

ENGLISH

中学英语

分类阅读

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SOCIETY

社会

ECONOMY

经济



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前 言

我们知道,英语语言能力包括听、说、读、写、译这五项技能,但阅读理解是其他技能的基础,是英语教学的难点和侧重点。如果我们把说、写、译看作是语言输出的话,那么听和读就是语言输入。阅读本身是一种积极的思维活动,是理解和吸收书面信息的能力,可以说一个人的阅读理解水平在很大程度上也反映了一个人的语言水平。阅读理解能力是由英语知识的积累和阅读训练发展而来的能力,是英语学习目的的体现,也是英语语言的直接使用。就英语学习的现状而言,我国的中学生缺乏一个听英语的语言环境,说的机会也不多,所以英语信息的输入主要是依赖阅读完成的,增强阅读理解能力已成为英语学习的重要任务之一。近几年高考英语阅读理解题呈现出新的趋势,现有教材在对学生的阅读能力的培养上显得不足。怎样在高中阶段有效培养和提高阅读理解能力,提高英语语言素质,同时不加重学生负担,这是广大师生和家长十分关注的问题。编写《中学英语分类阅读》丛书,便是尝试解决这个问题一个途径。

这套丛书共分四册:《人物·生活》,《社会·经济》,《科普·应用》和《历史·文化》。之所以将阅读训练采用分类的形式,是考虑到学生面对的阅读材料内容繁杂、难度不一,而经过筛选分类,则有助于学生根据自己的文理知识水平有意识地对某一类别的阅读知识及能力训练“查漏补缺”,促使学生阅读能力得到全面训练和提高。本丛书均含有相关的阅读理解试题分析与解题指导,每册精选阅读材料 100 篇,分为 A、B 两级,每级各为 50 篇。每篇阅读材料题

在全书最后部分均有答案和疑难解析。A级主要适合高一、高二年级及相应程度的学生进行分类阅读训练,B级主要适合高三年级学生及低年级阅读水平较高和能力较强的学生。本丛书也适合具有高中起点水平的英语自学者使用。

本丛书所选材料尽力体现时代特征,联系现实生活,文化意味浓厚,文章大多引自原版英语材料。鉴于近几年高考英语阅读理解题难度大于教材同类文章的题目,本丛书力求在题型设置上与高考阅读理解题的变化和要求同步。理论阐述部分深入浅出,易于消化吸收。阅读材料体裁多样、题材广泛、内容丰富。使用者不仅能得到阅读能力的训练和培养,而且能从中汲取知识,拓宽视野,保持对英语长久的兴趣。每个分册还针对性地配有近几年高考阅读理解中相关类别的篇目,以帮助学生了解考题的难度,同时也可用来检测自己的水平和能力。

本书编者都是长期工作在高中英语教学第一线,具有丰富教学经验的教师。

我们希望本丛书能成为学生的良师益友。由于水平有限,不当之处实恐难免,恳请广大师生批评指正。

编 者
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阅读理解试题分析与解题指导

一、试题简介

国家教育部制定的《全日制高中英语教学大纲》(试行)中明确规定,在高中英语教学中要进行听、说、读、写综合训练,侧重培养阅读能力。阅读是理解和吸收书面信息的主要手段,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。阅读理解能力是由英语知识的不断积累和通过阅读训练发展而来的能力。

阅读不仅是教学中的重要部分,也是高考对学生英语运用能力的考察重点。在高考英语试题中,阅读理解题所占篇幅最多、分值最高,是整份试卷的重头戏。该项分值为40~50分(听力部分占30分的试卷阅读理解占40分),考生在英语高考中能否取得好成绩,该项得分的高低具有举足轻重的作用。

高考阅读理解题考察的核心并不在衡量考生的英语语言知识,而在于考察学生对语篇的篇章结构和深层次信息的处理能力。对能力测试要求主要体现在以下几个方面:

1. 领会文章主旨大意的综合能力;
2. 获取特定信息的筛选能力;
3. 体会作者意图的分析能力;
4. 推断单词词义的推理能力。

要达到以上能力要求,考生须具备:

1. 较大的词汇量。NMET2000中,阅读理解的单词量从上年
的2,211个增加到2,403个。学生还应不断训练自己根据上下文
和构词法知识去猜测生词词义、词性的能力;
2. 较宽阔的知识面;

3. 较高的分析、归纳、演绎和概括能力;

4. 较高的阅读速度和理解准确率。

以上可以归纳为两点:一是在阅读中获得信息的能力,二是推断隐含词义的能力。

二、试题特点

阅读理解是考察学生直接运用英语能力的主要题型。近年来高考阅读理解题呈现出以下特点:

1. 题材趋向于多样化,所给语篇内容丰富,信息量大;

2. 一方面,阅读材料语言规范、表达地道;另一方面,结构较为复杂、较长的难句增加,较多采用了倒叙、插叙等特殊叙述方式。

3. 阅读量大,生词增多,往往出现一词多义、熟词新义的现象。按照《大纲》要求,考生应能阅读生词效率约为3%的文章,学生能够根据构词法和上下文推测出词义和词性的单词都不作为生词处理。除此以外,近年来在高考阅读理解题中,没有任何注释的生词量呈逐年上升趋势。

4. 设题灵活、巧妙,注重对文章的内涵和深层喻义的理解。这种深层理解和推理判断题是阅读理解中的难点。

三、一篇典型阅读理解题分析

AS prices and building costs keep rising, the do-it-yourself(DIY) trend(趋势) in the US continues to grow.

"WE needed furniture(家具) for our living room," says John Ross, "and we just didn't have enough money to buy it. So we decided to try making a few tables and chairs." John got married six months ago, and like many young people these days, they are struggling to make a home at a time when the cost of living is very high. The Rosses took a 2-week course for \$280 at a night school. Now they

build all their furniture and make repairs around the house.

JIM Hatfield has three boys and his wife died. He has a full-time job at home as well as in a shoe making factory. Last month, he received a car repair bill for \$420. "I was deeply upset about it. Now I've finished a car repair course. I should be able to fix the car by myself."

JOHN and Jim are not unusual people. Most families in the country are doing everything they can to save money so they can fight the high cost of living. If you want to become a "do-it-yourself", you can go to DIY classes. And for those who don't have time to take a course, there are books that tell you how you can do things yourself.

1) We can learn from the text that many newly married people

_____.

- A. find it hard to pay for what they need
- B. have to learn to make their own furniture
- C. take DIY courses run by the government
- D. seldom go to a department store to buy things

2) John and his wife went to evening classes to learn how to

_____.

- A. run a DIY shop
- B. make or repair things
- C. save time and money
- D. improve the quality of life

3) When the writer says that Jim has a full-time job at home, he means Jim _____.

- A. makes shoes in his home
- B. does extra work at night
- C. does his own car and home repairs
- D. keeps house and looks after his children

4) Jim Hatfield decided to become a do-it-yourself when _____.

- A. his car repair cost too much
 - B. the car repair class was not helpful
 - C. he could not possibly do two jobs
 - D. he had to raise the children all by himself
- 5) What would be the best title for the text?
- A. The Joy of DIY
 - B. You Can Do It Too!
 - C. Welcome to Our DIY Course!
 - D. Ross and Hatfield: Believers in DIY

答案与解析

- 1) A 该题为细节理解及综合判断题。重点从第二段中找到两处信息。一是新婚者 John Ross 所说 “We needed furniture for our living room, and we just didn't have enough money to buy it.”，随后提到 “...and like many young people these days, they are struggling to make a home at a time when the cost of living is very high.”。从以上内容，以及文章所举的几个例子可得出结论：在美国许多新结婚者支付其生活所需是较困难的。因而答案为 A。
- 2) B 该题为细节题。文中第二段提到 “The Rosses took a 2-week course for \$280 at a night school. Now they build all their furniture and make repairs around the house.”，由此可看出 John 与妻子晚上夜校是为了学习如何制造与修理东西，所以答案选 B。
- 3) D 该题为推理判断题。文中第三段第一句提到 “Jim Hatfield has three boys and his wife died.”，然后说 “He has a full-time job at home as well as in a shoe making factory.”。既已描述了 Jim 的家庭状况，可判断出 Jim 在家的全职工作是料理家务及照料孩子。因而正确答案选 D。而 A(在家做鞋子)，B(在晚上干额外的活)及 C(自己动手修车及修家中的东西)都难符题意。

- 4) A 该题为理解判断题。文中第三段提到“Last month, he received a car repair bill for \$ 420.”,且 Jim “... was deeply upset about it.”,表明他对支付如此一大笔费用很难受。文章接着谈到“Now I've finished a car repair course. I should be able to fix the car by myself.”,表明 Jim 正是由于此次经历而学习汽车修理课程,结业后能自己修理汽车,因而正确答案选 A。B、C 明显有误,D(他不得不自己抚养其子女)有一定迷惑性,但由文中可看出,这并非导致其成为自我修理者的直接原因。
- 5) B 该题为文章主旨题。文章第一段提到“... the do-it-yourself trend in the US continues to grow.”,紧接着二、三两段举例,短文最后两句“If you want to...”对概括文章的主题起到了决定性作用。综观全文,B(你也能做)为短文最佳标题。A(DIY 的乐趣)显然与文章内容不符。C(欢迎来上 DIY 教程)亦不符原文,因本文并非广告,且对教程并未做多少介绍。D 意为“Ross 与 Hatfield: DIY 的信仰者”,而文中只是将此两人作为例子而已,为具体事例,非本文主旨。

四、解题步骤

完成阅读理解题可遵循以下步骤:

1. 快速通读阅读理解题干和选项,明确阅读的目的和重点。
2. 再把文章的全部或相关段落细读一遍,即遵循从整体到细节的原则,以求在短时间内获得对文章的主题、中心思想、重要细节的大概了解。
3. 在文章中找出与选择题问题有关的句子和部分。一篇文章的理解往往是相互关联的,要以文章的主旨为出发点,注意各题的相互照应,避免前后矛盾。
4. 要多注意文章中的隐含意义、话外之音,注意寻找文章中的关键词语。正确把握关键词语能提高对文章理解的准确性。

5. 当根据一两句话不能确定答案时,要注意归纳,结合各种线索,再作出判断。

在平时英语学习中如何提高阅读理解能力呢?我们建议,对学生阅读能力的测试主要通过以下几种题型加以体现:

1. 主旨题。主旨题一般涉及短文中心思想,作者的观点、态度、目的及文章风格等问题,学生理解整个语篇后才能顺利答题。做这类题时要善于找出主题句。主题句的位置通常在段首、段中或段尾,也有既在段首又在段尾的。然而有的短文或段落没有主题句,做这种题目时,可以先将主旨题放在一边,先做其他题目。此时可用笔将各段或各句中的重点词或表达重要思想的部分划出来,在做完其他题目时,你已经对短文有了一个较为全面的了解,这样就容易归纳出整篇短文的主题,从而选出正确答案。

2. 辨认重要细节题。对于细节题可以带着问题去寻找有关信息,一边读短文,一边寻找能够回答问题的特定信息,有时还需要进行比较、计算。

3. 推理判断题。推理判断题要求透过表面文字推断出隐含的意思,如作者的倾向,文章来源,作者的观点,也可能是推断特定细节等。做这类题时,如果仅凭常识、专业知识或智力,则往往会选错。因为作者有时观点偏激,所述也许与事实不符;有时作者对事件提出标新立异的想法,以吸引更多的读者。因此要以一种客观的态度去思考,避免主观臆断,否则无法作出正确的推理判断。

4. 词汇题。针对词汇题要注意两种情况:第一,如果是熟词,不一定是你已知的某个词义,而须结合上下文推断该词的含义;第二,面对生词,必须自信,不要因为不熟悉而轻易放弃,仍须结合该词所在的上下文和构词法知识进行合理推测,注意文中有关该词的定义或解释。

要提高阅读理解能力,除了要掌握一定的解题技巧之外,还要做到以下几点:

1. 精选阅读文章,注意体裁的多样性和题材的广泛性;
2. 进行限时阅读,提高阅读理解的速度;
3. 广泛阅读如《21 世纪报》、《上海学生英文报》及世界名著简写本等读物;

4. 进行分类阅读训练。学生所掌握的知识面难免有宽有窄,词汇量有多有少,要针对自己的缺项或弱项,安排适量的分类阅读训练;

5. 进行阅读技巧的训练,如:略读、寻读、跳读、目光的平移等。

另外,近几年高考英语阅读理解题中长句、难句明显增加,这也是学生常遇到的阅读障碍之一。因此学生要理解长句的基本结构及内部的相互关系,重视对句子的整体理解,即分清意群,逐层理解。

以上所述只是做阅读理解题的一般方法和步骤。每个学生已经养成了一定的阅读习惯,平时要注意在阅读实践中经常总结阅读经验,养成良好的阅读习惯,力求取得最佳效果。

高考英语同类阅读理解题示例及解析

[1]

NEW York, 10 November—5:27 p. m., yesterday. Biggest power failure in the city's history.

THOUSANDS of people got stuck in lifts. Martin Saltzman spent three hours between the 21st and 22nd floors of the Empire State Building. "There were twelve of us. But no one panicked. We passed the time telling stories and playing word games. One man wanted to smoke but we didn't let him. Firemen finally got us out."

"**IT** was the best night we've ever had," said Angela Carraro, who runs an Italian restaurant on 42nd Street. "We had lots of candles on the tables and the waiters were carrying candles on their trays. The place was full—and all night, in fact, for after we had closed, we let the people stay on and spend the night here."

THE zoos had their problems like everyone else. Keepers worked through the night. They used blankets to keep flying squirrels and small monkeys warm. While zoos had problems keeping warm, supermarkets had problems keeping cool. "All of our ice cream and frozen foods melted," said the manager of a store in downtown Manhattan. "They were worth \$ 50,000."

THE big electric clock in the lobby(大厅) of the Waldorf—Astoria Hotel in downtown Manhattan started ticking(滴答) again at 5:25 this morning. It was almost on time.

1) Throughout the period of darkness, Martin Saltzman and the

eleven others were _____.

- A. nervous B. excited
C. calm D. frightened

- 2) In what way was the night of November 9 the best night for Angela Carraro?
- A. She had a taste of adventure.
B. Burning candles brightened the place.
C. Business was better than usual.
D. Many people stayed the night in her restaurant.
- 3) How long did the power failure last?
- A. Nearly 12 hours. B. More than 12 hours.
C. Nearly 24 hours. D. More than 24 hours.

(NMET2000)

[2]

EXCUSED from recycling(回收利用)because you live in a high-rise with a rubbish chute(垃圾道)? You won't be for long. Miami's Mark Shantzis has made it simple for those living in tall buildings to use the chute and recycle too.

IN Shantzis' Hi-Rise Recycling System, a chute leads to a pie-shaped container with six boxes that can turn around when operated. The system, which fits in the same space as the chute and container now in use, enables glass, plastic, paper, metal, and other rubbish to go into separate boxes.

THE system is controlled from a board fixed next to the chute door. The board has a button for each class of recycling materials(as well as for unrecyclables). At the press of a button, a microcomputer locks all other floors' chute doors and sets the recycling container

turning until the right box comes under the chute. The computer also counts the loads and gives a signal by phone when the box is full. And a particular piece of equipment breaks up the nonrecyclables.

SORTING(分类)recyclables before they are collected saves the use of expensive material recovery equipment which otherwise has to do the sorting. Such equipment often makes recycled materials very expensive, so expensive that tons of recyclables remain wasted. Shantzis believes his system could help recycled materials become more cost-effective.

1) The purpose in writing this text is _____.

- A. to encourage people to recycle their rubbish
- B. to introduce a recycling system for high-rises
- C. to describe the use of computer technology in recycling
- D. to explain the need for rubbish collection in high-rises

2) When he says "You won't be for long." the writer means that _____.

- A. you'll soon be living in a cleaner building
- B. rubbish chutes will become out of date before long
- C. you won't wait long for your turn to recycle rubbish
- D. it won't be long before you'll have to recycle your rubbish

3) Before dropping rubbish into the chute you have to _____.

- A. lock the other floors' chute doors
- B. check if the container is full
- C. press the correct button
- D. break up the rubbish

4) The biggest advantage of this new system is that _____.

- A. it reduces the cost of recycling
- B. it saves time and space

- C. it saves money for people living in high-rises
- D. it makes better use of the existing recovery equipment

(NMET2000)

3

WHEN a group of children politely stop a conversation with you, saying “We have to go to work now.”, you’re left feeling surprised and certainly uneasy. After all, this is the 1990s and the idea of children working is just unthinkable. That is, until you are told that they are all pupils of stage schools, and that the “work” they go off to is to go on the stage in a theatre.

STAGE schools often act as agencies(代理机构) to supply children for stage and television work. More worthy of the name “stage school” are those few places where children attend full time, with a training for the theatre and a general education.

A visit to such schools will leave you in no doubt that the children enjoy themselves. After all, what lively children wouldn’t settle for spending only half the day doing ordinary school work, and acting, singing or dancing their way through the other half of the day?

THEN of course there are times for the children to make a name and make a little money in some big shows. Some stage schools give their children too much professional work at such a young age. But the law is very tight on the amount they can do. Those under 13 are limited to 40 days in a year; those over 13 to 80 days.

THE schools themselves admit that not all children will be successful in the profession for which they are being trained. So what happens to those who don’t make it? While all the leading schools say they place great importance on children getting good study results, the

facts seem to suggest this is not always the case.

- 1) People would stop feeling uneasy when realising that the children they're talking to _____.
 - A. attend a stage school
 - B. are going to the theatre
 - C. have got some work to do
 - D. love singing and dancing
- 2) In the writer's opinion, a good stage school should _____.
 - A. produce star performers
 - B. help pupils improve their study skills
 - C. train pupils in language and performing arts
 - D. provide a general education and stage training
- 3) The underlined words "professional work" means _____.
 - A. ordinary school work
 - B. money-making performances
 - C. stage training at school
 - D. acting, singing or dancing after class
- 4) Which of the following best describes how the writer feels about stage schools?
 - A. He thinks highly of what they have to offer.
 - B. He favours an early start in the training of performing arts.
 - C. He feels uncomfortable about children putting on night shows.
 - D. He doubts the standard of ordinary education they have reached.

4

SEXUAL discrimination does not only exist in one country, it exists

worldwide. Many articles reveal the inequality of sexes. Betty Friedan is an author and a social reformer. While she was a housewife and mother living in the suburbs of New York and doing free-lance magazine work, she circulated a questionnaire among her classmates with whom she had attended Smith College many years earlier. The answers she got on this questionnaire suggested to her that many of these women were deeply dissatisfied with their lives.

LATER Friedan published a book named *The Feminine Mystique*. Friedan's central thesis was that women were victims of a system of delusions and false values under which they were expected to achieve personal satisfaction. Friedan said women were expected to cheerfully devote their lives to their husbands and children. For many years, sexual discrimination has been existing. According to the laws, all men and women are created equal. But in reality, women are looked down upon. During job huntings, decision-makings, important position-holdings and elections, political campaigns and career choices etc., women are inferior to men.

IF you have a careful look at the following tables, you might have a better idea of where women's social positions are.

**Employment in the ten largest occupations
for men in America in 1980**

Detailed 1980 Occupational Title	Number of Men	Percentage Female		Change in Percentage Female
		1980	1970	
1. Managers	3,824,609	26.9	15.3	11.6
2. Truck drivers, heavy	1,852,443	2.3	1.5	0.8
3. Janitors & cleaners	1,631,534	23.4	13.1	10.3