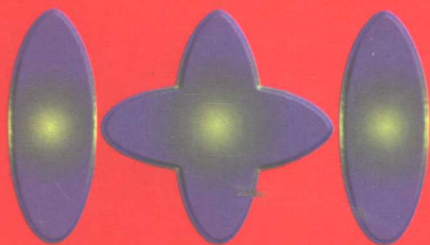


中学英语



高中英语阅读理解 解题指导

宋伯涛 主编

中国青年出版社

ENGLISH

北京朗曼英语教学与研究中心资料

中学英语 1+1

——高中英语阅读理解解题指导

主编 宋伯涛

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再 版 前 言

本书是北京朗曼英语教学与研究最新推出的《中学英语 1+1》解题指导丛书之一。其特点在于充分发挥朗曼丛书散发性联想思维的特点,旨在帮助学生在解题过程中形成科学的思维方法。其讲解部分紧紧抓住知识点,进行精辟分析,巧解其中的重点和难点,讲清解题思路和方法,挖掘知识的内在联系,点拨关键问题,着力阐明误答的原因。内容精要实用,讲法富有艺术性;所配的典型训练题紧扣现行教学大纲和教材,又不拘泥于教材,内容上作了适当的加深拓宽,以培养学生解题的基本功和综合能力。建议学生在阅读解题指导部分时,不要急于去看讲解,而应该先做例题,然后对照讲解去看自己所做的答案,这样效果会更好。

作者相信,学生通过认真阅读和思考本书的讲解部分,认真解答本书的典型习题,一定会在思维方法及解题能力上收到事半功倍的效果。

尽管作者为本书的形成付出了艰辛的劳动,但由于成书比较仓促,书中难免仍有不妥之处,诚望教学界同仁及广大读者指正。

宋伯涛

2001 年 7 月于北师大

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第一部分 阅读理解解题指导

Test 1

"Do you believe in life after death?" Jack's boss asked Jack "Yes, sir."

"Well, then, that makes everything just fine." the boss went on. "About an hour after you left yesterday to go to your grandfather's funeral(葬礼), he dropped in to see you."

1. What do you suppose Jack did the day before?
 - A. He attended his grandfather's funeral.
 - B. He told a lie to get the day off.
 - C. He meant to attend a funeral but he didn't.
 - D. He did nothing special; he worked as usual.
2. What do you suppose Jack's grandfather was doing the day before?
 - A. He knew Jack had cheated his boss and came to expose him.
 - B. He was thought to be dead but in fact was well alive.
 - C. He was dying but was saved by the doctors.
 - D. He was going about his usual business.
3. When the boss said, "That makes everything just fine."
 - A. he meant he was glad that Jack's grandfather was still alive.
 - B. he meant he was glad that Jack believed in life after death.
 - C. he was, in fact, telling Jack that he had been found out.
 - D. he was, in fact, telling Jack that his grandfather was still alive.
4. Who does the story tell us really believed in life after death?
 - A. Jack
 - B. Jack's boss.
 - C. Jack's grandfather
 - D. No one.

[解题指导]

1. 正确答案是 B。文中没有明说 Jack 说谎,但老板的那句话里暗含了这一层意思。答案 A 是错的,因为他祖父并没有死。答案 C 是错的,因为人未死,也就谈不上打算去参加葬礼的问题。

答案 D 与文章的内容相反。

2. 正确答案是 D。杰克的祖父前天在干什么,文中没有任何暗示,我们只能根据他没病没死这一事实,作出正确答案是 D 的判断。答案 A 是错的,因为文中说杰克的祖父是顺便来看看他(dropped in to see him),并不是来揭穿杰克的谎言,也许他还不知道杰克撒的谎呢。答案 B 的内容与该题的要求不相符。答案 C 在文中没有记述。
3. 正确答案是 C。老板想揭穿 Jack 的谎言,但又不想直说,因此运用曲说的办法。“life after death”的意思是“死后的生命”(人死灵魂不死)。按照老板的设想:只要杰克相信“死后的生命”,那他就可以委婉地揭穿杰克的谎言。所以,当杰克回答说 he 相信时,老板就说了:Well, then, that makes everything just fine. 答案 A 是错的。老板不会因为杰克的祖父活着而高兴,文中也没有表示这一点。答案 B 是错的。老板并非想证实杰克相信不相信死后的生命,而是想揭穿他的谎言,因此,不存在高兴与否的问题。答案 D 也是错的。
4. 正确答案是 D。这篇短文只有 42 个词,并没有告诉我们谁相信“死后的生命”。杰克虽然回答说 he 相信,但那只是口头上说说而已,是他掩盖谎言的借口;老板是借此来委婉地揭穿杰克的谎言。“死后的生命”是这篇短文的关键词。

Test 2

Today Newtown is a very clean place. Many years ago, however, there were millions of rats in Newtown. They attacked(袭击) the cats and dogs. Sometimes a great number of them knocked down a man or woman walking home at night. The rats were very large in size and they harmed many people.

The government ordered everybody to kill rats. Most people were lazy, so they did not kill many. Then the government promised to pay some money for each dead rat. That made the people very happy. They killed thousands of rats every day. A government officer put all the dead rats in a big pile. Sometimes a man brought hundreds in one day.

After two weeks there were not many rats in the city, but people still brought many rats to the government office. The government officer thought that people were stealing dead rats from the pile. He ordered his men to dig a deep hole and put the rats in it. Soon there were no more rats and the government did not pay any more money.

1. Newtown is a place which _____

- A. used to be very clean. B. is no longer dirty.
C. has been very clean. D. will be very clean.
2. The rats in Newtown were _____
A. as big as cats. B. as dangerous as dogs.
C. huge and many.
D. knocked down by the people there.
3. When the government of Newtown first ordered the people to kill rats, the people _____
A. promised to pay some money for each dead rat.
B. stole dead rats from the pile.
C. were too lazy to kill many rats.
D. killed nearly all the rats very quickly.
4. What made the people very happy?
A. The fact that there were no rats in Newtown.
B. The killing of thousands of rats every day.
C. The government's interest in making Newtown clean.
D. The government's promise to give the people some money for each dead rat.
5. The people killed rats _____
A. to get some money for the dead rats.
B. because the rats attacked them at night.
C. to help the government make the city clean.
D. to pay the government as a tax.
6. Deep hole was dug so that _____
A. the rats could not come out to attack people at night.
B. people could take as many rats from the hole as they wished.
C. the rats could not escape easily.
D. nobody could take any rats from the pile.
7. From this passage we can see that the government officer _____
A. was a very rich man B. was wise
C. was afraid of rats.
D. liked to live in a clean house.
8. What would be the best topic for this passage?
A. How Newtown Became a Very Clean Place
B. How to Kill Rats
C. Newtown——City of Rats
D. How Newtown People Became Rich

〔解题指导〕

1. 选 B。文章讲的是 Newtown 如何从鼠害成灾变得清洁干净的。读完全文后,我们可以得到这样的印象:Newtown 不再是个肮脏的城市了。答案 A、C、和 D 与文章的内容不符。
2. 选 C。文章的第一段就交待了老鼠的数量和大小。答案 A 和 B 在文中没有记述。答案 D 与文章内容不符。
3. 选 C。文章第二段的第一句和第二句表达了这一内容。答案 A 与文章内容不符。答案 B 是错的,因为在开始阶段还无鼠可偷。答案 D 在文中提到过,但那是后来的事。
4. 选 D。文章第二段的第三句和第四句表达了这个意思。答案 A 与文章内容不符。答案 B 的内容在文中记述过,但没有说明人们是否对此感到高兴。答案 C 在文中没有记述。
5. 选 A。在政府答应付钱后,人们才每天捕杀了成千上万只老鼠,由此可以判断出 A 是正确答案。答案 B 是错的,因为它与文章叙述的事实相反。答案 C 也是错的,因为根据文章内容来看,人们并没有主动协助政府使城市变得清洁。答案 D 在文中没有记述。
6. 选 D。挖洞之前,人们每天上交很多老鼠,挖洞之后,很快就无鼠可交了,由此可知,答案 D 是正确的。答案 A 不对,老鼠死了不可能伤人。答案 B 与文章内容相反。答案 C 显然是错的。
7. 选 B。答案 A、C 和 D 的内容在文中没有提及。
8. 选 A。该题要求给文章确定题目。只有理解了文章的中心内容,才能选好标题。文章开头一句“Today Newtown is a very clean place”就是主题句,给全文定下了基调,其它各段都是叙述 Newtown 如何由鼠害成灾而变得清洁干净的。答案 B 不对,因为文中并没有讲到捕杀老鼠的一些具体方法。答案 C 的内容在文中叙述过,但并不是只讲老鼠的情况,而是讲捕杀的情况,所以 C 不是正确答案。答案 D 是错的,因为 Newtown 的人们虽然捕杀老鼠得了钱,但并没有讲他们由此而富了起来。

Test 3

A well-known old man was being interviewed(采访) and was asked if it was correct that he had just celebrated his ninety-nine birthday.

“That’s right,” said the old man. “Ninety-nine years old, and I haven’t an enemy in the world. They’re all dead.”

“Well, sir,” said the interviewer, “I hope very much to have the honour of interviewing you on your hundredth birthday.”

The old man looked at the young man closely, and said, “I can’t see why you shouldn’t. You look fit and healthy to me!”

1. The old man said he had not an enemy in the world, which shows that he was a very
 - A. friendly man—he never made any enemies.
 - B. healthy man—he lived longer than all his enemies.
 - C. lucky man—his enemies had all died.
 - D. terrible man—he had got rid of all his enemies.
2. When the interviewer said that he hoped very much to have the honour of interviewing the old man again the following year,
 - A. he was trying to make the old man happy.
 - B. he wished he himself would live another year.
 - C. he did not believe the old man would live to be one hundred.
 - D. he did not believe he would interview the old man again.
3. When the old man said “I can’t see why you shouldn’t”, what he meant was
 - A. “you must try to live another year to interview me again next year.”
 - B. “Of course you can see me again since you’re so fit and healthy.”
 - C. “If I live to a hundred years, you should interview me again.”
 - D. “Unless you live another year, you wouldn’t be able to interview me again.”
4. What kind of man would you say the old man was?
 - A. He was silly.
 - B. He was unpleasant.
 - C. He was very proud and sure of his health.
 - D. He was very impolite to young people.

〔解题指导〕

1. 选 B。从他的年龄以及他所说的话,我们可知他是个长寿并健康的人,活得比他所有的敌人都要长。但这并不说明他是个幸运人,因为长寿和幸运并不是等同概念,所以 C 是错误的。答案 A 与文中所述事实相反。答案 D 在文中没有记述。
2. 选 A。从记者所说的话 I hope very much to have the honour of ... 可知,他的希望是真诚的,同时也反映了他想祝愿老人更加长寿以取悦于他,所以排除 C。答案 B 和 D 不符常理。
3. 选 B。答案 B 在文中已有记述,是对前一句的解释,也是一个显而易见的事实。答案 A 和 D 都表示了对老人对记者健康的怀疑,与事实不符。答案 C 表示了老人对记者再次采访的希望,文中没有记述。

4. 选 C。从文中老人说的最后一句话可看出老人是借说对方来表示对自己健康长寿的自豪和自信。这句话只能说是老人具有幽默感,不能说明对年轻人的不礼貌。另外,答案 D 中 young people 是泛指概念,更是错误的。答案 A 和 B 在文中没有记述。

Test 4

Annealing is a way of making metal softer by heating it and then letting it cool very slowly. If metal is heated and then cooled very quickly, for example by dipping it in water, it will be very hard but also very brittle(脆)——that is, it will break easily. Metal that has been annealed is soft but does not break as easily. It is possible to make metal as hard or as soft as is wished, by annealing it. The metal is heated, and allowed to cool slowly for a certain length of time. The longer the heated metal takes to cool slowly, the softer it becomes. Annealing can also be used on other materials, such as glass.

1. Annealing can make metal
 - A. hard and tough(韧).
 - B. hard but brittle.
 - C. soft but tough.
 - D. soft and brittle.
2. Why do people put hot metal in water?
 - A. To make it hard.
 - B. To make it soft.
 - C. To make it cool.
 - D. To make it brittle.
3. In annealing, the required hardness of a metal depends on
 - A. the quantity of water used.
 - B. the temperature of the metal.
 - C. the softness of the metal.
 - D. the timing of the operation
4. As suggested by the text, how can glass be made less brittle?
 - A. It can be heated and then cooled quickly.
 - B. It can be cooled and then heated slowly.
 - C. It can be heated and then cooled slowly.
 - D. It can be cooled and then heated quickly.

〔解题指导〕

1. 选 C。答案 C 与文中“Metal that has been annealed is soft but does not break easily”的意思是一样的。答案 A 和 D 各表示的两种性质不能并存。答案只是淬火的一个方面,不是主要特征,与短文第一句对淬火的解释也不符,故应排除。
2. 选 A。根据短文第二个句子的意思,加热并放在水中迅速冷却后的金属有两个特点:第一是硬,这是优点,是人们所需要的;

- 第二是脆,这是缺点,是人们所不需要的。由此排除 D 而选 A。答案 B 与文中所述事实不符。答案 C 不是人们的主要目的。
3. 选 D。文中详细解释了金属的硬度是与其淬火后冷却的时间成反比的,时间越短,金属越硬;反之,时间越长,金属越韧。答案 A、B 和 C 都与文意不符。
4. 选 C。根据短文所述,淬火的方法还可用于其它材料,如玻璃,再根据淬火工序中硬度与冷却时间的关系,我们可知,玻璃要降低脆度,提高韧度,应该在加热后慢慢冷却。答案 A 所得的结果正好与此相反,所以是错的。答案 B 和 D 与淬火原理不符。

Test 5

"I would almost rather see you dead," Robert S. Cassatt, a leading banker of Philadelphia, shouted when his twenty-year-old eldest daughter announced that she wanted to become an artist. In the 19th century, playing at drawing or painting on dishes was all right for a young lady, but serious work in art was not. And when the young lady's family ranked among the best of Philadelphia's social families, such an idea could not even be considered.

That was how Mary Cassatt, born 1844, began her struggle as an artist. She did not tremble before her father's anger. Instead, she opposed(反对) him with courage and at last made him change his mind. Mary Cassatt gave up her social position and all thought of a husband and a family, which in those times was unthinkable for a young lady. In the end, after long years of hard work and perseverance, she became America's most important woman artist and the internationally recognized leading woman painter of the time.

1. How did Mr Cassatt react(反应) when his daughter made her announcement?

A. He feared for her life. B. He was very angry
C. He nearly killed her. D. He warned her.

2. What in fact was Mr Cassatt's main reason in opposing his daughter's wish?

A. Drawing and painting was simply unthinkable among ladies in those days.
B. He did not believe his daughter wanted to work seriously in art.

C. He believed an artist's life would be too hard for his daughter.

- D. Ladies of good families simply did not become artists in those times.
3. What made Mary Cassatt's struggle to become a recognized artist especially hard?
- A. She was a woman. B. Her father opposed her.
C. She had no social position.
D. She did not come from an artist's family.
4. What do we know about Mary Cassatt's marriage(婚姻)?
- A. Her marriage failed because she never gave a thought to her husband and family.
B. She never married because she did not want to be just a wife and mother.
C. After marriage she decided to give up her husband rather than her career(事业).
D. She did not marry because for a lady of her social position to marry below her was unthinkable.
5. What do we know about Robert Cassatt's character from the text?
- A. He was a cruel man.
B. He was a stubborn(固执的) man.
C. He knew nothing about art.
D. He knew little about his daughter.
6. What do we know about Mary Cassatt's character?
- A. She was brave in going against old ideas.
B. She got tired of always obeying her father.
C. She hated playing at drawing and painting.
D. She did not mind being poor at all.
7. As we can learn from the text, which of the following was generally considered the most important in the life of a woman in the U.S. in Mary Cassatt's time?
- A. Money. B. Career.
C. Marriage. D. Courage.

〔解题指导〕

1. 从 Mr Cassatt 所讲的话以及动词 shouted 可知,他对女儿的事业选择大发雷霆,极力反对,故选 B。答案 A 和 C 表示的是他的担心和具体的行为,与文意不符。答案 D 语气不够,并且意思也不清。
2. 文中说一个年轻姑娘,特别是家庭社会地位高的姑娘想当画家是不可思议的,要受社会歧视的。Mr Cassatt 是个非常重要的银行家,社会地位肯定很高,因此,答案 D 显然是他反对的主要

理由。文中又说,把画画当作娱乐玩玩对于一个年轻女子是可以的,而答案 A 否认了这一事实,所以是错误的。答案 B 和 C 与文意不符。

3. 文章主要反映了社会的偏见,因此,她的艺术道路不平坦,主要是因为她是女子,故选 A。答案 B 不是主要原因,况且文中告诉我们,她在父亲的暴怒下没有屈服。答案 C 与事实不符。答案 D 的推论是错误的,因为非艺术家家庭出身的女子不一定不能成为艺术家。
4. 我们从第二段的一些词语,如:began her struggle, did not tremble, opposed with courage, gave up her social position and all thought of a husband and a family 等可以理解, Mary Cassatt 的性格,她对事业的追求是如此执着,如此勇敢,如此不顾一切,她甚至不考虑找个丈夫成家,这也是她的性格所决定的,因为在她看来,事业要比关在家里做妻子当母亲更重要,故选 B。答案 A 和 C 的意思却是她结了婚,但后来家庭破裂,这与文中记述不符。答案 D 与人物性格不符。
5. 从 Mr Cassatt 的言语、动作、地位以及他所代表的思想可知,他很少关心女儿,因而也对女儿了解得很少,故选 D。答案 A 是错误的,因为文中没有告诉我们 Mr Cassatt 对他女儿有任何残暴的行为。答案 B 与文中所述不符,因为文中记述了 Mary Cassatt 最后说服了她父亲这一事实,所以不能说她顽固。答案 C 在文中没有记述。
6. 上面第 4 题对 Mary Cassatt 的性格作了分析,她的性格与当时的社会旧思想是格格不入,这充分体现了她的勇敢精神,故选 A。答案 B 和 C 与文中事实不符。答案 D 在文中没有记述。
7. 当时社会是不重视妇女的事业的,所以排除 B。象 Mary Cassatt 那样的人物是极少数,所以排除 D。另外由文中可知,不结婚对于一个年轻女子来说是不可思议的,因此,答案 C 是对的。答案 A 在文中没有记述。

Test 6

In Mount Berry, Georgia, people find a group of schools built specially for mountain children. The schools, as well as the mountain itself, are named after Martha Berry, herself a daughter of a Georgian mountaineer.

Martha Berry was born in 1866. Luckier than most Georgian mountain children, she received an education. But she never forgot other children of the mountains whose parents couldn't afford to send them to school. In 1902 Martha Berry started a school for these chil-

dren. It was housed in a single small log cabin and was attended by only five pupils. Now, eighty years later, there are a score of Berry schools in the area, with a total of over one thousand students and a waiting list of about five thousand.

Martha Berry in her later years received many medals and honors for what she had done for the poor mountain children of Georgia, and in 1931 she was named one of the twelve most important women in the United States. She never stopped working for the mountain children till her death in 1942.

1. Georgia is the name
 - A. of a mountain in the U. S.
 - B. of a school in the U. S.
 - C. of the mountain people in the U. S.
 - D. of a state in the U. S.
2. The Berry Schools have a history of
 - A. half a century.
 - B. about a quarter of a century.
 - C. over three quarters of a century.
 - D. a whole century.
3. How many years of her life did Martha Berry devote to working for children?
 - A. 40 years.
 - B. 36 years.
 - C. 29 years.
 - D. 76 years.
4. The first Berry school was founded
 - A. to honor Martha Berry.
 - B. in memory of Martha Berry.
 - C. by the efforts of Martha Berry.
 - D. in Martha Berry's own house.
5. The Berry Schools have expanded
 - A. 20 times.
 - B. 200 times.
 - C. 1000 times.
 - D. 5000 times.
6. In Mount Berry there are now
 - A. enough schools for all the local children.
 - B. still not enough schools for all the local children.
 - C. more than enough schools for all the local children.
 - D. schools for local children as well as children from other parts of the U. S.
7. Martha Berry was named one of the twelve most important women in the U. S. because
 - A. she had received many medals and honors.

- B. she had never stopped working till her death.
C. she had helped develop one of the most backward areas in the U. S.
D. she had helped set up some of the most advanced schools in the U. S.

〔解题指导〕

1. 选 D。根据常识可知 Georgia 是美国的一个州名,即使不知道这一点,我们也可以从文章开头的状语部分可以判断出,介词 In 表明了这里讲的是地方,Mount Berry 是山名,Mount Berry, Georgia 这种表达表明了 Mount Berry 和 Georgia 是从属关系,前者属于的者,表示 Mount Berry 是 a Georgia 范围之内,因此,Georgia 不是山名,不是校名,更不是指山区人民,而是州名,故选 D。
2. 选 C。文章第二段说:“In 1902 Martha Berry started a school... Now, eighty years later, there are a score of Berry Schools in the area...”这说明 Berry Schools 有八十年历史了。选项 C (over three quarters of a century, 超过七十五年)与文意吻合。选项 A, B, D 与文章事实不符,故应排除。
3. 选 A。文章第二段介绍 Martha Berry 1902 年开始办学,文章结尾说,她一直为山区儿童工作到 1942 年逝世为止。所以选项 A (40 years)是正确的。
4. 选 C。此题需要理解细节。选项 A, B 都与事实不符,可以排除。文章中只说学校设在一个小木屋里,并没有明确说那是她自己的房屋,因此选项 D 也可以排除。文中说:“In 1902 Martha Berry started a school for these children.”这与选项 C 的意思,即第一所 Berry school 是由 Marth Berry 努力创办的,相吻合。因此,答案是 C。
5. 选 A。文章第二段中说:“In 1902 Marhta Berry started a school ...Now...there are a score of Berry Schools in the area...”学校增加了二十倍,因此,应选 A。选项 B 是学生增长的倍数。选项 C 和 D 在文章中找不到依据。
6. 选 B。文章第二段说:“...with a total of over one thousand students and a waiting list of about five thousand.”关键词语是“等待入学的人数约为五千”,这说明学校的数量仍不足,与选项 B 的意思相吻合。选项 A 和 C 与文章内容正相反。选项 D 的内容在文中未涉及。
7. 选 C。此题需要从文章的内容进行分析,得出结论。本文是人物传记,记述了 Martha Berry 一生的重要事迹。她艰苦办学,把毕生精力献给山区儿童教育,从而发展了山区的教育事业,因而成为美国十二位著名妇女之一。所以,选项 C 是正确的。