

高考英语复习**总动员**丛书

新世纪版

英语阅读与写作

冯达荣 主编

详尽分析 最新披露
1998年英语高考试卷内容
1999年英语高考试卷信息

ENGLISH

考查要点

全真试题

分析指导

解题技巧

备忘须知

特别提示

仿真习题

上海交通大学出版社

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(新世纪版)

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高考英语复习总动员丛书

·丛书简介·

总动员全面出击

英语词汇与语法

- ▲ 单项填空
- ▲ 单词拼写

英语阅读与写作

- ▲ 阅读理解
- ▲ 书面表达

英语完形与改错

- ▲ 完形填空
- ▲ 短文改错

英语仿真试题集

- ▲ 最新试题精解
- ▲ 仿真试题精编

高考英语复习总动员丛书

·丛书特点·

总复习良师益友

强调针对性

- [考查要点] 提纲挈领
- [全真试题] 目标明确

注重指导性

- [分析指导] 指点迷津
- [解题技巧] 化难为易
- [备忘须知] 归纳总结
- [特别提示] 谨防陷阱

突出实用性

- [仿真习题] 精讲精练

·再版前言·

高考英语复习总动员丛书内容覆盖全国普通高校统一招生考试和单独命题省市招生考试英语试卷的全部题型,由长期从事指导高考复习、对英语高考命题规律素有研究的资深教师编写。

丛书自1997年出版以来,深受广大教师和学生的欢迎,曾多次重印以满足广大读者的需要。这次再版,又根据近年来高考改革发展的趋势,对全书内容进行了修订,其中收入并详细讲解了1998年英语高考试题,并在附录中列出了1999年英语高考试题(包括全国卷与上海卷)及答案。本丛书还特别加强了有关能力考查的内容,使之更适合21世纪走进考场的高中毕业生的需要。

丛书共分四册,本册《英语阅读与写作》主要系统、深入地分析了阅读理解及书面表达两大题型,对可能出现的题目类型均作了具体讲解,并配以一定数量的习题供读者练习使用。书末的参考答案可帮助读者自学自测。

本书编排新颖别致,穿插于书中、精心设计的七个栏目各具特色,有助于学生掌握学习方法,拓宽解题思路,提高应试能力。

本丛书强调针对性,注重指导性,突出实用性,是准备参加高考的广大高中学生的良师益友,也为各地指导高考复习的教师提供了大量切实有用的资料。

本丛书主编冯达荣,本册主编沈兆祥,参加本册编写的还有史蓓琪、游开永、邵惟立、张苏苏、吴文涛、黄金丽、黄教英和俞荣新。

高考英语复习总动员丛书

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上篇 阅读理解

第一节 阅读理解概述

一、命题意图

根据 1993 年《全日制高级中学英语教学大纲》规定,高中阶段,在听、说、读、写四会并举的前提下,侧重培养阅读能力,要求发展智力,提高思维、观察、注意、记忆、想象、联想等能力。

英语高考大纲的考试目标也明确指出,“英语学科能力指通过交际(听、读)获取和理解信息的能力,……理解能力包括判断、推理、归纳、分析和综合等能力。”

高考阅读理解题属于考查能力类题型。它既注重语言能力的测试,也侧重思维能力的考查。语言能力的测试指测试考生的阅读速度、阅读技巧、理解能力和获取书面信息的能力,要求正确理解文章意义,了解主要情节和事实,并能运用分析、综合的方法,就文章提供的信息进行推理、判断和概括。思维能力的考查指考生在解答阅读理解题时,必须进行观察→记忆→分析→对比→联想→想象→判断→综合等思维过程,通过考查,就可以了解考生潜在的学习能力。

二、能力要求

阅读理解题要求考生具备以下几种能力。

(1) 准确获得信息的能力。即要求考生运用自身所掌握的语法、词汇等方面的语言知识,结合中学生应有的常识和生活体验,去寻找所需要的信息,准确理解文中所涉及的一些具体重要内容。

(2) 归纳段落或全文大意的能力。即要求考生略读全文,以最快的速度掌握所读材料的主旨和大意。

(3) 推断隐含意义的能力。即不但要理解字面的表层含义,也要领会其深层含义(或隐含意义);要把握作者对某个问题的观点和态度,了解作者写作某段、某句、某一措辞以及全文的真实意图和写作目的;寻找某些文中没有明确提及但是可以从上下文引申出来的相关信息;猜测、判断文中情节的发展趋势或结局等等。

(4) 正确理解词义的能力。这里包括两种情况:一种是指一词多义的词义正确选择,要求考生根据上下文在众多的词义中选择最确切的解释;另一种是没有学过的生词词义,要求考生从文中出现的同义词、近义词或上下文,甚至在通篇理解的基础上来猜测词义。

三、命题趋势

下面是上海和全国 1994 年至 1996 年三年高考阅读题分析表。

试题年份 项目		上海卷				全国卷				总计
		1994年	1995年	1996年	小计	1994年	1995年	1996年	小计	
文章体裁	记叙文	1	2		3	2	2	1	5	8
	论说文	3	2	4	9	1	2	1	4	13
	说明文					1		2	3	3
	应用文						1	1	2	2
文章题材	科技类	3	2	2	7	1	2	1	4	11
	社会类	1	2	2	5	3	3	4	10	15
题型	细节	18	14	13	45	7	11	9	27	72
	推理	1	4	2	7	6	4	5	15	22
	概括	1		2	3	1	2	3	6	9
	词义					2		2	4	4
	计算			1	1	2		1	3	4
	图示		1		1	1	1		2	3
	作者意图		1	2	3	1	2		3	6

从上表中可以看出,近年来高考阅读理解题命题有以下几个趋势:

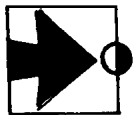
(1) 文章体裁。上海卷记叙文逐渐减少,论说文呈增加趋势。全国卷体裁渐趋多样,采取了记叙文、论说文、说明文、应用文等各种文体。总体上论说文数量较多。

(2) 文章题材。题材分为两大类,一类是科技类,如有关医学、动植物、海洋、地质、遗传、语言、天文、空间技术等;一类是社会类,如历史、地理、文化、家庭、婚姻、教育、伦理、娱乐、交通、住房、环境、能源、人物传记、新闻报道等等。近年来高考试题选文涉及众多领域,不仅仅是一般故事性情节较强的文章,因此,要求考生不仅要有较高的语言能力和思维能力,而且要具备社会、文化、史地、科技、政治、经济等多方面知识,还要具有日常生活常识和英语国家的背景知识。

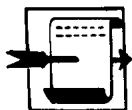
(3) 题型。一般可分为细节、推理、概括、词义、计算、图示和作者意图等七种题型。上海卷细节题占 75% 左右,近年来也增加了推理、概括、作者意图等题型,计算和图示题型也逐渐出现。全国卷分布较均匀,细节题略多,占 45% 左右,推理题占 25% 左右,概括题呈逐年增加趋势。总体上来说,表层含义试题(即六个 W 一个 H: when, where, who, what, which, why, how)逐步减少,而深层含义试题逐年增加,重视了对思维能力的考查。要求考生能通过字里行间,挖掘作者的写作意图和真实思路,领会文章的弦外之音,话外之意。

另外,本书中所举例题选自全国卷的以 NMET(MET)标明;选自上海卷的以 SH 标明。

第二节 测试题型分析



[考查要点] 1 细节题



[全真试题] 1

When did you last see a *polar bear* (北极熊)? On a trip to a zoo, perhaps? If you had attended a winter activity in New York a few years ago, you would have seen a whole polar bear club. These “Polar Bears” are people who meet frequently in the winter to swim in freezing cold water. That day, the air temperature was 3 °C, and the water temperature was a bit higher. The members of the Polar Bear Club at Coney Island, New York are usually about the age of 60. Members must satisfy two requirements. First, they must get along well with everyone else in the group, this is very important because there are so many different kinds of people in the club. Polar Bears must also agree to swim outdoors at least twice a month from November through February.

Doctors do not agree about the medical effects of cold-water swimming. Some are worried about the dangers of a condition in which the body's temperature drops so low that finally the heart stops. Other doctors, however, point out that there is more danger of a heart attack during summer swimming because the difference between the air temperature and water temperature is much greater in summer than in winter.

The Polar Bears themselves are satisfied with the benefits (or advantages) of cold-water swimming. They say that their favorite form of exercise is very good for the circulatory system (循环系统) because it forces the blood to move fast to keep the body warm. Cold-water swimmers usually turn bright red after a few minutes in the water. A person who turns blue probably has a very poor circulatory system and should not try cold-water swimming.

The main benefits (or advantages) of cold-water swimming are probably mental. The Polar Bears love to swim year-round; they find it fun and relaxing. As one 70-year-old woman says, “When I go into the water, I pour my troubles into the ocean and let them float away.”

71. The members of the Polar Bear Club must meet the following requirements except that _____.

- A. they should be easy to make friends with
- B. they must swim outdoors at least 8 times in the four cold months

- C. they must agree to swim outdoors from November through February
 D. they must reach the age of 60
72. Doctors _____.
- A. encourage people to take part in cold-water swimming actively
 B. point out the possible danger of blood illness during cold-water swimming
 C. believe swimming is helpful both in winter and in summer
 D. have different ideas about the medical effects of cold-water swimming
73. According to the passage, some doctors believe it is true that _____.
- A. you are healthy if cold-water swimming turns your skin color blue
 B. cold-water swimming causes more heart attacks in summer than in winter
 C. cold-water swimming can make the body temperature dangerously high
 D. Polar Bears are bears swimming in freezing water
74. The Polar Bears like to swim all the year round, for _____.
- A. they can remain young
 B. it is an easy way to keep the body warm in winter
 C. they find it enjoyable and interesting
 D. they might meet fewer troubles in life

[SH 96 - B]

(答案: 71. D 72. D 73. B 74. C)



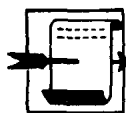
[分析指导]

第 71 题, 题目问的是“北极熊俱乐部”成员必须符合哪些条件。第一自然段中 they must get along well with everyone else in the group, 即答案 A, they should be easy to make friends with; 第一自然段末 Polar Bears must also agree to swim outdoors at least twice a month from November through February, 意为他们必须从 11 月到 2 月去户外游泳, 至少一个月两次, 共四个月即八次, 即答案 B、C。文中没有提到年龄要求, 故选答案 D。

第 72 题, 第二自然段第一行 Doctors do not agree about the medical effects of cold-water swimming. 意为医生们之间关于冬泳对身体的影响看法不一致, 即答案 D 中 have different ideas about. . .

第 73 题, 第二自然段中 Other doctors, however, point out that there is more danger of a heart attack during summer swimming. . . , 意为其他医生指出夏天游泳心脏病发作的危险性更大, 故选答案 B。

第 74 题, 最后一段中 The Polar Bears love to swim year-round; they find it fun and relaxing. 其中 fun 和 relaxing 与答案 C 中 enjoyable 和 interesting 同义, 故选答案 C。



[全真试题] 2

Paracutin was born in Mexico in February, 1943. At the end of one week Para-

cutin was 500 feet high, and it is now over 9,000 feet high. Today Paracutin is asleep.

What is Paracutin? It was the first volcano(火山)in the world which was seen from its birth right up to the present day. On February 20, 1943, a peasant and his wife set out to work in their corn fields from the Mexican village of Paracutin. They were surprised to find the earth warm under their feet. Suddenly they heard noises deep in the earth and a small hole appeared in their field. In the afternoon there was a sudden loud noise and stones were thrown high in the air. The peasants ran from the field and turned to watch. They saw the birth of a volcano.

Large quantities of stone and lava(岩浆)broke out and a little hill began to form. By evening this hill was 100 feet high and hot ashes(灰烬)were falling on the village. At night the strong light of the hot lava lit up the countryside. The trees near the village were killed and the villagers had to leave their houses. When the village was destroyed, its name was given to the volcano. The news quickly reached Mexico City, far to the east. Many people came to watch the scene. The volcano grew and grew for ten years and hundreds of square miles of forest were destroyed. Then Paracutin went to sleep.

66. Paracutin was once the name of _____.
- A. a peasant B. a village
C. an old mountain D. a Mexican
67. Which of the following statements is NOT TRUE?
- A. Paracutin is not active any more.
B. Paracutin is the first volcano in the world.
C. Paracutin did not exist until the early 1940s.
D. It took Paracutin 10 years to grow to its present size.
68. What was destroyed in the growing up of the volcano?
- A. The little hill of stone.
B. The villagers living close by.
C. The forests and fields round Paracutin.
D. The Mexican peasant and his wife.

[SH95 - A]

(答案:66. B 67. B 68. C)



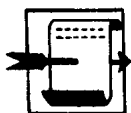
[分析指导]

第 66 题,第二自然段第三行... from the Mexican village of Paracutin. 和第三自然段第四行 When the village was destroyed, its name was given to the volcano. 从中可以看出, Paracutin 开始是村庄的名字, 后来成了火山的名字, 故选答案 B。

第 67 题, 第一自然段第二行 Today Paracutin is asleep. 即答案 A 中它不再

是活火山;第一自然段第一行 Paracutin was born in Mexico in February, 1943. 即答案 C 中火山直到 20 世纪 40 年代早期才形成;第三自然段倒数第三行 The volcano grew and grew for ten years. . . 即答案 D 中 It took Paracutin 10 years to grow to its present size. 均不合题意。第二自然段第一行 It was the first volcano in the world which was seen from its birth right up to the present day. 意为世界上第一座从它的形成起就被人们观察到的火山,并非答案 B 中所谓 Paracutin 是世界上第一座火山,故选答案 B。

第 68 题,第三自然段倒数第二行. . . hundreds of square miles of forest were destroyed. 和第二自然段第四行 Suddenly. . . a small hole appeared in their field. 意为火山一开始在田野里爆发,后来大批森林遭到毁灭。故选答案 C。



[全真试题] 3

When you want to see if a library has the book you want, you can use the catalogue(目录)in the library. Most catalogues of books in a library take the form of small cards kept in boxes. One way of arranging(排列) the cards is in ABC order by the family names of the writers.

Catalogue cards usually give the following important information: (1) the name of the writer, (2) the shelf-mark(架号), that is, the Dewey number which helps people to find where the books are, (3) the title of the book, (4) the year of publication and the publisher, and (5) the number of pages in the book.

56. If you know the title of a book and want to find out if it is in the catalogue, what else do you need to know?

- A. The shelf-mark. B. The name of the writer.
C. The Dewey number. D. The year of publication.

57. Which of the following is the kind of catalogue card described in the text?

- | | | | |
|----|---|----|---|
| A. | 428.65 Brooks, J. and Grundy, P.
Writing for Study Purposes
Cambridge University Press
(1954) 78pp | B. | 783.25 The best book
for writing practice
Practical Writing
(1965) 213pp |
| C. | 315.08
Reading Skills
Beijing University Press
(1990) 160pp | D. | 921.87 Smith, J.
Practical Reading
The People's Publishing
House
(1989) |

[NMET 96 - B]

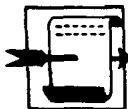
(答案:56. B 57. A)



[分析指导]

第 56 题,第一自然段第三行 One way of arranging the cards is in ABC order by the family names of the writers. 意为图书馆藏书的目录编排的一种方法是以作者姓氏的首字母 ABC 次序排列,故选答案 B。

第 57 题,第二自然段指出目录卡片通常包含以下五个内容:(1) 作者的姓名,(2) 书架号,(3) 书名,(4) 出版年月和出版社;(5) 书的页数。答案 B、C、D 中内容都不完整,只有答案 A 包含了所有五个内容。



[全真试题] 4

The idea of fighting a noise by making more noise sounds strange, but that's exactly what motor engineers are doing in Germany and some other countries.

Carmakers' research and development laboratories have already proved that mixing in more noise with the help of loudspeakers can reduce the unwanted noise.

Physicists have known about the technique for a long time. Sound is made up of pressure waves in the air. If two sound waves of the same frequency(频率) mix so that the highest point of one wave happens at the same time with the lowest point of the other wave, the result is no sound. Therefore, by producing a perfect copy of the noise and delaying it by half a wave cycle(周期), we can kill the unwanted noise. Using this technique many carmakers are racing to develop noise-killing systems both inside and outside the cars.

Another good thing about the use of noise-killing systems is that it saves the need for a silencer, which not only reduces the weight of a car, but also makes the motor burn less oil and work better.

Some engineers believe that the noise-killing system will be used in most cars in 1996. But the carmakers haven't decided if they will put it into production because it would add several hundred dollars to the cost of their cars.

67. Which of the following gives a general idea of how the noise-killing system works?
- A. By producing pressure waves going in the opposite direction.
 - B. By mixing high frequency sound waves with low frequency sound waves.
 - C. By making copies of the unwanted sound waves and letting them out a little later.
 - D. By mixing new sound waves with the noise and sending them out together.
68. Besides its main function(功能) the noise-killing system can _____.
- A. make a car lighter
 - B. make a car quieter
 - C. reduce the cost of a silencer

- D. improve the performance of a silencer
69. The noise-killing system is not yet popular mainly because _____.
- A. it increases the cost of car production
- B. carmakers are not sure if it is necessary
- C. it is still being tried out
- D. people still have their doubts

[NMET 95 - C]

(答案: 67. C 68. A 69. A)

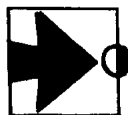


[分析指导]

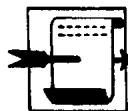
第 67 题, 第三自然段第四行... by producing a perfect copy of the noise and delaying it by half a wave cycle... 意为复制一个(所需消除的)噪音并推迟半个周期发出这个复制的噪音, 就能消除这个噪音, 答案 C 中 making 与 producing 同义, letting out... a little later 与 delaying 同义, 故选答案 C。

第 68 题, 第四自然段第二行 not only reduces the weight of a car 意为减轻轿车的重量, 即答案 A 中 make a car lighter。

第 69 题, 第五自然段末句... because it would add several hundred dollars to the cost of their cars. 意为将增加几百美元的生产成本, 文中 add... to 与答案 A 中 increases 同义, 故选答案 A。



[考查要点] 2 推理题



[全真试题] 1

We walked in so quietly that the nurse at the desk didn't even lift her eyes from the book. Mum pointed at a big chair by the door and I knew she wanted me to sit down. While I watched mouth open in surprise, Mum took off her hat and coat and gave them to me to hold. She walked quietly to the small room by the lift and took out a wet mop. She pushed the mop past the desk and as the nurse looked up, Mum nodded and said, "Very dirty floors."

"Yes. I'm glad they've finally decided to clean them," the nurse answered. She looked at Mum strangely and said, "But aren't you working late?"

Mum just pushed harder, each swipe(拖一下) of the mop taking her farther and farther down the hall. I watched until she was out of sight, and the nurse had turned back to writing in the big book.

After a long time Mum came back. Her eyes were shining. She quickly put the mop back and took my hand. As we turned to go out of the door, Mum bowed politely to the nurse and said, "Thank you."

Outside, Mum told me: "Dagmar is fine. No fever."

"You saw her, Mum?"

"Of course. I told her about the hospital rules, and she will not expect us until tomorrow. Dad will stop worrying as well. It's a fine hospital. But such floors! A mop is no good. You need a brush."

51. When she took a mop from the small room what Mum really wanted to do was _____.
- A. to clean the floor B. to please the nurse
C. to see a patient D. to surprise the story-teller
52. When the nurse talked to Mum she thought Mum was a _____.
- A. nurse B. visitor C. patient d. cleaner
53. After reading the story what can we infer about the hospital?
- A. It is a children's hospital.
B. It has strict rules about visiting hours.
C. The conditions there aren't very good.
D. The nurses and doctors there don't work hard.
54. From the text we know that Dagmar is most likely _____.
- A. the story-teller's sister B. Mum's friend
C. the story-teller's classmate D. Dad's boss

[NMET 96 - A]

(答案: 51. C 52. D 53. B 54. A)



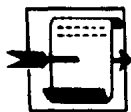
[分析指导]

第 51 题, 第五自然段 Mum 与 I 之间对话: "Dagmar is fine. No fever." "You saw her, Mum?" "Of course." 从中可以了解到, 妈妈见到了住院的 Dagmar, 她热度已退。由此可以推断, 妈妈拿了拖把拖地板, 是为了装扮成医院的清洁工, 混进病房去探望病人 Dagmar, 故选答案 C。

第 52 题, 第二自然段护士听到 Mum 说: "地板很脏。" 她就回答说: "I'm glad they've finally decided to clean them." 由此可见, 护士把 Mum 误认为是派来的清洁工, 故选答案 D。

第 53 题, 最末一个自然段第一行 "... I told her about the hospital rules, and she will not expect us until tomorrow." Mum 告诉 Dagmar 关于医院探望病人时间的制度, Dagmar 等待我们明天去看望她, 而且从 Mum 装扮成清洁工才混进病房探望 Dagmar 来看, 都说明该医院探视病人制度之严格, 故选答案 B。

第 54 题, 可以知道, the story-teller 即 I, 与 Mum 是母子(母女)关系, 最末一个自然段第二行 "... Dad will stop worrying as well. ..." 意为 (Dagmar's) Dad 也不再担心她的病情了, 可见 Dagmar 是他们的女儿, 也即 the story-teller's sister, 故选答案 A。



[全真试题] 2

Frank Smithson woke up and leaned over to turn off the alarm clock. "Oh no!" he thought to himself. "Another day at that office; a boss who shouts at me all the time."

As Frank went downstairs his eyes fell on a large brown envelope by the door. He was overjoyed when he opened it and read the letter inside. "Bigwoods Football Pools(足球赌博公司) would like to congratulate you. You have won half a million pounds."

Frank suddenly came to life. The cigarette(香烟) fell from his lips as he let out a shout that could be heard halfway down the street.

At 11:30 Frank arrived at work. "Please explain why you're so late," his boss said. "Go and jump in the lake," replied Frank. "I've just come into a little money so this is goodbye. Find yourself someone else to shout at."

That evening Frank was smoking a very expensive Havana cigar(雪茄) when a knock was heard on the door. He rushed to the door. Outside were two men, neatly dressed in grey suits. "Mr Smithson," one of them said, "we're from Bigwoods Pools. I'm afraid there's been a terrible mistake..."

64. What do we know about Frank?

- A. He was a lazy man.
- B. He was a lucky person.
- C. He didn't make a lot of money.
- D. He didn't get on well with his boss.

65. When he heard the knock at the door, Frank probably thought _____.

- A. someone had come to make an apology
- B. someone had come to give him the money
- C. his friends had come to ask about the football pools
- D. his friends had come to congratulate him on his luck

66. On hearing "... there's been a terrible mistake..." Frank was most likely to be _____.

- A. disappointed
- B. worried
- C. nervous
- D. curious

[NMET 95 - B]

(答案: 64. D 65. B 66. A)