

锦囊妙解

中学生英语系列

阅读理解

刘梅芳 主编



高一

适合各种教材版本



机械工业出版社
CHINA MACHINE PRESS



锦囊妙解

中学生 英语 系列

第7版

阅读理解



高一

丛书主编	司马文		
丛书副主编	陈明星		
本册主编	刘梅芳		
编者	刘梅芳	冯菊莉	谭艳玲
	徐红	万群	史淑红
	聂旭芳	朱峰	陈爱民
	周丽群	杜中立	

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本书是“锦囊妙解中学生英语系列”的《阅读理解 高一》分册。全书主要根据最新课程标准对高一年级学生英语的阅读能力、阅读技巧及阅读质量的提高进行了详细的讲解,并精选了100篇阅读理解专练供学生练习。本书强调对高一学生英语阅读理解能力的培养,目的是从本质上提高他们的阅读理解能力。

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你想更快、更好地提高英语能力吗？

你想在中考、高考的考场上傲视群雄吗？

请认真阅读《锦囊妙解中学生英语系列》丛书！

本丛书聘请国内部分教学一线的资深特、高级教师撰稿，按中、高考必考的题型科学规划，分为完形填空和阅读理解两大系列，融趣味性与实用性于一体，根据新课标对词汇和惯用语的分级要求，分成七年级至高考各分册，全套丛书共12册，是一套历经12年用智慧与爱心精心铸造的英语备考专用书。

本丛书具有以下特点：

名师指点 指点迷津

名师指导英语阅读理解和完形填空的学习方法与技巧，剖析知识学习的重点与难点，解读中、高考的考点和热点。

选文前沿 着眼实践

文章均选自英文图书、报刊、网络媒体，注重生活实际和欧美文化背景，语言地道，原汁原味，让你的英文与时代同步，视野与世界联网。同时，“阅读理解”分册还依据教学大纲以全国各主流教材为依托（如人教版、沪教版、苏教版等），整理出数十个阅读话题，从而使学生能熟悉考试中各种话题的文章。

精彩真题 高效训练

专家引领你总结历年中、高考命题特点，体味更为高远的知识空间，全国各地最新中、高考真题回放，最新模拟试题快速、严格地对应中、高考命题方向，让你感悟中、高考最新的命题趋势。

由于时间有限，本丛书难免会有瑕疵，敬请读者不吝赐教。

编者

2014年4月

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第一章

概述

阅读理解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,近三年超过 2000 词,篇数为 5 篇,读速要求为 50wpm 左右。

从短文的选材上看,内容贴近生活,重视实用性。

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。

从设问的类型上看,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。

高一阶段,要掌握以下基本能力:

(1)能迅速看准每句的结构,抓住主句的主语、谓语、宾语。

(2)有一定的词汇量和辨词能力。

(3)能灵活运用所学语法知识,根据句中的某个词迅速断定真假、语态和时态等。

(4)对英美文化背景知识有一定了解。

(5)有良好的思维能力,能边看边加工所得到的信息,从而作出正确分析、判断和综合。

本书旨在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。不仅课本上的词汇应掌握,课外还应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)掌握基本的历史、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

理解读懂你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简易又行之有效的方法。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。那时,你就能在充分理解所读内容的同时获得足够的阅读速度,从而达到流利程度。

5. 利用上下文线索理解词义

在阅读一篇文章时,必然会碰到一些不懂的词,有时就要花时间查词典,若查词典花费的时间过多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。

第二章

分类指导及训练

1. 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面的能力。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两点:

(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的: 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 considerably 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,其目的就是考查考生的归纳和概括能力。许多文章在开篇或各段的开头便给出文章的主题,特别是新闻报道类文章。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一些。这样的话,你就会发现更容易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。最重要的是全面理解阅读材料。

例 2011 高考(全国卷 II)“阅读理解”A 篇

Since 1984, Philadelphia has been cleaning up its act. One by one, graffiti-covered walls are being changed into outdoor art. So far, more than 1,800 murals(壁画) have been painted. Philadelphia now has more murals than any other American city.

The walls that were once ugly with graffiti(涂鸦) are now covered with beautiful pictures of historical heroes and modern art, thanks to the Mural Arts Program (MAP). Its work makes schools and public places attractive, and its citizens very proud. The program began as part of Philadelphia's Anti-Graffiti Network. Jane Golden is the MAP's artistic director. "When people ask me what our program is about," she says, "I answer them with one word: hope." Each year, the MAP offers youth art programs and workshops. Some one-time graffiti writers even help paint MAP murals.

The MAP's work, says Golden, is all about developing a sense of community(社区). When a neighborhood requests a mural, the MAP works with the people there to develop a message. Some messages have been "Safe Streets", "Love and Care" and

"Peace Walk".

The MAP receives up to 50 requests for murals each week. Last year, the workers painted 140 murals.

"The making of a mural enters people's collective memory as an extraordinary, pleasant moment in neighborhood history," says Golden, who began as a muralist in Los Angeles.

1. What can be the best title for the text?

- A. Love, from Graffiti Writers to Muralists
- B. MAP, a New Company in Philadelphia
- C. Jane, an Excellent Mural Artist
- D. Hope, One Wall at a Time

【答案】 D

【解析】 根据大意,文章主要介绍了美国费城经过“一堵墙接一堵墙”的形式改变了当地文化的现象。

练习一

阅读短文并找出主题句

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, 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.

1. 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. 观点题对策

观点题也是阅读中比较难解答的题型之一。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,需推理判断。作者的主观情感和态度往往和全文的主题及要点相关,有时与主旨题重合。所以应从篇章整体上把握作者的倾向。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 2011 高考(湖北卷)“阅读理解”A 篇

A

Honesty, my mum always used to tell me, is the best policy. Of course, this didn't include her when she told me that if I didn't eat all my vegetables Father Christmas would find out and wouldn't give me any presents.

But when it comes to medicine, I had assumed it was important to always be honest with my patients. After all, the doctor-patient relationship is based on trust, and therefore honesty is essential, or so I thought.

I had just started working in geriatrics(老年病科). Mr. McMahon was brought in when his belly was found very swollen. I took a medical history from his daughter who would accompanied him in the ambulance. She'd been his main career for years. I stood looking at him as she gave a detailed history. "Has he lost any weight recently?" I asked. "Well, it's funny you should mention that, but yes," she said slowly. There was silence for a few moments. "Why? What are you worried about?" she asked, I hesitated. She was obviously very involved in his care and it was only fair that I told her the truth. "Well, we need to prove it's not cancer," I said and talked briefly about some of the tests I was going to order.

Half an hour later, a nurse called me: "Mr. McMahon's daughter broke down—she said you told

her he had cancer." My heart sank. By the time I arrived at the ward, my consultant was already there, explaining that we still had to run lots of tests and that it was by no means confirmed that he had cancer. I stood silently at the end of the bed. My consultant was obviously angry with me and as we left Mr. McMahon, she turned to me. "Why on earth did you do that?" she asked to disbelief. I looked at her and bit my lip. "She asked me what I was worried about and I told her," I said, hanging my head. "And give her more to worry about?" replied my consultant. "You don't say the word 'cancer' until it's confirmed. Even if you suspect it, think very carefully before you tell people."

As it turned out, it wasn't cancer. But I did learn that when someone is stressed and worried about their loved one they're sometimes selective in what they hear—and as a doctor it's important to be mindful of this. In being truthful, I'd made the situation worse.

1. The purpose of the first two paragraphs is to show that the author _____.

- A. misunderstood the doctor-patient relationship
- B. was anxious to receive Christmas gifts
- C. regarded honesty as the best policy
- D. had an unhealthy eating habit

【答案】 C

【解析】 作者在前两段告诉我们诚实是上策,故选 C。

练习二

Much discussion has, in recent years, surrounded various ways and special courses designed to help people increase their reading speed. So much depends on definition. Even among experts there is no complete agreement as to exactly what we mean when we speak of "reading" a page of print. For some, it is attention to, and interpretation of most of the words on the page. Others seem to mean simply "dealing with large groups of words by speeding through them and picking out highlights(最重要的部分)." Most reading experts stress the importance of increasing the level of comprehension—the rate at which words and the ideas they stand for can be truly understood. They believe that there has been over-

emphasis on the “numbers game” of increasing the number of words a person can “run through” per minute.

- The argument surrounding rapid reading versus (对) comprehension could _____.
A. confuse people
B. encourage parents
C. help industry
D. discourage research
 - In this paragraph the author tells the reader that _____.
A. rapid reading improves reading comprehension
B. rapid reading should rarely be encouraged
C. comprehension is more important than rapid reading
D. reading experts do not understand what students need
3. 细节题对策

一篇文章有了话题,确定了要表达的中心思想,还必须通过许多细节的信息来进一步解释或表达主题,体现中心思想;而这些细节又需要以某种顺序(如:时间、空间等)排列起来。这类考题可以是比较直接的,理解字面意思就可以答题;也可能是比较间接的,要通过归纳、综合或推理才能答题。

例 2011 高考(全国卷 I)“阅读理解”A 篇

When Milk Arrived on the Doorstep

When I was a boy growing up in New Jersey in the 1960s, we had a milkman delivering milk to our doorstep. His name was Mr. Basille. He wore a white cap and drove a white truck. As a 5-year-old boy, I couldn't take my eyes off the coin changer fixed to his belt. He noticed this one day during a delivery and gave me a quarter out of his coin changer.

Of course, he delivered more than milk. There was cheese, eggs and so on. If we needed to change our order, my mother would pen a note—“Please add a bottle of buttermilk next delivery”—and place it in the box along with the empty bottles. And then, the buttermilk would magically(魔术般地)appear.

All of this was about more than convenience. There existed a close relationship between families

and their milkmen. Mr. Basille even had a key to our house, for those times when it was so cold outside that we put the box indoors, so that the milk wouldn't freeze. And I remember Mr. Basille from time to time taking a break at our kitchen table, having a cup of tea and telling stories about his delivery.

There is sadly no home milk delivery today. Big companies allowed the production of cheaper milk thus making it difficult for milkmen to compete (竞争). Besides, milk is for sale everywhere, and it may just not have been practiced to have a delivery service.

Recently, an old milk box in the countryside I saw brought back my childhood memories. I took it home and planted it on the back porch (门廊). Every so often my son's friends will ask what it is. So I start telling stories of my boyhood, and of the milkman who brought us friendship along with his milk.

- Mr. Basille gave the boy a quarter out of his coin changer _____.
A. to show his magical power
B. to pay for the delivery
C. to satisfy his curiosity
D. to please his mother
- Why does home milk delivery no longer exist?
A. Nobody wants to be a milkman now.
B. It has been driven out of the market.
C. Its service is getting poor.
D. It is forbidden by law.

1. 【答案】C

【解析】 根据文章第一段的“I couldn't take my eyes off the coin changer fixed to his belt. He noticed this one day during a delivery and gave me a quarter out of his coin changer.”可知,孩提时代的“我”对别在送奶工人腰间的那个零钱袋子很感兴趣,为了满足“我”的好奇心,他给了“我”一部分。故选 C。

2. 【答案】B

【解析】 根据文章第四段第二、三句话“Big companies allowed the production of cheaper milk thus making it difficult for milkmen to compete. Besides, milk is for sale everywhere, and it may just not have been practiced to have a delivery service.”可知,送牛奶已没有市场了,故选 B。

练习三

Free Bicycles for Europeans

Bicycles for rent could become as common as newspaper stands and mail boxes on Germany's street corners if a scheme (计划) launched by Deutsche Bahn is successful.

The German rail operator has launched a bicycle-hire scheme designed for simple one-way trips. "It is new concept," said Andreas Knie, head of the project. Users must first register. With a simple phone call, they can hire one of the many bikes parked outside stations, at a cost of 3 to 5 cents per minute. At the end of their journey, they ring a computer and tell it where the bike is parked. The bikes are available 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Deutsche Bahn launched a car-sharing scheme along similar lines last December.

Tough transporters

No one will be breaking speed records with Call-A-Bike bicycles. They weigh in at 25 kilograms, at least double the weight of a normal bicycle, though they do have eight gears (齿轮). "They are pretty heavy, but we don't want people taking them on the train or into the subway," Knie said.

They are also designed with parts that do not fit a normal bicycle. Even the screws are irregular and the bike looks so odd that thieves would stand out.

Vandalism (破坏行为) and theft have led to the downfall of previous scheme which date back to Amsterdam's 1996 "White Bike" scheme. In that short-lived experiment, anti-establishment groups painted bikes white and left them around the Dutch capital. However, many were taken permanently and repainted, while impounded others on the basis that ownerless bikes were street rubbish.

Copenhagen, Vienna and Helsinki also have free bike schemes, in which users deposit a coin in Copenhagen's case 20 crowns (2.50 US dollars)—to free a bike from a rack.

Customer is king

"The advantage these schemes have is ease of use. But because they are so cheap, people tend to hold on to the bikes and then there are none on the streets," Schimmelpennink said.

Oslo is also planning a bike-hire system where users will pay a symbolic fee of Norwegian crowns (6.50 US dollars) for unlimited use in the city for a year. Users will buy an electronic identity card as a key that will register when the bike is taken from a rack.

- The scheme launched by Deutsche Bahn is _____.
A. riding bicycles
B. renting bicycles
C. using bicycles freely
D. buying bicycles cheaply
- The underlined sentence "... thieves would stand out" means "... thieves would _____."
A. not steal such bicycles
B. stand outside the room
C. like such bicycles
D. steal such bicycles
- Amsterdam's 1996 "White Bike" scheme failed because bikes are _____.
A. often stolen B. very heavy
C. painted white D. painted blue
- According to the passage, the schemes are launched mainly to _____.
A. make good use of bicycles
B. earn a lot of money
C. make people convenient
D. save some money
- _____ European countries have launched the free bikes schemes.
A. 2 B. 3
C. 5 D. 6

4. 词义题对策

即使在阅读母语写的文章时,读者也需不断地猜测词义,猜测代词在指代谁,猜测生词的含义,或是猜测熟词在特殊语境下的新含义。这种测试题的解答需靠上下文意的帮助。例如:

The underlined word "they" in the last sentence of the first paragraph refers to _____.

(属猜测代词的含义)

The underlined word "leg" in "Bicycle tour and race" probably means _____.

(属猜测熟词在特定场合下的新含义)

Which of the following can be used in place of “Quite the reverse”?

(属猜测生词的词义)

正确解答此类题需要利用:

(1) 上下文线索: 定义

作者有时知道某个词对大多数读者来讲是不熟悉或陌生的, 为了使这个词便于理解, 作者会将这个词的定义包含在某一句子中。这种上下文线索最容易看出来, 请看下面例句:

a. All other birthdays are called sing ill (born day).

The sixty-first birthday is called huan gup (beginning of new life).

b. The harbor is protected by a jetty—a wall built out into the water.

c. Jane is indecisive, that is, she can not make up her mind.

答案: 在 a 中, sing ill 意为“生日”, huan gup 意为“新生活的开端”; b 中, jetty 意为“防波堤”; c 中, indecisive 意为“优柔寡断”。

(2) 上下文线索: 复述

你可能经常会遇到复述。复述几乎与定义相同, 请看下面例句:

a. He had a wan look. He was so pale and weak that we thought he was ill.

b. Carbon monoxide (CO) is a noxious gas which can cause death.

c. I am a resolute man. Once I set up a goal (目标), I won't give it up easily.

答案: a 中, wan 意为“脸色苍白”; b 中, noxious 意为“一种毒气”; c 中, resolute 意为“坚定的”。

(3) 上下文线索: 常识

凭借自己的经验或对某一问题的常识, 许多单词的词义通常很容易猜出来。请看下面例句:

a. The door was so low that I hit my head on the lintel.

b. Mark got on the motorbike, I sat behind him on the pillion, and we roared off into the night.

c. “We have found that no one in the freshman class can add, multiply, subtract or divide simple sums... Therefore, we are setting up a special remedial arithmetic course...”

答案: a 中, lintel 意为“门楣”; b 中, pillion 意为“鞍座”; c 中, arithmetic 意为“算术”。

(4) 上下文线索: 相关信息

如果从文章的前后句中归纳有关的信息, 有时你就能对一些新词或短语的意思作出明智的猜测。请看下面句子:

a. “She went to school for 12 years and she can't write a sentence?” Timken said. “They made an illiterate out of my daughter!”

b. Timken was now angry... Once again he flew into a rage.

c. Just before the exam Garl's hands shook and sweated (出汗) so much that he could not hold a pen. His heart beat fast and his stomach ached, even though he knew the subject well. He really had a strange phobia about taking tests.

答案: a 中, illiterate 意为“文盲”; b 中, flew into a rage 意为“勃然大怒”; c 中, phobia 意为“恐惧症”。

在一段理解性文章中, 碰到某个生词或短语时, 建议你最好注意这个词或短语后来在文章中出现的次数。一般来讲, 这个单词或短语使用的次数越多, 就越容易理解。以一篇阅读理解为例, 短语“remedial class”一词在文中出现三次。

(5) 利用构词法正确猜出词义

a. 分解复合词

某个生词可能是个复合词, 即由两个或两个以上的词合成的词。分解这个单词, 你可得到其词义的提示。下面列举一些我们学过的复合词, 例如:

background(背景) back + ground

classroom(教室) class + room

runaway(逃亡者) run + away

newspaper(报纸) news + paper

b. 辨认前缀

前缀是一个词或一个音节, 加在另一个词的开头以改变或增加其词义。通过辨认前缀, 我们能学到许多新词。下面列举我们已经学过的前缀。例如:

in-, il-不

indirect 间接的, illiterate 文盲(的)

im-, ir-不

impatient 不耐烦的, irregular 不规则的

mis-误, 错

misunderstand 误解, mistake 错误

un-不 unfair 不公平的

re-再, 重新; 返回

remarry 再婚, return 返回

dis-不

dislike 不喜欢, dishonest 不诚实
 over-超出, 过量 overwork 工作过量
 under-不足 underdeveloped 不发达的
 non-不, 非, 否
 non-smoker 不吸烟者
 sub-在……下面 subway 地铁
 pre-在……前, 预先
 preschool 入学前的, 学龄前的
 post-在……后 postwar 战后
 co-共同, 一起 co-owner 共有人
 ex-前 ex-con 前反对者
 bi-两, 双 bicycle 自行车

c. 辨认后缀

后缀可以是一个或多个音节, 加在某些词的后面。由于后缀一般改变词的词类, 因此同样能提示词的词义。

-ful 充满的, 有……性质的
 peace—peaceful 和平的
 -less 无
 care—careless 粗心的
 -ian
 America—American 美洲的, 美国人的
 -y 充满……的, 似……的
 snow—snowy 多雪的
 -c(al) (附在名词后)……的
 history—historic(al) 历史的
 -able (-ible) 可……的; 能……的
 move—movable 可移动的
 名词后缀:
 -ment
 amaze—amazement 惊奇
 -ion, -ation
 suggest—suggestion 建议
 organize—organization 组织
 -ness
 kind—kindness 和善
 -ity
 feasible—feasibility 可行性
 -y
 difficult—difficulty 困难
 -or, -er
 act—actor 男演员
 lead—leader 领袖
 -hood neighbor—neighborhood 邻近

-ship friend—friendship 友谊
 -dom free—freedom 自由
 -al remove—removal 移动
 -age post—postage 邮资
 -ance assist—assistance 帮助
 -ence differ—difference 差别

动词后缀:

-fy 使之 pure—purify 使净化
 -ize 使之 modern—modernize(使)现代化
 -en 使之 sharp—sharpen 削尖

中学阶段学过的那部分英语构词知识对于有效地猜出生词词义是很有用处的。只要知道词根和前缀或后缀的意义, 猜出由它们组成的新词是理所应当的。

练习四

2011 高考(全国卷 I)“阅读理解”A 篇

There was a gardener who looked after his garden with great care. To water his flowers, he used two buckets. One was a shiny and new bucket. The other was a very old and dilapidated one, which had seen many years of service, but was now past its best.

1. What does the underlined word “dilapidated” probably mean?

- A. Dirty. B. Dark.
 C. Worn-out. D. Plain-looking.

5. 隐含与推断题对策

作者们不可能总是用精确无误的词语或措辞来表达思想和描写事物。有时, 他们喜欢用晦涩的、含蓄的表达方式。这就要求读者有能从字里行间全面理解作者所表达意思的能力。这类作品通常要求读者认真仔细阅读和思考, 要求大脑更高层次的活动。如果读者能迎接此处挑战, 必要时作出准确的推理, 那么他一定能更好地理解和欣赏所读作品。

在很多情况下, 读者需要根据文章提供的事实和线索进行逻辑推理, 推测读者未提到的事实或某事的可能性等。例如:

When the nurse talked to Mum, she thought Mum was a _____.

- A. nurse B. visitor
 C. patient D. cleaner

答案: D。因为原文说: “Yes. I’m glad they’ve finally decided to clean them,” the nurse answered. She looked at Mum strangely and said, “But aren’t

you working late?”从“working”可推断出,不会是 visitor 或 patient;从“clean”可推断出不是 nurse,而是 cleaner。

许多题型的答案,不是直接给出的,需要对文章相关内容进行分析。例如:

Why did Elizabeth say to her father, “But, Dad, you can’t be healthy if you’re dead.”?

- A. He was driving at great speed.
- B. He was running across the street.
- C. He didn’t have his safety belt on.
- D. He didn’t take his medicine on time.

答案:C。可在文章第一段找到答案。Dad, in a hurry to get home before dark so he could go for a run, had forgotten to wear his safety belt... Dad 急急忙忙赶回来跑步锻炼而忘记系安全带,因而万一遇到车祸时,就有可能遭遇危险,甚至丧生,这就是 Elizabeth 这么说的原因。

阅读能力强的读者能读出文章的言外之意,能把表面字意和言外之意融合起来,因而能获得更多的信息。

请看下面句子:

John Henderson was driving home late last night from an exhausting business trip.

如果我们仔细阅读,认真思考,还能从该句中推理出:

(1) John Henderson 可能是位商人,因为他刚完成一次“商务之行”(business trip)。

(2) John Henderson 一定很累,因此旅途使它“筋疲力尽”(exhausting)。

边读边推理始终有助于我们更好地理解文章。但我们更应记住,推理应认真细致,有根有据。为了使推理合乎情理,我们应做到:

- (1) 通过字面去阅读思考;
- (2) 分析文章所给的信息。

请看下面句子:

When the phone finally rang, Joe leaped(跳起来) from the edge of his chair and grabbed(抢) for it.

这句话似乎很简单,但是,如果我们认真阅读思考,我们可能会比初读时获得更多的信息:

(1) finally(最终地)一词暗示乔可能等电话很久了。所以,当电话 finally 来时,他“leaped”, “grabbed for”抓住(电话)。

(2) 他坐在椅子边上(the edge of his chair),说他心神不定,焦虑不安。

如果上述这些含蓄都用确切的词语来表达,这个句子可改写成一个小段落:Joe was very nervous and anxious as he waited for an important phone call. Unable to relax for a moment, he sat on the edge of the chair. When the phone rang, Joe reached for it with great eagerness.

这样描述尽管非常清楚,但这种笔调很难激发读者的想象力。

例 2011 高考(湖南卷)“阅读理解”A 篇

A

When first entered, Vanak Restaurant does not look like much of a restaurant, but once the pleasant smells of kabob(烤肉串) hit the senses, you are incapable of calling it anything less.

Owned by a local couple, this Persian restaurant has an inviting, homelike atmosphere that many restaurants lack.

The space is small with only a few dining tables and nearly no decoration, but the environment is truly charming.

Lying in a hardly noticeable street corner, the restaurant still attracts all customer especially those experienced in the delights of Middle Eastern cooking.

A common sight is that of old Persian men sitting in the corner talking loudly about world topics, watching news events on TV, drinking a black tea known as Persian chai, an reading local Persian newspapers all the while trying to finish off their plates piled with food.

The variety of food at the restaurant is limited, but the amount of each dish is fairly large. Most of the meals can serve two people and are under \$10, so not only is it affordable but practical as well.

The food, especially appeals to health-conscious eaters because each dish is very healthy, made with limited fat and oil and served straight off the grill(烤肉架).

The main dish that the restaurant is popular for is its kabobs, which are different style of grilled meat.

One delicious and extremely healthy dish is the Joojeh Kabob, which is made of grilled chicken



pieces served with either rice or bread. Another great kabob is the Chelo Kabob, kabob consisting of grilled beef.

Although the restaurant is small, the atmosphere and the food is delicious. It is a plan that should not be overlooked.

1. It can be inferred from the passage that the restaurant _____.

- A. occupies a large space
- B. owns a favorable location
- C. is popular for its special food
- D. has a quiet environment inside

【答案】 C

【解析】 从文章最后几段可以知道这家餐馆的特色菜很受欢迎,即“C”正确。根据第三、四、五段也可分别知道其他选项是错误的。

练习五

2011年高考(北京卷)A

“I Went Skydiving at 84!”

As a young girl growing up in the 1930s, I always wanted to fly a plane, but back then it was almost unheard of for a woman to do that. I got a taste of that dream in 2011, when my husband arranged for me to ride in a hot air balloon for my birthday. But the experience turned out to be very dull. Around that time, I told my husband that I wanted to skydive. So when our retirement community(社区) announced that they were having an essay competition and the topic was an experience of a lifetime that you wanted to have, I decided to write about my dream.

In the essay, I wrote about my desire to skydive, stating George Brush Sr. did it at age 80. Why not me? I was just 84 and in pretty good health. A year went by and I heard nothing. But then at a community party in late April 2009, they announced that I was one of the winners. I just

couldn't believe it.

On June 11, 2009, nearly 40 of my family and friends gathered in the area close to where I would land while I headed up in the airplane. My instructor, Jay, guided me through the experience. The plane was the noisiest one I had ever been in, but I wasn't frightened—I was really just looking forward to the experience. When we reached 13,000 feet, Jay instructed me to throw myself out of the plane. When we first hit the air, the wind was so strong that I could hardly breathe. For a second I thought, “What have I gotten myself into?” But then everything got calmer. We were in a free fall for about a minute before Jay opened the parachute(降落伞), then we just floated downward for about five minutes. Being up in the clouds and looking at the view below was unlike anything I have ever felt—much better than the hot air balloon. I was just enjoying it.

Skydiving was really one of the greatest experiences of my life. I hope other people will look at me and realize that you don't stop living just because you are 84 years old. If there's something you want to experience, look into it. If it's something that is possible, make it happen.

1. The author mentioned George Bush Sr. in her essay to _____.

- A. build up her own reputation
- B. show her admiration for him
- C. compare their health condition
- D. make her argument persuasive

2. How did the author feel immediately after she jumped out of the plane?

- A. Excited.
- B. Scared.
- C. Nervous.
- D. Regretful.

第三章

阅读理解同步训练

Unit 1

A

The king of an unnamed country never tries his prisoners in a courtroom. He puts them to a test which he makes up himself. During a rebellion in the capital, three men were taken to prison and were brought to the king.

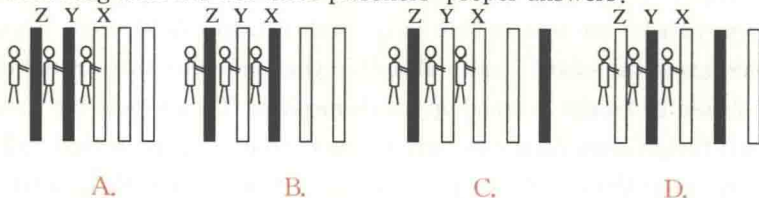
This was the test.

He had the prisoners blindfolded and taken to a field where there were five poles, three white and two black. The poles were in a straight line from east to west. When the prisoners had been tied to the poles and the blindfolds removed, each prisoner could see only the pole(s) in front of him.

The king said, "If one of you can tell me the colour of the pole he is tied to, I will set all three of you free. If none of you can tell me, you will have to stay in prison for ten years. If any of you guessed wrong, you will all be shot. There are three white poles and two black ones. I will now ask each of you if he can tell me the colour of his pole. You may answer only 'Yes' or 'No' or 'I don't know'."

Prisoner X was tied to the middle pole. Prisoner Y to the pole next to X's and Prisoner Z next to Y's. The king asked X first, Y second and Z third. Each heard the other's answer. At last, each of them gave the proper answer and they were set free, as the king had promised. What did each prisoner answer when his turn came?

- If Prisoner X said "Yes", we can conclude that in front of him he saw _____.
 A. one white pole and one black B. two white poles
 C. two black poles D. either A or B
- But Prisoner X at last said "No". That is to say, he saw in front of him _____.
 A. one white pole and one black B. two white poles
 C. two black poles D. either A or B
- Since both Prisoner X and Prisoner Y said that they did not know the colour of their poles, Prisoner Z must have told the right colour of his pole. So he must have said _____.
 A. that his pole was white B. that his pole was black and white
 C. that he didn't know either D. that he was greatly puzzled
- Which of the following best fits the three prisoners' proper answers?



In the west, a man's bow differs from a lady's. When introduced to a lady, a man bows first slightly from the waist, eyes on her face, then steps forward waiting for her to extend her hand. If she makes no offer to shake his hand, he keeps his own at his side unless he is the host.

A lady's bow is a light nod, usually with a smile on her face. She follows her bow to a man with a hand-shake if she wishes. Properly, no one refuses to return a bow.

1. The phrase “differs from” in the first sentence has the same meaning of the phrase “_____”.
A. is the same as
B. leads to
C. brings about
D. is different from
2. From the passage we know that a man can extend his hand first to a lady while introduced to her _____.
A. everywhere
B. in an office
C. in the lady's house
D. at home
3. Which of the following pictures shows the right action when a man is introduced to a lady?



Bullies are a big problem in schools. Every week, many children are afraid to go to school. They are afraid they will be played jokes on by a bully. One study found that 52% of children reported being bullied at least once a week. Sixty percent say that they know someone who could harm them. One student was always being joked because he was short. He didn't like to go to school because he had to face the bullies.

Some children choose not to go to school at all so they can avoid the bullies. When they miss school, students fall behind their classmates. A new program is helping put an end to this problem. The program is teaching kids how to deal with bullies. This is helping more children feel safe in school.

One school principal is working to end this negative behavior. Last year, he decided to let students know bullying is not allowed there. Students are now encouraged to report bullies and stand up for themselves. Those found to be bullies face harsh penalties (处罚). Students at his school participate in a program called “Be Bold”. In this program, students work together to prevent violence. They do skits and go into classrooms to talk about the problem. They give other students strategies (策略) on how to deal with bullies.

The principal says that the school has changed since he has addressed the bullying problem. But there are other steps parents can take to help their children with this problem. First, students and their parents should know the school's rules about bullying and what they should do if it happens. Second, children should be taught to stand up for themselves. They should try to resolve issues by talking them out. If the problem continues, parents and children should record each incident. Children should tell someone if they are being joked. Many children keep bullying a secret.