





古人云:"计者,事之本也。""计者,所以定事也。"古人用计,可以弱小之势挡敌人百万之师;古人用计,可于山穷水尽之时仍士气激昂;古人用计,可于决定胜负之一瞬反败为胜;古人用计,可以最少的代价获得最大的胜利……

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# 高考英语36计

# 阅读理解

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第1天	
【知彼知己】之透视考纲	
【知己知彼】之真题再现	
【见招拆招】之答案解析	
【顺手牵羊】之词语链接	
	Î
第2天	•
【稳扎稳打】之基本阅读技巧一	
【学以致用】之针对练习	
【见招拆招】之答案解析	
【顺手牵羊】之词语链接	
	Ŷ <u> </u>
第3天	
【稳扎稳打】之基本阅读技巧二	
【学以致用】之针对练习	
【见招拆招】之答案解析	
【顺手牵羊】之词语链接	
Little Committee	The state of the s
第4天	
【稳扎稳打】之基本阅读技巧三	
【以退为进】之复习环节	

三回 胜战计——	技巧点拨,制胜法宝	
Î	A Comment of the comm	
第5天		
【制胜法宝】之主旨	大意题	42
【趁热打铁】之攻克		44
【见招拆招】之答案		40
【顺手牵羊】之词语	链接	4
Management of Section 1997	And the state of t	
第6天		<b>→</b> 2 1 (2)
【制胜法宝】之推理	<b>乳除颤</b>	4
【趁热打铁】之攻克		
【见招拆招】之答案		
【顺手牵羊】之词语		5
1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	KEIX .	<b>1</b>
		3 24 C 20
第7天		
【制胜法宝】之事实		5
【趁热打铁】之攻克		5
【见招拆招】之答案		5
【顺手牵羊】之词语	链接	5 
	L L	
第8天		
【制胜法宝】之词汇	短语题	6
【趁热打铁】之攻克		6
【见招拆招】之答案		6
【顺手牵羊】之词语		6
【以退为进】之复习		6

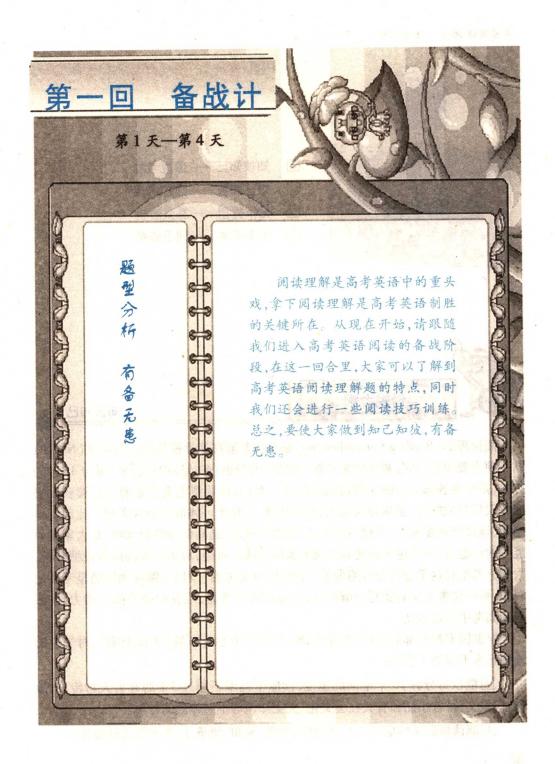
第9天	
【专项专练】之广告类	
【见招拆招】之答案解析	
【顺手牵羊】之词语链接	
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
第10天	
【专项专练】之科普类	
【见招拆招】之答案解析	
【顺手牵羊】之词语链接	
	· 图 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
第11 天	•
【专项专练】之自然环境类	
【见招拆招】之答案解析	
【顺手牵羊】之词语链接	
The state of the s	7
第12天	<u> </u>
【专项专练】之社会风俗类	
【见招拆招】之答案解析	
【顺手牵羊】之词语链接	
第13天	<b>y</b>

第14天	
【见招拆招】之答案解析	
【顺手牵羊】之词语链接	114
The state of the s	2000年中华第二日 (AR) 5 )
第 15 天	
【专项专练】之人物故事类	11
	12
	12
	THE RESERVE OF STREET ASSESSMENT
第四回 决战计——模拟战场,决胜高考	A STATE OF THE STA
	n-
	<b>U</b> 1 1 <del>2</del>
第16天	and the second of the second o
【决战演练一】	12
しついコロントコロー人へは「木川ナン」	13
【顺手牵羊】之词语链接	13
第17 天	9
【决战演练二】	
	14
	14
1767 + 1~ right to	T T
	<b></b>
第18天	
【决战演练三】	14
【见招拆招】之答案解析	15

第 20 天		
第 20 天		<u> </u>
77 20 1	La Conduction and Santa	3 2 3
【决战演练五】		
【见招拆招】之答案解析		
【顺手牵羊】之词语链接		
第21天		
【决战演练六】		••••••
【见招拆招】之答案解析		
【顺手牵羊】之词语链接		
第22天		0
[ )		
【决战演练七】	•••••	••••••
	Control of the Contro	
【见招拆招】之答案解析		
【见招拆招】之答案解析		
【见招拆招】之答案解析【顺手牵羊】之词语链接		
【见招拆招】之答案解析【顺手牵羊】之词语链接		

第24天	
【见招拆招】之答案解析	
第 25 天	)
【见招拆招】之答案解析	





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知彼知已

阅读理解(Reading Comprehension)是全国普通高等学校英语人学考试(NMET)的一项重要项目,从分数比例来分析,该部分的分值(40分)约占总分(满分150)的27%,是全卷各部分分值比例最高的项目。而且,该题型考查大家通过阅读获取书面评议信息的能力,是集评议知识、阅读技能、文化于一体的综合性考核。比起其他题型,该部分难度最大,考试占时最长,错误率最高,是高低分的分水岭,是大家英语能力的试金石,所以越来越受到命题专家的青睐。可是,对历年来的高考成绩分析,大部分考生在这部分得分普遍偏低,徘徊于20分左右。可见,阅读理解仍是考生的弱项,每一位考生应对此有清醒的认识,做好充分准备,练就较强的阅读能力,在激烈的高考中取得成功。

根据国家教育部制订的《教学大纲》和考试中心公布的《考试说明》,对学生阅读理解水平有如下要求:

囚能以每分钟70个单词的速度,读懂生词率不超过3%的有关人物传记、故事、记叙文、科普小品和有关社会文化、文史知识等不同体裁的材料。

图能读懂简单的应用文。如信件、请柬、通知、便条、广告和常见标志等。

- ©能运用一般的阅读技巧,基本把握所读材料的中心思想、主要事实、主要逻辑线索、时间和空间顺序。
  - D能根据上下文理解作者的态度和观点。
  - **匡能根据已知事实推断语篇未直接写出的意思。**

以上要求直接决定了高考阅读理解试题的题材和体裁多样化的特点,也决定了高考阅读理解的考查内容。

近几年,高考阅读理解考查的题材除科普、故事、新闻报道、人物传记等以外,在 选材方面特别注重实际应用体裁,包括说明文、应用文等,如广告、通知、图表等;在 材料的涵盖面上有文化、政治、经济、历史、地理等方方面面,极富时代特征。

阅读理解的命题可分为:

- 1. 事实细节题
- 2. 推理判断题
- 3. 主旨大意题
- 4. 词汇短语题



知己知彼

下面以 NMET2004 的阅读理解题为例逐题分析其命题特点及解题思路。不过, 先请大家来做一做今年的真题以便对自己的水平有所了解! 快动手吧!

A

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The manager expects to meet and talk with successful applicants in Paris in June and July.

- 56. What is the purpose of the text?
  - A. To introduce a language school in Japan.
  - B. To hire language teachers to work in Japan.
  - C. To describe working conditions in Japan.
  - D. To make clear the requirements for Japanese teachers.
- 57. We know from the text that those who are going to Japan will
  - A. teach English only in Osaka
- B. receive a degree from a university
- C. have free accommodation
- D. get trained for the job
- 58. Before going to Japan, you need \_\_\_\_\_
  - A. to see the manager of NOVA France B. to take some computer courses
  - C. to write a letter to Japan
- D. to find a place to live
- 59. If you want to work in Japan, you should \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. have some working experience
- B. know how to use computers
- C. present good teaching plans
- D. speak several languages

B

## Giving Back

Fair Way

The Westborough High School golf team had taken the official photos with the state prize. The other teams, disappointed, were on the bus heading home. And then Westbor-



ough's instructor Greg Rota noticed something wrong in one of the score cards. A 9 had been recorded as a 7. They were not the state prize winner; Wobum High had won. "No one would have known," said Wobum's instructor, Bob Doran. For Rota, it wasn't a difficult decision: "The prize wasn't ours to take."

#### Coin Stars

"College students are lazy, but they also want to help," says University of Pennsylvania graduate Dana Hork. So she made it easy, placing cups in rooms where students could leave their spare coins, and handing out cups to first-year students to keep in their rooms. Her "Change for Change" effort has collected \$40,000 for charities (慈善机构), which were decided upon by students.

#### Never Forgotten

A school in Massachusetts received a \$9.5 million check from Jacques LeBermuth. But it took officials several days of digging to discover his connection to the school. Records showed the LeBermuth came from Belgium and studied in the school in the 1920s. When his family fell on hard times, he was offered free room and board. LeBermuth became a trader, owned shares of AT&T and lived off the earnings until he died, at age 89.

60. What did Greg 1	Rota probably do in t	he end?		
A. Took photos of Doran.		B. Ḥad a meetir	B. Had a meeting with Doran.	
C. Returned the	prize to the organizes	r. D. Apologized to	D. Apologized to Wobum High School	
61. Greg Rota's dec	cision shows that he	was		
A. honest	B. polite	C. careful	D. friendly	
62. The underlined	word "Change" in th	e second paragraph	means	
A. idea	B. decision	C. cups	D. coins	
63. What did the sc	hool officials do after	receiving the check	from Mr. LeBermuth	
A. They tried to	find out why he gave	e them the money.		
B. They went to	Belgium to pay their	respects to him.		
C. They dug out	the records that were	e buried underground	l <b>.</b>	
D. They decided	to offer their student	ts free room and boar	rd.	
64. Jacques LeBerm	uth gave the money t	o the school because	•	
A. the school as	sed for it B.	he had no need for	that much money	
C. the school ha	d helped him in the	past		
D. he wanted to	be remembered by th	ne students		

When someone has deeply hurt you, it can be extremely difficult to let go of your anger. But forgiveness is possible - and it can be surprisingly helpful to your physical and mental health. Indeed, research has shown that people who forgive report more energy, better appetite (胃口) and better sleep patterns. "People who forgive show less anger and more hopefulness," says Dr. Frederic Luskin, who wrote the book *Forgive for Good*. "So it can help save on the wear and tear on our system and allow people to feel more energetic."

So when someone has hurt you, calm yourself first. Take a couple of breaths and think of something that gives you pleasure: a beautiful scene in nature, someone you love. Don't wait for an apology. "Many times the person who hurt you may never think of apologizing," says Dr. Luskin, "they may have wanted to hurt you or they just don't see things the same way. So if you wait for people to apologize, you could be waiting a very long time." Keep in mind that forgiveness does not necessarily mean accepting the action of the person who upset you. Mentally going over your hurt gives power to the person who brought you pain. Instead, learn to look for the love, beauty and kindness around you. Finally, try to see things from the other person's perspective (视角). You may realize that he or she was acting out of ignorance (无知), fear, even love. To gain perspective, you may want to write a letter to yourself from that person's point of view.

- A. how to keep yourself from being hurt

  C. how and when to remain calm

  D. why and how to pardon others

  66. According to the writer, what is the right way to calm down after being hurt?

  A. Try to figure out why you get hurt.

  B. Write a letter to the person who hurt you.

  C. Persuade yourself to accept what others have done to you.

  D. Think about pleasant things and forget about the hurt.
- 67. Dr. Luskin advises us not to wait for an apology after being hurt because \_\_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. we are not patient enough
  - B. we'd feel worse accepting others' apology
  - C. people seldom want to apologize



D. people don't mean it when they apologize

D

Before a new type of airplane goes into service, every part of it is tested again and again. But there are two tests that are more important than all the others.

The first is called the "tank test". A modern airplane must fly very high in the sky. Air must be pumped into the plane so that the passengers can breathe. The metal structure (结构) of the plane has to be very strong for this reason. When the plane is filled with air, the air presses against the skin of the plane inside. The pressure (压力) on a small window is like a huge foot that is trying to get out. If a small part of the plane were to fail, the plane would explode in the sky. To test the structure of the plane, the plane is lowered into a huge tank or container of water. Then it is filled with air. When pressure inside the plane is greater than it ever will be when it is high up in the air, finally, there is an explosion. This does not cause so much damage inside the water tank as it would anywhere else. Engineers can discover which part of the plane has broken. Then that part is made stronger.

The most dangerous test happens when the new plane is going through test flights in the air. The test pilot must find out exactly what happens when the engines (发动机) are all shut off at once. The plane begins to fall like a stone. It is the pilot's job to find out how he can get control of the plane again. These two tests are examples of how planes are made safe before they ever carry passengers.

- 68. By doing the "tank test", the engineers can find out \_\_\_\_.
  - A. the amount of air in the plane
- B. the strength of the plane structure
- C. the pressure inside and outside the plane
- D. the power of the airplane engines
- 69. What will happen to the plane under the "tank test"?
  - A. It will be broken.

- B. It will be made stronger.
- C. It will be filled with water.
- D. It will be tested by pilots.
- 70. According to the text, why are test flights most dangerous?
  - A. The plane may explode in the air.
  - B. The pilot may lose control of the plane.
  - C. The engines may be damaged.