

英语学习指导丛书

阅读理解指导与训练

——阅读美国

蔡炳冲 主编

庄志兴 审订



厦门大学出版社

●英语学习指导丛书—

阅读理解指导与训练 ——阅读美国

主 编	蔡炳冲	
副主编	杨炳奎	杨世廉
	邵惠荣	浦丽红
	稽永宁	
审 订	庄志兴	

厦门大学出版社

[闽]新登字 09 号

英语学习指导丛书
阅读理解指导与训练
——阅读美国

蔡炳冲 主编

庄志兴 审订

*

厦门大学出版社出版发行

福建省新华书店经销

三明地质印刷厂印刷

*

开本 787 × 1092 1/32 7 印张 198 千字

1996 年 12 月 第 1 版 1998 年 12 月第 2 次印刷

印数:5000 - 10000 册

ISBN 7 - 5615 - 0940 - 5/H·61

定价: 7.20 元

总 序

当代的中国青少年比任何时代的青少年都更需要学习并掌握英语这一国际语言。这是学习的需要、工作的需要、生活的需要,更是个人事业与国家四化的需要。

不言而喻,要学好英语必须大量阅读各种有关英语知识的参考书。然而遗憾的是,近几年充斥市场的是各种各样粗制滥造的习题,真正适合广大青少年学习阅读、有益于提高他们英语水平的读物却不多见。

有鉴于此,中国外语学习学研究会副会长、福建中学英语报总编辑庄志兴先生在全国范围内组织了一批英语造诣深、教学与编著经验均丰富的专家,成立了《英语学习指导丛书》编委会,编写这套广大青少年英语学习者急需的丛书。

丛书有以下几个主要特点:

一、知识覆盖面广。从语音到词汇,从语法到惯用法,从搭配到句型,从阅读理解到书面表达,凡 30 余种。

二、丛书融知识、能力与方法三者于一体,实用性强,参考价值高。

三、读者对象明确,即广大青少年学生与社会上具有一定基础的英语学习者。

《丛书》的编写出版蒙《福建外语》总编辑许崇信教授、《海外文摘报》总编辑杨格教授及中国外语学习学研究会张文府会长的大力支持,谨表由衷谢忱。

《英语学习指导丛书》编委会

1996 年 12 月

序

推荐一本好书——《阅读美国》

《阅读美国》主编蔡炳冲先生嘱我为此书作序，我因太忙，未答应。现在决定写了，因为觉得确实有写的必要。

不少好书由于某种原因，或者是同学们自己不“识货”，或者是老师没向同学们推荐，失之交臂，令人惋惜。上面说我觉得确实有必要写个序，这必要就是向广大中学师生说明：《阅读美国》是本难得的好书，不阅读此书是个大损失，十分可惜。

此书好在以下几个方面：

一、美国是使用英语最大的国家，是诸多使用英语的国家中对世界最有影响的一个。对这样一个国家的社会、家庭、文化、教育、历史、地理、风俗习惯、日常生活等等的方方面面如果不了解，必然大大影响你对英文读物的阅读理解。此书能最有效地帮你解决这个问题。

二、本书的英语是最新的美国英语，既地道，又规范，很值得中学生模仿学习。

三、全书融知识性、趣味性、科学性于一体，可读性很强。

四、很难得的是全书思想性也很强。通过此书的阅读，美国青少年从小不依赖父母，依靠自己努力奋斗以实现自身价值的精神，热爱祖国、热心公益、助人为乐的品质，会深深感染你，影响你，甚至改变你的一生！

最后一点：此书难度跟高中教材相近，任何程度的高中学生均能阅读。

我相信：凡读过此书的同学都会同意我上面对此书的看法。是为序。

庄志兴于
福建中学英语报社
1996.12

如何做阅读理解题

杨世廉

什么叫“阅读理解”？通俗地讲，“阅读理解”指的是“阅读文字材料并理解其内容及涵义”。严格地讲，“阅读理解”指的是，通过认识语言形式与结构而获取全部文字信息的过程。因此，“阅读理解”绝不是一种简单、消极、被动的学习活动，而是一种复杂、积极、主动的认知过程。可以说，它是一种书面交际活动读者与作者双向交换信息的过程。

随着国内外英语测试方法的改革和发展，“阅读理解”已成为全面评估学生英语水平的重要测试题型，在现行中学的 MET 与 NMET 试卷中所占比重尤大。该题型的命题方式通常是提供一篇文章或一段文字材料，在文后附设几道问题，一般为选择题，要求考生根据文章的内容逐一作答。归纳起来，问题大致针对如下几个方面：

- 1、文章的个别词或句子；
- 2、文章的某细节或情节；
- 3、文章的主题；
- 4、文章的背景；
- 5、文章的结论结局；
- 6、文章内含的隐义或寓意。

其目的在于考查考生综合运用所学语言知识的能力，包括阅读能力、理解能力、归纳概括能力、逻辑推理能力以及对材料的评估能力。

综合以上方面，阅读理解题在性质上可分“客观信息题”与“主观判断题”两大类型。前者旨在考查对文章所提供的“表层信息”（即事实部分）的摄取，后者旨在进一步考查对文章所蕴含的

“深层信息”(即内涵部分)的理解。具体归纳分析如下:

1、客观理解性题目

这种题目比较简单,只要通读全文,了解文中所述的重要事实或细节,就可以解答出来,有的甚至可以从文章的原句中直接找到答案。举一实例说明:

Mr Green was a teacher in a big city in the north of England. He usually went to France or Germany for a few weeks during his summer holidays, and he spoke French and German quite well.

But one year Mr Green said to one of his friends, "I'm going to have a holiday in Japan. But I don't speak Japanese, so I'll go to evening classes and have Japanese lessons for a month before I go."

He studied very hard for a month, and then his holiday began and he went to Japan.

When he came back a few weeks later, his friend asked him, "Did you have any trouble with your Japanese when you were in Japan?"

"No, I didn't have any trouble with it," answered Mr Green. "But the Japanese did!"

1. Mr Green had Japanese lessons because ____.

- A. he liked evening classes
- B. he wanted to visit Japan
- C. he did not like French and German
- D. he wanted to teach Japanese

2. Mr Green stayed in Japan for ____.
- A. a month B. a few weeks
C. a short time D. one year
3. The Japanese had trouble with ____.
- A. Mr Green's Japanese B. Mr Green's holiday
C. Mr Green's friends D. Mr Green's German
4. In fact, Mr Green understood ____.
- A. only one language B. two languages
C. three languages D. three foreign languages

答案: 1. B 2. B 3. A 4. C。前两题的答案直接可从文中的原句找到;后两题的答案根据文章所提供的事实略加思考判断即可得出。

2、词义、句意理解性题目

要求对文中的个别难词、关键词、词语或句子作出解释。解此类题有时需要对有关的上下文、甚至整篇文章的内容建立准确、立体的理解才能正确作答。下面以实例说明:

Almost everyone knows the meaning of Mr, Mrs and Miss. Mr is used before the name of a man. Mrs is for a married woman and Miss is for a woman who isn't married. But what is Ms?

For some time, businessmen in the United States have used Ms before a woman when they do not know whether the woman is married or not. Today, many women like to use Ms instead of Mrs or Miss. These women feel that it is not important for people to know whether they are married or not.

There are some problems with Ms. Not all women like it

Some like the old way of doing things. Some find it difficult to pronounce. Ms sounds like 'miz'. In short, young women like it better than older women do. Probably Ms will be used by more and more women later.

() In this passage, 'in short' means "_____".

A. in a few words

B. finally

C. all of it

D. very soon

答案为 A。因为文章在本句前列举了人们对 Ms 一词所持的几种不同态度,所以本句以“简言之”作为承接语。

3、逻辑推理性题目

这种题目有一定难度,答案一般不能直接从文章中找到,而必须根据上下文及其相互间的关系或对整篇文章进行深层理解后,才能找到。有时甚至还得联系到作者的意图、态度等弦外之音、文外之意,并加以推理、判断,才能获得。

比如,涉及文章的标题(title)、主题(main idea)、结论(conclusion)、结局(end)等有关的问题,都需要在细读全文的基础上,结合运用语言知识、背景知识、生活常识、壳技专业知识进行逻辑思维、推理、判断,从而获取文章中内隐的信息。解这类题时可从以下四个方面入手:

(1) **根据常识判断**。解题时,除了弄清文意外,还需借助各方面的常识进行判断。如生活常识、风土人情、传说掌故、名人轶事等。引下文为例:

Near the North Pole (北极) there are only two seasons: winter and summer. The winter nights are long. For more than two months, you can't see the sun, not even at noon.

The summer days are long, too. For more than two months, the sun never sets, and there is no night at all.

The temperature is very low near the North Pole. Even in summer the temperature is below 0°C . So people there wear warm clothing all the year round.

() Near the North Pole it is ____ in summer.

A. hot B. warm C. cold D. cool

答案为C。一方面,从文中获悉,在北极,夏季的气温在摄氏零度以下;另一方面,凭生活常识可知,零度以下的天气很冷。

(2)根据知识判断。解题时,应结合运用一些一般性的知识,如政治、地理、历史、天文、文学、艺术以及科技等自然科学、社会科学与人文科学知识,以提高解题能力。引下文为例:

After a long time of studies, scientists are learning more and more about dolphins (海豚). They believe that dolphins do "talk" to each other, they call each other "names" among themselves. They help one another when in trouble. Like bats, they use sound waves (波) to "see". Because of these, many scientists now place dolphins among the cleverest animals on earth.

Dolphins love to mimic (模仿). If we swim on our backs, they do too. If we dive (潜水), they follow. Once someone blew a puff of (一口) cigarette (香烟) smoke against the window of an observation tank (观察舱), a young dolphin suddenly swam to its mother, nursed (吸奶) a moment, and spit out (吐出) a cloud of milk against the glass.

() To the best of our knowledge, dolphins are ____.

- A. surprising fish B. clever mammals (哺乳动物)
C. interesting animals D. man's friends

答案为 B。从整篇文章中我们可以清楚地了解到,海豚的智能很高:有自己的语言表达,有极强的模仿能力和理解能力等等。尤其是第二段的描述透露了一个重要信息,即海豚是哺乳动物。进一步结合我们平常所了解到的有关动物的科学知识,确认选择 B 无误。

(3) **根据计算判断。**解题时,有时光理解文意仍不够,还要运用一些数学知识,进行和差、倍数、分数、百分率、比例、长度、面积、体积、时间、速度等方面的基本运算。引下文为例:

This story tells about an American general (将军). He was a very important man in the American army during the First World War. Everybody in the United States knew him and many people wished to have a picture or something of his in their homes.

Soon after the war, the general returned to Washington. One day he went to a dentist (牙科医生) and had six teeth pulled out. A week later, the general heard that his teeth were being sold in curiosity shops (古玩店) at five dollars each. On each tooth there was a label (标签) with the name of the general and words: "Buy these teeth and show them to your friends at home." The general got angry. He rushed to his office and ordered six officers to go round the city and buy all his teeth. They had collected 175 teeth.

1. In the evening, the officers went back with all the teeth.

They paid _____ dollars for them.

A. 785 B. 30 C. 175 D. 875

2. Among the teeth there were at least _____ false(假的) ones.

A. 175 B. 6 C. 169 D. 10

答案: 1. D 2. C. 根据文章所述, 每个“将军牙”售价 5 美元, 军官们总共买到 175 个牙, 其中只有 6 个是真的。经计算得知, 共花 875 美元。所买的牙中, 起码有 169 个是假的。

(4) **根据情节判断。** 解题时, 应从情节所提供的基本事实出发, 寻找一定规律, 如时间关系、条件关系、因果关系、比较关系、转折关系等作为推理依据。这种题目在试卷中最常出现, 考生不能只停留在字面意义上, 而要从人物、时间、地点、事件的情节安排与发展中深入探讨其逻辑联系以及隐喻、引申等内在因素。引下文为例:

Two men walked quietly up to the open window of a small house in darkness (黑暗). “We can take what we want from this house,” one of them said. The taller of the two men quickly climbed through the open window into one of the rooms. “Give me the torch (手电筒),” he told his friend. “Go round to the door. Wait there until I open it for you.”

His friend disappeared. Then the tall man turned on the torch and walked slowly towards the door. Shortly before he reached the door, he suddenly stopped. His torch was shining on a man! The man was sitting in a big chair in a corner of the room. He was looking at the tall man. His eyes never moved.

The tall man cried out in fright (恐惧) and threw open the door, and he shouted to his friend to run after him. They didn't stop running until they were far away from the house.

They never knew that it was a blind man who frightened them off.

() The two men in the story were ____.

A. workers B. thieves C. policemen D. guests

答案为 B。因为根据情节可以断定,这两个人当晚是在行窃。

4、总结、概括性题目

要求在阅读和理解全文的基础上对文章作出总结、概括或评价。做这种题目不仅要透彻理解全文,还应对作者论述的意图、观点作进一步剖析,不能光凭文中的片言只语而断章取义,也不能满足于就事论事。下面以一实例说明:

Mr Jones's telephone number was 3464, and the number of the cinema in her town was 3463, so people often made a mistake and telephoned her when they wanted the cinema.

One evening the telephone bell rang and Mrs Jones answered it. A tired man said, "At what time does your last film begin?"

"I'm sorry," said Mrs Jones, "but you have the wrong number. This is not the cinema."

"Oh, it began twenty minutes ago," said the man. "I'm sorry about that, Goodbye."

Mrs Jones was very surprised, so she told her husband. He laughed and said, "The man's wife wanted to go to the cinema, but he was feeling tired, so he telephoned the cinema. His wife heard him, but she didn't hear you. Now they will stay at

home this evening, and the husband will be happy!"

() From the story, we can see the man was ____.

A. very clever

B. too lazy

C. not interested in films

D. afraid of his wife

答案为 A。从整篇文章分析,结合末段中琼斯先生对他妻子所作的解释,可以概括得出上述结论。

熟练掌握阅读理解的解题方法和技巧,对加强应试能力、提高考试成绩,无疑能起相当大的作用。一般情况下,可以依照下列方法、步骤进行解题:

1、快速阅读,弄清大意

看清文章标题后,先浏览一下全文,目的在于初步了解材料的主要内容,以及其所涉及的主要方面。要学会运用“扫描式”快速阅读法。一般情况下,速度要掌握在每分钟 150 至 200 个词之间。对无关紧要之处可以一扫而过,而在关键重要之处则适当放慢速度,略加思考。

2、细读文后考查题,明确题目要求

浏览正文之后,接着认真阅读文后考查题,以便明确题目要求,做到心中有数、有的放矢。随后复读文章时,由于是带着问题去读,便可格外留意与问题有关的信息源,有利于捕捉有效信息,舍弃无效信息,排除干扰信息,从而提高答题的速度和准确率。

3、复读全文,着手答题

在初读一遍的基础上,再将文章从头到尾仔细复读一遍,其速度一般控制在每分钟 80 至 100 个词左右。复读时,应总揽全文的信息,上下文之间的逻辑联系,事件的发生、进展以至结局,论点、论据的阐述及其因果关系,据此进行推敲斟酌,进而领悟

作者的思路、意图,文章的寓意、隐义,并运用逻辑推理作出判断,而后才着手慎重答题。

4、重点核对,加深理解

答题完成之后,有必要回过头来对与答题有关的内容重新加以研读,或对个别理解模糊的关键词句再次审核,以加深理解,澄清疑点,提高答题准确性。最后,提醒注意几点:

(1)阅读时,不应将注意力放在语言形式上,逐字逐句地读。这样往往读了后句忘了前句,甚至读过了的句子在头脑中的印象仍然一片空白,于是不得不回视、重读。

(2)也不应将注意力过分地放在单句上,只见树木不见森林,抓不住全篇的主旨。阅读速度提高不快的原因多半与此有关。应该养成边阅读边思考的习惯,力求做到获取信息与加工处理信息几乎同步进行。

(3)阅读时,根据文章的不同体裁,侧重点要有所不同。若为记叙文,应着重注意时间、地点、人物、事件等因素,尽量抓住某些关键性的词句,有价值的数字,不要轻易放过可能提供重要线索的细节。还要分析和把握作者对事件的基本态度,否则虽然读懂了文章,也可能作出错误的判断。若为议论文或说明文,则应特别留意文章或段落的开头和结尾,因为首句属点题,尾句属结论,这里往往为我们提供重要信息。有些重要的人名、地名、物名或数字、年代等,可用铅笔做个记号,一来醒目,二来便于核对。

(4)遇到生词或难词不要惊慌失措,以免造成心理障碍。有些生词的出现并不影响对全文的阅读与理解,可以采取迂回的办法绕过去;有些生词可以利用构词法推断出来;有些则可以借助语境的启示猜测出来。这种猜词手段十分重要,也十分管用(这实质上是阅读理解能力的重要标志之一),应予以充分重视,并在平时有意识地进行强化训练。

当然,归根结蒂,阅读理解靠的是扎实的语言基础。常言道:“冰冻三尺,非一日之寒”。扎实的语言基础来自平时严格的基本功训练和长期的知识积累。只要平时刻苦用功,打下扎实的英语知识基础,又掌握较科学的解题技巧,做“阅读理解”题是不会太难的。

目 录

一、如何做阅读理解题	(1)
------------------	-------

二、阅读理解训练

Item I Geography & History	(1)
Item II Politics & Economy	(22)
Item III Education & Culture	(35)
Item IV Society & Family	(57)
Item V Ministories & Essays	(88)
Item VI Anecdotes of Famous Men ..	(105)
Item VII Popular Science	(142)
Item VIII Daily Life	(165)
Item IX News Report	(185)
Item X Customs or Conventions	(191)

三、参考答案	(202)
--------------	---------