

[陆乃圣 教授] 著

高分英语 阅读解析

训练快速高效英语阅读的 **8** 项技巧

- ★ Main Idea Questions 主旨题
- ★ Factual Questions 事实题
- ★ Generalization Questions 概述题
- ★ Negative Questions 否定题
- ★ Comparison Questions 比较题
- ★ Reference Questions 指代题
- ★ Vocabulary Questions 词汇题
- ★ Inference Questions 推理题

中国出版集团
中国对外翻译出版公司

阅读是中国学生学习英语的主要障碍之一。《高分英语阅读解析》介绍一种行之有效的阅读技巧——解析法。分解剖析一篇文章，什么词或词组是关键的词或词组？什么地方是可能会考到的地方？哪里是重点？哪里是次重点？哪里是可以忽略的？都有一定的规律。这样考生就能有的放矢地去阅读文章，没有必要化很多时间和精力去弄懂每一个词，也不会有一些细小问题上纠缠不清。运用解析法，阅读的目的性强的，化的时间少了，回答问题的正确率提高了，从而考试得分率也随着提高。

陆乃圣

ISBN 978-7-5001-1751-3



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ISBN 978-7-5001-1751-3

定价：17.00 元

高分英语系列

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高分英语

阅读解析

中国出版集团
中国对外翻译出版公司

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

高分英语阅读解析 / 陆乃圣编. — 北京: 中国对外翻译出版公司, 2007.5

ISBN 978-7-5001-1751-3

I. 高... II. 陆... III. 英语—阅读教学—中学—教学参考资料
IV. G634.413

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2007)第065621号

出版发行 / 中国对外翻译出版公司

地 址 / 北京市西城区车公庄大街甲4号物华大厦六层

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策划编辑 / 岑 红

责任编辑 / 吴良柱

责任校对 / 王 简

封面设计 / 高静芳

排 版 / 上海景皇文化发展有限公司

印 刷 / 山东德州新华印务有限责任公司

经 销 / 新华书店

规 格 / 890 × 1240 毫米 1/32

印 张 / 6

字 数 / 141 千字

版 次 / 2007年5月第1版

印 次 / 2007年5月第1次

ISBN 978-7-5001-1751-3 定价: 17.00 元



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中国对外翻译出版公司

编者的话

阅读是中国学生学习英语的主要障碍之一。原因是各种各样的，可能是因为英文基本功不扎实，也可能是英语词汇量小等等，但是如果你掌握了一定的阅读技巧，那么你就能抓住文章的要点，以比较快的速度进行阅读，若是考试的话，还能得到一个满意的分数。

本书《高分英语阅读解析》，向大家介绍一种行之有效的阅读技巧——解析法。所谓解析法，就是分解剖析一篇文章，抓住关键的词或词组，搞清楚每句话、每个段落以及整篇文章的主要内容，同时找出每一个可能会考到的地方。这样考生就能有的放矢地去阅读文章，没有必要花很多时间和精力去弄懂每一个词，也不会在一些细小问题上纠缠不清。运用解析法，阅读的目的性强的，花的时间少了，回答问题的正确率提高了，从而考试得分率也随着提高。

那么，什么词或词组是关键的词或词组？什么地方是可能会考到的地方？换言之，你在阅读一篇文章的时候，哪里是重点？哪里是次重点？哪里是可以忽略的？这里有一定的规律可寻，当然也需要反复的实践。本书从各种考试真题中精选若干阅读文章，难易程度相兼，加以详尽剖析，为读者提供实践机会，并且从中悟出一些规律来。

解析法能使你事半功倍，以最小的力气去获得最大的收益。但是，这决不意味着可以放弃英语基本功的训练，可以不学英文语法，不去背诵英文单词。恰恰相反，解析法与你的英文水平是相辅相成的。英语底子越扎实，解析法就能运用得越好；解析法运用得越是得心应手，你的英文阅读水平也就越高。何乐而不为？

参加本书编写的还有英语硕士研究生王之怡、薛青、张文、刘培荣，在此一并向他们表示感谢。

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I. Exemplary Analytical Reading (解析阅读示例)

1. Newborn Infants

For the normal emotional and physical development of infants, sensory and perceptual stimulation is necessary. Healthy babies experience this stimulation while in contact with the mother or other adults who feed, diaper, or wash the infant. However, infants who are born prematurely or are sick miss these experiences during the early weeks of their lives when they live in incubators, an artificial environment devoid of normal stimuli. These babies tend to become listless and seem uninterested in their surroundings. However, when they are stimulated by being handled and spoken to and by being provided with bright objects such as hanging mobiles or pictures, they begin to respond by smiling, becoming more active physically, and gaining weight more rapidly.

Questions:

1. What is the main idea expressed in the passage?
(A) The importance of incubators for sick infants.
(B) The importance of stimulation for newborn infants.
(C) The prenatal care of babies.
(D) The improvement of the care of newborn infants.
2. According to the passage, sensory and perceptual stimulation is provided to infants when adults do which of the following?
(A) handle them
(B) put them in incubators
(C) become uninterested in them
(D) act listless
3. The word "prematurely" is closest in meaning to which of the following?

- (A) born more mature than others
 - (B) born after the proper time
 - (C) born before the usual time
 - (D) born under the direct care of parents
4. Which of the following is a correct statement about infants and their stimulation need?
- (A) Healthy infants fail to receive sufficient stimulation.
 - (B) Sensory and perceptual stimuli may not be necessary for an infant.
 - (C) Healthy infants who are not premature do not need stimulation.
 - (D) Incubators do not provide adequate infant stimulation.
5. According to the passage, infants cared for in incubators, when compared with full-term infants, are likely to _____.
- (A) be less active physically
 - (B) have more normal stimuli
 - (C) gain weigh more rapidly
 - (D) respond more to bright objects
6. When stimulated, infants in incubators may respond in which of the following ways?
- (A) becoming more listless
 - (B) showing a smiling face
 - (C) having less interest in surroundings
 - (D) gaining weight less rapidly

解析:

我们在阅读上面这篇文章的时候，应该抓住以下这些用灰底标出的关键词或词组：

For the normal emotional and physical development of **infants**, sensory and perceptual **stimulation** is necessary. Healthy babies experience this stimulation while in **contact** with the mother or other adults who feed, diaper, or wash the infant. **However**, infants who are born **prematurely** or are sick miss these experiences during the early weeks of their lives when they live in **incubators**, an artificial environment devoid of

normal stimuli. These babies tend to become **listless** and seem uninterested in their surroundings. **However**, when they are **stimulated** by being handled and spoken to and by being provided with bright objects such as hanging mobiles or pictures, they begin to **respond by** smiling, becoming more active physically, and gaining weight more rapidly.

之所以只抓住这些关键词或词组。是因为(1)这些关键词或词组构成了整篇文章的中心内容; (2)这些关键词或词组也正是极其容易考到的地方。

我们先看第一个原因: 这些关键词或词组构成了整篇文章的中心内容。如果你把这些关键词或词组翻译成中文, 然后把意思串起来, 就知道整篇文章讲的是什么了:

infants 婴儿——stimulation (需要) 刺激——contact (要与人) 接触——However 然而——prematurely or (are) sick 早产或病婴——incubators (放在) 恒温箱——listless 缺乏生气——However 然而——stimulated (给予) 刺激——respond 作出反映——by 通过(各种方式)

再来看看第二个原因: 这些关键词或词组也正是极其容易考到的地方。当我们掌握了这些关键词或词组, 就能顺利地回答问题, 找出正确的答案。我们不妨做做基于这篇文章的6道考题。

1.

考的是文章主题是什么。我们在阅读文章的时候, 要特别关注第一句话, 因为第一句话往往告诉我们文章的 main idea。那么, 我们根据本文第一句话里的关键词 infants 和 stimulation, 就知道本文主要讲述的是有关新生婴儿接受外界刺激的问题, 所以正确答案应该是 (B) The importance of stimulation for newborn infants (外界刺激对新生婴儿的重要性)。

2.

考的是: 成年人的何种行为会对新生婴儿形成刺激? 那么, 文章第二句话的关键词 contact 告诉我们, 成年人在与新生婴儿的“接触”中就给予了他们一定的刺激。至于文章里具体提到了哪些“接触”, 我们只要回到文章里有这个关键词的句子看一看就知道了: Healthy babies experience this stimulation while in contact with the

mother or other adults who feed, diaper, or wash the infant, 原来这些“接触”指的是 feed(喂食)、diaper(换尿布)、wash(给婴儿洗澡)。据此,我们可以判断正确的答案应该是 (A) handle them(照料婴儿)。

3.

我们在阅读文章的时候,要特别关注一些表示语气转折的转折词,例如 but, however, nevertheless 等。本文里出现了两个 however, 我们都把它们看作关键词,是要我们注意前后意义上的转折。例如,第一个 however 的前面讲的是 healthy infants(健康婴儿)如何接受 stimulation(外界刺激),接着就出现了 however 这个词,暗示下面要讲的可能是“不健康”的婴儿,他们可能“缺乏”正常的刺激。果然,由 however 引导的句子 However, infants who are born prematurely or are sick miss these experiences during the early weeks of their lives when they live in incubators, an artificial environment devoid of normal stimuli. These babies tend to become listless and seem uninterested in their surroundings, 提到了 prematurely(早产儿)和 sick(病婴)。

本道题目表面上考的是 prematurely 这个单词,实际上在考你对文章的理解,尤其是 however 前后的意义转折。由于我们掌握关键词,所以很容易就能正确回答出这道题目,答案为 (C) born before the usual time(早产)。

4.

是要你判断,就婴儿与他们的刺激需求而言,哪个陈述是正确的。答案是 (D) Incubators do not provide adequate infant stimulation(恒温箱不能给婴儿提供足够的刺激)。

我们之所以能够正确给予回答,是因为我们掌握了 incubator 这个关键词。从阅读技巧上来讲,其实我们更应该关注 incubator 这个词的同位语 an artificial environment devoid of normal stimuli(一个缺乏正常刺激的人造环境)。英语同位语的主要作用是对前面某个词或词组作 further explanation(进一步解释)。既然本篇文章里出现了同位语,对 incubator 作了进一步解释,那么实际上是给你一个暗示,告诉你 incubator 这个词很重要,可能会考你的。

在英文阅读考试中,经常出现对某个词或词组作 further explanation(进一步解释),而且也往往会考到。不过, further explanation 不一定是同位语,也可以是其他形式,例如破折号、括

号等。本文出现的 ... incubators, an artificial environment devoid of normal stimuli, 也可以写成:

- ... incubators (an artificial environment devoid of normal stimuli)
- ... incubators —— an artificial environment devoid of normal stimuli

5.

考的是恒温箱里的婴儿与成熟婴儿的不同点。那么, 我们只要回到文章里看看描述 infants cared for in incubators 的句子就可以了。这句话是这样的: These babies tend to become listless and seem uninterested in their surroundings, 其中的关键词是 listless。有的考生可能不认识这个词, 但是通过上下文分析, 明眼人很快就能猜出它的词义了, 原来是“缺乏生气”的意思。因此, 恒温箱里的婴儿 become listless (缺乏生气), 而且 seem uninterested in their surroundings (对环境没有兴趣)。据此, 我们可以得出结论, 这道题目的答案应该是 (A) be less active physically (活动少)。

6.

问的是恒温箱里的婴儿受到刺激之后会作出什么反应。文章最后一句话 they begin to respond by smiling, becoming more active physically, and gaining weight more rapidly 给了我们答案。我们之所以把 by 看作关键词, 就是因为它列举了恒温箱里的婴儿受到刺激之后会作出的各种反应, 例如 smiling (微笑)、becoming more active physically (增多活动)、gaining weight more rapidly (增加体重) 等。根据这些举例, 我们便可找到答案 (B) showing a smiling face (露出笑容)。

这里需要指出的是, 如果文章里出现一系列动作, 例如刚提到的 smiling, becoming more active physically, and gaining weight more rapidly, 以及前面出现过的 feed, diaper, or wash the infant, 那么就很有可能会遇到涉及这些内容的考题。所以, 我们在阅读文章的时候, 要关注“一系列”的动作或事物。

2. Tree Watering

With the approach of fall and winter, homeowners would ask themselves what they can do to protect the trees in their yards. It is often believed that the trees will flourish and survive without human attention as they do in the wild. This, however, is unfortunately not true. Trees in the wild have established themselves in a suitable location through a process of natural selection, while the trees we plant in the yards are frequently growing under less than ideal conditions and therefore occasionally need a helping hand.

It is widely felt that watering into the fall may result in some degree of branch dieback. This author feels that it is better to risk the possibility of tip dieback than the chance of complete plant failure due to insufficient moisture.

Questions:

1. It can be concluded that the author's advice is _____.
 (A) better than nothing
 (B) useless in tree protection
 (C) contrary to general opinion
 (D) common knowledge among tree owners
2. According to the author, the conditions for a grown-up tree in the wild are _____.
 (A) better than those for a planted tree
 (B) slightly worse than those for a planted tree
 (C) much worse than those for a planted tree
 (D) less ideal than those for a planted tree
3. The problems of trees in the yards are primarily due to _____.
 (A) overwatering
 (B) underwatering
 (C) lack of a helping hand
 (D) lack of natural selection

4. The author thinks that tip dieback in the fall is _____.
(A) impossible to avoid
(B) sometimes a necessary risk
(C) good for most trees
(D) harmful for most trees
5. According to the author, for which of the following reasons may trees die?
(A) unnecessary watering
(B) inadequate watering
(C) occasional watering
(D) unintentional watering
6. The word “dieback” in the passage implies that _____.
(A) branches become dry, leaves turn yellow, and roots are dead
(B) branches remain alive, leaves keep green, and roots become dry
(C) branches get dry, leaves become shriveled and roots remain alive
(D) branches become dead, leaves stay green and roots get rotten

解析:

这篇文章的关键词或词组如下:

With the **approach** of fall and winter, homeowners would ask themselves what they can do to **protect the trees** in their yards. **It is often believed** that the trees will flourish and survive **without human attention** as they do in the wild. This, however, is unfortunately not true. Trees **in the wild** have established themselves in a **suitable location** through a process of **natural selection**, while the trees we plant **in the yards** are frequently growing under **less than ideal** conditions and therefore occasionally need a **helping hand**.

It is widely felt that **watering into the fall** may result in some degree of **branch dieback**. This author feels that it is **better to risk** the possibility of tip dieback than the chance of **complete plant failure** due to **insufficient moisture**.

把以上这些关键词和词汇串起来，就是整篇文章的主要内容：

approach (秋冬) 逼近——protect the trees (要) 保护树木——It is often believed 许多人认为——without human attention 无须照料——in the wild 野生树木——suitable location (生长在) 合适地点——natural selection (由于) 自然淘汰——in the yards (而) 庭院树木——less than ideal (生长) 条件差——helping hand (需要人) 照料——watering into the fall 秋天浇水——branch dieback (会造成) 树枝枯死——better to risk 宁愿冒险 (浇水)——complete plant failure (也不要) 整棵树死——insufficient moisture (因为) 缺水

有了上述这些关键词和词汇，我们就能正确回答所有考题了。

1.

如果我们在读一篇文章的时候，遇到这样的句子：

It is often believed that ...

It is widely felt that ...

那么就意味着这不过是大众的意见或看法，而作者本人是持有相反观点的，而且文章也一定会接着讲述作者的具体意见或看法。例如，本文说到It is often believed that the trees will flourish and survive without human attention as they do in the wild (许多人认为庭院树木会像野生树木一样无须人的照料就能长得很好)，那么作者的观点肯定与此相反，认为庭院树木必须有人精心照料。本文还说到It is widely felt that watering into the fall may result in some degree of branch dieback (人们普遍认为秋天浇水会造成一定程度的树枝枯萎)，那么作者肯定不同意这一观点，认为秋天应该浇水。

根据上述分析和理解，我们选择 (C) contrary to general opinion (与普遍意见相反) 作为这道题目的答案。

2.

这是一道比较题。一般说来，涉及“比较”的内容是很容易考到的，所以应该引起我们注意。这里讲的是 a grown-up tree in the wild (野生树木) 和 a planted tree (庭院树木) 的比较，题目问这两种树木哪一种的生长条件要好一些。我们不能凭主观猜测来选择答案，一定要看原文。文章里是这么说的：Trees in the wild have established themselves in a suitable location through a process of natural selection,

while the trees we plant in the yards are frequently growing under less than ideal conditions, 意思表达得很清楚, 野生树木生长在 suitable location (合适的地点), 而庭院树木则往往条件 less than ideal conditions (不太理想), 所以这道题目的正确选择是 (A) better than those for a planted tree (比庭院树木的条件好)。

如果你是一个很固执的人, 坚持认为庭院树木的生长条件好, 那么你再仔细看看原文, 它还给了个原因, 说明为什么野生树木生长在合适的地点。这个原因是 natural selection, 中文意思是“自然选择”, 或者更容易理解的译文是“自然淘汰”。你想想看, 生长在条件差的野生树木早就死了, 被“自然淘汰”了, 能够生存下来的野生树木一定是生长条件比较好的。

3.

表面上是考庭院植树的主要问题是什么, 实际上就是一道主旨题, 即考你本文的 main idea 是什么。本文的 main idea 并不简单地在第一句话里就出现了, 而是要你读懂整个第一段。在这样情况下, 你必须抓住关键词, 读完整个段落, 找出它的 main idea。我们不妨一起分析第一段究竟讲了些什么:

1) approach——protect the trees (秋冬逼近, 要保护好庭院里的树木);

2) It is often believed——without human attention (许多人认为庭院树木无须人工照料);

3) in the wild——suitable location——natural selection (野生树木生长在合适的地点, 这是由于自然淘汰的缘故);

4) in the yards——less than ideal——helping hand (庭院树木往往生长条件差, 需要人工照料。)

至此, 我们不仅明白了第一段的 main idea, 同时也找到了本道题目的答案, 也就是 (C) lack of a helping hand (缺少人工照料)。

4.

读文章的时候, 请注意明确表述作者观点的句子, 譬如说下面这样的句子:

The author thinks that ...

The author feels that ...

本文第二段里就有这样的话: This author feels that it is better to

risk the possibility of tip dieback than the chance of complete plant failure due to insufficient moisture, 这句话显然告诉我们, 作者宁愿冒树木顶部枯死的危险, 也不愿意看到整棵树因缺水而死掉。据此, 本题的正确答案应该是 (B) sometimes a necessary risk (有时是必要的冒险)。

5.

读文章要特别关注因果关系, 尤其是原因。英文表示原因, 往往用一些介词或连词, 例如 as, since, because, through, due to, owing to, thanks to 等, 有的时候原因是隐蔽的, 需要你仔细观察。本文有两处出现表示原因的句子:

1) Trees in the wild have established themselves in a suitable location through a process of natural selection ... (由于自然淘汰, 野生树木生长在合适的地点)

2) ... it is better to risk the possibility of tip dieback than the chance of complete plant failure due to insufficient moisture. (由于缺水, 整棵树死掉了)

这第二个句子正好回答了本道题目, 给出了树木死亡的原因, 即 due to insufficient moisture, 所以正确答案是 (B) inadequate watering (浇水不足)。

6.

前面已经讲过, 判断词义要看上下文, 这里再补充一点: 看懂了上下文还要进行逻辑思维。就拿这道题目考的 dieback 来说, 它先后出现两次, 一次是 branch dieback, 另外一次是 tip dieback, branch dieback 表明树枝枯死, 而 tip dieback 表示顶部死亡, 而整棵树没有死。从逻辑上来讲, 一棵树死了主要是根部枯死, 只要根活着树就没有死。据此, 我们来分析一下这道题目的四个选择, 只有 (C) 的根部还活着 (remain alive), 其余不是死了 (dead), 就是干枯 (dry), 或是腐烂 (rotten)。因此, 正确答案只能是 (C)。

3. Solar Energy

Because of the energy crisis, scientists in the oil-consuming nations have become increasingly interested in the potential of solar energy. Some experts estimate that the present supply of fossil fuel will not last until the end of the twenty-first century. The problem that solar energy researchers face is how to harness the sun's energy effectively and inexpensively. One of the most popular methods currently being tested uses rooftop solar collectors and underground storage tanks. An advantage of a properly working system of this type is that it will not create any environmental pollution. Another advantage of using solar energy is that the cost of fuel, the sun's rays, is zero. When a solar heating system is working at maximum efficiency, it can provide up to 80 percent of winter heating needs.

Questions:

1. Which of the following is an appropriate topic for this passage?
(A) Shortage of Fossil Fuel
(B) The Problem Energy Researchers Face
(C) An Environmental Pollution Problem
(D) An Inexpensive Energy Source
2. Why are scientists increasingly interested in the potential of solar energy?
(A) The environment is being severely polluted.
(B) Fossil fuel is being exhausted.
(C) Science and technology is developing rapidly.
(D) Many nations are consuming more oil.
3. The word "harness" is closest in meaning to _____.
(A) adjust (B) study
(C) use (D) solve
4. One popular solar heating system makes use of which of the following?