

高考英语 专项夺标

英语阅读理解

100篇

吴微君 主编



ZHEJIANG UNIVERSITY PRESS

浙江大學出版社

英语阅读理解 100 篇

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浙江大學出版社

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

英语阅读理解 100 篇 / 吴微君主编. — 杭州: 浙江大学出版社, 2003.8

ISBN 7-308-03383-X

I. 英... II. 吴... III. 英语 - 阅读教学 - 高中 - 教学参考资料 IV. G634.413

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2003) 第 063673 号

责任编辑 陶 杭

出版发行 浙江大学出版社

(杭州天目山路 148 号 邮政编码 310028)

(E-mail: zupress@mail.hz.zj.cn)

(网址: <http://www.zjupress.com>)

排 版 浙江大学出版社电脑排版中心

印 刷 德清第二印刷厂

开 本 850mm×1168mm 1/32

印 张 9

字 数 226 千

版 次 2006 年 11 月第 2 版

印 次 2006 年 11 月第 5 次印刷

书 号 ISBN 7-308-03383-X/G·619

定 价 11.00 元

修订说明

作者在本书第一版畅销的基础上,根据最新中学英语教学大纲和高等学校入学考试英语考试说明的要求,同时认真研究历年高考英语试卷中阅读理解题,修订了本书。

本书向读者提供了精心选编的 100 篇阅读理解训练材料,并附有答案及解析。选编的短文内容新颖、题材广泛、体裁多样。设计的测试题循序渐进、针对性强,难度与高考要求相当,注重拓宽视野,培养阅读英语的能力。答案及解析部分重点突出、言简意赅、富有启发性。

本书由全国著名重点中学宁波鄞州中学吴微君老师主编,参与编写的老师长期在重点中学从事教学第一线的实践,能透彻、细致地分析高考试题的动向,对所编短文做到篇篇精讲、题题精选,对学生复习备考有较大的参考指导作用。

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第一部分

英语阅读理解题的题型分析及答题技巧

一、题型分析

高考英语阅读理解题的分值为 50 分,是所有题型中占分比例最大的,在阅读理解题上的发挥如何,直接影响和决定了英语高考成绩的好坏。每年的《考试说明》对阅读理解的要求作了明确的规定,阅读理解部分主要测试考生的下列能力:1. 掌握所读材料的主旨和大意;2. 了解用以阐述主旨的事实和有关细节;3. 根据上下文判断大纲所附表以外的某些词汇和短语的意义;4. 既理解个别句子的意义,也理解上下文之间的逻辑关系;5. 根据所读材料进行一定的判断、推理和引申;6. 正确领会作者的观点和态度。事实上,近几年的高考英语阅读理解题的题型设置基本上都是按照《考试说明》的要求进行的,它的考题简单地概括为以下四类,即:事实细节题、推理判断题、主旨大意题和猜测词义题。也许还会有其他类型的问题,但其性质与这几类问题不会相距太远。有时考题应属于哪一类,界线也并不十分清楚,甚至有可能是两类问题的结合。

二、答题技巧点拨

(一) 事实细节题

事实细节题是测试学生对文章提供的信息的理解能力,但文章的细节并不是孤立的,它们服务于中心思想并且相互之间有呼应。

每篇阅读理解题中都有要求找出事实与特定细节的问题,但选项的表达一般都不采用语篇中的原话,而是使用同义的词语。

有时选项会原封不动地取自文章语句的某一部分,但可能由于语境不同或因其修饰词不同而产生不同含义,致使考生理解错误。细节题的提问顺序一般和文章的结构一致,文章中先出现的先提问,后出现的后提问,掌握这一原则,考生能迅速在文章中找到答案。对此类题型,考生可以首先从问题中找到关键词,然后以此为线索,运用略读及查阅的技巧在文中迅速寻找这一细节,找到后再把这一部分内容仔细阅读一遍,仔细比较所给选项与文中细节的区别,在准确理解细节的前提下,最后确定最佳答案。

多数读图题也是属于事实细节题。

事实细节题常见的提问有:

1. What time does the writer think is _____?
2. The author mentions that _____.
3. How long did the power failure last?
4. From the text, we learn that the diary is now owned by _____.
5. When did the author begin to _____?
6. Which of the following shows the right order of what happened to the diary?
7. Who was the first one to tell the story?
8. Which of the following statements is true/ false?

(二) 推理判断题

推理判断题是检查考生是否能根据已知的信息,从字里行间了解文章深层的含义。它不但要求考生对文章阐述的事实或细节按照逻辑发展的规律进行分析概括,并以此作为依据得出合乎逻辑的判断,还需要考生以已知的事实为依据进行合理的推理。考生只有仔细阅读文章并琢磨言外之意,注意用词造句的特点及上下文的内在联系和逻辑关系,挖掘隐含意思,才能作出正确的推理。我们应切记:合理的判断必须严格建立在语篇所给的信息上,

不能单凭常识或主观臆想去决定答案,推理判断题也不能直接在文章中找到出现成的答案。

推理判断题常见的提问有:

1. What can we infer from the passage?
2. What would most likely happen next?
3. From the passage we understand/ learn that _____.
4. The author implies that _____.
5. The writer's purpose in writing this story is _____.
6. The text is most probably taken from _____.
7. The author's attitude towards the newspaper reporting is to _____.
8. It can be concluded from the passage that _____.

推理判断题一般有以下几种类型,可分别采用下列方法:

(1) 数据推断题

解答此类题,关键是要善于捕捉有关数字的信息,然后在透彻理解原文的字面意义和题意的基础上,运用自己的数学知识,对其进行分析、推算,从而得出正确的结论。

(2) 知识推断题

知识推断是根据文章中所阐述的细节,运用自己掌握的基础知识进行分析、推敲,从而得出符合文章原意的结论的一种推断方法。知识推断题一般都针对细节。解答此类题,不仅需要我们有了一定的社会基础知识,而且还需要对细节以及有关背景知识有一个充分的理解。

(3) 逻辑结论推断题

逻辑结论是指严格根据文章中所陈述的事实、论点、例证等一系列论据材料进行推理,从而得出合乎逻辑的结论,而不是根据自己的经验、态度、观点或爱好去理解文章的内涵。解答这类题的前提是要获得短文的主题思想或列举的具体事实,然后按题意的要

求进行推断。

(4) 对作者态度、倾向的推断题

作者态度、倾向是指作者对陈述的观点是赞同、反对还是犹豫不定,对记叙或描写的人、物或事件等是赞颂、同情、冷漠还是厌恶、憎恨。作者的这种思想倾向和感情色彩往往隐含在文章的字里行间,或流露于修饰的词语之中。因此,在推断过程中,应特别注意文中作者的措辞。

(三) 主旨大意题

主旨大意题是用来测试考生是否理解整篇文章的主题和大意,是否具有把握中心思想的能力,能否分辨主题和细节。

在解主旨大意题时,可采用下列方法:

- (1) 认真阅读文章的第一段或每一段的第一个句子;
- (2) 表达主题的句子往往具有较高的概括性;
- (3) 对于文章的主题,作者往往有意识地反复论述;
- (4) 下列文字后要述说的往往是文章或段落的主题:

on the whole, in short, therefore

We can conclude from the above reasons and examples that

Given all these points above, I would support the idea that

For all the reasons mentioned above, I would prefer _____.

做这类题目时,注意不要犯以偏概全、以点代面的错误。

文章的标题是段落中心思想最精练的表达形式。它的特点是:短小精练,多为一短语;涵盖性强,一般要求能覆盖全文,其确定的范围要恰当,既不能太大,也不能太小。要恰当地选好标题,首先需要了解标题的基本拟定方式。一般来说,标题的拟定方式是:以话题为核心,用控制性概念的词按一定的语法浓缩为概括主题句句意或中心思想的词组。

主旨大意题常见的提问有：

1. This passage is mainly about _____.
2. The topic of the 4th paragraph is that _____.
3. From the passage we may conclude that _____.
4. The article mainly tells about the story of _____.
5. The purpose in writing the text is _____.
6. What conclusion can you draw from the story?
7. Which might be the best title for this passage?
8. Which of the following statements is best supported by the last paragraph?

(四) 猜测词义题

这类题目要求考生根据上下文推测具体语境中某个词语的意义。在做此类题目时,需做到在立足本句进行字斟句酌分析的同时,还应瞻前顾后,注意与上下句的逻辑关系及全文的内容。猜测词义的方法有根据上下文猜测词义,根据逻辑推理猜测词义,根据构词法猜测词义等,用得最多的方法是根据上下文所提供的线索来猜测词义。一般而言,上下文线索所提示的意义与所考词汇的关系要么为同义关系,要么为反义关系。

指代题可算是猜测词义题的一种,也是常见题型之一。解这类题,要注意代词指代的总原则——就近指代,即代词指代与之在性、数、格、逻辑、意义、位置等方面与之接近的名词。如:it既可指代单数名词,也可指代一个句子;they指代复数名词主格;them指代复数名词宾格;one指代单数可数名词。

猜测词义题常见的提问有：

1. In the last sentence, the word “their” refers to _____.
2. The word “charge” in this passage means _____.
3. What did the writer mean when he said “I’m on high”?
4. What can infer from the text that “computer-literate” means

_____?

5. Which of the following can be used in place of “Quite the reverse”?

6. When he says “You won’t be for long”, the writer means that _____.

为了提高答题的准确性,笔者认为,无论回答哪一类问题,都有必要注意以下几点:

- (1) 必须遵照原文主旨,不得以点代面;
- (2) 必须根据文章内容判断,不可自以为是;
- (3) 阅读必须仔细深入,不得望文生义。

2006 年高考英语真题阅读理解 解题分析(浙江卷)

A

Fat and shy, Ben Saunders was the last kid in his class picked for any sports team. “Football, tennis, cricket—anything with a round ball, I was useless,” he says now with a laugh. But back then he was the one always made fun of in school gym classes in Devonshire, England.

It was a mountain bike he received for his 15th birthday that changed him. At first he went biking alone in a nearby forest. Then he began to ride the bike along with a runner friend. Gradually, Saunders set up his mind on building up his body, increasing his speed and strength. At the age of 18, he ran his first marathon.

The following year, he met John Ridgway and was hired as an instructor at Ridgway's school of Adventure in Scotland, where he learnt about Ridgway's cold-water exploits. Greatly interested, Saunders read all he could about North Pole explorers and adventures, then decided that this would be his future.

In 2001, after becoming a skillful skier, Saunders started his first long-distance expedition towards the North Pole. It took unbelievable energy. He suffered frostbite(冻疮), ran into a polar

bear and pushed his body to the limit, pulling his supply-loaded sled up and over rocky ice.

Saunders has since become the youngest person to ski alone to the North Pole, and he's skied more of the North Pole by himself than any other British man. His old playmates would not believe the change.

Next October, Saunders, 27, heads south from the coast of Antarctica to the South Pole and back, a 2900-kilometer journey that has never been completed on skis.

41. What change happened to Saunders after he was 15 years old?
- A. He became good at most sports.
B. He began to build up his body.
C. He joined a sports team.
D. He made friends with a runner.
42. The underlined word "exploits" (paragraph 3) is closest in meaning to _____.
- A. journeys B. researches C. adventures D. operations
43. Which of the following is the correct order of the events that happened to Saunders?
- a. He ran his first marathon. b. He skied alone in the North Pole. c. He rode his bike in a forest. d. He planned an adventure to the South Pole.
- A. a c d b B. c d a b C. a c b d D. c a b d
44. What does the story mainly tell us about Saunders?
- A. He is a success in sports.
B. He is the best British skier.
C. He is Ridgway's best student.
D. He is a good instructor at school.

A 篇讲述了 Ben Saunders 从一个因不擅长任何体育活动而在学校里经常被嘲笑的人转变成为一个成功的探险者的故事。

41. B 这是一道细节题。可以从第二段的第四句话中找出答案。

42. C 这是一道词义推测题。可以根据第三段第二句话中的“explorers and adventures”推测出词义。

43. D 这是一道细节题。通读全文根据事件发生的先后顺序可以找出答案。

44. A 这是一道主旨大意题。通读全文可以找出答案。

B

It's 2035. You have a job, a family and you're about 40 years old. Welcome to your future life.

Getting ready for work, you pause in front of the mirror. “Turn red,” you say. Your shirt changes from sky blue to deep red. Tiny preprogrammed electronics(智能电子元件) are rearranged in your shirt to change its color. Looking into the mirror, you find it hard to believe that you're 40. You look much younger. With amazing advances in medicine, people in your generation may live to be 150 years old. You're not even middle-aged!

As you go into the kitchen and prepare to pour your breakfast cereal into a bowl, you hear, “To lose weight, you shouldn't eat that.” from your shoes. They read the tiny electronic code on the cereal box to find out the nutrition details. You decide to listen to your shoes. “Kitchen, what can I have for breakfast?” A list of possible foods appear on the counter as the kitchen checks its food supplies.

- A. In order of time. B. In order of frequency.
C. In order of preference. D. In order of importance.

B 篇描绘了人类在 2035 年的生活情景。

45. B 这是一道细节题。可以从第二段的第四句话找到答案。

46. D 这也是一道细节题。可以从第三段的第二句话找到答案。

47. C 这也是一道细节题。可以根据第四段的第五、六和七句话找到答案。

48. A 这是一道推理题。通读全文可以分析出文章是按照时间先后顺序来组织的。

C

Take Action for a Better World: Volunteers Needed

Six months' preparation in Denmark: Africa studies, team work combined with social work with risk group teenagers.

Six months' community work in Malawi in *People to People Projects*: Child Aid, HIV / AIDS. Fights and Teacher Training.

Qualifications: 18 years, hard working and social engagement.

Please contact us by e-mail: [takeaction@ betterworld.com](mailto:takeaction@betterworld.com)

Part-time work with Exchange Students

YOUTH International is a non-profit high school foreign exchange student organization. We welcome teenagers from over 80 countries worldwide and provide host families. The community Representative is a part-time position designed for people with a strong desire to do something rewarding in the community and earn some extra money.

Applicants best suited for this work should enjoy teenagers, have a strong interest in cross-cultural communication and feel comfortable networking. Full training and support will be provided through branch offices throughout the U.S. Positions available in most states.

If interested, please email [staff@ youth. org](mailto:staff@youth.org) or call 888-123-9872.

International Summer Job

Hi, I'm an ESL student in China. I'm 20, quiet and polite, and I speak reasonable English. I'm looking for a summer job in an English-speaking country. I can teach Chinese or do house and garden work, and cook Chinese dishes. Can anybody offer me a job? I don't need to earn much, just enough in 2 months (July — August) to pay for my return ticket to China. My goal is to improve my English and see a bit more of the world.

My email is: [ram3462@ hotmail.com](mailto:ram3462@hotmail.com)