

林

M

众

不

回

3



# 高考英语阅读理解高分备要

策划/李阳编著/朱泌太 审定/马寅初

English Reading Innovated

◆湖南师范大学出版社



X



り形に

グ域

高考英语阅读理解高分备要

策划/李 阳 「编著/朱泌太 审定/马寅初

English Reading Innovate

证中英语创起创造

2000年11月1日

Lister B

中 (20 1907 25 11 节 61 880 × 067

The state of the s

TO A THE SECOND STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PA

第二大基础 值计算法 华教林

が選出

◈湖南师范大学出版社

付新英语 関環丛ギ

# 图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

高中英语创新阅读:高考英语阅读理解高分备要/ 朱泌太编著.一长沙:湖南师范大学出版社,2001.6 (创新英语阅读丛书)

ISBN 7-81081-063-4/G-027

Ⅰ.高... Ⅱ.朱... 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 (2001) 第 032318 号

# 高中英语创新阅读 ——高考英语阅读理解高分备要

编 著:朱泌太 责任编辑: 凯 思 责任校对:李永芳

湖南师范大学出版社出版发行 (长沙市岳麓山)

湖南省新华书店经销 长沙市华中印刷厂印刷 730×988 16 开 11.25 印张 238 千字 2001 年 6 月第 1 版 2001 年 6 月第 1 次印刷 印数: 1—5200 册 ISBN7—81081—063—4/G•027

定价: 13.50元



等寄地语

A STATE OF THE STA

- - 决胜高考阅读 •

英语阅读是理解和吸收英语书面信息的过程,是观察问题、分析问题和解决问题等诸项能力的综合。阅读理解是英语学习的重要途径之一,也是高考英语的重中之重。《高中英语创新阅读 高考英语阅读理解高分备要》正是本着创新的精神,围绕切实提高考生英语阅读能力的设想,紧扣教育部新近公布的中学《英语教学大纲》,依照国家考试中心高考改革的指导意见,精心策划、编著的。

# ■ 内容特点及导读 ■

本书由四大板块构成。四大板块的内容涵盖高 考英语阅读理解的方方面面, 波此之间互相关联, 互 为连动, 共同组合成高考英语阅读理解的高分魔方。

第一大板块(第1章) 本部分简明扼要地说明 了高考英语阅读理解的考试内容,考生应具备的阅读 能力,以及高考高分取胜的策略,还包括经典全真题 导试,它将引领你进入富有挑战性的英语阅读理解的 大千世界。

第二大板块(第2章) 本部分是全书的重点。

通过本章学习,考生将在高考英语阅读基本功,即"词义判断"、"单句理解"、"细节定位"、"总结归纳"、"推测判断"五种阅读能力方面取得突破性进展,为夺取高考英语阅读理解高分奠定坚实的基础。

第三大板块(第3章) 本部分是全书的特色和优势所在。 本章根据不同英语题材分门别类地指导你进行高考英语阅读训练,让你熟悉不同题材的英语短文的写作方法和依据不同题材所设计的试题的解答方法,同时也提供经典英文短篇故事供你阅读欣赏,让你感受英语阅读理解的无穷魅力。

第四大板块(第4章) 本部分是全书的"压轴戏"。10 套高考英语阅读理解模拟冲刺试题将让你亲身感受到高考英语阅读理解考试的实战氛围,更重要的是你能据此了解你的实际阅读能力和阅读速度,以便有的放矢地调整阅读理解的迎考方法。

总之,提高阅读能力要讲究方法,学习与迎考中要处理好"渔"与"鱼"的关系,既要掌握阅读理解的迎考方法,又要训练自己具备终生学习的能力。本书策划者和作者正是出于这种考虑,在该书中侧重阅读能力的训练,侧重阅读方法、阅读速度和阅读理解的训练。全书有方法指导、阅读实践和阅读检测,通读全书定能为高考获得阅读理解高分打下坚实的基础。

# ■ 本书特色 ■

创新阅读方法:本书所介绍的阅读方法将使你在高考英语阅读理解的考试过程中有所依循,花最少的时间和精力避开阅读障碍,轻轻松松地通过高考英语阅读理解考试难关,勇夺高分。

创新阅读素材:本书阅读材料选材广泛,内容新颖,涉及社会文化、科普知识、人物传记、文史地理、新闻等内容,融知识性、趣味性为一体,文章难易度完全符合高中英语教学大纲和高考的要求,生词控制在3%左右,完全满足考生高考备考的要求。

创新阅读体例:本书采用国际流行的16开异型本,版式设计 活泼美观,实用方便,便于学生读题、做题。

总之,本书将会以全新的创意、全新的阅读方法、全新的阅读 素材、全新的阅读体例,给众多考生一份意外的惊喜,真正地使他 们提高阅读能力,在高考英语阅读理解考试中夺取高分。

试读结束,需要全本PDF请购买 www.ertongbook.com

# 目 录

第1章	高考英语阅读理解高分取胜策略与经典全真题导试/1	
1.1	高考英语阅读理解测试目的 /1	
1.2	考生应具备的阅读能力 /1	
1.3	高考英语阅读理解考试内容 /2	
1.4	高考英语阅读理解高分取胜策略 /3	
1.5	高考英语阅读理解命题趋势预测 /3	
1.6	经典高考全真题导试 /4	
第2章	高考英语阅读基本功	
	——五种阅读能力过关集训/13	
2.1	词义判断能力过关 /13	
2.2	单句理解能力过关 /23	
2.3	细节定位能力过关 /30	
2.4	推测判断能力过关 /36	
2.5	总结归纳能力过关 /47	
第3章	高考英语阅读理解分类突破与英文短篇阅读欣赏/55	
3.1	社会文化类 /55	
3.2	人物传记类 /63	
3.3	文史地理类 /73	
3.4	新闻类 /81	
3.5	科普类 /90	
3.6	英文短篇阅读欣赏 /101	
第4章	高考英语阅读理解模拟冲刺试题/118	
	Test 1 /118	Test 6 /145
	Test 2 / 124	Test 7 /151
	Test 3 /130	Test 8 / 156
	Test 4 /135	Test 9 /161
	Test 5 / 140	Test 10 /167

模拟冲刺试题答案/174

# 高考英语阅读理解高分取胜策略 与 经典全真题导试

# 你将从本章学到什么?

"知波知己,百战不殆"。通过本章学习,你将知道高考英语阅读理解的测试目的、考试内容,你应具备的阅读能力,以及高考高分取胜策略,并进而在此基础上预测高考英语阅读理解的命题趋势。经典高考全真题导试将引领你进入全新的、富有挑战性的英语阅读理解世界。

# 1.1 高考英语阅读理解测试目的

阅读理解顾名思义就是阅读和理解。阅读包括阅读方法和阅读速度,而理解包括理解单词、单句、段落和篇章,也包括理解所阅读的语言材料的字面语义和引申含义。整个阅读理解过程,实际上就是语言知识、语言技能和智力的综合运用过程。阅读理解测试就是运用测试手段,来检测考生语言知识、语言技能和非语言能力在阅读理解中的综合运用。

# 1.2 考生应具备的阅读能力

通过阅读获取信息实质上是一种能力。要获得这种能力,考生必须掌握相应的技能。那么高考考生应当掌握什么样的技能呢?考生必须掌握的最基本的技能如下:

- (1)在阅读中准确获取信息。在读一篇文章、一则新闻、一个通知或一个故事时, 考生应当能够准确地弄清楚所涉及的具体内容,准确地获取相关的信息,这往往要求 考生综合运用自己所具备的语法、词汇等方面的语言知识,甚至包括自己的生活经验。 这种能力的特点就在于准确,即要求准确无误地理解文中的某些重要内容。
- (2)扫读 (scan) 文章以获得特定信息。在阅读活动中,有时需要读者速读全文,寻找特定的信息。这也是一种很重要的技能,它能帮助考生在众多的资料中,很快寻找到所需的信息。它的特点是快速,要求考生以尽可能快的速度获得有关的信息。
- (3)略读 (skim)文章以领会文章大意。这种技能在日常的阅读活动中是相当常用的,我们常常会略读一下报纸、杂志,以最快的速度了解已发生的事件的概貌。考生在高考英语阅读理解中想尽快找出与某种目的有关的信息时,往往也需要采用这种方法。
- (4)领会隐含意义。以上三种技能固然重要,特别对如何有效地获得所需的信息 起着决定性的作用,但毕竟是侧重于对文章的表层意义的理解。要透彻理解一篇文

章,考生还必须具备领会隐含意义的能力,即掌握相关技能,达到理解作者的言外之意的目的。这涉及理解文章的写作目的,把握作者对待某个问题的观点和态度,寻找某些在文中并未明确提及,但却可以由上下文引申出来的极为相关的信息。因此,这实际上能较全面地反映出考生在归纳、概括、推理等方面的能力。这种较高层次的阅读推理能力,对于考生来说也是相当重要的。

以上四个方面是最基本的阅读理解技能,因此在阅读理解的测试上,通常围绕这几个方面设计考题。不过,高考中对这四种技能的测试是综合的、全面的,因此考生需要综合运用细读、扫读、略读及领会隐含意义等多种方法。

# 1.3 高考英语阅读理解考试内容

命题人对考生在阅读理解能力方面的要求,直接反映在其所设计的试题上。那么,命题人应设计出什么样的考题才能考查考生的能力呢?在多项选择题中,所涉及的问题通常反映在以下六个方面:

- (1)文章的话题。任何一篇文章,即便是一段短文,都会有它的话题或论题,也就是文章所涉及的中心内容。话题往往可以用很少几个词加以概括,通常具体反映在文章的题目上或短文的小标题上。因此,在设计问题时,命题人常常会围绕文章的话题发问。例如,有时在考题上会要求考生选择文章最合适的标题。设计这类考题的目的在于考查考生略读文章、领会文章大意的能力。
- (2)文章的中心思想(又称主旨、主题、题意、中心论点、基本观点,等等)。一篇文章通常是围绕一个中心思想展开的。不少文章一开头便展示出文章的主题,特别是新闻报导,第一小段(lead paragraph)通常是事情的梗概,而且这一段往往表达了文章的中心思想。在文章的段落中,则常常由开头的一句作为主题句(topic sentence),来概括该段的中心思想。也有些文章的主题思想表述在篇章的中间或结尾处。还有不少文章和段落的中心思想贯穿在全文中,此时要弄清文章的中心思想,考生就必须具备归纳和概括等方面的能力。
- (3)文章的细节。一篇文章有了话题,确定了要表达的中心思想,还必须通过许多细节的信息来进一步阐释或表达主题,体现中心思想。弄懂这些细节,对于理解全文的作用是不容忽视的,也是归纳、概括文章中心思想的基础。因此,命题人往往会设题让考生根据不同的要求,扫读或细读文章,以获得某些特定的信息,或准确地寻找所需的细节。
- (4)文章的寓意(或称隐含意义)。每篇文章都有一定的写作目的,作者往往期待读者读了文章后知道应当怎样去做某些事情,或按某种方式去思考问题。这层意思通常并不在文章中明确表达出来,而是隐含在文章之中。因此,这类问题要求考生在通盘理解文章的基础上去领会作者的言外之意。在设计这类问题时,命题人常用"suggest"(暗示)或"should"(应该)这类词语进行发问。
- (5)文章的结论。一篇文章通常会提出问题或涉及某些问题,并引出一定的答案

或结论。不过,有些文章的结论往往并不在文字上明确体现出来,常常需要读者在理解全文的基础上通过推理、判断去得出结论。

(6)词义。不少人认为,阅读就是理解文中的词义。当他打开一本书,如果能理解每个词的意义,也许他就感到自己是在阅读。其实理解词义只是阅读的第一步。上面所谈的几个方面足以说明阅读是一个相当复杂的过程,涉及的面很广。不过,理解词义的确是最基本的,不懂词义,也谈不上理解文章了。而且同一词的意义,往往因上下文语境不同而有所变化。所以只知道每个词的一个相应的中文意思,其实还不等于完全理解词义。能根据上下文正确理解灵活变化的词义,才算得上真正的阅读理解。在阅读过程中,我们还常常会碰上生词,但相当部分生词的词义可以从文章中出现的同义词、近义词、反义词、上下文,甚或在通篇理解的基础上去猜测到、体会到。这种不使用词典而通过阅读来认识生词的能力,是一个合格的考生所必须具备的能力。因此,在一般的试题中有相当部分问题就是围绕某些关键词的词义而设计的。

我们把阅读理解的考题简单地概括为以上六大类。也许还会有其他类型的问题, 但可以说,其他问题的性质与这几类问题是不会相距太远的。考题应属于哪一类问题,其界线有时并不十分清楚,甚至有可能是两类问题的有机结合,这种现象在试题中是常见的,这往往得根据文章的内容以及命题人对文章的理解和对考生的要求而定。

# 1.4 高考英语阅读理解高分取胜策略

要想在高考英语阅读理解测试中作到高效、准确,以获取高分,以下三个方面在整个英语学习和训练过程中都要特别注意:

- (1) 打下扎实的语言基础。词汇量、语言和语法知识是阅读的基础,是高考中获取阅读理解高分的重要保证。只有掌握了一定的词汇量,具有扎实的语言知识功底,才能快速、有效地阅读各种类型的语言材料,准确解答相关的阅读理解题。因此,考生在平时的高考准备中应尽可能多地扩大词汇量,加强英语知识和语法的学习。
- (2) 培养良好的阅读习惯,掌握正确的阅读和解题方法。良好的阅读习惯是提高阅读速度和解题速度的保证。阅读时思想要高度集中,避免回视(回读),避免出声朗读,更不能通过翻译成汉语的方式来帮助理解。正确的阅读和解题方法是高效、准确解题的保证,而正确的阅读方法和解题方法要通过大量的训练来掌握。
- (3) 注意非语言能力的培养。高考英语阅读理解是一种综合性很强的测试,文章体裁多样,几乎可以涵盖各学科各门类所有的知识。考生知识面广泛与否,会对阅读理解产生直接的影响。因此,考生平时应注意非语言能力的培养,努力扩大知识面,为突破高考英语阅读理解高分瓶颈打下坚实的基础。

# 1.5 高考英语阅读理解命题趋势预测

高考阅读理解能力测试包含两个方面的内容:一是理解能力,二是阅读速度。追求速度而不求理解达不到阅读的目的;同样,为了理解而不讲速度也不符合阅读的基

本要求。一般就速度而言,高考英语阅读理解要求考生达到 60WPM (Words Per Minute)(含试题词汇)。

高考总的趋势是加强试题的综合性、实用性和语境化。阅读理解部分的阅读材料,会趋向于选择与日常生活相关、具有时代气息或反映现代科学技术的语言材料,其语言材料具有较强的知识性、信息性和趣味性。

高考英语命题的另一个特点是不仅检测语言运用能力,同时也检测非语言能力。 阅读理解部分更能体现这个特点,所以今后会进一步加强对考生的分析问题和解决问题的能力的测试。

# 1.6 经典高考全真题导试

A

At 9:00 Dick Spivak's bank telephoned and said his payment was late. "The check is in the post," Dick replied quickly. At 11:45 Dick left for a 12:00 meeting across town. Arriving late, he explained that traffic (交通) had been bad. That evening, Dick's girlfriend wore a new dress. He hated it. "It looks just great on you," he said.

Three lies in one day! Yet Dick Spivak is just an ordinary man. Each time, he told himself that sometimes the truth causes too many problems. Most of us tell much the same white lies, harmless untruths that help to save trouble. How often do we tell white lies? It depends in part on our age, education, and even where we live. According to one U. S. study, women are more truthful than men, and honesty increases as we get older.

While most people use little white lies to make life easier, the majority of Americans care about honesty in both



这是一篇议论文。该文的第一自然段 很像一篇记叙文,但是,读到第二段第三句 以后,考生会发现这篇短文实际上是一篇议 论文。这时考生应特别注意短文主要是议 论什么问题,作者的观点是什么。只有这样 考生才能把握短文的主旨,理解短文所表明 的观点,为解题做好准备。通读一遍以后再 浏览短文后的题目,然后根据题目所提出的 问题认真地阅读相关部分。从这篇短文后 的三个问题可以看出考题主要涉及短文的 第二和第三自然段。



# 【难点词组】

①touch on the truth 意为:点明了真理。 touch on 意为:谈到;讨论。如:He spoke about social conditions, touching on housing and education.

②white lies "善意的谎言;借口"。to tell a lie 与 to tell a white lie 不同,前者是"说谎话",后者是"找个借口"。

public and personal life. They say that people today are less honest than they were ten years ago. Although it is believed that things are getting worse, lying seems to be an age-old human problem. The French philosopher Vauvenarges, writing in the eighteenth century, touched on the truth when he wrote, "All men are born truthful and die liars (说谎者)."

- When the writer says "Dick Spivak is just an ordinary man", he means
  - A. it is common that people tell white lies
- B. Dick could do nothing about bad traffic
- C. it is common that people delay their payment
- D. Dick found it hard to deal with everyday problem
- 2. According to the text, most Americans
  - A. hate white lies
- B. believe white lies
- C. value honesty
- D. consider others dishonest
- 3. Vauvenarges' remark suggests that
  - A. lying is an age-old human problem
- B. dishonesty increases as people get older
- C. people were dishonest in the
- D. it is social conditions that make people tell lies

# 【难句过关】

All men are born truthful and die liars. 所有的人生来都是诚实的,只是后天才学会了撒谎。"be born + 形容词或名词",意为:生下来注定是……。如:He is born rich / a rich man. 在"die + 名词"句型中,名词充当状语。



- 1. 答案 A。该题属推测判断题。Dick Spivak is just an ordinary man 这句话的字面意义与实际内涵的差异,考生只有通过理解上下文后才能辨出。该句的上文是: Three lies in one day! 特别是该句句首的 Yet 一词,都表明该句所表示的意义应该是: "尽管一天撒了三次谎!但是……"。这样一来,该句的意义就比较容易把握了,再加上该题所给的四个选项差异很大,所以,该题也就迎刃而解了。
- 2. 答案 C。该题表面上看是个推测判断题,但是只要能准确地找到解答该题的出处,就会发现该题实际上是一个词语解析题。它涉及的词组有两个,一个是 the majority of Americans,另一个是 care about,特别是第二个词组,知道其意义就会很容易地选出正确项 C。此题在当年高考中得分率很低(百分之三十四),主要原因是考生把此题看成是推测题,注意力全部放在 white lie 的上面,所以只在 A或 B 两个选项中考虑。
- 3. 答案 D。该题检测对短文最后一句的理解。表面上该题是检测单句理解,即理解: All men are born truthful and die liars 一句,实际上是检测考生能否在通篇理解的基础上准确地推测判断该句的内涵。选项 D 所表达的意义最符合该句的意义。

B

I had just gone to bed after a very hard day when the phone rang. It was an eccentric (怪僻的) farmer. I had never met him before although I had often heard people talk about him. He sounded quite nervous and he had been talking for a minute or so before I understood anything. Even then all I could make out was that someone called Milly had had a very bad accident. I hadn't the slightest idea who she was but I obviously had to go.

It had been snowing heavily that day and I didn't know the way. I had been driving for at least an hour when I finally found his place. He was standing there, waiting for me. It seemed Milly had died. "She meant more to me than anyone ... even my own wife!" he said. I could see that he had been crying. I thought something terrible had taken place, a possible scandal (丑闻). I was even more shocked when he told me he had put her in the barn (厩). "I wouldn't leave her out in the cold!" he said.

Milly had clearly been a secret lover of his. I was about to tell him he could not expect me to cover anything up when he opened the barn door. He lifted his candle and I saw a dark figure on the ground. "She was such a good cow! I wouldn't let anyone but a doctor touch her!" he said, and burst into

阅读准备

这是一篇记叙文。故事描写的是一位 医生晚上被一位农场主叫去给一位叫 Milly 的"她"看病。由于这位农场主说这位"她" 对他如何如何重要,甚至比他的夫人还重 要,所以这位医生误解了,以为他将去看的 是这位农场主的情人。但当他看到病人后, 他才明白是怎么回事。

语言难点

#### 【难点词组】

①mean something to somebody 意为:对 某人意味着……。如: Life to him means action, rather than thought. 生命对他来说 与其说意味着思考倒不如说意味着行动。 ②be shocked 与 be surprised / astonished / taken aback /dumbfounded 的意义相似,但表 示"惊讶"的程度不同。be surprised 是一般 用语,表示"惊讶"; be astonished 表示"惊讶" 的程度深一点,意义为"大吃一惊,令人惊 异": be shocked 所表达的程度更深,意义为 "令人震惊": be taken aback 的意义为"(使) 困惑、惊奇(多指不愉快的事)"; be dumbfounded 的意义为"(使)惊讶得目瞪口 呆"。③burst into tears 意为:突然大哭起来。 还可说 burst into laughter, 意为: 突然大笑 起来。注意词组中的两个名词,一个是用 tears, 另一个是用 laughter。

# 【难句过关】

Even then all I could make out was that someone called Milly had had a very bad accident. 该句中 I could make out 是一个定语从句,修饰 all。make out 的语义是:明白, 弄懂。

tears again.

- 1. The underlined phrase make out in the first paragraph means
  - A. expect
- B. understand
- C. see clearly
- D. hear clearly
- 2. Before he arrived at the farmer's house, the writer expected to see Milly lying
  - A. on the ground of a barn
  - B. on the floor of a room
  - C. in bed in a room
  - D. in bed in a barn
- 3. What do we know about Milly from the story?
  - A. She had met with an accident.
  - B. She had caused a scandal.
  - C. She was seriously ill.
  - D. She was hidden somewhere.
- 4. The farmer wished that the writer might
  - A. look into the matter
  - B. bring Milly back to life
  - C. free him from a scandal
  - D. keep the whole thing a secret
- 5. The person who told the story is probably a
  - A. farmer
- B. policeman
- C. country doctor
- D. newspaper reporter

Decision-thinking is not unlike

- 1. 答案 B。该题检测词语判断能力。 被检测的词组是个很常用的词组。判断这 个词组的意义可以通过上文的 ... before I understood anything 和下文的 I hadn't the slightest idea ... 来做出正确判断。
- 2. 答案 C。该题检测推理能力。从通 篇文字中,我们所能获得的信息是:医生(作 者)被叫去看一位叫 Milly 的女病人。按常 规医生只会想这病人一定是躺在床上,等他 给她看病。
- 3. 答案 A。该题也是检测推理能力。 该题的答案可以从第一段中 ... Milly had had a very bad accident 这一句中判断得出。 该题所给的选项 C 很有迷惑作用,考生可能 会不顾短文所提供的信息而凭自己的想象, 认为医生深更半夜被叫出诊,病人一定是病 得很厉害,所以选 C 项;而且考生可能忽略 "她"是出了事故而受伤,应该用 injure 一词, 而不是用 ill。
- 4. 答案 B。该题同样是检测推理判断 能力。根据常识可以判断这位农场主叫医 生来就是想要医生"妙手回春", 救活这位 "病人"。
  - 5. 答案 C。该题检测推测判断能力。

poker—it often matters not only what 这是一篇议论文。文章作者将做商务 you think, but also what others think 决定的思维过程与打牌相比较,从中得出结 you think and what you think they 论:作商务决定时不但要考虑可知的信息, think you think. The mental process 也要对不可预知的情况加以考虑。

(过程) is similar. Naturally, this card game has often been of considerable interest to people who are, by any standards, good thinkers.

The great mathematician John Von Neumann was one of the founders of game theory. In particular, he showed that all games fall into two classes: there are what he called games of "perfect information", games like chess where the players can't hide anything or play tricks: they don't win by chance, but by means of logic and skills. Then there are games of "imperfect information", like poker, in which it is impossible to know in advance that one course of action is better than another.

One mistaken idea about business is that it can be treated as a game of perfect information. Quite the reverse. Business, politics, life itself are games which we must normally play with very imperfect information. Business decisions are often made with many unknown and unknowable factors (因素) which would even puzzle best poker players. But few business people find it comfortable to admit that they are taking a chance, and many still prefer to believe that they are playing chess, not poker.

1. The subject discussed in this text is

A. the process of reaching decisions

B. the difference between poker and chess



# 【难点词组】

①by any standards 意义为:按任何标准。如:Judged by the ordinary standards, he was reliable. 按通常的标准判断,他是可靠的。②by means of 意义为:以……途径。如:We can keep in touch with each other even though we are thousands of miles apart by means of the Internet. 尽管我们相距万水千山,我们仍然可以通过互联网保持联系。3. in advance 意义为:事先。与其所表达的意义相同的词组还有:before hand。

#### 【难句过关】

... it often matters not only what you think, but also what others think you think and what you think they think you think. 这是一个复杂的主从复合句。主句是 it often matters, it 是形式主语, 后面跟的是由 not only ... but also ... 连接的两个实际主语。该句可改写为: Not only what you think matters, but also what others think you think matters and what you think they think you think matters. 中文可译成:"最重要的不仅是你想什么,而且是别人认为你想什么和你认为别人会认为你想什么。"



1. 答案 A。该题检测领会作者写作的主旨的能力。议论文的文章主旨通常体现在第一自然段,在该段一般可以找到可供推测判断的句子,如该文第一段中 The mental process is similar 一句即表明了主旨;其次我们还可通过下文的两个自然段的进一步的议论,来证明该文的主旨是选项 A。

- C. the secret of making good business plans
- D. the value of information in winning games
- An important factor in a game of imperfect information is \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. rules

B. luck

C. time

D. ideas

- 3. Which of the following can be used in place of "Quite the reverse"?
  - A. Quite right.
  - B. True enough.
  - C. Most unlikely.
  - D. Just the opposite.
- 4. In the writer's opinion, when making business decisions one should .
  - A. put perfect information before imperfect information
  - B. accept the existence of unknown factors
  - C. regard business as a game of chess
- D. mix known and unknown factors

not a securification of the bosony of W. Bress F. M. Al-

New York, 10 November—5:27 p.m., yesterday. Biggest power failure in the city's history.

• Thousands of people got stuck in lifts. Martin Saltzman spent three hours between the 21st and 22nd floors of the Empire State Building. "There were twelve of us. But no one panicked. We passed the time telling stories and playing word games. One man wanted to smoke but we didn't let

- 2. 答案 B。该题检测推测判断能力。该题推测的依据在第二自然段: Then there are games of "imperfect information", like poker, in which it is impossible to know in advance that one course of action is better than another. 既然信息不准确或对其准确性不十分有把握,能否成功就无法预计,只能靠"运气",所以答案为 B 项。
- 3. 答案 D。该题检测对生词词组意义的猜测。该词组意义猜测的依据在第三自然段。对该词组的上下文的把握是正确猜测该词组的重要前提。该词组的上下文的意义完全相反,可以判断该词组在此处的意义应该是 D 项,"与它完全相反"。
- 4.答案 D。该题检测对作者的观点的推测。第三自然段的前面三句,已经表明作者的观点。作者不赞同的观点是:商务决策应该完全依靠已知的、可靠的信息;作者赞同的观点是:商业和政治、人生一样都要面对一些未知或不可知的因素。从这可以判断作者的观点是选项 B 所表明的观点。

out our risons organis sid out .

阅读准备

这是一篇新闻报道。阅读新闻报道类文章时,首先要注意新闻所涉及的地点和新闻报道的时间,这些信息通常在文章的开头,如该篇新闻报道中的 New York, 10 November。随后要注意报道所涉及的事件及该事件发生的具体时间和地点。这篇新闻报道了发生在纽约的一次重大的停电事故。文章报道了停电时发生在不同地区的趣事及停电的时间(5:27),而对于停电结束时间,新闻记者用了一个非常有趣的手法予

him. Firemen finally got us out."

- "It was the best night we've ever had," said Angela Carraro, who runs an Italian restaurant on 42nd street. "We had lots of candles on the tables and the waiters were carrying candles on their travs. The place was full-and all night, in fact, for after we had closed, we let the people stay on and spend the night here.
- The zoos had their problems like everyone else. Keepers worked through the night. They used blankets to keep flying squirrels and small monkeys warm. While zoos had problems keeping warm, supermarkets had problems keeping cool. "All of our ice-cream and frozen foods melted," said the manager of a store in downtown Manhattan. "They were worth \$50,000."
- The big electric clock in the lobby of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in downtown Manhattan started ticking again at 5:25 this morning. It was almost on time.
- 1. Throughout the period of darkness, Martin Saltzman and the eleven others were

A. nervous B. excited

以介绍(见最后一段)。



# 【难点词汇】

①panic 可用作动词或名词,意义为:惊 惶不安; 惊恐。如: In case of fire, don't panic, 发生火灾时,不要惊慌。When four banks failed in one day, there was a panic among businessmen. 四个银行在一天内同时 倒闭,在商人们中引起了骚乱。②get stuck 意义为:被陷入(困境)。

# 【难句过关】

We passed the time telling stories and playing word games. 该句可改写为:We spent the time telling stories and playing word games. 我们以讲故事和玩文字游戏的方式 来打发时间。



- 1. 答案 C。该题检测词语释义和推测 判断。该题所涉及的信息在第一件趣事中. 如果认识单词 panicked (panic),解答该题就 不会感到困难。如果不认识这个单词,也可 根据下一句 We passed the time telling stories and playing word games 来判断当时他们的感 受。能在这样的环境中相互讲故事,玩文字 游戏,他们一定非常镇静。
- 2. 答案 C。该题检测推测判断的能力。 该题解题的信息点在第三段,即有关 Angela C. calm D. frightened Carraro 对当时餐馆的情况的评价: It was the 2. In what way was the night of best night we've ever had,... The place w. November 9 the best night for full。是否能正确解答该题还取决于考生对 Angela Carraro? 题干的理解,即对 In what way...? 的理解。 A. she had a taste of adventure. 如果能正确理解该题问的是"怎么样?""为 B. burning candles brightened the 什么?""从何谈起?"的话,解答这题就不困

- C. Business was better than usual.
- D. Many people stayed the night in
- 3. How long did the power failure last?
- A. Nearly 12 hours.
- B. More than 12 hours.
- C. Nearly 24 hours.
  - D. More than 24 hours.

Do you always understand the directions on a bottle of medicine? Do you know what is meant by "Take only as directed"? Read the following directions and see if you understand them.

"To reduce pain, take two tablets with water, followed by one tablet every eight hours, as required. For night-time and early morning relief take two tablets at bedtime. Do not take more than six tablets in twenty-four hours.

For children six to twelve years old, give half the amount. For children under six years old, ask your doctor's advice.

Reduce the amount if you suffer from restlessness or sleeplessness after taking the medicine." In almost and I

- Is How many tablets at most can a person over 12 have in 24 hours?
  - A. Three.
  - B. Four.
  - C. Six.

place. 难。考生在解答该题时,由于时间关系和心 情紧张的原因,很容易把题干误解为"是干 什么?"所以选 A、B、D 项的可能性很大。

her restaurant. 3. 答案 A。该题检测对最后一段的理 解。考生在没有看到这道题前,阅读新闻的 最后一段时,理解上肯定会有困难,特别是 对 It was almost on time 这一句中"on time" 是指什么"准时"把握不住。但是,当考生看 了第三小题后,就会发现第三段所指的5:25 以及"准时",就是指恢复供电的时间。



这是一篇由简单的药品服用说明书改 写而来的阅读理解语言材料。第一自然段 用提问的形式引出了这篇药品服用说明书。 这样的阅读材料要求考生在阅读时要注意 说明书所提供的药品服用方法和剂量,因为 我们在日常生活中看这类说明书的主要目的, 是要了解所介绍的药品的这些相关的知识。



# 【难点词组】

①as directed 意为:按说明。下文的 as required 属于同一种用法,意为:按要求。另 如: The soldiers marched to the front as ordered. 士兵们遵命开往前线。②see if 试 试看 ......。如: The monitor ran upstairs to see if he had shut all the windows. 班长跑上 楼去看看窗子是否已经全关好。



1. 答案 C。该题检测获取具体信息的 能力。这道题涉及成人二十四小时最多可 以服用多少片药。解答这道题时一定要看