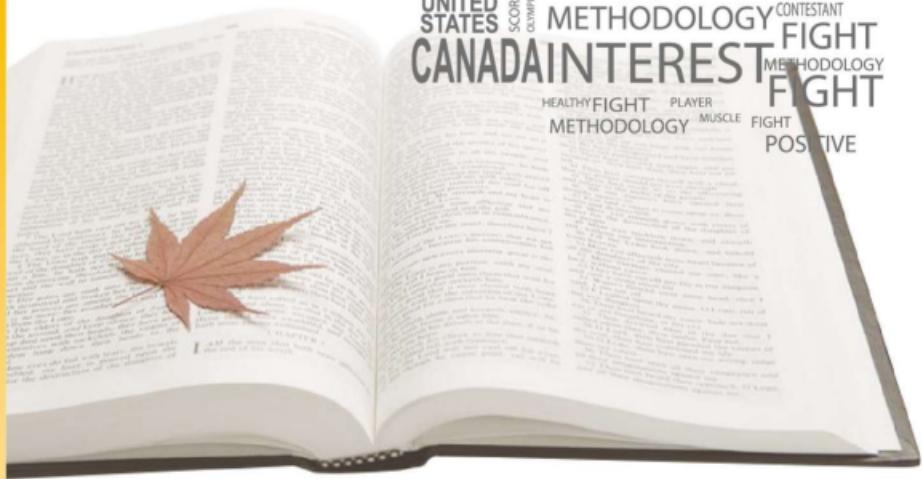
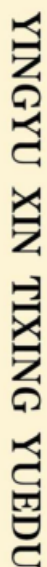


范海军
编著

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前言

根据 Krashen 的语言习得理论,所谓输入,就是指读和听;所谓输出,就是指说和写。英语学习者想要做到能说或者能写英语,即能语言“输出”,首先要有足够的听和读,也就是语言的“输入”。

在我国相对偏远的一些地方,由于缺乏语言环境,学生通过“说”和“写”获取的信息相对匮乏。而大多数学生的“听”仅仅局限于课堂,再加上有些地区的高考听力成绩不计入英语高考总分,所以教学中的听力活动得不到应有的重视,通过听的途径进行语言的输入得不到有效保证。

所以,对大多数中国学生来说,阅读是最有效、最直接获取知识的方式之一,是英语学习中最频繁的活动。只有通过阅读,才能获得更多、更广泛、更高层次的信息,才能更全面、深刻地了解英语语言的特点,了解英美人士的文化习俗;也只有通过阅读,才能使外语环境不太好的中国人获得充分使用英语的机会,并为听、说、写等诸项能力的提高打下坚实的基础。

《普通高中英语课程标准》明确指出“高中英语教学要侧重提高阅读能力”。无论从高中英语课程的设置、教材的选编,还是高中教学中阅读课所占的课时比重都充分体现了阅读教学的重要性。目前,在高考英语试卷中,阅读理解题型部分在150分中占40分,成为比例最大的一题。另外,完形填空、短文改错也在阅读理解的基础上融入了语言点的考查。几乎所有的高中英语教师都把培养学生的阅读能力作为英语教学中最基本、最重要的组成部分。可以毫不夸张地说,在英语教学中,阅读水平的提高意味着教学水平的提高。

随着高考改革的深入,高考命题在难度和形式方面有了更大的弹性和灵活性,其中最为显著的就是英语阅读考查方式的改变——出现了根据任务型阅读理念而设计的“七选五”新题型。许多学生在进行这类题型阅读的时候,感觉吃力,无从下手。所以编写这样一本新题型阅读就显得及时而必要了。

本书包括四部分:新题型“七选五”介绍;历年高考试题选编;近三年优秀模拟试题精选和参考答案。

另外,刚刚于2017年在天津和浙江开始进行试验的新的阅读表达和阅读

读后续写与概要写作等新题型,也及时收录本书,供广大师生研读和参考。

由于精力与时间所限,书中错误在所难免。请使用本书的同行和学生不吝赐教,本人将不胜感激。

范海军

2017 年 6 月

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命题特点及解题策略

从2009年开始,在使用新课标试卷省份的全国高考英语试题中出现了“七选五”新型阅读理解题。该题型在整个阅读理部分分值最高(10分,另外四篇阅读分别赋分6分或8分),也是最易丢分的一种阅读题型,如果选错一个,极易导致连续多个错误。

一、命题特点

(一) 题型特点

试题模式跟传统题型完形填空有相似之处。完形填空空出的是词,而“七选五”空出的是句子。一篇缺少5个句子的文章,对应有七个选项,要求根据文章结构和内容,选出正确的句子填入相应的空白处。

(二) 考查意图

《高考考试说明》对该题型命题目的的表述为“主要考查考生对文章的整体内容和结构以及上下文逻辑意义的理解和掌握。”

(三) 文体要求

以说明、议论和夹叙夹议类文体阅读为主。

(四) 内容特点

所选文章内容逻辑性强,结构严谨,层次分明,便于考生在阅读理解的基础上,对一些信息进行概括和推理判断。

(五) 设空特点

设空类型一般有主题句型、承上启下型、概括总结型及举例说明型等。

二、解题策略

(一) 根据主题,排除选项

正式答题前先浏览整篇文章,掌握文章的大概内容。七个备选项中有的可能与文章的主题不相符甚至相互排斥,则可将这些与主题无关的选项排除。

(二) 分析结构,确定选项

1. 标题结构

如果考查段落标题,先看看其他标题的语言形式。一般情况下同一文章中的几个段落小标题基本上是同一种结构和语言表达形式。如果其他标题是动词短语,则所选答案也应是动词短语。

2. 句子结构

如果正确选项只是某个句子的一个部分,要看看空后这个部分是不是句子,如果是句子,看看是否有连词,如果没有连词,要选的正确选项就应是带有连词的从句。

常见句与句之间、层与层之间的基本关系如下:

承接关系(如 so, therefore, thus, hence, accordingly, consequently, as a result 等);

并列关系(如 first, second, third...; firstly, secondly, thirdly...; first, next, then...; in the first place, in the second place...; for one thing, for another thing...; to begin with, to conclude 等);

转折关系(如 however, nevertheless, nonetheless, still, though, yet, in spite of, in any case, whoever, whatever, on the contrary, in contrast, by contrast, in comparison, by comparison, conversely, otherwise 等);

层递关系(如 also, further, furthermore, likewise, similarly, moreover, in addition, what's more, too, either, neither, not...but..., not only...but also 等)。

(三) 细读文章,注意衔接

1. 词语复现

说话人在谈论某个话题或主题时,与主题相关的词语必定会以原词、同义词或近义词的形式在上下文中重复出现,这种现象叫词语复现。词语复现是帮助我们理解文意的重要线索之一。

2. 指示代词

“七选五”试题重在考查上下文之间的衔接,代词是语篇衔接的重要手段之一。解题中要学会善于利用代词。

3. 衔接标志

注意选项中出现的句子衔接手段,寻找句子中衔接标志词和空前空后内容的逻辑性(篇章结构、词语重现、逻辑、连接、指代等)。

(四) 代入检验,核查逻辑

将所有选择答案放回空白处,通读全文,检查文章内容是否语义连贯合理、紧扣主题,语篇结构是否通顺完整、合乎逻辑,写作思路是否清晰明了,格式以及用语是否恰当贴切等,从而判断选择的答案是否正确。

“七选五”题型解析示例

Passage 1

批注[A1]: 高考新题型阅读“七选五”例析。

(2017·内蒙古鄂尔多斯市高三模拟考试)

日期	_____	体裁	说明类	词数	318
难易度	★★★★	建议用时	8 分钟	得分	_____

第二节 (共5小题; 每小题2分, 满分10分)

根据短文内容, 从短文后的选项选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

In 2017, AlphaGo defeated Chinese player Ke Jie to become the world's No. 1, ending thousands of years of human dominance (控制) in the game. AlphaGo is an artificial intelligence (AI) Go-playing program. 1

Artificial intelligence (AI) is usually defined as the science of making computers do things that require intelligence when done by humans. 2 These include learning, reasoning, problem-solving, perception, and language-understanding.

3 In fact we are increasingly depending upon computer-based artificial intelligence. As Charlie Ortiz said, head of AI at the Massachusetts-based software company Nuance Communications, “It has opened a window for us.” Smartphones, self-driving cars, intelligent robots, etc. are constantly coming into our life. According to a recent survey, half of the world's AI experts believe human level machine intelligence will be achieved by 2040. This will open up huge possibilities for the enrichment of mankind, from tackling climate change and treating disease to labour-saving devices.

批注[A2]: 本文话题新颖, 设计合理, 结构清晰, 符合高考命题原则, 是一篇优秀的高考模拟试题。

第一段: 引出话题, 人工智能;

第二段: 指出人工智能的研究领域;

第三段: 从正面指出人工智能给人类带来的益处;

第四段: 从反面指出人工智能可能给人类带来的问题。

续解释

AlphaGo, 所以应该选E项。

批注[A4]: These是一个提示词, 具体解释前面提到的人工智能的研究领域, 所以应选G项。

批注[A5]: 本段概括人工智能给人类带来的好处。本段所有内容都是说明这一点的。所以第三空应该是承上启下的句子与本段内容一致, 选C项。

批注[A6]: 此句及后面的内容说明科学家对完全人工智能的担忧, 所以应该选F项。

批注[A7]: They指代复数名词, 根据文章内容, 可以判断此处指代科学家, 所以应该选A项。

批注[A8]: It是提示词, 指代program, 继续解释AlphaGo, 所以应该选E项。

4 Physicist Stephen Hawking last year warned that unless we take care, board games might be the least of it). “The development of full artificial intelligence could mean the end of the human race.” 5 They believe AlphaGo’s victory is a reminder of how fast the world is overcoming the obstacles in the way of AI, and its distribution in the world about us. Although there may yet be no evidence that computers will ever shake off their human masters, we should still treat these developments with the humility and caution they deserve.

- A. Other scientists have also expressed the concern.
- B. Artificial intelligence has both advantages and disadvantages.
- C. Defeating a human Go master is not the only thing AI can do.
- D. Artificial intelligence will bring us disasters instead of benefits.
- E. It was designed by an American artificial intelligence company.
- F. Not all experts hold the optimistic attitudes to the development of AI.
- G. Research in AI has so far focused on some special fields of intelligence.

第一部分 高考真题



Passage 1(2017 • 全国新课标卷 I)

日期	_____	体裁	叙事类	词数	305
难易度	★★★	建议用时	8 分钟	得分	_____

第二节 (共 5 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 10 分)

根据短文内容, 从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

If anyone had told me three years ago that I would be spending most of my weekends camping, I would have laughed heartily. Campers, in my eyes, were people who enjoyed insects bites, ill-cooked meals, and uncomfortable sleeping bags. They had nothing in common with me. 1.

The friends who introduced me to camping thought that it meant to be a pioneer. 2 We slept in a tent, cooked over an open fire, and walked a long distance to take the shower and use the bathroom. This brief visit with Mother Nature cost me two days off from work, recovering from a bad case of sunburn and the doctor's bill for my son's food poisoning.

I was, nevertheless, talked into going on another fun-filled holiday in the wilderness. 3 Instead, we had a pop-up camper with comfortable beds and an air conditioner. My nature-loving friends had remembered to bring all the necessities of life.

4 We have done a lot of it since. Recently, we bought a twenty-eight-foot travel trailer complete with a bathroom and a built-in TV set. There is a separate bedroom, a modern kitchen with a refrigerator. The trailer even has matching carpet and curtains.

5 It must be true that sooner or later, everyone finds his or her way back to nature. I recommend that you find your way in style.

- A. This time there was no tent.
- B. Things are going to be improved.
- C. The trip they took me on was a rough one.
- D. I was to learn a lot about camping since then, however.
- E. I must say that I have certainly come to enjoy camping.
- F. After the trip, my family became quite interested in camping.
- G. There was no shade as the trees were no more than 3 feet tall.

Passage 2(2017 · 全国新课标卷 II)

日期	_____	体裁	议论类	词数	316
难易度	★★★	建议用时	8 分钟	得分	_____

第二节 (共 5 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 10 分)

根据短文内容, 从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Interruptions are one of the worst things to deal with while you're trying to get work done. 1, there are several ways to handle things. Let's take a look at them now.

2. Tell the person you're sorry and explain that you have a million things to do and then ask if the two of you can talk at a different time.

When people try to interrupt you, have set hours planned and let them know to come back during that time or that you'll find them then. 3. It can help to eliminate(消除) future interruptions.

When you need to talk to someone, don't do it in your own office. 4, it's much easier to excuse yourself to get back to your work than if you try to get someone out of your space even after explaining how busy you are.

If you have a door to your office, make good use of it. 5. If someone knocks and it's not an important matter. Excuse yourself and let the person know you're busy so they can get the hint (暗示) than when the door is closed, you're not to be disturbed.

- A. If you're busy, don't feel bad about saying no
- B. When you want to avoid interruptions at work
- C. Set boundaries for yourself as your time goes
- D. If you're in the other person's office or in a public area
- E. It's important that you let them know when you'll be available
- F. It might seem unkind to cut people short when they interrupt you
- G. Leave it open when you're available to talk and close it when you're not

Passage 3(2017 • 全国新课标卷Ⅲ)

日期	_____	体裁	说明类	词数	312
难易度	★★★	建议用时	8 分钟	得分	_____

第二节 (共 5 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 10 分)

根据短文内容, 从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Lots of people find it hard to get up in the morning and put the blame on the alarm clock. In fact, the key to easy morning wake-up lies in resting your body clock. 1 Here is how to make one.

• 2 In order to make a change, you need to decide why it's important. Do you want to get up in time to have breakfast with your family, get in some exercise, or just be better prepared for your day? Once you are clear about your reason, tell your family or roommates about the change you want to make.

• Rethink mornings. Now that you know why you want to wake up, consider re-arranging your morning activities. If you want time to have breakfast with your family, save some time the night before by setting out clothes, shoes, and bags. 3 That's a quarter-hour more you could be sleeping if you bought a coffee maker with a timer.

• Keep your sleep/wake schedule on weekends. If you're tired out by Friday night, sleeping in on Saturday could sound wonderful. But compensating on the weekends actually feeds into your sleepiness the following week, a recent study found. 4

• Keep a record and evaluate it weekly. Keep track of your efforts and write down how you feel. After you've tried a new method for a week, take a look at your record. 5 If not, take another look at other methods you could try.

- A. Get a sleep specialist.
- B. Find the right motivation.
- C. A better plan for sleep can help.
- D. And consider setting a second alarm.
- E. If the steps you take are working, keep it up.
- F. Stick to your set bedtime and wake-up time, no matter the day.
- G. Reconsider the 15minutes you spend in line at the café to get coffee.

Passage 4(2017 · 北京卷)

日期	_____	体裁	说明类	词数	312
难易度	★★★	建议用时	8 分钟	得分	_____

第二节(共5小题;每小题2分,满分10分)

根据短文内容,从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Every animal sleeps, but the reason for this has remained foggy. When lab rats are not allowed to sleep, they die within a month. 1

One idea is that sleep helps us strengthen new memories. 2 We know that, while awake, fresh memories are recorded by reinforcing (加强) connections between brain cells, but the memory processes that take place while we sleep have been unclear.

Support is growing for a theory that sleep evolved so that connections between neurons(神经元) in the brain can be weakened overnight, making room for fresh memories to form the next day. 3

Now we have the most direct evidence yet that he is right. 4 The synapses in the mice taken at the end of a period of sleep were 18 percent smaller than those taken before sleep, showing that the connections between neurons weaken while sleeping.

If Tononi's theory is right, it would explain why, when we miss a night's sleep, we find it harder the next day to concentrate and learn new information — our brains may have smaller room for new experiences.

Their research also suggests how we may build lasting memories over time even though the synapses become thinner. The team discovered that some synapses seem to be protected and stayed the same size. 5 "You keep what matters," Tononi says.

- A. We should also try to sleep well the night before.
- B. It's as if the brain is preserving its most important memories.
- C. Similarly, when people go for a few days without sleeping, they get sick.
- D. The processes take place to stop our brains becoming loaded with memories.
- E. That's why students do better in tests if they get a chance to sleep after learning.
- F. "Sleep is the price we pay for learning," says Giulio Tononi, who developed the idea.
- G. Tononi's team measured the size of these connections, or synapses, in the brains of 12 mice.