

郭凤高 主编

高中卷

英语高分指导

(阅读理解)

PERFECT SCORES

上海交通大学出版社

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内 容 提 要

本书讲解了高中英语阅读理解的高分指导、高分技巧和高分对策,并对历届高考的典型试题和高分试题进行详尽分析,本书的练习部分按难易程度分高分基础题、高分提高题和高分突破题,供高中学生复习迎考使用。书末给出全部练习题的参考答案。

本书注重指导性,强调针对性,突出实用性,适合参加高考的高中学生和教师使用、参考。

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前 言

为适应我国加入 WTO 后对外语教学和外语人才的需求,我国的中学英语教学正在酝酿一场深刻的变革。各地纷纷出台加强中学英语教学的新举措,如一些沿海地区已明确提出:英语教学改革将重在交际能力的培养,高中毕业生英语要基本过关。具体的要进一步扩大学生的英语阅读量,初中生阅读量至少为 30 万单词,高中生阅读量累计 60 万单词以上,外国语学校 and 外语特色学校的高中毕业生阅读量累计达到 80 万单词以上;通过课程内外的学习和阅读,高中毕业生累计掌握词汇量在 5000 个左右,优秀者争取达到 6000~7000 个。与此相适应,我国的英语高考也必将面临一场提高要求、丰富内容、增加难度、更新题型的重大改革。

为配合正在涌动并即将出现的新一轮英语教学改革和考试革新,经过紧张而缜密的策划,我们在第一时间组织各地资深教师编撰了这套《英语高分指导(高中卷)》丛书。本丛书在编写时,依据了教育部颁发的《英语课程标准》,同时参考了人民教育出版社和各地正在使用的多种新编教材,以适应各地高中学生的需求。丛书根据教学内容和考试题型分为以下 6 册:阅读理解、完形填空、词汇、语法、写作、听力理解。

丛书是专为平时英语基础较好,迫切希望在各级英语考试,尤其是高考中获得英语高分的高中学生度身定制的。本丛书在编写时始终围绕、紧扣和突出“高分”二字,追求高分既贯穿于整套丛书的指导思想 and 内容深度上,也体现在编者独具匠心的、精心设计的栏目中。如“高分指导”给出学习英语、取

得高分的课程标准和学习要求;“高分技巧”传授各类英语试题的解题思路、技巧和方法;“高分对策”结合题型,介绍获得高分的学习方略和考试对策;“精彩回放”重现历届英语高考试卷中的经典试题和高分试题并加以详细分析;丛书还提供了难度不同的三类练习题供读者选用,其中“高分基础题”为获取英语考试高分必须掌握的题目;“高分提高题”为迅速提高英语学习和成绩的必做题;“高分突破题”具有相当的难度,能使有较好基础的学生在演练后取得实质性的进步。我们相信,有一定英语基础并对自己严格要求的高中学生,在仔细阅读本套丛书并认真完成上述各级练习题后,必定能在英语学习上达到一个新境界,必定能在高考和其他考试汇中获得高分。

本丛书由郭凤高主编,本册有唐莹、俞洁、劳伊翎参加编写。

恳请广大读者在使用中提出宝贵意见,谢谢。

编 者

2002 年 1 月

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第1章 英语阅读高分指导

阅读理解是用来测试学生在规定的时间内获取信息能力的题目。它能真实地反映学生语言运用的能力和水平,因此,在高考英语试题中的占分比例相当大。可是,不少学生发现文章并不难懂,但选择正确答案却十分困难。平时虽是做了大量练习,但收效甚微。于是,他们在备考时只做语法和词汇的单项选择题,不做阅读理解题目。这是极端错误的。在听、说、读、写、译五种语言技能中,读的能力占极其重要的地位。大纲指出,在高中英语教学中,要“侧重培养阅读能力。阅读是理解和吸收书面信息的能力,有助于扩大词汇量,丰富语言知识,了解英语国家的社会文化背景。”阅读是掌握语言知识、打好语言基础、获取信息的重要渠道。阅读能力是今后工作所需要的主要技能。

在对阅读理解的测试中,我们发现许多学生对自己的阅读理解能力没有一个正确的估计。读得快了,错误就多。读得慢了,正确率高了,但是完不成任务。那么,怎样的阅读速度才算是正常的呢?我们先看国外语言学家对学习外语的国外学生提出的阅读要求如下。

每分钟阅读单词:

- 60 - very slow
- 80 - - slow
- 120 -- ordinary
- 150 - fast
- 180 - - very fast

以英语为母语的人每分钟阅读单词:

- 170 - 200 very slow
- 200 - 230 slow
- 230 -- 350 ordinary
- 350 — 450 fast

显然,对以英语作为外语学习的人来说,阅读的速度要求不能与英语作为母语的人相比

下面是三年来上海试卷和全国试卷阅读部分的词汇量,上海试卷一般要求在30分钟左右完成,全国英语试卷明确要求阅读部分用时30~35分钟。

	1999 年	2000 年	2001 年
上海	2232	2146	1724
全国	2158	2174	2349

根据以上情况,对学英语的中学生而言,阅读一篇难度比课文略低或相当,生词不超过3%的文章,并能进行一定的分析、推理和判断,领会作者的观点和态度,应该达到一分钟阅读60~80个单词这一目标。当然,根据难度的不同,阅读的速度也会有所不同。2001年上海高考英语阅读部分虽只有1724个单词,其中文章的单词共1093个,选项部分的单词共631个,但第四篇文章较难,因此,学生反映时间并不充裕。

下面是1998年上海高考卷的一篇阅读文章,全文共480个单词,其中文章部分为303个,选项部分为177个。请测试一下自己,能否用7~8分钟做完,而且错误不能超过一个。

Stacy had recently moved from New York City to Stoneybrook, Connecticut. It was hard for her to make new friends but she finally had three when she joined the Baby sitters Club to take care of little children whose parents were busy. Claudia, Kristy, and Mary were in her class at school and also the other members of the club. The girls met at five o'clock on Fridays and waited for the phone to ring. So far they had been busy, in spite of the fact that they couldn't stay out late and were under 13.

Suddenly, the girls' world was invaded(侵犯) by a second group calling themselves the Baby-sitters Agency. They were older and the

group also included a few boys. The Baby-sitters Club tried to think of ways to compete with the older group. They could clean and work for less money, however, they knew it would be difficult to compete. The shock was even greater than they had expected when most of their best customers started to call the new group. They seemed to get only a few jobs.

To try a new policy, Kristy recruited(招收) a few older kids who told the club they didn't want to share their money with other group. The club found out only too quickly that these older girls joined only as spies and didn't show up for their job assignments. Thus, more parents were unhappy with the club.

Finally, the girls realized that the kids in the other group were not good baby sitters. They watched television, talked on the phone, and invited boyfriends to the house where they were sitting. When the children of the families started to complain, and a near accident almost occurred, the club went to the parents to tell them what was happening.

1. Stacy had some trouble _____.
 - A. making new friends at first
 - B. studying at her new school
 - C. joining the Baby-sitters Club
 - D. looking after children for others
2. The girls of the Baby sitters Club _____.
 - A. met on Friday evening for discussion
 - B. probably did their part-time job on weekends
 - C. were not allowed to go out at night
 - D. made phone calls on Fridays
3. The girls found it difficult to compete with the Baby-sitters Agency probably because _____.
 - A. they were inexperienced
 - B. they didn't have good customers

- C. there were no boys in their club
D. they asked for more money
4. Some older kids left the Babysitters Agency to join the Babysitters Club because ____.
- A. they did not want to give the agency some of the money they made
B. they were not happy there
C. they wanted to destroy the club
D. the club was recruiting new members
5. According to the passage, after the girls learned what was happening, they went to tell the parents of ____.
- A. the boys of the agency
B. the older girls who joined the club
C. the children
D. the girl's boyfriends

(答案: 1. A 2. B 3. A 4. C 5. C)

【提示】若能在 7~8 分钟内读完但错误较多,或虽错误较少但花较长时间(指超过 10 分钟)读完,说明你需要改变阅读方法,调整阅读速度。

平时阅读任何文章时,你是否有以下不良阅读习惯:

- (1)边译边读;
- (2)出声阅读;
- (3)指着阅读;
- (4)来回阅读;
- (5)一遇到单词就查词典。

究其原因,边读边译是由于没有养成用英语思维的习惯造成的。出声阅读指的是阅读时念念有词,或虽听不到声音,但嘴、舌、喉仍在动。指着阅读是指用手指或笔指着单词读。这都是由于平时时间充裕而阅读任务少造成的。练得太少,就大大地阻碍了阅读速度的提高。来回阅读是指读完一句或一段后又回过头来再读一遍,这可能是由于阅读材

料不合适的缘故。过分依赖词典是没有学会根据上下文猜测词义而造成的。下面一章将介绍阅读的技巧。

第2章 英语阅读高分技巧

要提高阅读速度,就必须选择合适的阅读材料,养成用英语思维的习惯。并经常接触英语、每天阅读一两篇小文章,自己给自己规定一个时间。同时学会根据上下文猜测词义的本领。

考试中的阅读理解有它的局限性,它不可能考查学生是否读懂了文章中的每一句话。考题总是针对某个方面、某句话或某个情景设计的。也就是说,你只要理解某个方面、某句话或某个情景,没有句句看明白有时影响不大。因此,要学会快速跳读、浏览略读和仔细研读三种方法。

【技巧1】快速跳读

快速跳读是指像瓦片掠过水面一样快速地查看,从标题、图片、图表到个别句子,只花很短的时间就可以了解文章的大概。这不仅可以节省时间,而且可以提高正确率。快速跳读只需要一两分钟就可以获得阅读材料的大概轮廓,为更仔细的阅读作好准备。

There are warm tropical regions all over the globe, but only the Indians of the South American rain forests have formed the habit of sleeping in the open air. Long before they made painful acquaintance(相识) with Europeans, they had invented something that was unique on earth: the hammock.

Nobody really knows who first had the bright idea of making sleeping in the air the symbol of untroubled rest. The Indians see the hammock as a "gift of heaven(上天)", something given to them a very long time ago.

In it the Indians pass away hot noon hours, napping or chatting. Swinging it to and fro(来回摆动) creates a cooling breath of air and

keeps away insects. They work and play in hammocks, are born and die there.

Hung like a suspension bridge between heaven and earth, a hammock is dry while the soil is damp and is safe from most wild animals.

Hammocks have the advantage over beds in that they are easy to transport and take up very little space when they have been rolled up(卷起). Indians never go on a journey without their hammocks, not even to their plantations.

The passage is about ____.

- A. the Indian way of living
- B. tropical regions
- C. Indians' gift for the Europeans
- D. a portable bed

以很快的速度读完这篇文章后,一定能对以上的选择题作出选择。正确答案是 D。

【技巧 2】 浏览略读

浏览略读是指带着明确的目的在文章中查找信息,带着问题进行快速略读,这时你只关心与考题有关的信息,对不需要的信息跳过不读,一目十行地看,就像在网上浏览一样。这便于对文章有个一般、初步的了解。略读可以初步掌握文章的内容,摸清文章的脉络,以便把注意力集中到与考题有关的信息上。如查找数据、有关生词释义等。浏览略读有明确的目的,跳过不相干的部分,定准方位,以便节省时间。下面以 1999 年上海高考题的一篇文章为例。

Do you like to eat out? Do you like inexpensive food? Some people go to fast-food restaurants for these reason. In the past, people usually went to diners(路边小餐馆) for these reasons. In fact, many people in the States still go to diners today for the same reasons.

A man named Walter Scott had the first "diner" in 1872. It wasn't

really a diner. It was only a food cart. People on the street walked up to the cart to buy food. These carts served late-night workers who wanted a cup of coffee and a late-night meal. The meal was a sandwich or boiled eggs. In 1887, Samuel Jones built the first diner big enough to allow the customers to come inside. However, they did not sit down. Later, people built diners with counters and stools, and people sat down while they ate.

Before long, many diners stayed open around the clock. In other words, people were able to eat in a diner at any time. Diners changed in other ways, too. The original menu of sandwiches and coffee became bigger. It included soup, favorite dishes, and a breakfast menu. In addition, diners soon became permanent buildings. They were no longer carts on wheels.

Diners today look similar to the diners of the early 1900s. They are usually buildings with large windows. Inside, the diners have shining counters with stools, booths, and tables and chairs. People eat in fast-food restaurants such as McDonald's and Burger King. However, the diner remains an American tradition, and thousands of people still enjoy eating there. It was popular a century ago, and it is still popular today.

76. A man named Walter Scott had the first "diner" in 1872. Why is diner in quotation marks?

- A. Because it is spelled differently from "dinner".
- B. Because the first diner was not a real diner.
- C. Because diner was a new word.
- D. Because it is a special kind of restaurant.

77. What meals did the first diners serve?

- A. Only breakfast.
- B. Only lunch
- C. Only night-meals
- D. All of the above

78. According to paragraph 3, diners changed in ____.

- A. two ways
- B. three ways

C. four ways

D. five ways

解题分析

第 76 题:用浏览略读法:

可以先读选项,然后到文章中去找“diner”一词。文章中指出“It wasn't really a diner.”。答案 B 马上就出来了。

第 77 题:用略读法在第 2 段中寻找答案。

文章第 2 段中有这么一句:These carts served late-night workers who wanted a cup of coffee and a late-night meal. 据此,我们知道不是早餐,也不是午餐。因此,选项 C 是正确答案。

第 78 题:用仔细研读法认真阅读第 3 段。

要回答改变了几种方式,就必须认真研读第 3 段。文章第 3 段说开始由仅在晚间供应变成日夜服务(stay open around the clock),后来在其他方面也有了变化(changed in other ways, too),既然是“other ways”,肯定是一种以上。--是由于三明治和咖啡特别热销,于是又增加了汤类和人们最喜欢的盆菜,以及供早餐选用的东西。另外,这种路边餐馆不再是流动的,而是有固定的地方。共三种变化。选项 B 是正确答案。

再看下面这篇 2001 年的上海高考英语阅读文章,这是一个根据所给句子,从词典中查出单词正确释义的阅读题。考生根本没有必要通读全文,只要带着选项中提出的问题用浏览略读的方式很快就可以找出答案。

Answer the following questions by using the information taken from a dictionary page. (You may read the questions first.)

jaguar *n.* a type of large, yellow-colored cat with black markings found, in the southwestern region of the U. S. and in Central and South America.

jargon **1** *n.* speech that doesn't make sense. **2** *n.* an unknown language that seems strange or impossible to understand. **3** *n.* a language made up of two or more other languages; *His*