

锦囊妙解

中学生英语系列

主编 刘梅芳

高一

阅读理解

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

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阅读理解

高一

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本书是“锦囊妙解中学生英语系列”《阅读理解 高一》分册,全书分五章,主要根据新课标对高一英语阅读理解的要求,详细讲解英语阅读理解常见的题型特点和解题技巧,对英语阅读中常见的主旨题、观点题、细节题、词义题、隐含与推断题等进行了分析,并精选出 101 道阅读理解专练题、15 篇任务型阅读训练题以及 10 篇阅读理解高考真题供学生练习。本书强调对高一学生阅读理解能力的培养,目的是从本质上提高学生的阅读理解能力,达到信息的真正交流。

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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

阅读理解(包括短文理解和补全对话)是高考题中占分最重的部分,而且阅读文章的单词总量逐年增大。

从短文的选材上看,内容贴近生活,相当重视实用。

从题材和体裁上看,题材多样化,体裁不单一。每年都有新闻报道、科普读物,近年新增实用文体。体裁有记叙文、说明文和应用文。

从命题宗旨上看,都紧紧围绕着短文阅读应该达到的交际目的和理解要求,尤其强调条深层理解和解决现实生活问题的交际能力。

从对知识面的测试上看,不仅重视英语语言能力,而且兼顾语言文化背景和其他常识。

从设问的类型看,以推理判断、细节内容和深层含义为主,兼顾主旨大意、图表实例和推测词义。

要提高阅读能力必须提高以下各个方面的技能:

1. 词汇方面

(1)掌握大量的词汇有利于阅读。不仅课本上词汇应掌握,课外还应通过阅读积累一些常用词汇,不仅能识别,还需要掌握其用法。

(2)具有猜测词义的能力。由于阅读材料题材广泛,涉及面广,出现生词是必然的,也是高考出题所要求的,有些词加注释,但还有一些未加注释,这就需要掌握猜测词义的技巧。

2. 理解深度方面

(1)能迅速找出文章主旨、段意,具有概括

能力。

(2)能辨认主题句及支持主题句的细节或辅助论点。

(3)能领悟言外之意,领悟文章没有直接说出来的意思。

3. 常识方面

(1)了解英美文化背景、社会习俗。

(2)具有普通的历史、地理知识。

(3)具有基本的科普知识,进行简单运算等。

4. 意群阅读

理解读懂你正在阅读的内容是重要的。但是,阅读速度也同等重要。在不断提高阅读能力的同时,应有意识的提高自己的阅读速度。按意群阅读,是提高阅读速度和流利程度的简易又行之有效的办法。效率低的学生总是将眼睛从一个词转向另一个词逐词阅读;而效率高的学生则将眼睛从一组词转向另一组词——一个意群一个意群地阅读。坚持运用这一技能,定能运用自如。那时,你就能在充分理解所读内容的同时获得足够的阅读速度,从而达到流利程度。

5. 利用上下文线索理解词义

在阅读理解一篇文章时,必然会碰到一些不懂的词,有时就要花时间查词典,若查词典花费时间过多就会减慢你的阅读速度。实际上,不使用字典也可以推测出生词或短语的意思。

只要这些技能得到提高,必能提高整体的阅读水平。

第二章

分类指导及训练

1. 主旨题对策

一篇文章、一个段落通常是围绕着一个中心思想、一个话题展开的。要弄清文章或段落的中心思想,就需运用归纳和概括等方面的能力。这种题的设问方式举例如下:

The text is mainly about _____.

The main purpose of announcing the events above is to give information about _____.

What does the second paragraph mainly discuss?

The writer's purpose in writing this story is _____.

做好主旨题的对策有两点:

(1) 寻找主题句

每个段落一般有一个句子会告诉读者这个段落的主题是什么,即中心思想。这个包含主要意义的句子叫做主题句。主题句简要地陈述一个意思,这个句子的整体意思及重要性是通过细节的描写加以展开论证的。主题句可能出现在段首、段中或段尾。

例1 在段首

London's weather is very strange. It can rain several times a day; each time the rain may come suddenly after the sun is shining brightly. The air is damp(潮湿的) and chill(冷的) right through July. On one March afternoon on Hampton Heath last year it rained three times, there was one hail(冰雹) storm, and the sun shone brilliantly—all this within two hours' time. It is not unusual to see men and women rushing down the street on a sunny morning with umbrellas on their arms. No

one knows what the next few moments will bring.

这个段落的主要意思是讲伦敦天气的变化无常。其他的句子都是通过细节来说明这个主旨: London's weather is very strange.

例2 在段中

Just as I settle down to read or watch television, he demands that I play with him. If I get a telephone call, he screams in the background or knocks something over. I always have to hang up to find out what's wrong with him. Baby-sitting my little brother is no fun. He refuses to let me eat a snack(快餐) in peace. Usually he wants half of whatever I have to eat. Then, when he finally grows tired, it takes about an hour for him to fall asleep.

这个段落中引用的所有细节都是用来证实一个主要意思: 照看我的弟弟可不是件好玩的事: Baby-sitting my little brother is no fun.

例3 在段尾

Doctors are of the opinion that most people cannot live beyond 100 years, but a growing number of scientists believe that the aging process can be controlled. There are more than 12,000 Americans over 100 years old, and the number is increasing each year. Dr. James Langley of Chicago claims that, theoretically and under ideal(理想的) conditions, animals, including man, can live six times longer than their normal period of growth. A person's period of growth lasts about 25 years. If Dr. Langley's theory is accurate(准确的), future generations can expect a life span(寿

命) of 150 years.

有时作者为了特别强调主题句,可能会把主题句既放在段首也放在段尾。这样就告诉读者这个句子的意思比其他句子的意思更重要。

例4 在段首和段尾

Good manners are important in all countries, but ways of expressing good manners are different from country to country. Americans eat with knives and forks (叉); Japanese eat with chopsticks (筷子). Americans say "Hi" when they meet; Japanese bow. Many American men open doors for women; Japanese men do not. On the surface, it appears that good manners in America are not good manners in Japan, and in a way this is true. But in any country, the only manners that are important are those involving one person's behavior toward another person. In all countries it is good manners to behave considerably toward others and bad manners not to. It is only the way of behaving politely that differs from country to country.

这个段落是以主题句开始,又以主题句结束。

(2) 理解文章的中心思想

文章的中心思想又称文章的主旨、主题、中心观点等,基本观点等其目的就是考查考生的归纳和概括能力。许多文章在开篇或各段的开头便给出文章的主题,特别是新闻报道类文章。但在不少文章中,中心思想常常贯穿于全文或在文章的结尾。当你在段落中找中心思想时,尽量使自己的阅读速度比平时快些。这样的话,你就会发现更容易把注意力集中在段落的思想 and 思想之间的关系上。阅读段落时你肯定会遇到不认识的单词,不要浪费太多的时间推敲这些单词,应该一直读下去。最重要的是全面理解阅读材料。

例 2009 高考(安徽卷)“阅读理解”A 篇

Remembering names is an important social skill. Here are some ways to master it.

Recite and repeat in conversation.

When you hear a person's name, repeat it. Immediately say it to yourself several times without moving your lips. You could also repeat the name in a way that does not sound forced or artificial.

Ask the other person to recite and repeat.

You can let other people help you remember their names. After you've been introduced to someone, ask that person to spell the name mad pronounce it correctly for you. Most people will be pleased by the effort you're making to learn their names.

Admit you don't know.

Admitting that you can't remember someone's name can actually make people relaxed. Most of them will feel sympathy if you say, "I'm working to remember names better. Yours is right on the tip of my tongue. What is it again?"

Use associations.

Link each person you meet with one thing you find interesting or unusual. For example, you could make a mental note: "Vicki Cheng—tall, black hair." To reinforce your associations, write them on a small card as soon as possible.

Limit the number of new names you learn at one time.

When meeting a group of people, concentrate on remembering just two or three names. Free yourself from remembering every one. Few of the people in mass introductions expect you to remember their names. Another way is to limit yourself to learning just first names. Last names can come later.

Go early.

Consider going early to conferences, parties and classes. Sometimes just a few people show up on time. That's fewer names for you to remember. And as more people arrive, you can hear them being introduced to others—an automatic review for you.

What does the text mainly tell us?

- A. Tips on an important social skill.
- B. Importance of attending parties.
- C. How to make use of associations.
- D. How to recite and repeat names.

答案:A 主旨大意题。本文主要围绕第一段而写的,所以第一段是本文的主题段。

练习一

阅读短文并找出主题句

I

Though they were not trained naturalists, Lewis and Clark in their explorations of North America in early nineteenth century, came across enough unfamiliar birds, mammals, and reptiles to fill a zoo. In keeping with President Jefferson's orders, they took careful note of 122 species and subspecies that were unknown to science and in many cases native only to the West.

Clark made sketches of any particularly interesting creature. He and Lewis also collected animals hides and bird skins with such care that a few of them still intact nearly two centuries later, they did unearth the bones of a 45-foot dinosaur. Furthermore, some of the living beasts they did come upon, such as the woolly mountain goat and grizzly bear, were every bit as odd as any myth. In their collector's enthusiasm, they shipped the frisky animal to Jefferson alive and yelping.

What does the passage mainly discuss?

- A. Jobs for trained naturalists.
- B. President Jefferson's pets.
- C. Collector's techniques for capturing wildlife.
- D. Discovery of animal species by Lewis and Clark.

II

2009 高考(福建卷)A 篇

Only three local students won Chinese Blog Competition. And 15 of the 18 awards went to students from China.

170 students' task: to get a fully-designed blog up and running, complete with many posting based on a theme of choice—all written in Chinese.

Themes ranged from local opinions—such as the usage of Singlish, education and whether Singapore can be a cultural centre—to feed blogs.

The entries were judged on Language proficiency(熟练程度) and the quality of writing, as well as the design and level of exchanging ideas with readers.

Academics from the National University of Singapore and the SIM University IT experts, and a journalist from Chinese newspaper Lianhe Zaobao in Singapore made up the judges.

In the end, only three Singaporean students made it to the award list—the rest of the awards were swept up by students from China.

The passage is mainly about _____.

- A. how Chinese students won the awards in the competition
- B. why bloggers should take responsibility for their blogs
- C. how Miss Gao won the first prize in the competition
- D. what the result of the competition was

答案:D。主旨大意题。由文章主题段——第一自然段意思可知本题选D。

2. 观点题对策

观点题也是阅读中比较难解答的。作者要传递的信息有时是直接表达的,但更多的是间接含蓄的流露,需推理判断。作者的主观情感和态度往往和全文的主题及要点相关,有时与主旨题重合。所以应从篇章整体上把握作者倾向。下面是这类题的一些常用的提问方式。

The author's main purpose/thought in this passage is _____.

What's the author's attitude/opinion toward _____?

The author probably feels that _____.

Which of the following does the author want to illustrate in his discussion?

What's the tone of the passage?

The author uses the example of... to show that _____.

例

Like each living thing, languages are always changing. There are many reasons that can explain why they are always changing, but three main causes help explain this interesting phenomenon. Firstly, in very early times some different languages that originated from the same parent developed their own uniqueness (特殊性) after speakers moved away from one place to another. During the course of their movements, their unique languages came into being. Another main cause of language change is the influence of interaction with foreign cultures, often as a result of military conquest (军事征服). The third cause for change is rapidly expanding technology and new systems of communication that bring all cultures and languages into closer contact, with borrowing between languages a common phenomenon in the present world. All languages change as the experiences of their speakers change.

Question No. 1

The author thinks that the first most important cause that brings about the change of languages owes to _____.

- A. the development of human civilization
- B. the movements of our ancestors
- C. the influence of interaction with foreign cultures

Question No. 2

Which of the following statement is true according to this passage?

- A. The war and the effect caused by the war has a great effect on the change of languages.

B. Most people enjoy the change of languages

C. Mankind is always ready to change the language they communicate with one another.

Question No. 3

What is the main cause that brings about changes of languages in the present world?

- A. Military conquest.
- B. People's continuous movements.
- C. Progress and development in science and technology.

Question No. 4

This passage suggests that _____.

- A. our ancestor enjoyed living in the same place
- B. some different languages now used to be the same in very early times
- C. different nations have lived together harmoniously since the early time
- D. people do not welcome the development or progress in science and technology.

正如上面的介绍指出的那样,本段文字中的首句点明主题。语言总在变化。中间的句子先是指引起语言变化的主要原因有三。然后诸句分别解释这三个原因。最后的句子做出结论:所有的语言都随着使用它们的人们的经历的变化而变化。

问题1考查的是对细节的理解能力。文章在解释语言变化的第一个原因时有这样两句:首先,在很早的年代里一些起源于共同母语的语言在讲这些语言的人从一个地方迁徙到另一个地方之后发展了它们的特性。在他们的迁徙中,他们的有别于其他语言的语言就形成了。准确地理解这两句话,肯定要选B项。

问题2检测的仍然是对细节的理解能力。短文在叙述引起语言变化的第二个原因时有这样一个短语:often as a result of military conquest(往往作为军事征服的结果)因此A项是此题的正确选项。

问题3考查的也是对细节的理解能力。短文在解释引起语言变化的第三个原因。短

文中在介绍这第三个原因时说道:扩大的技术和新的交际系统使文化和语言的接触更为密切。因此我们肯定要选择 C 项。

问题 4 还是在检测对细节的理解能力。文章在叙述第一个原因时说:一些不同的语言原本起源于一个母语。因此 B 项是本题的正确选项。

练习二

I

Most animals have little connection with animals of a different kind, unless they hunt them for food. Sometimes, however, two kinds of animals come together in a partnership which does good to both of them. You may have noticed some birds sitting on the backs of sheep. This is not because they want a ride, but because they find easy food in the parasites (寄生虫) on sheep. The sheep allow the birds to do so because they remove the cause of discomfort. So although they can manage without each other, they do better together.

Sometimes an animal has a plant partner. The relationship develops until the two partners cannot manage without each other. This is so in the corals of the sea. In their skins they have tiny plants which act as "dustman", taking some of the waste products from the coral and giving in return oxygen which the animal needs to breathe. If the plants are killed, or are even prevented from light so that they cannot live normally, the corals will die.

What does the second paragraph mainly discuss?

- Some animals and plants depend on each other for existence.
- Some animals and plants develop their relationship easily.
- Some plants depend on each other for food.
- Some animals live better together.

II

Much discussion has, in recent years, sur-

rounded various ways and special courses designed to help people increase their reading speed. So much depends on definition. Even among experts there is no complete agreement as to exactly what we mean when we speak of "reading" a page of print. For some, it is attention to, and interpretation of most of the words on the page. Others seem to mean simply "dealing with large groups of words by speeding through them and picking out highlights (最重要的部分)." Most reading experts stress the importance of increasing the level of comprehension—the rate at which words and the ideas they stand for can be truly understood. They believe that there has been overemphasis on the "numbers game" of increasing the number of words a person can "run through" per minute.

- The argument surrounding rapid reading versus (对) comprehension could _____.
A. confuse people
B. encourage parents
C. help industry
D. discourage research
- In this paragraph the author tells the reader that _____.
A. rapid reading improves reading comprehension
B. rapid reading should rarely be encouraged
C. comprehension is more important than rapid reading
D. reading experts do not understand what students need

3. 细节题对策

一篇文章有了话题,确定了要表达的中心思想,还必须通过许多细节的信息来进一步解释或表达主题,体现中心思想;而这些细节又需要以某种顺序(如:时间、空间等)排列起来。这类考题可以是比较直接的,理解字面意思就可以答题;也可能是比较间接的,要通过归纳、综合或推理才能答题。

例 2009 高考(广东卷)A 篇

Lisa was running late. Lisa, 25, had a lot to do at work, plus visitors on the way: her parents were coming in for Thanksgiving Day from her hometown. But as she hurried down the subway stairs, she started to feel uncomfortably warm. By the time she got to the platform, Lisa felt weak and tired—maybe it hadn't been a good idea to give blood the night before, she thought. She rested herself against a post close to the tracks.

Several yards away, Frank, 43, and his girlfriend, Jennifer, found a spot close to where the front of the train would stop. They were deep in discussion about a house they were thinking of buying.

But when he heard the scream, followed by someone yelling, "Oh, my God, she fell in!" Frank didn't hesitate. He jumped down to the tracks and ran some 40 feet toward the body lying on the rails. "No! Not you!" his girlfriend screamed after him.

She was right to be alarmed. By the time Frank reached Lisa, he could feel the tracks shaking and see the light coming. The train was about 20 seconds from the station.

It was hard to lift her. She was just out. But he managed to raise her the four feet to the platform so that bystanders could hold her by the wrists and drag her away from the edge. That was where Lisa briefly regained consciousness, felt herself being pulled along the ground, and saw someone else holding her purse.

Lisa thought she'd been robbed. A woman held her hand and a man gave his shirt to help stop the blood pouring from her head. And she tried to talk but she couldn't, and that was when she realized how much pain she was in.

Police and fire officials soon arrived, and Frank told the story to an officer. Jennifer said

her boyfriend was calm on their 40-minute train ride downtown—just as he had been seconds after the rescue, which made her think about her reaction at the time. "I saw the train coming and I was thinking he was going to die," she explained.

1. What was the most probable cause for Lisa's weakness?

- A. She had run a long way.
- B. She felt hot in the subway.
- C. She had done a lot of work.
- D. She had donated blood the night before.

答案:D. 细节理解题。由第一段倒数第二句 Lisa felt weak and tired—maybe it hadn't been a good idea to give blood the night before 可知。

2. How did Frank save Lisa?

- A. By lifting her to the platform.
- B. By helping her rise to her feet.
- C. By pulling her along the ground.
- D. By dragging her away from the edge.

答案:A. 细节理解题。由倒数第三段 But he managed to raise her the four feet to the platform so that bystanders could hold her by the wrists 可知。

3. When did Lisa become conscious again?

- A. When the train was leaving.
- B. After she was back on the platform.
- C. After the police and fire officials came.
- D. When a man was cleaning the blood from her head.

答案:B. 细节理解题。由倒数第三段的 It was hard to lift her. She was just out. But he managed to raise her the four feet to the platform so that bystanders could hold her by the wrists and drag her away from the edge. That was where Lisa briefly regained consciousness 可知。

练习三

I

Free Bicycles for Europeans

Bicycles for rent could become as common as

newspaper stands and mail boxes on Germany's street corners if a scheme (计划) launched by Deutsche Bahn is successful.

The German rail operator has launched a bicycle-hire scheme designed for simple one-way trips. "It is new concept," said Andreas Knie, head of the project. Users must first register. With a simple phone call, they can hire one of the many bikes parked outside stations, at a cost of 3 to 5 cents per minute. At the end of their journey, they ring a computer and tell it where the bike is parked. The bikes are available 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Deutsche Bahn launched a car-sharing scheme along similar lines last December.

Tough transporters

No one will be breaking speed records with Call-A-Bike bicycles. They weigh in at 25 kilograms, at least double the weight of a normal bicycle, though they do have eight gears. "They are pretty heavy, but we don't want people taking them on the train or into the subway," Knie said.

They are also designed with parts that do not for a normal bicycle. Even the screws are irregular and the bike looks so odd that thieves would stand out.

Vandalism (破坏行为) and theft have led to the downfall of previous scheme which date back to Amsterdam's 1996 "White Bike" scheme. In that short-lived experiment, anti-establishment groups painted bikes white and left them around the Dutch capital. However, many were taken permanently and repainted, while impounded others on the basis that ownerless bikes were street rubbish.

Copenhagen, Vienna and Helsinki also have free bike schemes, in which users deposit a coin in Copenhagen's case 20 crowns (2.50 US dollars)—to free a bike from a rack.

Customer is king

"The advantage these schemes have is ease of use. But because they are so cheap, people tend to hold on to the bikes and then there none on the streets," Schimmelpennink said.

Oslo is also planning a bike-hire system where users will pay a symbolic fee of Norwegian crowns (6.50 US dollars) for unlimited use in the city for a year. Users will buy electric identity card as a key that register when the bike is taken from a rack.

- The scheme launched by Deutsche Bahn is _____.
A. riding bicycles
B. renting bicycles
C. using bicycles freely
D. buying bicycles cheaply
- The underlined sentence "... thieves would stand out" means "... thieves would _____.
A. not steal such bicycles
B. stand outside the room
C. like such bicycles
D. steal such bicycles
- Amsterdam's 1996 "White Bike" scheme failed because bikes are _____.
A. often stolen B. very heavy
C. painted white D. painted blue
- According to the passage, the schemes are launched mainly to _____.
A. make good use of bicycles
B. earn a lot of money
C. make people convenient
D. save some money
- _____ European countries have launched the free bikes schemes.
A. 2 B. 3
C. 5 D. 6

II

Tony Bennett, the American singer recently

touring Britain, can't remember how many times he has sung his standard hit "I Left Heart in San Francisco". He sang it again to his audience at the London Palladium last night.

"I never get tired of singing it," he said. "I like it too much. It's a great city and it's a good song."

Bennett is to record a TV special with American singer Lena Horne while he is here. And a new LP recorded by him in London for Philips titled "Listen Easy" will be published in June.

"I like it here," he added quietly over whiskey. "I would like to live here so many months of the year."

He already keeps a large flat in Grosvenor Square, where he is staying with his actress wife Sandie Grant and their three-year-old daughter Joanna. It has a studio where he likes to paint. Tony plans to have his first exhibition later in the year and he has already sold one picture for \$ 4,000. At the end of the year Tony is to star in a musical film which has been specially written for him called "Two Bits", an informal expression for 50 cents. It's about an Italian immigrant who goes to America, but he becomes a failure.

"In many ways it's very close to my life the way the story has been written," said Bennett. "My father, an Italian, was ill and died when I was nine. He always wanted me to sing, but he never lived long enough to be a part of my success."

The film is to be made by Italy's top director Vittoria De Sica.

1. The phrase "standard hit" most nearly means _____.

- A. Bennett's favorite song but it's very popular
- B. A song that is always popular
- C. A song which makes him standard
- D. A song which is like a heavy blow to his audience

ence

2. What was he doing when Tony Bennett was interviewed?

- A. Recording a TV show.
- B. Making a musical film.
- C. Staying with his wife.
- D. Drinking.

3. What does Tony Bennett want to do?

- A. Buy a house and live in England.
- B. Staying with his wife and daughter in England.
- C. Live part of each year in England.
- D. Leave America and settle in England.

4. Tony Bennett's hobby is _____.

- A. singing
- B. drinking
- C. playing
- D. painting

5. Tony Bonnett's father _____.

- A. was born in Italy and died in America
- B. was a part of Bennett's achievement
- C. liked his son's singing
- D. was glad that his son become famous

4. 词义题对策

即使在阅读母语写的文章时,读者也需不断地猜测词义,猜测代词在指代谁,猜测生词的含义,或是猜测熟词在特殊语境下的新含义。这种测试题的解答需靠上下文意的帮助。举例:

The underlined word "they" in the last sentence of the first paragraph refers to _____.

(属猜测代词的含义)

The underlined word "leg" in "Bicycle tour and race" probably means _____.

(属猜测熟词在特定场合下的新含义)

Which of the following can be used in place of "Quite the reverse"? (属猜测生词的词义)

正确解答此类题需要利用:

(1) 上下文线索;定义

作者有时知道某个词对大多数读者来讲是不熟悉或陌生的,为了使这个词便于理解,作者会将这个词的定义包含在某一句子中。

这种上下文线索最容易看出来,请看以下例句:

a. All other birthdays are called sing ill (born day).

The sixty-first birthday is called huan gup (beginning of new life)

b. The harbor is protected by a jetty—a wall built out into the water.

c. Jane is indecisive, that is, she can not make up her mind.

答案:在a中,sing ill的词义是生日,huan gup词义为新生活的开端;b中jetty词义为防波堤;c中,indecisive词义为优柔寡断。

(2) 上下文线索:复述

你可能经常会遇到复述。复述几乎与定义相同,请看下面例句:

a. He had a wan look. He was so pale and weak that we thought he was ill.

b. Carbon monoxide (CO) is a noxious gas which can cause death.

c. I am a resolute man. Once I set up a goal (目标), I won't give it up easily.

答案:a的wan词义为脸色苍白;b的noxious为一种毒气;c的resolute词义为坚定的。

(3) 上下文线索:常识

凭借自己的经验或对某一问题的常识,许多单词的词义通常很容易猜出来。请看下面例句:

a. The door was so low that I hit my head on the lintel.

b. Mark got on the motorbike, I sat behind him on the pillion, and we roared off into the night.

c. "We have found that no one in the freshman class can add, multiply, subtract or divide simple sums... Therefore, we are setting up a special remedial arithmetic course..."

答案:a的lintel词义是门楣;b的pillion意为鞍座;c的arithmetic词义为算术。

(4) 上下文线索:相关信息

如果从文章的前后句中归纳有关的信息,有时你就能对一些新词或短语的意思作出明智的猜测。请看下面句子:

a. "She went to school for 12 years and she can't write a sentence?" Timken said. "They made an illiterate out of my daughter!"

b. Timken was now angry... Once again he flew into a rage.

c. Just before the exam Garl's hands shook and sweated (出汗) so much that he could not hold a pen. His heart beat fast and his stomach ached, even though he knew the subject well. He really had a strange phobia about taking tests.

答案:a的illiterate意为文盲;b的flew into a rage意为勃然大怒;c的phobia意为恐惧症。

在一段理解性文章中,碰到某个生词或短语时,建议你最好注意这个词或短语后来在文章中出现的次数。一般来讲,这个单词或短语使用的次数越多,就越容易理解。以一篇阅读理解为例,短语"remedial class"一词在文中出现三次。

(5) 利用构词法正确猜出词义

a. 分解复合词

某个生词可能是个复合词,即由两个或两个以上的词合成的词。分解这个单词,你可得到其词义的提示。下面列举一些我们学过的复合词,如:

background(背景) back + ground

classroom(教室) class + room

runaway(逃亡者) run + away

newspaper(报纸) news + paper

b. 辨认前缀

前缀是一个词或一个音节,加在另一个词的开头以改变或增加其词义。通过辨认前缀,我们能学到许多新词。下面列举我们已经学过的。如:

in-, il-不

indirect 间接的, illiterate 文盲(的)

im-, ir-不

impatient 不耐烦的, irregular 不规则的