

英语考试阅读在线系列—Comprehension On-Line

On
Comprehension
Line

高考英语阅读在线

高 永 主编

根据新大纲精心挑选
名师名家的悉心点拨
典型题解析解题技巧
强化训练与备考测试

新 时 代 出 版 社

<http://www.ntp.com.cn>

英语考试阅读在线系列
Comprehension On Line

高 考 英语阅读在线

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· 北 京 ·

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

高考英语阅读在线/高永主编. —北京:新时代出版社, 2002. 10

(英语考试阅读在线系列)

ISBN 7-5042-0777-2

I. 高... II. 高 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(2002)第 058243 号

新时代出版社出版发行

(北京市海淀区紫竹院南路 23 号)

(邮政编码 100044)

北京奥隆印刷厂印刷

新华书店经售

*

开本 850×1168 1/32 印张 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ 295 千字

2002 年 10 月第 1 版 2002 年 10 月北京第 1 次印刷

印数:1-5000 册 定价:14.00 元

(本书如有印装错误,我社负责调换)

前 言

近年来,随着我国高等院校扩大招生,越来越多的高中毕业生有机会接受高等教育。但是高考英语的难度不断提高,尤其是阅读题的难度增加明显,针对这一形势,我们特编写此书。

书中先简要地介绍了高考英语阅读理解命题的规律和趋势,设问类型及解题技巧,高考英语阅读理解的大纲要求;编排了38套全直阅读理解模拟试题,试题完全按照大纲中阅读理解部分的样题文章的长度与难易程度设计,文章内容广泛,题材多样,包括叙述文、说明文、议论文等。对其中超出教学大纲词汇表范围的关键词,文中用汉字加以注明;最后对阅读理解模拟题注以答案及详解。其中,对有助于理解的关键字、句加以翻译,以帮助读者更加深刻地理解文章。

该书是《英语考试阅读在线》系列丛书中的一册,该套丛书的特点是:

时效性强:书中所选取的内容均为最新的文章,并随时进行更新。我们期望该套丛书能够与读者之间建立起真正的桥梁,与读者的成长同步,为读者对知识的需求而时时在线,随时准备与读者进行有益的探讨和交流!

针对性强:所选的文章和题目的难度至少等于或略高于相应英语考试阅读理解部分的文章和试题的难度。

题材广泛:涉及科普、经济、社会生活、教育、人文等各个方面。

注释详尽:对文章的阅读理解做了详尽的注释。注释中不仅指出了试题的类型,而且阐明了解题思路。

难句分析:对原文中的部分难句进行了句法分析并给出了汉语译文。

本书适用于高考英语考试的学生复习之用,也可作为英语阅读教材,供具有相当英语水平的读者使用。

全书由高永主编,丁妍、张伟、乔旭、张晴、王华、刘建斌、赵伟明、杜涛、吴淇、周静静、宁强、吕凤萍等同志参与了本书的编写和审读工作,由于作者水平有限,修订时间仓促,书中难免有疏忽和错误之处,敬请广大读者指正。

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《英语考试阅读在线》系列

丛书编委会

2002.09

内 容 简 介

本书是一本培养阅读能力的高考复习书,共分三部分:高考英语阅读方法指导、高考英语阅读模拟题、模拟题的解答与分析。编写过程中,我们参考了近几年流行的阅读材料形式,并且研究了高考阅读理解的变化趋势。全书阅读文章内容丰富,涉及面广,讲解精练,答案部分分析透彻。

本书既适合于备战高考的莘莘学子,也是广大英语爱好者攻克阅读关的必备的训练材料。

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第一部分 高考英语阅读考试技巧与方法

(一) 阅读理解命题规律与趋势

阅读理解(reading comprehension)是全国普通高等学校英语入学考试(NMET)的一项重要测试项目。从分数比例来分析,该部分的分值占整个卷面分值(满分150)的26.7%,是全卷各部分分值比例最高的项目。而且该题型考查了考生通过阅读获取书面语言信息的能力,是集语言知识、阅读技能、文化常识于一体的综合性考核。与其他的题型相比,该部分难度最大,考试时占时最长,错误率最高,是分数高低的分水岭,是考生英语能力的“试金石”,所以越来越受到命题专家的青睐。可是,对历年来的高考成绩分析,我们发现大部分考生在该部分得分普遍偏低,徘徊于20分左右。可见,阅读理解仍是广大考生的弱项,每一位考生应对此应有清醒的认识,做好充分准备,练就较强的阅读理解能力,在高考中取得成功。

一、阅读理解的变化规律

我们从1990年—2000年的高考试题分析得知,阅读理解部分命题的特点是:题型固定,题量越来越多,难度越来越大。

所谓题型固定是指阅读理解采用多项选择形式,一直未变,即每篇文章后有4个备选答案,要求考生结合文章选择最佳的答案。

题量越来越多是指1990年—2000年阅读理解部分短文篇数和阅读量都做了重大调整。

1. 1995年以前阅读部分只有4篇文章,每篇后5道题,共20题;1995年以后增至5篇文章。

2. 1995年该部分总的阅读量只有700左右单词(除去问题)。1995年以后则为1000单词以上,而阅读时间却没有增加,这就要求阅读速度越来越快。

难度越来越大是指1995年以前的文章多以记叙文和小故事为主,议论

文很少,所以文章句子结构简单,几乎没有多少生词。1995 年以后的文章中议论文和说明文越来越多,文章中的复合句越来越多,问题的设问方式不再只是细节题,而增加了推测题和主旨大意题的数量,这对考生的阅读理解能力有了更高的要求。

二、阅读理解命题的变化趋势

从近几年的卷面分析,我们可以发现阅读理解正处在悄悄的改革之中。

首先,生词量的比例增大的趋势越来越明显。众所周知,文章中生词变多,将会制约考生阅读速度和阅读深度,也从另一方面迫使考生从课外寻找“营养”,扩大知识面。

其次,阅读量会继续增大。由于我们在讲授高中英语教材时是采用按部就班、一句一词的精读方式,所以不少考生阅读速度太慢,这在“信息爆炸”的今天,这种精读方式无法快速摄取有用信息。鉴于此,对阅读速度的要求将越来越高。

所以,要想真正地学好英语,要想在高考中英语取得高分,就必须尽快动手,提高阅读理解能力。

(二) 阅读理解设问的类型及解题技巧

高考英语大纲对阅读理解的要求如下。

测试考生阅读理解书面英语的能力。共 20 小题,每小题 2 分。要求考生根据所提供的 5 篇短文的内容(2000 词),从每题所给的 4 个选项中选出最佳选项。

本部分所需时间约为 35 分钟。

下面分别介绍阅读理解题的题型和相应的解题技巧。

一、主旨大意题

阅读理解测试的首要目标是考查考生对所读材料中心大意的掌握情况,这也是阅读每篇文章所要注意的问题。对读者阅读某篇文章理解的程度进行考查,首先应看他是否了解这篇文章的中心大意。

对于议论文体,考生要在阅读中掌握文章的中心大意,就必须认真阅读第一段(主旨段)及最后一段(总结段),特别是注意每一段的中心句,即首句和末句。

主旨大意题一般以下列形式出现:

- (1) The best title for the passage could be...
- (2) The passage is mainly about...
- (3) The main idea of the passage is...
- (4) The purpose of this passage is...

例 1(1995 年试题 A 篇 61 题):

Fat on human beings is distributed(分布) in different ways. Some fat people have a large stomach and no waistline—which makes them look round, rather like apples. Others are fatter below the waist, which makes them appear pear-shaped(梨形的).

There are two types of fat: external fat (fat under the skin) and internal fat (fat inside the body wall). Doctors, who have been examining the relationship between health and fatness, have found that the pears have less internal fat, but the apples have more internal fat than external fat. This seems to be what causes the health problems.

The best treatment for fatness is to reduce the internal fat. But unfortunately it seems that dieting(节食) simply makes an apple-shaped person into a smaller apple and a pear-shaped person into a smaller pear. At the moment there is no known way of reducing the internal rather than external fat.

61. The text is mainly about _____.

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| A. fatness and health | B. ways to lose weight |
| C. people's figures | D. distribution of fat |

分析:本文是一篇关于肥胖问题的说明文,主要讲了肥胖的两种类型及特征,所以该题答案应选 D。

例 2(1999 年试题 A 篇 51 题):

Tom Brennan was working in a Philadelphia office building when he noticed a black bag. The bag contained a book. This chance discovery ended a 12-day search by the Library Company of Philadelphia for a historical treasure—a 120-page diary kept 190 years ago by Deborah Logan, “a woman who knew everybody in her day,” James Green, the librarian told the magazine *American Libraries*. Most of the diary is a record of big events in Philadelphia. It also includes a description of British soldiers burning Washington, D C in the war of 1812. She describes President James Madison on horseback as “perfectly shaking

with fear" during the troubled days. George Washington, she writes, mistook her for the wife of a French man, and praised her excellent English.

The adventure of the lost book began September 4 when Cory Luxmoore arrived from England to deliver the diary of his ancestor(祖先) to the Library Company, which he and his wife considered to be the best home for the diary.

Green told American Libraries he had the diary in his possession "about five minutes" when Luxmoore took it back because he had promised to show it to one other person. On returning to his hotel after showing the precious book to Green, Luxmoore was shocked to realise that he had left it in the taxi. Without any delay, Green began calling every taxi company in the city, with no luck. "I've felt sick since then," Luxmoore told reporters.

According to Green, no one has yet learned how the diary came to the office building.

Tom Brennan received a reward(奖励) of \$1,000, Philadelphia gained another treasure for its history, and Luxmoore told reporters, "It's wonderful news. I'm on high."

51. This article mainly tells about the story of _____.

- A. a lost diary B. Deborah Logan
C. Cory Luxmoore D. the Library Company

分析:主旨大意题,本文是一篇记叙文讲述了一本旧日记失而复得的故事。B、C、D只涉及到文章中的一些细节,而只有A(丢失的日记)概括了全文,因此正确答案应该选A。

二、推测题

此类题主要测试考生根据所读材料进行判断、推理和引申的能力。在一些文章中作者没有直接说明某句或某个段落的真实意思,而用比较含蓄的手法表现出来,希望读者透过字面领会其深层次含义。

推测题常以下列形式出现:

- (1) From the passage we learn that...
- (2) The story suggests that...
- (3) It can be inferred from...

例1(1994年试题B篇68题):

Do you always understand the directions on a bottle of medicine? Do you

know what is meant by "Take only as directed"? Read the following directions and see if you understand them.

"To reduce pain, take two tablets(药片) with water, followed by one tablet every eight hours, as required. For night-time and early morning relief (缓解疼痛) take two tablets at bedtime. Do not take more than six tablets in twenty-four hours.

For children six to twelve years old, give half the amount(量). For children under six years old, ask for your doctor's advice.

Reduce the amount if you suffer from restlessness or sleeplessness after taking the medicine.

68. It can be inferred from the directions that this medicine _____.

- A. helps you to fall asleep quickly
- B. may be dangerous to small children
- C. cannot be taken if one feels sleepy
- D. should not be taken by children under six

分析:本题要求从文中找一些关键句推测弦外之意,因此我们应先找到相关的一些句子,然后再分析这些句子的话外之音。比如本题,A、C选项与文中"Reduce the amount if you suffer from restlessness or sleeplessness after taking the medicine"矛盾所以排除。D选项与"For children under six years old, ask for your doctor's advice."矛盾,所以排除;B选项从这句话推测是正确的,所以答案应该选B。

例2(1993年试题C篇76题):

Nothing was going right for Dr. Turner at the hospital. He made a mistake while operating on a patient. He felt sure he was no longer trusted and decided to change his job. One day he learned from the paper that a doctor was looking for a partner (合作者). The doctor, whose name was Johnson, lived in Thorby, a small town in the north of England.

A few days later Dr Turner went to Thorby, and arrived at Dr Johnson's home early in the afternoon. Though old and a little deaf, Dr Johnson still had a good brain. He kept talking to the visitor about the town and its people. When they turned to the question of partnership, it was already seven in the evening. Dr Johnson invited Dr Turner to have dinner with him in a restaurant before catching the train back to London. Dr Turner noticed that Dr Johnson was fond

of good food and expensive wines. They had an excellent meal. When the bill was brought, Dr Johnson felt in his pocket. "Oh, dear," he said. "I've forgotten my money." "That's all right," Dr Turner said. "I'll pay the bill." As he did so, he began to wonder whether Dr Johnson was worthy of trust.

77. The story suggests that _____.

- A. Dr Johnson did not like Dr Turner
- B. the two doctors would become friends
- C. the two doctors would not work together
- D. Dr Turner decided to stay at his present job

分析:该题需要对整个文章推测。本文主要内容是医生 Dr Turner 想与 Dr Johnson 合作,但却发现他骗吃骗喝,尤其最后一句 "As he did so, he began to wonder..." 所以答案应该选 C。

例 3(1990 年试题 C 篇 74 题、78 题):

"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 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.

74. 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.

78. What do we know about Robert 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.

分析:74题:本题是根据一句话做出推测,即推测题中最简单的一种,这种题应先找出原文中相关的原句,然后根据原文中的这些原话进行分析。如本题中读者可以从“I would almost rather see you dead”这句话判断出 Mr Cassatt 的愤怒之情,所以答案应该选 B。

78题:本题问的是 Mary 父亲的性格。并非问 Mary 的性格根据文章第 1 句“I would father see you dead.”可推断出 Robert Cassatt 的性格是固执的,所以答案应该选 A。

三、细节题

这种题型是阅读理解部分易于回答的题型,顾名思义,考生可以通过对文章中相关的段落、句子等细节部分的分析就可以作答,这就要求我们阅读文章时,一方面要注意抓住文章的主旨大意,同时也要注意了解文章中阐述主旨大意的事实与细节,如例证、原因、时间、数据等。

细节题出现的形式多样,常见的有:

(1) Which of the following statements is NOT true?

(2) According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?

除此之外,针对文中某部分直接提问的细节题更为常见。

例 1(1994 年试题 A 篇 61 题):

Tokyo: Three snakes, whose poison could kill a person in ten minutes, are guarding a blue star sapphire(蓝宝石) worth nearly six hundred thousand dollars at a Japanese exhibition of jewels sent from an Indian museum. “Normally it would be forbidden to let these poisonous snakes guard exhibition objects, but it's different this time because the jewels are being exhibited at a hotel,” a police official said.

Exhibition officials said that a person bitten(咬) by one of these snakes would need at least 80 ml of an anti-poison medicine to be saved. Medicine was being kept ready at a nearby hospital.

Star sapphires and other valuable jewels worth a total of one million dollars are on show behind glass. Hundreds of visitors came to see the special blue star sapphire and were surprised when they saw the sixty - centimetre long brown guards.

61. Using snakes at exhibitions of valuable objects is _____.

- A. quite normal B. never allowed
C. often necessary D. usually forbidden

分析:本题问“在珍宝展览上使用蛇是怎样的?”要回答该题就得返回原文找相关的句子,显然是“Normally it would be forbidden to let these poisonous snakes guard exhibition objects”因此D选项“usually forbidden”为正确答案。

例2(2000年试题A篇51题):

New York, 10 November 5:27pm, yesterday. Biggest power failure in the city's history. Thousands of people got stuck in lifts. Martin Saltzman spent three hours between the 21st and 22nd floors of the Empire State Building. "There were twelve of us. But no one panicked. We passed the time telling stories and playing word games. One man wanted to smoke but we didn't let him. Firemen finally got us out."

"It was the best night we've ever had." said Angela Carraro who runs an Italian restaurant on 42nd Street. "We had lots candles on the tables and the waiters were carrying candles on their trays. The place was full and all night, in fact, for after we had closed, we let the people stay on and spend the night here."

The zoos had their problems like everyone else. Keepers worked through the night. They used blankets to keep flying squirrels and small monkeys warm. While zoos had problems keeping warm, supermarkets had problems keeping cool. "All of our ice cream and frozen foods melted," said the manger of a store in downtown Manhattan. "They were worth \$ 50,0000."

The big electric clock in the lobby(大厅) of the Waldorf - Astoria Hotel in downtown Manhattan started(滴答) again at 5:25 this morning. It was almost on time.

51. Throughout the period of darkness, Martin Saltzman and the eleven others were _____.

- A. nervous B. excited

C. calm

D. frightened

分析:本题问在黑暗中 Martin Saltzman 和其他 11 个人心情怎样? 这就要求返回原文中找相关的句子“*There were twelve of us But no one panicked. We passed the time telling stories and playing word games*”, 因为“*No one panicked*”与“*clam*”最接近, 所以答案应该选 C。

例 3(1996 年试题 D 篇 65 题):

In the 19th century England people liked to go to the seaside. In those days, ladies wore long bathing dresses, and men wore bathing suits. Women did not walk about on the beach(沙滩) in their bathing dresses. They hired a bathing machine. A bathing machine was used for changing in, and for taking the bather down to the sea. It cost 2 pence(便士) to hire a machine and an attendant(侍者). When she had paid, the bather climbed up the back steps and got into the bathing machine. Then she changed into her bathing dress. When she had changed, the machine was pulled down to the sea. The bathing machine stoped in the water and the bather went down the front steps into the water. If she did not want to get into the sea, the attendant pulled her in.

65. In 19th century people who used the bathing machine usually did the following things. Which is the right order for doing them?

- a. Changing into bathing clothes
- b. Getting out of the bathing machine
- c. Paying 2 pence
- d. Getting into the bathing machine
- e. Being taken down the beach
- f. Getting into the water

A. e, d, a, b, f, c

B. c, d, a, e, b, f

C. c, d, e, a, b, f

D. d, a, e, b, f, c

分析:本题是一个典型的细节题, 只要找到相关的句子就可以知道正确答案, 十分简单, 所以答案应该选 B。

四、词汇短语题

这类试题主要测试考生利用上下文猜测生词或短语的能力。高考英语

大纲明确规定,阅读文章材料中允许有超纲的词汇。这就要求考生在阅读时要充分利用上下文的线索来判断生词或短语的意义,提高阅读技能。

阅读中碰到生字或短语做词义推测时,要从上下文分析和归纳,这就容易猜测生字的意思。

词汇短语题一般以如下形式出现:

- (1) The word X (Para X, line X) most probably means...
- (2) Which of the following words can best replace the word X.

例 1(1994 年试题 C 篇 70 题):

I had just gone to bed after a very hard day when the phone rang. It was an eccentric(怪僻的) farmer. I had never met him before although I had often heard people talk about him. He sounded quite nervous and he had been talking for a minute or so before I understood anything. Even then all I could make out was that someone called Milly had had a very bad accident. I hadn't the slightest idea who she was but I obviously had to go.

It had been snowing heavily that day and I didn't know the way. I had been driving for at least an hour when I finally found his place. He was standing there, waiting for me. "It seemed Milly had died. She meant more to me than anyone...even my own wife!" he said. I could see that he had been crying. I thought something terrible had taken place, a possible scandal(丑闻). I was even more shocked when he told me he had put her in the barn(厩). "I wouldn't leave her out in the cold!" he said.

Milly had clearly been a secret lover of his. I was about to tell him he could not expect me to cover anything up when he opened the barn door. He lifted his candle and I saw a dark figure on the ground. "She was such a good cow! I wouldn't let anyone but a doctor touch her!" he said, and burst into tears again.

70. The underlined phrase make out in the first paragraph means

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| A. expect | B. understand |
| C. see clearly | D. hear clearly |

分析:本题要求找出“make out”的近义词,就得找出其上下文,文中提到“He sounded quite nervous and he had been talking for a minute or so before I understand anything”“I hadn't the slightest idea who she was but I obviously had to go.”关键词“understand”,“idea”可以推断出“make out”应与“under-