

英语

高考阅读理解指南

华克键 编著

南海出版公司

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英语高考阅读理解指南

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第一部分 解题思路

一、依据文章中所给的事实、细节答题

这类题的目的在于测试考生英语阅读的基本能力，一般比较简单。要求考生确定 what, who, when, where, why 等。有的题目比较简单，只需要考生仔细核对原文，即可找到答案。有的试题（这部分试题在考试中占的比重比较大）是要在经过分析句子或者了解词语释义、词形变化等才可确定正确答案的。但这些对于掌握了一定词法和语法知识的高中毕业生来讲也并不难。这些题主要是从客观方面考查学生的阅读理解能力的，也可以称为客观题，是阅读理解中较容易的题。从历年考题来看，这类题在阅读理解中大约占 60% 左右。尤其是在史地及科普文章中占的比重更大。因为这样的文章是说明事实、事物的说明文，比较严谨。在这类文章中，定语从句、被动语态等语法知识运用得也比较多，只要考生认真、仔细地分析句子，是不难得出正确答案的。

例 1 The basenji is a central African hunting dog. It comes from a country called Chad, which is in north of the Central African Republic. The basenji was well-known as the "silent dog" because for centuries no basenjis had ever been known to bark (吠). Then at a dog show in London in 1953, a basenji actually barked.

Basenjis were first found _____.

- A. in Africa, Europe and America
- B. in both Africa and America
- C. in central Africa
- D. in North Africa

短文中的第一句、第二句讲 Basenji 是中非的猎狗，它来自位于中非共和国北部的一个叫做 Chad 的国家。考题问 Basenjis 首先是在哪儿发现的？与 C 项（即在中非）相符。故选 C。只要考生认真仔细，就能迅速找到正确答案。有的考生不认真，只注意到第二句定语从句中的 “in north of the…” 就选了 D 项在北非。那当然就很可惜，考生就痛失 2 分了。

例 2 Indianapolis is the capital and largest city of Indiana, U. S. A. With a population of 744 000, it is one of the largest cities in the world that cannot be reached by water. However, Indianapolis is a city through which many railways, roads, buses and planes pass.

You can NOT travel to Indianapolis by _____.

- A. boat B. train C. car D. bike

短文中… it is one of the largest cities in the world that cannot be reached by water. However, Indianapolis is a city through which many railways, roads, buses and planes pass. (它是世界上不能乘船到达的最大城市之一。然而它的交通十分发达，很多火车、汽车、飞机都经过这座城市。)

考题中问 “你不能乘什么到达 Indianapolis” 与选项中

A 相符, A 项只不过把短文中的 by water 换了个方式, 用 by boat 表达。类似这类的简单答题应一次到位, 保证正确。

例 3 People liked his stories, because simple as the tales were, they would finish with a sudden change at the end, to the reader's surprise.

People enjoyed reading O. Henry's stories because

-
- A. they had surprise endings
 - B. they were easy to understand
 - C. they showed his love for the poor
 - D. they were about New York City

短文中说人们喜欢他的小说是因为虽然他的故事简单, 但故事的结尾往往出乎人们的意料。考题中问, 人们欣赏 O. Henry 的故事是因为什么? 如果“as”引导的倒装句“虽然……”的语法知识清楚的话, 此题并不难, 与 A 项相符。

例 4 Annealing

Annealing is a way of making metal softer by heating it and then letting it cool very slowly. If metal is heated and then cooled very quickly, for example, by dipping (浸) it in water, it will be very hard but also very brittle (脆), that is, it will break easily. Metal that has been annealed is soft but does not break so easily. It is possible to make metal as hard or as soft as is wished, by annealing it. The metal is heated, and allowed to cool slowly for a certain length of time. The longer the heated metal takes

to cool slowly, the softer it becomes. Annealing can also be used on other materials, such as glass.

Annealing can make metal _____.

A. hard and tough (韧) B. hard but brittle

C. soft but tough D. soft and brittle

考题问 Annealing 能够使得金属 A. 又硬又韧; B. 硬但是脆; C. 软但韧; D. 又软又脆。

考生刚接触题目时,连 Annealing 是什么都不知道,这也是测试的一个内容,要求考生通过看上下文了解该词的意义。文章中的第一句就说明了 Annealing 是一种让金属加热,再让金属慢慢变冷而使金属变软的一种方法。只看这一句并不能得出唯一的答案,因为 C、D 两项都包括 soft (软)。但文章中第三句 Metal that has been annealed is soft but does not break so easily. (经过淬火的金属软,但是不易折断) 这一句中把考生没学过的单词 anneal 提出,但是由于考生了解了第一句的含义,本句中的 anneal 只是 annealing 的一种词形变化。一个定语从句修饰 metal,即经过淬火的金属。下面又用了个 tough 的解释 “...does not break so easily”, 考生明白该词的意思,那么,答案就十分明确了是 C 项。

这篇文章中的这些选项实际上也是语法题的测试。当然,如果有这方面的常识会更容易一些。

二、依据文章所提供的信息及考生的常识答题

这类考题的目的在于检查考生的基本常识。包括考查考生的自然科学常识,地理、历史常识,对英语国家的风俗习惯、风土人情等等的常识的了解。例如:西方国家一

般是每周五天工作制，而不像我国的每周六天工作制。所以他们的周末 weekend 是指周五，而不是周六。再如英国、香港的交通规则与我国及大多数国家不同，他们的交通规则是左边行车，行人靠左边走。如果考生对诸如此类的常识、风俗……有所了解的话，那么，对文章的理解、对保证答题的正确率等方面会有很大帮助。而且，也可以节省许多时间。

例如：在本书解题思路部分的第一节例 4 中，有的考生对淬火很熟悉，这样，在做题时，所有 5 道理解题凭常识就很容易地答对了。反之，如果考生对淬火一窍不通，没有这方面的常识，那么就要花费考生很长的时间和精力去仔细认真地分析句子，找出定语从句、分词……才能得出正确的答案。

三、依据文章的主旨大意答题

这类题目是考查考生对整体文章的理解力、概括力和综合能力，有一定的难度。也就是说，这些题主要是从主观方面考查学生的阅读理解能力的，也可以称为主观题。考生只是从字面上把文章顺下来，从字面上知道是什么意思了是没有把握答对这类题的。要答对这些题不但要求考生了解字面的意思，而且还要求考生理解根据字面可以推断的未说出来的意思，也就是说考生要具有一定的文学水平，能揣测出作者写作的意图及作者对问题、人物、事件的看法和态度等等。考生要分析、思考，要抓住关键词、关键句子。一般来讲，文章的开头或结尾往往起提纲挈领的作用。考题中的确定文章题目、文章的主要意思（中心思想）及作者态度等等都属于此范围。做这类题时，大部分

的题目都是需要看完全篇文章后，经过思考方可确定答案的。

例 1 Shu Pulong has helped at least 1 000 people bitten by snakes. "It was seeing people with snake bites that led me to this career." he said. In 1963, after his army service, Shu entered a medical school and later became a doctor of Chinese medicine. As part of his studies he had to work in the mountains. There he often heard of people who had their arms and legs cut off after a snake bite in order to save their lives.

"I was greatly upset by the story of an old farmer I met. It was a very hot afternoon. The old man was pulling grass in his fields when he felt a pain in his left hand. He at once realized he had been bitten by a poisonous snake. In no time he wrapped a cloth tightly around his arm to stop the poison spreading to his heart. Rushing home he shouted 'Bring me the knife!' Minutes later the man lost his arm forever."

"The sad story touched me so much that I decided to devote myself to helping people bitten by snakes." She said.

The best headline for this newspaper article is

_____.

- A. Astonishing Medicine B. Farmer Loses Arm
C. Dangerous Bites D. Snake Doctor

该文章选自报纸中的一则报道，考题要求考生选出正

确的标题。写出标题实际上是讲明文章主要讲了什么，是高度概括的一句话。考题中所给的四个标题分别是 A. 神奇的药材；B. 农民失去了胳膊；C. 危险的一口；D. 蛇医。考生阅读全文后，了解到文章中主要讲了蛇医 Shu Pulong 的学医的经历以及讲述了他为了什么而学医……A、B、C 选项只不过是说明蛇医的经历及献身蛇医事业这一决心时所用的素材，是文章的一部分，用它们做标题，体现不出来文章的全部含义，起不到画龙点睛的作用，故舍去。而 D 选项蛇医，则概括了全文的大意。所以考生经过思考后，应选 D 项。

例 2 Moscow, Russia (Space News) — “The computer is a better chess player,” insisted Viktor Prozorov, the loser. “It seemed as if it were laughing after every good move. I know I should have beaten it for the sake of mankind (为人类着想), but I just couldn’t win,” he announced and shook his head sadly.

Prozorov’s disappointment was shared by several grand masters who were present, some of whom were so upset that they shouted at the machine. Many chess players said that this meant the end of chess championships (锦标赛) around the world, since the fun had been taken out of the game.

The computer walked—or rather, rolled—away with 5 000 dollars in prize money and limited its remarks to a set of noises and lights.

Which of the following best gives the main idea of

this newspaper article?

- A. 5 000 dollars goes to a computer!
- B. New invention: a laughing computer!
- C. World's best chess player beaten!
- D. Computer defeats man in chess!

考题要求考生选出最能表达文章中主要意思的句子来, 实际上是要求考生阅读完全文后, 对中心思想有个明确的概念。文章中虽然提到了象棋棋手输了比赛, 谈到了计算机是比较好的棋手, 它在比赛中赢了, 并得了 5 000 美元的奖励, 但这都不是本文章作者所要强调的。所强调的只是计算机在比赛中战胜了人类这一引起人们惊疑、议论纷纷的事实。所以 D 项符合原题。

请看下面的短文。

One day a few years ago a very funny thing happened to a neighbour of mine. He is a teacher at one of London's big medical schools. He had finished his teaching for the summer term and was at the airport on his way to Russia to give a lecture.

He had put a few clothes and his lecture notes in his shoulder bag, but he had put Rupert, the skeleton to be used in his lecture, in a large brown suitcase. At the airport desk, he suddenly thought that he had forgotten to buy a newspaper. He left his suitcase near the desk and went over to the shop.

When he got back he discovered that someone had taken his suitcase by mistake. He often wonders what they

said when they got home and found Rupert.

Which of the following best tells the teacher's feeling about the incident?

- A. He is very angry.
- B. He thinks it rather funny.
- C. He feels helpless without Rupert.
- D. He feels good without Rupert.

该题目是询问作者的态度。文章中没有明确地用词语表达，需要考生透过字面的意思来理解、体会、揣测作者的态度。本文最后一段：…He often wonders what they said when they got home and found Rupert. (当他回来后，发现有人错拿了他的箱子。他常常想知道当他们〔错拿箱子的人〕把箱子拿到家并打开箱子发现了箱内的人体骨架时，他们会说些什么呢？他们会是些什么表情呢？) 考题中询问的是这位教师对这一事情的看法，实际上也是作者的看法。A. 这位老师非常生气；B. 这位老师对这件事觉得很开心；C. 没有人体骨架，这位老师不知所措；D. 没有人体骨架，老师感觉很好。分析文章，并没有看出这位老师生气、无助、感觉良好，他只是觉的这件事很好玩。答案只能是B。我们似乎能想象出这位老师恰似一位顽皮的孩子，当他脑海中想象出某人打开箱子，发现是一副骨架的惊慌失措的模样时，这位老师哑然失笑的样子。

四、运用逻辑推理答题

这类试题的目的在于测试考生的逻辑推理能力，考生要把文章作为一个整体来看，既理解某句、某段的意义，也理解全篇的逻辑关系，并据此进行推理和判断。这类题也

属于主观题，难度较大。这类题目的答案没有明确地写在文章里，也不是进行语法、句子分析就能确定的。这就要求考生认真地根据文章所提供的事实、细节再结合常识进行推理，最后方可确定正确答案。

例 1 One Sunday, Mark decided to go sailing in his boat with his friend Dan, but Dan happened to be away. Dan's brother John offered to go instead though he did not know anything about sailing. Mark agreed and they set out to sea.

Soon they found themselves in a thick fog. Mark was sure they would be hit by a big ship. Fortunately he saw a large buoy through the fog and decided to tie the boat to it for safety. As he was getting onto the buoy, however, he dropped the wet rope. The boat moved away in the fog carrying John, who did not know how to use the radio. He drifted about and was not seen until twelve hours later.

Mark spent the night on the buoy. In the early morning he fell asleep. He was having a bad dream when a shout woke him up. A ship, the Good Hope, came up and he climbed onto it and thanked the captain. The captain told him that John had been picked up by another ship and the ship's captain had sent out a message. "Without the message I would not have found you on the buoy." he said.

What made it possible for Mark to be found on the buoy?

- A. John told people where to look for him.
- B. John radioed to the Good Hope to get him.
- C. He shouted when he caught sight of the Good Hope.
- D. The captain saw him as the fog cleared.

试题要求考生推断 Mark 是如何被发现、被救起的? 这一点文章中没有写明。考生仔细在原文中查找也找不到答案。答案必须经过考生认真思考, 利用文章中所给的材料, 进行逻辑推理方可得出。先看选项, A 项 John 告诉人们去哪儿找 Mark。原文中没有明确写明, 光从字面上看, 不能确定为正确答案, 但也没有理由舍掉, 为了节省时间, 先搁置一边继续看 B 项。B 项是说 John 利用船上的无线电装置通知了 Good Hope 船, 让他们找到了 Mark, 这与文章不符。文章第二段中, 提到 John 不知道如何使用船上的无线电装置, 故舍掉 B 项。C 项是说 Mark 看见 Good Hope 船时, 大声向他们叫喊, 因此被 Good Hope 船发现。这一点也与原文不符。文章最后一段第二、第三句写到 Mark 正在做恶梦时, 忽然被喊声叫醒, 而不是他向别人叫喊, 故也舍掉 C。D 项是说当雾消失后, Good Hope 船的船长看见了他。查看全文, 文章中没有写明, 同时, 也没有任何暗示, 故也应舍去。再分析文章中最后两句: 船长告诉 Mark, John 已经被另一艘船救起, 而且这艘船的船长已经发了电报, 如果没有这个电报, 他也不会浮标上找到 Mark, 由这两句话考生可以推断, 是 John 告诉救起他的那艘船的船长 Mark 在哪里。然后这位船长又打电报给 Good Hope 船的船长说 Mark 在浮标处。这样就与 A 项相符, 故应选 A。

例 2 Sam and Joe were astronauts. There was once a very dangerous trip and the more experienced astronauts knew there was only a small chance of coming back alive. Sam and Joe, however, thought it would be exciting though a little dangerous. “We’re the best men for the job,” they said to the boss. “There may be problems, but we can find the answers.” “They’re the last people I’d trust,” thought the boss. “But all the other astronauts have refused to go.”

Once they were in space, Joe had to go outside to make some repairs. When the repairs were done, he tried to get back inside the spaceship. But the door was locked. He knocked but there was no answer. He knocked again, louder this time, and again no answer came. Then he hit the door as hard as he could and finally a voice said, “Who’s there?” “It’s me! Who else could it be?” shouted Joe. Sam let him in all right but you can imagine that Joe never asked to go on a trip with Sam again!

Joe didn’t want to work with Sam again probably because he thought Sam _____.

- A. was very slow and possibly deaf
- B. didn’t know how to operate the door
- C. was less experienced than he was
- D. didn’t know how to do repairs

试题要求判断为什么 Joe 再也不愿跟 Sam——他曾经一起工作过的同伴合作了。

在 4 个选项中 A. 因为 Joe 认为 Sam 的动作太慢，可能 Sam 还有点儿聋；B. 因为 Joe 认为 Sam 不知道如何开门；C. 因为 Joe 认为 Sam 不如他有经验；D. 因为 Joe 认为 Sam 不知道如何操作。

参照原文，这几种选项都没有写明，考生只有通过仔细阅读全文、认真分析方能得出答案。B、D 选项实际上都是说 Sam 的技术不行，不会操作、不会开门。说的是一回事，故都舍去。在做题中，如果两个选项说的是一回事，那肯定不会是正确答案，就应双双舍去。另外，文章中对于 Joe 和 Sam 根本没有进行比较，所以 C 项也不可能对，故也应舍去。这样就剩下 A 项，即 Joe 认为 Sam 动作太慢，或夸张一些来讲是 Joe 认为 Sam 甚至也许有点儿聋，因此他不愿和 Sam 再次合作了。比较 B、C、D 项，A 项最贴近考题，故选 A 项。