

# ENGLISH READING REVOLUTION

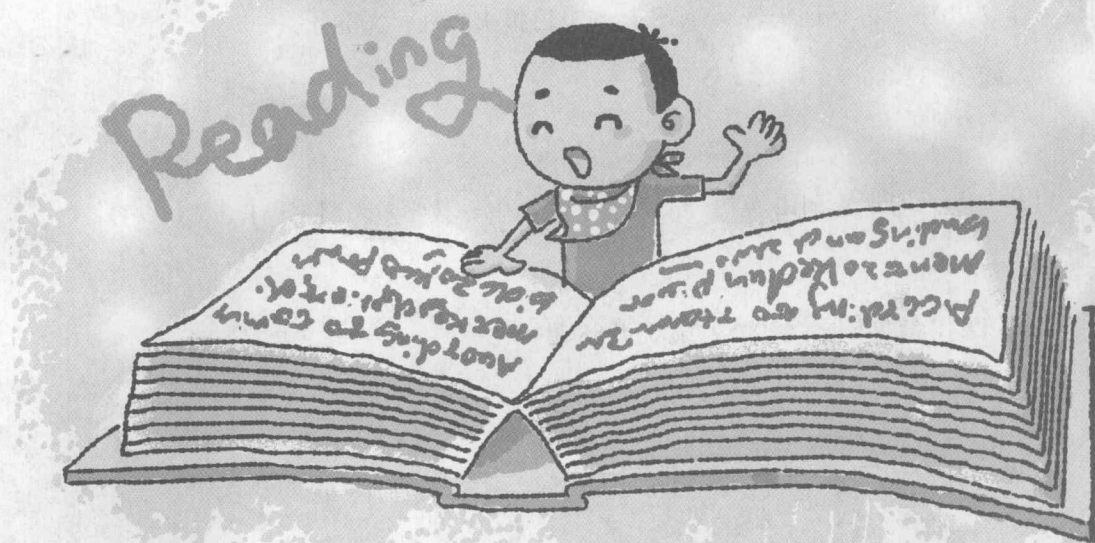
王中圣 著  
马远庆

## 英语阅读革命



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王中圣 著  
马远庆



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## 前言

何为“阅读革命”？古代以天子受天命称帝，故凡朝代更替，君主易姓，皆称为革命。近代则指自然界、社会界或思想界发展过程中产生的深刻质变。如思想革命、技术革命、产业革命等。与之相仿，本书所谈“阅读革命”或“阅读理解革命”（Reading Comprehension Revolution）是指：要求考生对高考英语阅读理解题（广东高考题“阅读”分为“阅读理解”和“信息匹配”两节）的命题原则、考查内容、考查能力等方面有根本性的认识与理解，在阅读策略、解题技巧和能力培养等方面有质的飞跃。这正是编写本书的目的。本书的理念和内容在传承科学、合理要素的基础上，吸收了课程改革和最新高考英语命题理论与实践的研究成果，推陈出新，共分以下五章：

第一章 高考英语阅读理解的命题原则、考查能力与解题技巧。该部分结合高考题例，透彻解读高考英语阅读理解的命题原则、考查能力、阅读策略、细节判断题解题技巧、猜测词义题解题技巧、主旨大意题解题技巧、推理引申题解题技巧、篇章结构题解题技巧、信息匹配题解题技巧、全国各地阅读理解新题型。然后，有针对性地分类精选高考真题，作为实战演练。这一章是本书的灵魂，也是“阅读革命”的根本对象。

第二章 不同体裁文章的阅读方法。该部分结合高考题例，主要阐述记叙文、说明文、议论文和应用文的阅读方法。体裁不同，写作手法不同，表达方式与结构特点各异。因此，掌握不同体裁文章的阅读方法，有助于我们提高阅读效率、加深对文章的理解，以便更加准确、快速地定位要找的信息。同时，分门别类地适当配以高考真题，作为实战演练。这一章是“阅读革命”的深入发展过程。

第三章 不同题材文章限时阅读训练。该部分由人物故事、新闻热点、教育科普、艺术文化、文史地理等五个部分构成。设题以能力立意，话题体现时代性和生活性，题材选取多样、典范。本章旨在通过做不同体裁文章的阅读理解练习，内化和运用前两章的内容，是“阅读革命”成果的巩固阶段。

第四章 报刊时文阅读训练。该部分是从另外一个角度再次提升和锤炼阅读理解的策略、技巧、能力等，继续巩固“阅读革命”成果。

第五章 信息匹配专项训练。2007年广东高考英语试卷首次采用该题型。信息匹配讲究信息的类比性、趋同性与差额性。继续巩固“阅读革命”成果。

为了方便使用，书后附有参考答案和高考阅读理解高频难词。由于水平有限，缺点和错误在所难免，谨祈读者批评指正。



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## 第一章 高考英语阅读理解的命题原则、考查能力与解题技巧

### 第一节 高考英语阅读理解的命题原则与考查能力

#### 一、命题原则

阅读理解是高考英语试卷中的语言运用题，在命题中遵循以下四条原则：

(一) 语言必须放在实际的、尽可能不同的情景中运用

语言交际行为是在一定的交际情景中进行的，并且所提供的交际情景尽可能多样化。因此，高考阅读理解题，应该在时间和空间允许的情况下，选取足够的和不同类型的阅读材料。

(二) 语言必须符合具体的交际行为，即语言适宜性

语言交际行为所用的语言除了需要语音、语法、词汇正确外，还需要符合具体的交际行为，也就是符合情景、时间、地点、身份、交际目的等。

当然，语言适宜性的要求也有高低和难易之分。不应该要求考生像外交家那样，看懂外交文件或文学作品。高考英语试卷阅读理解短文对语言适宜性的要求，只是最基本、最普通、最初级的要求。

(三) 考核的重点在于是否达到交际目的

语言交际行为考查的重点应当是：是否达到交际目的。例如阅读理解题，如果是读新闻，主要目的是获取事实性信息。命题也就应该抓住主要的事实性信息来提问，如何时、何地、何人、发生了何种事件等。如果是读笑话，则应该是领会其可笑之点，才算是达到了交际目的。如果试题问了很多枝节问题，却没有问到可笑之处，就等于没有考出做题者即考生是否读懂了这段故事，也就无法得知是否达到交际目的。

(四) 语言交际行为除了需要语言能力之外，还需要一些其他的交际能力

实际生活中的语言运用，即使是最简单的，也必然牵扯到语言能力之外的交际能力的运用。比如别人对你说“How are you?”你应该怎么回答？这绝不是仅仅知道语音、语法、词汇就能够解决的问题。所以，语言运用从来就没有不需要借助语言能力之外的交际能力的。只不过所借助的其他交际能力有的复杂、有的简单，难度不同而已。高考英语要求考生的语言运用能力之外的交际能力，都是最普通的交际行为所必需的、最基本的交际能力。这些能力都是考生已经具有的。在中学英语教学中，教师在教语言知识的同时，也要有意识地去激活这些能力。

语言能力之外的交际能力包括生活常识、背景知识、理解弦外之音、语篇逻辑等。语篇逻辑通常有九种：并列、主次、先后、因果、正反、目的和手段、命题和例证、前提和结论、包容和被包容。

#### 二、阅读理解应测试的能力

阅读理解旨在考查考生理解总体和特定信息的能力。

(一) 理解主旨要义的能力

任何一篇文章都有一个主旨要义。有时从文章的第一个段落甚至第一个句子即可以看出



文章的主旨要义。从这个段落或句子,读者可以知道文章描述的是谁或什么即文章的主题,也会了解作者希望读者知道主题方面的那些内容。有时,文章的主旨要义需要从文章的字里行间进行推断。这类试题主要考查考生的略读文章、领会大意的能力,对考生的归纳、概括能力也有一定的要求。

#### (二) 理解具体细节信息的能力

一篇文章的主题和中心确定之后,还需要有大量的细节信息支持。这些细节对于理解全文的内容至关重要,同时也是归纳和概括文章中心思想的基础,因而不容忽视。

#### (三) 根据上下文猜测生词词义的能力

正确理解文章中单词或短语的含义是理解文章的第一步,也是理解文章的基础。不懂得单词的含义根本就谈不上理解文章。但是,有时候英语单词的含义并非等同于词典上标注的汉语意思,其含义随不同的语境会有所不同。根据上下文正确理解灵活多变的词义,才算是真正初步具备了一定的阅读理解能力。

#### (四) 作出简单判断和推理的能力

在实际阅读活动中,有时候需要根据文章提供的线索和事实进行逻辑推理,推测作者未提到的事实或某事情发生的可能性。

#### (五) 理解文章的基本结构的能力

英语文章讲究主题段和主题句。主题段通常在文章的开头,主题句可能在某一段的开头、中间或结尾,作用是交代该段的中心思想,再由全段展开或讨论这个意思。段与段之间通常有词语连接,承上启下,使文章行文连贯。如果希望准确、深刻地理解一篇文章,必须对文章的结构有所了解,把握住全文的文脉,即句与句、段与段之间的逻辑关系。对这种能力的考查一般反映在文章的中心思想、文中某段的大意或指代关系等题目中。

#### (六) 理解作者的意图和态度的能力

每篇文章都有一个特定的写作目的,或是向读者传递某个信息,或是愉悦读者,或是讲授某个道理。而这些信息通常不是明确表达出来的,而是隐含在文章之中。因此,这类问题要求考生在理解文章总体的基础之上,去领会作者的弦外之音、言外之意。

### 三、NEMT 2007 高考英语广东卷阅读理解试题解读

(注:本书例题中选用全国各地高考题均保留原题号)

#### A

How should one invest a sum of money in these days of inflation (通货膨胀)? Left in a bank it will hardly keep its value, however high the interest rate. Only a brave man, or a very rich one, dares to buy and sell on the Stock Market. today it seems that one of the best ways to protect your saving and even increase your wealth is to buy beautiful objects from the past. Here I am going to offer some advice on collecting antique clocks, which I personally consider are among the most interesting of antiques.

I sometimes wonder what a being from another planet might report back about our way of life. "The planet Earth is ruled by a mysterious creature that sits or stands in a room and makes a strange ticking sound, it has a face with twelve black marks and two hands. Men can do nothing without its permission, and it fastens its young round people's wrists so that everywhere men go they are still under its control. This creature is the real master of Earth and men are its slaves." Whether or not





we are slaves of time today depends on our culture and personality, but it is believed that many years ago kings kept special slaves to tell the time. Certain men were very clever at measuring the time of day according to the beating of their own hearts. They were made to stand in a fixed place and every hour or so would shout the time. So it seems that the first clocks were human beings.

However, men quickly found more convenient and reliable ways of telling the time. They learned to use the shadows cast by the sun. They marked the hours on candles, used sand in hourglasses, and invented water-clocks. Indeed, any serious student of antique should spend as much time as possible visiting palaces, stately homes and museums to see some of the finest examples of clocks from the past.

Antique clocks could be very expensive, but one of the joys of collecting clocks is that it is still possible to find quite cheap ones for your own home. After all, if you are going to be ruled by time, why not invest in an antique clock and perhaps make a future profit?

41. According to the passage, collecting antique clocks \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. can hardly keep the value of your savings
  - B. will cost much of your savings
  - C. may increase your wealth
  - D. needs your bravery
42. By quoting (引用) the remark of a being from another planet, the author intends to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. suggest human beings are controlled by a clock
  - B. describe why clocks can rule the planet Earth
  - C. tell readers what clocks look like
  - D. compare clocks to human beings
43. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a way to measure the time?
  - A. Counting the beating of one's own heart.
  - B. Making use of candles, sand and water.
  - C. Observing shadows cast by the sun.
  - D. Keeping slaves busy day and night.
44. The underlined phrase "stately homes" in Paragraph 4 means \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. state-owned houses
  - B. houses in very good condition
  - C. grand houses open to the public
  - D. houses where statesmen meet regularly
45. The purpose of the passage is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. to introduce the culture of antique clocks
  - B. to offer some advice on collecting antique clocks
  - C. to compare different ways to make a future profit
  - D. to explain convenient and reliable ways of telling time

【解析】A 篇是记叙文。这篇短文夹叙夹议，叙述了人们通货膨胀时应该怎样投资。一



笔钱存银行，无论利息多么高，都难保值。唯有勇敢者或富人才敢在股市做买卖。而今看来要保值储蓄或增大你的财富的最佳方法之一就是购买过去的美物精品。因此，作者建议收藏古董钟表，奉劝人们以此来赢利。

41. [命题立意] 检查考生的细节事实理解能力。

[答题要点] 收藏古董钟表可以增加财富。根据第一段中的句组信息：Today it seems that one of the best ways to protect your saving and even increase your wealth is to buy beautiful objects from the past. Here I am going to offer some advice on collecting antique clocks, which I personally consider are among the most interesting of antiques. 再看最后一段最后一句组信息：After all, if you are going to be ruled by time, why not invest in an antique clock and perhaps make a future profit? 记住，如果你听从时间的安排，何不投资收藏古董钟表来赢利呢？

本题答案是 C.

[失误与防范] 考生失误的主要原因可能在于没有正确理解定语从句 which I personally consider are among the most interesting of antiques 和先行词 antique clocks 之间的逻辑关系，这说明考生未能运用好甚至缺乏“阅读理解应测试的能力”中所说的“理解文章的基本结构的能力”。只有正确理解句与句之间的逻辑关系，才能够达到阅读所要求的交际目的。

42. [命题立意] 检查考生深层含义理解能力。

[答题要点] 根据第二段的引文意思：有时我很想知道对我们的生活方式外星人有何反响。“地球这个行星被一神秘之物控制，这一神秘之物坐落或站立在房间，发出奇怪的滴答响声；它有一张脸、两只手，脸上镶嵌着十二个黑色的标记。没有它的允许，人们无所适从；它紧紧拴住自己幼小的、圆圆的、类似人们的手腕。这样人们无论走到哪里，都处于它的控制之下。这一神秘之物是地球的真正的主人，人是它的奴隶。”

本题答案是 A.

[失误与防范] 考生失误的主要原因可能在于学生对背景知识的缺乏，也即“命题原则”中所说的语言能力之外的其他能力。作者引用外星人的话，目的是为了说明人类被时钟所控制。

43. [命题立意] 检查考生的细节判断能力。

[答题要点] A 项与第二段的下列单句信息吻合：Certain men were very clever at measuring the time of day according to the beating of their own hearts. B 项与第三段的下列单句信息吻合：They marked the hours on candles, used sand in hourglasses, and invented water-clocks; C 项与第三段的下列句子吻合：They learned to use the shadows cast by the sun. ; D 项的含义是“让奴隶日夜忙碌”，这与第二段的下列单句信息不一致：... but it is believed that many years ago kings kept special slaves to tell the time. 但是人们相信许多年之前国王们供养了专用的奴隶来报时间。

本题答案是 D.

[失误与防范] 这是一道反向选择题，即从所给的四个被选项答案中，挑选出一个“该篇短文中没有提到的信息”。这就要求考生在读懂短文意思的前提下，找出其中三个分别与短文的具体信息句吻合的答案。在短文找不到根据的那个答案，恰好是要选中的答案。



44. [命题立意] 检查考生的词义猜测能力。

[答题要点] state-owned houses 国有的房子; houses in very good condition 状况良好的房子; grand houses open to the public 对公众开放的宏伟的房子; houses where statesmen meet regularly 政治家们经常集会的房子。根据第四段的信息词 student, visiting palaces 和 museums 判断, 认真研究古董的学生应该尽可能多花时间参观宫殿、宏伟的房子和博物馆, 可以看见一些过去的最精致的钟表的珍品。

本题答案是 C。

[失误与防范] 从构词法的形式上看, A 项的干扰作用最大, 因为 stately-homes 和 state-owned houses 二者都含有 state; 要想做对此题, 必须充分理解语境和第四段的信息词 student, visiting palaces 和 museums, 反问自己: 什么样的房子可以让学生参观? 只有对公众开放的房子。

45. [命题立意] 检查考生揣摩作者写作意图的能力。

[答题要点] 作者的写作目的是为了提出一些关于收藏古董钟表的忠告。见第一段句组信息: Here I am going to offer some advice on collecting antique clocks, which I personally consider are among the most interesting of antiques.

本题答案是 B。

[失误与防范] 考生失分的主要原因很可能是忽略了第一段句组。此题设计的意图表达得很明确, 三个干扰项所涉及的内容都是本篇提到的事情, 此点十分重要。因为, 在阅读理解题的设计上, 干扰项只有涉及语篇的内容才有可能发挥它们的干扰功能。多年的高考英语试题无一例外地注意到了这一点, 这表明命题者十分重视试题设计的科学性和合理性。

## B

Do you want to live with a strong sense of peacefulness, happiness, goodness, and self-respect? The collection of happiness actions broadly categorized as “honor” help you create this life of good feelings.

Here's an example to show how honorable actions create happiness.

Say a store clerk fails to charge us for an item. If we keep silent, and profit from the clerk's mistake, we would drive home with a sense of sneaky excitement. Later we might tell our family or friends about our good fortune. On the other hand, if we tell the clerk about the uncharged item, the clerk would be grateful and thank us for our honesty. We would leave the store with a quiet sense of honor that we might never share with another soul.

Then, what is it to do with our sense of happiness?

In the first case, where we don't tell the clerk, a couple of things would happen. Deep down inside we would know ourselves as a type of thief. In the process, we would lose some peace of mind and self-respect. We would also demonstrate that we cannot be trusted, since we advertise our dishonor by telling our family and friends. We damage our own reputations by telling others. In contrast, bringing the error to the clerk's attention causes different things to happen. Immediately the clerk knows us to be honorable. Upon leaving the store, we feel honorable and our self-respect is increased. Whenever we take honorable action we gain the deep internal rewards of goodness and a





sense of nobility.

There is a beautiful positive cycle that is created by living a life of honorable actions.

Honorable thoughts lead to honorable actions. Honorable actions lead us to a happier existence. And it's easy to think and act honorably again when we're happy. While the positive cycle can be difficult to start, once it's started, it's easy to continue. Keeping on doing good deeds brings us peace of mind, which is important for our happiness.

46. According to the passage, the positive action in the example contributes to our \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. self-respect
  - B. financial rewards
  - C. advertising ability
  - D. friendly relationship
47. The author thinks that keeping silent about the uncharged item is equal to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. lying
  - B. stealing
  - C. cheating
  - D. advertising
48. The phrase “bringing the error to the clerk’s attention” (in Para. 5) means \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. telling the truth to the clerk
  - B. offering advice to the clerk
  - C. asking the clerk to be more attentive
  - D. reminding the clerk of the charged item
49. How will we feel if we let the clerk know her mistake?
  - A. We’ll be very excited.
  - B. We’ll feel unfortunate.
  - C. We’ll have a sense of honor.
  - D. We’ll feel sorry for the clerk.
50. Which of the following can be the best title of this passage?
  - A. How to Live Truthfully.
  - B. Importance of Peacefulness.
  - C. Ways of Gaining Self-respect.
  - D. Happiness through Honorable Actions.

【解析】这是一篇说理与举证的议论文。本文的中心是：作者提倡通过正直、诚实的行为获得幸福，规劝人们多行善事获得幸福，以形成一种良性循环。正直的思想与诚实的行为可以使你的生活具有一种安全感、幸福感、善良感和自尊感。正直的思想导致诚实的行为，诚实的行为可以创造积极向善的良性循环。生活幸福时，我们容易产生正直的思想与诚实的行为。虽然这种积极向善的良性循环较难启动，但一旦启动，就容易继续下去。坚持不懈地做善事会给我们带来安全、平和的心理，这对我们的幸福生活非常重要。

46. [命题立意] 检查考生细节事实理解能力。

〔答题要点〕第五段第六~第八句组信息: In contrast, bringing the error to the clerk's attention causes different things to happen. Immediately the clerk knows us to be honorable. Upon leaving the store, we feel honorable and our self-respect is increased. 相反,把这个过失



给这位店员挑明,情况就大不相同了。这位店员立刻知道我们的正直与诚实(honorable)。我们离开该店之时,就感到了自己是正直和高尚的,自尊感油然而生。

本题答案是 A。

[失误与防范] 此题反映了“命题原则”中所说的语言能力之外的其他的能力,即为人处事的能力。如果考生能够抓住“心理描写”这一文体特征,就能够做对此题。

47. [命题立意] 检查考生细节事实理解能力,检查考生运用英语解决实际问题的能力。

[答题要点] 第五段第一~第二句组信息: In the first case, where we don't tell the clerk, a couple of things would happen. Deep down inside we would know ourselves as a type of thief. 第一种情况,如果我们不告诉那位店员,就会有几种情况可能发生。在内心深处我们会认为自己就是小偷。

本题答案是 B。

[失误与防范] 学生应该换位思考:如果这件事情发生在自己身上,会主动把真相告诉那位店员吗?通过心理斗争和自我反省,会得出结论:如果不告诉,在内心深处我们会认为自己就是小偷;如果告诉,别人会怎么看待?认为我是小偷?失去自尊?不可信赖?当然,根据语境,如果保持沉默,在内心深处我们会认为自己就是小偷。

48. [命题立意] 检查考生对每一句话的深层含义理解能力。

[答题要点] 第五段落信息分两层意思。第一~第五句:第一种情况,如果我们不告诉那位店员,就会有几种情况可能发生。在内心深处我们会认为自己就是小偷。在这之中,我们的心理会失去平静,也失去自尊。我们也会证明我们不可以信赖,因为我们通过告诉家里人和朋友的方式来忠告我们的耻辱。第六~第八句:相反,把这个过失给这位店员挑明,情况就大不相同了。这位店员立刻知道我们的正直与诚实。我们离开该店之时,就会感到自己是正直和高尚的,自尊感油然而生。

本题答案是 A。

[失误与防范] 解决本题主要是深入理解第五段第一~第五句话,得到深层信息。既要理解某句、某段的意义,也要理解全篇的逻辑关系,并据此进行推理和判断。

49. [命题立意] 检查考生细节事实理解能力,考查推理判断能力。

[答案要点] 第五段第七~第八句: Immediately the clerk knows us to be honorable. Upon leaving the store, we feel honorable and our self-respect is increased. 这位店员立刻知道我们的正直与诚实。我们离开该店之时,就会感到自己是正直和高尚的,自尊感油然而生。

本题答案是 C。

[失误与防范] B、D 两项的干扰性比较大,因为根据尝试,很多人在这种情况下说出真相可能感到“倒霉或为那个职员而感到抱歉”。但是,根据全篇的语境分析,如果我们让职员知道她的错误,就等于我们帮助了她,她会感激我们,我们就会感到自己是正直和高尚的,自尊感油然而生。这道题依然检查了考生的为人处事能力。

50. [命题立意] 检查考生归纳标题的能力。

[答案要点] 结合第一段,并综合最后两段的段落信息,我们可得此答案。正直的思想导致诚实的行为,诚实的行为可以创造积极向善的良性循环。生活幸福时,我们容易产生正直的思想与诚实的行为。虽然这种积极向善的良性循环较难启动,但一旦启动,就容易继续下去。坚持不懈地做善事会给我们带来安全、平和的心理,这对我们的幸福生活非常重要。



本题答案是 D。

[失误与防范] 考生应该具备高度的概括能力和找准主题句、主体段的能力。

### C

Malaria, the world's most widespread parasitic (寄生虫引起的) disease, kills as many as three million people every year — almost all of whom are under five, very poor, and African. In most years, more than five hundred million cases of illness result from the disease, although exact numbers are difficult to assess because many people don't (or can't) seek care. It is not unusual for a family earning less than two hundred dollars a year to spend a quarter of its income on malaria treatment, and what they often get no longer works. In countries like Tanzania, Mozambique, and the Gambia, no family, village, hospital, or workplace can remain unaffected for long.

Malaria starts suddenly, with violent chills, which are soon followed by an intense fever and, often, headaches. As the parasites multiply, they take over the entire body. Malaria parasites live by eating the red blood cells they infect (感染). They can also attach themselves to blood vessels in the brain. If it doesn't kill you, malaria can happen again and again for years. The disease is passed on to humans by female mosquitoes infected with one of four species of a parasite. Together, the mosquito and the parasite are the most deadly couple in the history of the earth — and one of the most successful. Malaria has five thousand genes, and its ability to change rapidly to defend itself and resist new drugs has made it nearly impossible to control. Studies show that mosquitoes are passing on the virus more frequently, and there are more outbreaks in cities with large populations. Some of the disease's spread is due to global warming.

For decades, the first-choice treatment for malaria parasites in Africa has been chloroquine, a chemical which is very cheap and easy to make. Unfortunately, in most parts of the world, malaria parasites have become resistant to it. Successful alternatives that help prevent resistance are already available, but they have been in short supply and are very expensive. If these drugs should fail, nobody knows what would come next.

51. According to paragraph I, many people don't seek care because \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. they are too poor
  - B. it is unusual to seek care
  - C. they can remain unaffected for long
  - D. there are too many people suffering from the disease
52. People suffering from malaria \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. have to kill female mosquitoes
  - B. have ability to defend parasites
  - C. have their red blood cells infected
  - D. have sudden fever, followed by chills
53. Which of the following may be the reason for the wide spread of the disease?
  - A. Its resistance to global warming.
  - B. Its ability to pass on the virus frequently.





- C. Its outbreaks in cities with large populations.  
 D. Its ability to defend itself and resist new drugs.
54. It can be inferred from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. no drugs have been found to treat the disease  
 B. the alternative treatment is not easily available to most people  
 C. malaria has developed its ability to resist parasites  
 D. nobody knows what will be the drug to treat the disease
55. Which of the following questions has NOT been discussed in the passage?  
 A. How can we know one is suffering from malaria?  
 B. How many people are killed by malaria each year?  
 C. Why are there so many people suffering from malaria?  
 D. What has been done to keep people unaffected for long?

【解析】这篇说明文介绍医学科普常识。主要介绍疟疾（Malaria）的起因、传播、危害与治疗。疟疾是世界上传播最为广泛的寄生虫疾病，每年因此病死亡的人多达三百万——几乎大部分是不到5岁的儿童，贫困潦倒，而且全是非洲人。疟疾现在出现较多的变异，对各种新药特药有抗药性，所以目前还没有找到根治疟疾病的最佳治疗方法和药物。

51. [命题立意] 检查考生理解文中具体细节信息的能力。

[答案要点] 见第一段第二~第三句: ... because many people don't (or can't) seek care.

It is not unusual for a family earning less than two hundred dollars a year to spend a quarter of its income on malaria treatment, and what they often get no longer works. (多年来, 有5亿多病例是由这种病引起的, 虽然确切的数字难以估计,) 因为许多人不去(或不可能)寻医问药。一个年收入不到200美元的家庭要治疟疾, 就要花去年收入的四分之一, 并且治疗时常又不见效, 这样不去寻医问药是司空见惯的了。

本题答案是 A.

[失误与防范] 考生失误的主要原因可能在于学生对医学背景知识的缺乏, 也即“命题原则”中所说的语言能力之外的其他的能力。

52. [命题立意] 检查考生理解文中具体细节信息的能力; 也检查推理判断能力。

[答案要点] 见第二段第三句组信息: Malaria parasites live by eating the red blood cells they infect (感染). 疟疾寄生虫以吃其感染的红血球而生存。

本题答案是 C.

[失误与防范] 关键词信息定语从句 they infect, 这里代词 they 指 Malaria parasites 即“疟疾寄生虫”。疟疾寄生虫只有先感染患者的红血球, 才能够吞食红血球。既然“疟疾寄生虫以吃其感染的红血球而生存”, 这说明疟疾病患者的红血球受到感染 (have their red blood cells infected)。

53. [命题立意] 检查考生理解文中具体细节信息的能力。

[答案要点] 这种疾病之所以广泛传播是因为它有一种自我防御和抵抗新药物的能力。见第二段倒数第三句: Malaria has five thousand genes, and its ability to change rapidly to defend itself and resist new drugs has made it nearly impossible to control.



本题答案是 D。

[失误与防范] A 项的干扰性很大, 因为第二段倒数第一句: some of the disease's spread is due to global warming. “这种疾病的传播部分是因为全球气温变暖而造成的”, 但是这种疾病传播的根本原因是它有一种自我防御和抵抗新药物的能力, 并且 A 项的意思是“它对全球气温变暖的抵抗力”, 与这种疾病的传播相违背。B、C 两项是蚊子 (mosquitoes) 经常传播病毒, 特别是在人口密集的城市里蚊子对病毒的传播更加严重。命题者偷换了概念, 让考生去发掘, 这也是命题者精心设计的“语言交际行为除了需要语言能力之外, 还需要一些其他的交际能力”中的其他的交际能力。此题三个干扰项所涉及的内容都是第二段提到的事情。

54. [命题立意] 检查考生推理判断能力。

[答案要点] 根据第三段倒数第二句: Successful alternatives that help prevent resistance are already available, but they have been in short supply and are very expensive. 一些有助抑制抗体的药物已成功面世, 但是这些药物非常短缺, 并且昂贵。

本题答案是 B。

[失误与防范] 要做对此题, 需要采集第三段第一~第二句的信息, 信息的焦点是: 非洲首选的治疟疾的疗法是氯喹 (chloroquine), 这种药品便宜并且容易制造。不幸的是 (Unfortunately), 世界绝大部分地区, 疟疾患者对氯喹已经有抗体 (have become resistant to it)。显然, 氯喹已经失去疗效。一些有助抑制抗体的药物已成功面世, 但是这些药物非常短缺, 并且昂贵, 因此得出结论: 大多数人不容易得到可供选择的治疗方法 (the alternative treatment is not easily available to most people)。

55. [命题立意] 检查考生理解文中具体细节信息的能力。

[答案要点] A 项见第二段第一句组信息: Malaria starts suddenly, with violent chills, which are soon followed by an intense fever and, often, headaches. B 项见第一段第 1 句: ... kills as many as three million people every year — almost all of whom are underfive, very poor, and African. C 项见第二段倒数第三句: Malaria has five thousand genes, and its ability to change rapidly to defend itself and resist new drugs has made it nearly impossible to control. 又见第一段第二句: ... because many people don't (or can't) seekcare. D 项没有提到。

本题答案是 D。

[失误与防范] 此题是反向选择, 考查逆向思维能力, 但是本题不难。只要在文中找到其中 3 个选择项的信息句就可以了, 另外一个选择项必定找不到信息句, 那么它就是要选的答案。

## 第二节 阅读策略

### 一、猜测与弦外之音阅读策略 (making inferences & reading between the lines)

making inferences 和 reading between the lines 是两种相关的阅读策略。

#### (一) 策略简介

Making inferences means reading all the clues and making your best guess. 它的关键是根据已知的信息或知识作出猜测。



Reading between the lines means guessing someone's real feelings from something they say or write, when they do not tell you directly. 它的关键是读出作者的弦外之音。如:

We see smoke and infer fire. (我们看见烟, 推断出着火了。)

Roy inferred her displeasure from her cool tone of voice. (Roy 从她冰冷的语调中推断出她不高兴。)

## (二) 策略运用

阅读下面的文章和方框里的批注, 想一想应该如何推断信息。

She looked up at the *basketball hoop* (篮框).  
Slowly, she *dribbled the ball* (带球), fearing the moment when she would have to take the shot.  
She remembered the last time she stood on the line. Just like tonight, the games' outcome depended upon her. Last time, she failed.  
Her teammates watched anxiously. She took a deep breath; let go of the ball; watched its arch. Swoosh!

*The story must take place at a basketball game.*

*She is getting ready to shoot.*

*The game must be nearly over.*

*She must be shooting from the free throw.*

*The last time, she missed the shot; her team lost the game.*

*The other players don't expect her to make the basket.*

*She made the free throw.*

## 【实战演练 1】

Tommy and John were hot and sweaty as they sat outside the headmaster's office. Dirt was smeared (涂抹) on both of their faces, and they could hear their teacher's voice as she gave Mr. Jones her account of what had happened. Tommy criticized John, and John returned the glare. As Miss Brown left the headmaster's office, the boys hung their heads so they would not have to look her in the eye.

From this paragraph we can infer that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the boys are good friends
- B. the boys had disappointed their teacher
- C. the headmaster was a nice man

参考答案: B

## 二、“填充空白” 阅读策略 (Texts with sentence gaps)

### (一) 策略简介

它 (Texts with sentence gaps) 的关键是根据对文章的理解, 然后填充上下文的空白处以使文章结构和意义完整。这一策略旨在考查我们对文章的阅读理解和分析判断能力。

### (二) 策略运用

面对 Texts with sentence gaps, 我们首先通读文章了解大意。为了顺利完成任务, 我们可以采取以下策略:

1. 仔细研读设有空白处的段落, 把握段落主题;
2. 仔细研读空白处前后的句子, 寻找线索, 比如各类代词, 副词以及上下文逻辑连接





词，表示对比，原因等的词；

3. 注意文章中的词汇短语和语法结构。

### 【实战演练2】

请阅读下面短文，然后选择适当的答案填空，使文章意思完整。

#### The founding of Philadelphia

The woodlands were alive with color when William Penn arrived for the first time, in 1682. It was late October, still the best time of the year in the Northeast. But he wasn't there to admire the countryside. 1. \_\_\_\_\_ He had already given it a name, of course. It was the same name as that of one of the early Christian cities in Asia Minor which, when translated, means "City of Brotherly Love". 2. \_\_\_\_\_ Penn borrowed the name from them because it suited perfectly the ideal community he had in mind. The spot he picked, on the banks of the Delaware River, had a small harbor and a beach. 3. \_\_\_\_\_ What he wanted, he said, was a "green country town".

In his travels he had seen the great cities of Europe and hadn't always liked what he saw. He was also well aware of the cities that had already been established in the New World and knew they were growing without a plan. His new city would have a plan for growth and that, he was convinced, would make it one of the great cities of the world. For openers, he ordered that Philadelphia would have no crooked streets. 4. \_\_\_\_\_ He told his surveyors that he also wanted the roads to lead out of the city, so that it would be convenient to reach other cities yet unbuilt. 5. \_\_\_\_\_ He specified (明确说明) that no houses could be built within 200 paces of the harbor, so there would be plenty of room for a future commercial center, and he asked that home builders to center their structures on building lots "... so there may be ground on each side for gardens, orchards or field, that it may be a green country town which will never be burnt and will always be wholesome."

A. They would all be straight and wide, and they would all lead to the river.

B. It had been taken by a religious group in England, whose beliefs were similar to those of the Quakers, for an ideal community they had hoped to establish.

C. He pointed out that new streets would eventually have to be added and ordered that space be left for them before any land was sold for building.

D. The land around it was high enough to provide a perfect place for a city and William Penn had a perfect city in mind.

E. There was work to be done; not least finding the right spot for the city that would be the centerpiece of his new colony.

参考答案: EBDAC

### 三、段落与标题阅读策略 (Paragraphs & headings)

#### (一) 策略简介

它 (paragraphs & headings) 的关键是认真阅读每一个自然段落，并且在最重要的词语下画线 (Read each paragraph carefully. Underline 3-5 of the most important words)。注意：一个段落的第一个句子通常介绍该段的中心思想，但并非总是如此 (Be careful, the first sentence in a paragraph often introduces the main idea, but not always!)。它还强调，一个标题应该能够

