据第三段的最后俩句话可以推断出。"pawgraphed" book 是由完成了大部分课程 (who attended three of the four classes) 的孩子在 last class 时会收到的一本书, 也就是由组织者发放的一件 "prize"。这类命题所要求的正是我们在真实阅读过程中遇到生词时应该采取的策略: 不去穷究准确词义 (尤

其是对应的中文释义), 只需要把握该词在此处的大致词义即可。如此处理, 不会妨碍阅读速度, 也不会打断阅读过程中的流畅思路。这是我们应该培养的重要阅读技巧之一。

这种阅读方法对解答推理判断题、词意猜测题、理解句义题、推断作者意图题目十分有效。考生在解决这些题目时应当通过快速阅读划定理解的范围, 然后就这一范围进一步的研读。在研读的过程中, 如果遇到不熟悉的词, 可以通过上下文, 根据有关背景知识以及构词法猜测生词的大意。如果遇到长句或难句, 要注意利用自己所具有的英语语法知识分析句子的主语、谓语、宾语、状语、定语等语法成分, 并搞清句子成分之间的修饰与被修饰关系, 从而准确地把握句子的含义。上述几种阅读方法并不是互相排斥的, 而是互为前提, 互相补充。无论平时的阅读还是考试时, 根据阅读的目的, 有意识地去运用这些阅读方法和技巧。例如考试时, 如果要了解文章的主旨大意, 可以用略读的方法, 如果需要做细节题, 则采用查读法。但是要进行合理的推论或判断, 则需要采用研读的方法, 因此, 解答阅读理解题的过程实际上就是上述几种阅读方法综合运用过程。在一般的情况下, 先了解文章的主题, 然后回答细节性问题, 最后解答推论题和正误判断题。

第四节 巧解主旨题

一、题型特点: 这种题型要求考生能够把握文章的全文主题和理解中心思想的能力, 也包括分析归纳文章的段落大意、重要情节、人物特征、环境特点的能力。这种试题要求能把握文章的总体, 并真正理解主题和中心; 要求能较好地运用概括、判断、归纳、推理等逻辑思维方法解题, 难度较大, 属于高层次题。

二、题干表现形式

1. 常见的标题型题干:

- 1) The best title/ headline for this passage might be _____.
- 2) The text (passage) could be entitled _____.
- 3) What is the best title for the passage?
- 4) Which of the following would be suitable as a title for the passage?

2. 常见的主题型题干:

5) This passage chiefly deals with _____.

6) What's the topic of the article?

7) What is the subject discussed in the text?

8) With what topic is the passage chiefly concerned?

3. 目的类主旨大意题

The author's main purpose in writing the passage is _____.

The passage is meant to _____. The purpose of this article is _____.

三、应试技巧

1. 主题句的特点

● 主题句所表达的意思具有概括性

● 句子结构简单明了, 作者一般会采用长句或结构复杂的句子作为文章的主题句

