



● 高考英语试题分项解析丛书 ●

# 阅读理解试题解析

高考英语试题分项解析丛书编写组 编



机械工业出版社  
CHINA MACHINE PRESS



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## 阅读理解试题命题特点、倾向及解题技巧

《全日制高级中学英语教学大纲》指出：“在高中英语教学中，听、说、读、写要进行综合训练，在进一步提高听说能力的同时，侧重培养阅读能力。阅读是理解和吸收书面信息的重要途径，有助于扩大词汇量，丰富语言知识，了解英语国家的社会文化背景。”从高考情况来看，阅读理解题在逐年增加篇幅，提高难度，是决定高考成败的关键之一。在高考实施 3+X 的方案之后，英语学科的难度将有所提高，并将主要体现在阅读理解题上。这将是广大考生不得不面对的机遇和挑战。因此，对近几年来的高考阅读理解的命题特点及试题进行具体的分析与了解，对培养阅读理解能力，提高应试技巧，在高考中取得较好的成绩极有帮助。

### 命题原则

1. 阅读总量不少于 1000 个单词，篇数不少于 4 篇；
2. 题材尽量多样化，包括日常生活、人物传记、社会文化、史地、科技、政治、经济等；
3. 体裁尽量避免单一化，应包括记叙文、描写文、说明文、议论文、应用文等。

### 命题特点

1. 短文的结构和词汇的特点

短文增多，词汇量加大。1991～1994 年每年 4 篇文章，单词总量为 1100～1300 词。1995 年开始每年 5 篇文章，单词总量从 1996 年



的 1500 词增加到目前的 2200 多个单词。

纵观这几年高考阅读理解题,尽管出现了许多生词,但还是没有超出《高考说明》中所提供的 2800 个词汇范围,其中有 5% 左右的派生及合成词,不超过 3% 的超纲词。对于超纲词(不包括人名、地名)难度比较大的,命题者一般已在短文中标注汉语或英语注释,并不影响考生对语篇的理解。有些超纲词是命题者不能给出其汉语词义的,目的是让考生根据上下文的逻辑关系和具体语境以及对构词法知识的掌握来正确猜测该词词义。

## 2. 短文的体裁与题材

体裁多样化,包括说明文、记叙文、议论文、应用文等。自从 1995 年出现实用文体(通知)后,1996 年又有赛事公告和图书馆索引卡片使用、1997 年的报纸广告,以及 1999 年的旅游广告等。

题材广泛,包括日常生活、人物传记、社会文化、史地、科技、政治、经济等。近几年来,阅读短文选材得当,注重结合实际,情景变化多样,贴近生活,文化气息浓厚,让人读起来感到亲切、自然。

为了帮助考生更具体地了解题材和有的放矢地进行阅读训练,这里对 1994 ~ 2001 年高考阅读理解文章的体裁和题材按编排顺序进行分类统计如下:

文章 体裁	文章 题材	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
说明文	科普	B D	A C	C			B D	D	C
	史地		D	D	B	D		A	D
	社会 文化			B	C E	A E	C E		B E



(续)

文章 体裁	文章 题材	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
记叙文	人物 传记					B		B	
	哲理 小品					C			
	故事	C	B	A			A		
	轶闻 趣事								
应用文	新闻 报道	A	E	E	A D			C E	A

## 命题思路

1. 选篇:坚持多样化的原则。记叙文、说明文、应用文和议论文各占一定的比例。在内容上强调贴近生活的原则,相当重视实用性。当代阅读教学的主流越来越受关于“超越语言本身”的观点和做法的影响,这就是说,阅读能力必须涉及“解决现实生活问题”这个十分重要的因素。

2. 语言:能够体现当代英语的特点,用词浅易、简练、生动活泼,语句富于变化,能有效避免冗长沉重。常用词的深层或引申意义也处理得比较恰当,既不囿于教材原义,又不涉及过于生僻的用法。

3. 语篇逻辑:经得起推敲,与学生的阅读智能水平相吻合。

## 测试要求

阅读理解能力测试的主要要求是:

1. 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,也理解抽象的概念。

3. 既理解字面的意思,也理解根据字面可以推断的未明确说明的深层含义,包括作者的态度、意图等。

4. 既理解某句、某段的意义,也能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,也能结合中学生应有的常识去理解。

## 测试题型

NMET 阅读理解的考查通常包括两大类试题:① 客观性理解试题,即理解文中叙述的具体事实和抽象概念。② 主观性试题,即通过阅读文章,对文章的主旨和深一层的含义、作者的意图、态度以及整篇文章的逻辑关系进行更深入的理解,并据此进行正确的推理和判断。这两大类试题可概括为以下 5 种测试题型:

1. 主旨大意题。

2. 事实细节题。

3. 词句理解题(包括词义理解和句意理解)。

4. 逻辑推断题。

5. 观点态度题。

下面是近几年高考阅读理解考项考查点分布一览表:

年 份		1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
主旨大意题			2	2	2	3	2	3	2
事实 细节 题	细节反馈 辨别正误	7	10	6	8	11	6	9	9
	数字计算	3		1	1		1	1	
	内容排序								





(续)

年 份		1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
词 句 理 解 题	词义理解	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	1
	句意理解				1	2		1	1
	指代关系			1			1		1
逻 辑 推 断 题	推理判断 计算推理 常识推理 综合推理	7	6	4	6	2	5	4	3
	图形辨别	1	1	1					1
	概括归纳			2		1	1		2
	人物评价		1	1			1		
观点态度题							1	1	

由上表可以看出,事实细节题和逻辑推断题在该考项中占相当大的比例,而词句理解题和主旨大意题也占有一定的比例,并有加大的趋势。因此在平常的训练中,考生无论是对客观性试题还是主观性试题,尤其是主观性试题,必须给予充分而足够的重视。只要考生平时认真学习,多练精练,掌握好本书所提供的阅读理解的解题技巧、方法,并加以灵活运用,解答好此类题是不成问题的。

### 命题倾向



2002年以及今后高考阅读理解题将会不断地选择反映新鲜事物或新发展的内容,尤其是现代科学及现实生活中的新变化。另外,阅读理解题的篇幅将不少于5篇。阅读理解题将具有多样的设计思



路和设计风格,坚持选择多样化的选篇原则,体现现代英语的特点,反映素质教育的客观要求。

## 解题技巧



做阅读理解题一般分四个步骤:

1. 速读全文。特别重要的是文章的首尾段,要对文章的题材、体裁的轮廓有所了解,从而准确把握全文。

2. 抓住主旨。文章有标题要仔细品味,标题是画龙点睛之笔,抓住标题文章就容易理解。因此无标题时要揣测琢磨,还要抓主题句、关键句,关键找到了,便能提纲挈领,一通百通。千万不能只见树木不见林,纠缠于个别词语,把握不住主要内容。

3. 按题思考。了解内容之后,按题的要求作答,就是要把人物的关系、时间的顺序、空间位置、数字排列、图画所示、论点正误、事实真伪,迅速排列组合,先易后难,由浅入深,正确选择。大部分问题解决了,剩了一两处难题,便可凭借语感和相关联的知识,进行判断。

4. 复读核对。复核时应用全文主题内容作为统帅,检查所选答案的行文是否通畅,是否合乎逻辑,语法是否正确,词义是否贴切,所给的已知材料是否充分使用,要从头到尾浏览一遍。



# 一、主旨大意题

## 题型解读 →

主旨大意题主要是测试考生对一篇文章或一段文字的深层理解程度,及在一定速度中准确把握文章主旨和大意的能力。这种题型是阅读理解测试的必考题。对不同的题材、体裁,其提问方式及用词都不尽相同,因此要求考生熟悉这些题型,不要为理解题型而花费太多的时间和精力。这一类问题是就全文的理解而设问的,一般有 3 种命题形式:Main Idea 型、Purpose 型、Main Topic 型。

## 试题 →

例 1.

**T**oday, roller skating is easy and fun. But a long time ago, it wasn't easy at all. Before 1750, the idea of skating didn't exist. That changed because of a man named Joseph Merlin. Merlin's work was making musical instruments. In his spare time he liked to play the violin. Joseph Merlin was a man of ideas and dreams. People called him a dreamer.

One day Merlin received an invitation to attend a fancy dress ball (化装舞会). He was very pleased and a little excited. As the day of the party came near, Merlin began to think how to make a grand entrance at the party. He had an idea. He thought he would get a lot of attention if he could skate into the room.

Merlin tried different ways to make himself roll. Finally, he decided to put two wheels under each shoe. These were the first roller skates. Merlin



was very proud of his invention and dreamed of arriving at the party on wheels while playing the violin.

On the night of the party Merlin rolled into the room playing his violin. Everyone was astonished to see him. There was just one problem. Merlin had no way to stop his roller skates. He rolled on and on. Suddenly, he ran into a huge mirror that was hanging on the wall. Down fell the mirror, breaking to pieces. Nobody forgot Merlin's grand entrance for a long time!

(NMET 1998 年 A 篇)

The text is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. a strange man
- B. an unusual party
- C. how roller skating began
- D. how people enjoyed themselves in the 18th century

### 解析 →

答案为 C。这是一道主旨题。从文章中可以看出该文章属于说明文体裁。就题材看属于文化方面的文章。主要介绍 roller skating 是如何形成的。故 C 为本题的最佳答案。

### 例 2.

**T**he easy way out isn't always easiest. I learned that lesson when I decided to treat Doug, my husband of one month, to a special meal. I glanced through my cookbook and chose a menu which included homemade bread. Knowing the bread would take time, I started on it as soon as Doug left for work. As I was not experienced in cooking, I thought if a dozen was good, two dozen would be better, so I doubled everything. As Doug loved oranges, I also opened a can of orange and poured it all into the bowl. Soon there was a sticky dough (面团) covered with ugly



yellowish marks. Realizing I had been defeated, I put the dough in the rubbish bin outside so I wouldn't have to face Doug laughing at my work. I went on preparing the rest of the meal, and, when Doug got home, we sat down to Cornish chicken with rice. He tried to enjoy the meal but seemed disturbed. Twice he got up and went outside, saying he thought he heard a noise. The third time he left, I went to the window to see what he was doing. Looking out, I saw Doug standing about three feet from the rubbish bin, holding the lid up with a stick and looking into the container. When I came out of the house, he dropped the stick and explained that there was something alive in our rubbish bin. Picking up the stick again, he held the lid up enough for me to see. I felt cold. But I stepped close and looked harder. Without doubt it was my work. The hot sun had caused the dough to double in size and the fermenting yeast (酵母) made the surface shake and sigh as though it were breathing. It looked like some unknown being from outer space. I could see why Doug was so shaken. I had to admit what the "living thing" was and why it was there. I don't know who was more embarrassed (尴尬) by the whole thing — Doug or me.

(NMET 2000 年 B 篇)

The writer's purpose in writing this story is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. to tell an interesting experience
- B. to show the easiest way out of a difficulty
- C. to describe the trouble facing a newly married woman
- D. to explain the difficulty of learning to cook from books

### 解析



答案为 C。本题要求考生在理解全文内容的基础上,确认作者的写作意图。短文叙述了结婚仅一个月的作者要为丈夫做一顿特殊的饭。她在做自制面包时,没有按照烹饪上的说明去办,而是出于好



心,凭想当然去做,把制面包的面团弄糟,为避免丈夫发现此事嘲笑她,便把面团扔在垃圾箱里,后来丈夫下班回来吃饭时发生了一场误会。真相大白后,整个事情把夫妇二人弄得非常尴尬。综观全文,我们可以推断出,作者写此故事,其目的是讲述一个有趣的经历。

## 例 3.

**D**ecision-thinking is not unlike poker — it often matters not only what you think, but also what others think you think and what you think they think you think. The mental process (过程) is similar. Naturally, this card game has often been of considerable interest to people who are, by any standards, good thinkers.

The great mathematician John von Neumann was one of the founders of game theory. In particular, he showed that all games fall into two classes: there are what he called games of “perfect information”, games like chess where the players can’t hide anything or play tricks; they don’t win by chance, but by means of logic and skills. Then there are games of “imperfect information”, like poker, in which it is impossible to know in advance that one course of action is better than another.

One mistaken idea about business is that it can be treated as a game of perfect information. Quite the reverse. Business, politics, life itself are games which we must normally play with very imperfect information. Business decisions are often made with many unknown and unknowable factors (因素) which would even puzzle (困惑) best poker players. But few business people find it comfortable to admit that they are taking a chance, and many still prefer to believe that they are playing chess, not poker.

(NMET 2000 年 C 篇)

The subject discussed in this text is \_\_\_\_.

- A. the process of reaching decisions
- B. the difference between poker and chess



- C. the secret of making good business plans  
D. the value of information in winning games

### 解析 ➡

答案为 A。该题检测考生对全文主旨的概括能力。短文的主题句 Decision-thinking is not unlike poker — it often matters not only what you think, but also what others think you think and what you think they think you think, 阐明了作决定的思考过程。下文叙述游戏理论奠基人之一,伟大数学家 John von Neumann, 把游戏分成两类及其各自的特点。作者深入浅出地把作决定与玩游戏过程的相同之处联系起来,并指出怎样才能正确地对事情作出决定。综观全文,我们可以归纳概括出全文讨论的主题是作出决定的过程,故答案为 A。

### 例 4.

**M**ost people feel lonely sometimes, but it usually only lasts between a few minutes and a few hours. This kind of loneliness is not serious. In fact, it is quite normal. For some people, though, loneliness can last for years. Now researchers say there are three different types of loneliness.

The first kind of loneliness is temporary (暂时的). This is the most common type. It usually disappears quickly and does not require any special attention. The second kind, situational loneliness, is a natural result of a particular situation — for example, a family problem, the death of a loved one, or moving to a new place. Although this kind of loneliness can cause physical problems, such as headaches and sleeplessness, it usually does not last for more than a year.

The third kind of loneliness is the most severe. Unlike the second type, chronic (长期的) loneliness usually lasts more than two years and



has no specific cause. People who experience habitual loneliness have problems socializing and becoming close to others. Unfortunately, many chronically lonely people think there is little or nothing they can do to improve their condition.

Psychologists agree that one important factor in loneliness is a person's social contacts, e.g. friends, family members, co-workers, etc. We depend on various people for different reasons. For instance, our families give us emotional support, our parents and teachers give us guidance, and our friends share similar interests and activities. However, psychologists have found that, though lonely people may have many social contacts, they sometimes feel they should have more. They question their own popularity.

Psychologists are trying to find ways to help habitually lonely people for two reasons: they are unhappy and unable to socialize and there is a connection between chronic loneliness and serious illness such as heart disease. While temporary and situational loneliness can be a normal, healthy part of life, chronic loneliness can be a very sad, and sometimes dangerous condition.

(2000 年上海高考题 D 篇)

1. The topic of the 4th paragraph is that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. one problem of loneliness is a person's social contacts
  - B. we depend on various people for different reasons
  - C. lonely people don't have many social problems
  - D. lonely people don't have many friends
2. What is the best title for the passage?
  - A. Three Kinds of Loneliness.
  - B. Loneliness and Diseases.
  - C. Loneliness and Social Contacts.
  - D. Chronic Loneliness.





1. 答案为 A。这是一道主旨大意题。第四段的首句 Psychologists agree that... friends, family members, co-workers, etc. 就是该段的主题句。因此,选项 A 是最佳答案。

2. 答案为 A。这是一道主旨大意题。第一段就交代了 Now researchers say there are three different types of loneliness., 随后的 4 段逐一进行说明解释。因此,选项 A 为最佳答案。

例 5.

**E**xcluded from recycling (回收利用) because you live in a high rise with a rubbish chute (垃圾道)? You won't be for long. Miami's Mark Shantzis has made it simple for those living in tall buildings to use the chute and recycle, too.

In Shantzis' Hi-Rise Recycling System, a chute leads to a pie-shaped container with six boxes that can turn around when operated. The system, which fits in the same space as the chute and container now in use, enables glass, plastic, paper, metal, and other rubbish to go into separate boxes.

The system is controlled from a board fixed next to the chute door. The board has a button for each class of recycling materials (as well as for unrecyclables). At the press of a button, a microcomputer locks all other floors' chute doors and sets the recycling container turning until the right box comes under the chute. The computer also counts the loads and gives a signal by phone when the box is full. And a particular piece of equipment breaks up the nonrecyclables.

Sorting (分类) recyclables before they are collected saves the use of expensive materials recovery equipment which otherwise has to do the sorting. Such equipment often makes recycled materials very expensive, so expensive that tons of recyclables remain wasted. Shantzis believes his system