

中学英语 分类阅读

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SCIENCE
科学

应用
APPLICATION



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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,现有教材在对培养学生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,了解英国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,也是高考中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去年的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

ARE some people born clever, and others born stupid? Or is intelligence(智力) developed by our environment and our experiences? Strangely enough, the answer to both these questions is yes. To some extent our intelligence is given us at birth, and no amount of special education can make a genius out of a child born with low intelligence. On the other hand, a child who lives in a boring environment will develop his intelligence less than one who lives in rich and

varied surroundings. Thus the limits of a person's intelligence are fixed at birth, but whether or not he reaches those limits will depend on his environment. This view, now held by most experts, can be supported in a number of ways.

It is easy to show that intelligence is to some extent something we are born with. The closer the blood relationship between two people, the closer they are likely to be in intelligence. Thus if we take two unrelated people at random(任意的) from the population, it is likely that their degrees of intelligence will be completely different.

- 1) Which of the following sentences best describes the writer's point in Paragraph 1?
 - A. To some extent, intelligence is given at birth.
 - B. Intelligence is developed by the environment.
 - C. Some people are born clever and others born stupid.
 - D. Intelligence is fixed at birth, but is developed by the environment.
- 2) It is suggested Paragraph 2 that _____.
 - A. unrelated people are not likely to have different intelligence
 - B. close relation usually have similar intelligence
 - C. the closer the blood relationship between people, the more different they are likely to be in intelligence
 - D. people who live in close contact with each other are not likely to have similar degrees of intelligence
- 3) Whether a person can reach his intelligence depends on _____.
 - A. his reading
 - B. his surroundings
 - C. his parents
 - D. his health
- 4) In Paragraph 2, the phrase "to some extent" means _____.
 - A. partly
 - B. mostly

D. never

A. On Intelligence

C. We Are Born with Intelligence

D. Environments Play a Part in Developing Intelligence

1)D 本题要求考生能准确把握段落主旨。第一段开始作者提出了两个问题,并作了简单的回答,然后展开论述,并最终得出结论“The limits of a person's intelligence are fixed at birth, but whether or not he reaches those limits will depend on his environment.”(一个人的智力程度在出生时就决定了,但他是否能达到这个程度要看他的生存环境)。事实上,这个结论就是作者的观点。

3)B 本题要求考生在阅读文章时,能获取重要信息,并根据语境,理解词义。作者在第一段中谈到“Whether or not he reaches those limits (of intelligence) will depend on his environment.”,此时的关键在于理解“environment”的意思,其意为“环境”,而选项中的“his surroundings”有相同意思。

4)A 本题要求考生对语篇信息进行概括,并准确猜测词语的意思。本篇作者的观点是:人的智力程度在出生时就决定了,而是否能达到这个程度要看他的生活环境。因此,我们可以说,人的智力有一部分是天生的。故而“to some extent”意思是“部分地”。

(partly)。

- 5)A 这是一道主旨判断题,要求考生在理解全篇的基础上把握文章主题。本文主题即为作者的观点。选项 C、D 的内容都不完整,只能表达作者的部分观点。而 B 明显不符。A(On Intelligence)范围较广,内涵丰富,作者的观点被包含在其中。

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

SUPPOSE you work in a big firm and find English very important for your job because you often deal with foreign businessmen. Now you are looking for a place where you can improve your English, especially your spoken English.

HERE are some advertisements about English language training from newspapers. You may find the information you need.

Global English Centre

- * General English in all four skills: listening, speaking, reading, and writing
- * 3-month (700 yuan), 6-month (1,200 yuan) and one-year (2,000 yuan) courses
- * Choice of morning or evening classes, 3 hours per day, Mon. — Fri.
- * Experienced college English teachers
- * Close to city centre and bus stops

Tel: 67605272

Add: 105 Zhongshan Road, 100082

Modern Language School

- * Special courses in English for business, travel, banking, hotel management and office skills
- * Small classes (12—16 students) on Sat. & Sun. from 2:00—5:00 p.m.
- * Native English teachers from Canada and USA
- * Language lab and computers supplied
- * 3-month course: 1,050 yuan; 6-month course: 1,850 yuan

Write or phone: Modern Language School, 675 Park Road,
100056

Tel: 67353019

The 21st Century English Training Centre

- * We specialise in effective (卓有成效的) teaching at all levels.
- * We offer morning or afternoon classes, both of which last three months and a half at a cost of 800 yuan.
- * We also have a six-week TOEFL preparation class during winter and summer holidays.
- * Entrance exams: June 1 and Dec. 1
- * Only 15-minute walk from city centre.

The International House of English

- * Three/Six-month English courses for students of all levels at very low cost: 60 yuan for 12 hours per week; convenient(方便的)class hours: 9:00—12:00 a. m. and 2:00—5:00 p. m.
- * A four-month evening programme for developing speaking skills (same cost as day classes)
- * Well-trained Chinese and foreign teachers experienced in teaching English as a second/foreign language
- * Free sightseeing and social activities(活动)
- * Very close to the Central Park

For further information call 67432308

- 1) You work from 9:00 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. everyday, which school will you choose?
 - A. Global English Centre and Modern Language School.
 - B. Global English Centre and the International House.
 - C. Modern Language School and the 21st Century.
 - D. The 21st Century and the International House.
- 2) The 21st Century English Training Centre is different from the other three schools in that _____.
 - A. its teaching quality is better
 - B. it is nearest to the city centre
 - C. its courses are more advanced
 - D. it requires an entrance examination
- 3) You will probably prefer to go to the International House of English because it _____.
 - A. offers free sightseeing and social activities
 - B. has a special course in spoken English
 - C. costs less than the other schools

D. has native English teachers

4) If you take the evening programme at the International House of English, you will pay about _____.

A. 60 yuan B. 240 yuan C. 720 yuan D. 1,000 yuan

[2]

WANT to save money when travelling by train? Here are some ways.

Day Returns

THIS ticket can save you up to 45% on the standard fare(车费). You have to travel after the rush hour period Mon. —Fri., but can travel at any time on Sat. or Sun.

Big City Savers

THESE are special low-priced tickets on certain trains. You have to book in advance—at the latest by 16:00 the day before you travel. It's first come, first saved.

Weekend Returns

WEEKEND Returns are available(有售) for most journeys over 60 miles. Go on Fri., Sat. or Sun., and return the same weekend on Sat. or Sun., and save up to 35% on the standard fare.

Monthly Returns

THESE are available for most journeys over 65 miles. Go any day and return within a month. Monthly returns save you up to 25% on the standard fare.

Family Railcard

FOR £ 20 this railcard allows you to take a second adult(成人) and up to 4 children for only £ 3 each when you buy single or return

tickets. You can travel as often as you like until the card becomes out of date.

1. Which is the best ticket to buy if you live in London and want to go to a small town 80 miles away for four days?
 A. Big City Savers. B. Monthly Returns.
 C. Weekend Returns. D. Day Returns.
2. A man bought himself a ticket of £15 and three tickets for his family with a family railcard. How much did he pay?
 A. £44. B. £29. C. £24. D. £15.

3

McGill Comedy Club	History Students' Association	Design Mirror Sale
Important meeting today. Discussions on putting on <i>Blazing Saddles</i> . Union room 302, 3-4 pm. New members (both actors and nonactors, living and dead) are welcome.	Prof. Michael Cross of Dalhousie University will be speaking on "Unskilled Labours on Rivers and Canals in Upper Canada, 1820-1850: The Beginnings of Class Struggle" at 10 a.m. in Leacock 230.	All types and sizes of design mirrors priced to please. Sale today in Union room 108.

<p>McGill Teaching Assistants' Association</p> <p>A general meeting, for all the TAs, will be held at 4 p. m. in Leacock 116.</p>	<p>Women's Union</p> <p>Important. General Meeting at 6 p. m. . Union room 423. Speaker on "Importance of Deciding Basic Goals of the Women's Union". Everyone, old, new and those interested, please attend.</p>
<p>Film Society</p> <p>Last meeting of the term for all members. All managers are required to be present. 6: 00 sharp. Union room 434.</p>	<p>Canadian University Students Overseas</p> <p>CUSO presents "Guess Who's Coming to Breakfast" at 7 p. m. . Newman Centre, 3484 Peel. Find out about CUSO here and overseas. Everyone welcome.</p>

- Where can you probably find this text?
 - In a school magazine.
 - In a national paper.
 - In a guide book.
 - In a university daily newspaper.
- If you are interested in arts, where would you go for a visit?
 - Leacock 116.
 - Union room 423.
 - Union room 108.
 - Newman Centre, 3484 Peel.
- Which of the following is the name of a play?
 - Blazing Saddles.
 - Guess Who's Coming to Breakfast.