

锦囊妙解

中学生 **英语** 系列

阅读理解 高一同步

地道英语 原汁原味
名家授计 尽解其妙



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刘梅芳 主编

本书是《锦囊妙解中学生英语系列》的《阅读理解·高一·同步》分册,同步配套高一英语新课标教材。全书共分三章,主要根据新课标对高一英语阅读理解的要求,详细讲解英语阅读理解常见的题型特点和解题技巧,对英语阅读中常见的主旨题、观点题、细节题、词义题、隐含与推断题等进行了分析,并精选出159道阅读理解专练题供学生练习。本书强调对高一学生阅读理解能力的培养,目的是从本质上提高学生的阅读理解能力,达到信息的真正交流。

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前 言

改革开放以来,我国英语教学正发生着日新月异的变化,广大教师和学生对中学英语教辅读物出版创新的呼声也此起彼伏。教育部2003年颁发的《新课程标准》(实验)对中学生听、说、读、写能力提出了明确的分级要求,并将新课标的要求体现在今后的中、高考中。新课标教材将逐步推出,原有的教材与教辅已经远远不能适应这一发展的要求。况且,由于中学生课业繁重,缺少机会与精力去直接搜集、选读英文报刊和图书中精彩、实用的文章,而英语听、说、读、写能力的培养与考试要求又使他们迫切需要一套能体现中学各年级听、说、读、写能力要求,语法不超大纲,词汇量适中,趣味性与实用性强的英语教辅丛书。

为此,我们组织江西省部分资深的英语教学一线特、高级教师,编写了《锦囊妙解中学生英语系列》丛书。

这套丛书按中、高考必考的四大题型分成阅读理解、完形填空、书面表达和听力四大系列,配套中学英语新课标教材,兼顾老教材。根据新课标对词汇量和习惯用语的分级要求,分成初一至高三年级同步,全套丛书共24册。

这套丛书具有如下特点:

1. 原汁原味 所选材料均取自英文图书、报刊、网络媒体,语言地道纯正。

2. 指导到位 指导学生处理好听、说、读、写的关系,掌握英语的学习方法与技巧,使学生快速提高英语听、说、读、写能力。

3. 选材面广 注重生活实际和英语文化背景,内容新颖,极富启发性,既可以巩固学生所学的课堂知识,也可以拓展学生的视野。

4. 目标明确 强调学生英语能力的拓展培养,习题严格对应中、

高考命题方式,充分体现最新中、高考的命题趋向。

本书是《锦囊妙解中学生英语系列》的《阅读理解 高一同步》分册,同步配套高一英语新课标教材。全书共分三章,主要根据新课标对高一英语阅读理解的要求,详细讲解英语阅读理解常见的题型特点和解题技巧,对英语阅读中常见的主旨题、观点题、细节题、词义题、隐含与推断题等进行了分析,并精选出 159 道阅读理解专练题供学生练习。本书强调对高一学生阅读理解能力的培养,目的是从本质上提高学生的阅读理解能力,达到信息的真正交流。

本丛书由湖北省黄冈中学英语特级教师陈明星主编。本分册由刘梅芳主编。

虽然在编写过程中,尽量做到认真选材,完善内容,帮助读者把握英语学习的脉络和精华,但书中难免有疏忽和纰漏之处,恳请读者提出宝贵意见。

编 者

2004 年 3 月

目 录

前言

第一章 概论	(1)
第二章 阅读理解分类指导	(3)
一、主旨题对策	(3)
二、观点题对策	(7)
三、细节题对策	(10)
四、词义题对策	(18)
五、隐含与推断题对策	(22)
第三章 阅读理解专练	(27)
Passage 1	(27)
Passage 2	(29)
Passage 3	(30)
Passage 4	(32)
Passage 5	(33)
Passage 6	(35)
Passage 7	(36)
Passage 8	(37)
Passage 9	(38)
Passage 10	(39)
Passage 11	(41)
Passage 12	(42)
Passage 13	(43)
Passage 14	(45)
Passage 15	(46)
Passage 16	(47)
Passage 17	(48)

Passage 18	(50)
Passage 19	(51)
Passage 20	(53)
Passage 21	(54)
Passage 22	(55)
Passage 23	(57)
Passage 24	(58)
Passage 25	(59)
Passage 26	(60)
Passage 27	(62)
Passage 28	(63)
Passage 29	(65)
Passage 30	(67)
Passage 31	(69)
Passage 32	(70)
Passage 33	(72)
Passage 34	(73)
Passage 35	(74)
Passage 36	(76)
Passage 37	(77)
Passage 38	(79)
Passage 39	(80)
Passage 40	(81)
Passage 41	(82)
Passage 42	(83)
Passage 43	(85)
Passage 44	(86)
Passage 45	(87)
Passage 46	(88)
Passage 47	(90)
Passage 48	(92)

Passage 49	(93)
Passage 50	(94)
Passage 51	(95)
Passage 52	(96)
Passage 53	(98)
Passage 54	(99)
Passage 55	(101)
Passage 56	(102)
Passage 57	(104)
Passage 58	(105)
Passage 59	(106)
Passage 60	(107)
Passage 61	(108)
Passage 62	(109)
Passage 63	(110)
Passage 64	(111)
Passage 65	(113)
Passage 66	(115)
Passage 67	(116)
Passage 68	(118)
Passage 69	(120)
Passage 70	(121)
Passage 71	(123)
Passage 72	(125)
Passage 73	(126)
Passage 74	(128)
Passage 75	(130)
Passage 76	(131)
Passage 77	(132)
Passage 78	(134)
Passage 79	(135)

Passage 80	(136)
Passage 81	(138)
Passage 82	(139)
Passage 83	(140)
Passage 84	(141)
Passage 85	(143)
Passage 86	(145)
Passage 87	(146)
Passage 88	(148)
Passage 89	(149)
Passage 90	(151)
Passage 91	(152)
Passage 92	(154)
Passage 93	(155)
Passage 94	(156)
Passage 95	(158)
Passage 96	(159)
Passage 97	(160)
Passage 98	(161)
Passage 99	(162)
Passage 100	(164)
Passage 101	(165)
Passage 102	(167)
Passage 103	(168)
Passage 104	(170)
Passage 105	(171)
Passage 106	(172)
Passage 107	(173)
Passage 108	(175)
Passage 109	(176)
Passage 110	(178)

Passage 111	(180)
Passage 112	(182)
Passage 113	(183)
Passage 114	(185)
Passage 115	(187)
Passage 116	(188)
Passage 117	(190)
Passage 118	(191)
Passage 119	(193)
Passage 120	(195)
Passage 121	(197)
Passage 122	(198)
Passage 123	(200)
Passage 124	(202)
Passage 125	(203)
Passage 126	(204)
Passage 127	(206)
Passage 128	(207)
Passage 129	(209)
Passage 130	(210)
Passage 131	(212)
Passage 132	(213)
Passage 133	(214)
Passage 134	(216)
Passage 135	(217)
Passage 136	(218)
Passage 137	(219)
Passage 138	(220)
Passage 139	(222)
Passage 140	(223)
Passage 141	(224)

Passage 142	(226)
Passage 143	(227)
Passage 144	(229)
Passage 145	(230)
Passage 146	(231)
Passage 147	(233)
Passage 148	(234)
Passage 149	(235)
Passage 150	(237)
Passage 151	(238)
Passage 152	(240)
Passage 153	(241)
Passage 154	(243)
Passage 155	(245)
Passage 156	(247)
Passage 157	(248)
Passage 158	(250)
Passage 159	(251)
参考答案	(253)

第一章 概论

阅读理解(包括短文理解和补全对话)是高考题中占分最重的部分,而且阅读文章的单词总量逐年增大。

从短文的选材上看,内容贴近生活,注重实用。

从题材和体裁上看,题材多样化,体裁不单一。每年都有新闻报道、科普读物,近年新增实用文体。体裁有记叙文、说明文和应用文。

从命题宗旨上看,都紧紧围绕着短文阅读应该达到的交际目的和理解要求,尤其强调深层理解和解决现实生活问题的交际能力。

从对知识面的测试上看,不仅重视英语语言能力,而且兼顾语言文化背景和其他常识。

从设问的类型看,以推理判断、细节内容和深层含义为主,兼顾主旨大意、图表实例和推测词义。要提高阅读能力必须提高以下各个方面的技能:

1. 词汇方面

(1)掌握大量的词汇有利于阅读。不仅应掌握课本上的词汇,还应在课外通过阅读积累一些常用词汇;不仅能识别,还需要掌握其用法。

(2)具有猜测词义的能力。由于阅读材料题材广泛,涉及面广,出现生词是必然的,也是高考出题所要求的,有些词加注释,但还有一些未加注释,这就需要掌握猜测词义的技巧。

2. 理解深度方面

(1)能迅速找出文章主旨、段意,具有概括能力。

(2)能辨认主题句及支持主题句的细节或辅助论点。

(3)能领悟言外之意,领悟文章没有直接说出来的意思。

3. 常识方面

(1)了解英美文化背景、社会习俗。

(2)具有一定的历史、地理知识。

(3)具有基本的科普知识,能进行简单运算等。

4. 意群阅读

理解正在阅读的内容是重要的。但是,阅读速度也同等重要。在不

断努力提高阅读能力的同时,应有意识地提高自己的阅读速度。按意群阅读,是提高阅读速度和流利程度的行之有效的办法。效率低的学生总是将眼睛从一个词转向另一个词逐词阅读;而效率高的学生则将眼睛从一组词转向另一组词——一个意群一个意群地阅读。坚持运用这一技能,定能运用自如。届时,你就能在充分理解所读内容的同时获得足够快的阅读速度,从而达到满意的流利程度。

5. 利用上下文线索理解词义

在阅读理解一篇文章时,必然会碰到一些不懂的词,有时就要花时间查词典。查词典花费时间过多的话就会减慢你的阅读速度。实际上,不使用词典也可以推测出生词或短语的意思。

只要这些技能得到提高,必能从整体上提高你的阅读能力和阅读水平。

第二章 阅读理解分类指导

一、主旨题对策

一篇文章、一个段落通常是围绕着一个中心思想、一个话题展开的。要弄清文章或段落的中心思想,就需运用归纳和概括等方法。这种题的设问方式举例如下:

The text is mainly about _____.

The main purpose of announcing the events above is to give information about _____.

What does the second paragraph mainly discuss?

The writer's purpose in writing this story is _____.

做好主旨题的对策有二:

1. 寻找主题句

每个段落一般有一个句子会告诉读者这个段落的主题是什么,即中心思想。这个包含主要意义的句子叫做主题句。主题句简要地陈述一个意思,这个句子的整体意思及重要性是通过细节的描写加以展开论证的。主题句可能出现在段首、段中或段尾。

例1 在段首

London's weather is very strange. It can rain several times a day; each time the rain may come suddenly after the sun is shining brightly. The air is damp(潮湿的) and chill(冷的) right through July. On one March afternoon on Hampton Heath last year it rained three times, there was one hail(冰雹) storm, and the sun shone brilliantly - all this within two hours' time. It is not unusual to see men and women rushing down the street on a sunny morning with umbrellas on their arms. No one knows what the next few moments will bring.

这个段落的主要意思是讲伦敦天气的变化无常。其他的句子都是通过细节来说明这个主旨: London's weather is very strange.

例2 在段中

Just as I settle down to read or watch television, he demands that I play with him. If I get a telephone call, he screams in the background or knocks something over. I always have to hang up to find out what's wrong with him. Baby-sitting my little brother is no fun. He refuses to let me eat a snack(快餐) in peace. Usually he wants half of whatever I have to eat. Then, when he finally grows tired, it takes about an hour for him to fall asleep.

这个段落中引用的所有细节都是用来证实一个主要意思:照看我的弟弟可不是件好玩的事:Baby-sitting my little brother is no fun.

例3 在段尾

Doctors are of the opinion that most people cannot live beyond 100 years, but a growing number of scientists believe that the aging process can be controlled. There are more than 12,000 Americans over 100 years old, and the number is increasing each year. Dr. James Langley of Chicago claims that, theoretically and under ideal (理想的) conditions, animals, including man, can live six times longer than their normal period of growth. A person's period of growth lasts about 25 years. If Dr. Langley's theory is accurate (准确的), future generations can expect a life span (寿命) of 150 years.

有时作者为了特别强调主题句,可能会把主题句既放在段首也放在段尾。这样就告诉读者这个句子的意思比其他句子的意思更重要。

例4 在段首和段尾

Good manners are important in all countries, but ways of expressing good manners are different from country to country. Americans eat with knives and forks (叉); Japanese eat with chopsticks(筷子). Americans say "Hi" when they meet; Japanese bow. Many American men open doors for women; Japanese men do not. On the surface, it appears that good manners in America are not good manners in Japan, and in a way this is true. But in any country, the only manners that are important are those involving one person's behavior toward another person. In all countries it is good manners to behave considerately toward others and bad manners not to. It is only the way of behaving politely that differs from country to country.

这个段落是以主题句开始,又以主题句结束。

2. 理解文章的中心思想

文章的中心思想又称文章的主旨、主题、中心观点等。许多文章在开篇或各段的开头便给出文章的主题,特别是新闻报导类文章。但在不少文章中,中心思想常常贯穿于全文或在文章的结尾。当你在段落中找中心思想时,尽量使自己的阅读速度比平时快些,把注意力集中在段落的思想 and 思想之间的关系上。阅读段落时你肯定会遇到不认识的单词,不要浪费太多的时间推敲这些单词,应该一直读下去,因为最重要的是全面理解这篇文章。

例 NMET1997“阅读理解”A 篇

Jintan, Jiangsu: The 20 students—18 boys and 2 girls—had a thousand reasons to be proud of themselves. They had just climbed their way to the top rung(阶梯)out of 4 million students taking part in the Fifth National Hua Luogeng Gold Cup Mathematics contest(竞赛)on Tuesday evening.

The 20 gold medal winners are all primary and middle school students under the age of 14.

“Many of the problems are of college level and these pupils can figure them out. It is just unbelievable!” said a teacher from Guangdong province.

Named after China's most famous mathematician, “Hua Luogeng”, the contest started in 1986, one year after his death. In less than 10 years, it has been recognized by the State Education Commission(国家教委) as the country's biggest and best contest of its kind.

This news story is mainly about _____.

- A. when the contest started
- B. how the contest got its name
- C. the 20 pupils who have won gold medals in the contest
- D. the 5th National Hua Luogeng Gold Cup Mathematics Contest

本题正确答案为 D。本语段是新闻体裁,它是摘自报刊的一段关于第五届华罗庚金杯数学竞赛内容的应用性文字。它向读者介绍了获奖者的人数、竞赛的发起时间以及比赛命名的出处,但这些都属于围绕第五届华罗庚金杯赛这个主题而展开的细节内容,所以考生必须理解全文的大意,全面领会作者的意图,这样才能真正把握短文的主旨。

练习一

阅读短文并找出主题句

(1)

Though they were not trained naturalists, Lewis and Clark in their explorations of North America in early nineteenth century, came across enough unfamiliar birds, mammals, and reptiles to fill a zoo. In keeping with President Jefferson's orders, they took careful note of 122 species and subspecies that were unknown to science and in many cases native only to the West.

Clark made sketches of any particularly interesting creature. He and Lewis also collected animals hides and bird skins with such care that a few of them still intact nearly two centuries later, and they did unearth the bones of a 45-foot dinosaur. Furthermore, some of the living beasts they did come upon, such as the woolly mountain goat and grizzly bear, were every bit as odd as any myth. In their collector's enthusiasm, they shipped the frisky animal to Jefferson alive and yelping.

What does the passage mainly discuss?

- A. Jobs for trained naturalists.
- B. President Jefferson's pets.
- C. Collector's techniques for capturing wildlife.
- D. Discovery of animal species by Lewis and Clark.

(2)

A bus driver must answer questions while guiding a bus through heavy traffic. All day long the driver answers the same questions without becoming angry. Every few minutes a bus driver has to ask passengers to step to the rear of the bus.

In spite of traffic snarls and thoughtless passengers who cause delays, a bus driver is expected to cover his or her route on schedule.

The best title for the passage should be ____.

- A. A Bus Driver Must Answer Questions
- B. The Bus Driver
- C. Driving A Bus Is Hard Work

D. Heavy Traffic

二、观点题对策

观点题也是阅读中比较难解答的一类题。作者要传递的信息有时是直接表达的,但更多的是间接含蓄的流露,考生需推理判断才能给予解答。作者的主观情感和态度往往和全文的主题及要点相关,有时这种题与主旨题重合,所以应从篇章整体上把握作者倾向。下面是这类题的一些常用的提问方式。

The author's main purpose/thought in this passage is _____.

What's the author's attitude/opinion toward _____?

The author probably feels that _____.

Which of the following does the author want to illustrate in his discussion?

What's the tone of the passage?

The author uses the example of... to show that _____.

例

Like each living thing, languages are always changing. There are many reasons that can explain why they are always changing, but three main causes help explain this interesting phenomenon. Firstly, in very early times some different languages that originated from the same parent developed their own uniqueness(特殊性) after speakers moved away from one place to another. During the course of their movements, their unique languages came into being. Another main cause of language change is the influence of interaction(相互作用) with foreign cultures, often as a result of military conquest(军事征服). The third cause for change is rapidly expanding(扩大的) technology and new systems of communication(交流) that bring all cultures and languages into closer contact(联系), with borrowing between languages being a common phenomenon in the present world. All languages change as the experiences of their speakers change.

Question No. 1

The author thinks that the first most important cause that brings about the change of languages owes to _____.

A. the development of human civilization