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各个击破

高考

英语夺冠大战略 ⑥

阅读理解击破战

辽海出版社

各个击破——

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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

高考英语夺冠大战略. 阅读理解击破战/殷晶波

董冬等编. 沈阳:辽海出版社,2001.11

(各个击破)

ISBN 7-80669-058-1

I. 高… II. 殷… III. 英语-阅读教学-高中-升学

参考资料 IV. G634.413

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2001)第 083402 号

目 录

一、阅读理解指导概要	1
二、阅读理解精练精讲	4



一、阅读理解指导概要

阅读理解题是历年高考必考的重点题型，题量较大，相对来说，这一题型难度较大，易失分。所以，切实提高阅读理解能力是答好英语考卷重要的环节之一。

阅读理解主要是考查学生综合运用英语的能力，包括掌握和理解材料的能力、一定的阅读速度、判断、分析能力等。教育部考试中心颁布的《普通高等学校招生全国统一考试英语科说明》中对阅读理解能力的测试要求规定如下：

- 1、掌握所读材料的主旨和大意，以及用以说明主旨和大意的事实和细节。
- 2、既理解具体事实，也理解抽象概念。
- 3、既理解字面意思，也理解深层含义。
- 4、既理解某句、某段的意义，也理解全篇的逻辑关系，并据此进行推理和判断。
- 5、既能根据材料所提供的信息去理解，也能结合中学生应知的常识去理解。

阅读理解题考查的具体内容一般包括文中出现的人物、时间、地点、事件前因后果等具体细节，以及文章主题、作者观点、文章寓意、概括标题、猜测词义等项。有时候会有这种

情况出现,即你读了全文,可在回答问题时发现,这些问答其实不需要读全文,直接就可以在某段中找到。比如一篇人物传记中某人物的家庭背景、生平经历、个性特征等,或短篇故事发生的地点、时间等。因而,我的建议是:

①在做阅读理解题时,先读理解材料后面的问题,这样可以弄清楚这篇短文的大意、考查的要点,既有利于提高阅读速度,又有利于把握材料的重要信息,集中阅读的专注点,增强答题的针对性和准确率。要知道,很多时候,阅读了一大段短文材料仍有不知所云之感,而后面的问题无疑起到提示、启发作用。

②速读全文,进一步把握文章主旨,并把与理解题有关的词、句、语段标划出来,把对应性较强的题目答出来。

③细读或研读原文,捕捉重要的细节,品味文章寓意,联系上下文猜测词义,分析句型结构及特殊的代词指代关系,这是用于解答较有难度的题目而用的。

④若有时间检查卷面,还应该复读材料,对不确定的问题重新考虑。

做阅读理解题,难的可能就是分析作者的隐含意义了。一般议论文常常在文首或文末点明或总结出论点,或在各段句首表明段落中心,这比较容易。而作者隐含意义往往在文章中没有明确表达出来,这类问题常用 suggest(暗示)、imply(含有的意思)、infer(推论)、conclude(推断出)等词语提问。这要求必须全盘理解全文,善于品味,善于推理、归纳、总结、评价。而且对于涉及到的重要词语要认真分析,如若遇到生词,则需要猜测。首先,要猜测这个词是否为人名、地名,这样的生词不至于影响阅读理解;其次,要根据构词法、词根来分析这个词可能之意;再次,要联系上下文及文章主旨,判断这个词可能的



含义。另外,还可以通过语法分析判断其词性,猜测其含义。

做阅读题选择答案时,有一些是较容易对应原文的,还有的题则可以使用排除法来选择答案。

二、阅读理解精讲精练

阅读理解: 阅读下列短文, 并从短文后问题选项中, 选出能回答所提问题的最佳答案。

4

1

Annealing is a way of making metal softer by heating it and then letting it cool very slowly. If metal is heated and then cooled very quickly, for example by dipping(浸) it in water, it will be very hard but also very brittle(脆)—that is, it will break easily. Metal that has been annealed is soft but does not break so easily. It is possible to make metal as hard or as soft as is wished, by annealing it. The metal is heated, and allowed to cool slowly for a certain length of time. The longer the heated metal takes to cool slowly, the softer it becomes. Annealing can also be used on other materials, such as glass.

问题与分析:

1. Annealing can make metal _____ .

- | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| A. hard and tough (韧) | B. hard but brittle |
| C. soft but tough | D. soft and brittle |



答案:C.

第5行“...soft but does not break so easily (brittle)...”.

C 选项中 tough 即有“not brittle”之义,从而验证了 C 的正确性。

2. Why do people put hot metal in water?

- A. To make it hard.
- B. To make it soft.
- C. To make it cool.
- D. To make it brittle.

答案:A.

文中第2-3行, For example 前有“cooled”一词,但不构成因果。结果在后半句“it will be very hard...”,也即是人们追求的目的(暗含因果关系在其中)。

3. In annealing, the required hardness of a metal depends on _____.

- A. the quantity of water used
- B. the temperature of the metal
- C. the softness of the metal
- D. the time of the operation

答案:D.

见原文第8-9行, “the longer...the softer...”揭示了“time”与“hardness”的关系,故确认 D 正确, C 项与题意矛盾,应该排除, AB 据常识或原文即可排除。

4. As suggested by the text, how can glass be made less brittle?

- A. It can be heated and then cooled quickly.
- B. It can be cooled and then heated slowly.
- C. It can be heated and then cooled slowly.
- D. It can be cooled and then heated quickly.

答案:C.

文中第7-9行两句话综合分析。第7行中 and 即 and then 之意表示动作的先后关系;第8行 cool slowly 与 C 项吻合,故确定选 C。A 项 quickly 错;B 项将 cooled 与 heated 动作顺序颠倒故错;D 项更是完全错误。



2

A well-known old man was being interviewed and was asked if it was correct that he had just celebrated his ninety-ninth birthday.

"That's right," said the old man. "Ninety-nine years old, and I haven't an enemy in the world. They're all dead."

"Well, sir," said the interviewer, "I hope very much to have the honour of interviewing you on your hundredth birthday."

The old man looked at the young man closely, and said, "I can't see why you shouldn't. You look fit and healthy to me!"

问题与分析:

1. The old man said he had not an enemy in the world, which shows that he was a very _____.

- A. friendly man—he never made any enemies
- B. healthy man—he lived longer than all his enemies
- C. lucky man—his enemies had all died
- D. terrible man—he had got rid of all his enemies

答案:B.

分析:全文主题是围绕 health 展开。老人讲 "They are all dead" 也说明 "he lived longer than them (all his enemies)", 据此两点, 选项 B 正确; C 项的中心意思脱离了 healthy, 与上下文

不符合。AD 明显错误，文中从未提及“made any enemy”“got rid of enemy”。

2. When the interviewer said that he hoped very much to have the honour of interviewing the old man again the following year, _____.

- A. he was trying to make the old man happy
- B. he wished he himself would live another year
- C. he did not believe the old man would live to be one hundred
- D. he did not believe he would interview the old man again

答案：A.

8

这是一道场景题，记者说“希望我还可以在你一百岁之际采访你”，即“祝你活到一百岁”，是祝福语，即“make the old man happy”。不要受到后文老人的曲解带来的干扰。B 项不正确，C、D 没有依据，A 正确。

3. when the old man said “I can't see why you shouldn't”, what the meant was _____.

- A. “You must try to live another year to interview me again next year”
- B. “Of course you can see me again since you're so fit and healthy”
- C. “If I live to a hundred years, you should interview me again”
- D. “Unless you live another year, you wouldn't be able to interview me again”

答案：B.



AC 选项明显缺少原文的语气语调,表达不够准确,D 项与后文的“You look fit and healthy to me”语气不符,夸大了原意,显得老人“impolite”。只有 B 项恰到好处,在比较中筛选、故选 C。

4. What kind of man would you say the old man was?

- A. He was silly.
- B. He as unpleasant.
- C. He was very proud and sure of his health.
- D. He was very impolite to young people.

答案:C.

根据全文推断,A、B 明显不正确,D 项有点夸大原文之意,C 项中 proud and sure of 形容恰到好处,是最优选项。

3

10

"I would almost rather see you dead," Robert S. Cassatt, a leading banker(银行家) of Philadelphia, shouted when his twenty-year old eldest daughter announced that she wanted to become an artist. In the 19th century, playing at drawing or painting on dishes was all right for a young lady, but serious work in art was not. And when the young lady's family ranked among(跻身于) the best of Philadelphia's social(社交界的) families, such an idea could not even be considered.

That was how Mary Cassatt, born in 1844, began her struggle as an artist. She did not tremble before her father's anger. Instead, she opposed(抗拒) him with courage and at last made him change his mind. Mary Cassatt gave up her social position(社会地位) and all thought of a husband and a family, which in those times was unthinkable for a young lady. In the end, after long years of hard work and perseverance(坚持), she became America's most important woman artist and the internationally recognized leading woman painter of the time.

问题与分析:

1. How did Mr. Cassatt react(反应) when his daughter made her announcement?



- A. He feared for her life.
- B. He was very angry.
- C. He nearly killed her.
- D. He warned her.

答案:B.

根据文章开头的情境推断,AD都排除,C项则是对原文毫无变通的生搬硬套,没有理解情境:父亲(十分生气)地说:“我还不如看着你死了才好。”故选B项。在后文中“...tremble before her father's anger”可以进一步确认B项。

2. What in fact was Mr. Cassatt's main reason in opposing his daughter's wish?

- A. Drawing and painting was simply unthinkable among ladies in those days.
- B. He did not believe his daughter wanted to work seriously in art.
- C. He believed an artist's life would be too hard for his daughter.
- D. Ladies of good families simply did not become artists in those times.

答案:D.

见文中第4-8行。A项中unthinkable其迷惑性,与第一段末“could not even be considered”意义相近,但原文中所指是“跻身于高层社交界家庭的女子”,而不是所有“ladies in those days”。D项与此义完全吻合,BC根本未提及。

3. What made Mary Cassatt's "struggle" to become a recognized artist especially hard?

- A. She was a woman.

- B. Her father opposed her.
- C. She had no social position.
- D. She did not come from an artist's family.

答案:A.

全文的核心线索是 A。BC 是直接原因,但根本上归结到 A 项,D 项根本没提及。此题需要综合分析全文,重点蕴含在 12-17 行中间,仔细体味,A 项为最准确。

4. What do we know about Mary Cassatt's marriage(婚姻)?

- A. Her marriage failed because she never gave a thought to her husband and her family.
- B. She never married because she did not want to be just a wife and mother.
- C. After marriage she decided to give up her husband rather than her career(事业).
- D. She did not marry because for a lady of her social position to marry below her was unthinkable.

答案:B.

对原文行一句的理解:“give up...all thought of a husband and family...”,即“完全不考虑找个丈夫成家等事情”。没有结婚,排除 AC,D 项荒唐,无中生有,故 B 项最佳。A 项“failed Marriage”是无中生有,尽管“because...”似乎成立,也不符合原文。

5. What do we know about Robert S. Cassatt's character from the text?

- A. He was a cruel man.
- B. He was a stubborn(固执的)man.
- C. He knew nothing about art.



D. He knew little about his daughter.

答案:D.

这是全文推断题,从各选项入手分析,A项“cruel”应排除。C项“knew nothing”具有可能性,但没有指明“character”。B、D之中比较,B项“stubborn(固执)”的特点也没有充分表露、没有说他如何如何用各种手段坚决反对女儿。D项是最合适的,没有丝毫夸大或缩小原义,恰如其分。

6. What do we know about Mary Cassatt's character?

- A. She was brave in going against old ideas.
- B. She got tired of always obeying her father.
- C. She hated playing at drawing and painting.
- D. She did not mind being poor at all.

答案:A.

纵观全文主旨,Mary追求艺术,与旧思想产生了对抗,最后她成功了。是以证明A项为正确。B项get tired of没提及,不够准确;C项更是编造的答案。D项虽有可能“She did not mind”,但全文主旨不是为了表现这一点。排除了BCD,确认A项。

7. As we can learn from the text, which of the following was generally considered the most important in the life of a woman in the US in Mary Cassatt's times?

- A. Money. B. Career. C. Marriage. D. Ciyrage.

答案:C.

题干“generally considered”,绝不可能是正面选项D。再从原文中“give up...family..., which is unthinkable”,与选项中Marriage对应,故C正确,A、B在原文中没有依据,排除。