

英语阅读高效训练

王卫华 主编

READING

上海交通大学出版社

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内 容 提 要

英语阅读是学好英语的关键之一。本书参考了国内外一些出版物,选录了近年一些省市试题和高考试题的精华,力求多角度、全方位地帮助读者提高阅读理解能力。

本书共有分类强化、阶梯训练和模拟检测三部分。第一部分将阅读测试题分为数据、顺序、常识、图示、字句、是非、归纳、推断、寓意、综合等十类题型,逐类选文拟题。各类题型均由导引、范例、训练等组成,既有题型分析和解题指导,又有针对性训练。第二部分兼顾学科和文体,调控表层和深层理解的比重,呈阶梯地实践。第三部分旨在综合和深化前两部分内容,检测读者训练效果。本书讲究科学性,注重知识性,力求实用性、针对性和启发性。适合英语爱好者使用,对参加高考的学生进行针对性迎考复习更有裨益。

(沪)新登字 205 号

英语阅读高效训练

出版: 上海交通大学出版社

(上海市华山路 1954 号 • 200030)

字数: 161000

发行: 新华书店上海发行所

版次: 1993 年 2 月 第 1 版

印刷: 常熟市印刷二厂

印次: 1993 年 3 月 第 1 次

开本: 787×1092(毫米) 1/32

印数: 10000

印张: 6.275

沪目: 300-96

ISBN 7-313-01144-X/H·31

定价: 3.65 元

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前 言

教纲强调阅读,高考侧重阅读,而学生阅读能力却不尽人意,此乃英语教学工作的一大共识。大家清醒地看到教学目标与教学效果之间存在着较大的矛盾,虽然重视抓阅读训练,但其训练效能却是一个大大的疑问号。究其原因,大都是阅读材料不甚优化,程序欠系列化。于是,只得在忧虑徘徊中来到十字路口,呼吁阅读教学能够有所突破,渴望能有一套行之有效的训练方案问世。

作为该书的编委们,致力于这一难题的探索,曾走过弯路,兜过远路,抄过小近路,遇到过歧路,还走过回头路。多次的失败给编者以教训,小有成绩给编者以鼓舞,现终于将这一份劳作整编为《英语阅读高效训练》一书奉呈于读者面前。

本书从效果着眼,以高效为目标,认真选编短文,精心设计题目,力求借助以下三篇做到文章面广意新,题型全面多样,题目典型饶味,从而多角度、全方位地培养和提高阅读理解能力。

分类强化 将阅读测试题分为数据、顺序、常识、图示、字句、是非、归纳、推断、寓意、综合等十类题型,逐类选文拟题。76篇短文160道题目皆呈阶梯序列,横向上训练要点相互渗透,互为一体。该篇各类型题皆由“导语”、“范例”、“训练”三部分组成。一定量的同类实践后,学生定有所感,有所悟,有所成。学子练后再回首,加上教者相机的总结,定能积累很多阅读技巧,形成一定的思维定势。

该篇大多为一文多题型检测。为方便读者,我们在书后

附有“上篇短文、页码、题型分布对照表”，以便查对。

阶梯实践 兼顾学科和文体，调控表层和深层理解比重，遵循认知学的原理，呈递度地将 36 篇短文 180 道题目纳入三个阶梯，让学生拾级而上，逐级深化，充分体现了由易到难、以简驭繁、循序渐进的特点。学生在不知不觉中登堂入室，形成一定的阅读技能，使理解能力迈上新的台阶。

模拟检测 为综合和深化前两篇的训练内容，同时检测其训练效果，更好地反馈和调整训练程序，我们精心编选了五套模拟检测题。每套四文二十题，很大信度地检测了学生阅读能力提高的程度。

书后附有各篇理解题答案，供读者参考。

本书参考了国内外一些出版物，选录了近年一些省市试题和高考试题的精华部分，生词率控制在 2%，讲究科学性，注重知识性，力求实用性、针对性和启发性。适合高中学生及英语爱好者学习使用，亦适用于大学一、二年级学生，对参加高考的毕业班学生进行针对性迎考复习更有裨益。

该书在编撰过程中，得到了多方面的支持和鼓励。江苏省特级教师蒋月娥女士多次作了权威性指点，李岳秋老师对全书体系提出了中肯的修改意见，洪德金等同志为审稿做了大量的工作，《中学生知识报》社张瑜编辑审阅全稿，上海交通大学出版社的编辑为该书的付梓作出了艰辛的劳动。在此一并表示衷心的感谢。

·编撰此书姑作一次浅薄的探索，惟愿抛砖引玉。是否行之有效，尚有待实践检验。限于学识，纰漏必多，恳望读者批评指正。

卫 华

1992 年 9 月

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分 类 强 化

一、数 据 题

【导语】 涉及有关数字、数据运算的题目(如时间、年龄、数额等的推算)统称为数据题。解答这类题的关键在于能否善于综合文中零星出现的有关数字的信息。这亦是此类题的测试意图。所以,需仔细阅读,捕捉信息,独立思考,从而得出结果。

【范例】 一文中先后出现了这样两处信息:

1. The English Channel was crossed by a two-seater sailplane for the first time yesterday.

2. ... There have been three flights across the Channel in single-seater sailplanes.

测试题为: The passage is about the _____ flight across the Channel in sailplanes. A. fourth B. third C. second D. first

拘泥于信息 1, 势必选 D。偏重信息 2, 则易选 B。若能审清题干中 in sailplanes (注意 sailplanes 前无 single-seater 或 two-seater 修饰), 并能将以上两处信息加以综合处理, 不难判断答案应为 A, 即“乘翱翔机飞越英吉利海峡的总次数是双座机和单座机飞行次数的和”。

【训练】

Passage 1

A US tourist who is suffering from the fatal disease Aids(爱滋病) was flown from China early yesterday.

The 38-year-old Brent Anderson had been in Yunnan Number One People's Hospital in Kunming for 28 days since June 18, 1987.

A US air force plane flew him to Clark Air Base, north of Manila in the Philippines, and will take him home this weekend. Anderson is the third Aids patient so far discovered on mainland of China. The first was an Argentinian tourist who died in June 1985. The second was a Chinese-American who was looking for a cure in Fujian Province and died early this year.

1. Brent Anderson left Yunnan _____.

- A. on June 18, 1987 B. on July 16, 1987
C. after he had toured the place for nearly a month
D. as soon as he suffered from the fatal disease Aids

2. Up to the summer of 1987 how many Chinese Aids patients had been discovered on mainland of China?

- A. Two B. Three C. A few D. None

Passage 2

New Delhi——At least 17 people died after drinking home-made liquor(烈性酒) in western India, a newspaper said on Tuesday. It said more than 80 people fell ill on Monday after drinking home-made liquor in Sutrapada

village in Gujarat state. Seven died immediately and ten more died on Tuesday. Eight others were seriously ill. Police said a bootlegger brought the liquor from outside Gujarat, a state where selling liquor is forbidden.

Thursday, March 22, 1990

CHINA DAILY

3. According to this passage, seven people died on _____.

A. March 22, 1990

B. March 19, 1990

C. Tuesday

D. Thursday

Passage 3

The story tells about an American general. He was a very important figure in the American army during the First World War. Everybody in the United States knew him and many people wished to have a picture or something of his in their homes.

Soon after the War the general returned to Washington. One day he went to a dentist and had six teeth pulled out. A week later the general heard that his teeth were being sold in curiosity shops at 5 dollars each. On each of the teeth there was a label (标签) with the name of the general and word: "Buy these teeth and show them to your friends at home." The general got angry. He rushed to his office and ordered six officers to go around the city and buy all his teeth.

In the evening they returned and put on the table in front of the general they had bought. They had collect-

ed 175 teeth.

4. In the evening, the officers went back with all the teeth. They paid _____ for them.

A. \$785 B. \$1050 C. \$157 D. \$875

Passage 4

Scientists have found out the cause of sudden disappearance of the ancient city of Cahvachi 1600 years ago. Cahvachi was the religious(宗教的) and political centre in Nasca of southwest Peru and was famous for its huge desert paintings. French and Italian scientists in search for the ancient city discovered that it was destroyed by floods. The flood catastrophe(灾害) happened about 350 A.D. Cahvachi was rebuilt, but a second flood 600 years later put an end to the city.

5. Cahcachi was completely destroyed by _____.

- A. the first flood about 350 A.D.
- B. the flood about 950 A.D.
- C. the second flood about 600 A.D.
- D. the two floods in the year 1600

Passage 5

The world's population today is about 5000 million. The important thing is not so much the actual population of the world but its rate(率) of increase. It works out to be about 1.6 percent every year after the number of deaths has been taken away. This means something like

seventy-two million more people every year.

6. Seventy-two million is _____.

A. equal to about 1.6 percent of the world's population

B. the number of people in the world today

C. the number of babies born every year

D. the number of people dying every year

Passage 6

An election year is one in which all four numbers are evenly divisible by four (1944, 1948, etc). Since 1840, American presidents elected in years ending in zero have been destined (命中注定) to die in office. William, Harrison, the man who served the shortest term died of illness several weeks after he took office.

Abraham Lincoln was one of four presidents who were murdered. He was elected in 1860, and his untimely (过早的) death came just five years later.

James A. Garfield was shot during his first year in office (1881) by a man to whom he wouldn't give a job.

While in his second term of office (1901), William McKinley attended the Pan-American Exposition (泛美博览会) at Buffalo, New York. During the reception, he was murdered while shaking hands with some of his guests.

Three years after his election in 1920, Warren G.

Haring died in office. Although it was never proved, many believed he was poisoned.

Franklin D. Roosevelt had been elected four times (1932, 1936, 1940 and 1944), the only man to serve so long a term. He died of illness in 1945.

John F. Kennedy was murdered in 1963, only three years after his election.

Ronald Reagan was shot in the chest by a mental patient on March 30, 1981, shortly after he came to the White House, he was lucky enough to have a narrow escape.

7. How many presidents elected in years ending in zero since 1840 have died in office?

A. Seven B. Five C. Four D. Eight

Passage 7

In Mount Berry, Georgia, people find a group of schools built specially for mountain children. The schools as well as the mountain itself, are named after Martha Berry, herself a daughter of a Georgian mountaineer.

Martha Berry was born in 1866. Luckier than most Georgian mountain children, she received an education. But she never forgot other children of the mountains whose parents couldn't afford to send them to school.

In 1902 Martha Berry started a school for these children. It was housed in a single small log cabin (小木屋) and was attended by only five pupils. Now more

than eighty years later, there are a score of Berry Schools in the area, with a total of over one thousand students and a waiting list of about five thousand.

Martha Berry in her later years received many medals and honors for what she had done for the poor mountain children of Georgia, and in 1931 she was named one of the twelve most important women in the United States. She never stopped working for the mountain children till her death in 1942.

8. How many years of her life did Martha Berry devote to working for the mountain children?

A . 40 years

B . 36 years

C . 29 years

D . 76 years

Passage 8

The English Channel was crossed by a two-seater sailplane for the first time yesterday. The sailplane left Lasham, Hampshire at 10:25 a.m. and by 1 p.m. the two men who were flying it had reached Dover. There they found a strong upward current (气流) which took them to 8100ft, high enough for a safe Channel crossing. They crossed in 20 minutes, and reached the French coast at 4000ft. There they found more upcurrents, which made it possible for them to continue their flight. They landed at Louvain, 250 miles from their starting point.

There have been three flights across the Channel in

single-seater sailplanes.

9. Their flight took them _____.

- A. 20 minutes B. two hours and five minutes
C. nearly two hours D. over two hours

Passage 9

CAPE TOWN—Around the world in 10 years on foot. That's the ambition(雄心) of a 23-year-old woman who arrived in South Africa on Monday to begin the second half of her walk. Fyona Campbell has covered 12000 kilometres walking through Britain, the United States and Australia. She flew here from Australia on Monday, armed with a "fire bow", a wooden contraption(奇巧玩意) she uses to make fires without matches. Campbell, from Dartmouth, England, began her walk in 1983 when she was 16.

10. If one wants to walk around the world in 10 years, he will have to travel with an average(平均的) speed of _____.

- A. about 6.5 kilometres per day
B. 13 kilometres per day
C. at least 9.5 kilometres per day
D. a little more than 3 kilometres per day

二、顺 序 题

【导语】 根据文中较繁琐的细节，用简洁明了的语言列出短

文要点，继而选择正确的排列顺序的题目称为顺序题。一般说来，以时间顺序为主。当然，倒叙的文章亦时有出现。此时，必须着眼于全文，把握主线，理顺全篇的逻辑关系，最终弄清事情发展的轨迹，从而选出正确的顺序。

【范例】 本篇 Passage 17 要求列出统治过 Benin 这个国家的执政者的先后顺序。选择项是：

(Ah = Ahomadegbe; Ke = Kerekou; Ma = Maga; So = Soglo)

A. So, Ma, Ah, Ma, Ke B. Ma, So, Ma, Ke, Ah

C. So, Ma, Ke, Ma, Ah D. Ma, So, Ma, Ah, Ke

细读文章第二段，可列出下表：

Time	Ruler(s)
1960—1963	Maga
1963—1967	Soglo
1970—1972	Maga, Ahomadegbe
1972—now	Kerekou

据此选择 D 就一目了然了。

【训练】

Passage 10

Doctors in Zhongshan County (县) brought back to life a heart patient whose breathing had stopped for more than three hours and whose heart had stopped beating for an hour and five minutes.

Nanfang Ribao (Southern Daily) reports that Chen

Guanfen, a 21-year-old woman who has suffered from an irregular heartbeat since 1986, now is in good condition after the July 10 heart attack(发病). (From China Daily, August 6, 1983)

1. Judge which is the correct order to describe what happened in the news.

- a. Doctors helped the patient.
- b. The patient's breathing stopped.
- c. The patient's heart stopped beating.
- d. The patient suffered from an irregular heartbeat.
- e. The patient had a heart attack.
- f. The patient was in good condition.

A. d, e, b, c, a, f

B. d, a, f, e, b, c

C. f, d, e, b, c, a

D. f, b, c, a, d, e

Passage 11

Joe Bloggs always had a cigarette(香烟) on his lips. He smoked while he read, while he looked at the television, and while he drank a cup of coffee. He smoked forty cigarettes a day, but he was happy.

Joe's friend, Fred Brown, said to him, "It is very bad to smoke."

When Joe heard this, he started to worry and became thin. So he did not buy any more cigarettes. He became so thin he went Fred for help.

Fred said, "You must eat more." So Joe did not smoke, but he ate chocolate(巧克力), and he became very