

锦囊妙解

中学生英语系列

主编 邱梅珍

阅读理解

高一

畅销八年
品牌成金

第5版



适合各种教材版本



机械工业出版社
CHINA MACHINE PRESS



锦囊妙解

中学生英语系列

第5版

阅读理解

高二

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本书是“锦囊妙解中学生英语系列”《阅读理解 高二》分册。全书分七章,主要根据新课标对高二年级学生英语阅读能力的要求,介绍英语精读、泛读、略读和查阅这四种常见的阅读方法,对于阅读技巧及阅读速度的提高进行了详细的讲解,精选了 88 篇阅读理解专练供学生练习,并收入了 15 篇近两年全国及各省高考阅读理解真题以及 15 篇任务型阅读。本书强调对高二学生英语阅读理解能力的培养,目的是从本质上提高他们的阅读理解能力,达到信息的真正交流。

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

锦囊妙解中学生英语系列. 阅读理解. 高二/邱梅珍主编.

—5 版. —北京:机械工业出版社,2010.3

ISBN 978-7-111-29422-1

I. 锦… II. 邱… III. 英语-阅读教学-高中-教学参考资料 IV. G634.413

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2009)第 240979 号

机械工业出版社(北京市百万庄大街 22 号 邮政编码 100037)

策划编辑:卢婉冬

责任编辑:张若宸

责任印制:李妍

北京振兴源印务有限公司印刷

2010 年 3 月第 5 版·第 1 次印刷

169mm×230mm·11.75 印张·256 千字

标准书号:ISBN 978-7-111-29422-1

定价:18.50 元

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本丛书聘请国内部分教学一线的资深特、高级教师撰稿，按中、高考必考的题型科学规划，分为听力、完形填空、阅读理解和书面表达四大系列，融趣味性与实用性于一体，根据新课标对词汇和惯用语的分级要求，分成七年级至高二及高考各分册，全套丛书共24册，是一套历经8年用智慧与爱心精心铸造的英语备考专用书。

丛书具有以下特点：

名师指点 指点迷津

名师指导英语听、说、读、写的学习方法与技巧，剖析知识学习的重点与难点，解读中、高考的考点和热点。

选文前沿 着眼实践

文章均选自英文图书、报刊、网络媒体，注重生活实际和欧美文化背景，语言地道，原汁原味，让你的英文与时代同步，视野与世界联网。

精彩真题 高效训练

专家引领你总结历年中、高考命题特点，体味更为高远的知识空间，全国各地最新中、高考真题回放，最新模拟试题快速、严格地对应中、高考命题方向，让你感悟中、高考最新的命题趋势。

由于时间有限，本丛书难免会有瑕疵，敬请读者不吝赐教。

编 者

2010年3月

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第一章

概 述

一、高中英语教学大纲对培养阅读能力的具体要求

培养阅读能力是高中英语教学的一个主要目的,教育部颁发的《高中英语课程标准》明确规定:高中英语教学的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,侧重培养阅读能力。因此培养学生的阅读能力是中学英语教学的一个主要目的。

阅读能力的高低,一般取决于两个方面,一是理解程度,即阅读理解;二是读速快慢,即阅读速度。有的英语学习者以为:只要掌握了一定的语法和词汇量,也就自然有了阅读理解能力。因而,许多教师在进行课文教学时,只把课文当作了一篇学习语法和词汇用法的材料,很少去引导学生理解文章的中心思想和作者的寓意,也不大介绍与文章内容相关的文化背景知识。而学生也只是记一些语法例句、词语的搭配用法,对文章本身只限于理解字面意思,并没有深层的理解。

其实,阅读不是被动的接受型语言活动,它不仅仅涉及语音、语法、词汇这些语言因素,还涉及到非语言因素,如背景知识、逻辑推理、评价判断等,它是一种积极的思维活动。有些心理语言学家认为,阅读是一种心理语言学上的猜测游戏。一个单词、一句话,或者一段短文,其本身并没有什么意义,只能为读者提供一个思考的方向,以使读者根据自己过去的的生活经验和各方面的知识来对所读的文段进行推断。阅读的过程,就是读者运用自己的经验、知识,对文章进行猜测、证实、再猜测、再证实的心理活动。通过这些心理活动过程,达到

对文章的深度理解。

为了在有限的考试时间内完成对复杂文章的较透彻理解,必须提高阅读速度,速度越快,考试时用于思考和答题的时间就越多,准确率也就越高。理解与速度是主次关系,理解为主,速度为次,速度的快慢以理解为标准而进行调节。只有一定的速度,没有理解就达不到阅读的目的。说到底,应试前的阅读训练应当是一种快速阅读的训练,在这种训练中,阅读速度和理解准确率是基本的、关键的一环。初次尝试快速阅读的人可能会因为突然提高了阅读速度而使理解准确率暂时下降,因而会把阅读的速度和理解准确率看作是一对矛盾。实践证明,这种看法是错误的。英国教育学家爱德华·费赖博士指出,正常的理解准确率应为百分之七十。若高于百分之七十,说明学生过于注意理解,还有潜力来提高速度;低于百分之七十,则说明速度提高得太快。爱德华·费赖博士认为:“一个中等水平的英国人或美国人,阅读速度可达到 250 词/分钟(wpm),或者更快一些,阅读理解的准确率为 70% 左右。”我国的《高中英语课程标准》要求学生的阅读速度达到 60~100 词/分钟,理解准确率 70%。费赖博士通过观察发现,阅读速度快和阅读速度慢的学生都存在理解率的问题。但有的学生阅读速度快,理解率也高。这一现象似乎可以从心理学的角度来解释:在限定时间内快速阅读使读者注意力高度集中,充分调动了他的记忆力和理解力,因此反倒比慢速阅读提高了效率。总而言之,在保持 70% 阅读理解准确率的前提下,通过系统训练提高阅读速度并不会造成阅读理解准确率的下降,从整体

来看反而会提高效率。快速阅读的能力无论是对应试还是对学习和工作的好处都是显而易见的。此外,在阅读中都要求百分之百的理解显然毫无实际意义,因为有相当一部分的内容是重复的或不必要的。建议读者坚持进行限时阅读训练并做记录,相信经过一段时间的自我训练,在阅读速度和理解准确率方面都会有所提高。

二、如何养成良好的阅读习惯

要获得快速、高效的阅读技能,就要注意改正不良的阅读习惯,因为这些阅读习惯会极大地阻碍阅读速度的提高。

1. 避免以单词为注视点,按意群阅读

低效率的阅读者往往以单词为注视点,一词一词地阅读,而高效率的阅读者则是以意群为注视点来阅读,有的甚至能够以行为注视点,达到纵向阅读,即汉语所说的“一目十行”。请看下面的例子:

高效率的阅读者:

The people of Sakwoki can buy many of
their needs here in the village street.

低效率的阅读者:

The people of Sakwoki can buy
many of their needs here in the
village street.

高效率的阅读者仅用 3 个注视点就读完了一行,而低效率的阅读者则要用 15 个注视

点,速度自然要慢得多。

2. 避免出声地阅读

出声地阅读是指在阅读时喃喃自语地把每一个单词读出声来。这种习惯的弊端是使阅读速度受到说话速度的影响。据观察,英美人说话的速度通常为每分钟 150 个词左右,而英美人的阅读速度一般为每分钟 250 个词左右。这就是说,大多数正常读者的默读速度几乎要比他的说话速度快一倍。

出声地阅读不只限于喃喃自语一种形式,也可能是无声地动动嘴唇,还可能是否和喉在活动。鉴于它的弊端,阅读者应避免任何形式的声读。

3. 避免心读

心读是最难察觉的一种声读形式。阅读者的发音器官没有任何动作,但却在内心想象着或低吟着每个单词的发音,即存在着一种内心的说话形式。这种不良习惯自然与出声的阅读有着同样的弊端。

纠正以上两种不良习惯的关键在于:

(1)要认识到阅读是一种视觉过程,是靠眼球的转动来获取信息的。因此在阅读过程中要把印刷符号与讲话声音分离出来,把印刷符号仅仅看作表意符号而非表音符号。

(2)在此基础上,阅读过程中应避免口腔发音部位的任何动作,包括内心对发音的想象,应仅凭眼球的转动来获取信息。



第二章

常用的阅读方法

为了做到高效率的阅读,除了应改正不良的阅读习惯外,还应掌握和熟练运用正确的阅读方法。下面介绍几种常用、有效且易掌握的阅读方法。

一、精读

这是一种速度最慢、最细的阅读。在阅读过程中阅读者要毫无遗漏地仔细研读全部语言材料,并获得对整篇文章深刻而全面的理解。这种阅读主要适用于课本的学习。在精读课本中,每篇精读课文后都会有详尽的注释和词汇、语法、句型方面的与课文有关的练习。

二、泛读

泛读也可称为普通快速阅读,用高于正常阅读速度一倍左右的速度进行阅读。它与精读的相同之处在于要通读全文,不同之处在于它对全文只作一般性的理解、推理和归纳,对词汇只要求大致能读懂,不必像精读那样毫无遗漏地仔细研读,更无必要去探讨语法问题。这种阅读方法适用于课外阅读和闲暇时的广泛阅读,如泛读小说、杂志、报纸和其他一些较容易的读物。若与限时快速阅读训练相结合,则尤其适用于阅读理解测试。

三、略读

略读是以把握全文的中心思想或主要内

容为目的的浏览性阅读,指一个人以他所能达到的最快速度迅速浏览一遍阅读材料。这种阅读不通读全文,只跳跃式地略读主要部分(但一般要通读第一段和最后一段,因为第一段常对全文作简介和概述,最后一段则是归纳和总结),以便了解全文的中心思想和主要内容。略读主要用于对阅读材料的预习、复习和浏览。一般来说,略读速度应为最快的泛读速度的一倍。由于速度很快,所以在略读时要绝对避免前面提到的不良阅读习惯。尽快转动眼球,找出核心词,以了解文章的大意。可先找一些句子结构较简单、易懂的材料进行训练。

四、查阅

查阅是一种有目的地查找个别资料的浏览性阅读。我们查英语词典用的就是这一技巧。

在查阅参考资料时,首先要了解所查阅的信息源的组合排列方式或体系。英语中大部分的信息源,诸如词典、百科全书、书刊杂志的索引、电话号码簿等,都是按字母顺序排列的,以便于快捷地查找。但其他一些信息源,如历史资料、体育专栏等,又都是按各自的特点排列的。只有了解了所需信息源的组合排列方式,才能迅速准确地找到所需信息。

例

<p>Rockefeller Show Some 85 objects from the Rockefeller 3rd Collection of Asian Art are on display at Shanghai Museum until January 2, 2000. Time: 9:00 am - 4:30 pm Place: 201 People's Avenue Admission: 20 yuan Tel: 63723500</p>	<p>Russian Art An exhibit of modern Russian art is being held at Shanghai Liu Haisu Art Gallery until October 24. Time: 9:00 am - 4:00 pm Place: 1660 Hongqiao Road Admission: 5 yuan Tel: 62701018</p>
<p>Oil Paintings More than 470 oil paintings, prizewinners in the 9th National Art Show are being on display in Shanghai Plaza, October 27. Time: 10:00 am - 9:00 pm Place: Shanghai Plaza, 138 Huaihai Road M. Admission: 20 yuan Tel: 62482403</p>	<p>Appliance Expo Organized by Miller Freeman and two local organizations, the four-day exhibition will be held at the Shanghai International Exhibition Centre. Address: 88 Loushanguan Road Time: Exhibits open 10:00 am - 4:30 pm on October 21 and 9:00 am - 3:00 pm for the remaining three days.</p>
<p>Photo Show China Photo '99 will display digital photo imaging products and general photographic equipment in Shanghai Mart from October 27 - 30. Address: 2299 Yan'an Road W.</p>	<p>Culture Tours The Shanghai Education Association for International Exchange will conduct four cultural tours of ancient architecture on October 23, a lecture on Suzhou silk culture on October 30, a lecture on Peking opera on October 20 and a lecture on tea culture on October 27. Fees range from 100(\$12) to 300(\$36) yuan. For more information contact Jane Jian. Tel: 64733446, 64732079 Fax: 64733387</p>
<p>Drink Tech Drink Tech China '99, and exhibition of technology and equipment used in drink manufacturing and serving will open on October 19 at Shanghai Exhibition Centre. The show will last a week. Place: 1000 Yan'an Road M. Tel: 63872828, 62790279</p>	

- Suppose Bill is the owner of a small restaurant, which show was something to do with him?
A. Appliance Expo. B. Drink Tech.
C. Photo Show. D. Oil Paintings.
- How many different activities are to be held on October 30?
A. Three. B. Four.
- One. Two.
If you want to learn something about Suzhou silk culture, which phone number will you dial?
A. 62790279. B. 62482403.
C. 64732079. D. 63723500.

答案: 通过查阅可以快速找到第 1 题答案为 B; 第 2 题答案为 A; 第 3 题答案为 C。

第三章

阅读技能指导

阅读是以语言为工具进行交流的一种活动。要使用语言这种工具,首先要了解并掌握这一工具,既要掌握一定的语言知识,还应掌握相应的阅读技能。

一、词汇的掌握

词汇是构筑句子和文章的基本要素,也是阅读文章时首先要理解的成分。凡是高考大纲中规定的词汇都应下硬功夫去记,并通过大量阅读来熟悉并掌握。可以说,词汇量的大小是衡量英语水平高低的标准。而进行大量的泛读训练,可以迅速扩大词汇量。

1. 利用构词法

英语词汇大部分是由拉丁语和希腊语的词根构成的。数量庞大的英语词汇,不可能全部死记硬背,但只要掌握那些常用词根、词缀,又懂得构词法,再通过大量的阅读实践不断进行比较、分析和归纳,这样在遇到生词时,就可根据构词法来确定词义。

英语构词法主要包括词的转换、词的派生和词的合成,掌握构词法可以使学生的词汇量成几倍的增长,高三学生应掌握利用构词法猜测词汇的技能。

例 1 act(表演), actor(男演员), actress(女演员), action(行为), active(积极的), activity(活动), 一个单词扩展为 6 个单词。

例 2 The hole led into the rock-face. “rock-face”是合成词,根据上下文可猜测该词的意思。

2. 利用上下文

阅读理解还包括一些词汇题,这些要考查

的词汇往往超出《考试大纲》的范围,因此要求考生具备利用上下文猜词的能力。

例 1

Admiration of one quality often leads us to admire a person as a whole, and becomes an identifying figure. We use some people as models over a wide range of situations, imitating much what they do. We learn that they are dependable and rewarding models because imitating them leads to success.

Q: “An identifying figure” refers to a person who

- A. serves as a model for others
- B. is always successful
- C. can be depended upon
- D. has been rewarded for his success

**解题思路**

选 A。本题考查根据上下文句意关系来确定词组意义。在文中,第一句话是对 identifying figure 所下的定义,欣赏或佩服一个人的某些品格会使我们对他本人产生敬慕之情,而这里“他”即与 identifying figure 指代同一个人,由此推断出“an identifying figure”指的就是 A “为别人树立榜样的人”,在这里应该指出的是,下文谈到的都是学习、模仿榜样所产生的结果,而非“an identifying person”本身具有的特性,故 B, C 不正确, D 项与本文无关。

例 2

Living at home, says Knighton, a school teacher, continues to give her security and moral support. Her mother agreed, “It’s ridiculous for

the kids to pay all that money for rent. It makes sense for kids to stay at home." But sharing the family home requires adjustments for all. There are the hassles over bathrooms, telephones and privacy. Some families, however, manage the delicate balancing act. But for the others, it proves too difficult. Michelle Del Turco, 24, has been home three times—and left three times. "What I considered a social drink, my dad considered an alcohol problem," she explains. "He never liked anyone I hated, so I either had to hide away or meet them at friends' houses."

Q: The word "hassles" in the passage (Line 7) probably means _____.

- A. agreements B. disadvantages
C. worries D. quarrels



解题思路

选 D。全文的中心句是 sharing the family home requires adjustment for all, “住在一起要求全体家庭成员作出调整”, 面对 hassles over bathrooms, telephones, and privacy 时, 一些家庭能够处理得很好, 另外一些家庭则比较困难。文中举例说明困难时的情况, 举的例子是父女因为观点不同而争吵。故可推知 hassles 是 quarrels 的意思。

3. 利用熟词“新”义

在做阅读理解时, 学生不仅要培养猜生词的能力, 也要培养正确识别熟词新词义的能力。这两种能力既对解词汇题有益, 又对正确理解所读的文章有益。

例 1

A few pages of this book are wanting.
“wanting”在这里是缺少的意思。

例 2

It may seem strange to think that a plant could actually influence the course of human history, but wheat has been vitally important to people for thousands of years. Long ago, when it was

discovered that wheat could be cultivated, the living habits of our ancestors changed. At one time, they had been forced to roam the forests and plains of the Earth in search of wild game and edible plants, they were able to build settlements and to farm their wheat nearby. Wheat was a kind of food that could be grown fairly easily, then harvested and stored for use during the winter months. Wheat, probably more than any other food, made the beginning of civilization possible.

Q: The word “course” is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. lessons B. progress
C. behavior D. part of meal



解题思路

选 B。见原文第一行: It may seem strange to think that a plant could actually influence the course of human history... 联系下文, 此处译为: 一种植物确实能影响人类历史的发展过程, 这种想法看起来是很不可思议的, 由此可以看出 course 在此处含有“向前发展的进程”之意。B. progress 进展、发展, 与 course 意思最为接近, 是本题正确答案。其他各项 A. lesson 课程; C. behavior 行为; D. part of meal 一道菜。均与文章意思不符。

可见, course 在此段文章中是熟词新义。

二、句子的理解

1. 利用句子的相关性

人们以句子为语言的基本单位, 围绕一定的话题, 组成大大小小, 或难或易的语言片段, 以完成表达思想的任务。由于语言的交际作用通常不是由单个句子来实现的, 而是由与一定语言环境相联系的语言整体所完成的, 一个句子只有在一定的语言环境中, 才能表达相对完整的意思。所以语言中存在着比句子更为复杂的语言整体, 包括句群、语段和语篇。

例 1

Young people often irritate their parents with their choices in clothes and hairstyles, in entertainers and music. This is not their motive. They feel cut off from the adult world into which they have not yet been accepted. So they create a culture and society of their own. (论点句) Then, if it turns out that their music or entertainers or vocabulary or clothes or hairstyles irritate their parents, this gives them additional enjoyment. They feel they are superior, at least in a small way, and that they are leaders in style and taste.

Q: Teenagers tend to have strange clothes and hairstyles because they _____.

- A. want to show their existence by creating a culture of their own
- B. have a strong desire to be leaders in style and taste
- C. have no other way to enjoy themselves better
- D. want to irritate their parents



解题思路

选 A。本题重点考查通过连词分析句子间的逻辑关系。文章第三、四句告诉我们青少年感到他们被排斥在成人社会以外,所以他们穿奇装异服,留怪发型。so 这个连词表达了因果关系。因此,他们就创造了可以反映他们的文化和容纳他们的社会圈子。在题干中摆出的是结果,because 要求回答的是原因,所以只有 A 符合。

例 2

Sometimes you are resistant, and proud because you do not want your parents to approve of what you do. (中心句) If they did approve, it looks as if you are betraying your own age group. But in that case, you are assuming that you are the underdog: you can't win but at least you can keep your honour. This is a passive way of looking at things. It is natural enough after long

years of childhood, when you were completely under your parents' control. But it ignores the fact that you are now beginning to be responsible for yourself.

Q: Teenagers do not want their parents to approve of whatever they do because they _____.

- A. have already been accepted into the adult world
- B. feel that they are superior in a small way to the adults
- C. are not likely to win over the adults
- D. have a desire to be independent



解题思路

选 D。题干中还是提问因果关系句的原因,本文的第一句指出,青少年有时会因为不想让父母认可他们所做的的事情,所以表现出强烈的逆反心理和自尊心。但选项并没有体现,因此要继续分析青少年如何保护他们的自尊心,后面文中又讲到,青少年认为他们会背叛自己的年龄组,他们要保持自己的尊严,而没有意识到他们这么做就是为了对自己负责。这些都说明他们渴望独立,所以选择 D。

2. 挖掘句子的内涵

由于语言环境对句子意思有制约作用,在阅读时对句子的理解既不可脱离上下文,也不应拘泥于个别语句的意思,而应力求融会贯通。有时一句话要表达的事物可能不仅局限于语句本身的意义,这时读者应能理解语句的言下之意,弦外之音。这种题型常用的关键词一般有: infer, suggest, show, appear, support, conclude 等。

例 1

In our culture, the sources of what we call a sense of "mastery"—feeling important and worthwhile—and the sources of what we call a sense of "pleasure"—finding life enjoyable—are not always identical. Women often are told "you can't have it all." Sometimes what the speaker really is

saying is: "You choose a career, so you can't expect to have a closer relationship or a happy family life." or "You have a wonderful husband and children—what's all this about wanting a career?" But women need to understand and develop both aspects of well-being, if they are to feel good about themselves.

Q: Which of the following can be identified as a source of "pleasure" for women?

- A. Family life.
- B. Regular employment.
- C. Multiple roles in society.
- D. Freedom from anxiety.



解题思路

选 A。面对不能直接从文中找到答案的细节题,就要抓住文中隐含的“指示”信息,本题重点考查词在句中的作用。很明显答案就在这一段中,但原文并没有与答案直接对应的句子,解答本题需要进行一定的推理。面对这样多句分析的题目,我们应当抓住句中的连词来进行分析。从文中第一句话中的 and 可以推出本段主要想说明 a sense of “mastery”与 a sense of “pleasure”这两种不同的感觉,从第二句话中 of 这个词可推断出第二句话中的两个假设句是在对比 a sense of “mastery”与 a sense of “pleasure”的不同,由此发现 a sense of “pleasure” comes from a happy family life。应选择 A。

例 2

Taking charge of yourself involves putting to rest some very prevalent myths. At the top of the list is the notion that intelligence is measured by your ability to solve complex problems; to read, write and compute at certain levels; and to resolve abstract equations quickly. This vision of intelligence asserts formal education and bookish excellence as the true measures of self-fulfillment. It encourages a kind of intellectual prejudice that has brought with it some discouraging re-

sults. We have come to believe that someone who has more educational merit badges, who is very good at some form of school discipline is “intelligent”. Yet mental hospitals are filled with patients who have all of the properly lettered certificates. A truer indicator of intelligence is an effective, happy life lived each day and each present moment of every day.

Q: It is implied in the passage that holding a university degree _____.

- A. may result in one's inability to solve complex real-life problems
- B. does not indicate one's ability to write properly worded documents
- C. may make one mentally sick and physically weak
- D. does not mean that one is highly intelligent



解题思路

选 D。文章中 “Yet mental hospitals are filled with patients who have all of the properly lettered certificates” 一句中 lettered certificate 文字证书,暗指大学学历。由此可推断出,作者认为拥有大学学历并不意味着一个人就很聪明。故选 D。选项 B 恰与文意相反,选项 C 过度抽象,是错误的。

3. 排除分隔干扰

分隔现象的使用比较普遍,它使得句子拉长,并变得复杂,由于分隔现象使本应紧密相连的两个语法成分被分隔开来,造成移位。这样的现象如果不加以注意,会引起误解或理解障碍。

要扫除分隔现象的干扰,最好的办法是在遇到不易理解的句子时,先理清句子中的各基本语法成分,如主语、谓语、宾语、表语等,再弄清句中其他成分在句中的作用及与各主要语法成分间的关系。

例 1

The men who had been working on the re-

pairs mentioned the curious way their cigarettes burned and tasted. 此句中,主语和谓语被分割甚远,干扰了对句子的理解。

例 2

Taking such kind of machine, if continued, will possibly do you great harm. 句中 Taking such kind of machine 是主语,if continued 把主语和谓语分割了,导致了理解的困难。

4. 利用句群关系

高出句子水平的层次有句群,即围绕某一特定话题展开的几个句子。这些句子间在意思上互相充实,以证明某一观点或解释某一现象。

例 1

By about AD 500 the Mound Builder culture declined, (过渡句) perhaps because of attacks from other tribes or perhaps because of severe climatic changes that undermined agriculture. To the west another culture, based on intensive agriculture, was beginning to flourish. Its center was beneath present-day St. Louis, and it radiated out to encompass most of the Mississippi watershed, from Wisconsin to Louisiana and from Oklahoma to Tennessee. Thousands of villages were included in its orbit.

Q: The paragraph preceding this one most probably dealt with _____.

- A. the Mound Builder culture
- B. warfare in AD 500
- C. the geography of the Mississippi area
- D. agriculture near the Mississippi River

解题思路

选 A。本题考查根据文章内容推断出文章前段内容。文章各段落间的逻辑关系一般情况下都体现在文章的开头和结尾,这就要求考生根据本文已知信息,对上文可能出现的的信息加以推测,特别是要注意对文章开头部分的把握,借助于标题、主题句来进行推测。原文

一开头谈到“By about AD 500 the Mound Builder culture declined”,接着又告诉读者这种文化衰退的两种可能性,进而再讲述另一种文化的繁荣,由此可以判断出首句为过渡句,上一段是关于 Mound Builder culture 的描述。

例 2

When early humans hunted and gathered food, they were not in control of their environment. They could only interact with their surroundings as lower organisms did. When humans learned to make fire, however, they became capable of altering their environment. To provide themselves with fuel they stripped bark from trees, causing the trees to die. Clearings were burned in forests to increase the growth of grass and to provide a greater grazing area for the wild animals that humans fed upon. This development led to farming and the domestication of animals. Fire also provided the means for cooking plants which had previously been inedible. Only when the process of meeting the basic need for food reached a certain level of sophistication was it possible for humans to follow other pursuits such as the founding of cities. (过渡句)

Q: The paragraph following this passage would most likely discuss _____.

- A. fire
- B. hunting
- C. farming
- D. urbanization(都市化)



解题思路

选 D。本文考查通过对全文结尾句的分析,判断预测短文之后可能讨论的内容。文章的结尾句是一个条件,只有在满足对食物基本要求达到一定的高级复杂程度的情况下,人类才有可能去从事建造城市等其他活动。该句中出现了过渡词 such as,这暗示下文要举例。结尾句中上半句总结本段,下半句自然引出下篇,举例说明 founding of cities,故选 D。

学会识别句群,可以帮助考生更准确地把握

握一些“难句”所传递的信息。

三、观点的判断

观点是作者对事物的看法和态度。凡论述文都是表达作者的观点。作者的观点可以通过多种手段来体现。

1. 利用词汇手段

按照词汇学的观点,一个词不仅有它的词义,还有它的涵义;有的词是中性的。例如:“nigger”(黑鬼)该词是贬义词,而“black people”中的“black”是中性词。又如:“home”字面意思是“家”,但它深层涵义包括:温馨的、充满爱的地方、生活的港湾等,具有褒义。

例如 But Bangladesh lacks capital, energy and food and has large numbers of unemployed. Such chicken-raising demands capital for building and machinery, extensive use of energy resources for automation, and involves feeding chickens with potential famine—relief protein food. At present, one of Bangladesh's main imports is food grains, because the country is unable to grow enough food to feed its population. On what then can they possibly feed the chicken?

Q: What the paragraph tells us is the author's _____.

- A. detailed analysis of the ways of raising poultry in Bangladesh
- B. great appreciation of the development of poultry industry in Bangladesh
- C. critical view on the development of the poultry industry in Bangladesh
- D. practical suggestion for the improvement of the poultry industry in Bangladesh



解题思路

选 C。表明了作者的批评态度,选项 A 和 D 均为中性叙述,未表明态度可以排除,选项 B 与事实相反。

2. 区别观点与事实

所谓观点是个人的看法,是主观的。而事实是真实客观的,可以通过实验观察加以证实。在判断作者的观点和态度时,读者应学会区分观点和事实。

例如 A new era is upon us. Call it what you will; the service economy, the information age, the knowledge society. It all translates to a fundamental change in the way we work. Already we're partly there. The percentage of people who earn their living by making things has fallen thirds or more in many of these countries are in the service industry, and the number is on the rise. More women are in the work force than ever before. There are more part-time jobs. More people are self-employed. But the breadth of the economic transformation can't be measured by numbers alone, because it also is giving rise to a radical new way of thinking about the nature of work itself. Long-held notions about jobs and careers, the skills needed to succeed, even the relation between individuals and employers—all these are being challenged.

We have only to look behind us to get some sense of what may lie ahead. No one looking ahead 20 years possibly could have foreseen the ways in which a single invention, the chip, would transform our world, thanks to its applications in personal computers, digital communications and factory robots. Tomorrow's achievements in biotechnology, artificial intelligence or even some still unimagined technology could produce a similar wave of dramatic changes. But one thing is certain: information and knowledge will become even more vital, and the people who possess it, whether they work in manufacturing or services, will have the advantage and produce the wealth. Computer knowledge will become as basic a req-