



高考英语阅读

丛书主编：李键强

本册主编：林 文

广州出版社



百思英语
BEST ENGLISH

高考英语阅读

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序

随着“新课改”的不断深入、英语教学改革的逐步铺开,高考英语对应考生提出了更高的要求。尤其是其中的完型填空与阅读理解题,分值比重大、难度高,是制约着广大高考学生在英语科取得高分的瓶颈。《高考英语阅读——命题走向》的编写,正是为了适应教育改革以及新的考试改革的要求,努力体现学习的需求,考试的需求及提高能力的需求。在千变万化的试题面前,不被变化所惑,独僻蹊径,抓住核心,把握考试脉搏,努力提升学生创新思维能力、综合发展能力和实际运用能力。

《高考英语阅读——命题走向》的编写原则:

规律探究——最有价值的考试知识是规律的知识,把握学科内外的知识间的联系,注重方法指导与高考对接,少走弯路,事半功倍。

阅读核心——这是经验的积累和智慧的结晶,分类梳理,包罗万象,联系现实生活与社会实际,知识与能力、思辨与创新齐头并进,鉴赏中曲径通幽。

实战模拟——全新的角度、经典的回顾、大胆的预测组合成演习的战场,从题型的设计、技巧的解析、方法的探究,演练实战的能力。

《高考英语阅读——命题走向》注重素质教育的普及,训练中融入人文精神。她将使你:看到科学发现与自然奇观,这是人类从原始走向文明的脚印,是令世人拍案叫绝的奇妙造化,令人留恋而忘返;看到历史回眸与人物画廊,这是风起云涌的阵阵浪花,是高山仰止的座座丰碑,令人沉思而回味;看到故事新编与文化拾趣,这是碧波荡漾的智慧启迪,是诙谐幽默的快乐鉴赏,小涟漪蕴藏大道理;看到心灵对话与生命礼赞,这是人与人之间的情感沟通,是对人生奇迹的绝

对尊重,心的感悟和生的渴望汇成了和谐的乐章;看到新闻广告、图表信息以及社会百态,这是知识经济时代的冲锋号角,是社会不断发展的坐标柞轴,交错的经纬连接着社会焦点与时尚风情。

我们从事的是教育工作,我们面对的是学生,教育理所当然充满着生命活力与生命交往。明天的学习,明天的考试,需要教会学生学会学习,学会考试。学习意味着在交往中做人,考试意味着在竞争中生存。《高考英语阅读——命题走向》不是制造“灵丹妙药”,仅仅依靠应试技巧让你“妙手回春”;不是发明“秘密武器”,仅仅依靠命题规律让你弹无虚发。《高考英语阅读——命题走向》是通过命题规律的探究,阅读理解的分析,综合模拟的训练使你悟理启智,在快乐中拼搏进取,在有效中挥汗用功,从而开启你通往理想王国的大门,寻觅到走向成功的阶梯。

时间不允许犹豫,空间不允许逃避,大家站在同一条起跑线上,你拥有了《高考英语阅读——命题走向》,你就拥有了自信和乐观,拥有了会学与会考,得到了一份慰藉和欣喜。为此,我真诚地希望同学们喜欢她,感悟她,理解她……

请抛弃烦恼与无奈,放飞青春,迎接挑战,期待明天的辉煌!

林文

2005年6月写于广东实验中学

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第一篇 阅读理解



第一节 阅读理解命题规律探究

一、高考英语阅读命题规律探究

高考英语阅读理解是对英语知识综合运用能力的一种考查形式,它是占全卷篇幅最大、内容最多、分值最高、区分度最明显的一种题型。认真研读全国高考英语试卷和各省市自主命题的试卷,可以发现以下特点:

1. **语篇结构都具有较大的复杂性**。高考英语阅读理解的5篇文章或在时间顺序上,或在空间顺序上,或在逻辑推理上,均运用了较高级的组篇手段,这种来源于真实语料的作品同考生平时在课本中接受的清楚明白的语段是有明显区别的。

2. **选材丰富广泛,有时代生活气息及人文性**。题材有科学发现、自然奇观、历史回眸、人物画廊、故事新编、文化拾趣、心灵对话、生命礼赞、新闻报道、广告综述、图表信息和社会百态等;材料来源有些是节选自各类丛书,有些是出自报刊杂志,有些则是选自各类活页宣传材料。所选的材料结构严谨,逻辑性强,英语语言地道、标准;贴近现实生活和时代发展。科普类和新闻报道类的短文有逐年上升的趋势。

3. **试题的设计发生了变化**。高考阅读理解题目中涉及低能力要求的事实和细节题逐步减少,而涉及较高能力的语篇分析、文章概括、上下文推理的题目逐步增加。重视思维能力的考查,要求考生通过字里行间,挖掘作者的写作思维和真正意图,领会文章的言外之意。

4. **非大纲词汇有所增加**。近几年高考的每篇短文的阅读量一般在300-500个单词之间,有时生词率超过3%。由于新词的出现,考生只能通过 context 来理解词汇的含义。2005年的高考阅读信息量增大,非大纲词汇的增加加大了对阅读速度和阅读能力的考查力度。

二、提高阅读理解水平的关键

1. 适当增加词汇量

充足的词汇量是在阅读理解部分取得高分的基本条件。



阅读中遇到生词是常有的事,但不少同学一遇到生词就紧张,而紧张是阅读的大敌,在紧张的心理状态下进行阅读活动,不但速度无从谈起,理解也会大受影响。

2. 加强阅读理解技能训练

良好的阅读技巧是取得好成绩的必不可少的工具。因此,同学们要做好以下几点:

①掌握快读、跳读和细读三种基本不同的阅读方法。

②克服错误的阅读习惯,如:

指读——用手指或笔尖指着文章逐词阅读。

唇读——在阅读中喜欢读出声来,或即使不出声,嘴唇在动,或脑子里也在想着读音,无形中影响大脑的思维速度。

译读——在阅读过程中,不断地进行逐词逐句地翻译,通过译成母语来辅助理解。

析读——在阅读中不断地分析语法和句型搭配。

③学会分析文章的结构规律。

④培养逻辑思维的品质。

3. 进行大量的阅读

这是最重要的一点。阅读速度的提高在根本上是个潜移默化的过程,也就是通过大量的阅读英语文章、书籍,使自己的阅读速度乃至阅读能力有了一个质的提高。可以说阅读速度的提高过程是不知不觉的。提高阅读速度,没有捷径,要看同学的毅力有多强,勤奋度有多大。半年之内通过自己持之以恒的努力是可以使自己的阅读速度有个质的提高的,而通过自己的努力获得的飞快的阅读速度,会使自己在英语阅读时得到巨大的享受。

今后高考阅读理解测试的内容将朝着纵深方向发展,命题的难度也将逐渐加大。因此,考生平时应扩大自己的阅读量,广泛地进行课外阅读,不断地开拓自己的视野,丰富自己的知识,延伸猜测和联想的强烈自我意识,为考出理想成绩打下坚实的基础。



第二节 核心考点, 逐项突破

一般来说, 阅读理解题型主要有主旨概述题、细节辨析题、词义推测题、是非选择题和深度探究题等。

主旨概述题

1. 设题方式

主旨大意就是文章或段落所表达的中心思想或主要内容, 这种题主要考查考生对文章主旨大意的概括和归纳能力。常见的设题句型有:

① The main idea / The key point of this passage is _____.

② The passage is mainly about _____.

③ What is mainly discussed in the text?

④ What would be the best title / headline for the text?

⑤ The topic / subject discussed in this passage is _____.

⑥ From the passage we can learn / conclude that _____.

⑦ The last paragraph is chiefly concerned with _____.

⑧ Which of the following statements best expresses the main idea of the passage?

⑨ Which of the following best states the theme of the passage?

⑩ What is the purpose of writing this text?

2. 解题技巧

对于本类考题, 必须通过对全文的阅读和思考, 把握文章的结构和脉络, 抓住文章的开头和结尾, 注意每一自然段中的主题句, 从而找出文章的中心思想和主旨大意, 推断出作者的写作意图或作者对该事情的态度。要注意概括出来的主旨大意一定要能够覆盖全文或整个段落, 绝对不可离题太远、太笼统, 或者只概括一段或几句话的意思, 要避免以偏概全, 以点代面。

① 把握文章逻辑结构

把握文章逻辑结构对于做主旨题很有帮助, 因为文章主题出现的位置对应于文章逻辑结构中的一个部分。高考阅读理解文章的主要逻辑结构有: 按时间先后说明某一理论的发展, 或某一研究成果由过去至现在的情况。属于这种结构的主题通常在首段或末段。首段做总的说明, 其他段落分别说明或具体论述首段的观点, 属于这种结构的文章主题在首段; 前

面几段分别说明,末段总结,主题在末段;通过对比或分类,阐述各事物之间的基本共同点或差异。

②寻找主题句

段落的主题通常由被称之为主题句(Topic Sentence)的句子来表示的。主题句有两个功能——介绍段落的主题(Topic)和阐述控制概念(Controlling Idea),控制概念用以控制段落中句子讨论的内容。主题句可以位于段首,段末,段落的中间或隐含在段意之中。

③概括中心思想

略读(Skimming)是概括和归纳段落的中心思想的手段。在略读时,必须顺行快速向前移动眼睛,千万不要停顿或复视;把注意力集中在关键词上,关键词都是实词,如名词、形容词、数词、动词和副词等。介词、冠词、连接词、语气词、代词(一般性的代词)以及助动词和情态动词等都不是关键词;对关键词进行数量上的加工,筛选出最能表达作者意图的关键词及其概念。

3. 真题剖析

①(2004 天津 B)

SYDNEY: As they sat sharing sweets beside a swimming pool in 1999, Shane Gould and Jessicah Schipper were simply getting along well, chatting about sport, life and “anything else that came up.”

Yet in Sydney next month, they will meet again by the pool, and for a short time the friends will race against each other in the 50-meter butterfly (蝶泳) in the Australian championships at Home-bush Bay.

Gould, now a 47-year-old mother of four, has announced she will be making a return to elite competition (顶级赛事) to swim the one event, having set a qualifying (合格的) time of 30.32 seconds in winning gold at last year's United States Masters championships. Her comeback comes 32 years after she won three golds at the Munich Olympics.

Schipper, now a 17-year-old girl from Brisbane with a bright future of going to Athens for her first Olympics, yesterday recalled (回忆) her time with Gould five years ago.

“I was at a national youth camp on the Gold Coast and Shane had come along to talk to us and watch us train,” Schipper explained. “It seemed as if we had long been good friends. I don't know why. We just started talking and it went from there.”

“She had a lot to share with all of us at that camp. She told us stories about what it was like at big meets like the Olympics and what it's like to be on an Australian team. It was really interesting.”

Next time, things will be more serious. “I will still be swimming in the 50m butterfly at the

nationals, so there is a chance that I could actually be competing against Shane Gould,” said Schipper, who burst onto the scene at last year's national championships with second places in the 100m and 200m butterfly.



- What is the passage mainly about?
 - A. Stories happening in swimming competitions.
 - B. Two women swimmers winning Olympic golds.
 - C. Lessons learned from international swimming championships.
 - D. Friendship and competition between two swimmers.

[答案]D

②(2005 北京 B)

Good tool design is important in the prevention of overuse injuries. Well-designed tools and equipment will require less force to operate them and prevent awkward (别扭的) hand positions. They will allow the worker to keep the elbows (肘) next to the body to prevent damage to the shoulder and arm.

Overuse injuries can therefore be prevented or reduced if the employer provides, and workers use.

- power tools rather than having to use muscle (肌肉) power.
- tools with specially designed handles that allow the wrist (手腕) to keep straight (See Figure 1).

This means that hands and wrists are kept in the same position as they would be if they were hanging relaxed at a person's side.

- tools with handles that can be held comfortably by the whole hand. This means having a selection of sizes—remember that tools that provide a comfortable firm hold for a person with a very large hand may be awkward for someone with a very small hand. This is a particularly important consideration for women who may use tools originally designed for men.
- tools that do not press fingers (or flesh) between the handles, whose handles do not have sharp edges or a small surface area.



- What is the best title for the passage?
 - A. Good Tool Design for Women
 - B. Importance of Good Tool Design
 - C. Tool Design and Prevention of Injuries
 - D. Overuse of Tools and Worker Protection

[答案]C

细节辨析题

1. 设题方式

辨认细节属客观理解。辨认细节要求读者寻找支撑主题思想的那些主要的事实。细节的辨认又分直接辨认和间接辨认两种。直接辨认不要求对客观的事实作解释或判断,只要求他们从阅读材料中直接获取信息;同时还要求记住重要的细节,在必要的时候(作判断、推论或结论的时候)能准确而迅速地将它们回忆起来。间接辨认不仅要求读者能从阅读材料中直接获取信息,还要将获得的信息用同义或近义的形式复述出来。常见的设题句型有:

① What does the writer pay least attention to?

② Choose the right order of the events given in the passage.

③ Which of the following best characterizes the main feature of...?

④ Which of the following maps / diagrams gives the right position of ... / relationship of...?

⑤ Which of the following maps shows the right way to get to...?

⑥ Which of the drawings below gives an idea of what...is like?

2. 解题技巧

① 通过查读快速辨认和记忆事实或细节。查读(Scanning)是在读者对材料有所了解的情况下进行的。查读的特点是带着问题寻找答案。按文章的体裁,如按记叙文、说明文和议论文等及作者写作的组织模式及有关的信息词,如 for example, first, second...等预测应该到何处寻找所需要的事实。把主要精力放在寻找所需要的细节,找到所需要的部分。找到所需要的部分时,可放慢速度,细读要查找的内容。最后解答问题,确定正确答案。

② 按段落的组织模式阅读。作者为了表达某一主题,往往按照一定的思维方式把具体阐述的细节组织在一起,使它们之间具有密切相关的内在联系,成为一个结构严谨,层次分明,形式与内容一致的语义整体。作者按照一定的思维方式把具体阐述的细节组织在一起的思维方式叫做段落模式。常见的段落模式有:列举型段落;时间型段落;空间型段落;分类型段落;例证型段落;程序型段落;因果型段落;比较、对比型段落等。

3. 真题剖析

① (2004 全国 A)

Tired of Working in Your Country?

With over 500 instructors and 20 years of experience, we are the leader in the field of teaching foreign languages. We now have positions open in Osaka starting September/October 2004 for instructors of English, German, Spanish and French.

■ Teach many different kinds of classes using the latest technology in small classes of up to 3 students.

■ Accommodation (住宿), and other necessary documents (文件) will be ready before you come.

■ Applicants will teach their first language only.

■ Excellent teacher training programs.

If you are young with a university degree and are willing to experience different cultures, apply (申请) now. Experience in teaching is an advantage but not specially required. Knowledge of the Japanese language is not necessary but good English skills and practical computer knowledge are basic requirements.

Apply with C. V. and send letters to:

NOVA France, Mr. Sampy (IHT3/2)

34, Bd. Haussmann, 75009 Paris, France

Fax: 33148014804

Or visit our website: www.teachjp.com

The manager expects to meet and talk with successful applicants in Paris in June and July.



● We know from the text that those who are going to Japan will _____.

- A. teach English only in Osaka
- B. receive a degree from a university
- C. have free accommodation
- D. get trained for the job

[答案]D

②(2005 江苏 D)

Animals can move from place to place, but plants cannot. When an animal is under attack, it can run away or fight back. Plants certainly cannot run away, and they lack teeth and claws. But plants can defend themselves by using both physical and chemical means.

Some plants have their own ways to keep animals away. For example, the leaves of the holly plant have sharp spines (刺) that discourage grass-eating animals. Holly leaves on lower branches have more spines than leaves on upper branches. This is because the lower leaves are easier for most animals to reach.

Some plants, such as the oak tree, have thick and hard leaves that are difficult for animals to eat. Some grasses may contain a sandy material, eating such grasses wears down the animal's teeth.

Many plants also have chemical defenses. Some plants produce chemicals that taste bitter or cause an unpleasant reaction. Some plants may fight against an attack by increasing the production of these chemicals. When a caterpillar (毛虫) bites a tobacco leaf, the leaf produces a chemical messenger. This messenger sends to the roots the information to produce more nicotine. The higher levels of nicotine discourage the caterpillar.



Many plants depend on both physical and chemical defenses. A certain plant in China, for instance, has prickly (多刺的) leaves, and each prickle contains poisonous venom (毒液). A single experience with this kind of plant will teach an animal to stay away from it in the future.



• How does tobacco protect itself against an attack from a caterpillar?

- A. Its leaves fight against the attack by physical means.
- B. Its roots send a messenger to discourage the caterpillar.
- C. Its roots increase the production of nicotine when it is attacked.
- D. Its leaves produce poisonous sand to drive the caterpillar away.

[答案]C

词义推测题

1. 设题方式

猜测词义是高考英语阅读理解考查的一个重要方面, 高考一般要求生词率不超过阅读材料的3%。而实际的考试题中生词量往往会超出这个范围。无论如何, 阅读中遇到生词是常有的事情, 即使在汉语中也是如此, 所以我们必须掌握猜词的技巧, 更要注意题干的问法。这类词一般为名词、动词、形容词或代词, 可以根据上下文进行猜测, 即使遇到一些熟词, 也要注意根据文章中的具体语境来判断其真实含义。常见的设题句型有:

- ① Which of the following can be used in place of...?
- ② What does the underlined wordprobably mean?
- ③ The underlined word "it/them/..." refers to _____.
- ④ The underlined word "..." could best be replaced by _____.
- ⑤ What do you think the expression "..." stands for?
- ⑥ By saying "..." we mean _____.
- ⑦ "..." as used in the passage can best be defined as _____.
- ⑧ Which of the following words can take the place of the word "..."?

2. 解题技巧

解答此类题目时可根据合成、转化、派生等构词法猜测词义; 还可以根据上下文中的同义词、反义词, 利用上下文中的定语、同位语、作者的解释、注释等猜测词义; 做此类题目时千万要记住一点: 一定要根据原文的语境联系上下文进行推断和猜测词义, 不要想当然。

3. 真题剖析

① (2004 湖南 E)

One of Britain's bravest women told yesterday how she helped to catch suspected (可疑的) police killer David Bieber—and was thanked with flowers by the police. It was also said that she could be in line for a share of up to £30,000 reward money.

Vicki Brown, 30, played a very important role in ending the nationwide manhunt. Vicki, who has worked at the Royal Hotel for four years, told of her terrible experience when she had to steal into Bieber's bedroom and to watch him secretly. Then she waited alone for three hours while armed police prepared to storm the building.

She said, "I was very nervous. But when I opened the hotel door and saw 20 armed policemen lined up in the car park I was so glad they were there."

The alarm had been raised because Vicki became suspicious (怀疑) of the guest who checked in at 3 p.m. the day before New Year's Eve with little luggage and wearing sunglasses and a hat pulled down over his face. She said, "He didn't seem to want to talk too much and make any eye contact (接触)." Vicki, the only employee on duty, called her bosses Margaret, 64, and husband Stan McKale, 65, who phoned the police at 11 p.m.

Officers from Northumbria Police called Vicki at the hotel in Dunston, Gateshead, at about 11:30 p.m. to make sure that this was the wanted man. Then they kept in touch by phoning Vicki every 15 minutes.

"It was about ten past two in the morning the phone went again and a policeman said 'Would you go and make yourself known to the armed officers outside?' My heart missed a beat."

Vicki quietly showed eight armed officers through passages and staircases to the top floor room and handed over the key.

"I realized that my bedroom window overlooks that part of the hotel, so I went to watch I could not see into the man's room, but I could see the passage. The police kept shouting at the man to come out with his hands showing. Then suddenly he must have come out because they shouted for him to lie down while he was handcuffed (戴上手铐)"



- The underlined phrase "be in line for" (paragraph 1) means _____.

A. get

B. be paid

C. ask for

D. own

[答案]A

②(2005 上海 B)

"Come in, Kim. Have a seat, please," said Bill Williams, the manager. This was Kim's first experience with an assessment. After only six months he was due for a raise if this assessment was satisfactory.

"Kim," began Bill Williams, "I am very pleased with the quality of your work. I have nothing but praise for your devotion and your hard work. My only concern is that you are not active enough in putting forward your suggestions."

"But," replied Kim, "I have always completed every assignment you have given me, Mr. Williams."

"I know that, Kim. And please, call me Bill. But what I expect is for you to think independently and introduce new ideas. I need more input from you—more feedback on how things are

going. I don't need a 'yes man.' You never tell me what you think. You just smile as though everything is fine."

"But," said Kim, "I feel that since you are my superior, it would be presumptuous of me to tell you what to do."

"I'm not asking you to tell me what to do, but what you think we could do. To make suggestions. I employed you because I respect your experience in this field, but you are not communicating your thoughts to me."

"Yes, I see. I'm not accustomed to this, but I will try to do as you say...Bill."

"Good, then. I expect to hear more from you at staff meetings or at any other time you want to discuss an idea with me."

"Yes, of course. Thank you. Mr. Will...Bill."



● The word "presumptuous" in the middle of the passage is closest in meaning to _____.

A. full of respect

B. too confident and rude

C. lacking in experience

D. too shy and quiet

[答案]B

是非选择题

1. 设题方式

是非选择,顾名思义,就是根据文章内容正确选择是或非。常见的设题句型有:

① Which of the following is true?

② Which of the following is true except...?

③ Which of the following is mentioned except...

④ Which of the following is mentioned?

⑤ Which of the following is not mentioned?

2. 解题技巧

根据题干或选项中的线索词回到原文,找到相关句,与选项相比较确定答案。或者正确选项所包含的信息通常连续出现在同一段,而且往往无列举标志词,如 first, second, third 等。做题时只需阅读有关段落,根据一个选项中的关键词在其前后找其他两个正确选项,剩下一个原文中未提到的,为正确答案。

3. 真题剖析

① (2005 湖南 C)

Paula Radcliffe, chasing (角逐) a third London marathon title (冠军), says she has become a stronger person after her terrible experience at the 2004 Athens Games.

Radcliffe, who failed to complete the Olympic marathon and the 10,000m last August, said.