

全国著名特级高级教师联合编写



# 轻巧夺冠

## 高考英语

## 高分突破

### 阅读理解

总主编 / 刘 强

延边人民出版社

qingqiaoduoguan

## 前 言

阅读理解题是近几年来各种英语测试的重要内容，也是 NMET 的“重头戏”之一。它是全面检测考生接受书面信息和反馈能力的重要标尺。根据英语教学大纲规定，我们不难看出：高中阶段英语教学侧重培养学生的阅读理解能力。阅读理解能力的培养一方面要靠教科书提供的材料，另一方面正确的理论指导和典型的阅读材料也是从根本上提高能力的关键。基于此我们结合近几年的高考试题，尤其是 2005 年高考试题，经过精心策划，组织数名富有经验的一线教师编写了这本方法指导与练习相结合的阅读理解辅导书。

本书包括以下几个板块：

### 1. 阅读理解解题方法指导

这一部分，我们结合近几年的高考题，从理论上提出解决阅读理解的切实可行的方法，讲解有理有据，因而大家能较容易地掌握这些方法。在每篇文章的后面，我们选择了一些典型例题，以便大家及时检测自己对这些方法的掌握。

### 2. 各种题型的解题方法

在这一部分我们对高考中常见的题型，如细节题，数据推断题，主旨大意题，推理判断题等分类讲解，文字浅显易懂，并且讲练结合，能最大程度地提高大家的解题能力。在每部分的后面，我们也针对所讲解的类型选材编题，给大家以实践机会。

### 3. 各类题材阅读理解解析指导

在这一部分，我们结合近几年高考的体裁、题材、难度、单词量等因素精心选了一些材料，然后编题。这些材料突出了“新、精、纯”的特点。“新”指选材新，我们的材料有的来自国外一些大中型报刊，有的是我们直接从网上下载的；“精”指编题精，我们根据高考的特点，给每段材料编 4~5 道题，这些问题基本上挖掘出了文章的内容和主旨。“纯”指语言的纯正，我们选材的来源保证了我们的语言地道。

### 4. 能力提升自我检测

在大家的方法和能力得到了提高以后，我们选择了一些中高难度的阅读理解题。相信有了前面的方法指导，解决这些问题大家不会有什么问题。



根据我们对以上板块的了解，我们可以看出本书与其他教辅书的最大不同在于它的指导性。本书集指导与演练为一体，最大程度提高大家的解题能力，为大家从根本上提高解题能力助一把力。

在整个编排过程中，我们基本坚持了理论指导、典型例题讲解、检测题 2:3:5 的原则；文章难易程度基本为易：中：难 = 1:5:4。因此本丛书适合于有一定基础的高二学生和高考前的毕业生。

在使用本书的过程中，一定要将理论、方法与实际的练习结合起来，孤立地处理某一部分都不可能取得良好的效果。

我们本着为广大读者服务的思想精心编排本书，然而书中的方法讲解和指导也难免有偏颇之处。我们本着“海纳百川”的思想诚恳接受广大读者的意见和建议，让我们携手共同提高我们的做题能力。

谢谢各位使用我们的材料。

编者



.....北京九州英才学习网全线开通！ 欢迎登陆！

北京九州英才学习网现已全新改版,通过它您可以:

- 了解更多、更新的教育考试信息
- 免费下载更多、更精的试卷试题
- 迅速掌握更多、更好的学习方法和解题规律
- 开心分享最酷、最炫的新闻资讯和人生哲理

等什么呢?还不赶快登陆我们的网站,了解更多详情! 网址:[www.QQbook.cn](http://www.QQbook.cn)

## 北京九州英才“读者之星”奖学金活动!

### 参加办法

“读者之星”奖学金活动开始啦!

凡购买我俱乐部任意产品,并按要求填写所附之读者信息反馈表中的内容,寄回本公司读者俱乐部,即可参加九州英才“读者之星”奖学金活动。

### 活动奖项

奖金分四个等级

- 一等奖学金 10 名, 每名 500 元
- 二等奖学金 50 名, 每名 200 元
- 三等奖学金 200 名, 每名 100 元
- 四等奖学金 500 名, 每名 50 元

### 活动时间

评奖分两次进行

- 第一期活动截止时间为 2006 年 1 月 5 号, 开奖日期为 2006 年 1 月 10 号
- 第二期活动截止时间为 2006 年 4 月 5 号, 开奖日期为 2006 年 4 月 10 号

### 活动结果

结果分两次公布

对所有中奖者,我们将按照读者信息反馈表上所提供的地址直接邮寄奖学金,奖学金名单将于 2006 年 1 月 15 日及 2006 年 4 月 15 日在本公司网站上公布,敬请查询。网址:[www.QQbook.cn](http://www.QQbook.cn)

本活动最终解释权归北京九州英才读者俱乐部所有

### 读者信息反馈表

(盗版及复印件无效)

姓名	学校	班级	E-mail
联系地址	邮编		联系电话
所购书名			
任课教师	语文:	数学:	英语:
	政治:	历史:	生物:
物理:	化学:		
你认为本书哪些栏目设计得较好?			
你最喜欢的辅导书有哪些?			
你认为本书哪些章节写得较好? 哪些章节写得差?			
请详细列举书中的错题、重题,以便我们能更好地修订该书。			

邮寄地址: 北京市西三环北路 27 号北科大厦北楼四层 (邮编: 100089)

北京九州英才“读者俱乐部”收

咨询电话: 010-68431771 E-mail: [jzyc@qqbook.cn](mailto:jzyc@qqbook.cn)

## 目 录

第一章 阅读理解解题方法指导 .....	(1)
第一节 阅读理解概述 .....	(1)
阅读理解的测试目的 .....	(1)
阅读理解取材原则 .....	(1)
阅读理解基础导向 .....	(1)
第二节 谈英语阅读理解的能力训练及应试对策 .....	(1)
能力训练的技巧 .....	(2)
阅读理解题目的类型及应试对策 .....	(2)
第三节 英语阅读理解题型解析 .....	(4)
推断题 .....	(4)
事实题 .....	(4)
词义理解题 .....	(5)
识图题 .....	(5)
排序题 .....	(7)
第四节 探讨阅读技巧, 提高理解能力 .....	(9)
不同体裁采取不同阅读技巧 .....	(9)
提高阅读理解水平需要具备的能力 .....	(16)
第五节 阅读理解主旨题目的理解方法 .....	(19)
怎样理解段落及段落组成的文章整体的中心思想 .....	(19)
怎样选择或拟定文章的标题 .....	(20)
第六节 细节理解题的解题思路及技巧 .....	(21)
考查的要点及命题的特点和形式 .....	(21)
解题思路及处理技巧 .....	(21)
细节理解的主要特点及典型失误 .....	(21)
第七节 阅读理解中的推理判断思路 .....	(24)
推断题常见的提问形式 .....	(24)
推断题的类型及解题思路 .....	(25)
第八节 怎样猜测生词 .....	(26)
根据构词法猜测词义 .....	(27)
根据同位语、定语或符号信息猜测词义 .....	(30)
根据应有的常识猜测词义 .....	(30)
根据列举的共同特征或对比猜测词义 .....	(31)
根据上下文语境和逻辑关系猜测词义 .....	(31)
第九节 高考阅读理解中的熟词生义解析 .....	(33)
第十节 阅读理解中代词用法浅析 .....	(37)





<b>第二章 高考阅读理解真题解析</b> .....	(38)
第一节 NMET ( I ) 2005 高考阅读理解解析 .....	(38)
第二节 NMET ( II ) 2005 高考阅读理解解析 .....	(42)
第三节 2005 北京高考阅读理解解析 .....	(46)
第四节 2005 上海高考阅读理解解析 .....	(50)
第五节 2005 天津高考阅读理解解析 .....	(55)
第六节 2005 重庆高考阅读理解解析 .....	(59)
第七节 NMET ( I ) 2004 高考阅读理解解析 .....	(64)
第八节 NMET ( II ) 2004 高考阅读理解解析 .....	(68)
第九节 NMET ( III ) 2004 高考阅读理解解析 .....	(72)
第十节 NMET ( IV ) 2004 高考阅读理解解析 .....	(76)
第十一节 2004 北京高考阅读理解解析 .....	(80)
<b>第三章 阅读理解解题“手把手”</b> .....	(85)
<b>第四章 能力提升“课课练”</b> .....	(140)
<b>附录：能力提升“课课练”练习答案</b> .....	(208)

## 第一章 阅读理解解题方法指导

### 第一节 阅读理解概述

NMET 中的阅读理解是对英语知识运用的考查,它是占全卷篇幅最大、内容最多、计分最高、区分度最明显的一种题型。

#### 一、阅读理解的测试目的

##### 1. 注重能力

它主要用来测试考生的阅读速度、阅读技巧、理解能力和摄取书面信息的能力,即实际运用英语进行有效理解从而达到有效交际的能力。这种高层次的语言能力,要求考生必须结合具体的篇章、具体的语境,考虑具体的场合、时间、空间、对象、情节等多项交际因素予以分析判断。

##### 2. 侧重思维

语言是思维的工具,在解答 NMET 阅读理解题时,考生必须完成观察→专注→记忆→分析→对比→联想→想像→判断的思维过程,方能达到目的。也就是说, NMET 阅读理解既注重语言能力的测试,也侧重思维能力的考查。

#### 二、阅读理解取材原则

##### 1. 框架标高稳定

作为重点题型的 NMET 阅读理解,近几年通常选用 4-5 篇短文,每篇短文的词汇数不少于 500 个单词,设 20 道理解题,每道题 2 分,共计 40 分,约占全卷的 26.7%;所选阅读材料都不超越中学生英语语言水平,生词量一般控制在 3% 以内,并对妨碍理解的少量生词作汉语释义。

##### 2. 题材尽量广泛

经过严格筛选的短文一般包含现实质料或历史质料,人、事、景之类的感性质料或原理法则之类的理性质料。具体来说,题材包括:日常生活、故事传说、人物轶事、幽默小品、地域风情,以及社会、文化、史地、科技、政治、经济等。

##### 3. 体裁力求多样

选择不同的题材,必然选取表达主旨的不同体裁, NMET 阅读短文的体裁常包括记叙文、描写文、说明文、议论文、应用文,以求多角度地检测考生的真实英语水平。

### 三、阅读理解基础导向

#### 1. 知识导向

(1) 英语知识要扎实。考生必须充分准备“高考英语科说明”所规定的词汇量,要全面掌握词义,尤其要准确掌握日常生活中使用频度高的词汇的意义,并能灵活领悟它们在新语境中的特定含义,同时要具备扎实的语句、语段、语篇以及文章结构等方面的知识。

(2) 知识面要宽。NMET 阅读理解选文涉猎众多领域,因此,要求考生具备社会、文化、史地、科技、政治、经济等方面知识,还必须具有日常生活的常识以及英语国家的背景知识。

#### 2. 能力导向

NMET 阅读理解是测试语言运用能力的主要形式,因此,在这方面的要求渐趋高层次。

(1) 提高阅读能力。阅读能力是语言能力和阅读技巧的总和。语言能力包括语言知识、语言技能,即把分散学过的语言知识综合地、流畅地运用,处理多种语言形式同时出现的语言材料的能力;阅读技巧包括阅读速度、寻找中心词、归纳段落或全文大意的能力,以及推知文章隐含意义的的能力。

(2) 提高理解能力。阅读理解题不但要求考生具有理解具体信息的能力,而且还要有理解抽象信息以及“意在言外”的隐含信息的能力;不但要有理解文章内所含知识的能力,而且还要有理解文章以外相关知识的能力;不但要有理解文章表层意思的能力,而且还要有利用逻辑推理去理解文章深层内涵的能力。

#### 3. 题类导向

(1) 理解题的测试点布控全文,综合思考力度加强,进一步要求考生有通篇驾驭和理解的能力。

(2) 推理判断题增多,细节理解题减少。

(3) 有用适量的语义猜测题和词义理解题检测考生能力的倾向。

(4) 主题概括和图示理解题仍占相当比例,并显示一定的“爬坡”趋向。

## 第二节 谈英语阅读理解的能力训练及应试对策

阅读理解是英语能力培养的重点项目,是学生



历次考试的一个重要题型,分值高、题量大。阅读理解考查的根本是检验学生对有关信息的加工能力。阅读理解能力的重要标志是阅读速度和理解正确率。阅读理解的功夫应在平时。下面笔者结合多年的阅读理解教学谈一下阅读理解平时训练应掌握的技巧,及在考试中应具备的能力。

### 一、能力训练的技巧

良好的阅读习惯是有效阅读的基础和保证,提高阅读速度、增强理解能力需注意以下几个问题:

1. **集中精力,一气呵成。**一篇文章无论长短,要做到一口气读下来。有的同学不注意这一点,阅读时兼做其他事情,左顾右盼,常常半途而废,这样便把文章的完整的体系读破了,更谈不上在阅读过程中做到推测、归纳、综合。

2. **静读。**有很多人提出,我们在做阅读理解时不应该是读,而应该是在看,这不无道理。在阅读时不仅不要出声,嘴也不要动。如果喉咙里发出一些含混不清的声音,阅读速度和质量会受到很大的影响。据测试,朗读时,一分钟念125个字就很困难了,而默读时,每分钟可读150个字以上,而平时阅读小说,最多可达每分钟600字。克服吟读最好的方法是快读,这样你的嘴跟不上你的阅读速度;也可将手指放在嘴上,强迫它不要动。

3. **养成快速阅读的习惯,克服回读。**合理的快速阅读是一个人重要的阅读品质,它可以使阅读者思想集中,目的明确,在阅读中不时做出归纳、演绎、对比、推测。回读是阅读能力差的表现,说明阅读时没有抓住中心意思,没有积极动脑,注意力过度集中在孤立的单词上,而对整句、整段的意思把握不清。阅读时,切忌用手或笔领着去读,这样对提高阅读速度没有好处。

4. **按思维单位来阅读。**思维单位是指每次眼睛停顿时能阅读的意群,一个思维单位可能是一个名词短语或一个动词短语,阅读时不能逐字阅读,应当让你的识别幅度(视幅)覆盖一个完整的思维单位。

5. **尽量扩大词汇量。**充足的词汇量是阅读的物质基础,没有足够的词汇量不仅不能很好理解阅读材料,而且速度也难以提高。

另外,还有一种“心译”的不良习惯,即阅读时先将短语译成母语,再通过译出的母语去理解内容,这是外语水平低时较普通的不良阅读习惯。心译的速度远远低于正常的阅读速度,并且逐词逐句地心译出的母语往往拙劣、别扭,难免歪曲原文,这样,反而损害了对原文的理解。直接通过原文正确理解其内容是平时阅读训练非常必要的一步,尽管初学阶

段心译在所难免,我们仍必须明确其害处,并自觉努力克服和纠正它。

### 二、阅读理解题目的类型及应试对策

1. **细节题。**包括图示理解题和计算理解题。此题型要求考生根据短文中所提供的直接信息选择正确答案,一般在通读全文的基础上根据某一句或几句可直接找出答案依据。此类题难度较小,属浅层理解题。此题型要求考生要理顺文章的细节。

2. **词句理解题。**此题型要求考生正确理解短文中个别关键词句的含义。其中部分试题属于用词汇替换或句型转换手段对短文原句释义,难度较小,也属浅层理解题。在解决此类题时,我们要联系全文意义来判断有关词的含义及寓意,不要以字面意义或以过去掌握的该词意来判断意义。

3. **推理判断题。**此题要求考生综观全文,在汇集全文所给各项信息的基础上,进行正确的逻辑推理,推断作者的意向,揣测人物的动机、目的、性格特征,分析事件的前因后果,琢磨语言中的语气、语态等。此类题属于深层理解题,要做好此类题,必须透彻理解全文,认真探究句意,注意逻辑关系及有关的生活常识。

4. **归纳概括题。**此题型要求考生在理解全文后归纳短文要点,概括主题(中心)思想。此类题有些属于浅层理解题,但更多的是深层理解题。此类题要求考生具备一定的归纳和概括能力,通过分析、对比,选出概括范围最广的符合全文主旨的答案。

例

#### Annealing

Annealing is a way of making metal (金属) softer by heating it and then letting it cool very slowly. If metal is heated and then cooled very quickly, for example by dipping it in water, it will be very hard but also very brittle (脆)—that is, it will break easily. Metal that has been annealed is soft but does not break as easily. It is possible to make metal as hard or as soft as is wished, by annealing it. The metal is heated, and allowed to cool slowly for a certain length of time. The longer the heated metal takes to cool slowly, the softer it becomes. Annealing can also be used on other material, such as glass.

1. Annealing can make metal \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. hard and tough (韧)
- B. hard but brittle
- C. soft but tough



D. soft and brittle

**【解析】**此题属词句意义理解题。文章第一句“Annealing is a way of making metal softer...”第三句“Metal that has been annealed is soft but does not break as easily”。其中“does not break as easily”的意思就是“tough”。因此，C项符合要求。A和D两项中均有一方面与上文不符。B中两方面均不符。因此都被排除。C为正确答案。

2. Why do people put hot metal in water?

- A. To make it hard.
- B. To make it soft.
- C. To make it cool.
- D. To make it brittle.

**【解析】**本题属推断归纳题。文中第二句“If metal is heated and then cooled very quickly, for example by dipping it in water, it will be very hard but also very brittle.”意思是说如果把金属加热，然后迅速放到水里冷却，也就会变得非常硬，但也变得很脆。“hard”是工艺的主观目的。“brittle”是伴随的客观结果。因此选A而不选D。B项与题目不符；C项是手段不是目的。因此，都可被排除。A为正确答案。

3. In annealing, the required(要求的) hardness of a metal depends on \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the quantity(数量) of water used
- B. the temperature of the metal
- C. the softness of the metal
- D. the timing of the operation

**【解析】**此题属概括归纳题。timing是时间的选择。本答案的依据是5和6两句，“The metal is heated, ... length of time.”“The longer... the softer it becomes.”，“cool”的时间是可以控制的，时间越长就越“soft”，即硬度就越低。由此我们可得出结论：在退火过程中，金属的硬度是受到冷却的时间长短影响的。文章中没有提到退火时使用的水的数量，没有提到金属的温度，也没有提及金属的软度。由此这三个答案均被排除。D为正确答案。

4. As suggested(提出) by the text, how can glass be made less brittle?

- A. It can be heated and then cooled quickly.
- B. It can be cooled and then heated slowly.
- C. It can be heated and then cooled slowly.
- D. It can be cooled and then heated quickly.

**【解析】**此题属推理判断题。文中最后一句说“Annealing can also be used on other materials, such as glass.”很明显退火这工艺同样可用于像玻璃一类的

其他材料。文中我们已知“annealing”就是先“heat”后“cool slowly”。由此推断C是正确的。A项中“cooled quickly”不符合上述工艺要求。B和D工艺程序都不对。由此，A、B、D三项被排除。C为正确答案。

请根据上述方法，解析下列阅读理解。

We have known for a long time that flowers from different plants open and close at different time of day. Yet no one really understands why flowers open and close like this at particular(特定的) time. The question is not as simple as we might think, as recent experiments have shown. In one experiment flowers were kept in darkness for several days. We might think that the flowers, without any information(信息) about the time of day, did not open as they usually do. But they still opened at their usual time. This shows that they have some way of knowing the time.

Their sense(感) of time does not depend on(依赖于) information from the outside world. It is inside them; a kind of inner(内部的) clock. This finding may not seem to be very important, but it was later found that not just plants but animals have this “inner clock” which controls(控制) the working of their bodies and influences(影响) their activities(活动). Human beings(人类) then are also influenced by the special power(力量). Whether we wish it or not, it influences such things in our life as our need for sleep, or need for food.

1. Before the experiment finished, people had thought that the flowers would \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. never close
- B. open much later than usual
- C. still open at their usual time
- D. open earlier than usual

2. The sense of time that flowers have is connected(联系) with \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. its age and size
- B. light and temperature
- C. some unknown information from the outside world
- D. a kind of strange power inside them

3. From the article we know that the “inner clock” lies inside \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the darkness
- B. all things
- C. either animals or plants



- D. all living things
4. What will happen if we make good use of the "inner clock" in ourselves?
- A. We'll be able to as long as we wish to
- B. We'll be able to change our work time when necessary
- C. We'll have more energy (精力) and do our work better
- D. We'll need less sleep, or food
5. Which might be the best title for the article?
- A. A Clock Inside You
- B. Flowers and light
- C. Inner Clock in Living Things
- D. Flowers Open in Darkness

Keys: 1. B 2. D 3. D 4. C 5. C

### 第三节 英语阅读理解题型解析

《孙子兵法》曰：“知己知彼”才能“百战不殆”。对待高考，我们应该首先明白 NMET 的考试要求，做到“知彼”，然后分析自己的强项、弱项，做到“知己”。阅读理解是 NMET 的重头戏，能否顺利通过此关，影响高考全局，因此考生必须对阅读理解的题型特点、解题技巧等有个清楚的认识。

#### 一、推断题

##### 1. 解推断题应注意：

- (1) 不能以自己的观点代替作者的观点。
- (2) 推理的根据来自于上下文。

##### 2. 推断题的常见形式：

- (1) It can be inferred from the text that \_\_\_\_\_.
- (2) From the text we know that \_\_\_\_\_.
- (3) The story implies that \_\_\_\_\_.
- (4) The paragraph following the passage will most probably be \_\_\_\_\_.
- (5) The writer's attitude toward... is \_\_\_\_\_.

##### 3. 解推断题的方法：

解推断题最主要的方法是根据词义关系推断具体细节。

##### 例 1

One day a man walked into a pet shop and said to the shop assistant, "I need two small mice and about five dozen roaches and two spiders."

"What do you need these things for?" the shop assistant was very surprised.

"Well," replied the man, "I'm moving out of my apartment and the landlord insists that I should leave the house in exactly the same condition as I found it."

Q: The passage suggests that when the writer moved into the house, it was \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. very clean
- B. just cleaned by the landlord
- C. tidy and comfortable
- D. dirty and full of insects

【解析】要恢复原样须买些老鼠和蟑螂等昆虫，因此推出答案为 D。

##### 例 2

Some people are never right. They never have good luck. They usually do the wrong thing and say the wrong thing. And even if what they say or do is OK, they as a rule say it or do it at the wrong time. So these people always have problems. They often break dishes. They sometimes miss buses and airplanes.

Mr Neff is different. He is always right. He is never wrong. He usually has good luck. He seldom has problems. He never breaks dishes. He never misses buses or airplanes. Even if he does miss them, it is always the fault of the buses or air planes. Mr Neff knows almost everything. He doesn't ask questions; he answers questions. He never says, "I don't know."

Q: Which of the following best describes the writer's attitude towards Mr Neff ?

- A. He finds Mr Neff hard to understand
- B. He thinks Mr Neff wonderful
- C. He feels pity for Mr Neff
- D. He does not like Mr Neff

【解析】本文中使用 never，还写到 Even if he does miss them, it is always the fault of the buses or the airplanes. 故暗示他对 Mr Neff 的讨厌之情。答案为 D。

#### 二、事实题

在阅读理解题中，又有相当一部分属于事实或细节题，下面仅就这类题的正确解法作简要说明。

##### 1. 直接事实题

解答这类问题要求学生抓住题干文字信息，采用针对性方法进行阅读，因为这类题的答案在文章中可以直接找到。

##### 例

A giant dam was built many years ago to control

the Colorado River in the U. S. This dam was built to protect the land and houses around the river.

This huge dam is in the Black Canyon. It is possible to drive a car from one side of the river to the other on a road, which is on the top of the dam. This dam is so big that there is an elevator inside. The elevator goes down forty-four stories from the road to the bottom. There is enough concrete in this dam to build a highway from New York to San Francisco. Thousands of people worked on this dam for five years.

This huge dam was called Boulder Dam when it was finished in 1936. Later it was renamed Hoover Dam in honor of a president of the United States. Hoover Dam, one of the highest dams in the world, is situated between the states of Arizona and Nevada.

Q: Hoover Dam lies \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. between Arizona and Nevada
- B. in the Black Canyon
- C. between New York and San Francisco
- D. both A and B

【解析】由第二段的第一句话和最后一段的最后一句话可得出正确答案为D。

#### 2. 间接事实题

解此类题需要结合上下文提供的语境和信息进行简单的概括和判断。

例

Invited by Mr. Ye Huixian, host of the well-received TV programme "Stars Tonight", Miss Luo Lin, Miss Asia of 1991, appeared as the guest hostess on the Shanghai TV screen last Sunday.

Born in Shanghai and taken to Hong Kong when she was only six years old, Luo Lin has never dreamed of being Miss Asia. Her childhood dream was to be an airhostess. Before she took part in the competition, she had been an airhostess in Cat hay Airline for seven years. However, it still took her three months to learn the art of walking on the stage, dancing, singing, making-up and other proper manners, designed by the Asia TV Station.

"It's really a hard job for me. I won't enter for such competition any more. Anyhow, I am quite lucky. I am also glad to have had more chance to work for the social welfare since I won the title. This time, in Shanghai, I'd love to make a deep impression on my TV audience," said Luo Lin with a sweet smile.

Q: Which of the following is NOT true?

- A. Luo Lin is a native of Shanghai.
- B. Luo Lin moved to Hongkong with her parents.
- C. Luo Lin won the title of Miss Asia in 1991.
- D. Asia TV Station helped Luo Lin to become Miss Asia.

【解析】A、C和D都可在原文找到答案，而B项原文列的是：taken to Hong Kong可判断不是moved to Hong Kong with her parents，因此选B。

### 三、词义理解题

做此类题时，学生应尽可能地利用生词的上下文来猜测词义，即利用我们所熟悉的词或短语和上下文中的已知部分进行逻辑上的推理，有时还需依靠常识和经验。

例

Another source of knowledge is the vast store of traditional practices handed down from father to son, or mother to daughter, of old country customs, of folklore. All this is very difficult for a college student to examine, for much knowledge and personal experience is needed here to separate good plants from wild grass. The college student should learn to realize and remember how much of real value science has found in this wide, confused wilderness and how often scientific discoveries of what had existed in this area long ago.

Q: In the last paragraph the phrase "this wide, confused wilderness" refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. personal experience
- B. wild weeds among good plants
- C. the information from the parents
- D. the vast store of traditional practices

【解析】D。划线部分指的就是上文的 another source of knowledge，即：the vast store of traditional practices。

### 四、识图题

这种题要求考生能够根据短文内容判断图形。以往多半结合地理方面的说明文给出地图，从1995年开始则给出了简笔画，十分生动形象。这种题初看起来叫人有点茫然不知所措，因为大家已习惯于阅读文字，而图上的符号或形象往往有些近似，难以定夺。实际上只要找准信息，图文参照，互相验证，抓住各图之间的实质差别，则能较快地做出判断和抉择。

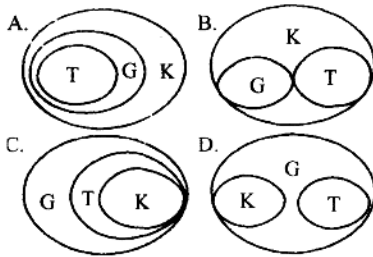
例1 1987年高考题的第61小题：



Tarawa is one of the two largest of the Gillbert Islands in the western Pacific Ocean, but it is a very tiny island, with an area of about eight square miles, and a population of about 17,000. Small as it is, three nations fought to control and use it as an air base during World War II. The Japanese took it from the British in 1941, only to lose it to the Americans two years later after one of the bloodiest battles of the war. Today, the Gillbert Islands having become part of the Kiribati Republic, Tarawa is now its capital and major seaport.

61. Which of the following diagrams gives the correct relationship between Kiribati, Tarnwn and the Gilbert Islands?

(K = Kiribati; T = Tarawa; G = the Gilbert Islands)



**【解析】**该文介绍了塔拉岛(Tarawa)的历史和现状,它是吉尔伯特(Gilbert)群岛的主岛,现在该群岛是基里巴基(Kiribati)共和国的一部分。图中K、T、G三方,只有K具有周延性,能包括其他两者,同时T一定在G的范围内,故A是正确答案。

例2 (MET1990)的第81小题(节选段):

### Benin

Benin is one of the smallest African states. It lies in the west Africa on the Gulf of Guinea, to the south of Burkina Faso, and Niger, between Togo on the west and Nigeria on the east.

81. Which of the following maps shows rightly the positions of Benin and its neighbouring countries?

(Bn = Benin; Tg = Togo; Nr = Niger; BF = Burkina Faso; Na = Nigeria; GG = Gulf of Guinea)



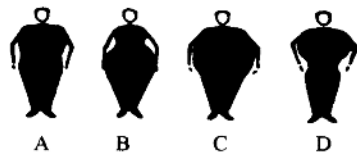
**【解析】**文章的第二句即交代了非洲小国——贝宁的地理位置:“... in the west Africa on the Gulf of Guinea...”。由此可知贝宁位于非洲西部。“... on the Gulf”表示与海湾接壤,在大陆之内,而不在海湾之中。题中与表地理方位的名词搭配介词 in, on 和 to,为我们答题提供了判断的依据。根据上述两条线索,即可确定正确答案是C。

例3 NMET(1995)的第62小题(节选段):

Fat on human beings is distributed (分布) in different ways. Some fat people have a large stomach and no waistline—which makes them look round, rather like apples. Others are fatter below the waist, which makes them appear pear-shaped (梨形的).

There are two types of fat: external fat (fat under the skin) and internal fat (fat inside the body wall). Doctors, who have been examining the relationship between health and fatness, have found that the “pears” have less internal fat, but the “apples” have more internal fat than external fat. This seems to be what causes the health problems.

62. Which of the following people is most likely to have problems?



**【解析】**该题的四幅简笔画表现了四种不同的体型,关键在于要能从短文中迅速找到有关信息:第二段中有关于两种体型的定义:“Some... large stomach and no waistline... apples. Others are fatter below the waist,... pear-shaped.”

第二段末尾则有:“the ‘apples’ have more internal fat... seems to be what causes the health problems.”一眼看去,四幅图中唯C图不见“waistline”,正是“apple”特征,故C为最佳答案。

## 五、排序题

此类题前的短文叙述了某个故事,然后在题中将各细节(或故事发生的时间顺序)改变措辞,打乱次序,再列出数种顺序,要求考生鉴定哪一种符合文章内容。

例

MET1988 : Emma Hart Willard ( 1787—1870 ) was an American pioneer educator. In her time colleges and universities were for men, and women were not permitted to attend. Emma received advanced education at home from her father and became a school teacher at twenty. She continued to teach at school for several years after her marriage, then began offering college lessons in her home to women students. Later she founded a school in New York State, which was the first school of higher education in the U. S. for women. Emma Willard also tried to persuade New York State to pass a law to allow women to attend public colleges and universities, though that did not come about until after her death. Some years later people remembered her for her lifelong efforts and elected her to the U. S. Hall of Fame (荣誉) in 1905.

68. Choose the right order of the events given in the passage.

- New York State granted women the right to attend public colleges and universities.
- The first women's school of higher education was set up.
- Emma Willard died.
- Emma Willard ran classes in her home.
- Emma Willard began teaching at school.
- Emma Willard was elected to the Hall of Fame.

- e, d, c, b, f, a
- d, e, a, c, b, f
- d, e, a, b, f, c
- e, d, b, c, a, f

**【解析】**该文介绍了美国妇女教育先驱 Emma Hart Willard 的生平。考生只要在理解文章的基础上,将题中给的句子按照主人公一生的经历进行重新排列,以符合文中所述的事实和事件的顺序。选出最佳选项 D 不是一件难事。

做这种题要善于抓住各个首项和尾项的对比。上题四个选项的首项集中在 e、d 两点上,但再看尾项,含 f 结尾的选项只有 B、D,这样 A、C 两项可排

除。再回过头来比较一下 B、D 两个选项中的 e、d 和 d、e,经分析,e 应在 d 之前,故 D 项就露出了“庐山真面目”。

请根据上述讲解的方法完成下列练习,并分析问题类型。

1

World Production(生产)of oil from the seabed.  
1950:5% of the world's total production  
1960:10% of the world's total production  
1975:20% of the world's total production  
1980:40% of the world's total production  
2000:95% of the world's total production

There is a lot of oil in the seabed of the North Sea. Whose is the North Sea?

Twenty-two countries have accepted the Geneva Agreement (日内瓦公约) of 1958. They have accepted that countries own the minerals (oil, metal, etc.) in the seabed along their coast. So the minerals in the North Sea became Britain's, the Netherland's (荷兰), Denmark's (丹麦), West Germany's and Norway's (挪威).

In the summer of 1959 the Netherlands found the second biggest gas-field in the world. Now all the Netherlands' gas comes from the North Sea. Britain found gas in 1965. Now 90% of Britain's gas comes from the North Sea.

In 1969 the Americans found oil in the Norwegian and the British seabed. Then British Petroleum found a very big oil field 160 kilometers north-east of Aberdeen in Scotland. This was the famous "Forties" field. Now Norway and Britain have found a lot of gas and oil.

Looking for oil costs a lot of money; for example, a drilling platform (钻探平台) costs about £ 10 million, and it costs about £ 1 million to drill a deep hole in the seabed. a Norwegian platform near the Shetlands stands on the seabed. Its legs are about 150 meters long. Some platforms float on four legs. The feet float 30 meters below the surface. These platforms are about 225 meters high. (Big Ben is only 110 meters high.)

Drilling for oil costs money. It also costs lives; in 1975, nine men died under water. Working and living is hard on a drilling platform. Sometimes the waves are 20 meters high and the winds 200 kph. In



winter the sea temperature is about 4 °C and the air temperature is below 0 °C. Bad weather can stop work for many weeks.

- In which period is the production of oil increased fastest?
  - Between 1950 and 1960.
  - Between 1960 and 1975.
  - Between 1975 and 1980.
  - Between 1980 and 2000.
- What is the Geneva Agreement about most probably?
  - The ownership of the minerals in the seabed along the coasts of the 22 countries.
  - The wars between 28 countries.
  - The amount of the oil produced in the world.
  - The increase of the use of the oil in the world.
- Which of the following statements is not true?
  - In the summer of 1959, the Netherlands found the biggest gas-field in the world.
  - All the Netherlands' gas comes from the North Sea.
  - Only 10% of Britain's gas does not come from the North Sea.
  - The minerals in the North Sea are shared by five countries.
- Which of the following statements is true?
  - It costs much more than 10 million pounds to build a drilling platform.
  - It costs much less than a million pounds to drill a deep hole in the seabed.
  - Some platforms float on 30-meter high legs.
  - The platforms are about 110 meters high.
- Why is working and living hard for the people working on a drilling platform?
  - Because of oil pollution.
  - Just because of the waves.
  - Because of bad weather.
  - Only because of the winds.

2

The British Government recently launched a world-wide campaign to boost (扩大) the number of overseas students in Britain, with the aim of attracting an additional 75,000 students by 2005.

21st Century recently conducted an interview with Martin Davidson, director of the British Council of

China, in which he explained the campaign and how this news influences Chinese students.

"The reason for Britain to initiate the campaign is to develop a long-term relationship with the future leaders of the world," said Davidson.

According to a speech delivered at the London School of Economics, Prime Minister Tony Blair praised the quality of British universities.

"The world class reputation means that they are among the most popular for international students. I am determined to build on this great strength with a long-term strategy (策略) to attract many more. The institutions, their students and our economy will reap considerable benefits," he said.

A package of changes to help international students applying to study in the UK were announced by Tony Blair. It includes:

- making it easier for students to process their visa applications (申请);
- reducing the need for international students to reapply for a visa after temporarily (暂时地) leaving the UK;
- making it easier for students to combine study with work on campus and during vacations;
- putting better information in the hands of potential students, on-screen and through personal advice.

The objective is to increase Britain's share in the international tuition-paying market outside the European Union to 25 per cent relative to other English-speaking countries.

- The best title for the passage is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - Prime Minister Tony Blair praised the quality of British universities
  - International students are welcome in UK
  - UK begins international education drive
  - Britain wants to develop a long-term relationship with the future leaders of the world
- The underlined word "objective" can best be replaced by \_\_\_\_\_.
  - outlook
  - aim
  - campaign
  - application
- According to the passage we can learn \_\_\_\_\_.
  - that it will be impossible for the overseas students in UK to work on campus and during vacations

- B. that it is not necessary for international students to reapply for a visa after temporarily leaving the UK
- C. that it will be easier for students to get their visas
- D. that only talented students are welcome in the UK

Keys: 1) 1. D 2. A 3. A 4. C 5. C  
2) 1. C 2. B 3. C

#### 第四节 探讨阅读技巧,提高理解能力

高考“阅读理解”的短文,从体裁上看有记叙文,说明文和新闻、广告等应用文,体裁广泛,风格各异;从题材上看,结合实际生活,极富时代特征。

##### 一、不同体裁采取不同阅读技巧

由于有不同体裁的文章,每篇短文又有不同的语言特色,因此,阅读时,应了解不同文体的不同结构和语言特征,力求做到胸有成竹。下面就以 NMET 2002 阅读理解题为例分别对记叙文、说明文和应用文的阅读技巧进行探讨,以期对考生阅读理解能力的提高有所帮助。

##### 1. 记叙文的阅读

记叙文(Narration),又称叙事文,是一种按照一定的时间顺序记叙事件发生过程的文章形式。在这类文章中,最突出的环节是事件,事件发生的时间和地点、事件的前因后果以及事件中的人物。

当然,记叙文不是一些琐碎小事的罗列,而是为了一定的目的,把一些有价值、有意义的重要事件叙说出来,呈现给读者。因此,记叙文除了叙事,往往还反映或暗示出有意义的主题思想。

记叙文包括讲故事、说笑话、谈经历、忆历史等方面的文章。人物传记、新闻报道以及内容翔实的日志也属记叙文的范畴。

在阅读记叙文的过程中,要特别注意发生的是什么事件、事件发生的过程、事件发生的时间及地点、事件中的人物之间的关系以及作者写作的意图和文章涵义。

记叙文的主要内容是记人、记事、状物,以叙述、描写为主要写作方法。在 NMET 2002 “阅读理解”题所选五篇短文中,(A)篇和(D)篇属于记叙文。(A)篇记叙的是登月旅行(landing on the moon);(D)篇记叙的是探宝活动(treasure hunts)。

阅读记叙文时,必须注意“六要素”,即:一事情发生的时间、地点、人物、原因、经过和结果。高考的阅读文章一般都有一定的难度,有些文章对时间、

地点、人物等要素的交代比较含蓄,很难一下弄清楚。特别是在有倒叙、插叙的情况下,事情的来龙去脉更难一目了然。例如:

(D)篇叙述了 Ken Roberts 按照作家 Kit Williams 在 1979 年所写的一本儿童读物中提供的线索,寻找书中提到的宝物小金兔。

这篇短文涉及的时间跨度很大,地点转移频繁,人物关系复杂。由于作家 Kit Williams 在书中设计了很多假线索以误导读者,因此,按照书中提供的线索去探宝,往往误入歧途,这就使得故事曲折,很难一清二楚。为了考查考生对故事基本情节的理解情况,该试题中有下面一道判断题(注:划线的选项为正确答案,下同):

70. Which of the following describes Roberts' logic in searching for the hare?
- a. Henry VIII's six wives
- b. Katherine's burial place at Kimbolton
- c. Williams' childhood in Ampthill
- d. Katherine of Aragon
- e. stone crosses in Ampthill Park
- A. a - b - c - e - d
- B. d - b - c - e - a
- C. a - d - b - c - e
- D. b - a - e - c - d

【解析】显然,阅读该短文必须紧紧抓住时间、地点、人物等要素。只要对故事的来龙去脉有比较正确的了解,上述人物、地点出现的时间顺序,是可以正确判断的。

我们看一下下面这篇记叙文。

##### 例

The journey two divers made some time ago to the very deepest point on the earth makes us realize how much of the world still remains to be studied. The two men went down seven miles to the bottom of the Pacific Ocean inside a small steel ball to find out if there are any ocean currents (水流) or signs of life.

It was necessary to set out early, so that the ball would come to the surface in daylight, and so be easily found by the mother ship which would be waiting for it. The divers began preparations early in the morning and soon afterwards, when all was ready, the steel ball disappeared under the surface of the water.

The divers felt as if they were going down steps as they passed through warm and cold layers (层) of water. In time the temperature dropped to freezing point. They kept in touch with the mother ship by tele-



phone telling how they felt. Then, at a depth of 3,000 feet, the telephone stopped working and they were quite cut off from the outside world. All went well until some four hours later at 30,000 feet, the men were frightened by a loud cracking noise; even the smallest hole in the ball would have meant instant death. Luckily, though, it was only one of the outer windows that had broken. Soon afterwards, the ball touched the soft ocean floor raising a big cloud of "dust" made up of small dead sea creatures. Here, powerful lights lit up the dark water and the men were surprised to see fish swimming just above them quite untroubled by the great water-pressure. But they did not dare to leave the lights on for long, as the heat from them made the water boil. Quite unexpectedly, the telephone began working again and the faint but clear voices of the divers were heard on the mother ship seven miles away. After a stay of thirty minutes the men began their journey up, arriving three hours later, cold and wet through, but none the worse for their experience.

- The purpose of the divers' journey to the deepest point on the earth was to find \_\_\_\_\_.
  - if there are water currents and life in the great depths
  - if people can stand the severe cold in the great depths
  - if there are steps in the great depths
  - if the telephone works well in the great depths
- The divers set out early in the morning so that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - they could return to the surface during the day
  - they could see at the bottom of the ocean
  - they could avoid the cold at night
  - they could stay long at the bottom
- Which of the following statements is true?
  - The ocean water temperature decreases steadily with the depth.
  - There are steps on the way to the bottom of the Pacific Ocean.
  - There are steps between the water layers of different temperatures.
  - The water layers of different temperatures made the divers feel as if they were going down steps.
- As the divers went down to the ocean floor, the telephone \_\_\_\_\_.
  - kept working all the time

- stopped working at a depth of 3,000 feet and began working again after they reached the bottom
- stopped working at a depth of 3,000 feet and began working again at 30,000 feet
- stopped working at a depth of 3,000 feet and began working again when they returned to the same depth

【解析】这是一篇科普短文，描述了潜水员进行海底考查的经过。其中有自然常识要求读者懂得，以便帮助阅读，正确答题。

- A 本题考查文章细节，问及入海考查的目的。文章第一段最后一句已有明确说明。
- A 本题是对细节和词语结构的考查。本题问及 set out early 的目的。文章第二段第一句中 "in the daylight" 与答案 A 中的 "during the day" 为同义语。
- A 本题为判断正误题，既要求对文章细节能充分理解，又要求具有一定的自然知识。文章第三段第一句两处较为关键，第一 "as if" 意为 "好像" "似乎"，即实际并非有 steps，故不选 B、C，第二 "warm and cold layers" 中的 "and"，当通过暖流和冷流时，都有下楼梯的感觉，而不是冷暖流层的温差（即答案 D）才造成这种感觉的，若是如此，文章应该用 "passed from warm layer to cold layer"，故 D 也不对。由自然常识 "越到海底温度越低" 可知。所以选 A。
- B 本题是对细节的考查。文章第三段第四句 "Then, at a depth of 3,000 feet, the telephone stopped working..." 以及本段第十句 "Quite unexpectedly, the telephone began working again..."（这是降落 ocean floor 之后的事）。故选 B。

## 2. 说明文的阅读

说明文 (Exposition) 就是用言简意明的文字，按照一定的方法介绍事物、解释事理的文章。凡是介绍事物类别、性质、特点、构造、成因、关系、功用、发展，以及解释事物运动、变化、产生、消亡过程、原理、规律的文章，均属说明文。

说明文一般有三类：①实体事物说明文。包括说明书、广告、解说词、人物介绍、知识小品、知识注解等（实体事物是指国家、城市、人物、山水、树木、花草、虫鱼、鸟兽、建筑、文化古迹、科技成果及各种工农业产品）。②事理说明文。包括理论性概念的阐释、文书简介、教材等（事理是指观点、立场、名词概念、学术流派等）。③文艺性说明文。即把说明对象



拟人化,进而编成故事,对其进行介绍。

阅读说明文时,要注意说明对象是什么,是具体的实物还是理论性的概念。只有确定了说明的对象,才能更好地掌握说明的具体内容。另一点就是要弄明白说明文的具体内容,以及作者说明的目的。

说明文一般都有说明顺序,如时间顺序、空间顺序、逻辑顺序、认识顺序等。时间顺序是指从先到后的顺序。空间顺序是指从整体到局部、从上到下、从外到内、从前到后等顺序。逻辑顺序是指先因后果或先果后因、先主后次的顺序。认识顺序是指由此及彼、由浅入深、由局部到整体、由现象到本质、由具体到抽象的顺序。

说明文一般运用概念、判断、推理等手法说明作者的主张或看法。NMTE 2002“阅读理解”题中短文(E)就是一篇说明文体的广告。

阅读说明文首要的是找出论点。论点是文章要说明的对象。(E)短文的论点是:为了庆祝孩子的生日,又不至于麻烦,可以买一个生日开心包(A child's birthday party doesn't have to be a hassle; it can be a basket of fun.)。

同时,阅读说明文需要分析作者用来说明论点的事实和依据。该文借一位家长 Beth Anaclerio 之口谈到了一般 birthday party 的缺陷:会使家长劳碌奔波,使孩子过于兴奋。最好的解决办法是买她和其他人一道研制的“生日开心包”(A Party in a Basket)。紧接着,作者介绍了“生日开心包”里面的丰富内容、使用方法、购买价格和联系地址。为了考查考生对这一则广告的理解情况,该试题中有下面一题概括题:

72. The main purpose of writing this text is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. to share information about party planning  
B. to introduce the joys of a birthday party  
C. to announce a business plan  
D. to sell a service

【解析】显然,对这篇说明文有了一定的了解之后不难明白:此文的主旨是向家长推销一种很好的孩子们过生日的东西(to sell a service)。

有些说明文章为了更好地说明其内容,还穿插地使用一些图表、数字,以便使读者能够更好地理解说明文的内容、掌握其文章的精要。

我们一起看一下下篇说明文。

例

We do not know when man first began to use salt, but do know that it has been used in many different ways throughout history. Historical evidence (证

明) shows, for example, that people who lived over three thousand years ago ate salted fish. Thousands of years ago in Egypt, salt was used to preserve (防腐) the dead.

In the Roman Empire, one of the most important roads was the one that carried salt from the salt mines to Rome. Guards were stationed along the route to protect against salt thieves. The guards received their pay in salt, hence (因此有了) the English word, salary. Any guard who fell asleep while on duty was said to be “not worth his salt”, which is still used today in English to refer to a person felt to be incapable of doing a job.

In the modern world salt has many uses beyond the dining table. It is used in making glass and airplane parts, in the rowing of crops, and in killing weeds. It is also used to make water soft, to melt ice on roads and highways, to make soap, and to fix colors in cloth.

Salt can be obtained (获得) in various ways besides being taken from mines underground. Evaporation (蒸发) of salt water from the ocean or salt water lakes or small seas is one of the more common processes for manufacturing (制造) salt. In Australia it can even be taken from a “salt bush”. Yet, however it is obtained, salt will continue to play an important role in the lives of men and women everywhere.

1. Salt has been used in many different ways throughout history. We know this \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. from people of the time  
B. from various historical evidence  
C. from some Egyptians  
D. from some Romans
2. The expression “not worth his salt” refers to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. one who fails to do his work well  
B. a person who should not be paid in salt  
C. one who does work well  
D. one who should get less salt
3. In the modern world salt has many uses but these do not include \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the making of glass and airplane parts  
B. causing the snow on roads and highways to become solid  
C. the growing of crops and the killing of weeds  
D. making soap and fixing colors in cloth