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英语高考亮剑



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英语高考亮剑

(双语对照)

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内 容 简 介

本书根据高考“英语阅读理解”和“完形填空”的内容、命题特点和解题能力要求,针对考生的实际需要,结合各类题材和体裁的英语阅读短文,采用双语对照的形式,系统地分析、总结和点拨了解题技巧,提出了提高英语阅读理解和完形填空解题能力的可行方案。

本书可作为高中英语课堂及课后练习之用,也可用于高考前的冲刺复习。

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前 言

平时的学习,需要用亮剑精神去激励;考前的复习与演练,需要用亮剑精神去开拓;决战考场,需要用亮剑精神去制胜。有了亮剑精神,才能夺得英语成绩的高分。什么叫做亮剑精神?亮剑精神就是既要有过硬的本领,又要有顽强拼搏和敢于制胜的气概与毅力。

本书的主要特点是:根据高考命题趋势和考查内容而选题和布局,突出“阅读理解”和“完形填空”的解题能力训练。为了增强考生对阅读和解题的信心,例释的英语短文配有可对照理解的汉语译文。借助母语来提高英语学习和理解的效率,也是一种实在的方法。“阅读理解”和“完形填空”是英语考试的重头戏,是高三及高中其他年级英语复习与训练的重中之重。英语考试成绩的高低,主要取决于阅读理解的能力和“完形填空”的答题水平。因此,只有具备攻克这两大题型的本领,才能亮剑英语考场!

“阅读理解”和“完形填空”既是考试拉开分数差距的主要题型,也是复习和训练中不易攻克的堡垒。实践表明,平时注意养成良好的阅读习惯,并按照系统性和循序渐进的原则,有步骤地进行阅读与训练,用亮剑的精神去磨练与迎战,获得英语考试成绩的高分是完全可以实现的。必须指出的是,在进行阅读训练的初期和中期,尤其要注意选择好合适的阅读材料,尽量避免做那些深奥难懂以至于连老师也讲不清楚的“阅读理解”,别让它们在开始复习和阅读训练中就把你的头脑搞晕了,从而使你败下阵来。

本书与同类书的不同之处在于:集“阅读理解”与“完形填空”于一书,选材全面,内容丰富。对不同体裁的文章做了分类实例讲解,对阅读不同体裁文章的方法做了必要的介绍,对不同的解题技巧做了点拨与归纳。所选短文,难易度适中,可信度大,科学性强。书中的趣味阅读与问答,不仅可提高

阅读兴趣,而且有助于提高书面表达能力。

根据循序渐进和具有趣味性的原则,本书将故事和人物类的文章放在开头部分,可作为阅读训练的突破口或切入点。开始时多读一点故事和小品之类的记叙文,其引人入胜的情节和趣味,可以给读者带来轻松愉悦的气氛,从而达到提高阅读和解题效率的目的。

书中有一些词义猜测试题。现代英语的词汇多达一百多万,其中三分之二左右的单词由派生、合成和转化而来,而且还在继续不断地派生和合成大量的新词。因此,熟悉一些常见前缀和后缀的意义与用法,学会利用上下文关系和构词法猜测词义和句意,是进行阅读理解的基本基本功。

本书已被部分学校师生列为英语课外必读材料。

本书可作为高中英语课堂及课后练习之用,也可用于高考前的冲刺复习。

编者

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故事与人物传记

(一) 解题点拨

怎样猜测词义?

在高考英语阅读理解的试题中,近年来词义猜测题越来越多,这与中学英语教学的目的与任务是一致的。培养学生的阅读理解能力,是高中英语教学的主要任务。学会利用上下文关系等方法猜测词义和句意,是提高英语阅读理解能力必备的基本功夫。

那么,应怎样猜测词义?或者说怎样做词义猜测题呢?

1. 根据构词知识来猜测

虽然英语词汇浩瀚,但大多数是通过合成、派生或转换而来的。只要熟悉一些常见的前缀、后缀和合成方法,就可以判断许许多多生词的意义。

例如:The doctor insisted that Tom had an incurable disease.

我们知道 cure 的意思是“治愈”, -able 为形容词后缀, in-则是表示否定意义的前缀,据此可知 incurable 的意思是“不可治愈的”、“无可救药的”。

又如:He was elected as chairman of the School Labor Union.

Chairman(主席) = chair (椅子) + man (人), 可以理解为椅子上坐着一个人在主持会议,主持会议的人当然是“主席”了。

2. 根据定义或解释来猜测

如定语从句、同位语或同位语从句及破折号等。

例如:Bob was a roamer, a wanderer who never could stay in one place. 句中

的 roamer 与 wanderer 是同位关系,据此可知 roamer 是“流浪者”的意思;如果连 wanderer 也不认识,则根据 who 引导的定语从句可以判断“wanderer”指的是“到处漂泊的人”。

They will be on the night shift — from midnight to 6 a. m. — next week.
由破折号之间的解释内容,我们可以猜测到“night shift”意思为“夜班”。

3. 根据对比关系来猜测

表示对比或转折关系的词有 but, while, however, on the other hand, for one thing... for another 等。

例如:Television signals do not follow the curve of the earth. They travel in straight lines in all directions. 只要注意后一句的意思:“它们(电视信号)向四面八方直线传播”,那么,与“直线”相反的意思就是“曲线”了。(常识:地球表面有平地和高山,呈曲线状,故电视机不能收到被高山挡住的电视信号。)

又如:Her step-mother despised her, while her father loved her.

只要注意 while 表示反义的对比关系,不难判断 despised 与 loved 的意思相反,即“不喜欢”或“鄙视”。

4. 根据同类关系来猜测

同类关系的内容通常由 such as, like, for example, for instance 等连词列举同类词汇来体现。例如:In each Olympic Games, medals of gold, silver and bronze can all be awarded.

依据 bronze 与 gold, silver 的同类关系,结合语境的暗示,可知 bronze 为“铜牌”。

又如:Some artists plan their paintings geometric forms like squares, circles and triangles.

从下文中所列举的正方形、圆形和三角形来分析,可知 geometric forms 的意思是“几何图形”。

5. 根据经验和常识来猜测

例如:The doctor put a thermometer in his mouth to take his temperature.

常识和经验告诉我们,用来插入嘴里测量体温的东西,只能是“温度计”。

又如:Don't teach fishes to swim.

常识告诉我们,鱼是游泳能手,还需要人们教它游泳吗?如果那样做,岂不是“班门弄斧”?

6. 根据语境和上下文关系来猜测

要在理清生词上下文文意的基础上,着重分析相互间的逻辑关系,是递进、转折、并列还是因果关系?

例如: The female mosquito is a vampire and lives on blood.

根据 and 表示的并列关系, 从下文 lives on blood (靠吸血而生存) 可知, vampire 的意思是“吸血昆虫”。

又如: First put forward by the French mathematician Pierre de Fermat in the seventeenth century, the theorem had baffled and beaten the finest mathematical minds. . . Through unbelievable determination Andrew Wiles finally worked out the problem in 1995.

与 baffle 这个生词并列的单词是 beaten, 据此可以知道“baffled”和“beaten”是意思相近表示顺接的两个单词。根据下文的意思, 可知“the theorem”最后被解开了。结合相近的词语和下文, 可以判断: the theorem 在被解开之前难倒了最优秀的数学家, 那么, baffle 无疑是“困惑”、“阻碍”、“为难”的意思了。根据下文中的 mathematical minds 和 worked out the problem 提示, 可判断 the theorem 是一个与数学有关的问题, 即数学上的“定理”。

(二) 实例解答

故事和人物传记都属于记叙文。记叙文就是记述事情的始末与经过。无论是故事、传说、逸闻趣事、短篇小说还是人物传记等记叙文, 都必须具备人物、时间、地点、事件等基本要素, 也就是说, 作者通过叙述事实, 要告诉读者什么人、什么时间、什么地点、发生了什么事、事情有什么样的过程和结局。阅读故事和人物类的文章时, 一定要注意文章中提供的基本要素, 依照叙述的线索把握事情的来龙去脉, 其中的关键是要抓住故事情节, 并从事情本身的发展过程去理解故事情节, 才能领会作者的写作意图, 才能整体理解短文的实质意义, 从而迅速而正确地答题。

1 A Beautiful “Sunset” 美丽的“日落”

The famous director of a big and expensive movie planned to film a beautiful sunset over the ocean, so that the audiences could see his hero and heroine in front of it at the end of the film as they said goodbye to each other for ever. He sent his camera crew (摄制组) out one evening to film the sunset for him.

The next morning he said to the men, “Have you provided me with that sunset?”

“No, sir.” the men answered.

The director was angry. “Why not?” he asked.

“Well, sir,” one of the men answered. “We’re on the east coast here, and the

sets in the west. We can get you a sunrise over the sea, if necessary, but not a sunset."

"But I want a sunset!" the director shouted. "Go to the airport, take the next flight to the west coast, and get one."

But then a young secretary had an idea. "Why don't you photograph a sunrise," she suggested, "and then play it backwards? Then it'll look like a sunset."

"That's a very good idea!" the director said. Then he turned to the camera crew and said, "Tomorrow morning I want you to get me a beautiful sunrise over the sea."

The camera crew went out early the next morning and filmed a bright sunrise over the beach in the middle of a beautiful bay(海湾). Then at nine o'clock they took it to the director. "Here it is, sir." they said, and gave it to him. He was very pleased.

They all went into the studio (摄影棚). "All right," the director explained, "now our hero and heroine are going to say good-bye. Run the film backwards so that we can see the 'sunset' behind them."

The "sunset" began, but after a quarter of a minute, the director suddenly put his face in his hands and shouted to the camera crew to stop.

The birds in the film were flying backwards, and the waves on the sea were going away from the beach.

1. One evening, the director sent his camera crew out _____.
 - A. to watch a beautiful sunset
 - B. to find an actor and an actress
 - C. to film a scene on the sea
 - D. to meet the audience
2. Why did the director want to send his crew to the west coast?
 - A. Because he changed his mind about getting a sunset.
 - B. Because he was angry with his crew.
 - C. Because it was his secretary's suggestion.
 - D. Because he wanted to get a scene of sunset.
3. Which of the following is NOT true?
 - A. The crew had to follow the secretary's advice.
 - B. If you want to see a sunrise, the east coast is the place to go to.

- C. The camera crew wasn't able to film the scene the first day.
D. The director ordered his crew to stop filming the "sunset".
4. The director wanted to film a sunset over the ocean because _____.
A. it went well with the separation of the hero and the heroine
B. when they arrived at the beach it was already in the evening
C. it was more moving than a sunrise
D. the ocean looked more beautiful at sunset
5. After the "sunset" began, the director suddenly put his face in his hands _____.
A. because he was moved to tears
B. as he saw everything in the film moving backwards
C. as the sunrise did not look as beautiful as he had imagined
D. because he was disappointed with the performance of the hero and heroine

【译文】

一位著名导演打算为一部耗资巨大的大型电影拍摄海上美丽的日落,以便观众在影片末尾可以看见男女主人公在夕阳前互道永别。一天傍晚,他派他的摄制组出去为他拍摄日落。

第二天早晨,他对手下的人说:“你们已为我拍摄了日落吗?”

“还没有,先生。”手下的人答道。

导演很生气。“为什么还没有?”他问。

“哦,先生,”其中的一个人答道,“我们这里是东海岸,日落在西边。如果有必要的话,我们能够拍摄到海上日出,但不是日落。”

“但我要的是日落!”导演喊道,“去机场,搭乘下个航班去西海岸,拍摄日落。”

但那时,一位年轻的秘书想出了一个主意。“为什么你们不拍摄日出,”她建议说,“然后向后放映呢?那么它看起来就像日落了。”

“那是个好主意!”导演说。然后他转身对摄制组全体人员说:“明天早晨,我要你们给我一个美丽的海上日出。”

摄制组在第二天一大早就出去了,在美丽的海湾中的海滩上拍摄了一个辉煌的日出。然后在9点钟,他们把它拿给导演。“给你,先生。”他们说,并把它交给了他。他感到很满意。

他们都进入摄影棚。“好了,”导演解释说,“现在我们的男女主人公将要说再见,胶卷往后放,以便我们能看到他们身后的‘日落’。”

“日落”开始,但是15秒钟后,导演突然用双手遮住脸,叫喊摄制组停下来。影片中的鸟正在向后飞翔,海面上的波浪正从海滩上离去。

【答案与简析】

1. 选C。这是一道细节理解题。第一自然段中的两个不定式短语 to film a beautiful sunset over the ocean 和 to film the sunset for him 说明了导演派摄制组出去的目的是摄制海上日落的景致。

2. 选D。这也是一道细节理解题。第五自然段中的 We're on the east coast here, and the sets in the west. We can get you a sunrise over the sea, if necessary, but not a sunset. 提供了此题的重要细节,提示了导演派他的摄制组去西海岸的具体原因。

3. 选D。这还是一道细节理解题,要求对短文的内容相关细节进行理解。解题时要特别注意题干中的 not 一词的要求,在熟悉短文内容的基础上,不难找到A的信息句“That's a very good idea!” the director said. Then he turned to the camera crew and said, “Tomorrow morning I want you to get me a beautiful sunrise over the sea.”,B的信息句 We're on the east coast here, and the sets in the west. We can get you a sunrise over the sea, if necessary, but not a sunset 和C的信息句“No, sir,” the men answered.。D项在短文中不能找到相应的信息,短文的倒数第二自然段虽有 the director... shouted to the camera crew to stop 这样的信息,但指的是播放所拍摄的所谓“日落”的情景,与D项中的 stop filming the “sunset”无关。

4. 选A。这又是一道细节理解题。第一自然段中的 so that the audiences could see his hero and heroine in front of it at the end of the film as they said goodbye to each other for ever. 说明了导演要拍摄“海上日落”的具体原因,扣住此句的理解,可知A为正确答案。

5. 选B。这仍是一道细节理解题。短文最后一段的 The birds in the film were flying backwards, and the waves on the sea were going away from the beach, 说明了导演叫停放的具体原因。

2

A Poor Painting 一幅劣质的画

The very wealthy English Baron Fitzgerald had only one child, a son, who understandably was the apple of his eye. His wife died when the child was in his early teens. So Fitzgerald devoted himself to fathering the kid. Unfortunately the son died in his late teens.

Meanwhile, Fitzgerald's wealth greatly increased. He spent a lot on art works of the masters. Later Fitzgerald himself became seriously ill. Before his death, he had carefully prepared his will as to how his wealth would be settled—to sell his entire collection at an auction(拍卖).

Because of the large quantity and high quality of his collection, a huge crowd of possible buyers gathered for the auction. Many of them were museum directors and private collectors eager to bid(出价). Before the auction, the art works were shown, among which was a painting of Fitzgerald's son by an unknown artist. Because of its poor quality, it received little attention.

When it was time for the auction, the auctioneer gaveled(敲槌) the crowd to attention. First the lawyer read from Fitzgerald's will that the first art work to be auctioned was the painting of his son.

The poor-quality painting didn't receive any bidders except one — the old servant who had served the son and loved him, and who for emotional reasons offered the only bid.

As soon as the servant bought the painting for less than one English pound, the auctioneer stopped the bidding and asked the lawyer to read again from the will. The crowd became quiet, and the lawyer read from the will: "Whoever buys the painting of my son gets all my collection." Then the auction was over.

1. The English Baron Fitzgerald was _____.
 - A. a museum director
 - B. a master of art
 - C. an art collector
 - D. an art dealer
2. Why did the old servant bid for the painting of Fitzgerald's son?
 - A. He was devoted to the family.
 - B. He saw that no one bid for it.
 - C. He knew the content of the will.
 - D. He found it cheap for him to buy.
3. Fitzgerald's will showed _____.
 - A. his desire to fool the bidders
 - B. his invaluable love for his son
 - C. his sadness at the death of his son
 - D. his regret of having no children to take over his wealth

【译文】

非常富有的英国男爵菲茨杰拉德有一个独生儿子,不难理解儿子是他的掌上明珠。他的妻子在孩子十来岁时死了,于是菲茨杰拉德专心抚养这孩子。不幸的是,他的儿子在刚成年时死了。

与此同时,菲茨杰拉德的财富大增。他在大师们的艺术作品上花费了许多钱。后来菲茨杰拉德自己得了重病,在他死前,他慎重地准备了关于如何将他的财产与一次拍卖他的全部收藏品配合的遗嘱。

因为他的大量高质量的艺术收藏品,拍卖会聚集了非常多的潜在买主,他们中有许多人是急切出价的博物馆长和私人收藏者。在拍卖前,展出了那些艺术收藏品,其中有菲茨杰拉德的儿子的画,是一位不知名的画家画的。因为画的质量差,没有受到什么注意。

拍卖时间到了,拍卖商敲槌让大家注意。首先菲茨杰拉德的律师宣读菲茨杰拉德的遗嘱:第一件被拍卖的艺术品是他的儿子的画。

没有任何人对那一幅质量很差的画出价,只有一位服务过他并爱他的老仆人,因为感情的原因主动出了唯一的价。

那位仆人用了不足一英镑的钱一买下那幅画后,拍卖商就停止了拍卖,并要求律师再次宣读遗嘱。人群安静下来。律师宣读遗嘱:“买下我儿子的画的任何人获得我的全部收藏品。”接着,拍卖结束。

【答案与简析】

1. 选C。这是一道细节理解题。根据第二段中的“He spent a lot on art works of the masters”所提供的具体细节,可知他是一位艺术家。

2. 选A。这也是一道细节理解题。扣住对第五段中“the old servant who had served the son and loved him, and who for emotional reasons offered the only bid”的理解,可知A为正确答案。

3. 选B。从Fitzgerald遗嘱中的“Whoever buys the painting of my son gets all my collection.”,可知Fitzgerald非常爱他的儿子。

3 Stephen Hawking 斯蒂芬·霍金

Stephen Hawking was born in Oxford, England on 8th January, 1942. He went to school in St Albans — a small city near London. Although he did well, he was never top of his class. After leaving school, Hawking went first to Oxford University where he studied physics, and then he went to Cambridge University