

NEW



Technique

English



新技巧英语

阅读理解

高中

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出版说明

编写目的

英语作为交流的语言工具,对于初高中学生来讲越来越重要,他们正处在打基础阶段。如果英语基础不扎实,不仅影响升学,还影响以后就业、出国深造等问题,打基础就得有好的学习方法,但很多学生苦于没有学英语的最佳途径,学英语感到很吃力,甚至下了功夫,收效甚微。本书从学习策略、解题技巧着手,让学生真正掌握英语特点与实际功能。因此,我们组织了具有丰富教学经验的一线教师编写了《新技巧英语》系列丛书。

编写依据

- ☐ 2001 年最新高(中)考试说明
- ☐ 2001 年最新英语教学大纲

编写框架

本书按高(中)考题型分为四大块内容:

- ☐ 单项填空(选择)与词汇。
- ☐ 完形填空。
- ☐ 阅读理解。
- ☐ 书面表达与看图填空(或短文改错)

编写特点

□**重点突出,侧重技巧。**如单项填空(选择)的知识点几乎包括了全部语法、词汇,加强了语言交际功能,突出了动词知识运用;完形填空重点考查学生综合运用能力,重点在名词词语、动词词语、形容词词语、介词词语搭配和习惯用法上;阅读理解重点突出阅读量与阅读速度;短文改错侧重了对写作中语法要素、词汇要素、修辞要素考查;书面表达与看图填空,侧重直接给出情景考查学生表达能力。

□**取材广泛,贴近生活。**本书取材广泛,涉及科普知识、政治经济、人物传记、科技教育、风土人情、广告宣传、新闻报道、体育赛事、历史文化、人间百态等,材料贴近生活,浅显易懂,趣味性强,有利于引导学生阅读,培养兴趣,积累知识。

□**信息量大,实战性强。**每种题型后都设有针对性强的习题,信息量大,参考价值高,命题角度新,综合性强。


□**考查交际能力,融合新知识。**全书增加了综合性和语境化内容,加大了语言交际能力考查的力度。


吉林人民出版社综合室


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第一部分 实用技巧点拨



阅读理解题型说明

1. 阅读理解题型是综合性考查

阅读理解题型是对考生在词汇、词组、时态以及各种词法、句法等方面进行的综合性考查。它要求考生在很短的时间内正确地理解文章的主旨、作者的意图,准确地把握文中关键的词和句,并回答各种提问。因此,考生必须在平时的学习中注意词汇、词组、惯用语及句型的积累,要注意英语的表现法,还要养成良好的阅读习惯,才能做好这类题型。

2. 阅读理解题型考查的能力

- (1)迅速理解文章大意、要旨的能力。
- (2)准确把握文中具体事件、细节的技巧。
- (3)逻辑思维及推理判断能力。
- (4)记忆、运用及识别词汇、词组及惯用语的能力。

3. 阅读理解题型的类型

(1)直接解答题。这类问题的答案可以直接从文中找到,通常考查考生的初步理解能力。

(2)字句理解题。通过同义转换方式考查考生对文中一些关键字句的理解。

(3)归纳概括题。主要考查考生抓文章主旨大意的能力。

(4)推理判断题。主要考查考生在阅读中根据已知信息,加上自己的常识,通过合乎逻辑的推理判断而获取新信息的能力。

(5)图表识别题。主要考查考生对文章信息的分析判断及对图表的识别能力。

了解“阅读理解”题型的特点及考查角度,我们就能够找出对应的办法。只要我们平时多进行有针对性的练习,注意掌握解题方法和技巧,就能够快速地提高阅读速度和阅读能力。



阅读理解试题特点及考查角度

1. 试题特点

阅读理解部分自 1995 年以来,通常包括 5 篇题材各异的短文和一篇对话形式的短文。短文部分阅读总量不少于 1,000 个单词,且题材多样化,包括日常生活、人物传记、传说、社会、文化、历史、地理、风土人情、政治、科技、经济等。文章的体裁也尽量避免单一化,包括记叙文、说明文及应用文等。短文部分共设计 20 小题,每小题 2 分,共 40 分,占总分的 26.7%,所以,学生能否在高考英语科取得高分,阅读理解起着关键性作用。从 2001 年开始,阅读理解 B 部分,即补全对话部分不再考查,因此在这里不再详细介绍。

2. 考查角度

阅读理解部分主要考查考生的实际英语运用能力。它既考查考生对文章字面的理解,又考查考生对文章寓意的理解(即深层理解)。从命题的特点可分为:

(1)客观性命题,主要考查考生对文章中叙述的具体事实的理解(包括时间、地点、人物、事件等)以及考生根据上下文对某些词义、句义的理解。

(2)主观性命题,主要考查考生对文章中的主旨大意、作者的观点、态度的理解及考生的逻辑推理及判断能力。这一类题目属中高档题,且近些年这类题所占的比例在不断增大。考生对这类题感到棘手,难于应付。所以平时学生要大量地进行阅读训练,并且要掌握一定的阅读技巧和方法,才能在高考中取得优异成绩。



做阅读理解题必须具备的基本知识

1. 丰富的词汇量

丰富的词汇量是提高阅读速度和阅读能力的必要前提。一般来说,除了教学大纲规定掌握的词汇以外,还应掌握一些阅读理解命题常用的词汇,如:infer, underline, conclude, imply 等。高考阅读理解所要求的词汇量起码不低于 2,000 单词。因此,学生必须在平时多注意词汇的积累。

2. 快速阅读的方法与技巧

要想在规定的时间内读完高考试题中的五篇阅读材料并完成后面的 20 个问答题,考生必须具备快速阅读的能力。按高考的要求,考生每分钟至少能读懂 50-60 个单词,才能在规定时间内把题做完。否则就会占用其它题型的时间而影响总的得分。要提高阅读速度,除平时进行大量的阅读训练外,还应

注意掌握以下几种阅读技巧:

(1)略读法,这种方法具有以下特点:A.以极快的速度阅读大量的材料,寻找字面上和事实上的信息;B.只要能抓住大意,可以跳过某一部分或某些部分不读;C.可以不求深解。在正常阅读中,理解率应达到70%,而这里只求理解50%左右即可。

(2)跳读法或浏览法,主要用于快速寻找特殊的信息,如同查字典里的一个字,电话号码本里的一个人名和号码一样,这时我们的目的很明确,因而不需要真正逐字逐句阅读,这种方法主要用于带着问题去阅读。等问题的答案找到了,这种浏览也就结束了。

3. 通过上下文猜测词义的能力

阅读文章中的生词量一般不超过3%,这些生词一般可以通过上下文中相关的词汇、短语来推测。在这些文章中作者使用具有相同含义或意思接近的几个词语,这样读者就可以利用上下文中所熟悉的词语来猜测生词的词义。有时也可利用反义词、同位语、定语从句或解释句来推测词义。

4. 归纳概括的能力

考生阅读短文后,要能够通过分析、理解全文,区分主要和次要信息,进而总结归纳文章的大意或某个段落的大意。

5. 逻辑推理能力

阅读文章的目的主要是获得作者要传达的信息。我们不仅要获得信息,还要根据文章的事实和线索进行逻辑推理,推测作者未提到的事实或故事的发展动向及作者的写作意图、态度等。

6. 细节判断及图形辨认能力

一篇或一段文章的中心思想确定后,还需大量细节信息的支持。这些细节对于理解全文内容至关重要。细节理解题的答案往往通过对文章的字面意思理解即可作答;一般是比较直接,但也有间接的,需要归纳、概括和推理才能答题。图形辨认题,推理计算题就属这类试题。



阅读理解解题步骤与技巧

1. 阅读理解的解题步骤

(1)带着问题阅读

做阅读理解题,先把短文后的测试题浏览一遍,做到心中有数,然后带着

问题去阅读短文,边读边捕捉文中与问题相关的信息点(如时间、地点、人物、结局等),初步掌握文章大意和作者意图。这种做法优点是阅读时有所侧重,缺点是如果没有读过短文,因而可能不能够很快找到所需的信息。

(2)先读懂短文,然后做题

做题时如遇到问题再重读有关的细节。这样,回读时可以迅速找到所需的信息。但读第一遍时,由于目的不明显,所以该记住的一些事实未必留心注意。

(3)先快速浏览,再带问题阅读

快速浏览全文,了解文章的大意,然后带着问题再认真阅读一遍短文,最后回答问题。这种方法集中了前两种方法的优点,使考生在阅读时既有较强的针对性,又使考生节省做题的时间且提高做题的正确率。

(4)统观全篇,前后照应

做完理解后,要立足整体,把全文再读一遍,逐一校对各题的答案,注意各小题的答案是否前后照应,因为围绕一篇文章所设计的几个题目应该是相互关联的,因此,各题的答案也应该是相互照应的,而不应自相矛盾。这一点很重要,短文后的四五个测试题中必有一个关键题,关键题答对了,则势如破竹;关键题答错了则会引起连锁反应。

2. 阅读理解的解题技巧

根据阅读理解题型考查角度的不同,我们应采用不同的解题技巧来对应。

(1)怎样做猜测词义题

阅读理解对词汇的考查,主要是测试学生利用上下文判断单词或短语在特定的语言环境中确切含义的能力。即使是一个我们熟悉的词或词组,但它决不是平时所学的含义,况且多数情况下是一个我们没学过的词或词组,这就要求我们必须根据上下文正确理解灵活变化的词义,有时也可利用已学过的构词法来猜测词义。具体方法有:

①定义法或同位法

这两种方法大致相同,定义法是通过定义说明生词的意义。同义词、近义词、短语、定语从句等都可以用来说明词义。

如:a) Annealing is a way of making metal softer by heating it and then letting it cool very slowly.

b) I think he is old-fashioned, thinking too much of old ways and ideas.

c) Some writers are no longer writing about the modern values of the USA——money, success or expensive things to buy.

解释:a)表语部分直接定义出 annealing 的含义是“一种通过加热然后慢慢冷却使金属变软的方法”,即“退火”。

b)通过分词短语 thinking too much of old ways and ideas 说明 old-fashioned 的意思是“老式的;过时的;守旧的”。

c)通过破折号后面的解释我们可以知道 modern values 指金钱、成功等价值观方面的东西。

②反义法

反义法是利用反义词来说明词义。

如:Most people object to the plan;only a few are for it.

通过第二分句“仅有几个‘赞成’的”说明 object to 是“反对”的意思。

有时句子中含有 however, but 等转折关系的词来引出反义线索的句子。

如:Some are absent today, but most are present here.

③利用常识来推测词义

有时我们可以借直接或间接的生活经验及常识来猜测词义。

如:The door was so low that he hit his head on the lintel.

根据常识判断“门太矮了,头会碰在门顶上的过梁上”,因此,可推测“lintel”是“过梁”的意思。

又如:Afraid of waking the baby up, she tiptoed out of the room.

“唯恐把婴儿惊醒,她踮着脚悄悄地走出房间。”因此,这里的 tiptoed 一定是“踮着脚走;蹑手蹑脚”的意思。

④利用构词法推测词义

运用构词法知识来猜测词义是一种简单而行之有效的办法。任何事物都是有其内在的规律的,英语单词也不例外,它们也是按着一定规律构成的。只有掌握了构词法规律,无论单词加前缀还是后缀,都不难猜出它们的含义,因而可以提高猜词的命中率。

(2)怎样做归纳概括题

这类题型一般是考查考生对文章中心思想或段落大意的概括、标题的拟定等。

文章的中心思想可以采用不同的写作方法来体现,有的是通过一个主题句,有的必须通过总结和归纳。一篇文章通常围绕一个中心思想展开,不少文章一开头便展示出文章的中心思想,第一段常常是内容的梗概,同时又表达了中心思想。但不少文章的中心思想贯穿全文,并没有用一句话明确表达出来。中心思想一般都可以用一句话加以概括,这就要求考生要学会归纳和概括。

每个段落往往也有一个主题句或几个阐述句构成,它在段落中的位置不同,有时在开头,首先点明本段大意,也有时在结尾,总结本段的主题。

(例见例题剖析)

(3)怎样做推理判断题

每篇文章都会提出一定的问题,并且都有一定的写作目的。所以,考生不仅要能够读懂文章的表意,还要能够领悟作者的言外之意。作者往往期待读者读了文章之后去思考和解决问题,这就要求考生充分发挥自己的想象力和概括能力推断得出。推理和判断必须以事实为依据,还要注意以下几点:

①利用相关部分提供的背景知识;

②正确的思维过程和严密的逻辑性;

③正确归纳、推理,不要主观臆断。

(例见例题剖析)

(4)怎样做细节理解题

做这类题的方法一般采用寻读法找出与问题有关的词语或句子,再对相关的部分进行细读,找出问题的答案。一般来说,掌握了事件的时间、地点、人物、原因、方式等,再加上我们的常识进行分析、判断、计算等,就可以解决问题。

(例见例题剖析)



阅读理解常见解题失误

1. 分析不清复杂的句子结构而造成解题失误

有时文章中含有一些很长的句子,其结构很复杂,如果分析不清句子的结构,甚至有时连句子的主语都找不到,就难以弄懂句子的意思,因而会造成做题失误。如 2000 年 NMET 试卷阅读文章中有一个句子含有 44 个单词,有很多考生因没有分析清句子结构而没有读懂句子的意思,因而影响了对文章整体意思的理解,结果造成解题失误。

2. 缺乏利用上下文猜测词义的能力而造成失误

阅读文章中常常会遇到一些生词或一词多义的情况,如果考生不会利用上下文正确理解这些词或短语的意思,就很容易造成解题失误。

如:Computer hackers represent another threat(威胁). Last February, high tech marauders were able to steal thousands of passwords from Internet; this would allow them to read hundreds of personal files, including E-mail. Such break-in could result in anything from a small inconvenience to a loss of privacy. ...

Question: In this paragraph, the underlined word "marauders" means

A. operators B. engineers C. thieves D. managers

此题正确选项为 C, 通过下文中“steal”、“loss of privacy”等不难猜出该词的意思应为“thieves”。但有不少读者凭自己的想象认为 high tech marauders 肯定是计算机的高级“operators 或 engineers”。因而误选了 A 或 B。

3. 抓不住文章的中心思想

有些考生由于平时没有养成正确的阅读习惯, 在阅读文章时, 往往把阅读的重点放在字、词、句上而忽视对文章的整体理解, 从而抓不住文章的中心思想, 吃不透作者的意图、态度等, 就很容易造成解题失误。

例如:

A

Long after the discovery of electricity, man found that he could use the great power of water to produce it. At first, he used natural waterfalls(瀑布). Later, man began to build dams(坝) to generate hydro-electric power. Dams are immense structures that hold back the water of a river and from a lake behind. The water is let through under control and allowed to fall through pipes to the turbines below. These pipes can be up to nine meters in diameter and they can be opened or closed automatically. The rushing water drives the turbines. As they revolve, they spin electro-magnets(电磁). These electro-magnets generate current in coils of wire. The voltage(电压) is then stepped up by a transformer(变压器) before it is transmitted to homes and factories.

But dams are not only used to produce hydro-electric power. Some of the driest and least fertile areas in the world have been opened to farming by irrigation. Dams have been built in series along rivers to make the fullest use of the water. Irrigation channels radiate from the man-made lakes (or reservoirs) behind the dams and bring life-giving water to the deserts around. In Africa, for example, the Aswan Dam on the Nile and the Kariba Dam on the Zambesi have changed the lives of millions of people.

1. Which of the following is the best title for this passage?

- A. Water Power
- B. Uses of Dams
- C. Structure of A Dam
- D. Generation of Hydro - electric Power

分析:此题的正确答案为 A,但不少学生认为该篇文章中多次运用了“dams”一词,所以就误选了 B.

4. 缺乏必要的常识判断能力而造成失误

现代中学生应具备一些关于地理、历史、现代科技以及日常生活方面的常识。有时阅读理解题要求考生不但要能理解短文内容,而且还要具备一定的常识才能解题。如果考生缺乏这方面的常识,也会造成解题失误。

如:John Smith was born and grew up in Washington D. C. When he was a young man, he was active in politics and later became a politician. He was elected a senator at the age of 36...

“Washington” in this passage refers to _____.

- A. a state
- B. a country
- C. a city
- D. the president of US

分析:根据常识我们知道“Washington D. C.”是指哥伦比亚特区华盛顿,即首都华盛顿,而不指华盛顿州,因此该题答案为 C。如果缺乏这些常识,就容易误选 A。

5. 分析问题不注意结合文章内容,单凭想当然也误造成做题失误

有些考生在做阅读短文后的小题时,不是带着问题到文中寻找事实依据,而是觉得懂得一些这方面的知识,单凭自己的想象来解答,也会造成失误。

如:Education is not an end, but a means to an end. In other words, we do not educate children only for the purpose of education them. Our purpose is to fit them for life.

The purpose of education is _____.

- A. to educate children and prepare them to become university students
- B. to build a perfect world
- C. to prepare children mainly for their future work
- D. to choose a system of education

分析:此题答案为 C,如果不注意结合文章内容去分析,而单凭自己的想法去做题,可能会误选 A。



阅读理解典型例题剖析

⇒ 一、科普类

☞ NMET 96

C

Most animals have little connection with animals of a different kind, unless they hunt them for food. Sometimes, however, two kinds of animals come together in a partnership(伙伴关系) which does good to both of them. You may have noticed some birds sitting on the backs of sheep. This is not because they want a ride, but because they find easy food in the parasites(寄生虫) on sheep. The sheep allow the birds to do so because they remove the cause of discomfort. So although they can manage without each other, they do better together.

Sometimes an animal has a plant partner. The relationship develops until the two partners cannot manage without each other. This is so in the corals(珊瑚) of the sea. In their skins they have tiny plants which act as "dustman", taking some of the waste products from the coral and giving in return oxygen which the animal needs to breathe. If the plants are killed, or are even prevented from light so that they cannot live normally, the corals will die.

58. Some birds like to sit on the sheep because _____.

- A. they can eat its parasites
- B. they depend on the sheep for existence
- C. they enjoy travelling with the sheep
- D. they find the position most comfortable

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

- A. birds and parasites
- B. birds and sheep
- C. parasites and sheep
- D. sheep, birds and parasites

60. It can be learnt from the text that the coral depends on the plant for _____.

- A. comfort
- B. light
- C. food
- D. oxygen

61. What does the second paragraph mainly discuss?

- A. Some animals and plants depend on each other for existence.
- B. Some animals and plants develop their relationship easily.
- C. Some plants depend on each other for food.
- D. Some animals live better together.

58. 答案:A。

剖析:这是一个细节题。由文中第一段第三句话 You may have noticed some birds sitting on the backs of sheep. This is not because they want a ride, but because they find easy food in the parasites on sheep. 可知,小鸟落在绵羊上的目的是吃它们身上的寄生虫。

59. 答案:B。

剖析:这是一个所指题。文中第一自然段最后两句话 The sheep allow the birds to do so because they remove the cause of discomfort. So although they can manage without each other, they do better together. 提示划线单词 they 系指鸟和羊。

60. 答案:D。

剖析:这是一个细节题。从文中第二自然段中 In their skins they have tiny plants which act as "dustman", taking some of the waste products from the coral and giving in return oxygen which the animal needs to breathe. 附着在珊瑚上的微小植物的作用是去掉珊瑚上的废物,供给珊瑚氧气。

61. 答案:A。

剖析:这是一个主旨题。从第二自然段第一句话 Sometimes an animal has a plant partner. The relationship develops until the two partners cannot manage without each other. 可知,这一段主要讲述了一些动物和植物之间相互依存的关系。

⇒ 二、地理类

上海市 99

(D)

About one million years ago, the Ice Age began. The Ice Age was a long period of time in which four great glaciers (冰川) pushed southward to cover almost

all the upper half of North America, and then melted away. Each glacier was a thick sheet of ice and snow that spread out from a center near what is now Hudson Bay in Canada. The winters were long, and the cool summers were too short to melt much of the ice and snow. The ever-growing sheet built up to a thickness of two miles at its center.

As all glaciers do, these great glaciers slid (滑动). They pushed down giant trees in their paths and scraped (刮削) the earth bare (光秃秃的) of soil. Many animals moved farther south to escape. Others stayed and were destroyed.

When winters of little snow came, the summer sunned into the edges of the ice sheets. As the glaciers melted, rocks, soil and other things that had mixed with the ice and snow were left. New hills, lakes and rivers were formed.

The last of the great glaciers began its melting about 11,000 years ago. Its melting formed the Great Lakes. These lakes are today little changed from their early sizes and shapes. The largest of the North American river system was also influenced by the glaciers. This is the Mississippi-Missouri-Ohio system. These rivers were miles wide at first. Through the years they settle into their present channels.

81. The main idea of this passage is _____.

- A. the Ice Age was a long period of time
- B. great glaciers covered North America many years ago
- C. changes in climate helped to melt the glaciers
- D. how glaciers changed North America

82. The author states that all glaciers _____.

- A. are two miles thick
- B. form frozen lakes
- C. are a million years old
- D. move and slide

83. From the information in this passage we know that _____.

- A. glaciers are destructive
- B. all glaciers in the world move southward
- C. the Mississippi-Missouri-Ohio system is larger than it was before the Ice Age
- D. the Great Lakes are now smaller than they were before the Ice Age

84. The Ice Age lasted almost _____.

- A. 1,000 years
- B. 100 years
- C. 1,000,000 years
- D. 11,000 years

81. 答案:D。

剖析:这是一个综合题。第一段说四大冰川覆盖了北美的北部地区;中间两段主要是说冰川的变化及对土地的改变;最后一段说明了北美的一些地形还是由于冰川造成的。所以答案为冰川怎样改变了北美。

82. 答案:D。

剖析:这是一个分析题。尽管作者写了冰川存在的时间、厚度。然而,主旨是写冰川对地形的改变。而造成变种地形改变的原因是冰川的滑动。

83. 答案:A。

剖析:这是一个综合题。可以从文中第二、三段进行分析。从分析的结果,可以知道冰川是具有破坏性的,造成了对地形的改变。

84. 答案:C。

剖析:这是一个细节题。文中第一句话 About one million years ago, the Ice Age began. 可知 Ice Age 延续的时间。

➡ 三、历史类

NMET 95

D

The Great Fire of London started in the very early hours of 2 September, 1666. In four days it destroyed more than three-quarters of the old city, where most of the houses were wooden and close together. One hundred thousand people became homeless, but only a few lost their lives.

The fire started on Sunday morning in the house of the King's baker (面包师) in Pudding Lane. The baker, with his wife and family, was able to get out through a window in the roof. A strong wind blew the fire from the bakery (面包房) into a small hotel next door. Then it spread quickly into Thames Street. That was the beginning.

By eight o'clock three hundred houses were on fire. On Monday nearly a kilometer of the city was burning along the River Thames. Tuesday was the worst day. The fire destroyed many well-known buildings, old St. Paul's and the Guild-hall among them.

Samuel Pepys, the famous writer, wrote about the fire. People threw their things into the river. Many poor people stayed in their houses until the last mo-