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陈琳



# 高考英语试题 全揭秘

主编：刘决生

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勤快英语  
BusyBee

# 高考英语试题 全揭秘



## 阅读理解

藏书专用章

总主编：陈琳

主编：刘决生

编者：吴穹 姚惠红 孙时萍

外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

北京 BEIJING

## 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

高考英语试题全揭秘. 阅读理解 / 陈琳总主编; 刘决生主编. — 北京: 外语教学与研究出版社, 2007.1

(勤快英语. 高考专项专练系列)

ISBN 978-7-5600-6390-4

I. 高… II. ①陈… ②刘… 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 017941 号

出 版 人: 李朋义

责任编辑: 宋杰青

封面设计: 高 鹏

版式设计: 蔡 颖

出版发行: 外语教学与研究出版社

社 址: 北京市西三环北路 19 号 (100089)

网 址: <http://www.fltrp.com>

印 刷: 北京京科印刷有限公司

开 本: 787×1092 1/16

印 张: 13.75

版 次: 2007 年 2 月第 1 版 2007 年 2 月第 1 次印刷

书 号: ISBN 978-7-5600-6390-4

定 价: 25.90 元

\* \* \*

如有印刷、装订质量问题出版社负责调换

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## 第一章

# 高考英语阅读理解命题分析与答题指导

综览 2006 年全国各地 18 份高考英语试题, 阅读理解试题的阅读材料数量都在 5 篇以上, 浙江省更是以 6 篇阅读理解共 50 分占去了总分 150 分的三分之一。结合前几年的高考英语试题综合分析可以看出, 近年来高考中阅读理解试题的比重一直有增加的趋势。此外, 自 2005 年开始, 各地高考阅读理解\*也在尝试一些新的形式, 如上海市和浙江省的高考英语试题增设了属于阅读理解泛读类型的六选五题型, 湖南卷增加了属于主观题型的阅读填空题。2007 年又有一些地方将在高考英语阅读理解试题中选用新题型, 如山东卷将增加包括填加标题、从文中寻找意思相同的句子、补全句子、回答开放性问题及将划线英语句子译成汉语等主观型的阅读表达题; 广东卷阅读理解也将增加一篇类似浙江卷六选五题型的信息匹配题(湖南卷、山东卷与广东卷具体试题或样题参见本系列的“写作、短文改错与新题型”分册)。可见, 阅读理解是高考英语测试的重中之重, 考生应对此给予足够的重视, 在加强训练、打好基础的同时, 还应认真了解高考阅读理解的命题特点并据此作出相应的准备。

## 第一节

### 高考英语阅读理解题的选材特点

在命题过程中, 选文的难度、思想性、时代性以及实用性是如何把握的呢? 这是一门很深的测试学问, 在这方面, 教育部考试中心高考英语命题组在高考英语阅读理解题的选材方面为单独命题的省市树立了榜样。根据抽样调查的数据, 全国卷 2001 年、2002 年、2003 年连续三年阅读理解的难度系数都是 0.51 (即根据阅卷后对试卷的抽样调查, 考生的平均得分为阅读理解总分的 51%), 2004 年、2005 年与 2006 年的难度系数也都在 0.50 上下波动, 这反映了一个客观事实, 就是每年高考考生在阅读理解部分的平均得分都只有总分的一半左右。这种现象不是某种偶然或巧合, 而是命题者在多年潜心研究的基础上, 对考后的数据进行缜密分析, 本着两个“有利于”(有利于高等学校选拔人才、有利于促进中学教学)的基本原则, 站在英语测试学的角度上精心设计得出的结果, 试题具有比较理想的信度、效度与区分度。而单独命题的省市, 如北京、上海、天津、重庆、湖北、湖南、山东、江西、安徽、福建、浙江、辽宁、广东、四川、陕西等省市, 则或直接按照教育部考试中心的大纲要求命题, 或以其为指导, 结合当地

\* 本书中所谈“高考阅读理解”均指高考英语科目中的阅读理解题型。

的英语教学实际制定相应的考试说明,并据此命题。以2006年高考英语试题为例,2006年各地高考阅读理解试题在选材方面呈现如下特点:阅读材料选材新颖,贴近生活,符合时代特点,具有国际视野;题材、体裁类型多样,符合教育部考试中心制定的考试大纲的基本要求;试题难度适中,个别省份略有起伏,考虑了不同地域考生的英语水平差异;对阅读理解题的几种常见技能考查比较全面;个别省份篇章长度和阅读量略有增加;文章内容积极健康,兼具知识性、思想性与教育性。

根据教育部考试中心的试题分析报告,高考阅读理解题在选材上有如下基本要求:

1. 阅读材料的主题要明确,话题要新,要有时代感。
2. 语言应地道,条理清晰,结构紧凑,在时间顺序、空间顺序或逻辑推理上要有一定的复杂性。
3. 材料长短适宜。平均每篇材料300词左右,文章内容要有足够的信息量,以供设题之用。其中文章词量约占2/3,试题词量约占1/3。
4. 语言难易要适度。材料中的生词量应控制在1%以内(由构词法形成的词不计为生词),以避免出现太多的汉语释义。每篇材料中加注释的词控制在3个以内。
5. 材料应具有真实性。宜选用原汁原味的新颖材料,避免选用广为流传和人所共知的材料,可涉及科普、社会、文化、政治、经济和生活等各个方面。
6. 体裁应多样化,应包括记叙文、说明文、议论文、应用文等。每套试题最好有一篇考查特定信息能力的广告、公告类材料,也可选用科普、新闻等体裁。

以2006年的上海卷阅读理解试题为例:从文章的题材角度看,所选的5篇文章坚持了多样性与原汁原味相结合的原则,内容涉及对美国的一种特殊节日——“带女儿去工作”节的介绍、各种颜色在英国监狱中的应用、出版社的书目广告、对当今社会上帮助他人的人少而袖手旁观的人多这一现象的原因分析以及父母在子女学习中出现错误时与老师之间理解上的误区等话题。从文章的体裁角度看,5篇文章涵盖了记叙文、说明文、应用文、议论文四种文体,强调应用性,同时从多方面考查了考生的英语阅读能力。从文章的容量看,阅读语段的容量有所增加,这一特征从某个侧面显示了高考英语试题突出考查语篇理解及深层信息处理能力的命题趋势。

## 第二节

## 高考英语阅读理解题的能力考查要求

教育部考试中心在试题分析报告中指出, 高考英语阅读能力重点考查以下 8 项阅读微技能:

### 1. 领悟文章大意的能力

考生阅读完一篇文章后, 应能够领悟文章的大意, 这是英语阅读最基本的要求之一。

### 2. 了解文章话题的能力

了解文章涉及的话题, 也是英语阅读最基本的要求之一。文章围绕什么样的话题展开? 是记叙一个故事, 还是谈论类似环境污染等的社会问题? 是介绍说明最新科学技术进展, 还是商业广告信息? 这些问题都应在快速阅读文章后就能作出判断, 这是提高答题准确率的基本前提。

### 3. 归纳概括文章主旨的能力

这是高考阅读理解的高层次要求, 通常要求考生总结文章的中心意思或给文章添加标题等。

### 4. 搜寻文章的细节和对细节语义转换理解的能力

这是高考阅读理解的一般要求, 也就是我们通常说的细节题。高考阅读理解题除了要求考生具备准确搜寻信息的基本能力外, 主要测试对具体细节语义的转换理解。

### 5. 了解文章的结构与写作手法的能力

这也是高考阅读理解的高层次要求。虽然这类考题在近年的高考试题中出现不多 (江苏卷 2005 年出现过对文章结构示意图的考查), 但既然教育部考试中心提出了这样的要求, 就值得考生加以关注。

### 6. 对文章内涵寓意的理解能力

这也是高考阅读理解的高层次要求, 通常要求考生根据全文或部分内容推理判断出文章深层的寓意内涵。

### 7. 正确理解词义的能力

理解文章中划线或粗体单词或词组的意思, 是近年高考英语阅读理解的必考题。考生须结合上下文语境, 合理地猜测出该词或词组的含义。

### 8. 对文章出处或上下文进行推断的能力

这是高考英语阅读理解一种高层次的考查方式, 有时要求考生合理地推断出文章的出处, 如来自报纸、杂志还是其他媒体; 有的文章是节选, 要求考生推理出下文会写什么内容等。

从实际来看,近年各地高考英语阅读理解试题较好地体现了上述命题要求,阅读能力的考查点覆盖全面,分布合理,重点考查了对文章主旨要义的理解、事实细节的确认、词句含义的猜测、文章结构的把握和对文章内容进行推理判断的能力。

教育部考试中心的试题分析报告又将高考英语阅读理解常测能力划分为以下五个层次,本文结合这五个层次的划分对近年来各地高考的典型试题进行分析,供广大考生参考。

### 一、信息搜寻准确到位的能力

所谓信息搜寻准确到位,就是要求考生能够根据题目中的问题准确地从阅读材料中查找到相关信息,并能结合四个各选项作出准确的判断。通常来说,5~6篇高考阅读理解材料中都有一篇广告信息类文章,在这篇文章后面出现信息搜寻类题目的情况最多。考生可以快速阅读材料,再根据题目提示从材料中找出相关信息。



以2006年全国卷I阅读E篇为例:

#### Phillip Island Penguins (企鹅)

The Little Penguin has called Phillip Island home for untold generations. Get to Phillip Island in plenty of time to watch a summer sunset at Summerland Beach—the stage is attractively set to see the Little Penguin leave water and step onto land.

- Leave Melbourne at 5:30 p.m. for a direct journey to Phillip Island
- See the Gippsland area—Guinness Book of Records place for the world's longest earthworm (蚯蚓)
- Journey along the coastal highway around the Bay with French Island and Churchill Island in the distance
- Cross the bridge at San Remo to enter Phillip Island—natural home for Little Penguins and many animals
- Take your place in special viewing stands (看台) to watch the daily evening performance of the wild Little Penguins

#### Ultimate Penguins (+U)

Join a group of up to 15. This guided tour goes to an attractive, quiet beach to see Little Penguins. You can see penguins at night by wearing a special pair of glasses.

Adult (成人) \$60.00 Child \$30.00

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More personalized wildlife viewing limited to 130 people providing closer viewing of the penguin arrival than the main viewing stands.

Adult \$25.00 Child \$12.50



### Penguin Skybox (+S)

Join a group of only 5 in the comfort of a special, higher-up viewing tower. Gain an excellent overview of Summerland Beach.

Adult 16yrs + \$ 50.00

75. How much would a couple with one child pay for a closer viewing tour?

- A. \$37.50.      B. \$62.50.      C. \$180.00.      D. \$150.00.

解答本题首先要准确搜寻到信息 Adult \$25.00 和 Child \$12.50, 在此基础上, 对文中所提供的信息进行简单处理, 即可推测出一家三口的费用应该是两个 \$25.00 加一个 \$12.50, 即 C 项 \$180.00。

## 二、对细节语义转换理解的能力

这类试题往往向考生提供以数字、图表和文字描写等形式展现的特定情景, 要求考生换角度思考。题目及各个备选项通常是“横看成岭侧成峰”, 叙述角度和表述语言各有不同, 考生需要从中选出与题干相符的选项。这类试题在阅读理解试题中所占比例较大。



以 2006 年全国卷 I 阅读 A 篇为例:

Most people think of racing when they see greyhounds (灰狗) and believe they need lots of exercise. They can actually be quite lazy! Greyhounds are good at fast races but not long-distance running. They do need regular exercise but they like to run for a short burst and then get back on the bed or a comfortable seat. Another misunderstanding is that greyhounds must be aggressive (好斗的) because they are big in size. In fact greyhounds love people and are gentle with children.

Greyhounds can live for 12—14 years but usually only race for two or three years, and after that they make great pets. They don't need a lot of space, don't make a lot of noise, and don't eat a lot for their size.

Normally, greyhounds can be as tall as 90cm. There is, however, a small-sized greyhound, which stands only 33cm. Greyhounds come in a variety of colors. Grey and yellowish-brown are the most common. Others include black, white, blue, red and brown or a mix of these.

Greyhounds have smooth body coats, low body fat and are very healthy. Because they're slim (苗条的) they don't have the leg problems like other dogs the same height. But they do feel the cold, especially since they would much rather be at home in bed than walking around outside.

59. If you keep a pet greyhound, it is important \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. to keep it slim
- B. to keep it warm
- C. to take special care of its legs
- D. to take it to animal doctors regularly

根据细节 But they do feel the cold 的意思转换, B 项为正确答案。

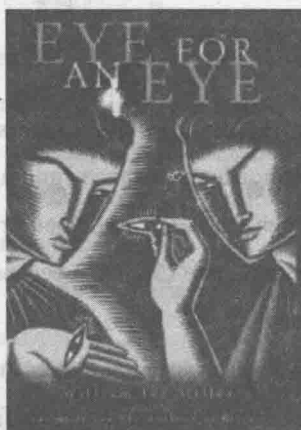
### 三、对词义转换理解的能力

词义转换是高考阅读理解的必考题型, 主要测试考生的词汇量及结合上下文猜测词义的能力。随着新课程标准的全面实施, 对学生英语词汇量的要求也有所增加。这类试题设计的形式一般为猜测文章中划线或粗体单词的词义。



以 2006 年上海卷阅读 C 篇为例:

*You may read the questions first.*



#### Eye for an Eye

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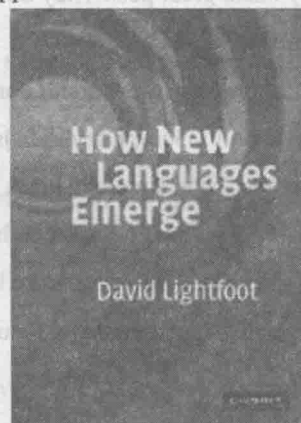
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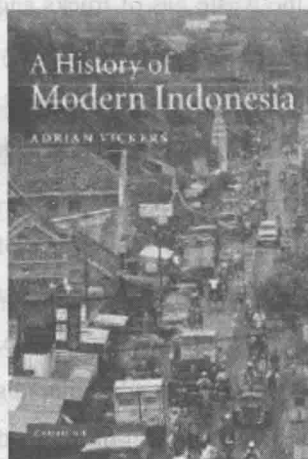
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73. The word "talion" in introducing the book *Eye for an Eye* is probably a concept of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. medicine      B. trade      C. avenging      D. striving

在做快速阅读理解题时，考生可以带着问题阅读文章。一眼就可以看出，这篇阅读材料是一则出版社的广告。根据文章的内容不难理解 *Eye for an Eye* 这句谚语的意思是“以眼还眼，以牙还牙”，结合上下文，单词 talion 的含义应与“报复”有关，所以选择 C 项。

#### 四、对文章主旨、作者意图的分析能力

作为较高层次的考查思维能力的试题，这种题型测试想象思维、逻辑思维以及从局部到整体的概括思维能力等。一篇文章的细节内容可能很多，但是核心意思都可以用一句或几句话、甚至三言两语来归纳和概括。“归纳”和“概括”考查的是在阅读并理解文意的基础上对文章进一步分析和整理的能力，题目可能要求归纳某一段落的中心思想，也可能要求对整篇文章内容做归纳，如给文章选择合适的标题等。



以 2006 年江苏卷阅读 E 篇为例：

A new eight-kilometer road is under construction that links the port area with motorway system. It is expected to carry 20,000 trucks and cars a day, which greatly reduces the overcrowded traffic in the center of the city. As part of the project, two four-kilometer road tunnels are being built below the central area of the city, one for traffic to the north and the other for the traffic to the south. The two tunnels are about 20 meters below the surface and are 12 meters wide, providing for two lanes of traffic in each direction.

In the upper part of the tunnel two air-conditioning pipes remove the waste gas of trucks and cars and keep the quality of air inside the tunnel. The lighting is at the top of the tunnel, practically at its highest point. There will also be electronic signs at frequent intervals (间隔). They show traffic conditions ahead and can be seen clearly by drivers. The wall is made up of four main elements, which include a waterproofing covering and, on the inside of the tunnel, a concrete lining (混凝土衬砌).

Each tunnel is roughly round and the lower part of the tunnel is somewhat flat. The surface of the road lies on the base, which is made of concrete and steel. The drainage system (排水系统), just below the road surface on one side, removes any extra liquid, particularly water. In the event of fire, the fire main, which is made of steel, pipes water to many fire hydrant stations at regular intervals along the length of the tunnel. The fire main is at the side of the tunnel, and at the level of the road surface. Other systems in the tunnel will include emergency phones.

75. The passage is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.

- |                                    |                              |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| A. the construction of a road      | B. the design of a road      |
| C. the construction of two tunnels | D. the design of two tunnels |

本题测试对文章主旨的分析能力。综合全篇，文章对两个隧道的设计作了详细介绍，所以 D 项是正确答案。

上海卷高考自 2005 年开始增加的阅读新题型，就是考查对文章主旨的分析能力，形式为要求考生为五个段落选择标题。

2006 年四川卷阅读 E 篇也出现了标题添加题：

Instead of hitting the beach, fourteen high school students traded swimming suits for lab coats last summer and turned their attention to scientific experiments.

The High School Research Program offers high school students guidance with researchers in Texas A&M's College of Agriculture and Life Sciences. Jennifer Funkhouser, academic adviser for the Department of Rangeland Ecology and Management, directs this four-week summer program designed to increase understanding of research and its career potential (潜能).

Several considerations go into selecting students, including grades, school involvement and interest in science and agriculture. And many students come from poorer school districts, Funkhouser says. "This is their chance to learn techniques and do experiments they never would have a chance to do in high school."

Warner Ervin of Houston is interested in animal science and learned how to tell male from female mosquitoes (蚊子). His adviser, Craig Coates, studies the genes of mosquitoes that allow them to fight against malaria and yellow fever. Coates thought this experience would be fun and



helpful to the high school students.

The agricultural research at A&M differs from stereotypes. It's "molecular (分子) science on the cutting edge," Funkhouser says. The program broadened students' knowledge. Victor Garcia of Rio Grande City hopes to become a biology teacher and says he learned a lot about chemistry from the program.

At the end of the program, the students presented papers on their research. They're also paid \$600 for their work—another way this program differs from others, which often charge a fee.

Fourteen students got paid to learn that science is fun, that agriculture is a lot more than milking and plowing and that research can open many doors.

75. What would be the best title for the text?

- A. A Program for Agricultural Science Students
- B. A Program for Animal Science Students
- C. A Program for Medical Science Lovers
- D. A Program for Future Science Lovers

本题测试对文章主旨、作者意图的分析能力。综观全篇，文章介绍了一个提供给未来科学爱好者参加的项目，选项 D 符合这一主题，适合作该文标题。

## 五、推理判断能力

考查推理判断能力是对考生潜在能力的测试。读文章不完全是被动的“读”，而需要主动的“思”，探究文章之外的信息。根据文章内容进行推理判断时要有理有据，有时文章中没有现成的结论，要根据文章内容进行合理的想象和推理；有时试题的题项对文章中的说法变换了叙述角度或表达方式，则需要在正确把握文意的前提下分析判断，推理出符合文意的正确选项。



以 2006 年江西卷阅读 C 篇为例：

Early people had very little effect on the environment. They lived in caves in very small "clan" groups. They collected or killed only enough for the clan's survival. Early clans were nomadic, which means that they did not stay in one place. Instead, they moved around, following the animals that were their main food source and seeking areas where seasonal plants grew wild. Moving around seasonally helped protect the environment. The land had time to recover and animals had time to breed (繁殖) before the clan returned for the next season.

As time went by, these small family clans joined with others to form larger groups for protection. Joining with other clans gave them more hunters and more women to help cut up the

meat and share it between families. Eventually, people tamed (驯养) wild animals such as dogs and horses. People settled around rivers and fertile plains to share responsibilities and duties. Then, people began to plant crops instead of moving to areas where the plants grew. This development changed the environment.

Traditional forms of work also changed. Some people were better at performing a particular task than other clan members, so they began to specialize in things they were good at doing. This also meant that they began to exchange their goods for things that others produced.

People began to communicate with distant tribes. Land was cleared for roads. Foreign plants and animals were transported to places where they had not existed before. Specialization also gave people more free time. So art, dance and music became important ways of expressing feelings and thoughts. This was how many great civilizations started.

Compared to the past, modern civilization has experienced many changes to become the highly developed society that exists today. Populations have increased rapidly. Forests have been cleared for farms. Inventions and technology have made work easier.

However, pollution and other serious problems have also resulted from human progress. As concerned citizens, it is up to us to learn from past mistakes and to help maintain and improve our environment.

67. It can be concluded from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. human progress has brought civilization to the society
- B. civilization has improved traditional forms of work
- C. our environment has been affected by human progress
- D. early people understood environmental protection

通读全篇，文章讲述的是随着人类的发展，人类赖以生存的环境受到了不同程度的影响，由此可推断出选项 C 与这一含义一致。

### 第三节

### 高考英语阅读理解题的复习指导

上面我们分析了高考英语阅读理解的命题特点，那么，考生如何才能答好阅读理解题、有针对性地提高自己的阅读理解能力呢？

### 第一，考生要熟悉高考阅读理解的常见命题方式。

考生须研读教育部考试中心每年修订的高考考试大纲及自主命题省市各自的高考英语考试说明，尤其是考试大纲提出的重点考查的几种能力以及相应的命题形式，并了解、分析高考英语阅读理解的命题方式，如：

#### 1. 考查细节材料的辨认、基本事实的理解，典型题型是：

According to the passage, which of the following is true/NOT true?

2. 考查对文章主旨大意的理解（包括概括文章的主题、添加标题、辨认图形、客观事实排序、简单的计算等），典型题型是：

The title of the passage is \_\_\_\_\_.

What is the main idea of the passage?

The passage is mainly talking about \_\_\_\_\_.

3. 考查对字面意思及深层含义的理解（如根据上下文猜测划线单词或词组的含义、推测作者的写作意图或感情态度、判断文章的体裁、猜测后续的写作内容等），典型题型是：

The meaning of the underlined word(s) is \_\_\_\_\_.

What is the purpose of the passage?

What will the author probably discuss after the last paragraph?

### 第二，考生要把握高考阅读理解的总体命题趋势。

近几年的高考英语阅读理解试题的语篇均选自英文原版读物、国内外英文报刊或英文网页。语篇内容丰富多彩，天文地理、社会历史、风俗民情、最新科技进步以及政治、经济、文化的热点话题等都有出现。如上海卷就曾选过冒牌医生在医院行医的社会事件、产品邮购广告、对学校是否需要取消考试的议论及现在商业界流行的连锁店特许经营的优点介绍等话题材料；全国卷与北京卷曾涉及过岛屿的地理位置与历史、国外训练学生读写能力的研究项目介绍、新书广告、日本的语言现象、电脑带来的环境问题、手机对儿童的影响、网页信息、亚洲人的饮食习惯、纳米高端技术等话题。体裁方面，近几年全国各地高考英语阅读理解都合理编排选用了记叙文、说明文、议论文、应用文四种文体。如果用一句话概括近年高考英语阅读理解的选材特点，那就是：贴近生活、贴近时代。

正是由于现在的高考英语阅读理解的选材内容贴近生活、贴近时代，考生就不能再局限于课本，而要最大限度地拓宽自己的知识面，增加课外阅读量，真正全方位地提高自己的阅读能力。建议考生多阅读一些具有时代感和浓郁的生活气息的文章，尤其是最新出版的英文报刊，如 *China Daily*, *21st Century*, *Beijing Weekly*, *Shanghai Daily* 及互联网上的最新英语材料，如“神舟六号”和航天技术的介绍等。

### 第三, 考生要及时总结高考阅读理解题的答题思路。

阅读理解试题一般由三部分构成: 原文、题干和选项(含正确答案和三个干扰项)。建议考生答题分三步走: 首先简单浏览一下全文, 了解文章的大意; 然后仔细阅读题目, 再从原文中找对应的语句, 考生可以拿铅笔在原文相关句子下划线, 便于检查, 确定答案时可采取排除法, 排除错误的三个, 则可判定正确答案; 最后要检查, 由于时间有限, 考生不妨在做题过程中把有疑问的地方先划个问号, 以便检查时有所侧重。

也有考生有这样的做题习惯, 就是先看题目, 再边读文章边从文中寻找信息, 判断答案。这种方法尤其适合于快速阅读, 在解答涉及商品广告等应用文的题目时可以采用这种答题方式, 以便及时排除冗余信息, 有的放矢, 提高答题效率, 节省宝贵的答题时间。

### 第四, 考生平时要加强有针对性的系统训练。

高考英语阅读理解测试的方式常常因为所选材料的不同而有所侧重。如广告类应用文一般都是测试对信息的搜寻与应用, 议论文则常测试文章的中心意思、作者的观点与态度倾向等。实践证明, 阅读速度必须建立在一定阅读量的基础之上, 由量的积累才能达到质的飞跃。考生只有经过系统的阅读理解强化训练, 完成足够的阅读训练量, 归纳总结出一定的阅读技巧, 积累丰富的词汇, 才能加快阅读速度, 提高阅读理解的准确率。

本书分类精选了全国各地最新的高考真题与模拟题, 试题具有代表性与典型性, 考生如能逐题推敲、领会, 举一反三, 就能把握高考阅读理解的命题趋势与高中英语新课程改革对阅读理解的要求, 从而真正全面提升自己的英语语言能力。



## 第二章

# 最近三年各地高考英语阅读理解真题 解读

## 第一节

### 2006年各地高考英语阅读理解真题解读



先不看后面的答案，测  
测你现在的水平距离高  
考的要求差多远？

## 记叙篇



### Passage 1 (全国卷 I)

Many years ago, when I was fresh out of school and working in Denver, I was driving to my parents' home in Missouri for Christmas. I stopped at a gas station (加油站) about 50 miles from Oklahoma City, where I was planning to stop and visit a friend. While I was standing in line at the cash register (收款台) I said hello to an older couple who were also paying for gas.

I took off, but had gone only a few miles when black smoke poured from the back of my car. I stopped and wondered what I should do. A car pulled up behind me. It was the couple I had spoken to at the gas station. They said they would take me to my friend's. We chatted on the way into the city, and when I got out of the car, the husband gave me his business card.

I wrote him and his wife a thank-you note for helping me. Soon afterward, I received a Christmas present from them. Their note that came with it said that helping me had made their holidays meaningful.

Years later, I drove to a meeting in a nearby town in the morning. In late afternoon I returned to