

新课标

[高考英语]

阅读理解 一本通

READING
COMPREHENSION

凤凰出版传媒集团

译林出版社

新课标
[高考英语]

阅读理解 一本通

READING
COMPREHENSION

主编 葛敏 王红玲
编写 余方中 王梅娟
杨梅 林峰
郝江芬
万小美

凤凰出版传媒集团
译林出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

新课标高考英语·阅读理解一本通 / 葛敏主编;余方中等编. —南京:
译林出版社, 2007.8

ISBN 978-7-5447-0338-3

I. 新... II. ①葛... ②余... 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(2007)第 118459 号

- 书 名 新课标高考英语·阅读理解一本通
主 编 葛 敏
编 写 余方中 王红玲 杨 梅 王梅娟
郝江芬 林 峰 万小关
责任编辑 石小刚
封面设计 侯海屏
出版发行 凤凰出版传媒集团
译林出版社(南京市湖南路 47 号 210009)
电 话 025-83242700 (总机)
传 真 025-83319992
教材热线 025-83304650
市场热线 025-83319992
电子信箱 jiaocai@yilin.com
网 址 凤凰出版传媒网 <http://www.ppm.cn>
译 林 出 版 社 <http://www.yilin.com>
印 刷 南京通达彩印有限公司
开 本 880×1230 毫米 1/32
印 张 9.75
版 次 2007 年 8 月第 1 版 2007 年 8 月第 1 次印刷
标准书号 ISBN 978-7-5447-0338-3
定 价 15.20 元
本书若有印装错误可与出版社联系
(联系电话:025-83242790)

前 言

为了帮助广大高三学生全面提高英语水平，使他们在高考中取得较为理想的成绩，我们组织富有经验的英语教研人员及一线骨干教师共同编写了一套新课标高考英语一本通用书，含听力测试、单项选择、完形填空、阅读理解、英语写作和高考词汇等六个分册。前五分册紧扣新课标和高考要求，贴近学生生活实际，具有鲜明的针对性和可操作性。各分册编写者还从不同的角度，对近年来高考命题趋势和题型做了较为客观的介绍，并就应试策略和应试技巧谈了自己较为独到的看法。同时，各分册编写者还给出部分高考英语真题并对之加以解析。所有练习题均有参考答案，部分答案还附有详解。这些都有助于广大高三学生熟悉高考英语题型，掌握必要的应试诀窍。我们衷心希望本套用书能成为广大高三学生复习迎考的好帮手。

本册阅读理解用书参照各地高考阅读理解考试题型，内容新颖，话题广泛。本书既强调高考阅读理解的传统题型，也充分重视近年来新出现的任务型阅读，能帮助考生准确把握高考动向，有效提高阅读能力，在考试中取得理想成绩。

由于水平有限，书中可能尚有疏漏和不妥之处。恳请广大师生在使用过程中提出宝贵意见，以便我们今后进一步修订。

译林出版社

2007年7月

目 录



课标要求与命题趋势 /1



应试策略与解题技巧 /3



高考真题示例与详解 /21



阅读理解实战训练 /44

标准化阅读 Unit 1—Unit 20 /44

任务型阅读 Unit 1—Unit 5 /235



答案与解析 /280



课标要求与命题趋势

阅读是获取知识的一种手段，也是人与人之间交流的一种途径。在具有知识经济特征的 21 世纪，英语阅读的重要性就愈加凸现出来，这是由于世界向着信息化、网络化及国际化方向发展。网络把世界连接了起来，使地球变成了地球村，而英语是互联网上使用最多的语言，因此，英语就成了网络时代最重要的工具之一。

作为语言学习的主要输入方式，阅读在听、说、读、写四项技能中占有很重要的地位，它是人们获取信息的最基本途径。无论是阅读报刊杂志、科技文献，还是欣赏文学著作乃至浏览网络新闻，都需要阅读。时至今日，英语已成为获取各种新信息的一条必不可少的重要途径。要把学生培养成与国际接轨的人才，就必须加强英语阅读能力的培养，帮助他们快速有效地获取各种信息。

高中英语新课程标准确立了高中英语教学的目标，即：着重提高学生用英语获取信息、处理信息、分析问题和解决问题的能力，特别注重提高学生用英语思维和表达的能力；形成跨文化的意识和基本的跨文化交际能力。为此高中课程标准设置了四个级别(六至九级)的目标要求。其中七级是高中阶段必须达到的要求，八年级和九级是高中阶段的提高级别。

级别	技能	目标描述
六级	读	能从一般文字资料中获取主要信息； 能利用上下文和句子结构猜测词义； 能根据上下文线索预测故事情节的发展； 能根据阅读目的使用不同的阅读策略； 能通过不同信息渠道查找所需信息； 除教材外，课外阅读量应累计达到 18 万词以上。
七级	读	能从一般性文章中获取和处理主要信息； 能理解文章主旨和作者意图； 能通过上下文克服生词困难，理解语篇意义； 能通过文章中的线索进行推理； 能根据需要从网络等资源中获取信息； 能读适合高中生的英语报刊杂志； 除教材以外，课外阅读量应累计达到 23 万词以上。

八 级	读	能识别不同文体的特征; 能通过分析句子结构理解难句和长句; 能理解阅读材料中不同的观点和态度; 能根据学习任务的需要从多种媒体中获取信息并进行加工处理; 能在教师的帮助下欣赏浅显的英语文学作品; 除教材外,课外阅读量应累计达到 30 万词以上。
九 级	读	能阅读一般的英文报刊杂志,从中获取主要信息; 能阅读一般英文原著,抓住主要情节,了解主要人物; 能读懂各种商品的说明书等非专业技术性的资料; 能根据情景及上下文猜测不熟悉的语言现象; 能使用多种参考资料和工具书解决较复杂的语言疑难; 有广泛的阅读兴趣及良好的阅读习惯; 能有效地利用网络等媒体获取和处理信息。

从表中可以看出,要达到九级的目标,学生在高中毕业时的阅读量必须达到 30 万词。按传统的阅读方式就很难达标。因此,学生阅读能力的培养与阅读方法的训练就显得十分重要。

这几年高考英语阅读考题有如下特点:一是阅读材料的选材范围比以前更广,话题更多,文体也更多样化;二是阅读材料的呈现方式多样化,有表格、图画等,增强了阅读的趣味性和真实性。2006 年上海高考卷和浙江高考卷在题目设置上增加了新题型,即采用了段落主旨排序题,这对考生语言运用能力要求更高。按新课标“提高学生用英语获取信息、处理信息、分析问题和解决问题的能力”的要求,阅读理解的考查会更细致、更深入、更全面,采用的题型会更灵活并趋于多样性,传统的标准化选择题将不再是唯一的考查形式。

2

应试策略与解题技巧

提高阅读理解能力不仅需要进行大量的阅读训练，还需要正确的阅读方法和灵活的阅读技巧。总结近几年来高考阅读理解的考查题型，并结合新课标对阅读能力培养提出的要求，考生应当重点培养下列几种阅读技能：

1. 把握文章的主旨大意；
2. 抓住文章的深层意思；
3. 利用上下文猜测词义；
4. 综合归纳推断；
5. 正确评价作者的语气和态度；
6. 任务型阅读。



一、把握文章的主旨大意



抓住文章的主旨大意是阅读理解的关键。主旨大意题可考查学生对一篇文章或一个段落的宏观把握和理解，命题者常就段落的主题 (theme or topic)、段落大意 (main idea) 和标题 (title) 等进行考查。例如：

Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?

The main purpose of the passage/paragraph is to _____.

The passage/paragraph is mainly about _____.

The subject of the passage/paragraph is _____.

The passage/paragraph deals with _____.

What topic is treated in this passage/paragraph?

Which of the following statements is best supported by this

passage/paragraph?

The passage/paragraph is mainly concerned with _____.

The author wrote this passage/paragraph to _____.

The passage/paragraph could be entitled _____.

例 1

Creativity has become a popular word in recent years. Scholars in arts, psychology, business, education, and science are all working to get a deeper understanding of it. Robert J. Sternberg is a creativity specialist and Yale professor of psychology. He defines psychology as “the ability to produce work that is both new (original) and appropriate (applicable to the situation)”. This definition is useful, as we want our students to use language in a new way, and to use it correctly and properly. Most scholars say there are two types of creativity: big “C” creativity and small “c” creativity.

Big “C” creativity refers to genius level thinking that results in artistic masterpieces and scientific breakthroughs. Small “c” creativity refers to everyday level thinking that can be used in any situation. Our emphasis is on the latter. While it goes without saying that any of our students could go on to be the next Picasso or Edison, our aim is to help students produce more ideas and use language in new ways.

The main purpose of the passage is to _____.

- A. show how useful the book is
- B. explain what creativity is
- C. discuss how one can be creative
- D. tell what teaching aims at

【解析】显然本题目是考察段落主旨大意。本段落的第一句就是主题句，其他句子都是围绕主题句 (creativity) 进行的解释和说明。

因此 B 答案是正确答案 (本段落是为了解释什么是创造性)。本段先给出主题句, 接着进行细节分析说明, 然后用事例来支撑, 最后在结尾进行总结概括。考生需要特别关注文章的开头和结尾。

例 2

Cara Lang is 13. She lives in Boston, Massachusetts, in the US. Last Thursday, she didn't go to school. She went to work with her father instead. Every year, on the fourth Thursday in April, millions of young girls go to work. This is Take Our Daughters to Work Day. The girls are between the ages of 9 and 15. They spend the day at work with an adult, usually a mother, father, aunt or uncle. They go to offices, police stations, laboratories, and other places where their parents or other family members work. Next year, the day will include sons, too.

The Ms Foundation, an organization for women, started the programme about ten years ago. In the US, many women work outside the home. The Ms Foundation wants girls to find out about many different kinds of jobs. Then, when the girls grow up, they can choose a job they like.

Cara's father is a film director. Cara says, "It was very exciting for me to go to the studio with my dad. I saw a lot of people doing different jobs." Many businesses have special activities for girls on this day. Last year, Cara went to work with her aunt at the University of Massachusetts, in the engineering department, they learned to use scales. They learned about many other kinds of jobs, too.

Right now, Cara does not know what job she will have when she grows up. But because of Take Our Daughters to Work Day, she knows she has many choices.

What is probably the best title for the passage?

- A. Cara Lang, a Fortunate Girl.
- B. Take Our Daughters to Work Day.
- C. Children's Day and Work Day.
- D. Ms Foundation, an Organization for Women.

【解析】本短文的主题句不在文章开头也不在结尾，恰在第一段中间(Take Our Daughter to Work Day)，因此答案是 B。第一段开头引入主题、中间段的过渡和最后小节的概括，很显然 Take Our Daughters to Work Day 是本文的中心，最适合做文章的题目。



阅读指导

阅读任何文章都要养成好的习惯，要学会抓住文章的中心和重点，这样才能准确获得文章的主要信息，不至于盲目猜测；在阅读过程中力求捕捉主题句、关键句以及关键词；一般来讲，在英语篇章中主题句在段落中的位置是有规律可循的。(1) 标题是主题句；(2) 主题句在段首；(3) 主题句置于段尾；(4) 主题句在段中。

阅读文章时应当快速浏览标题、开头和结尾，一般就能很快找到主题句，这样能提高效率。如果无法找到，则继续仔细阅读段落中间部分以获得更多信息。考生在阅读时要注意文章的逻辑关系，分清主次信息，捕捉围绕中心所进行的分析、说明和例证，从而迅速捕捉相关信息，找到正确答案。



二、抓住文章的深层意思

理解文章的深层意思是阅读理解的一个难点，要求考生体会作者的写作意图和目的，并通过上下文去思考、体会和分析，要在全面理解文章的基础上，从字里行间领会作者的言外之意，准确把握文章的内在含义。

考查深层含义的常见方式有下列几种:

It can be inferred from the passage that _____.

The author suggests that _____.

From the passage, we can learn that _____.

The passage implies but does not directly state that _____.

We may conclude that from the passage that _____.

What does the writer mean by saying ...?

例 3

Ask three people to look out of the same window at a busy street and tell you what they see. Probably you will receive different answers. Each person sees the same scene, but each perceives (观察) something different about it.

Perceiving goes in our minds. Of the three people who look out of the window, one may say that he sees a policeman giving a driver a ticket. Another may say that he sees a rush hour traffic jam at the street corner. The third may tell you that he sees a woman trying to cross the street with four children. For perception is the mind's interpretation (阐释) of what senses in this case our eyes tell us.

Many psychologists are working to try to explain just how a person experiences or perceives the world around him. Using a scientific method, these psychologists set up experiments in which they can control all of the factors. With the results of many experiments, they are trying to find out what makes different people perceive totally different things about the same scene.

Which of the following is implied but not stated in the passage?

- A. The best experiments are those in which all factors are controlled.

B. Psychologists do not yet know how people see.

C. Most of the experiments are unsuccessful.

D. The study of perception is going on now.

【解析】本题是推断题。要根据文章内容来推断而不是作者直接陈述的,答案 A 是提到的,但不是内涵所在,答案 B 与文章不一致,至于答案 C,作者并未说明“试验是否成功”,根据文章最后一句话“With the results of many experiments, they are trying to find out ...”可以知道,这项研究还在继续,因此 D 是正确答案。

例 4

In 1916 there were few paved roads in the vast plains, mountains, and deserts of America. Yet two young sisters wanted to show that women were tough and clever enough to cross the country by motorcycle. Adelaide and Augusta Van Buren started from Brooklyn, New York, to San Francisco in sixty days. On the way they were arrested several times—for wearing men's clothes. There were no women's motor-cycling clothes then.

We can infer that in 1916 America had ____.

A. very few laws

B. many traffic lights

C. many motorcycle clubs

D. very few women motorcyclists

【解析】本题答案为 D。段落中没有直接提到“very few women motorcyclists”,但根据上文提到的“There were few paved roads in ...”以及本段末尾的“There were no women's motor-cycling clothes then”可以推出正确答案。



阅读指导

领会文章深层次含义的难度比较大,近几年高考对此项能力的考查有加大比例的趋势,这符合新课标的要求:培养学生的语言综合运用能力。在解决此类考题时,考生要注意下列几点:

1. 作者不是明确地表达其意思，而是把真正的含义隐藏在字里行间，需要读者仔细阅读和认真思考。
2. 在读懂文章和字面意思的基础上，通过文章内容的上下逻辑关系，进行推理，得出结论，进而理解文章的隐含意义。
3. 不可凭自己的想象和感觉来做此类题目。



三、利用上下文猜测词义

猜测词义的题主要考查学生正确理解词和短语的能力，它通常考查文中的关键词，如生词、多义词、短语等。常见的提问方式有以下几种：

- The underlined word ... in Paragraph 3 means _____.
- The meaning of the word is close to _____.
- Which of the following words can take the place of the word ...?
- The word could best be replaced by _____.
- The word ... refers to _____.

例 5

Early human beings used very fragile houses and boats. Often strong winds would tear roofs from houses or cause high waves that endangered travelers. People's food supplies were similarly vulnerable. Even after they had learned how to plant grains, they still needed help from nature to ensure good harvests. Therefore, they feared and depended on the power of the wind, which could bring warmth from one direction and cold from another.

The underlined word "vulnerable" means _____.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| A. impossible to make sure of | B. likely to be protected |
| C. easy to damage | D. difficult to find |

【解析】 文章开头交代 “Often strong winds would tear roofs from houses or cause high waves that endangered travelers”(房屋不牢固, 常被大风掀掉屋顶), 由此可知房屋是容易受到破坏的。下文又提到 “People’s food supplies were similarly vulnerable”, 根据关键词 similarly 可推断 food supplies 和 houses 是在某个意义上是情况相似的, 进而可以推出正确答案是 C。

例 6

That you are given a form to fill out does not necessarily mean that you have to answer all the questions in it. If the form contains unclear questions, terms or conditions, you can make some changes before signing it, or refuse to answer some of the questions. What you must realize is that those terms and conditions have been written by highly-paid lawyers. Each word is important, or it would not be there; and you can be sure that there is not anything that is written with your interests in mind.

We can learn from the underlined part “Each word is important” that ____.

- A. everything in a form must be read carefully
- B. questions in a form must be answered
- C. the conditions that interest you are changeable
- D. something of your interests is most important

【解析】 文中提到 “If the form contains unclear questions, terms or conditions, you can make some changes before signing it, or refuse to answer some of the questions”, 说明该 form 很重要, 所以 “What you must realize is that those terms and conditions have been written by highly-paid lawyers” 也就是说在填写此表之前务必搞清楚其条款, 因此可知 “Each word is important” 就是要求填表人 “仔细阅读表中的每一项内容”, 故答案为 A。



阅读指导

猜测词义时，务必要结合语境，充分利用上下文提供的各种线索，找出句子之间、句意之间的内在联系，并注意下列要点：

1. 就近原则，找出与该词最近的名词或短语，这些最有可能为替代词；
2. 顺藤摸瓜，如果按照就近原则找不到替代词，则分析和理解句意，在全文查找；
3. 理清句意，找出相关成分，将选项代入句中，判断是否合乎句意。



四、综合归纳推断

有的作者写文章比较含蓄，并不把其所要表达的观点直接表达出来，这就要求读者通过文章已有的信息加以归纳、演绎，得出合理的推断和结论。常见的考察方式有下面几种形式：

The author implies that _____.

The passage suggests that _____.

We can infer from the passage that _____.

We can conclude from the passage that _____.

What does the writer mean by saying ...?

例 7

Nearly all students have experienced some kind of grammar-based English teaching in their own country. To use the same method would be self-defeating because it might reduce motivation, especially if it has failed in the past. Therefore a different method may help because it is different.

Variety of activity is also seen as a way of maintaining or

increasing motivation. Several years ago we had one timetable that operated throughout, but we soon found that both the students and the teachers lost interest by about halfway through the ten weeks. This led us to a major re-think, so finally we brought it into line with the expressed language needs of the students.

We may infer from the last two paragraphs that _____.

- A. different teaching methods should be used
- B. grammar-based teaching seems to be encouraging
- C. English courses are necessary for foreign students
- D. Teaching content should be changed halfway

【解析】 本题要求对句子含义作推论。根据文章的关键句推断出答案应该是 A，虽然文章里并未直接提到“应当使用不同的教学方法”，但是根据句里行间的含义可获得，如：“To use the same method would be self-defeating because it might reduce motivation, especially if it has failed in the past. Therefore a different method may help because it is different”，意思是：用同样的方法会导致失败，而换个不同的方法也许会奏效。

例 8

The first reality TV show in the world was called *Expedition Robinson*, and it was shown in Sweden in 1997. Half the population of the country watched the final event and a new kind of TV programme was born. Two years later in Holland, the first series of *Big Brother* was filmed. Again, it was a great success and the final programme was watched by a million people. Now more than 20 countries around the world have *Big Brother* or *Expedition Robinson* on their TV screens. The ordinary people who take part in the programme are known by millions of people in their own countries, and reality TV has become big, big business.