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# 英语阅读理解 与完形填空 高分突破训练

## 100篇

主编◎张日辉

# 高分阅读

Gaofen  
Yuedu

## 高一年级

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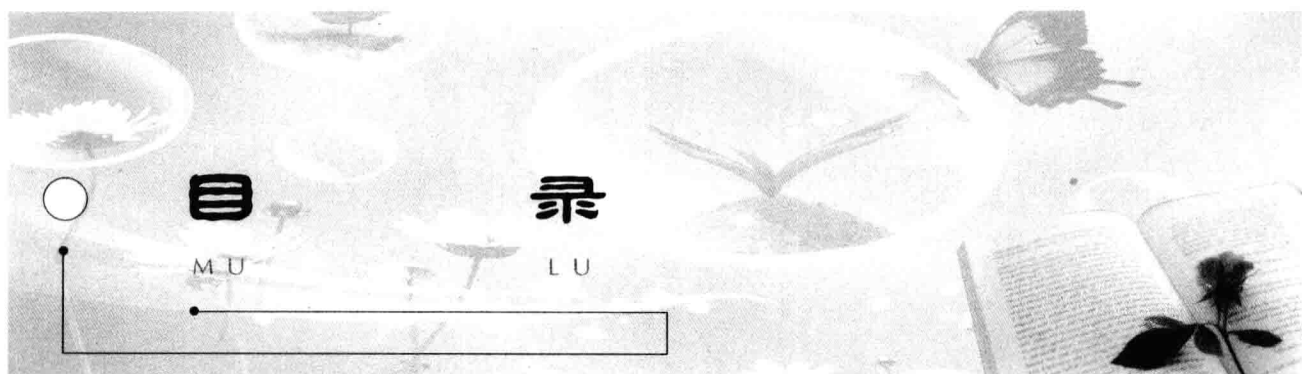
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# 第一部分

## 高分攻略

GAO FEN GONG LUE

### 《新课标英语语言技能目标》

六级技能目标	读	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 能从一般文字资料中获取主要信息;</li> <li>2. 能利用上下文和句子结构猜测词义;</li> <li>3. 能根据上下文线索预测故事情节的发展;</li> <li>4. 能根据阅读目的使用不同的阅读策略;</li> <li>5. 能通过不同信息渠道查找所需信息;</li> <li>6. 除教材外,课外阅读量应累计达到 20 万词以上。</li> </ol>
七级技能目标	读	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 能从一般性文章中获取和处理主要信息;</li> <li>2. 能理解文章主旨和作者意图;</li> <li>3. 能通过上下文克服生词困难,理解语篇意义;</li> <li>4. 能通过文章中的线索进行推理;</li> <li>5. 能根据需要从网络等资源中获取信息;</li> <li>6. 能阅读适合高中生的英语报刊或杂志;</li> <li>7. 除教材外,课外阅读量应累计达到 30 万词以上。</li> </ol>
八级技能目标	读	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 能识别不同文体的特征;</li> <li>2. 能通过分析句子结构理解难句和长句;</li> <li>3. 能理解阅读材料中不同的观点和态度;</li> <li>4. 能根据学习任务的需要从多种媒体中获取信息并进行加工处理;</li> <li>5. 能在教师的帮助下欣赏浅显的英语文学作品;</li> <li>6. 除教材外,课外阅读量应累计达到 36 万词以上。</li> </ol>

### 《牛津高中英语》语言技能目标与课程对应表

级别	必修课程 (共 5 个模块)		选修课程	
			系列 I 顺序选修课程 (共 6 个模块)	
	对应课本	模块名称	对应课本	模块名称
八级			英语 8	英语第 8 册
			英语 7	英语第 7 册
			英语 6	英语第 6 册
七级	英语 5	英语第 5 册		
六级	英语 4	英语第 4 册		
	英语 3	英语第 3 册		
	英语 2	英语第 2 册		
	英语 1	英语第 1 册		



## 完形填空

## 高考完形填空考点考纲解读

考点	考纲要求	考查角度
1 文章主旨大意	理解文章的主旨和要义	首句一般不设空,考生依据首句的提示,通览全文,捕捉文中关键信息,了解文章的题材、体裁、结构、背景、前因后果、情节发展等基本信息,把握正确的主旨大意,使考生能以此作为选择答案的依据。
2 上下文的关系	明确上下文的关系	完形填空的文章是一个完整的统一体,词句、段落之间存在着内在的逻辑关系。出题人在挖空时留出一些寻找有关信息的提示或暗示,需要考生抓住关键信息,理解上下文的关系。
3 词义辨析	在阅读理解的基础上运用词汇知识,根据上下文辨析词义	完形填空题目选项以动词、名词、形容词和副词为中心词,考查它们的意义和基本用法。四个选项词性相同,至少有两项词义相同或相近,考查考生在具体语言环境中对所学同义词或近义词的辨析情况;有时候给出的选项拼写形式相近,考查考生对所学词汇意义的掌握情况;有时候四个选项在意义或词形上没有多大关系,若脱离语境或只看句子的一部分,可能会有两个或两个以上的正确答案,但通过分析语境,只有一个正确答案,考查考生的词汇量和词汇的运用能力。
4 推理判断	根据文章的事实和细节作出推理和判断	要求考生首先抓住文章的主旨大意,并通过文章的主旨大意和具体事实细节进行合乎逻辑的推理和判断,从而正确推断文章的隐含信息。
5 词语搭配	掌握并能运用基本词汇和基础知识	设置语义相近的短语,考查要填入的名词、形容词、动词等与空格前面或后面的词汇的习惯搭配。

续表

考点	考纲要求	考查角度
6 语言的和谐	理解作者的意图、观点和态度	设置语境,通过语境的褒贬性等考查主人公特定的心理状态和情绪以及作者的写作意图。设置反映褒贬色彩的标志性的词汇或句子,考查上下文语言的和谐一致。

## 高考完形填空解题策略

完形填空是一种综合性很强的题型,较为全面地考查了学生的综合语言运用能力。解答高考完形填空题,可以按照这四步进行:初读→先易→后难→复审。

## 第一步:初读

一上手就做题是解答完形填空题的大忌。如果为了节省时间,直接就盲目地边读边做题,这么一来就对文章没有宏观的认识,把握不了语篇的连贯性和逻辑关系,容易断章取义,其结果就是一错再错。本来想事半功倍,最后却适得其反。

在动笔答题之前,首先要耐心地通读全文,目的是初步理解文章的主旨大意。我们需要注意以下两点:

1. 要参照选项进行初读。不要为了追求速度,抛开选项,仅阅读带着空白的原文,那样只会收获寥寥。虽然干扰项可能会给理解造成误导,但是它们都与正确选项有关。参照选项阅读能够保证我们顺利地把文章读完,从而领会文章大意。

2. 要高度重视文章的首句。高考完形填空文章的首句都是不设空的,目的是为了降低难度,给考生提供基本的解题线索。英语文章通常会在开头就把主旨大意明确地表达出来,所以文章首句往往会提供有分量的信息。因此,在初读的时候,一定要认真地研究首句。例如:

Body language is the quiet, secret and most powerful language of all! It speaks 36 than words. According to specialists, our bodies send out more 37 than we realize.

分析:开头这句话是本文的中心句。通过这句话我们可以得到如下信息:文章的主题很可能是关



于肢体语言的;肢体语言的作用很大(作者可能会重点论述这一点)。这句话对解题意义重大,可以作为很多题目的解题依据。

### 第二步:先易

通读全文之后,我们已经初步了解了文章的主旨大意。下面,我们就可以开始动笔答题了。本着先易后难的原则,我们先解答那些比较容易的题目。可以从以下两个方面着手:

1. 与解题依据较近的题目,优先填出。在高考完形填空的20道题中,总有一小部分题目,只看题目的局部信息,就能选出正确答案。这些题目的解题依据就在附近:或者在同一个句子,或者在邻近的句子。例如:

I was 23 a school bus to make ends meet and 24 with a friend of mine, for I had lost my flat.

24. A. working                      B. travelling  
C. discussing                      D. living

**分析** 第24题的解题依据是本句中的 I had lost my flat,我们可以判断这里的意思是:作者因为失去了自己的住处,与一个朋友一起居住。

又如:

That night there was a phone call for 36 from a lady who was a director at a large 37. She asked me if I would 38 a one-day lecture on stress (压力) management to 200 medical workers.

36. A. her                              B. a passenger  
C. me                                D. my friend

**分析** 根据下句中的 She asked me... 可知,电话应该是打给“我”的。

2. 感觉有把握的题目,可以试填。在初次浏览的过程中,实际上我们的心里已经排除了一些干扰项,而且具有了一些选择倾向。现在可以联系文章的主旨大意,结合语境,对那些有一定把握的题目进行试填,尽量恢复文章的原貌。

### 第三步:后难

比较容易的题目填好以后,文章的空白变得少多了。现在开始解答有难度的题目就容易多了。攻克难题需要注意以下四个方面:

1. 寻找解题突破口。有些题目不好填是因为它们的解题依据是某个句子,而这个句子却被挖了空。考生只有先答对某一道题,或者克服障碍,正确

理解了某个挖了空的句子,才能顺利解答相关的题目。一道题的解题依据在另外一个待解的题目中,可谓“题中有题”。遇到这样的题目不必惊慌,要坚信,每一道题,高考命题人都精心地留下了解题线索。只要你静下心来耐心寻找,就能找到突破口,相关的几个题目就会迎刃而解。例如:

Northern Europeans usually do not like having 43 contact (接触) even with friends, and certainly not with 44. People from Latin American countries, 45, touch each other quite a lot. Therefore, it's possible that in 46, it may look like a Latino is 47 a Norwegian all over the room. The Latino, trying to express friendship, will keep moving 48. The Norwegian, very probably seeing this as pushiness, will keep 49 — which the Latino will in return regard as 50.

43. A. eye                              B. verbal  
C. bodily                              D. telephone  
44. A. strangers                      B. relatives  
C. neighbours                      D. enemies  
45. A. in other words              B. on the other hand  
C. in a similar way              D. by all means  
46. A. trouble                        B. conversation  
C. silence                            D. experiment  
47. A. disturbing                    B. helping  
C. guiding                            D. following  
48. A. closer                          B. faster  
C. in                                    D. away  
49. A. stepping forward            B. going on  
C. backing away                    D. coming out  
50. A. weakness                      B. carelessness  
C. friendliness                      D. coldness

**分析** 这一段里的题目难度较大。粗读之后我们只能知道,这里在说一个拉美人和一个挪威人之间发生的事。细读之后我们发现,People from Latin American countries, 45, touch each other quite a lot. 这句话实际上包含着一个插入语。无论第45题填哪个选项,都不影响对这句话的理解。暂时抛开第45空,我们知道这句话的意思是:拉丁美洲国家的人们彼此之间的身体接触很多。有了这条重要线索之后,前面的第43题、后面的第48题都迎刃而解。而第43题、48题填好之后,相邻的题目也就不

难填出了。

2. 到远处寻找线索。有的解题线索距离题目比较远,相隔好几个句子甚至不在同一个段落。这要求我们在寻找解题线索的时候,视野要开阔。如果在附近找不到线索,可以在文章的其他地方找找看。例如:

I was 23 a school bus to make ends meet and 24 with a friend of mine, for I had lost my flat. I had 25 five interviews (面试) with a company and one day between bus runs they called to say I did not 26 the job. "Why has my life become so 27?" I thought painfully.

As I pulled the bus over to 28 a little girl...

23. A. driving                      B. repairing  
C. taking                         D. designing

**分析** 第23题的四个选项似乎都能成立。作者到底是在开校车、修校车、乘坐校车,还是在设计校车?仅仅根据附近的线索 to make ends meet 很难作出判断。我们把视野放开之后,就会发现下一段的 As I pulled the bus over (当我把公交车驶向路边的时候)正是关键的解题线索。

3. 运用排除法。我们要知道,在每道题的三个干扰项中,并不是每个选项的干扰性都很强。那些干扰性较弱的选项能够很容易地排除。在我们无法正面确定选什么时,可以通过逐个排除的办法。排除法的用途广泛,解每一道题都可以用它来验证答案。例如:

In fact, *non-verbal* (非言语) communication takes up about 50% of what we really 38. And body language is particularly 39 when we attempt to communicate across cultures.

38. A. hope                         B. receive  
C. discover                       D. mean

**分析** 由本句的 *non-verbal* (非言语) communication 以及下句的 body language 和 communicate 等关键词可知, what we really 38 应该是在论述语言方面的问题。分析四个选项,不难排除 A、B、C,因为它们都离题甚远,只有 D 项与

语境相符。

4. 利用关联词。完形填空文章中的关联词是我们解题的重要依据。英语文章中的关联词出现频率很高,它们使句子之间的逻辑关系更明确、更清晰。我们这里说的关联词是一个比较笼统的概念,包括连词以及有连接作用的副词和介词,如: and, in case, in addition, finally, despite, besides 等。例如:

In fact, *non-verbal* (非言语) communication takes up about 50% of what we really 38. And body language is particularly 39 when we attempt to communicate across cultures.

38. A. hope                         B. receive  
C. discover                       D. mean  
39. A. immediate                B. misleading  
C. important                    D. difficult

**分析** 假设我们现在已经填好了第38题,准备答第39题。句子开头的 And 正是重要的解题线索。连词 and 表示并列关系或者递进关系。无论这里是哪一种关系,前后两句的意思应该是一致的、顺承的,而不是相反的、相对的。前面一句强调了非语言交际的重要性,那么不难判断,第39题应该选 C。

#### 第四步:复审

做完形填空时,复查是被很多考生忽视的一个环节,有的考生即使复查也是流于形式。我们只有复查整篇文章,才能感悟出所选答案和全文是否匹配、上下文是否自相矛盾、语篇衔接是否顺畅。

我们在填出所有空格之后,一定要回头把文章完整地再读一遍。要根据文章的中心去判断所选答案是否符合逻辑、是否服务于文章的主题、有无语法或搭配错误。审读过程中,若遇不畅之处,必有疑点,应从语义和逻辑两方面权衡优劣,从整体的角度来复查文章是否前后一致、语义连贯,这样才能纠正错误、弥补疏漏。

完形填空是高考中的一个重要题型,分值很高。完形填空的答题情况直接决定着英语成绩的高低,所以我们平时必须重视完形填空的训练,要养成良好的解题习惯。





## 阅读理解

### 高考阅读理解考点考纲解读

考点	考纲要求	考查角度
1 细节理解	要求考生能读懂书、报、杂志中关于一般性话题的简短文段以及公告、说明、广告等,并能从中获取相关信息。考生应该能够理解文中具体信息	多数题目通过语句的同义或反义转换来考查考生寻找信息的能力;有时候要求考生对事件发生的先后进行排序;有时候题干就是原文句子的变形或同义转换,要求考生首先找到题干信息。
2 主旨大意	理解主旨和要义	主题类题目要求考生归纳全文要点进行综合分析,考查对文章主题句的确定,特别是应用文中的首尾句;标题类的题目要求考生浓缩主题,精确表述,不改变语言表意的程度及色彩,中心词通常在原文中可见;写作目的类题目要看文章的隐含意义,考查对作者意图的理解。
3 词义猜测	根据上下文推断生词的词义	通过上下文的理解和对语句前后关系的判断来猜测画线词的含义。
4 推理判断	作出判断和推理;理解作者的意图、观点和态度	要求通过对文章表面的文字叙述进行分析,理解其深层含义;或者通过对文章重点词汇情感色彩的理解,判断作者的情感态度。

### 高考阅读理解策略

#### (一)“主旨大意”解题方法与步骤

主旨大意题是高考阅读理解主要题型之一,旨在考查考生对段落大意或文章中心思想的把握和归纳能力。

#### 一、命题方式

1. What is the main idea of the text?
2. The text is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.
3. This text mainly deals with \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The first paragraph mainly tells us that \_\_\_\_\_.
5. What would be the best title for the text?

#### 二、技巧点拨

##### 1. 寻找主题句

抓住段落或文章主题的捷径之一是在段落或文章中寻找主题句。所谓主题句,是指能表达或概括段落主题或文章主要内容的句子,它通常是一个简洁、完整、具有概括性的句子,较多出现在说明文和议论文中,段落或文章中的其他句子则围绕着主题句进行说明、解释或扩展。抓住了主题句,就等于抓住了段落或文章的中心。寻找文章或段落的主题句,可以使用以下方法:

1) 读首句抓大意。说明文、议论文等文章的主题句多放在文章开头,抓住了主题句就抓住了文章的中心,因此要寻找这类文章的主旨大意就需要研究文章的首句。

2) 读尾句抓大意。有时文章的主题句安排在文章的结尾,作为全篇的总结。

3) 读首尾抓大意。有些文章开头和结尾部分都有主题句,这种结构是为了突出主题思想而使用的“首尾照应”的写作方法。通常后面的点题是对文章主题的进一步的总结、引申和发展。

4) 从段中抓大意。有些文章或段落的主题句中,这种文章或段落往往以一句或几句话引出要表达的主题,再举例子陈述细节或继续论证。

5) 归纳分析抓大意。有些文章或段落无明显的主题句,但字里行间无不体现主题。这就要求考生在阅读过程中根据文中所叙述的事实或提供的线索来概括总结主旨大意。

##### 2. 捕捉关键词

略读是概括和归纳文章或段落主旨大意的基本方法。略读时要快,把注意力集中在关键词(即实词)上,非关键词(即虚词)则一带而过。分析归纳筛



选出最能表达文章主旨或作者意图的关键词(例如有的词在文中反复出现,这些词通常就是关键词),继而确定文章的主旨大意。

### 3. 仔细推敲选项

主旨大意题的干扰项往往有三种情况:一是“以偏概全”,选项范围太窄,只表达局部信息或某一细节,不能概括整篇文章的主旨大意;二是概括范围太宽,所表达的内容超出或多于文章阐述的内容;三是“无中生有”,即文章中根本未提到或者不是指定段落的大意。

## 三、实战训练

### 例 1:

Sometimes an animal has a plant partner. The relationship develops until the two partners cannot manage without each other. This is so in the corals of the sea. In their skins they have tiny plants which act as “dustmen”, taking some of the waste products from the coral and giving in return oxygen which the animal needs to breathe. If the plants are killed, or are even prevented from light so that they cannot live normally, the corals will die.

1. What does the paragraph mainly discuss?

- A. Some animals and plants depend on each other for existence.
- B. Some animals and plants develop their relationship easily.
- C. Some plants depend on each other for food.
- D. Some animals live better together.

**分析** 本段的主题句位于句首。文章开头就提出了主题——Sometimes an animal has a plant partner,第二句进一步阐述,接着以珊瑚为例,说明有些动物和植物如何相互依存。故 A 项为答案。

### 例 2:

Alaska's ice water teems with (充满) fish. Fishing industry is the leading industry. The value of products prepared every year for market is about \$1,000,000,000. This forms the important part of Alaska's wealth.

2. The paragraph mainly deals with \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the geography of Alaska
- B. the fishing industry of Alaska

C. the fish market of Alaska

D. the wealth of Alaska

**分析** 本段的主题句出现在段中。文章首先引出话题,紧接着作出结论:Fishing industry is the leading industry,然后举出更为详细的事实进一步支撑其结论。故答案为 B 项。

### 例 3:

Driving a car is not just handling controls and judging speed and distance. It requires you to predict what other road users will do and get ready to react to something unexpected. When alcohol is consumed, it enters your bloodstream and acts as a depressant(抑制药),damaging eyesight, judgment and co-ordination(协调),slowing down reaction time and greatly increasing the risk of accidents. Even below the drink driving limit, driving will be affected.

3. The paragraph is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the introduction of driving skills
- B. the damage of drinking to your body
- C. the effect of drinking on driving
- D. the process of alcohol being absorbed

**分析** 本段没有出现主题句,需要考生自己归纳。通读本段可知,本段主要说明了酒后驾车的影响,故 C 项为答案。本段的关键词是 driving, alcohol.

### 例 4:

Camping wild is a wonderful way to experience the natural world and, at its best, it makes little environmental influence. But with increasing numbers of people wanting to escape into the wilderness, it is becoming more and more important to camp unobtrusively(不引人注目地)and leave no mark.

Wild camping is not permitted in many places, particularly in crowded lowland Britain. Wherever you are, find out about organizations responsible for managing wild spaces, and contact them to find out their policy on camping and shelter building. For example, it is fine to camp wild in remote parts of Scotland, but in England you must ask the landowner's permission, except in national parks.

Camping is about having relaxation, sleeping outdoors, experiencing bad weather, and making



do without modern conveniences. A busy, fully-equipped *campsite* (野营地) seems to go against this, so seek out smaller, more remote places with easy access to open spaces and perhaps beaches. Better still, find a campsite with no road access; walking in makes a real adventure.

Finding the right spot to camp is the first step to guaranteeing a good night's sleep. Choose a campsite with privacy and minimum influence on others and the environment. Try to use an area where people have obviously camped before rather than creating a new spot. When camping in woodland, avoid standing dead trees, which may fall on a windy night. Avoid animal runs and caves, and possible homes of biting insects. Make sure you have most protection on the windward side. If you make a fire, do so downwind of your shelter. Always consider what influence you might have on the natural world. Avoid damaging plants. A good campsite is found, not made — changing it should be unnecessary.

4. The text is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the protection of campsites
- B. the importance of wild camping
- C. the human influence on campsites
- D. the dos and don'ts of wild camping

**分析** 本文话题是 wild camping, 文章谈及了遵守野营规则、如何选择野营地点以及野营注意事项, 因此 D 项很好地概括了文章的主旨大意。

## (二) “句意理解”解题方法与步骤

句意理解题是高考英语阅读理解中常见的题型, 主要考查考生依据特定语境对某一句子或句中某一部分的准确理解能力。考生常常需要对原文进行深入的分析并经过推理判断才能选出最佳答案。

### 一、设问方式

1. By “...”, the writer means \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The underlined sentence in the passage most probably means \_\_\_\_\_.
3. By saying “...”, the author implies that \_\_\_\_\_.

### 二、技巧点拨

#### 1. 揣摩原句, 回归原文

一般来说, 所考查的句子要么涉及文章主题, 要

么句子结构比较复杂。因此, 考生应回归原文, 揣摩原句, 做到“句不离文”。既要注意该句的字面意思, 又要防止“望文生义”; 既要大胆揣摩作者的写作意图, 又要分析句子结构, 防止“断章取义”。

#### 2. 研读选项, 去伪存真

句意理解题的正确答案往往是原句的同义转换句, 即形式不同但意义一致。考生应注意: (1) 按照字面意思理解的选项往往是错误的, 即“望文生义”; (2) 照搬原文表述的选项多数是干扰项; (3) 正确答案往往是作者对原文进行高度概括且与文章主旨保持一致的选项。

### 三、实战训练

#### 例 1:

**材料** I am a writer. I spend a great deal of my time thinking about the power of language — the way it can *evoke* (唤起) an emotion, a visual image, a complex idea, or a simple truth. Language is the tool of my trade. And I use them all — all the Englishes I grew up with.

**试题** By saying “Language is the tool of my trade”, the author means that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. she uses English in foreign trade
- B. she is fascinated by languages
- C. she works as a translator
- D. she is a writer by profession

**分析** 本段第一句话开门见山地说“我是作家”, 然后说“我花费很多时间在思考语言的力量——语言能够唤起情感、创造视觉形象、激发复杂的思想、揭示简单的真理……我运用所有伴随我成长的各种英语语言(写作)。”选项 A 把 trade 理解为“贸易”, 偏离文章主题, 属于望文生义; 选项 B、C 找不到支撑信息; D 项则进行了语义转换, 既切合了文中的部分内容(I am a writer), 又有新的表述(by profession), 所以, D 项“论职业我是作家”为最佳选项。

#### 例 2:

**材料** Even our fathers dropped their tools and joined us. Our mothers took their turn, laughing like schoolgirls. I think we were all beside ourselves. Parents forgot their duty and their dignity; children forgot their everyday fights and little jealousies. “Perhaps it's like this in the kingdom of heaven,” I thought confusedly.

**试题** By “we were all beside ourselves”, the writer means that they all \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. felt confused
- B. went wild with joy
- C. looked on
- D. forgot their fights

**分析** 根据语境“父亲们也丢下工具参与进来,妈妈们也像学生一样笑个不停……家长们忘了工作和尊严,孩子们忘了日常打架和嫉妒琐事”可以推断,画线句子意思是“大家都欣喜若狂”,而不是“感到困惑”、“旁观”或者“忘记打架”。正确答案是B项。

**例3:**

**材料** All her life, my mother wanted busy children. It was very important that her house should remain at all things clean and tidy.

You could turn your back for a moment in my mother's house, leave a half written letter on the dining room table, a magazine open on the chair, and turn around to find that my mother had “put it back where it belonged” as she explained.

...

Now my sister has developed a second-hand love of clean windows, and my brother does the cleaning in his house, perhaps to avoid having to be the one to lift his feet. I try not to think about it too much, but I have at this later time started to dust the furniture once a week.

**试题** The underlined part in the passage suggests that my sister \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. is happy to clean windows
- B. loves to clean used windows
- C. is fond of clean used windows
- D. likes clean windows as my mother did

**分析** 文章一开始说母亲喜欢孩子们忙碌、干净、整洁,然后第二段举例说明母亲身体力行,最后一段指出孩子们受母亲的影响,继承了母亲的传统,养成了爱干净、爱整洁的习惯。下划线部分的主干是 my sister has developed a love of clean windows,大致意为“我姐姐爱干净的窗户”,结合上下文语境可以推断出,这种爱不是她自己的创新的爱好,不是她独有的,而是从母亲那里继承的,从这个角度去理解原文就切合了 second-hand 的含义,所以选D项。

**例4:**

**材料** For many parents, raising a teenager is like fighting a long war, but years go by without any clear winner. Like a border conflict between neighboring countries, the parent-teen war is about boundaries: Where is the line between what I control and what you do?

Both sides want peace, but neither feels it has any power to stop the conflict. In part, this is because neither is willing to admit any responsibility for starting it. From parents' point of view, the only cause of their fight is their adolescents' complete unreasonableness. And of course, the teens see it in exactly the same way, except oppositely. Both feel trapped.

**试题** What does the underlined part in Paragraph 2 mean?

- A. The teens blame their parents for starting the conflict.
- B. The teens agree with their parents on the cause of the conflict.
- C. The teens cause their parents to mislead them.
- D. The teens tend to have a full understanding of their parents.

**分析** 本文讲述家长和孩子发生冲突总是彼此抱怨,好像是一场持久战,但没有赢家。家长抱怨孩子不可理喻,同样,孩子持相同看法,但是方向相反,引起冲突都怪家长。因此,结合语境可知,下划线部分表示“孩子责怪父母挑起冲突”。答案为A项。

**(三)“作者态度”解题方法与步骤**

作者在写文章的时候除了进行叙述和说明外,往往还想表达某种态度,或肯定、支持、赞同、同情,或客观、中立、公正,或反对、憎恨、讽刺。作者的这种感情色彩往往隐含在文章的字里行间。作者态度类阅读理解题就是考查考生对作者的观点或态度的理解和推断能力。

**一、设问方式**

1. What's the author's attitude towards ... ?
2. Which of the following might the author agree with?
3. The author's attitude towards ... might



be...

4. What is the tone of the passage?

## 二、技巧点拨

### 1. 词汇突破

描写作者的态度和立场的词汇一般分为三大类：一是乐观支持类：positive 肯定的、favorable 赞成的、supportive 支持的、approval 赞成的；二是客观中立类：objective 客观的、neutral 中立的；三是消极反对类：negative 否定的、doubtful 怀疑的、indifferent 漠不关心的、critical 批评的、ironic 讽刺的。

### 2. 技能突破

解答作者态度类试题的时候应注意：第一，不要加入自己的态度，要注意区分试题考查的是作者的态度还是作者引用别人的态度；第二，当作者的态度没有明确的语言提示时，要学会根据作者在文章中所运用词汇的褒贬性去推理和判断，尤其是根据动词、形容词和副词，如 wonderfully, successfully, unfortunately, doubtfully 等。

## 三、举例说明

### 例 1:

**材料** Why isn't your newspaper reporting any good news? All I read about are murder, *bribery* (行贿) and death. Frankly, I'm sick of all the bad news.

**试题** What is the author's attitude towards the newspaper report?

- A. Critical.
- B. Objective.
- C. Optimistic.
- D. Ironic.

**分析** 作者向读者说明这份报纸上只刊登负面的新闻，如凶杀、行贿、死亡等，字里行间流露出批评和指责的态度。考生应特别留意 Why, all I read, sick of 等地方。答案是 A 项。

### 例 2:

**材料** New technology links the world as never before. Our planet has become smaller. It's now a "global village" where countries are only seconds away by fax or phone or satellite link. And, of course, our ability to benefit from high-tech communication equipment is greatly increased by

foreign language skills.

**试题** What is the author's attitude towards high-tech communication equipment?

- A. Critical.
- B. Prejudiced.
- C. Indifferent.
- D. Positive.

**分析** 本段讲述新技术使得地球村的概念成为现实。人们的沟通仅仅是发个传真、打个电话或者卫星联系而已。若考生能够注意原文出现的短语 to benefit from high-tech communication equipment (受益于高科技通讯设备) 就可以迅速判断出作者的态度是“赞成的、肯定的”，故答案为 D 项。

### 例 3:

**材料** Four people in England, back in 1953, stared at Photo 51. It wasn't much — a picture showing a black X. But three of these people won the Nobel Prize for figuring out what the photo really showed — the shape of DNA. The discovery brought fame and fortune to scientists James Watson, Francis Crick, and Maurice Wilkins. The fourth, the one who actually made the picture, was left out.

...

In 1962 at the Nobel Prize awarding ceremony, Wilkins thanked 13 colleagues by name before he mentioned Franklin. Watson wrote his book laughing at her. Crick wrote in 1974 that "Franklin was only two steps away from the solution."

**试题** What is the author's attitude towards Wilkins, Watson and Crick?

- A. Disapproving.
- B. Respectful.
- C. Admiring.
- D. Doubtful.

**分析** 本文作者以同情的语气讲述了 Franklin 对于 DNA 的发现作出的贡献，作者对 Wilkins、Watson 和 Crick 三位科学家的做法是不赞成的。最后一段中提到的 Wilkins thanked 13 colleagues by name before he mentioned Franklin. Watson wrote his book laughing at her. Crick wrote in 1974 that "Franklin was only two steps away from the solution" 表明了作者对 Wilkins、Watson 和 Crick 的所作所为持不满的态度，故答案是 A 项。





#### (四)“文章出处”解题方法与步骤

近些年高考英语阅读理解中不时出现“推断文章出处”类题目,不少考生总是会出现错误。这主要是考生对于此类试题缺乏研究,阅读过程中不能“察言观色”所致。

##### 一、设问方式

1. This text is most probably taken from \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Where would this passage most probably appear?
3. Where does the text probably come from?
4. The text is most likely to be found in a book about \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Where can we most probably read this text?

##### 二、技巧点拨

解答“推断文章出处”类题目应从文章的内容或结构入手:

新闻报道类文章(a news report):此类文章内容广泛,涉及人物、时政、教育、体育、科技等,突出新颖性、突发性和真实性。新闻通常在第一段概括全文内容,后面陈述细节。

旅游指南类文章(a travel guide):此类文章旨在介绍某一旅游景点的自然景观和人文特色,目的是吸引游客来访。

研究报告类文章(a research paper):此类文章重点介绍最新研究成果。第一段概括介绍,然后分段陈述。文章结构严谨,语言规范,句式复杂。

评论类文章(a review):主要包括书评和影评。这类文章涉及作者介绍,内容梗概,人物性格评论,写作特色以及个人好恶等内容。

广告类文章(an advertisement):现代生活中广告无处不在,英语阅读理解中经常会考查海报、通知、启事等。

科普类文章(a science book):此类文章内容广泛,涉及发明、计算机发展、人类未来、动物世界等。其重点是普及科学知识,提高科学素养。

教材类文章(a textbook):此类文章内容比较正式,语言规范,往往涉及学科术语、专业性词汇、概念、理论等。

课件展示类文章(a class presentation):此类文章口语性强、语言活泼、形式新颖,伴随有图片、图表、文字介绍等。

网络网页类文章(a Web page):此类文章往往会提供超级链接标志,如 For more information, please click here.

##### 三、实战训练

###### 例 1:

**Why do airplanes take longer to fly west than east?**

It can take five hours to go west-east from New York (NY) to London but seven hours to travel east-west from London to NY. The reason for the difference is an atmospheric phenomenon known as the *jet*(喷射) stream. The jet stream is a very high altitude wind which always blows from the west to the east across the Atlantic. The planes moving at a constant air speed thus go faster in the west-east direction when they are moving with the wind than in the opposite direction.

###### 试题

Where can we most probably read this text?

- A. In a research paper.
- B. In a short story.
- C. In a travel magazine.
- D. In a student's book.

###### 分析

本文论述的是较为浅显的科学知识,所以不可能出自研究论文或旅游杂志。又因为作者是从科学道理和事实方面进行阐述的,所以不可能出自短篇故事,而只能是选于学生用的教材,故本题答案是 D。

###### 例 2:

Want to know more about global warming and how you can help prevent it? Doctor Herman Friedman, who is considered a leading expert on the subject, will speak at Grayson Hall next Friday. Friedman studied environmental science at three well-known universities around the world before becoming a professor in the subject. He has also traveled around the world observing environmental concerns. The gradual *bleaching*(变白) of the Great Barrier Reef, which came into the public eye in 2002, is his latest interest. Signed copies of his colorful book, which was published just last month, will be on sale after his talk.

###### 试题

This passage is most probably \_\_\_\_\_.





- A. a poster about a lecture
- B. an ad for a new book
- C. a note to a doctor in a university
- D. an introduction to a professor

**分析** 本文围绕着 Doctor Herman Friedman 在 global warming 方面的讲座展开, 顺便介绍他的学者身份、研究方向、最新著作等信息。由此推断本文是一个关于全球变暖的讲座的海报, 故最佳答案是 A。

### 例 3:

When people hear a president speak, they seldom think about others helping to shape the presentation. Today, however, presidents depend on writers such as J. Terry Edmonds to help them communicate effectively. Edmonds is the first African American ever to work as a full-time speechwriter for a US president; he is also the first African American to serve as director of speechwriting for the White House. His is an all-American story of success.

Edmonds grew up in Baltimore, Maryland; his father drove a truck, and his mother worked as a waitress. A great reader, Edmonds showed a gift for writing at his high school, Baltimore City College. After graduating in 1967, Edmonds went on to Morgan State University.

Edmonds began his career in business, with jobs in public relations and communications. He joined the world of politics as news secretary for his congressman (国会议员) from Baltimore. During Bill Clinton's presidency, he wrote speeches for Health and Human Services Secretary Donna Shalala and worked in a number of jobs in the White House and in governmental departments. President Clinton then appointed him to the office of director of speechwriting. Following the 2000 elections, Edmonds returned to Morgan State University as the school's special assistant to the president for 2001~2002.

**试题** The text is most likely to be found in a book about \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. popular science
- B. historical events

- C. successful people
- D. political systems

**分析** 本文介绍美国总统的笔杆子 J. Terry Edmonds 的非凡成长经历。由此推断本文应该选自一本专门介绍“成功人士”的书籍, 故最佳答案是 C。

### (五)“后续段落”解题方法与步骤

每年高考英语阅读理解说明文总会出现“后续段落推断题”, 不少考生对此类试题感到很困惑, 不知该如何下手。本文拟结合经典试题进行剖析, 总结答题技巧, 为你指点迷津。

#### 一、设问方式

1. What will be talked about if this passage continues?
2. What would the author probably discuss in the paragraph that follows?
3. If there were only one question left, what would it most probably be?

#### 二、技巧点拨

考生在阅读全文的基础上, 做“后续段落推断题”应注意以下两点:

##### 1. 从第一段入手。

实用类说明文往往采用“总分(总)”结构, 即第一段总体概括说明, 然后分段阐述(最后一段总结说明)。因此, 只要考生把握好第一段即主题段内容, 顺藤摸瓜, 即可推断下一段内容应该是主题段中尚未提及的内容。

##### 2. 从最后一段入手。

有时候, 作者在最后一段提到一个话题, 但是没有充分说明, 因此需要在下一段就此问题深入分析、论述或讨论。所以考生学会依据最后一段甚至最后一句话进行推断也不失为明智之举。

#### 三、实战训练

##### 例 1:

Yoga is an ancient practice that helps create a sense of union in body, mind and spirit. It brings us balance. After a long time of practising yoga, you no longer just practice it — you love it.

Yoga becomes part of your physical life. Your body grows stronger, more toned, and more flexible as you move from one asana or pose to another ...



Yoga becomes part of your mental life. Yoga teaches you to focus on breathing while you hold the poses. This attention to breath is calming; it dissolves stress and anxiety...

**试题** What will be talked about if this passage continues?

- A. The disadvantages of yoga.
- B. How to start yoga practice.
- C. That yoga is popular all over the world.
- D. That yoga becomes part of your spiritual life.

**分析** 本文第一段是全文的主题段。首句提到练习瑜伽能够从 body, mind 和 spirit 三个层面达到健身的目的。然后第二、三段分别从 body 和 mind 方面说明瑜伽的作用,那么下一段应该说明瑜伽在 spirit 层面的健身作用,因此 D 项无疑是最佳答案。

**例 2:**

In this article, I'll describe three no-win situations that commonly arise between teens and parents and then suggest some ways out of the trap. The first no-win situation is quarrels over unimportant things. Examples include the color of the teen's hair, the cleanliness of the bedroom, the preferred style of clothing, the child's failure to eat a good breakfast before school, or his tendency to sleep until noon on the weekends. Second, blaming. The goal of a blaming battle is to make the other admit that his bad attitude is the reason why everything goes wrong. Third, needing to be right. It doesn't matter what the topic is—politics, the laws of physics, or the proper way to break an egg—the point of these arguments is to prove that you are right and the other person is wrong, for both wish to be considered an authority—someone who actually knows something—and therefore to command respect. Unfortunately, as long as parents and teens continue to assume that they know more than the other, they'll continue to fight these battles forever and never make any real progress.

**试题** What will the author most probably discuss in the paragraph that follows?

- A. Causes for the parent-teen conflicts.
- B. Examples of the parent-teen war.
- C. Solutions for the parent-teen problems.
- D. Future of the parent-teen relationship.

**分析** 本文论述了家长和孩子之间的矛盾冲突和解决办法。第一句 In this article, I'll describe three no-win situations that commonly arise between teens and parents and then suggest some ways out of the trap. 清楚地说明了文章的结构:先分类阐述家长与孩子之间矛盾冲突的三种情况 (describe three no-win situations), 分别用 The first no-win situation is ... Second, blaming ... Third, needing to be right ... 说明, 然后给出解决问题的方法 (suggest some ways out of the trap), 因此本题最佳答案为 C 项。solutions for the parent-teen problems 是 suggest some ways out of the trap 的同义转换。

**例 3:**

During the 1970s, people started becoming concerned about the pollution that is created when coal and gas are burned to produce electricity. People also realized that the supply of coal and gas would not last forever. Then, wind was rediscovered, though it means higher costs. Today, there is a global movement to supply more and more of our electricity through the use of wind.

**试题** What would the author probably discuss in the paragraph that follows?

- A. The advantages of wind power.
- B. The design of wind power plants.
- C. The worldwide movement to save energy.
- D. The global trend towards producing power from wind.

**分析** 本文是典型的科技说明文。煤炭、天然气发电既污染环境,又不能持久,于是风力发电再次受到人们的青睐。由最后一句 Today, there is a global movement to supply more and more of our electricity through the use of wind. 可以推断,接下来会涉及风能在全世界的开发利用趋势。因此 D 项最符合题意。

第二部分

# 阶梯训练

J T E T I X U N L I A N

## Test I

### A

● 题材:人物故事

● 难度:★★

● 建议用时:\_\_\_\_\_分钟

● 正确率:\_\_\_\_\_/20

Long ago I came to the city near my hometown to find a job. I met all kinds of 1 and so I used up all my money soon.

One day, I 2 a bus quietly at dusk when most people got off work. Suddenly, a 3 cried loudly, "Someone has 4 my money!" I felt 5, because his money was in my 6. Some people suggested the bus be 7 to the police station, but some were against it 8 they were in a hurry to go back home. The whole bus was very 9. The driver then 10 the bus by the road and turned on the lights to 11 the money. At that time, one passenger said, "Turn off the lights and give the thief a chance to take out the money." Then the bus got 12. When I was still struggling in mind whether to take out the money or not, the lights were on again. There was no 13 on the floor. Someone said again, "Give him one more 14." Then the lights were off again. My heart kept beating fast. The lights were on again but they got the 15 result. The passengers were in heated discussion again. At that time, someone said again, "Give him the 16 chance!" Suddenly I felt 17 and took

out all the money when the lights were off again.

For many years I have felt 18 to the one who gave me three chances to 19 my mistake. When the first and second opportunities come, you may not be prepared well or don't have enough 20 to act. When the third opportunity comes you should know clearly what you should do.

- |                    |                 |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. difficulties | B. strangers    |
| C. dangers         | D. chances      |
| 2. A. got on       | B. waited for   |
| C. ran for         | D. passed by    |
| 3. A. thief        | B. driver       |
| C. passenger       | D. policeman    |
| 4. A. borrowed     | B. received     |
| C. paid            | D. stolen       |
| 5. A. sad          | B. calm         |
| C. nervous         | D. disappointed |
| 6. A. mind         | B. bank         |
| C. house           | D. hand         |
| 7. A. pushed       | B. driven       |
| C. drawn           | D. carried      |
| 8. A. because      | B. though       |
| C. if              | D. once         |
| 9. A. noisy        | B. dirty        |
| C. bright          | D. empty        |
| 10. A. lost        | B. stopped      |