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# 中学英语阅读与写作

高三冲刺

主编 王洪升 本册主编 王洪升

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# 中学英语阅读与写作

高三冲刺

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# 前 言

《中学英语阅读与写作》旨在帮助广大中学生和具有相当水平的英语学习者,迅速掌握英语阅读与写作的基本技能技巧,获取实战经验,提高应变能力及综合解题能力。丛书亦可作为中学教师指导学生阅读与写作的参考书。作者从学生的实际水平出发,较为系统地介绍了英语阅读与写作的基本理论和常用文体阅读与写作知识。

丛书体例编排科学有序,形式新颖,别具一格。内容紧扣大纲和教材,题材广泛,重点突出,难点突破,融科学性、可读性、趣味性于一体,引人入胜,耐人寻味。每章节都配有专题练习,并且循序渐进,使读者易于接受和掌握。

丛书共分四册:《中学英语阅读与写作·初中应考》《中学英语阅读与写作·高一入门》《中学英语阅读与写作·高二升级》《中学英语阅读与写作·高三冲刺》。每册分阅读篇和写作篇两大部分。书后附有练习题解,使读者既知其然,又知其所以然,可谓读者的良师益友。

丛书作者系全国著名中学东北师大附中,哈尔滨师大附中,辽宁省实验中学和北京、天津、江西、湖北等省、市具有丰富教学经验的知名教师。他们在丛书的编写过程中倾注了自己大量的心血。相信本书的出版定会帮助广大的英语学习爱好者在阅读和写作方面更上一层楼。

限于时间仓促,不妥之处敬请读者指正。

**编者** 2000年10月

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理解

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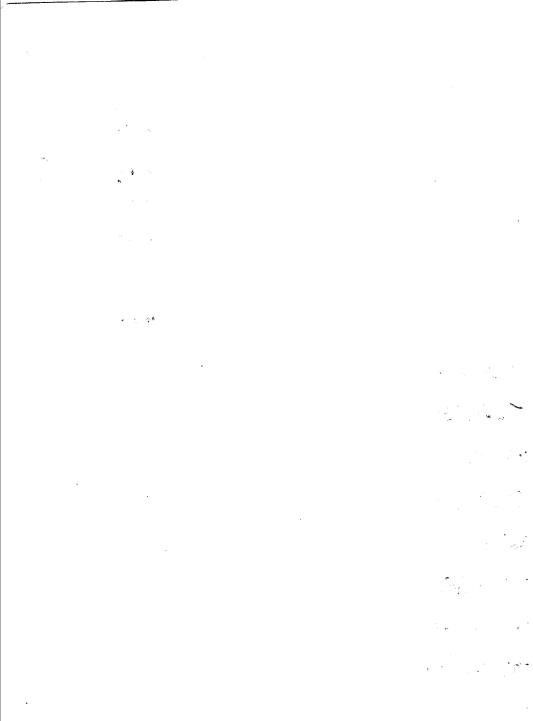
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FOR

MIDDLE

SCHOOL

STUDENTS



# 第一章 阅读理解实话实说

阅读理解在高考英语试卷中所占比例高达 40 分。它是检验学生运用英语能力的重要手段之一。在现代社会中,无论是了解国外文化、获取最新科技信息,还是通过全球网络查询资料都要求有很高的英语阅读能力。因此,教学大纲中明确指出:高中英语教学目的是培养学生口头上和书面上初步运用英语进行交际的能力。侧重培养阅读理解能力。

阅读理解能力的培养一方面靠教科书提供的语言材料和在教师指导下通过有效的阅读训练活动来进行。另一方面,更重要的是掌握阅读技巧,要有一定量的泛读材料。这样才会在激烈的高考竞争中立于不败之地。

# 第一节 走近高考阅读理解

# 知识与技巧

学生: 高考对考生阅读理解能力有哪些要求?

教师:国家教委考试中心在《全国高考考试说明》中对英语阅读理解部分作了如下要求:

- 1)掌握所读材料的主旨和大意以及用以说明主旨和大意的事实和细节。
- 2) 既理解事实又理解抽象概念。
- 3)既理解表层意思又理解深层含义,包括作者态度、意图等。
- 4)能理解某句、某段的意思并能把握全篇的文脉,据此进行推理和判断。
- 5)能结合材料所提供的信息,结合中学生应有的常识正确判断生词和短语的含义。

学生: 您认为在做高考阅读理解题时, 应采取哪些具体的步骤?

教师: 在做阅读理解题的过程中,一般应遵循以下四个解题步骤;

- 1)浏览问题,明确要求。就是说在阅读文章前,先将试题浏览一遍,做到心中有数,有针对性地去捕捉信息。
- 2)快速阅读,弄懂大意。带着问题去快速阅读,随时留意测试问题中要求捕捉的信息。同时,要特别注意文章的开头、结尾,通过寻找主题句来弄清文章的主旨大意。
- 3)仔细推敲,逐一答题。在理解文章大意的基础上,运用所学的解题方法和技巧逐一解答。
- 4)复读全文,加深理解。你们应该注意,这一步骤需要在时间允许的情况下进行。可以复读文章,对理解不透的词句或没有把握的选项再推敲,进行最后的裁决。

学生: 高考阅读理解文章的题材与体裁都有哪些?

**数筛**:高考阅读理解文章的题材多样,内容丰富。包括日常生活、故事传说、科普知识、地域风情、文化教育、政治经济、社会热点等题材。文章的体裁常以记叙文、说明文、议论文、应用文等形式多角度地测试者生真实的英语水平。

学生: 高考阅读理解题量很大, 我们应怎样分配答题时间?

**额**99: 作为英语高考重点题型的阅读理解,近几年通常是由 5 篇题材各异的短文构成,每篇短文的阅读量不少于 500 个单词。设 20 道理解题,每题 2 分,共计 40分,约占全卷总分的 27%。要求考生在 35 分钟内阅读完 5 篇短文,并根据文章内容从每题四个选项中选出一个最佳答案。所以你们在平时的训练中应保证每分钟至少 70 个词的阅读法律。

# 第二节 阅读理解的解题技巧和方法

### 知识与技巧

学生: 请您向我们介绍一下如何培养阅读理解的能力?

鞭鳄: 阅读理解是 NMET 中考查学生运用英语能力的主要题型。要想提高这部分 试题的准确率,就要具备一定的应试策略。

根据大纲中对阅读能力测试的要求,试题设置大致可分为:

1)理解中心思想题

这类试题往往难度较大,旨在理解全文的基础上作出切题的概括、总结和评价。 常见的测试题题干有:

a. The main idea of the passage is \_\_\_\_\_.

_	
	b. The writer mostly talks about
	c. Which of the following is the best title to be given to the article?
	d. The conclusion we can get from the story is
	e. The main purpose of the story is to tell us
	f. What does the passage infer?
	做这类题时,不仅要求考生看懂短文,更重要的是对文章理解透彻,抓住作者的
思想	<b>想和观点,理解文章中心思想</b> 。
	2)文章细节理解题
	这类试题往往是最简单的一种,一般是从短文中直接引出原句或稍加变动原句而
设i	十的。考生在了解文章大意的前提下,只需找准原句,略加分析,即可选出正确答
案。	
	3)判断推理题
	这类试题在阅读测试中属于难题。在近年高考中所占比率越来越大。要求学生在
理解	<b>解全文的基础上,运用逻辑思维、逻辑推算进行推理、判断。</b>
	4)猜测词义题
	解答此类试题,学生要侧重根据上下文线索和构词法来进行判断。例如:
	A linguist, an expert on languages, is always listening.
	· A. 学生 B. 科学家 C. 听众 · D. 语言学家 "
	根据上下文,后一句是藏画画线部分生词的定义。故选 D 项。
	NMET'99 第 69 题:
	"Professional work" as used in the text means
	A. ordinary school work
	B. money-making performances
	C. stage training at school
	D. acting, singing or dancing after class
	这个短语的判断要根据它所在的段落,甚至全文的相关信息才能进行。
	5)文章结构分析题
	此类试题要求学生不但能理解文章的中心内容,同时还要对作者阐述问题的写作
方法	去进行归纳和分析。例如:
	NMET'94 第 75 题:
	There are different ways in which people try to deal with the problem of energy. One
way	is the greater production of common energy sources(能源)…
	Another way is energy conservation (节能), which means using energy more efficient-

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ly(有效地). In some very cold countries people build special houses to save energy. They place materials between the inside and the outside house to keep the cold out and the warmth in. The house is heated by the lights, the body heat of the people and the other equipment in it.

Finally, renewable energy sources are used...

How many ways of dealing with the energy problem are discussed in the text?

A. Two

B. Three

C. Four

D. Five

不难看出第一段中的 one way, 第二段中的 another way 和第三段中的 finally 是表明层次结构的关联词。

### 6)图示理解题

这是一种用文字和图画两种符号相结合的题型。属于语义转换理解的范畴。例如:

NMET'96 第 62 颗:

A 19th century English lady bathing in the sea would wear something like









在掌握了以上题型设置的解题技巧后,同学们应该通过自己的体会去摸索,找到适合自己的一整套行之有效的阅读理解方法。

# 第三节 高考阅读理解的命题趋势

### 知识与技巧

学生: 听说近年高考阅读理解部分的命题越来越难, 2001 年高考会是怎样的趋势? 教师: 从十三年阅读理解试题看, 篇幅逐年增多, 文字量逐年加大, 阅读速度在 逐渐提高:增加了难度与信息量;题材多样,内容丰富:科普知识、文化教育、政治经济、社会热点等;适当增选原文。发挥了阅读理解独特的选拔测试功能的作用。2001年以及今后高考阅读理解题将会不断地选择反映新鲜事物或新发展的内容,尤其是现代科学及现实生活中的新变化。另外,阅读理解题的篇幅将不少于5篇,阅读量早已超过1996年高考说明提出的要求(不少于1000个单词)。阅读理解题将具有多样的设计思馨和设计风格、坚持选择多样化的选篇原则,体现现代英语的特点,反映素质教育的客观要求。

学生: 高三这一年我们应该怎样训练自己的阅读理解能力?

教师: 高三备考的学生在考前进行有针对性的、限时限量的综合性阅读训练是尤为重要的。在训练过程中最好选择与高考阅读难度、数量相近的阅读材料。一次性限时 30~35 分钟,读 5 篇短文。在第三章里我为同学们准备了一系列模拟阅读自测材料。希望同学们能够运用我们在第一章和第二章探讨的阅读技巧来进行训练。

另外,在平时的学习生活中还要注意不断扩大自己的知识信息量,注意学科间的 渗透。俗话说:"师傅领进门,修行在个人",只要同学们掌握方法、持之以恒,一 定会在高考中取得好成绩。

# 第二章 高考英语阅读理解常用文体典题精解

# 第一节 记叙文

### 知识与技巧

学生: 什么样的文章叫记叙文?

**物**節:记叙文是一种按照一定的时间顺序记叙事件发生的过程的文体。色括故事、笑话、幽默、个人经历、回忆历史等方面的文章。

学生: 阅读记叙文时应抓住哪些要领?

**教师**:阅读记叙文时,要注意抓住事件发生的时间、地点、人物以及事件的前因后果。

学生: 高考英语记叙文阅读会设置哪些深层次的题?

**教师**:一般来说,阅读记叙文比较容易,但记叙文除了叙事,往往还反映或暗示 出有意义的主题思想。因此,阅读时要把握住作者的意图和文章所寓于的涵义。

# 典題解析

### O Passage 1

New York, 10 November—5: 27 pm, 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 throught 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 \$50000."
- \* 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.

[NMET 2000]

- 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. The design of the standard and the standa
  - 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.

# ■ 解题思路

- 1.【C】阅读本篇文章我们不难发现,当电梯停电以后 Martin Saltzman 和其他人是通过讲故事、玩文字游戏的方式一起度过的。由此看出他们很平静。
- 2. 【C】从文中得知,由于停电餐厅里挤满了人(The place was full), 所以,那天晚上的生意也一定比平时要好。

### Passage 2

The easy way out isn't always easiest. I learned that lesson when I decided to treat



Doug, my husband of one month, to a special meal. I glanced through my cookbook and chose a menu which included homemade bread. Knowing the bread would take time. I started on it as soon as Doug left for work. As I was not experienced in cooking. I thought if a dozen was good, two dozen would be better, so I doubled everything. As Doug loved oranges. I also opened a can of orange and poured it all into the bowl. Soon there was a sticky dough(面团) covered with ugly vellowish marks. Realizing I had been defeated. I put the dough in the rubbish bin outside so I wouldn't have to face Doug laughing at my work. I went on preparing the rest of the meal, and, when Doug got home, we sat down to Cornish chicken with rice. He tried to enjoy the meal but seemed disturbed. Twice he got up and went outside, saving he thought he heard a noise. The third time he left. I went to the window to see what he was doing. Looking out. I saw Doug standing about three feet from the rubbish bin, holding the lid up with a stick and looking into the container. When I came out of the house, he dropped the stick and explained that there was something alive in our rubbish bin. Picking up the stick again, he held the lid up enough for me to see. I felt cold. But I stepped closer and looked harder. Without doubt it was my work. The hot sun had caused the dough to double in size and the fermenting yeast(酵母) made the surface shake and sigh as though it were breathing. It looked like some unknown being from outer space. I could see why Doug was so shaken. I had to admit what the 'living thing' was and why it was there. I don't know who was more embarrassed(尴尬) by the whole thing-Doug or me.

[NMET 2000]

- 1. The writer's purpose in writing this story is \_\_\_\_\_ .
- A. to tell an interesting experience
  - B. to show the easiest way out of a difficulty
  - C. to describe the trouble facing a newly married woman
  - D. to explain the difficulty of learning to cook from books
  - 2. Why did the woman's attempt at making the bread turn out to be unsuccessful?
  - A. The canned orange had gone bad.
- B. She didn't use the right kind of flour.
  - C. The cookbook was hard to understand.
  - She did not follow the directions closely.
  - 3. Why did the woman put the dough in the rubbish bin?
  - A. She didn't see the use of keeping it.

- B. She meant to joke with her husband.
- C. She didn't want her husband to see it.
- D. She hoped it would soon dry in the sun.
- 4. What made the dough in the bin look frightening?
- A. The rising and falling movement. B. The strange-looking marks.

C. Its shape.

D. Its size.

跨聞:因彼是因文書を注》其可述可以急至任义。是其中的阅读

- 5. When Doug went out the third time, the woman looked out of the window because she was
  - A. surprised at his being interested in the bin
  - B. afraid that he would discover her secret
  - C. unhappy that he didn't enjoy the meal
  - D. curious to know what disturbed him

# 解题思路

- 1. [A] 本文作者以自身经历讲述了一个有趣的故事。而 B 项的"展示解决困难 的最简单的方法", C 项的"描述了一名新婚妇女面临的困难"和 D 项的"讲述了按 照烹调书上学习烹饪的困难"都不是本文的主题。
- 2. [D] 在文章的第四行, 作者说道 "As I was not experienced ... so I doubled everything."这导致作者的面粉最后变成一个粘乎乎、令人作呕的面团。由此可知失败的 原因在于作者没有严格按操作步骤进行。
- 3.【C】文章的第七行介绍说,由于作者不想被丈夫看见而笑话她,就把面团扔 进了垃圾桶里。ere and Schools Mark Shools in a good of the work
- 4. 【A】文章的倒数第五行写道 "the fermenting yeast…it were breathing." 由此可 知面团在酵母的作用下"好似在呼吸"。而正是这种一上一下的呼吸运动使面团看起 s that can turn around when quanted. The system, which firs in the santa a 十多人
- 5. 【D】A、B、C 三项分别用了形容词 surprised、afraid 和 unhappy 作表语。然而 这三种情绪都未在文中体现,只有 D 项的 curious(好奇)符合逻辑。od shauge ohi og g The system is controlled from a board fixed near to the churc door. The board has a

button for each class of recycling materials as well as for unrecyclibles). At the press of a button, a microcomputer locks all other floors, contentoers and sets the eccycling commercial turning until the right box comes under the chate. The computer also counts the loads and gives a signal by phone when the box is fill. And a particular piece of equipment break-

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