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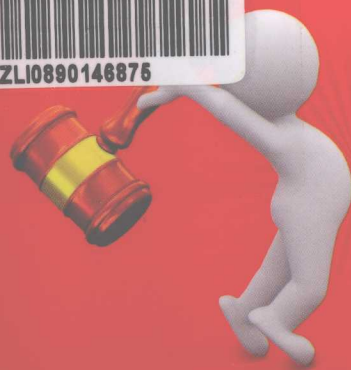


读交大之星 圆名校之梦

高中英语考点破解

阅读篇

主编 谭卫国 马俊秀



上海交通大学出版社
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高中英语考点破解

阅 读 篇

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内 容 提 要

本书分为三大部分。第一部分简明综述考纲要求、命题特点、命题类型和做题策略,让读者胸中有数,心明眼亮。第二部分将英语阅读考点科学地分为六类分别加以破解,不仅深入浅出地探讨每一类阅读理解的命题宗旨、命题形式、解题思路和做题技巧,而且将基本理论与经典试题破解有机地结合起来,并呈现典型试题,供读者进行强化训练。第三部分提供10套与高考真题接轨的阅读模拟自测试题,促使读者学以致用,实战演练。本书旨在将解题的金钥匙交给广大高中生读者,让他们通过考点训练和做题实践精通考点,触类旁通,迅速提高解题技能,在高考中脱颖而出,取得优异成绩。

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前言



要成功地应对极具挑战性的高考,对于莘莘学子来说,绝非轻而易举之事。为了帮助高中生尽快提高英语水平,迅速突破高分瓶颈,在高考中立于不败之地,我们精心编写了这套体例新颖、内容经典、特色鲜明、极具指导意义和实用价值的“高中英语考点破解丛书”。

丛书各册第一部分深入浅出地探究《普通高中英语课程标准》和《普通高等学校招生全国统一考试英语大纲》、高考试卷的特点、近年试题的考点、平时训练的方法以及临场应试的技巧等。该部分是解题的指南和钥匙。丛书各册第二部分为高中英语考点分类破解。该部分是重点、亮点所在:“考点搜索”提纲挈领,高考重点、热点、难点全景扫描;“应对技巧”兼收并蓄,应试心理、策略、方法尽在其中;“经典试题”分类呈现;“考点破解”简明扼要;“考点精练”精挑细选,源于近年高考真题和各地模拟题。该部分旨在帮助考生熟悉考点,内化知识,掌握策略,打好基础。丛书各册第三部分是精心设计的模拟试题。选材新颖,覆盖面广,可读性强,具有前瞻性、代表性和导向性,其形式和内容与高考真题接轨,是高考前冲刺阶段理想的强化训练材料。本丛书必定受到广大读者朋友的青睐。

本书第一部分“阅读理解高分点拨”和第二部分“阅读理解考点分类破解”是英语阅读理解解题的指南和诀窍,具有不可低估的指导意义和应用价值。读者务必透彻掌握,一知半解万万不可,即使如数家珍,也远远不够,必须切实精通,真正做到学以致用。阅读策略和做题技巧的真正掌握和灵活运用,阅读理解能力的大幅提升,都需要大量的阅读实践来支撑。正因为如此,本书第三部分提供了10套高考英语阅读模拟自测试题,这些模拟自测试题语言地道,题材丰富,内容健康,难度适中,各个方面与高考英语阅读真题基本保持一致。读者务必把每一套模拟试题当做临考真题来做,立即进入并保持竞技状态,沉着冷静,讲究策略,讲究效率,竭尽全力,不仅在规定的时间内完成任务,而且发挥出最好水平。每做完一套题,将选择的答案与参考答案细心核对一遍,有错必纠。纠错的最好办法是针对错题重做一遍,务必认真分析、完全弄清造成错误的原因,找出有效解决问题的途径。要高标准、严要求,不断挑战自我,取得最优成绩。

该书既可作为广大高中生破解高中英语考点的专项训练本,又可作为英语教师考查学生英语水平的测试册,还可作为广大英语爱好者的自学自测书。本书必定成为广大读者走向成功的桥梁。

编者

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第一部分 阅读理解高分点拨

本部分首先解读考试大纲,简述阅读理解命题特点,并探究考题内容对考生知识和能力的要求,然后探究行之有效的训练策略和应试技巧。毫无疑问,该部分对于考生至关重要。

一、考纲解读

《普通高中英语课程标准》明确指出:中学英语教学侧重培养学生的阅读理解能力。阅读理解是历年高考英语试卷的重心。显然,作为英语学习最重要的基本技能之一的阅读理解,在高考中具有举足轻重的地位。《普通高等学校招生全国统一考试英语大纲》要求考生能够:

- (1) 善于根据语境猜测词义;
- (2) 善于根据语境判断代词的指代意义;
- (3) 善于查找事实,把握细节,做出正确选择;
- (4) 善于根据已知数据进行简单推算;
- (5) 善于根据文章相关内容,排除主观意向,准确地做出是非判断;
- (6) 善于辨认图表,熟悉图表题,擅长运算和比较分析,做出最佳选择;
- (7) 善于推测未直陈的观点、作者含蓄的意思、前因导致的后果以及某人可能采取的行动等;
- (8) 善于抓住自然段落的主题句,快速理解其主题或中心内容;
- (9) 善于抓住语篇的主旨,快速确定文章的标题、主题;善于领悟作者的观点、态度等;
- (10) 善于快速获取和处理信息,卓有成效地完成任务型阅读题。

毋庸置疑,熟悉考纲对英语阅读理解的要求是攻克高考英语阅读理解难关的第一步。

二、命题特点

历年高考英语试卷中的阅读试题呈现非常明显的特点。英语阅读理解语篇基本上稳定在4~5篇,每篇篇幅大约300个单词,涉及的词汇量约3000个单词。语篇体裁包括记叙文、描写文、说明文和议论文,语篇内容涉及科普、历史、地理、文化、人物、故事、新闻、广告等。通常设计20个小题,每小题2分,分值高达40分,占卷面总分的1/4多,是英语高考试卷中分值最大的一项。考试时间约40分钟。

上述命题特点反映了考纲要求,考生务必了如指掌,做到胸中有数。

三、试题探究

纵观历年高考英语试卷中的阅读理解题,可将其归为六大类:①词义句意理解题;②实据性试题;③推理性试题;④段落主旨题;⑤文章主旨题;⑥任务型阅读题。

词义句意理解题往往具有以下特点:①考查考生运用构词法和句法的技能;②与文章的主旨联系密切;③在特定的语境中有特定的含义,往往通过上下文来理解。

实据性试题包括细节理解题和是非判断题。细节指描写性细节、事实性细节、说明性细节、比较和对比性细节以及说理性细节。细节理解题是针对文章细节而精心设计的,在阅读理解考题中占较大比重,目的在于测试考生理解阅读材料中具体内容的能力。细节理解题的标志性词语通常是 who, when, where, what, which, how many, how much 等。为数不少的细节理解题包含 true, false, except 等标志性词语,由于其固定而特别的形式,往往称为是非判断题。

推理性试题指向文章作者未明确提到的事实,指向作者的意图、观点、态度等,或指向某事发生的可能性。这类题考查考生根据字面意义和语篇逻辑关系,推测隐含于文章中的言外之意。

段落主旨题往往指向段落大意、段落要点或段落中心思想,考查学生对文章的自然段落主旨的理解。段落主旨题在其他书中归入文章主旨题;我们认为,段落主旨题是局部性问题,只要理解自然段落的中心内容或主要意思,经过思考、比较、推断就可解决段落主旨题。一般说来,段落主旨题的难度低于文章主旨题。基于上述原由,将段落主旨题从文章主旨题中抽取出来,专门作为一种题型单独探讨是合情合理的。

文章主旨题指文章的基本论点、文章标题、文章主题、写作目的和作者的态度、立场、观点等。这类题考查考生的宏观理解能力,即在理解全文基础上运用推理与判断对文章要点加以归纳、概括的逻辑思维能力。这类题的标志性词语有 subject, topic, mainly about, mainly discuss, the best title, the author's main purpose, according to the author 等。特别值得注意的是,作者观点、态度问题是指作者对所陈述之事或讨论的问题是赞成、支持还是反对、批判,对记叙或描写的人、物或事件是歌颂、同情还是厌恶、憎恨。作者的思想倾向和感情色彩往往隐含在文章的字里行间,或流露于修饰的词语和句子之中。有些文章的观点十分明确,但有些文章的观点或作者的态度并不那么容易抓住,需要深入理解,反复思考,细心推敲,才能定夺。有些文章在开头提出的观点并非作者本人的或其赞赏的观点,很有可能是作者准备批驳的观点。

任务型阅读题是近几年在少数省市的英语试卷中出现的新题型,要求学生在阅读所给语篇的基础上对相关信息进行加工,在读懂文章、把握主题、理清脉络和审清题意的基础上完成相关文字表达任务。这类题型旨在以布置和完成任务的形式考查学生的专业素质和综合能力。这类题型以不同形式呈现,难度颇大,极具挑战性,需要大量实践,才能圆满完成任务。

上述试题类型及其特点具体地反映了考纲要求,考生务必心中有数,透彻掌握。

四、解题策略

这里介绍两种通用的阅读理解题的解题策略:跳读(skimming)和浏览或查阅(scanning)。段落主旨题和文章主旨题都可采用“跳读法”加以解决。跳读法亦称略读法,是最常用的



阅读策略之一。所谓跳读法,就是眼睛跳动的频率很快,幅度也很大。然而,最关键的是跳过无关紧要的信息,抓住重要的信息进行阅读理解。要解决自然段落的主旨问题,通常只需看看自然段落的首句和尾句便可确定正确答案;要解决文章的主旨问题,通常只需略读文章的开头和结尾,再略读正文各自然段的头一两句及其末尾的一两句,便可了解文章的主要内容,抓住文章的中心思想,把握其主题或标题,弄清文章的基调、作者的态度和写作的目的等问题。考生做题时间紧迫,采用逐词逐句阅读的方法不可能在有限的时间内成功地解决主旨问题或其他各类问题。实践证明,跳读法是应对段落主旨题和文章主旨题行之有效的策略。

词义句意理解题和细节理解题都要借助浏览或查阅(scanning)这种阅读策略加以解决。所谓 scanning,意即越过文中无关的内容,快速捕捉相关具体信息,找出与问题有关的词组或句子,加以透彻理解。实践证明,这种阅读策略能帮助我们迅速找到解题所必需的具体内容,即密切相关的词句。如果很快找到并理解解题的依据,就能快速而有效地解决问题。只要我们善于运用 scanning 这种解题策略,所有词义句意理解题和细节性问题都可迎刃而解。

推理性试题和任务型阅读题涉及不同的题型,有的要借助 scanning,并综合考虑其他相关因素,才能得以正确解决;有的要借助 skimming,并综合斟酌其他相关因素,才可确定正确答案。

第二部分 阅读理解考点分类破解

本部分对高考英语试卷中的阅读理解题型分门别类地加以破解。首先探讨每一类阅读理解的命题宗旨、命题形式、解题思路和做题技巧,接着对经典试题加以破解,然后呈现考点精练试题,让读者学以致用,挑战自我,强化训练,迅速提高技能。精读与实践该部分对于考生至关重要。

一、词义句意理解题破解

考点搜索

词义句意理解题分为三种:①代词指代判断题;②词语意义理解题或词义猜测题;③句意理解题。

英语通常讲究简洁,力求避免重复,常用代词指代前面出现过的词语甚至句子。这样的指代性问题在高考中偶尔出现,考查考生是否理解文中某些代词的所指对象(referent)。所指对象可能是最靠近该代词的名词或短语,也可能不是,这就要求考生对上下文有正确的理解。

在高考英语测试的阅读理解考题中,总有一些考题测试考生根据语境和构词法知识猜出生词词义或旧词具有新意的能力。所谓猜测词义,是指在阅读理解过程中,根据对篇章内容、逻辑意义、语言结构和背景知识等的综合理解猜测或推断某一词语的语境意义,这当然离不开与之密切相关的上下文。

应对技巧

1. 常见的提问形式

指代性问题的常见提问形式如下:

- (1) What does the word “...” refer to?
- (2) The word “...” refers to _____.
- (3) The word “...” refers to which of the following?

常见的词语意义理解题往往以下列形式出现:

- (4) By “...”, the author means _____.
- (5) By “...”, the author refers to _____.
- (6) The word (phrase) “...” is closest in meaning to _____.
- (7) What does the word (phrase) “...” mean?
- (8) The word (phrase) “...” most probably means _____.
- (9) The underlined word “...” in the third paragraph probably means _____.

(10) In Paragraph 4, the author uses the word “...” to imply that _____.

常见的句子意义理解题往往呈现下列形式:

(11) What does the last sentence of the passage imply?

(12) What does the author mean by saying “...” in Paragraph 3?

词义句意理解题的提问形式大同小异,不太复杂。其形式告诉我们务必根据具体语境,善于猜测词语在上下文中的含义,或引申意义,或动态意义,要善于根据语境意义理解句子意义。

2. 做题思路

一般说来,只要认真分析具体语境,准确理解上下文的语法关系、逻辑意义和背景知识,这类问题不难解决。首先立即找到要理解的词语所在的句子,或直接找到要理解的句子,透彻理解句子语境和句子意义,包括其语法结构和逻辑意义。同时,观察句子的上下文,吃透其语境意义,包括上下文中所表达的逻辑意义。其次,在此基础上进行全面考虑和综合分析,推出要理解的词句的确切意义或动态含义。总体说来,词语和句子在不同的语境中具有不同的涵义,必须认真阅读所给的材料,找出线索。所要猜测的词语的意思会在同一句中出现,或在附近句子中“露面”。猜测词义时,务必依靠语境,千万不可望文生义。同样,理解句子意思也必须依靠其上下文。当然,句意理解的难度超过词语意义的理解,需要做出更多努力。

3. 解题技巧

不难判断,解决词义理解问题,考生不仅要知道常用词语的概念意义,更要发展根据上下文判断常用词语和陌生词语的语境意义的能力。词语意义理解题,通常可借助语篇中的熟悉词语、同义词、反义词、说明性例子、语境意义或利用信号词、因果关系、一般常识来解决。猜测词义的阅读技巧很多,下面分别简述一些主要的技巧。

(1) 借助同义词解决词语意义理解问题。

有时,作者利用同义词来表达相同的意思、概念、思想或具体事物,以避免用词单调、行文枯燥等问题。有时,作者为了使意思表达得清楚明白,通常用一个同义词或近义词来解释另一个比较难的词或关键词,这些同义词或近义词为读者推断生词词义提供了线索。因此,有时可通过在语境中寻找同义词的方法解决陌生词语意义的理解问题。

(2) 借助语境中表示对照的反义词来理解陌生词语的意思。

有时作者运用对比手法表现事物间的差异,即运用互为对应、互为反义的词语,使不同事物的特点更为突出,因此,文中常常出现表示语义相反的词语。利用有关表示对照、对比的信号词和表示意义对照的反义词,同时结合上下文内容,能轻易地理解陌生词的语境意义。

(3) 利用文中熟悉的词语来解决陌生词语的意义理解问题。

文章中的生僻词语或术语,通常在语境的帮助下可以理解,即借助语境中密切相关的熟悉词语,就可猜测陌生词、难词或关键词的语境意义。

(4) 借助说明性例子来解决词语意义的理解问题。

有时,作者用实例说明某一陌生词语、难词或关键词语的具体意义,让读者一目了然。

(5) 借助语境来理解词语意义。

语境的狭义即上下文,是理解的基础。宏观理解和微观理解均需立足于语境。

(6) 利用信号词推测出陌生词的意思。

英语语篇充满各种各样的信号词语或标志性词语。利用信号词语推出陌生词语的意思是重要的理解陌生词语意义的技巧之一。

(7) 利用因果关系推出词语的意思。

因果关系是重要的逻辑意义关系之一,在文章中经常出现。利用因果关系判断陌生词语或关键词语的意思能可靠地解决词义理解题。

(8) 利用一般常识推测出陌生词语的意思。

为数不少的陌生词语的词义完全可以凭借我们的常识推测出来。

其实,上述八种推测陌生词语或关键词语意义的技巧都是以具体语境为基础的,即具体语境是解决词语意义理解题的前提,这一点务必牢牢记住,并付之实践。

经典试题

为保持试题原貌,本部分所选试题保留了原试题中的题号。

(一)(上海卷 A 篇)

Cara Lang is 13. She lives in Boston, Massachusetts, US. Last Thursday, she didn't go to school. She went to work with her father instead. Every year, on the fourth Thursday in April, millions of young girls go to work. This is Take Our Daughters to Work Day. The girls are between the ages of 9 and 16. They spend the day at work with an adult, usually a mother, father, aunt, or uncle. They go to offices, police stations, laboratories, and other places where their parents or other family members work. Next year, the day will include sons, too...

66. According to the passage, "Take Our Daughters to Work Day" is _____.

A. on every Thursday in April

B. a holiday for girls of all ages

C. a day for girls to know about jobs

D. a day for girls to get a job easily

【考点破解】这是个短语理解题,答案为 C。要寻找该短语相邻的语句对其的解释,才能断定 C 为正确答案。

(二)(上海卷 C 篇)

"Get your hands off me; I have been stolen," the laptop, a portable computer, shouted. That is a new solution to laptop computer theft: a program that lets owners give their property a voice when it has been taken.

The program allows users to display alerts on the missing computer's screen and even to set a spoken message. Tracking software for stolen laptops has been on the market for some time, but this is thought to be the first that allows owners to give the thief a piece of their mind...

72. The expression "to give the thief a piece of their mind" can be understood as "_____".

A. to give the thief an alert mind

B. to express the owners' anger to the thief

C. to remind the thief of his conscience

D. to make the thief give up his mind

【考点破解】这是个短语理解题,答案为 B。答案的依据在要理解的短语的上文。同时根据常识也可断定答案为 B。假如你的电脑被盗,你对小偷当然很气愤,要数落他一顿。

(三)(上海卷 D 篇)

...Devoted birdwatchers, those prepared to travel thousands of miles for a sighting of a rare Siberian bird, are fast being joined by a new breed of followers whose interest is satiated

by watching a few finches (雀科鸣鸟) on a Sunday walk or putting up a bird-box in the back garden.
76. The word “satiated” in Paragraph 2 can best be replaced by “_____”.

- A. affected B. shared C. satisfied D. narrowed

【考点破解】本题考查考生对句中生词的理解,答案是 C。找到并理解“satiated”所在的句子可即刻断定选项 C 是正确答案,因为用其他三个选项取代“satiated”,整个句子不合逻辑。

(四)(山东卷 A 篇)

When Andrea Peterson landed her first teaching job, she faced the daunting task of creating a music program with almost no money for equipment or supplies in a climate where standards-based learning was the focus and music just provided a break for students and teachers...

65. The underlined word “daunting” in Paragraph 1 most probably means _____.

- A. discouraging B. interesting C. creative D. unbearable

【考点破解】本题考查考生对句中生词的理解能力,答案是 A。只有借助语境才能理解生词“daunting”所表达的意思。从其后面由介词 of 引导的长长的定语所表达的消极语境可推出答案只能是 A。

(五)(全国卷 II D 篇)

...Born in Chicago in 1902, brought up and schooled in Nebraska, the 19-year-old college graduate Ralph Tyler became hooked on teaching while teaching as a science teacher in South Dakota and changed his major from medicine to education...

69. The underlined phrase “hooked on teaching” in Paragraph 2 probably means “_____”.

- A. attracted to teaching B. tired of teaching
C. satisfied with teaching D. unhappy about teaching

【考点破解】本题考查考生对句中陌生短语的理解,答案是 A。同样,只有借助语境才能捕捉“hooked on teaching”表示的确切意义。从该段末尾部分可知,Ralph Tyler 从医学专业转为教育专业,表明他迷上了教学工作。

(六)(福建卷 A 篇)

On graduation day, there were a lot of tears. We didn't want his class to end. In 2001, he moved to Atlanta, but he always kept in touch. He started giving lectures about education, and wrote a bestselling book based on his classroom rules, *The Essential 55*.

57. *The Essential 55* is _____.

- A. a show B. a speech C. a classroom rule D. a book

【考点破解】这是个词组或短语理解题,答案为 D。借助句子语境可知,“*The Essential 55*”这个斜体词组是其前面提到过的畅销书的书名。

(七)(浙江卷 A 篇)

...The following year, he met John Ridgway and was hired as an instructor at Ridgway's School of Adventure in Scotland, where he learned about Ridgway's cold-water exploits.



Greatly interested, Saunders read all he could about North Pole explorers and adventures, then decided that this would be his future...

42. The underlined word “exploits” (Paragraph 3) is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. journeys B. researches C. adventures D. operations

【考点破解】这是个陌生词义理解题，答案为 C。联系具体语境，借助 “exploits” 前后的同义词 “adventure” 和 “adventures”，便可推出 C 为正确答案。其他三项相去甚远，即可排除。

(八) (湖南卷 E 篇)

Susan Sontag (1933~2004) was one of the most noticeable figures in the world of literature. For more than 40 years she made it morally necessary to know everything—to read every book worth reading, to see every movie worth seeing. When she was still in her early 30s, publishing essays in such important magazines as *Partisan Review*, she appeared as the symbol of American cultural life, trying hard to follow every new development in literature, film and art. With great effort and serious judgement, Sontag walked at the latest edges of world culture...

71. The underlined sentence in Paragraph 1 means Sontag _____.

- A. was a symbol of American cultural life
B. developed world literature, film and art
C. published many essays about world culture
D. kept pace with the newest development of world culture

【考点破解】这是个句意理解题，答案为 D。画线的句子是个含义深刻的隐喻，根据句子的关键词 “latest”，并紧密联系上下文，可知选项 D 就是画线句子的比喻意义。

(九) (湖南卷 C 篇)

...However, Radcliffe has not ruled out in the future chasing her “final” world record time, and she has questioned the saying that marathon runners have the ability in their career to produce only four or five world-class times.

“I don’t think that—although I can’t put a number on it”, said Radcliffe. “That changes from person to person.”

65. By saying “I can’t put a number on it”, Radcliffe means that she is not sure _____.

- A. if she has the ability to set a new world record
B. if she can win another race though she has won many times
C. how many times a marathon runner can set the world record
D. if she has the ability to produce four or five world-class times

【考点破解】这也是个短句理解题，答案为 C。依据在要理解的短句的上下文。注意上面的直接引语表明 Radcliffe 在质疑前面那句话的正确性，她不可能把自己直接扯进去，故其他三个选项可排除。

(十) (江苏卷 D 篇)

As water percolates downward, it dissolves organic matter and minerals from the soil and

carries them to deeper layers. This causes a serious problem because plants require these nutrients for growth...

70. The underlined word “dissolves” is used to express the idea that organic matter and minerals from the soil are _____.

- A. rushed away into the river B. cleaned and purified by water
C. destroyed and carried away by water D. mixed with water and become part of it

【考点破解】这是个陌生词义理解题, 答案为 D。依据在“dissolves”的前后部分, 该词所处的语境告诉我们: 水往下渗透时, 带着土壤中的有机物和矿物渗入更深层。由此可知 D 为正确答案。

(十一) (江西卷 D 篇)

Many people write to newspapers and magazines to express their opinions. Letters to the editor must carry the writer's full name, address and telephone number, although the information is not necessary for publication. This requirement to provide personal particulars is a clear indication that writers are held responsible for what they say. When a writer wants his voice heard, he needs to claim ownership of his voice. Responsibility is the name of the game.

68. What does the writer mean by saying “Responsibility is the name of the game”?

- A. Writers need to provide their personal information in the game.
B. Publication must bear the writer's full name, address and phone number.
C. Writers should be responsible for their names.
D. Names are required to indicate writers' responsibility for what they say.

【考点破解】这是个句意理解题, 答案为 D。这句话是段落大意的归纳。只要了解段落大意, 特别是懂得第三句话表达的意思, 就可推出选项 D 为正确答案。

(十二) (江西卷 E 篇)

New archaeological discoveries suggest that trade between Europe and Asia along the Silk Road probably began in some form many centuries earlier than once thought. The findings, coupled with a widening range of scientific and historical research, could add a fascinating new page to the epic of the Silk Road...

72. The underlined word “coupled” in the first paragraph could best be replaced by _____.

- A. produced B. contributed C. doubled D. combined

【考点破解】本题考查考生对句中生词的理解, 答案是 D。结合该词后面的介词“with”就可确定正确答案为 D。其他三项不合逻辑, 也不合乎搭配。

(十三) (辽宁卷 A 篇)

... The government of India has planned to send a team to China to see how things are done. A minister once said that India must open the doors for more foreign investment and such a step would “work wonders as it did for China”.

But it's a two-way street. I just heard about a thousand Shenzhen office workers who have gone to Bangalore to train in software. Meanwhile, all the IT majors are setting up a



strong presence in China.

57. What does the author mean by “it’s a two-way street’ in Paragraph 10?

- A. China and India have different traffic rules.
- B. Tea trade works wonders in both India and China.
- C. Chinese products are popular in both China and India.
- D. The exchanges between India and China benefit both.

【考点破解】这是个句意理解题，答案为 D。借助上下文可推测这个隐喻句子的含义：中印合作交流对双方大有好处，D 项符合。

(十四) (广东卷 B 篇)

... We studied the board critically. Some of us looked with one eye and held up certain colors against the blackboard, rocking the sheets to the right or left while we conjured up our designs. Others twisted their hair around their fingers or chewed their erasers while deep in thought.

47. The underlined phrase in Paragraph 3 most probably means “_____”.

- A. formed an idea for
- B. made an outline for
- C. made some space for
- D. chose some colors for

【考点破解】这是一个陌生词语理解题，答案为 A。这一画线短语所在的句子和其随后的句子是并列句，利用下文中同义短语“deep in thought”可推测出这一词语的意思。

(十五) (安徽卷 B 篇)

... Of course, the good of oxen is not limited to plowing. In fact, they are seen as “boats on land” for their ability to carry loads. Besides, the whole body of an ox is full of treasures. Their meat and milk are food full of nutrition, and their skin can be used to make clothes and shoes. With all these qualities, oxen are regarded as generous creatures.

60. The underlined phrase “boats on land” in Paragraph 2 refers to _____.

- A. animals for taking goods
- B. creatures for pulling plows
- C. treasures of the folk culture
- D. tools in the farming economy

【考点破解】这是一个短语理解题，答案为 A。可以从紧跟其后的解释“for their ability to carry loads”判断出 A 为正确答案。



考点精练

(一) (上海卷 A 篇)

... Tanni’s enduring success has been part motivation, part preparation. “The training I do that enables me to be a good sprinter (短跑运动员), enables me to be good at a marathon too. I train 50 weeks of the year and that keeps me prepared for whatever distance I went to race. ... I am still competing at a very high level, but as I get older things get harder and I want to retire before I fall apart.”

58. The underlined word “that” in the 5th paragraph refers to _____.

- A. fifty weeks' training
C. training almost every day

- B. being a good sprinter
D. part motivation and part preparation

(二) (上海卷 E 篇)

... In the past hundred years, humans have begun destroying rainforests in search of three major resources: land for crops, wood for paper and other products, land for raising farm animals. This action affects the environment as a whole. For example, a lot of carbon dioxide in the air comes from burning the rainforests. People obviously have a need for the resources we gain from cutting trees but we will suffer much more than we will benefit.

There are two main reasons for this. Firstly, when people cut down trees, generally they can only use the land for a year or two. Secondly, cutting large sections of rainforests may provide a good supply of wood right now, but in the long run it actually reduces the world's wood supply.

73. What does the underlined word "this" in the third paragraph refer to?

- A. We will lose much more than we can gain.
B. Humans have begun destroying rainforests.
C. People have a strong desire for resources.
D. Much carbon dioxide comes from burning rainforests.

(三) (上海卷 C 篇)

Scientists have devised a way to determine roughly where a person has lived by using a strand of hair, a technique that could help track the movements of criminal suspects or unidentified murder victims.

The method relies on measuring how chemical variations in drinking water show up in people's hair. "You're what you eat and drink, and that's recorded in your hair," said Thure Cerling, a geologist at the University of Utah...

73. What does the author mean by "You're what you eat and drink" (Para. 2)?

- A. Food and drink affect one's personality development.
B. Food and drink preferences vary with individuals.
C. Food and drink leave traces in one's body tissues.
D. Food and drink are similar to one's existence.

(四) (湖北卷 A 篇)

My grandfather came from Hungary and was the only one in his family who settled down in the United States. The rest of his family remained in Europe. When World War I broke out, he seemed to have become another man, downhearted. Such obvious change was not born out of concern for his welfare, but out of fear: if his only son, my uncle, had to go to war, it would be cousin fighting against cousin.

One day in 1918, my Uncle Milton received his draft notice. My grandparents were very



upset. But my mother, at the age of 10, felt on top of the world about her soldier brother going off to war. Realizing how he was regarded by his little sister and all of her friends, my uncle bought them all service pins, which meant that they had a loved one in the service. All the little girls were delighted.

52. The underlined phrase “draft notice” means “_____”.

- A. order for army service
- B. train ticket for Europe
- C. letter of rejection
- D. note of warning

(五) (湖北卷 E 篇)

Sunday is more like Monday than it used to be. Places of business that used to keep daytime “business hours” are now open late into the night. And on the Internet, the hour of the day and the day of the week have become irrelevant. A half century ago in the United States, most people experienced strong and precise dividing lines between days of rest and days of work, school time and summer time. Today the boundaries still exist, but they seem not clear.

67. By saying “Sunday is more like Monday than it used to be”, the writer means that _____.

- A. work time is equal to rest time
- B. many people have a day off on Monday
- C. it is hard for people to decide when to rest
- D. the line between work time and rest time is unclear

(六) (湖北卷 C 篇)

... The reason for the size difference was easy to see. Once a subordinate fish grows to within 5%~10% of the size of its larger competitor, it causes a fight which usually ends in the smaller goby being driven away from the group. More often than not, the evicted fish is then eaten up.

66. The underlined part “the evicted fish” in Paragraph 3 refers to _____.

- A. the fish beaten up
- B. the fish found out
- C. the fish fattened up
- D. the fish driven away

(七) (全国卷 I D 篇)

... Expect a lot from your child, just not everything. Except for health and safety problems, such as drug use or careless driving, consider everything else open to discussion. If your child is unwilling to discuss something, don't insist he tell you what's on his mind. The more you insist, the more likely that he'll clam up. Instead, let him attempt to solve things by himself. At the same time, remind him that you're always there for him, should he seek advice or help. Show respect for your teenager's privacy. Never read his mail or listen in on personal conversations.

69. What does the underlined phrase “clam up” in Paragraph 2 probably mean?

- A. Become excited.
- B. Show respect.
- C. Refuse to talk.
- D. Seek help.

