

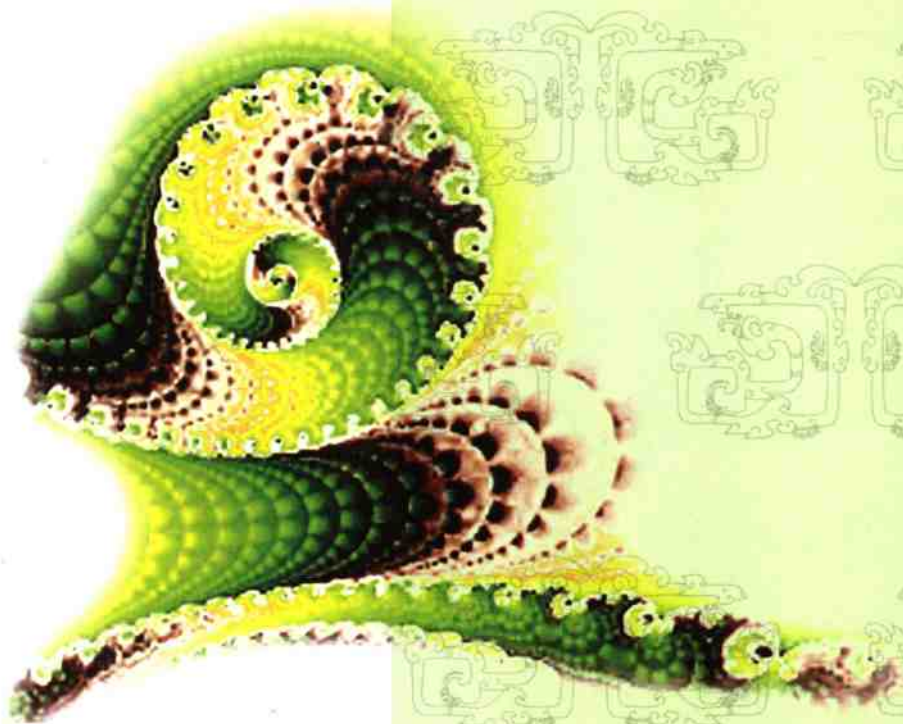
高考英语



# 解题策略与 专项训练

邵士迴 吴玮 编

## 阅读理解与完形填空



题型全透析

考点深追踪

训练直搏击

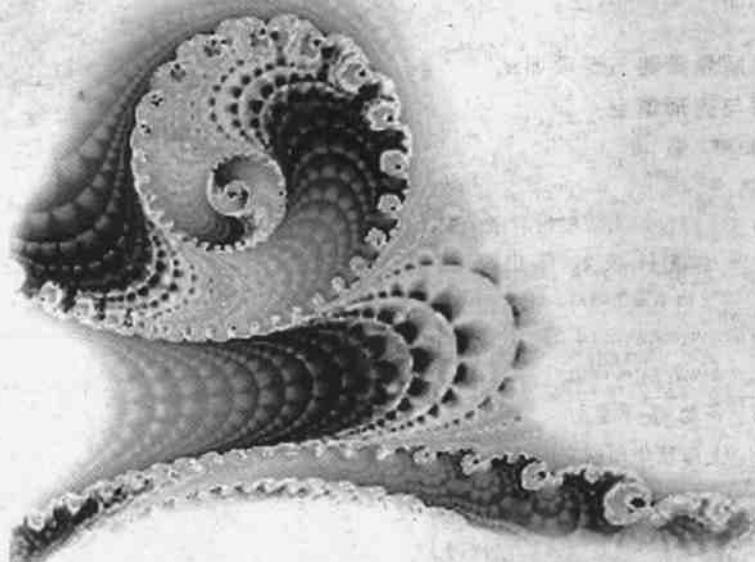
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**图书在版编目(CIP)数据**

高考英语解题策略与专项训练. 阅读理解与完形填空/  
邵士迥, 吴玮编. —上海: 上海科技教育出版社, 2006. 7  
ISBN 7-5428-4166-1

I. 高... II. ①邵... ②吴... III. 英语课—高中—  
升学参考资料 IV. G634.413

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2006)第 028383 号

**高考英语解题策略与专项训练**

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出版发行: 上海世纪出版股份有限公司

上海科技教育出版社

(上海市冠生园路 393 号 邮政编码 200235)

网 址: [www.ewen.cc](http://www.ewen.cc)

[www.sste.com](http://www.sste.com)

经 销: 各地新华书店

印 刷: 上海新华印刷有限公司

开 本: 787×1092 1/16

字 数: 290 000

印 张: 12

版 次: 2006 年 7 月第 1 版

印 次: 2006 年 7 月第 1 次印刷

印 数: 1—5 000

书 号: ISBN 7-5428-4166-1/G·2400

定 价: 15.50 元

## 高考英语解题策略与专项训练

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前

言

综观近几年英语高考的各类题型和项目,不难发现英语高考可以归纳为基础知识和基础知识的综合运用能力两个方面的测试。其中阅读理解和完形填空是考核英语基础知识的综合运用能力。对于每位考生来说,复习迎考期间分析一下哪些是自己的强项,哪些是自己的弱项,什么是自己需要重点突破的,对于自己今后能够有效地进行复习和强化训练是很重要的。“高考英语解题策略与专项训练”丛书就是为这些找到了突破点的学生提供强化训练的素材。

基于以上的考虑,书中的每一种题型或每一个知识块,都从考题概述、题型分类、解题技巧、专项训练、答案与思路几个方面展开,最后还专门设计了三份专项测试卷并附答案。考题概述、题型分类和解题技巧中不仅简单明了小结了语言点内容、解题技巧,而且还重点讲述了解答注意点;专项训练针对重要考点给出了一系列有特点、针对性、综合性、迷惑性较强的练习题;答案与思路不仅仅给出结论,而且将重点放在了精辟分析得出这些结论的依据,可以让考生不仅知其然而且知其所以然。做这样的题目做一题胜于做多题,起到了举一反三的作用。专项测试卷是最后用来检验考生经过这段时间的强化训练后对英语知识的掌握程度。

本丛书的作者将自己多年教学特点和复习迎考的经验融进了书中,给出的专项训练或专项测试卷具有较强的仿真性。考生如果能仔细阅读,认真解题,参照答案与思路修正思路,必然能在较短时间内在应试能力方面取得明显进展。

祝愿考生们获得成功。

编者



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## 第一部分

# 阅读理解



### 一、考题概述

阅读是获取知识及各种信息最重要的手段,各种级别的英语考试都对考生的阅读能力有一定的要求。高考中的阅读理解题是一种综合性的技能测试题,它不仅要求考生具有较强的理解能力及实际运用语言的能力,还要求应试者有一定的阅读速度。由于阅读题选材涉及面广,因此还要求考生具有较宽的知识面和相关的背景知识。



### 二、题型分类

高考阅读文章的特点是,尽管主题不同,内容涉及面广,有政治、历史、科技、文化、地理、社会习俗、报道等有关方面的知识,但在解题方式上无本质区别。在阅读理解题中,尽管提问的方式变化多样,但归纳起来,可分为细节事实题与判断推理题两大类,其中判断推理题又包括主旨题、词语释义题、指代题等若干种。现将几种最主要的类型分述如下。

#### 1 细节事实题

每篇阅读理解中都有要求找出事实与特定细节的问题,但选项的表达一般都不采用语篇中的原话,而是使用同义的词语。有时选择项会原封不动地取自文章语句的某一部分,但可能由于语境不同,或因其修饰词不同而产生不同涵义,常使应试者理解错误。做细节事实题时,应先看懂题目,然后在相关的信息处寻找选择或排除的依据,在确信理解的基础上最终确定答案。参见下文:

"We're more than halfway now; it's only two miles farther to the tavern(小旅馆)," said the driver.

"I'm glad of that," answered the stranger. He meant to say more but the east wind blew clear down the man's throat if he tried to speak. The girl's voice was something quite pleasant, however, and presently he spoke again.

"You don't feel the cold so much at twenty below zero out in the Western country."

There's none of this damp chill(湿冷),"he said, and then it seemed as if he had blamed the uncomplaining young driver. She had not even said that it was a disagreeable day, and he began to sense a warm hopefulness of spirit.

"You'll have cold drive going back!"he said anxiously, and put up his hand for the twentieth time to see if his coat collar(领口) was as close to the back of his neck as possible. He had wished a dozen times for the warm old hunting suit in which he had many a day experienced the worst of weather in the Northwest.

"I shall not have to go back!"said the girl, with eager pleasantness. "I'm on my way home now. I drive over early just to meet you at the train, we had word that someone was coming to the tavern."

- How far was the drive from the train to the tavern?  
A. One mile. B. About two miles.  
C. A little over four miles. D. Less than four miles.
- The driver was \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. an old man B. a girl  
C. a stranger D. we don't know from this part of the story
- From the passage we guess that the two speakers are in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the West B. the East C. the Northwest D. the South
- According to the stranger, in the West the winters are \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. dry and cold B. warmer than in the East  
C. damp and cold D. free from extremes of heat and cold
- Which of the following is TRUE?  
A. The driver had to return to the train station after leaving the stranger at the tavern.  
B. The driver would go home after leaving the stranger at the tavern.  
C. The driver lived at the tavern.  
D. The driver would go away on the train.

本文中,涉及细节事实题的有2道,即题2与题5:

2. B. 根据第二段中提到的 the girl's voice 可知司机为女孩。

5. C. 根据末段可知,司机到旅馆后不必再返回火车站,她现在正是在回家途中。故 C 项正确。

其余题目答案为:1. C 3. B 4. A

## ● 判断推理题

阅读理解题中,常要求应试者对文章阐述的事实或细节,按照逻辑发展的规律进行分析概括,并以此为依据得出合乎逻辑的判断。另外,还常需要考生以已知的事实为依据进行合理的推理,以获取未知的信息。应试者应仔细阅读原文并琢磨言外之意,注意用词造句的特点及上下文的内在联系和逻辑关系,挖掘隐含意思。需注意,合理的判断必须严格建立在语篇所给的信息基础上,不能单凭常识或主观臆断去决定答案。参见下文:

Bill Robinson is on trial(受审)for murder. He grew up in a small town in Ohio and then went to Kent State University for one year. When he was nineteen years old, he was asked to join the army and was soon sent to fight in Vietnam. He was very unhappy there as he hated the war and he hated killing people. Two years later he returned home and tried to pick where he had left out, but things were never quite the same again for the young black man. For one thing, he always had terrible dreams about the war. He could not concentrate on his studies and soon he had to leave school. Then he was fired from one job after another. He wanted to meet someone nice and get married, but he just couldn't seem to get close to anyone. He became angry easily and people avoided him. He was always lonely. Finally one day, while eating at a restaurant, Bill lost control of himself and shot someone for no reason at all. Bill's lawyer hopes that he will not be held responsible for the shooting. He hopes that the judge and the jury(陪审团)will understand that Bill was "temporarily insane"(一时精神错乱)and did not really choose to kill anyone.

1. What did Bill Robinson do after he returned from abroad?
  - A. He gave up the chance to go back to college.
  - B. He tried to go back to his normal life.
  - C. He picked up his things and left again.
  - D. He found what he had dreamed of.
2. He failed to complete his college education because he \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. hated school
  - B. joined the army
  - C. didn't study hard
  - D. found it difficult to keep his mind on his studies
3. He never married because \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. there were no nice girls around
  - B. he didn't care to meet any girls
  - C. he hadn't met girls that he liked
  - D. he found it hard to make friends with girls
4. What happened one day?
  - A. He went insane.
  - B. He shot a young black man.
  - C. He killed someone with a gun.
  - D. He shot someone for a large sum of money.
5. The best title for this article is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. Robinson on Trial
  - B. Murder at a Restaurant
  - C. A Young Black Man
  - D. A Victim of the Vietnam War

本文中,涉及判断推理的题目有2道,即题1和题3:

1. B. 根据原文可知,主人公从越南回国后,试图重新开始中断的大学学习,但却因受战争的刺激,不能集中注意力读书,也无法正常工作。据此推测,主人公回国后确实是想重新过上正常生活的。

3. D. 根据文章,主人公希望能遇到一个可爱的女孩并结婚,但他不能接近任何人。他变得易怒,别人都避免与之接触。既然他与任何人都无法接近,可以判断他同女孩子显然也是不能相处和交往的,故D项为正确选项。



其余题目答案为:2. D 4. C 5. D

## ● 词语释义题

这类题型要求应试者根据上下文推测具体语境中某个词语的意义。在做此类题目时,需做到在立足本句进行字斟句酌的分析的同时,还应瞻前顾后,注意与上下句的逻辑关系及全文的内容。在将所猜的词语意思填入后,应使其从意思上及逻辑上与文章内容协调一致,不能有矛盾或抵触之处。参见下文:

Americans often say that there are only two things a person can be sure of in life: death and taxes. Americans do not have a corner(垄断)on the "death" market, but many people feel that the US leads the world with the worst taxes.

Taxes consist of the money which people pay to support their government. There are generally three levels of government in the US: federal(联邦政府的), state, and city; therefore, there are three types of taxes.

Salaried people who earn more than a few thousand dollars must pay a certain percentage of their salaries to the federal government. The percentage varies for individuals. It depends on their salaries. The federal government has a graduated income tax, that is, the percentage of the tax increases as a person's income increases. With the high cost of taxes, people are not very happy on April 15, when the federal taxes are due(到偿付期).

The second tax is for the state government. Some states have an income tax similar to that of the federal government. Of course, the percentage for the state tax is lower. Other states have a sales tax, which is a percentage charged to any item which you buy. Some states use income tax in addition to sales tax to raise their revenues(税收). The state tax laws are various and confusing.

The third tax is for the city. This tax comes in two forms: property tax and exist tax, which is demanded on vehicles in a city. The cities use these funds for education, police, fire department and public works.

Since Americans pay such high taxes, they often feel that they are working one day each week just to pay their taxes. People always complain about taxes. Although Americans have different views on many things—religious, racial, cultural, and political—they tend to agree on one subject: taxes are too high.

1. Which of the following is the best title for the passage?

- |                       |                       |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| A. Taxes in the US    | B. Federal Income Tax |
| C. State Tax Revenues | D. Taxes Are Too High |

2. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT TRUE?

- The US is one of the countries which collect highest taxes.
- The Americans have the same opinion about taxes.
- There are three types of taxes in the US.
- The Americans are aware that they should pay taxes and they are sure to die.

3. In Paragraph Three, the word “graduated” could best be replaced by which of the following?  
A. increasing      B. progressive      C. controlled      D. unique
4. What is the main purpose of the third paragraph?  
A. To prove that taxes in the US are too high.  
B. To show the importance of tax collection.  
C. To compare the three types of taxes in the US.  
D. To explain the percentage of federal taxes.
5. Which of the following is TRUE of the state taxes mentioned in the passage?  
A. In the US there are sales taxes on the state level, but not on the federal level.  
B. Some Americans can be free from state income taxes.  
C. Income taxes in some cities are similar to the federal income taxes.  
D. State taxes are paid by the residents of a certain state.

本文中,涉及词语释义的题目是题3:

3. B. 根据下文的解释可知, graduated 在句中指的是“渐进的”,即工资税的百分比率随着个人收入的增加而加大。B项 progressive 与其意义一致。

其余题目答案为:1. A 2. A 4. D 5. A

### ● 指代题

指代题要求应试者说出某行中某个代词是指代文章中的哪一个名词。在做这类题目时,应试者应仔细阅读该代词所在的句子及紧靠该句的前句或前文,明确该代词在具体语境中的含义及与谓语动词意义上的联系。当文中有多个代词出现时,需注意代词的单复数形式及指代人或物的区别。参见下文:

There are several things about motorcycling that the average citizen dislikes. A cyclist's appearance has something to do with this dislike. Motorcyclists frequently look dirty; in fact they are dirty. On the road there is little to protect them from mud, crushed insects, and bird droppings(粪). For practical reasons they often dress in old clothing which looks much less respectable than the clothing of people who ride in cars. For the same reason motorcyclists usually wear dark colors. Perhaps this helps to explain why they are sometimes suspected of having evil natures. In old plays long ago, evil characters usually wore black. In cowboy movies the “bad guys” usually wear black hats while the “good guys” wear lighter colors.

Something else about their appearance makes an unfavorable impression. In their practical protective clothing they look very much like the men on military motorcycles in the movies of World War Two—cruel enemies who roared into peaceful villages filling people's hearts with fear.

Probably the machine itself also produces anger and fear. Motorcycles are noisy, though some big trucks are even noisier. But trucks are big and carry heavy loads; they

are accepted because they perform a needed service, making America move. Motorcycles, on the other hand, make unpleasant noises just to give their riders pleasure. That is what is commonly thought. In the woods motorcycles frighten animals. Roaring along quiet streets, they wake sleeping families and make babies cry.

- This passage mainly talks about \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. why the average people dislike motorcycling  
B. why motorcyclists dress in dark clothing  
C. why motorcycling disturbs people greatly  
D. why the average people suspect motorcyclists of having evil nature
- Motorcyclists usually wear dark colors because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. they are less respectable than those who drive cars  
B. they want to act as "bad guys" in cowboy movies  
C. they are easy to get dirty while riding motorcycles  
D. they have evil nature
- Which of the following cannot explain why a motorcyclist's appearance gives people unfavorable impression?  
A. The "bad guys" in cowboy movies wear black hats.  
B. Evil characters in old plays wore black.  
C. Motorcyclists often make unpleasant noises and wake sleeping families.  
D. The men on military motorcycles in the movies of World War Two wear similar protective clothing as motorcyclists do.
- Which of the following is NOT the true reason why people usually accept big trucks, though they are even noisier than motorcycles?  
A. They carry heavy loads.                      B. They perform a needed service.  
C. They make America move.                      D. They give their riders pleasure.
- In the last sentence of the passage, the pronoun "they" refers to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. big trucks      B. unpleasant noises      C. motorcycles      D. motorcyclists

本文中,涉及指代的题目是题5:

5. C. 末句及末句前出现的复数名词有 trucks, loads, motorcycles, noises, riders (motorcyclists), woods, animals 等若干个。根据末句中分词结构 roaring along quiet streets 的启示,可知 they 是一路上发出吼叫声的某人或某物。在与末句意思联系最紧密的倒数第二句中可以找到 motorcycles 一词,不仅符合意义且能与 roaring... 构成搭配关系。另外,联系本段第一句 the machine itself also produces anger and fear 的线索,可知 C 项为最合适的答案。

其余题目答案为:1. A 2. C 3. C 4. D

## 主旨题

主旨题要求考生选出文章的中心思想或找出文章的标题。文章的主题常由段落的所有

细节展开和体现,考生应用快读方法浏览全文,注意上下文的说明、解释及例证等细节。一篇文章的中心思想常在开始段或结束段中点出,因此对文章的开头、结尾及段落的主题句要给予特别的注意。有时主题并非由个别句子表达,而是在文中间接暗示的,这就需要根据文中的细节进行概括与归纳。在做这类题目时,要注意不要犯以偏概全、以点代面的错误。参见下文:

Work is a part of living, my grandparents understood that. They lived and worked on a farm of their own for 50 years. They raised chickens for eggs, pigs and cattle for meat. Cows were kept for milk and the cream from which Grandma made butter and cheese. The little yard they had became a garden.

The Depression(大萧条时期), therefore, didn't make much change in their lives. But it did bring an unending flow of men out of work, drifting from job to job, to the farm. The first to show up at the door of the kitchen was a man in rags. He took off his hat and quietly explained that he hadn't eaten for a while. Grandpa stood watching him a bit, then said, "There's a stack(堆) of firewood against the fence behind the barn. I've been needing to get it moved to the other side of the fence. You have just about enough time to finish the job before lunch."

Grandma said a surprising thing happened. The man got a shine in his eyes and he hurried to the barn at once. She set another place at the table and made an apple pie. During lunch, the stranger didn't say much, but when he left, his shoulders had straightened. "Nothing ruins a man like losing his self-respect," Grandpa later told me.

Soon after, another man showed up asking for a meal. This one was dressed in a suit and carried a small old suitcase. Grandpa came out when he heard voices. He looked at the man and then offered a handshake. "There's a stack of firewood along the fence down behind the barn I've been meaning to get moved. It'd surely be a help to me. And we'd be pleased to have you stay for lunch."

The fellow set his suitcase aside and neatly laid his coat on top. Then he set off to work.

Grandma says she doesn't remember how many strangers they shared a meal with during those Depression days—or how many times that stack of wood got moved.

- When he was asked to move a stack of firewood, the first man got a shine in his eyes, for he was glad that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. he would have something to eat  
 B. he had found a good job  
 C. he would no longer suffer from the Depression  
 D. he would get what he wanted without losing his self-respect
- What might be TRUE about the second man?  
 A. He had planned to have a joke with the writer's grandfather.  
 B. He wanted to know whether the writer's grandfather was really so kind.  
 C. He wandered around looking for a job.

- D. He was a rich man who happened to have no money on him.
3. The writer's grandfather asked the strangers to move the stack of firewood because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. he wanted to help them in his own way  
B. he didn't want them to have a meal free of charge  
C. he needed to get it moved  
D. he did not want to show them his kindness and respect
4. The writer's grandfather was all of the following EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. kind                      B. thoughtful              C. wealthy              D. sympathetic
5. The best title for the story would be \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Work—a Part of Living              B. No Pains, No Gains  
C. The Pleasure of Helping Others      D. The Depression

本文中,涉及主旨的题目是题5:

5. C. 本文开头第一句提到作者的祖父母所相信的人生哲理:劳动是人生的一部分。紧接着作者又用具体实例作了说明。但纵观全文,开首的这句话并未统辖全文,而仅是文章的引子。第二至第六段所叙述的内容及细节均介绍作者的祖父母如何在大萧条期间热心助人。他们无数次地给失业者提供餐食,且又巧妙地让对方觉得是劳动所得而避免难堪。因此选C项的“助人之乐”作标题是最为妥当的。

其余题目答案为:1. D 2. C 3. A 4. C

## ● 概括段落大意题

从2005年开始,上海高考英语卷的阅读理解部分新增了一篇概括段落大意题。该大题给出了一篇由五个或五个以上段落所组成的短文,要求考生在阅读文章后,在试题所提供的六个段落标题中选出五个,将其代号分别填入对应的段落中。六个列出的标题中有一个标题是与文章的任何一段都不相符合的。其标题的组成形式可以是单词,可以是词组,也可以是简短的句子。该题型不要求考生必须认识文章中的每一个单词,也不必了解每一个句子的确切含义,它只要求考生大致了解每一段落的中心即可。在做这类题时,我们应注意以下几点:首先是在阅读语篇前应先阅读段落标题栏,了解文章的大致内容,然后再阅读文章。在每读完一个段落后,应立即在标题栏中找出一个与之相配的标题,千万不要在阅读完全文之后再去选择,这样反而会造成混淆,贻误时间。在抓段落大意时,要注意识别文章中那些最根本、最具概括力的信息,这种信息应能归纳和概括段落中其他信息所具有的共性。在为所有的段落选好标题后,还须再一次阅读那个未被选中的多余项。仔细观察一下,该标题是否与另一个已被选定的标题有相似之处,是否比你已选定的那个标题能更恰当地概括该段落所阐述的内容,最终决定是否要纠正及调换。参见下文:

**Directions:** Read the following text and choose the most suitable heading from A—F for each paragraph. There is one extra heading which you do not need.

- A Evidences of Global Warming
- B Effects on Food Production Areas
- C Influence on Inhabitable Areas
- D Ways of Reducing Greenhouse Effects
- E Difficulties in Determining the Extent of Greenhouse Effect
- F Carbon Dioxide Functions

1.

There is much public discussion in a number of countries about ways of slowing the increase in the amount of greenhouse gases being released into the atmosphere. These include:

- Reducing the consumption of fossil fuels. Energy conservation measures can be adopted and renewable energy sources such as solar power, can be developed.
- Slowing the rate at which forests are being cleared, and introducing more reforestation programs, which would also slow the increase in carbon dioxide levels.

2.

If global warming cannot be prevented, many countries will need to examine issues such as the planning and design of housing, particularly in low-lying areas subject to increased flooding and erosion.

3.

Any climatic change will affect agricultural production. Some of the world's major food production areas could become considerably drier as a result of global warming. Other areas that are currently too dry to support agriculture may experience increased rainfall and become suitable for food production. Flood plains and river delta regions that currently grow a significant proportion of the world's food would be permanently under water.

4.

Atmospheric scientists rely on satellites to collect much of their data. They have recently discovered that many of these satellites have been slipping from their orbits and so, in interpreting the measurements, scientists have assumed temperatures at a particular altitude to be lower than is actually the case. Readings have therefore been adjusted upwards. Such difficulties are just one example of the challenges facing scientists in determining the extent of global warming. There is a continuing need to research the consequences of an increased greenhouse effect.

5.



In examining this issue you can see that carbon dioxide, while essential for the maintenance of life on the earth, can be regarded as a pollutant in the atmosphere if its concentration becomes too high.

1. D. 第一句中的 ways of slowing the increase in the amount of greenhouse gases(减缓温室气体含量增加的途径)即为本段的中心。

2. C. 本段提到全球变暖会对易于受到洪水和海水侵蚀的低平地区的住房规划和设计产生影响,故选C项。

3. B. 本段第一句“气候的任何变化都会对农业生产具有影响”即为本段的主题句。

4. E. 本段介绍科学家们在确定全球变暖程度时所面临的困难及困难产生的原因,因此E为正确的选项。

5. F. 本段谈到二氧化碳正反两个方面的作用,它既是维持地球生命的基本物质,也会因浓度过高而成为大气中的污染物。



## ● 猜测词义

阅读过程中应试者往往会遇到不认识的单词或短语,如果不影响对整篇文章的理解,应该将之略过。如果对理解文章或答题有影响,就必须对这些生词进行猜测。猜测词义可采用以下几种方法:

(1) 利用上下文及其意义上的联系猜测词义:

If we reckon up the number of visitors to the exhibition for the past week, we shall see a surprising total.

根据下文可推测出 reckon up 的意义为“计算出”。

(2) 利用基本的构词方法推测词义:

He was sent to the principal's office for his disrespectful behaviour.

根据该词的前缀 dis-(表示“不”)及后缀-ful(表示“的”)的含义,可推知此词的意思是“不尊敬的,没礼貌的”。

(3) 利用定义或解释猜测词义:

An extractor is a device that is fixed to a wall in order to draw steam or hot air out of a room or building.

从该词后面的说明性定义就可猜出 extractor 一词的含义是“排气扇”。

(4) 根据对比猜测词义:

There are times when one wants to be surrounded by people, and there are times when one needs solitude.

根据上下两句的对比,可知 solitude 与 surrounded by people 反义,即“单独”。

(5) 根据比喻猜测词义:

The snow was falling. Big flakes danced with the wind like feathers.

根据 like feathers 的比喻可知 flakes 即是“雪片”。

(6) 利用文中的举例猜测词义:

His hobby is reading periodicals, such as *Time Magazine*, *Films Review*, *News-week*, *Reader's Digest*, etc.

periodicals 的词义可根据其后的 such as 引出的内容猜出其含义,即“期刊”。

(7) 利用经验和常识猜测词义:

The young adventurer took out his pocket compass and made sure that the direction of the river from the first turn was obviously southwest and northeast.

根据常识可知冒险家拿出的是“指南针”。

## ● 识别语篇标记

语篇标记或称信号词,是指体现语句和段落之间的逻辑关系,使文章语句衔接自然、层次分明的关联词及关联词组。在阅读过程中,如能熟练识别语篇标记,则有助于应试者在语篇中快速搜寻到与问题有关的细节和文字材料,及掌握文章的主题与思路。

语篇标记大致可分为以下几种类型:

(1) 表示条件原因:as far as(根据),owing to(由于),on account of(因为),thanks to(由于),but for(要不是有),once(一旦),as long as(只要),in case(of)(万一,假如),on condition that(如果,倘若),unless(除非)。

(2) 表示转折让步:however(然而),in spite of(尽管),despite(尽管),though(虽然),nevertheless(然而),all the same(然而,尽管如此),yet(然而,可是),after all(毕竟),anyhow(不管怎样,反正),anyway(不管怎样,反正),in any case(无论如何),still(可是,即使那样),even if(即使),even so(即使如此)。

(3) 表示强调:above all(首先,尤其),as a matter of fact(其实,实际上),obviously(明显地),in fact(实际上),in particular(特别,尤其)。

(4) 表示对比或对照:on the other hand(另一方面),otherwise(否则),while(而),on the contrary(相反)。

(5) 表示次序:at first(首先),first of all(首先,第一),to start with(首先),first...then...finally(首先……然后……最后),in the first place...in the second place(第一……第二)。

(6) 表示同位:for example(举例说),for instance(举例说),that is(即),in other words(换句话说),that is to say(那就是说),namely(也就是说)。

(7) 表示补充:besides(除此以外),also(而且),again(而且),further(而且),furthermore(再说,而且),moreover(再说,而且),what is more(而且),in addition(此外,再者)。

(8) 表示结果:as a result(结果),therefore(因此),thus(因此,从而),eventually(最后,终究),in a word(总而言之),in short(总而言之),on the whole(总的说来),in conclusion(总之)。

## ● 解题步骤

(1) 首先快速浏览全文,了解文章的大意或大概内容。应集中注意力阅读与文章主要内容有关的地方,不要过多地考虑某些词句的意义,更不要进行繁琐的语法分析。

(2) 接着阅读所有的问题及各选择项,然后带着问题查读文章。目光要自上至下,一目数行地寻找与题目有关的词句,对与此无关的内容则很快掠过。找到有关范围后采用研读的办法,逐句仔细琢磨。考题一般是按内容及情节先后顺序排列的,但有时又不尽然。有的题目涉及的面很广,有的主旨题甚至列在首位,应该将这类题目放在最后做。对涉及面不广的细节题可在阅读中直接挑出答案。涉及面广的细节题及推理题在孤立的句子或段落里不一定就能找到答案,因此需要在关键的地方结合上下文认真思考。

(3) 如果文章长,读后记不住内容,答题时势必再要花时间重读。因此对于篇幅较长的文章,应先阅读问题及选项,然后再读文章,这样能在首次阅读文章时,就把注意力集中在有关内容及语句中,缩短查找信息的时间。对于内容较深的文章也可先看题目,以减轻心理压力,而且经常是内容较深的文章,所附问题的难度却不一定很高。

(4) 答完所有的题目后,可以再快读一遍文章,逐一校对各题的答案,观察各题答案是否前后照应,与原文有无矛盾,文中是否有自己疏忽的重要线索,并最终确定答案。如有时间的话,可在做完别的项目后再回头重新审核题目及答案。

## ● 复习备考的建议

(1) 努力掌握大量的词汇。对阅读理解这一题型来说,只需记住词汇的中文意思,而不必特意去记住拼法与读音。

(2) 扩大知识面,包括英语国家的政治、历史、地理、文化、社会习俗等背景知识。

(3) 注意培养和训练正确的逻辑推理及归纳能力。

(4) 提高阅读速度,平时要养成限时快速阅读的习惯,尽量不要在阅读过程中查阅生词及有关材料。



### ||| (1)

A little girl was given so many picture books on her seventh birthday that her father thought his daughter should give one or two of her new books to a little neighbor boy named Robert.

Now, taking books, or anything else, from a little girl is like taking candy from a baby, but the father of the little girl had his way and Robert got two of her books. "After all, that leaves you with nine," said the father, who thought he was a philosopher and a child