



聚焦英语

The Cream of *English Weekly*

《英语周报》精粹 高中版

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最新高考配图阅读 120 篇

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# 《英语周报》



## 最新高考

## 配图阅读 120 篇

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## 2. 阅读法

全文阅读是指浏览全文和问题, 参考图中某个事实或数据。

读者某个信息时, 就把要求回答的问题牢记心中, 根据问题和选项, 积极有目的地判断与问题要查找的信息, 如: 人物、地点、时间、原因、方式等等, 查找的目的很明确, 一旦找到所需要



## 怎样做配图阅读理解题

做配图阅读理解题不但需要良好的阅读能力而且需要较高的识图能力。

下面提供几种做题方法,供同学们参考。

### 1. 略读法

略读法是指阅读时把识图和阅读速度放在第一位,迅速了解文章大意,并获取重要信息。

1. 以极快的速度浏览图画,寻找图画上、字面上和事实上的主要信息。对阅读材料的基本结构进行总体预测,了解作者思路及文体结构。

2. 只要能抓住大意,可以跳过一部分文字。

3. 以一般的阅读速度阅读材料的第一、二段,一般文章的主旨、作者的风格和语气会在这里得到体现,因此,能够把握作者设置图画的意图。

4. 注意阅读每一段的主题句和结论句,以抓住段落大意,有助于进一步理解图画。

5. 读到最后一段,速度应该慢下来,在这里可能有作者对全文主要观点的总结。

### 2. 查阅法

查阅法是指浏览图画和问题,参考图中某个事实或数据。

搜索某个信息时,应把要求回答的问题牢记心中,根据问题和选项,积极有目的地判断与猜测要查找的信息,如:人物、地点、时间、原因、方式等等,查找的目的很明确,一旦找到所需要



的信息,查找就结束。因此,查阅读既省时又省力。

### 3. 限时阅读法

限时阅读法是指在平日的配图阅读训练中有意识地计算自己的阅读速度。

要求克服不良阅读习惯,掌握阅读技巧,增强信心和兴趣。

此外,要博览群书,广泛阅读,扩大词汇量,掌握更多的背景知识,如:英语国家的地理环境、生活习惯、风土人情、历史背景、政治、经济、文化、工业、农业、商业、服装、饮食、娱乐、体育等等。

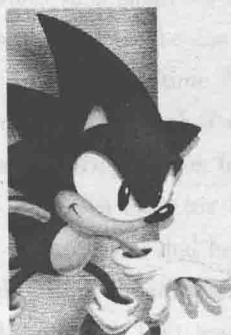
还要学好基础知识,如:词汇、语法、句子等;听、说、读、写、译五种技巧都要练习,从而有效地提高阅读速度和能力。



Holiday workers who are faced with taking beaches and restaurants hotel rooms, based on a long-term Swedish businessman. Rife Bergqvist is delighted with the idea. "I think the world's first igloo hotel. It's a small town in Sweden. It has been interesting for a




# 画部分



# 图画部分







## □ 范文讲解一

### 2001 年英语高考试题阅读理解 B 篇讲解

Holiday makers who are bored with baking beaches and overheated hotel rooms head for a big igloo. Swedish businessman Nile Bergqvist is delighted with his new hotel, the world's first igloo hotel. Built in a small town in Lapland, it has been attracting lots of visitors, but soon the fun will be over.

In two weeks' time Bergqvist's ice creation(作品) will be nothing more than a pool of water. "We don't see it as a big problem," he says. "We just look forward to replacing it."

Bergqvist built his first igloo in 1991 for an art exhibition. It was so successful that he designed the present one, which measures roughly 200 square meters. Six workmen spent more than eight weeks piling 1,000 tons of snow onto a wooden base; when the snow froze, the base was removed. "The only wooden thing we have left in the igloo is the front door," he says.

After their stay, all visitors receive a survival certificate recording their success. With no windows, nowhere to hang clothes and temperatures below  $0^{\circ}\text{C}$ , it may seem more like a survival test than a relaxing(轻松的) hotel break. "It's great fun," Bergqvist explains, "as well as a good start in survival training."

The popularity of the igloo is beyond doubt; it is now attracting tourists from all over the world. At least 800 people have stayed at the igloo this season even though there are only 10 rooms. "You can get a lot of people in," explains Bergqvist. "The beds are three meters wide by two meters long, and can fit at least four at one time."



1. Bergqvist designed and built the world's first igloo hotel because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A he believed people would enjoy trying something new
- B he wanted to make a name for the small town
- C an art exhibition was about to open
- D more hotel rooms were needed

[解析]选 A。由第一段可知,厌倦了沐浴海滨日光、居住燥热的旅馆的游客们走向了冰屋(igloo 是爱斯基摩人所居住的用硬块切成的圆顶小屋),Bergqvist 建造了世界上第一个冰屋,因为他相信人们总是喜欢新鲜的东西,这种冰屋是非常吸引人的。由第 3 段第二句可知,第一段中所说的 igloo 不是参加展览的那个冰屋,固排除 C。

2. When the writer says, "the fun will be over," he refers to the fact that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A hotel guests will be frightened at the thought of the hard test
- B Bergqvist's hotel will soon become a pool of water
- C holidaymakers will soon get tired of the big igloo
- D a bigger igloo will replace the present one

[解析]选 B。由第一段最后一句和第二段可知,这个有趣的事情将会结束的,因为用硬雪块建造的冰屋很快就会融化成水。



3. According to the text, the first thing to do in building an igloo is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A to gather a pool of water
- B to prepare a wooden base
- C to cover the ground with ice
- D to pile a large amount of snow

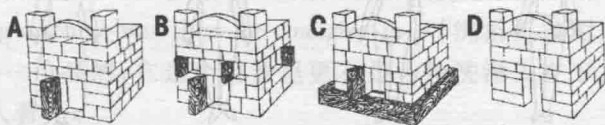
[解析] 选 B。根据第三段第 2 句, 从 Six workmen 到句末可知, 建造冰屋的第一件事是准备木制模具, 因此选 B。

4. When guests leave the igloo hotel they will receive a paper stating that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A they have visited Lapland
- B they have had an ice-snow holiday
- C they have had great fun sleeping on ice
- D they have had a taste of adventure

[解析] 选 D。实际上, 这是一道词语理解题。读第 4 段可知 survival test 生存测验, survival training 生存训练, 由第 4 段可看出, 在冰屋居住是一次冒险尝试。

5. Which of the four pictures below is the closest to the igloo hotel as described in the text?



[解析] 选 A。由第三段最后一句 The only wooden is the front door 可知, 冰屋里唯一木制的东西, 是一个木制门口, D 项



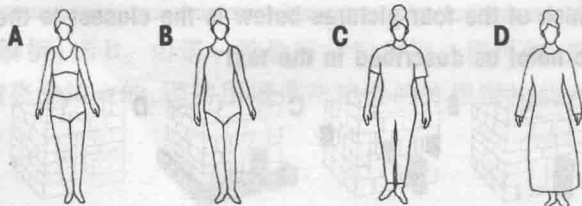
中没有木制门口,固排除。

## □ 范文讲解二

这是 1996 年 NMET 第四篇短文,是介绍英国民间风俗的——十九世纪英国妇女游泳的情况。

In the 19th century England people liked to go to the seaside. In those days, ladies wore long bathing dresses, and men wore bathing suits. Women did not walk about on the beach in their bathing dresses. They hired a bathing machine. A bathing machine was used for changing in, and for taking the bather down to the sea. It cost 2 pence to hire a machine and an attendant(侍者). When she had paid, the bather climbed up the back steps and got into the bathing machine. Then she changed into her bathing dress. When she had changed, the machine was pulled down to the sea. The bathing machine stopped in the water and the bather went down the front steps into the water. If she did not want to get into the sea, the attendant pulled her in.

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



[解析]选 D。这是一道图示题。短文第二句介绍:In those days, ladies wore long bathing dresses. (在那些年月里,妇女们穿



着长长的洗浴连衣裙)。而穿连衣裙的图只有 D 项。

## 2. Who used the bathing machine?

- A Women bathers.
- B Both men and women bathers.
- C Bathers who couldn't swim.
- D Bathers who couldn't walk.

[解析]选 A。这是一道细节理解题。短文第三、四两句这样交代: Women did not walk about on the beach in their bathing dresses. They hired a bathing machine. (妇女们不穿他们连衣裙浴用衣在沙滩上步行。他们租用一台洗浴机。)从此可知使用洗浴机的人就是洗浴的妇女。故 A 是正确答案。

## 3. A bathing machine was mainly used for \_\_\_\_\_.

- A giving the bather a pleasure ride on the beach
- B giving the bather some exercise before getting into the water
- C protecting the bather from catching cold from the sea wind
- D protecting the bather from being seen in bathing dress out of water

[解析]选 D。这仍是一道细节理解题。文章第五句说: A bathing machine was used for changing in... (洗浴机被用来更换服装……)显然,在这个机器里更衣是为使洗澡人在下水之前不被人看见。



4. In the 19th century people who used the bathing machine usually did the following things. Which is the right order for doing them?

- a. Changing into bathing clothes
- b. Getting out of the bathing machine
- c. Paying 2 pence
- d. Getting into the bathing machine
- e. Being taken down the beach
- f. Getting into the water

A e, d, a, b, f, c

B c, d, a, e, b, f

C c, d, e, a, b, f

D d, a, e, b, f, c

[解析] 选 B。这仍是一道细节理解题, 要与整篇文章所提供的活动顺序联系起来, 其活动的顺序是: 付钱、租车、换衣、去沙滩、走出洗浴机、下水。所以 B 项是正确答案。

### □ 范文讲解三

这是 1995 年高考题, 阅读整篇短文可以得知, 该文主要讲述了脂肪在人体中的分布; 脂肪的种类以及脂肪和肥胖的关系。

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 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.



The best treatment for fatness is to reduce the internal fat. But unfortunately it seems that dieting simply makes an apple-shaped person into a smaller apple and a pear-shaped person into a smaller pear. At the moment there is no known way of reducing the internal fat rather than external fat.

1. The text is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.

- A fatness and health      B ways to lose weight  
C people's figures      D distribution of fat

[解析]选 A。这是一道归纳概括题。本文的主题是讲肥胖与健康的关系,作者在第二段明确提到,答案自然选 A。本题不能选 D(脂肪在人体内的分布),因为它不是本文主旨。

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

- A People who have much external fat.  
B People who have much internal fat.  
C People who are apple-shaped.  
D People who are very fat.



[解析]选 C。这是一道图示题。首先要读懂第一段,知道梨形和苹果体形的区别,同时要理解第二段,明白代词“This”指的是苹果体形,才能确定 C 是该题的答案。图 A 为正常体形的人,图 B 为腰下部胖即梨形的人,不符合“people who have a large stomach and no waistline look rather like apples”的条件。图



D 类型的人没有大肚,有腰,也不符合上述条件。

3. When pear-shaped person becomes thinner. He/she loses more \_\_\_\_\_.

A internal fat than external fat

B external fat than internal fat

C fat above the waist

D fat below the waist

[解析]选 B。这是一道细节理解题。文章最后两句说:节食只能使苹果体形的人成为“a smaller apple”,使梨形人成为“a smaller pear”,而且目前还没有办法减少“体壁脂肪”。因此,本答案应当选 B。

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## 图画部分练习一

Once upon a time there was a monster. He was very ugly and had no friends. No one wanted to talk to him. Even other monsters thought he was ugly.

He lived alone and was very unhappy because he was so lonely.

“I wish I had a friend,” he said to himself every day, “One friend would be enough. Someone to talk to.”

He wrote a letter to a magazine. The magazine gave people advice.

“Dear Editor,” he wrote, “I am an ugly monster. How can I find a friend?”

“Dear monster,” the Editor replied, “Advertise for a friend in this magazine.” The monster wrote an advertisement.



“Monster wants a friend, male or female. I have two heads, four arms, six legs and three tails. I have one blue eye, one green eye and one brown eye. Smoke comes out of my nose. But I am really a kind monster and will be a good friend to someone. If you would like to meet me, please stand outside Blake's Store at 6 p. m. on Friday, May 7th. Write to Mr. A, Box 45, Everybody's Magazine.”

A few days later he went to the magazine.

“Do you have any letters for Box 45?” he asked.

The clerk looked in Box 45.

“Yes, there is one.” she said, and gave it to him.

The monster opened the letter, and read, “Dear Monster, I think a person's character is more important than his appearance. I will wait outside Blake's Store on Friday. Please carry a flower so that I will recognize you. Yours sincerely, Miss Alice Thwaite.”

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### 1. Why was the monster unhappy?

- A He had no friends.
- B He was ugly.
- C He had two heads.
- D He had three tails.

### 2. What did the monster advertise for?

- A A magazine.
- B A friend.
- C An editor.
- D A male or female monster.