

BREAKTHROUGH

IN READING COMPREHENSION

沈启智 ©总主编

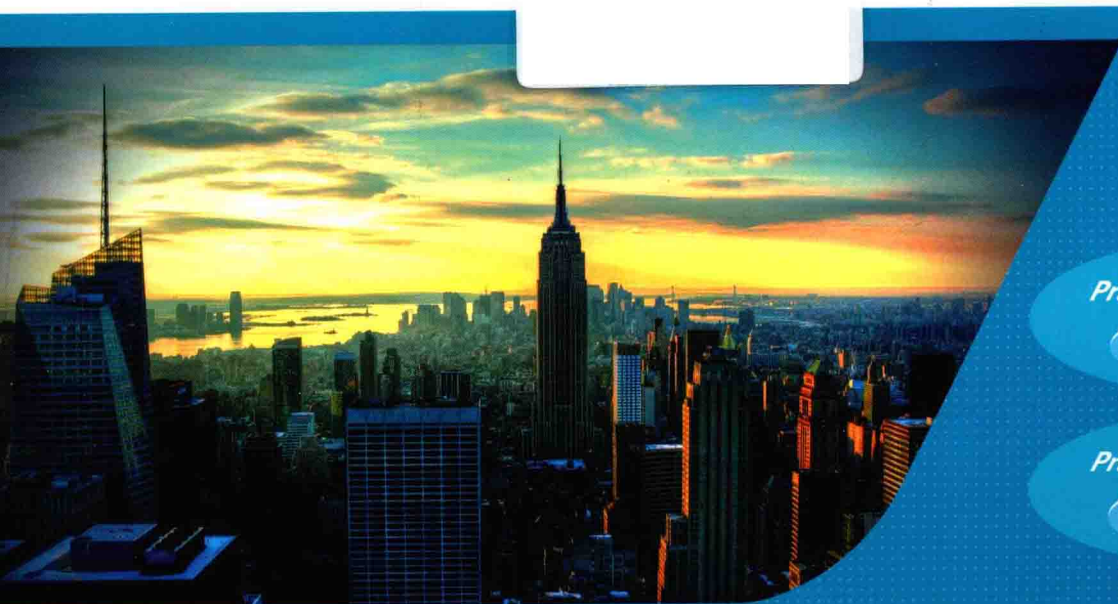
乐多英语

专项突破

阅读理解

高考分册

直面考试改革 突出语言运用



Practice A 基础训练

语言能力

Practice B 测试训练

应试能力

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阅读理解

高考分册

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编者的话

英语作为交际工具,无疑需要通过足量的合理训练来掌握,因此有“Practice makes perfect”的说法。问题在于:

练什么(What practice do we need)? 如何练(How to make it perfect)?

本套丛书功能定位为“专项突破”,希望能够帮助使用者通过适当有效的语言训练在语言知识和语言技能方面获得“突破”。

“工欲善其事,必先利其器”,本书希望为使用者提供“突破”的有效途径,同时在编写中也力图从以下几个方面能够实现“突破”:

一、编写理念前沿,要求科学合理

本书由一线教师参与编写,充分发挥其对教学与学生熟悉了解的优势。老师们对教学进行反思,将其多年来的教学成果与感悟融汇其中。各分册开宗明义,在 PART ONE (GENERAL INTRODUCTION) 中按 FOCUS (要点) 列出了“英语课程标准”和“考试大纲”关于英语基础知识与基本技能的相应目标与要求,希望与本书使用者共同看清方向,把握标高。

二、注重知识运用,提高语言技能

“学为用,用中学”是我们的共识,本书对语法和词汇等基础知识在做出适当讲解之后,主要通过语意充实、语境丰富的语言运用训练来掌握巩固;听力、阅读与写作等技能则也设计了合理真实的交际任务让使用者“学以致用”。本书主干内容(PART TWO)正是这样的注重语言运用的 PRACTICE。

三、区分训练目标,有效培养能力

“题与题不同”,学习语言过程中,仅以功能为语言测量工具的测试题(选择题是其代表)来占据全部训练时间的做法(即“以考代学”)是不可取的。训练分为基础训练与测试训练,前者为后者打下基础,后者侧重考查,二者不可混淆。本书分别设计了侧重形成性与过程性的 PRACTICE A 与针对测试与考查的 PRACTICE B 两类不同性质的训练。

四、尊重自主学习,显现学生主体

课程改革的一核心理念之一是要体现“学生为主体”,本书在讲解过程中,始终将学生的自主学习意识与能力的培养放在心中。训练答案的解析(ANSWER KEY)则更为集中地体现了这一原则。

五、体例相对统一,分册留有空间

本书覆盖了初高中学段,涉及语法词汇与听力、读写等各个方面,编写中虽有统一的体例框架,但也未简单强求整齐划一,各系列与分册根据其内容,仍有一定变化空间,个性特征得以彰显。可谓“和而不同”。

本书编写者包括了十多所省市重点中学的一线教师,大多经历了十年乃至数十年的教学磨砺,积累了丰富的教学经验,他们热爱学生,敬业求精,此次的编写工作也是“厚积薄发”的一次体验。衷心希望得到各地同行的认可,听到他们的建议,尤其希望能听到学生使用者的心得与意见。

英语回归到工具学科的本来地位,突出运用能力的培养,正是我们的所愿,与本套丛书的编写初衷不谋而合。在英语学习得到空前关注的时代背景下,我们期望能够有所作为,有所突破,愿以此次努力作为一次尝试。

编写说明

在强调英语教学回归语言运用本质的今天,英语阅读能力的培养必将面临前所未有的挑战,这也对英语阅读教学和与之相配套的教辅资料提出了更高的要求。本套《阅读理解》系列丛书正好是顺应这种改革需求,突出教改理念,潜移默化地渗透阅读理解技巧,引领师生科学地进行阅读训练,使阅读训练事半功倍。

本系列丛书具有以下特点:

一、讲、练、测融为一体

“讲”:为 PART ONE GENERAL INTRODUCTION,讲高中生应达成的阅读水平,讲阅读能力目标,讲阅读方法,讲阅读训练的基本技能等;“练”,为 PART TWO 基础训练 PRACTICE A;“测”,即 PART TWO 中的 PRACTICE B。最后的“讲”,即 PART THREE ANSWER KEY 中答案解析,这个部分重总结、分析、点拨解题思路。精讲精练,科学测试,训练必然高效。

二、训练模式科学

本丛书 PRACTICE 由 PRACTICE A 基础训练和 PRACTICE B 测试性训练两种训练组成。基础训练和测试性训练并重,年级越低,基础训练力度越大。为了避免以考代学、以测代训的做法,基础训练不再用单一的选择题型,而是采用了填空、问答、判断、推理等主观题型,便于学知识、练能力、长经验、得方法。先基础训练,再测试性训练,真正提高学生语言运用能力和应试能力。

三、训练材料可靠

全部训练题由原创题与经典题按恰当的比例(8:2)组成。原创题选材于英美等国家书报杂志、课本、读物、英文网站等。所选文章都进行过适当的改编,对生词进行了恰当的处理,力求内容健康,难度适宜。经典题选材于近几年高考真题和全国英语教学质量较高的省、市及著名重点中学大型考试的真题。在保持试题原汁原味的前提下,部分试题经过了改编、打磨,因而更趋完善、更加精美。

四、训练循序渐进

本丛书严格按《普通高中英语课程标准》和《英语考试大纲》的要求,分年级安排训练内容,一年级一分册。训练文章题材、体裁与主流版本的高中英语教材课文相配套,文章所涉及的词汇、语法等语言知识尽可能与教材同步。阅读难度循序渐进。



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PART ONE

GENERAL

INTRODUCTION



FOCUS 1 《英语课程标准》和《考试大纲》对阅读的相关要求

FOCUS 1.1 《英语课程标准》中对读的分级目标描述

- 六级：1. 能从一般文字资料中获取主要信息；
2. 能利用上下文和句子结构猜测词义；
3. 能根据上下文线索预测故事情节的发展；
4. 能根据阅读目的使用不同的阅读策略；
5. 能通过不同信息渠道查找所需要信息；
6. 除教材外，课外阅读量应累计达到 18 万词以上。

- 七级：1. 能从一般文章中获取和处理主要信息；
2. 能理解文章主旨和作者意图；
3. 能通过上下文克服生词困难，理解语篇意义；
4. 能通过文章中的线索进行推理；
5. 能根据需从网络等资源中获取信息；
6. 能阅读适合高中生的英语报刊或杂志；
7. 除教材外，课外阅读量应累计达到 23 万词以上。

- 八级：1. 能识别不同文体的特征；
2. 能通过分析句子结构理解难句和长句；
3. 能理解阅读材料中不同的观点和态度；
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；
5. 能在教师的帮助下欣赏浅显的英语文学作品；
6. 除教材外，课外阅读量应累计达到 30 万词以上。

FOCUS 1.2 《考试大纲》对阅读技能的考查要求

1. 理解主旨和要义；
2. 理解文中具体信息；
3. 根据上下文推断生词的词义；
4. 做出简单判断和推理；
5. 理解文章的基本结构；
6. 理解作者的意图、观点和态度。

FOCUS 2 阅读技能考查目标分析

FOCUS 2.1 理解主旨要义

任何一段独立完整的材料都会有其主旨要

义。有时从一开始就可以看出作者希望读者通过阅读本材料能够了解些什么;有时则需要从文章的字里行间中推断出来。这类试题主要考查考生通过略读(skimming)领会大意和归纳、概括的能力,所问范围既可能是整段材料(text),也可能仅为其中的某一自然段(paragraph)。

典型试题如下:

例1 2013年全国卷I A篇

Some people will do just about anything to save money. And I am one of them. Take my family's last vacation. It was my six-year-old son's winter break from school, and we were heading home from Fort Lauderdale after a weeklong trip. The flight was overbooked, and Delta, the airline, offered us \$400 per person in credits to give up our seats and leave the next day. I had meetings in New York, so I had to get back. But that didn't mean my husband and my son couldn't stay. I took my nine-month-old and took off for home.

The next day, my husband and son were offered more credits to take an even later flight. Yes, I encouraged—okay, ordered—they to wait it out at the airport, to “earn” more Delta Dollars. Our total take: \$1,600. Not bad, huh?

Now some people may think I'm a bad mother and not such a great wife either. But as a big-time bargain hunter, I know the value of a dollar. And these days, a good deal is something few of us can afford to pass up.

I've made living looking for the best deals and exposing (揭露) the worst tricks. I have been the consumer reporter of NBC's Today show for over a decade. I have written a couple of books including one titled Tricks of the Trade: A Consumer Survival Guide. And I really do what I believe in.

I tell you this because there is no shame in getting your money's worth. I'm also tightfisted when it comes to shoes, clothes for my children, and expensive restaurants. But I

wouldn't hesitate to spend on a good haircut. It keeps its shape longer, and it's the first thing people notice. And I will also spend on a classic piece of furniture. Quality lasts.

59. What does the author want to tell us?

- A. How to expose bad tricks.
- B. How to reserve airline seats.
- C. How to spend money wisely.
- D. How to make a business deal.

【文章大意】这篇文章讨论的是如何节约用钱,以及如何花钱才能物有所值。开篇引入话题 save money,接下来以自己乘飞机的亲身经历来阐述。接下来再提到自己这种像是“把钱花在刀刃上”的生活方式,也成就了自己的工作。

【答案】C

【解析】主旨题。由关键词 getting your money's worth 定位文章最后一段。I tell you this because there is no shame in getting your money's worth. 把钱花在恰当的地方,让物有所值,不是什么害臊的事。由此可知,本文主要告诉我们该如何明智地花钱。因此,正确答案为C。

例2 2013年湖北卷 C篇

We've reached a strange — some would say unusual — point. While fighting world hunger continues to be the matter of vital importance according to a recent report from the World Health Organization (WHO), more people now die from being overweight, or say, from being extremely fat, than from being underweight. It's the good life that's more likely to kill us these days.

Worse, nearly 18 million children under the age of five around the world are estimated to be overweight. What's going on?

We really don't have many excuses for our weight problems. The dangers of the problem have been drilled into us by public-health campaigns since 2001 and the message is getting through — up to a point.

In the 1970s, Finland, for example, had the highest rate of heart disease in the world

and being overweight was its main cause. Not any more. A public-health campaign has greatly reduced the number of heart disease deaths by 80 per cent over the past three decades.

Maybe that explains why the percentage of people in Finland taking diet pills doubled between 2001 and 2005, and doctors even offer surgery of removing fat inside and change the shape of the body. That has become a sort of fashion. No wonder it ranks as the world's most body-conscious country.

We know what we should be doing to lose weight — but actually doing it is another matter. By far the most popular excuse is not taking enough exercise. More than half of us admit we lack willpower.

Others blame good food. They say: it's just too inviting and it makes them overeat. Still others lay the blame on the Americans, complaining that pounds have piled on thanks to eating too much American-style fast food.

Some also blame their parents — their genes. But unfortunately, the parents are wronged because they're normal in shape, or rather slim.

It's a similar story around the world, although people are relatively unlikely to have tried to lose weight. Parents are eager to see their kids shape up. Do as I say — not as I do.

62. Which would be the best title for the passage?

- A. Actions or Excuses
- B. Overweight or Underweight
- C. WHO in a Dilemma
- D. No Longer Dying of Hunger

【文章大意】肥胖现在成了一个社会问题，给人们带来很多严重危害。但人们总是用各种借口来抱怨使自己肥胖的外部因素，而不去下决心解决肥胖问题。

【答案】A

【解析】主旨大意题。文章前半部分描述超

重的危害，后半部分描述人们明知超重危害寻找各种借口不去减肥。所以文章最好的题目应该是：“行动或借口。”

例3 2013年全国卷Ⅱ A篇

Doctors are known to be terrible pilots. They don't listen because they already know it all. I was lucky; I became a pilot in 1970, almost ten years before I graduated from medical school. I didn't realize then, but becoming a pilot makes me a better surgeon. I loved flying. As I flew bigger, faster planes, and in worse weather, I learned about crew resource management (机组资源管理), or CRM, a new idea to make flying safer. It means that crew members should listen and speak up for a good result, regardless of positions.

I first read about CRM in 1980. Not long after that, an attending doctor and I were flying in bad weather. The controller had us turn too late to get our landing ready. The attending doctor was flying; I was safety pilot. He was so busy because of the bad turn, he had forgotten to put the landing gear (起落架) down. He was a better pilot — and my boss — so it felt unusual to speak up. But I had to: Our lives were in danger. I put aside my uneasiness and said, “We need to put the landing gear down now!” That was my first real lesson in the power of CRM, and I've used it in the operating room ever since.

CRM requires that the pilot/surgeon encourage others to speak up. It further requires that when opinions are from the opposite, the doctor doesn't overreact, which might prevent fellow doctors from voicing opinions again. So when I'm in the operating room, I ask for ideas and help from others. Sometimes they're not willing to speak up. But I hope that if I continue to encourage them, someday someone will keep me from “landing gear up”.

39. Which of the following can be the best title for the text?

- A. CRM: A New Way to Make Flying Safe
- B. Flying Makes Me a Better Doctor
- C. The Making of a Good Pilot
- D. A Pilot-Turned Doctor

【答案】 B

【解析】主旨大意题。文中第一段提到,“but becoming a pilot makes me a better surgeon”,在第二段中作者讲述了其在一起飞行事件中的经历和从中得到的教训:即不论职位高低,在必要的时候需要勇于发言,作者将这一经验应用到手术室中,在手术室中咨询他人的意见并鼓励他人发表意见,从而使他成为一个更好的医生,所以 B 项正确。本文的重点并不是在讨论使飞行变得安全的 CRM,所以 A 项错误;也不是在讲“如何才能造就一个好的飞行员”,所以 C 项错误;D 项意为“一个此前做过飞行员的医生”,本文的主旨并不是关于作者本人,而是在说医生要听取别人的意见,从而成为一个更好的医生。

Tips: 高考阅读理解对文章的主旨大意进行命题,旨在考查考生通过对原文快速浏览正确获取语篇的大意,并对文章的主题、标题、段落、中心思想加以归纳理解以及辨别主要信息和次要信息的能力。要求考生在阅读短文时,能够提炼文章的中心情节,体会作者的主要意图,充分运用逻辑概括能力,透过字里行间获取文章最具代表性的观点、中心论点及作者的情感倾向。

1. 主旨大意常见的题干形式如下:

(1) What would be the best title for the text? / What is the topic of the text?

(2) The main topic / subject of the passage is _____.

(3) The main idea/The general idea is/The main theme of this passage is...

(4) The last paragraph ends the passage with an emphasis on _____.

(5) What is mainly discussed in the text?

(6) What is the main idea of the passage?

(7) What's the main point the writer is trying to make in the last paragraph?

2. 从命题形式上看,此类阅读测试题主要可概括为两大类:

(1) 怎样理解段落及文章整体的主旨大意

(2) 怎样拟定或选择恰当的标题

3. 主旨大意的解题技巧

(1) 主题句定位法

文章是由段落组成的。段落是发展一个主题的一群句子,段落围绕着中心思想展开,而段落的中心思想又是为文章整体的中心思想服务的。寻找具体段落的中心思想的方法是:通过分析篇章结构,找出每小段的主题句,通过主题句找出文章的主题。找准文章的主题句是确定文章主旨大意的关键。主题是文章要表达的中心思想,文章的主题句通常都有一个话题,它是文章的核心。“主题句定位法”是一种行之有效的方法。

但是由于文章的不同,主题句出现的位置也不是一成不变的。主题句在文章中的位置通常有三种情况:开头、中间、结尾。因此,仔细阅读这类文章或段落的首尾句是关键。做主旨大意类试题多采用浏览法(skimming),浏览时,一般不需逐句细读,只选读文章的首段、尾段,或每段的首句和尾句,重点搜索主题线索和主题信息。

文章主题常常可以通过文章的写作方法来体现,有以下五种情况:

方法	特征
正方形 写作法	中心主题隐含在全文之中,没有明确的主题句。阅读这样的文章,就要求考生根据文章的细节来分析,概括出段落的主题,从而推导出文章的主旨。分析的方法:先弄清该段落主要讲了哪几个方面的内容,这些内容在逻辑上有什么联系,然后加以归纳形成主题。
正三角形 写作法	中心主题句出现在文首。开门见山,提出主题,随之用细节来解释、支撑或发展主题句所表达的主题思想。即由一般到特殊,先提出观点,后举例论证,主题句则出现在段首的写作方法。主题句一般可在第一句话找到。新闻报道通常就采用这种写法。

倒三角形 写作法	主题句出现在文尾。在细节后,归纳要点、印象、结论、建议或结果,以概括主题。这是英语中最常见的归纳法写作方式,即细节表述的句子在前,概括性的句子居后,主题句则常位于末段。
圆形 写作法	首尾呼应的写作方法。为突出主题,作者先提出主题,结尾时再次点出主题,这种首尾呼应的写作方式也较为多见。通常,前后表述主题的句子不是简单的重复,后面的往往有进一步的引申或发展的意味。
菱形 写作法	主题句出现在文章的中间。通常前面只提出问题,文中的主题由随之陈述的细节或合乎逻辑的引申在文中导出,而后再作进一步的解释、支撑或发展。

(2) 文章标题的选择或拟定的解题技巧

标题位于文章之首,用来高度概括文章内容,点明文章主题。它是段落中心思想的最精练的表达形式。

它的特点是:浓缩性强,短小精悍,多为一个短语;涵盖性强,一般要求能覆盖全文,其确定的范围要恰当,既不能太大,也不能太小;精确性强,不能随意改变语言表意的程度及色彩,用词准确、不偏不离。那么如何选择文章的标题呢?

① 要在阅读原文的基础上,仔细考虑这句话或短语与文章主题是否有密切的联系;

② 依据文章关键词,再看它对文章的概括性或覆盖面如何;

③ 对比四个选项,先排除两个,再比较余下的,要考虑标题是过大还是过小;

要避免下列三种错误:

① 概括不够(多表现为部分代替整体,从而导致范围太小);

② 过度概括(多表现为人为扩大范围);

③ 以事实、细节代替抽象具体的大意。

FOCUS 2.2 理解文中具体信息

为支撑所要阐述的主题,短文中会有大量的

细节信息。对于这样一些细节能否准确掌握与理解,会影响到对于全文主旨的把握。这类试题有时比较直接,理解字面意义即可答出;有时则较为间接,需要经过归纳、概括和推理才能做出判断和选择。

例 1 2013 年全国卷 I B 篇

The baby is just one day old and has not yet left hospital. She is quiet but alert (警觉); Twenty centimeters from her face researchers have placed a white card with two black spots on it. She stares at it carefully. A researcher removes the card and replaces it by another, this time with the spots differently spaced. As the cards change from one to the other, her gaze(凝视) starts to lose its focus — until a third, with three black spots, is presented. Her gaze returns; she looks at it for twice as long as she did at the previous card. Can she tell that the number two is different from three, just 24 hours after coming into the world?

Or do newborns simply prefer more to fewer? The same experiment, but with three spots shown before two, shows the same return of interest when the number of spots changes. Perhaps it is just the newness? When slightly older babies were shown cards with pictures of objects(a comb, a key, an orange and so on), changing the number of objects had an effect separate from changing the objects themselves. Could it be the pattern that two things make, as opposed to three? No again. Babies paid more attention to squares moving randomly on a screen when their number changed from two to three, or three to two. The effect even crosses between senses. Babies who were repeatedly shown two spots became more excited when they then heard three drumbeats than when they heard just two; likewise(同样地) when the researchers started with drumbeats and moved to spots.

60. The experiment described in Paragraph 1 is related to the baby's _____.

- A. sense of hearing.
- B. sense of sight.
- C. sense of touch.
- D. sense of smell.

【答案】 B

【分析】本题考查考生对文中具体细节的理解能力。

第一段中 She stares at it carefully. A researcher removes the card and replaces it by another, this time with the spots differently spaced. As the cards change from one to the other, her gaze(凝视) starts to lose its focus — until a third, with three black spots, is presented. Her gaze returns: she looks at it for twice as long as she did at the previous card. 婴儿仔细盯着白板上的两个黑点看。然后纸板交换,婴儿视觉开始不能聚焦核心,换成3个黑点时,婴儿又开始集中注视了。由此可知,该实验是研究婴儿的视觉。因此,正确答案为B。

61. Babies are sensitive to the change in

- A. the size of cards.
- B. the colour of pictures.
- C. the shape of patterns.
- D. the number of objects.

【答案】 D

【解析】细节题。还是看第一段, As the cards change from one to the other, her gaze(凝视) starts to lose its focus — until a third, with three black spots, is presented. Her gaze returns: she looks at it for twice as long as she did at the previous card. 卡片改变时,直到出现3个黑点纸板时,婴儿又开始集中注视了。由此可知,婴儿对于有不同数目黑点的纸板比较敏感。因此,正确答案为D。

例2 2013年全国卷Ⅱ C篇

Given that many people's moods(情绪) are regulated by the chemical action of chocolate, it was probably only a matter of time before somebody made the chocolate shop similar to a drugstore of Chinese medicine. Looking like a setting from the film Charlie &

the Chocolate Factory, Singapore's Chocolate Research Facility (CRF) has over 100 varieties of chocolates. Its founder is Chris Lee who grew up at his parents' corner store with one hand almost always in the jar of sweets.

If the CRF seems to be a smart idea, that's because Lee is not merely a seasoned salesperson but also head of a marketing department that has business relations with big names such as Levi's and Sony. That idea surely results in the imagination at work when it comes to making different flavored(味道) chocolates.

The CRF's produce is "green", made within the country and divided into 10 lines, with the Alcohol Series being the most popular. The Exotic Series — with Sichuan pepper, red bean(豆), cheese and other flavors — also does well and is fun to taste. And for chocolate snobs, who think that they have a better knowledge of chocolate than others, the Connoisseur Series uses cocoa beans from Togo, Cuba, Venezuela, and Ghana, among others.

64. What is good about chocolate?

- A. It serves as a suitable gift.
- B. It works as an effective medicine.
- C. It helps improve the state of mind.
- D. It strengthens business relations.

【答案】 C

【解析】细节题。本文的关键词为 chocolate, 根据出题原则, 首先看第一段。发现第一段第一句话 Given that many people's moods are regulated by the chemical action of chocolate... (人们的情绪由巧克力的化学作用调节), 可知, 巧克力的好处是能够提高情绪。因此正确答案为C。 It helps improve the state of mind.

注意选项中的 state of mind 其实为原文中 moods 的同义词。选项B为强干扰, 虽说第三行提到了 drugstore, 但是句意是有人会把巧克力

店开得类似中药房,并没有指出巧克力就是一种有效药。

65. Why is Chris Lee able to develop his idea of the CRF?

- A. He knows the importance of research.
- B. He learns form shops of similar types.
- C. He has the support of many big names
- D. He has a lot of marketing experience.

【答案】 D

【解析】细节题。由关键词 CRF 和 idea 定位到第二段。根据 that's because Lee is not merely a seasoned salesperson but also head of a marketing department that has business relations with big names such as...可知,Chris Lee 不仅是个老道的销售人员,还是个销售部的主管,且该销售部与知名品牌有工作联系,可见 Chris Lee 的销售经验丰富正是能发展他想法的原因所在。本题的 C 选项为干扰项,虽然文中出现 big names,但是只是作为他经验丰富的有利说明,而并没有指出这些大品牌为他的这个理念提供支持。

66. Which line of the CRF produce sells best?

- A. The Connoisseur Series.
- B. The Exotic Series.
- C. The Alcohol Series.
- D. The Sichuan Series.

【答案】 C

【解析】细节题。由关键词 CRF 和 line 定位到第三段。大家注意题干中的关键词 best,它提示了我们也要在文中找到表示最高级含义的短语和句子,而句子... with the Alcohol Series being the most popular 中的 being the most popular 正好含有最高级含义。所以正确答案为 C。

Tips:

1. 细节题常见的命题方式有:

(1) 特殊疑问句形式。以 when, where, what, which, who, how much, many 等疑问词开头引出的问题;

(2) 以 according to...开头的提问方式;

(3) 以填空题的形式,如:

To avoid attracting mountain lions, people are advised _____.

(4) 就文中数字、排序、识图等提问。

做细节理解题时,不必通篇细看原文,而可采取“带着问题找答案”的方法,先从问题中抓住关键性词语,然后以此为线索快速在文章中寻找与此问题相关的段落、语句,对照比较,确定答案。除了运用扫读法(scanning)外,还可以兼用排除法,将“无此细节”和“与此细节相反”的选项排除。

2. 细节题干扰项有如下几个特点:

(1) 与原文有相关信息,但不是题目要求的内容;

(2) 符合常识,但不是文章内容;

(3) 与原文的内容极其相似,但在程度上有些变动;

(4) 在意思上与原文大相径庭甚至完全相反;

(5) 一半正确,一半错误。

细节理解题的答案与原文中的语句并非一模一样,而是用不同的词语或句型结构表达相同的意思,有的细节理解题就需要通过有关词语和句子的转换。值得一提的是,有时原文中的信息可能只是一个短语,甚至一个单词,因此需要我们在阅读中特别仔细才能捕捉到真正有用的信息。总之,做细节题时要将自己精力放在寻找你所需要的细节上,快速通篇跳读,眼睛自左至右,自上而下呈 Z 形扫视,直到找到细节出处,待找到含细节内容时,就要放慢速度,仔细核对比较内容,直至确定答案。

FOCUS 2.3 根据上下文推测生词的词义

在阅读英语材料这类真实语言活动过程中,遇到生词本属正常。由于英语单词的多义性,有时即使遇到的是学过的单词,却也可能是新的词意。但我们并不是每次遇到生词就一定要去查词典。正确理解掌握所读材料中单词或短语的含义是理解全文意思的基础,在阅读过程中根据上下文等背景条件推测词义也是真实语言活

动中的一项重要技巧。需要指出的是,英语单词的词义不应简单地将其等同于词典里所标注的汉语意思。需要根据具体语境把握词汇的确切语意才能真正理解文意。这种不使用字典而通过上下文来推测词义的能力在英语卷“阅读理解”中是经常会考查到的。

例1 2013年全国卷Ⅱ C篇

Given that many people's moods (情绪) are regulated by the chemical action of chocolate, it was probably only a matter of time before somebody made the chocolate shop similar to a drugstore of Chinese medicine. Looking like a setting from the film *Charlie & the Chocolate Factory*, Singapore's Chocolate Research Facility (CRF) has over 100 varieties of chocolates. its founder is Chris Lee who grew up at his parents' comer store with one hand almost always in the jar of sweets.

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67. The words "chocolate snobs" in Paragraph 3 probably refer to people who _____

- A. are particular about chocolate
- B. know little about cocoa beans
- C. look down upon others

D. like to try new flavors

【答案】 A

【解析】释义题。根据关键词 chocolate snobs 和 Paragraph 3,定位到第三段 And for chocolate snobs, who think that they have a better knowledge of chocolate than others,我们可以发现 who 引导的定语从句正是对 chocolate snobs 的解释,即 chocolate snobs 指那些自认为比他人更懂得巧克力的人。纵观选项,答案B说他们几乎不懂咖啡豆,不符合文意,因为本句后面还说为了这些 chocolate snobs,“鉴赏系列”特地用了来自多哥、古巴等地的咖啡豆;答案C说他们看轻别人,文中并没有提及;答案D说他们喜欢尝试新口味,也未在本句定义中提及,所以正确答案为A。A选项中的 be particular about 解释为“对……特别讲究的”,符合他们自认为更懂巧克力的特点。

例2 2013年陕西卷 D篇

About 30 years ago, I left Cuba for the United States with my son. After getting settled finally in Brunswick, New Jersey, I enrolled (注册) my son in kindergarten. Several weeks later, my son's teacher asked me to meet him at his office.

In the teacher's office, and exchange of greetings was followed by his questions: "Is your son mentally retarded (弱智的)? Does he suffer from any kind of mental disability?"

Was he talking about my wonderful Scola? NO, no, it can't be. What a helpless, lonely moment! I told him that Scola was a quiet, sweet little boy, instead. I asked him why he was asking me all these questions.

My son could not follow the teacher's directions, he told me, and thus, Scola was disrupting the class, Didn't he know my son did not speak English yet?

He was angry: "Why hasn't your son been taught to speak English? Don't you speak English at home?"

No, I didn't speak English at home, I replied. I was sure my son would learn English

in a couple of months, and I didn't want him to forget his native language. Well, wrong answer! What kind of person would not speak in English to her son at home and at all time? "Are you one of those people who come to this country to save dollars and send them back to their country, never wanting to be a part of this society?"

Needless to say, I tried to tell him I was not one of "those people." Then he told me the meeting was over, and I left.

As I had expected, my son learned to speak English fluently before the school year was over. He went on to graduate from college and got a job, earning close to six figures. He travels widely and leads a well-adjusted, contented life. And he has benefited from being bilingual(双语的)。

Speaking more than one language allows people to communicate with others; it teaches people about other cultures and other places — something very basic and obviously lacking in the "educator" I met in New Jersey.

58. What does the underlined word "disrupting" in Paragraph 4 probably mean?

- A. Breaking. B. Following.
C. Attending. D. Disturbing.

【答案】D

【解析】词义猜测题。从老师的话语中可知，孩子在校的行为严重扰乱了课堂，故可以推测词义为“打扰”的意思。

Tips:

(1) 查找上下文中(对考查词汇)的相应解释

作者为了更好地表达思想，在文章中对一些重要的概念、难懂的术语或高深的词汇等做了通俗化的解释。这些解释提供的信息明确具体，所使用的语言通俗易懂，利用它们来猜测词义就非常简单。

① 根据定义(definition)猜测词义。

如果生词有一个句子(定语从句或是同位语<同位语前常有 or, similarly, that is to say, in

other words, namely, or other, say, e. g. 等>或是同位语从句)或段落来定义,或使用破折号、冒号、分号后的内容和引号、括号中的内容加以解释和定义,那么理解这个句子或段落本身就是推断词义。定义常用的谓语动词多为: be, mean, deal with, be considered, to be, be called, define, represent, refer to, signify 等。

例 1 Do you know what a "territory" is? A territory is an area that an animal, usually the male, claims as its own.

【解析】由定义可知,这里 territory 指的是:“动物的地盘”。

②根据举例猜测词义。恰当的举例能够提供猜测生词的重要线索。

例 2 The consequences of epochal events such as wars and great scientific discoveries are not confined to a small geographical area as they were in the past.

【解析】根据 such as 后面列举的一系列例子,我们应该能推断出句中的 epochal 是指“重大的”。

(2) 内在逻辑关系

①根据对比、比较关系猜测词义。

表示对比关系的词汇和短语主要有: unlike, not, but, however, despite, in spite of, in contrast 等。句子结构: while 引导的并列句。

②表示比较关系的词和短语主要有: similarly, like, just as, also, as well as 等。

例 3 A child's birthday party doesn't have to be a hassle; it can be a basket of fun. What does the underlined word "hassle" probably mean?

- A. a party designed by specialists
B. a plan requiring careful thought
C. a situation causing difficulty or trouble
D. a demand made by guests

【解析】根据对比关系,这里 hassle 和 a basket of fun 是相反的意义,很容易判断理解题的答案为 C。

例 4 Green loves to talk, and his brothers are similarly loquacious.

该句中副词 *similarly* 表明短语 *loves to talk* 和 *loquacious* 之间的比较关系,其意义相近。由此我们可推断出 *loquacious* 的意思是“健谈的”。

③根据因果关系猜测词义。

例 5 Feel that since you are my superior, it would be presumptuous of me to tell you what to do.” The word “presumptuous” in the middle of the passage is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. full of respect
- B. too confident and rude
- C. lacking in experience
- D. too shy and quiet

【解析】根据 *since* 引导的原因状语从句的内容(“既然你是我的上司”),我们可以推断这里 *presumptuous* 的意思是:“冒失的,放肆的”意思,后半句的意思是:我告诉你怎么做会是一种放肆/冒失的行为。对应的理解题答案为 B。

④根据说明、并列、同义近义、反义等关系猜测词义。

例 6 William Shakespeare said, “the web of our life is of a mingled yarn (纱线), good and ill together.” The underlined word “mingled” in the last paragraph most probably means _____.

- A. simple
- B. mixed
- C. sad
- D. happy

【解析】句中 *good and ill together* 更具体地说明了 *a mingled yarn* 的意义,据此我们不难推测 *mingled* 的意思是:“混合的,交织的”。答案应为 B。

例 7 Most women in China — educated and illiterate, urban and rural, the young and old — work to earn an income in addition to maintaining their roles as housewives and mothers.

【解析】后面的 *urban and rural, the young and old* 之间都有反义关系,运用这个关系可以推断 *illiterate* 为“未接受过教育的,即文盲”。

FOCUS 2.4 作出简单判断和推理

阅读英语材料的主要目的是为了获取信息,即作者所要传达的信息。在实际阅读活动中,有时我们需要根据文字材料所提供的事实与线索,经过逻辑推理,才能掌握作者虽未提及,但确实存在或很有可能会发生的事实。这种推理判断能力也是“阅读理解”部分要考查到的。

例 1 2013 年全国卷 II B 篇

In 1947 a group of famous people from the art world headed by an Austrian conductor decided to hold an international festival of music, dance and theatre in Edinburgh. The idea was to reunite Europe after the Second World War.

It quickly attracted famous names such as Alec Guinness, Richard Burton, Dame Margot Fonteyn and Marlene Dietrich as well as the big symphony orchestras (交响乐团). It became a fixed event every August and now attracts 400,000 people yearly.

At the same time, the “Fringe” appeared as a challenge to the official festival. Eight theatre groups turned up uninvited in 1947, in the belief that everyone should have the right to perform, and they did so in a public house disused for years.

Soon, groups of students firstly from Edinburgh University, and later from the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, Durham and Birmingham were making the journey to the Scottish capital each summer to perform theatre by little-known writers of plays in small church halls to the people of Edinburgh.

Today the “Fringe”, once less recognized, has far outgrown the festival with around 1,500 performances of theatre, music and dance on every one of the 21 days it lasts. And yet as early as 1959, with only 19 theatre

groups performing, some said it was getting too big.

A paid administrator was first employed only in 1971, and today there are eight administrators working all year round and the number rises to 150 during August itself. In 2004 there were 200 places housing 1,695 shows by over 600 different groups from 50 different countries. More than 1.25 million tickets were sold.

41. Why did some uninvited theatre groups come to Edinburgh in 1947?

- A. They owned a public house there.
- B. They came to take up a challenge.
- C. They thought they were also famous.
- D. They wanted to take part in the festival.

【文章大意】这是一篇介绍爱丁堡音乐节形成和发展的说明文。文章按照时间顺序,从创设目的、参与群体、发展规模等方面进行了简要而准确的叙述,回顾了爱丁堡音乐节的发展历程。

【答案】D

【解析】推断题。由第三段第二句,“Eight theatre groups turned up uninvited in 1947, in the belief that everyone should have the right to perform...”,可知八个乐队不请自来的原因是他们认为每个人都应有权利来音乐节上参加表演。选项D,他们想要参加表演,与文章表达的意思相符。所以,答案为D。

例2 2013年天津卷 B篇

Last night's meteor (流星) shower left many people in the community dissatisfied and demanding answers. According to Gabe Rothschild, Emerald Valley's mayor, people gathered in the suburbs of the city, carrying heavy telescopes, expecting to watch the brightly burning meteors passing through the sky. What they found instead was a sky so brightened by the city's lights that it darkened the light of the meteors passing overhead.

“My family was so frustrated,” admitted town resident Duane Cosby, “We wanted to

make this an unforgettable family outing, but it turned out to be a huge disappointments.”

Astronomers — scientists who study stars and planets — have been complaining about this problem for decades. They say that light pollution prevents them from seeing objects in the sky that they could see quite easily in the past. They call on people and the government to take measures to fight against it.

There is yet a population besides professional and amateur star observers that suffers even more from light pollution. This population consists of birds, bats, frogs, snakes, etc. For example, outdoor lighting severely affects migrating (迁徙的) birds. According to the International Dark-Sky Association, “100 million birds a year throughout North America die in crashes with lighted buildings and towers.”

Countless more animals casualties (伤亡) result from the use of artificial lighting. Clearly, people enjoy the benefits of lighting their evenings, but some scientists think it can be harmful for humans, too. They worry that exposure to light while sleeping can increase person's chances of getting cancer.

Emerald Valley is only one community that is becoming aware of the negative effects of light pollution. For years, Flagstaff, Arizona, has enforced lighting regulations in its city in order to assist astronomers at the Lowell Observatory. Similar efforts have been made worldwide, and a movement is underway to remind us to turn off lights when we are not using them, so that other creatures can share the night.

43. What the author concerned about according to paragraph 4?

- A. Birds may take other migration paths.
- B. Animal's living habits may change suddenly.
- C. Varieties of animals will become sharply reduced.
- D. Animals' survival is threatened by outdoor