

超越英语考试系列

高考 阅读理解 突破

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丛书审定 Ziegler Edward (美)

Leonard Sayles (英)

English

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高考阅读理解突破

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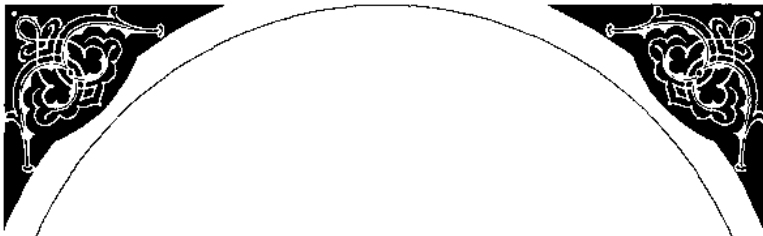
编者的话

英语是当今世界的国际通行语言，是你走向国际舞台的桥梁；而随着中国加入 WTO 和申办奥运会的成功，英语的地位在日益开放的中国就显得愈发重要了。对广大中学生来讲，英语已成为各类考试中不可或缺的关键课程，对其要求愈来愈高，难度也愈来愈大。为了很好地解决这些问题，我们特邀数位中外英语专家，中学教学第一线的特、高级教师，依据最新的教学大纲和教科书，共同精心编写了这套《超越英语考试系列》丛书，以满足广大师生的急需。

《超越英语考试系列》丛书是为了中学生的复习和应试需要而编写的，与同类书相比，本套书具有自己鲜明的、无法取代的特色。

1. 突出交际 掌握听说读写四项语言技能的目的是为了培养学生的语言交际能力。本丛书以贴近学生现实生活的话题为基础，以英美历史、文化、风土人情、地理环境为依托，将提高学生的语言交际能力放到了首位，将拓展学生的知识面和捕捉信息的能力作为最终目标。

2. 讲练结合 本丛书重点介绍了各种题型的测试重点、命题热点和解题方法，使学生学有方向，练有章法，逐项突破。光说不练，纸上谈兵是没有用的；语言重在



实践，我们在精讲的基础上更侧重于实践，每本书都编有大量的测试试题，充分做到讲练结合，以讲助练，以练助考。

3. 试题全新 在编辑过程中，我们参考了国内外最新的教学成果，选取了最新的阅读材料和录音材料，吸收了2002年高考和中考的最新信息和试题，精心编写了体裁多样、题材丰富、内容广泛的专项测试题与仿真模拟题。所编试题知识覆盖面广，重点突出，针对性强。给考生以全新的感觉，丰富的语言实践，真实的考试训练。

“贴近考生，再贴近考生！”是我们编辑此套书的主旨，这也就意味着它更注重实用性、操作性、针对性，自然亦成为广大考生不可多得的考试秘笈。

编 者

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第一章

阅读理解的能力要求及解题技巧

一 阅读理解的命题原则及能力要求

全日制高级中学《英语教学大纲》强调在高中阶段要“侧重培养阅读能力”，为了体现大纲的这一要求，NMET 考试始终把对阅读理解能力的考查放在最突出的位置上。NMET 考试中的阅读理解具有信息量大、题材广泛、体裁多样等显著特点，它在整个试卷中的分值达到 40 分，对于高考英语成绩的好坏具有举足轻重的作用。

1 阅读材料的选取遵循的三个原则

- 1 阅读量不少于 1000 个单词，篇数不少于 3 篇；
- 2 题材多样化，包括科普、社会、文化、政治、经济等；
- 3 体裁避免单一化，包括记叙文、说明文、应用文等。

2 阅读理解能力测试的主要要求

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 既理解具体的事实，也理解抽象的概念；

3 既理解字面意思，也理解根据字面可以推断未明白说出来的意思，包括作者的态度、意图等；

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 能根据材料所提供的信息，结合中学生应有的常识正确判断生词和短语的含义。

二 阅读理解题的命题方式

事实询问题

事实询问题是以 what, who, which, when, where, how, why 等词引导的特殊疑问句,就文中某一词语、某一句子、某一段落或某一具体细节和事实进行提问,要求考生回答的题型。这种题型在试卷中占的比例最大。

推理判断题

推理判断题要求考生透过文章表面文字信息去推测文章隐含的意思,要求考生对文章的情节发展,以及作者的态度、意图等作出合乎逻辑的推理和判断。

这类问题常使用下面一些题目:

We can infer from the passage that...

Which of the following can be inferred from the story?

The writer of the story thinks that...

The writer of the story wants to tell us that...

What is the author's attitude towards... ?

We can conclude from the passage that...

数据推算题

数据推算题要求考生就文章提供的数据,以及数据与文中其他信息的关系作出简单的计算和推断,然后作出选择。

解题的关键常常不在于数据与计算本身,而在于弄清数据之间或数据与文中其他信息之间的逻辑关系。

识图解意题

在 NMET 试卷提供的文章和文章后面的题目中常可以看到有插图、图解或地图等。这是形象化地表现信息的形式,有的只起辅助作用,用以降低试题难度,有的直接代替文字,是短文或题目的不可缺少的组成部分。

主旨大意题

主旨大意题用以检查考生对文章主题或中心思想的领会与理解是否

正确

这类问题常使用下面一些题目：

What is the main idea of this passage?

What does the passage mainly discuss?

What is the best title for the passage?

The main point of the first paragraph is that...

What is the passage about?

6 常识题

常识题旨在检查考生的非英语语言的知识面，看其对社会、文化、史地及一般科普常识的掌握程度。这类问题有时与文章没有直接关系，考生只能凭自己掌握的常识进行判断，作出选择。

7 信息处理题

近几年在 NME1 试题中常出现广告文体的短文，主要考查考生在短时间内处理信息、筛选信息、分析信息的能力

三 阅读理解题的解题技巧


为了培养阅读能力，一定要养成整体阅读的习惯，掌握良好的阅读方法与解题步骤：

1. 迅速阅读问题及备选答案，注意每一个问题的主语、疑问词及重要短语。读题时要注意哪些是事实细节题，哪些需要推理判断，哪些需要得出结论，带着问题去阅读短文。在阅读时，搜索这些内容的信息，记忆这些内容，对一些与阅读问题关系不大的信息可以跳过，从而较准确地得出答案。

2. 快速阅读短文，抓住时间、地点、人物、事件、数字等。不要担心有些生词和句子不能完全理解，要了解全文的大意，找到作者的基本思想、写作目的，也就找到了文章的中心思想及段落大意。

3. 通过读题，阅读全文，然后做题。根据阅读所获得的信息逐一选出答案，对于逻辑推理题要慎重考虑，根据自己的逻辑思维能力去

推理判断题目。

 带着未解决的问题再读短文，记住这些问题，进行仔细阅读。尤其是不能立即看出的深层信息，一定要仔细阅读，最后的阅读有助于解决难题，或纠正已判断错的题。

第二章

阅读理解解题范例

A

Suppose you work in a big firm and find English very important for your job because you often deal with foreign businessmen. Now you are looking for a place where you can improve your English especially your spoken English.

Here are some advertisements about English language training from newspapers. You may find the information you need.

Global English Centre

* General English in all four skills: listening, speaking, reading, and writing.

* 3-month (700 yuan), 6-month (1,200 yuan) and one-year (2,000 yuan) courses.

* Choice of morning or evening classes, 3 hours per day, Mon, Fri

* Experienced college English teachers.

* Close to city center and bus stops.

Tel: 67605272 Add: 105 Zhongshan Road, 100082

Modern Language School

* Special courses in English for business, travel, banking, hotel management and office skills.

* Small classes (12~16 students) on Sat. & Sun. from 2:00~5:00 pm.

* Native English teachers from Canada and USA.

* Language lab and computers supplied.

* 3-month course: 1,050 yuan; 6-month course: 1,850 yuan. Write or phone; Modern Language School, 675 Park Road, 100056 Tel: 67353019

The 21st Century English Training Centre

* We specialize in effective (卓有成效的) teaching at all levels.

* We offer morning or afternoon classes, both of which last three months and a half at a cost of 800 yuan.

* We also have a six-week TOFEL preparation class during winter and summer holidays.

* Entrance exams: June 1 and Dec. 1.

* Only 15-minute walk from city center.

Call 67801642 for more information.

The International House of English

* Three/Six-month English courses for students of all levels at very low cost: 60 yuan for 12 hours per week; convenient (方便的) class hours: 9: 00 ~ 12: 00 a. m. and 2: 00 ~ 5: 00 p. m.

* A four-month evening programme for developing speaking skills (same cost as day classes).

* Well-trained Chinese and foreign teachers experienced in teaching English as a second/foreign language.

* Free sightseeing and social activities (活动).

* Very close to the Central Park.

For further information call 67432308

1. You work from 9: 00 a. m. to 4: 30 p. m. every day. Which schools will you choose?

A. Global English Centre and Modern Language School.

B. Global English Centre and the International House.

C. Modern Language School and the 21st century.

D. The 21st Century and the International House.

2. The 21st Century is different from the other three schools in that

A. its teaching quality is better

B. it is nearest to the city centre

C. its courses are more advanced

D. it requires an entrance examination

You will probably prefer to go to the International House because it _____.

A. offers free sightseeing and social activities

B. has a special course in spoken English

C. costs less than the other schools

D. has native English teachers

If you take the evening programme at the International House, you will pay about _____.

A. 60 yuan

B. 240 yuan

C. 720 yuan

D. 1000 yuan



这篇文章应该主要抓住四个培训中心培训的内容、时间、费用和联系地址、电话号码等。第一题答案选 B。这是一道事实细节题，根据你的上班时间，你只适合 Global English Centre 的 evening classes 和 The International House of English 的 evening programme for developing speaking skills。第二题答案选 D。这是一道事实细节题，根据 Entrance exams: July 1 and Dec. 1 来确定答案。第三题答案选 B。这是一道事实细节题，其中的 evening programme for developing speaking skills 是该题的答案。第四题答案选 D。每周 60 元 $\times 4$ (周) $\times 4$ (个月) = 960，约等于 1,000。



Computer people talk a lot about the need for other people to become "computer-literate". But not all experts (专家) agree that this is a good idea.

One pioneer, in particular, who disagrees is David Tebbutt, the founder of Computertown UK. Although many people see this as a successful attempt to bring people closer to the computer, David does not see it that way. He says that Computertown UK was formed for just the opposite reason, to bring computers to people and make them "people-literate".

David Tebbutt thinks Computertowns are most successful when tied to a

computer club but he insists there is an important difference between the two. The clubs are for people who have some computer knowledge already. This frightens away non-experts, who are happier going to Computertowns where there are computers for them to experiment on, with experts to encourage them and answer any questions they have. They are not told what to do, they find out. The computer experts have to learn not to tell people about computers, but have to be able to answer all questions people ask. People don't have to learn computer terms (术语), but the experts have to explain in plain language. The computers are becoming "people-literate".

Which of the following is David Tebbutt's idea on the relationship between people and computers?

- A. Computer learning should be made easier.
- B. There should be more computer clubs for experts.
- C. People should work harder to master computer use.
- D. Computers should be made cheaper so that people can afford them.

We can infer from the text that "computer-literate" means _____.

- A. being able to afford a computer
- B. being able to write computer programs
- C. working with the computer and finding out its value
- D. understanding the computer and knowing how to use it

The underlined word "it" in the second paragraph refers to the idea that Computertowns _____.

- A. help to set up more computer clubs
- B. bring people to learn to use computers
- C. bring more experts to work together
- D. help to sell computers to the public

4 David Tebbutt started Computertown UK with the purpose of _____.

- A. making better use of computer experts
- B. improving computer programs

C. increasing computer sales

D. popularizing computers



本文是一篇有关电脑的科普文章，阅读全文去理解“computer-literate”和“people-literate”两个短语，并了解作者写这篇文章的意图。literate 是阅读、写作的意思，computer-literate 是电脑阅读，也是电脑的使用。people-literate 是大众阅读，也就是让电脑普及，人们都能够很容易地使用和操作。第一题答案选 A。这是一道事实细节题，答案从第二段，attempt to bring people closer to the computer 和 to bring computers to people and make them “people-literate” 来判断。第二题答案选 D。该题是一道理解判断题，从全文的角度去理解判断。第三题答案选 B。该题是理解替代词 it 所代替的什么，答案从下一句就可以得知。第四题答案选 D。从整篇文章理解，作者写这篇文章的目的是让电脑流行，普及、被广泛的应用。



Excused 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-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 non-

recyclables.

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 could help recycled materials become more cost-effective.

The purpose in writing this text is _____.

- A. to encourage people to recycle their rubbish
- B. to introduce a recycling system for high rises
- C. to describe the use of computer technology in recycling
- D. to explain the need for rubbish collection in high rises

When he says "You won't be for long" the writer means that _____.

- A. you'll soon be living in a cleaner building
- B. rubbish chutes will become out of date before long
- C. you won't wait long for your turn to recycle rubbish
- D. it won't be long before you'll have to recycle your rubbish

Before dropping rubbish into the chute you have to _____.

- A. lock the other floors' chute doors
- B. check if the container is full
- C. press the correct button
- D. break up the rubbish

The biggest advantage of this new system is that _____.

- A. it reduces the cost of recycling
- B. it saves time and space
- C. it saves money for people living in high rises
- D. it makes better use of the existing recovery equipment



作者写这篇文章的目的是想介绍一种处理高层楼房垃圾的设备。如何通过这种设备处理垃圾,使废物再循环、再利用。第一题答案选 B。整篇文章都是介绍这种设备的,尤其是第二段、第三段。第

二题答案选 D。该题是一道事实细节题，从下一句可以得出答案。第三题答案选 C。该题是一道事实细节题，答案在第三段。第四题答案选 A。该题是一道事实细节题，从文章的最后一句可以得出答案。



11.

The 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. Realized 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 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 closer 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.