



# 阅读理解

## 高中英语

● 主 编：叶宁庆

● 本册主编：祁 勇 李志勇  
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## 编者前言

专项能力训练效率不高是一个普遍现象，对此老师们觉得困惑，学生们感到头痛。究其原因，主要是缺乏系统的、科学的和严格的训练。为了提高学生科学训练的意识，增强各个专项的微技能，我们编写了这套高中英语《龙门专题》，包括《语法》《听力训练》《单项填空》《完形填空》《阅读理解》《书面表达》，共六册。

本学科编写时力求体现以下原则：

**循序渐进** 坚持训与练有机结合，以练为主，以训为辅。各个专项一律从微技能训练入手，系统介绍基础知识和基本技能。在单项训练中运用基础知识，掌握基本技能；在综合训练中全面提升各项能力，真正做到循序渐进。

**精讲精练** 讲练内容紧扣高考考点、热点和难点，避免泛泛而谈。每道习题基本反映一个知识点或一个知识点的某些方面，杜绝通用习题。尽量采用意义练习，即使单句练习也尽力创设微型语境，同时确保语言的真实性。根据教学实际控制练习总量，避免反复的、低效的练习。练习的“答案简析”侧重思路与方法的剖析，讲评力求有的放矢；言简意赅。

**新颖独特** “命题特点”和“应试必备”部分以高考考试说明为依据，参照高中新课标的要求，遵循高考命题的规律与趋势，有效突破命题重点、热点和难点。“错误剖析”为学生查漏补缺，提高学生纠错能力。“高考预热”部分的试题，大多来自近两年全国各地较有影响的联考试卷和模拟试题，有着较高的质量。

**实用高效** 讲练结合，边讲边练，讲、练、析紧凑编排，极大地方便了学生的使用。“答案简析”注意具体问题的抽象化，加深学生对知识点的掌握，提高知识迁移能力。各本书内容相互联系，互为补充，最大限度的整合知识点，有效提高学习效率。

在编写过程中，我们借鉴了高考领域的最新研究成果，参考了同类读物的信息精华，汲取了高考优胜地区的宝贵经验。但囿于时间和水平，书中定有疏漏，敬请指正。

编者

2005年6月

# 编委会

(高中英语)

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# 第一章 命题特点

## 第一节 考纲解读

现行高中英语教学大纲在二级目标与要求(相当于高考要求)中对阅读技能的描述为:能以每分钟 70~80 个词的速度(而 1999 年以前的高考阅读题读速要求均低于每分钟 50 个词),读懂生词率不超过 3% 的有关人物传记、故事、记叙文、科普小品和有关社会文化、文史知识等不同题材的材料;能读懂简单的应用文,如信件、请柬、通知、便条和常见标志等;能运用一般的阅读技巧,基本把握所读材料的中心思想、主要事实、主要逻辑线索、时间和空间的顺序;能根据上下文理解作者的态度和观点;能根据已知的事实推断语篇未直接写出的意思。

即将在高中全面实施的《英语课程标准》在阅读技能方面大幅度提高了要求,其中的八级要求(高三学生应该达到的基本要求)规定了如下一些内容:能识别不同的文体特征;能通过分析句子结构理解难句和长句;能理解阅读材料中不同的观点和态度;能根据学习任务的需要从多媒体中获取信息并进行加工处理;能在教师的帮助下欣赏浅显的文学作品。

事实上,高考阅读题的要求通常要高于教学大纲的要求,其难度一般也大于其他题型,难度主要表现在对阅读速度、词汇量和理解能力的高要求上。

在每年颁布的考试说明中,都要写明阅读部分所要考查的内容。考纲要求考生能够读懂比较熟悉的日常生活话题方面的简短文字材料,读懂具体事实和抽象概念、字面意思和深层含义等。而考查内容主要为理解主旨要义、理解文中具体信息、根据上下文推测生词的词义、作出简单的推理判断、理解文章的基本结构、理解作者的意图和态度等方面。

## 第二节 命题透视

阅读理解是在语篇基础上考查学生应用语言能力的题型。细加分析,近几年高考阅读理解题主要呈现以下一些特点:

1. 选材广泛。材料内容涉及日常生活、科普常识、政治经济、历史地理、新闻广告、文化习俗、传说故事、人物传记等方方面面。这些阅读材料大多选自国外近



报刊书籍,其内容时新,贴近现代生活,语言地道、鲜活,语言文化和时尚色彩很浓,应用味道十足。所选材料体裁多样,有记叙文、描写文、说明文、议论文、应用文以及图画图表等等。但有几类文章目前已基本不选或很少选用,它们是:专业性过强的文章、内容过于陈旧的文章、文学性较浓的文章、刻意幽默的文章。从总体上讲,文章的风格更为接近大学英语四级考试的一些文章,内容更趋现代化、生活化、知识化。

2. 题型多样。从设问形式来看,题干可以是一个问题,也可以是一个需要补全的句子。从考查类型来看,直接型、转换型、归纳型和推理型各层次题兼顾。主、客观题的比例大致各占一半。所谓客观题指的主要是通过阅读短文,即可从阅读材料中直接找到答案,即使需要推理,也比较简单,这主要包括细节理解、具体事实理解、字面意思理解等。而主观题则指的是不能直接从短文中找到答案,需要考生根据文章的字面意思去推断作者的言外之意或弦外之音;或根据某个事实再加上一个中学生所应该具备的基本常识,进行恰当的推理,从而得出合情合理的结论;或根据上下文的意思推测生词的含义;或根据短文所提供的材料归纳中心思想或段落大意等。这类题主要考察考生对阅读材料的综合理解力和深层阅读能力。研究表明:历届高考英语对阅读题的命题主要集中在“细节理解”和“推断理解”这两方面,其比例约占该大题总分的 80% 左右,其他的如文章标题、中心思想、段落大意、推断词义等也常有考查,其比例约占 20%。

3. 考查范围涉及面大。试题通常检测以下几个方面的内容:标题确定、主旨大意、事实细节(一般不是简单的 find out facts,而是要 recognize facts)、词语意义、推理判断、文章结构、作者意图、结论及寓意等。请看下表:

考查内容	2001(全国)	2002(全国)	2003(全国)	2004(江苏)
主旨大意	3 题	2 题	1 题	2 题
事实细节	5 题	6 题	5 题	10 题
词语意义	2 题	1 题	2 题	2 题
推理判断	5 题	6 题	6 题	2 题
文章结构	4 题	3 题	5 题	3 题
作者意图	1 题	1 题	1 题	1 题
难度系数	0.56	0.56	0.53	0.62

4. 干扰项的命题角度多变。阅读不求甚解、做事粗心大意的学生在做阅读题时常常会上当,这与阅读理解题干扰项的设置大多具有一定的迷惑性有关系。分析历年阅读理解试题可以发现下述干扰方法用得相对较多:

①望文生义。这一干扰方法一般用于对句子或词语含义的考查,即利用某个



词或句子的字面意义代替特定语境中的具体意义。例:1995 年全国夏季高考题 D 篇:

The Great Fire of London started in the very early hours of 2 September 1666. In four days it destroyed more than three-quarters of the old city, where most of the houses were wooden and close together. One hundred thousand people became homeless, but only a few lost their lives.

The fire started on Sunday morning in the house of the King's baker(面包师)in Pudding Lane. The baker, with his wife and family, was able to get out through a window in the roof. A strong wind blew the fire from the bakery(面包房) into a small hotel next door. Then it spread quickly into Thames Street. That was the beginning...

The underlined word "family" in the second paragraph means \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. home    B. children    C. wife and husband    D. wife and children

本题答案为 B。一看到 family 这个词同学们可能立即会想到“家、家人”这些含义,这样就会不自觉中将答案限定在了 A、C、D 中,而在短文 his wife and family 这一语境中 family 显然指的是 children。

②鱼目混珠。这种干扰法常用于考查文章有关细节的题目中,即选项中表达的意思正误并存,而且错误只是局部有误。甚至干扰项所表达的意思根本就没有错误,只是内容不完整、不全面罢了,严格起来讲,后面这个情况在没有最佳答案的情况下可以被选作正确答案。例:

More and more companies are allowing their office workers to wear casual to work. In the United States, the change from formal to casual office wear has been slow. In the early 1990s, many companies allowed their employees to wear casual clothes on Friday. This became known as "dress-down Friday" or "casual Friday". "What started out as an extra one-day-a-week benefit for employers has really become an everyday thing," said business consultant Andony Jones.

According to the passage, which of the following is TRUE?

- A. Company workers started to dress down about 20 years ago.  
B. Dress-down has become an everyday phenomenon since the early 1990s.  
C. "Dress-down Friday" was first given as a favour from employers.  
D. Many workers want to wear casual clothes to impress people.

本题答案为 C。干扰项 B 运用了“鱼目混珠法”,根据原文 "Dress-down has become an everyday phenomenon." 表达是正确的,但是加上时间状语 since the early 1990s 句意就与原意不符了,因为 20 世纪 90 年代初许多公司只允许员工星期五

穿便衣。

③偷换概念。这种干扰方法的命题思路是,在对原文进行同义转换或解释的过程中,通过改变一些词汇或表达方法,使改变后的意思与原文意思发生微妙或较大的改变。例:

Who first conceived the idea of the Festival of Hong Kong? To whom did he propose? How did he convince others of the feasibility of such a festival? How was the festival told to the people of the “Pearl of the Orient”? Put it in another way: what purpose did the festival serve? The purpose, as stated in the newspaper was a double one: to give Hong Kong people a sense of security after the disturbance of 1967 and to make young people and working people aware of the need for a bit of fun and enjoyment in the grinding work of their daily lives.

The purpose of the Festival of Hong Kong is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. to furnish newspapers with news
- B. to attract tourists from abroad
- C. to provide relief for workers
- D. to enable people to realize that life is not all work

本题答案为 D。选项 C 采用了“偷换概念”的干扰方法。原文为“The purpose, as stated in the newspaper was a double one: to give Hong Kong people a sense of security after the disturbance of 1967 and to make young people and working people aware of the need for a bit of fun and enjoyment...”而干扰项 C 把原文中的 working people 偷换成 workers,使范围缩小,表达不准确。

④以偏概全。这种干扰方法通常用于考查主旨大意的题,命题思路是以部分代替全部,以局部代替整体,以个别细节代替文章中心。例:2000 年全国夏季高考题 C 篇:

Decision-thinking is not unlike poker—it often matters not only what you think, but also what others think you think and what you think they think you think. The mental process(过程) is similar. Naturally, this card game has often been of considerable interest to people who are, by any standards, good thinkers.

The great mathematician John von Neumann was one of the founders of game theory. In particular, he showed that all games fall into two classes; there are what he called games of “perfect information”, games like chess where the players can’t hide anything or play tricks; they don’t win by chance, but by means of logic and skills. Then there are games of “imperfect information”, like poker, in which it is impossible to know in advance that one course of action is better than another.

One mistaken idea about business is that it can be treated as a game of perfect information. Quite the reverse. Business, politics, life itself are games which we must normally play with very imperfect information. Business decisions are often made with many unknown and unknowable factors(因素) which would even puzzle best poker players. But few business people find it comfortable to admit that they are taking a chance, and many still prefer to believe that they are playing chess, not poker.

The subject discussed in this text is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the process of reaching decisions
- B. the difference between poker and chess
- C. the secret of making good business plans
- D. the value of information in winning games

本题答案为 A。干扰项 B、D 都采用了“以偏概全”的方法。选项 B (the difference between poker and chess) 以及选项 D 中 information 的 value 在短文中都已提到, 但这些 ideas 只是 supporting ideas, 是为全文中心服务的, 不能把它们当成全文的主题。

⑤扩缩范围。英语文章中程度状语、时间状语用得比较多, 通过加上 sometimes, always, almost all, more than, usually, normally 等词可以对文意加以修饰或限制。扩缩范围法就是通过改变或去除这样的词语来达到改变范围、程度、频率、色彩的目的。例: 2003 年北京市朝阳区高三模拟题 A 篇:

Malls are popular places for Americans to go. Some people spend so much time at malls that they are called mall rats. Mall rats shop until they drop in the hundreds of stores under one roof.

People like malls for many reasons. They feel safe because malls have police stations or private security (安全) guards. Parking is usually free, and the weather inside is always fine. The newest malls have beautiful rest area with waterfalls and large green trees.

The largest mall in the United States is the Mall of America in Minnesota. It covers 4.2 million square feet. It has 350 stores, eight night clubs, and a seven-acre (公顷) park! There are parking spaces for 12,750 cars. About 750,000 people shop every week.

The first indoor mall in the United States was built in 1965 in Edina, Minnesota. People loved doing all their shopping in one place. More malls were built all over the country. Now, malls are like town centers where people come to do many things. They shop, of course. They also eat in food houses that have food from all over the

world. They see movies at theatres. Some people even get their daily exercise by doing the new sport of mall walking. Others go to malls to meet friends.

In some malls, people can see a doctor or a dentist (牙医) and even attend church. In other words, people can do just about everything in malls. Now residents (居民) can actually live in their favorite shopping centers.

Why have malls become so popular?

A. Because people can do everything there.

B. Because people can do many other things besides shopping for all they need.

C. Because people feel safe in malls with police stations around.

D. Because people enjoy the fresh air and can have a good rest there.

本题答案为 B, 干扰项 A 运用“扩缩范围法”通过去掉原文中的限制词“about”, 使文意发生改变, 扩大了范围, 使 malls 的作用绝对化。

⑥故意夸张。这种干扰方法常见于说明文的备选项中, 即在介绍科学实验或新科研成果时, 把可能当作现实, 把可能出现的问题设置为已经出现的问题, 把未然当作已然。例: 2003 年湖北省黄冈市高三模拟题:

With only about 1,000 pandas left in the world, China is desperately trying to clone (克隆) the animal and save the endangered species (物种). That's a move similar to what a Texas A & M University researchers have been undertaking for the past five years in a project called "Noah's Ark".

Noah's Ark is aimed at collecting eggs, embryos (胚胎), semen and DNA of endangered animals and storing them in liquid nitrogen. If certain species should become extinct, Dr. Duane Kraemer, a professor in Texas A&M'S College of Veterinary Medicine, says there would be enough of the basic building blocks to reintroduce the species in the future.

It is estimated that as many as 2,000 species of mammals, birds and reptiles will become extinct in over 100 years. The panda, native only to China, is in danger of becoming extinct in the next 25 years.

This week, Chinese scientists said they grew an embryo introducing cells from a dead female panda into the egg cells of a Japanese white rabbit. They are now trying to implant the embryo into a host animal.

The entire procedure could take three to five years to complete.

"The nuclear transfer (核子移植) of one species to another is not easy, and the lack of available (capable of being used) panda eggs could be a major problem," Kraemer believes. "They will probably have to do several hundred transfers to result in

one pregnancy (having a baby). It takes a long time and it's difficult, but this could be groundbreaking science if it works. They are certainly not putting any live pandas at risk, so it is worth the effort," adds Kraemer, who is one of the leaders of the project at Texas A&M, the first-ever attempt at cloning a dog.

"They are trying to do something that's never been done, and this is very similar to our work in Noah's Ark. We're both trying to save animals that face extinction. I certainly appreciate their effort and there's a lot we can learn from what they are attempting to do. It's a research that is very much needed."

The best title for the passage may be \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. China's Success in Pandas Cloning
- B. The First Cloned Panda in the World
- C. Exploring the Possibility to Clone Pandas
- D. China—the Native Place of Pandas Forever

本题答案为 C。干扰项 A 运用了“故意夸张法”，它的干扰因素就是把可能当作现实，把克隆熊猫的可能性理解为已经成功地克隆了熊猫。文中的“*They are now trying to implant the embryo into a host animal*”“...*China is desperately trying to clone...*”都是进行时，而不是已经完成的动作。

5. 阅读速度有所增高。5 年前阅读速度要求基本低于每分钟 50 个词，随后逐年增加，目前已达每分钟 60 个词左右。

试题年份	总词汇量	短文词量	设题词量	读速要求
2001(全国)	2183	1373	810	62.37WPM
2002(全国)	2080	1386	694	59.43WPM
2003(全国)	2078	1357	721	51.94WPM
2004(江苏)	2160	1503	657	61.71WPM

表格中所列的阅读速度实际指的是整个答题的速度，里面包含了答题时的思考、寻找答案等时间，换句话说，真正的阅读短文和题目的速度要比表格中的速度快得多，估计要达到每分钟 80 个词以上。

6. 词汇要求较高。每年的高考题中都会出现若干生词。以 2004 年江苏卷为例，全卷共出现了 57 个大纲以外的词汇，其中构词法产生的生词 28 个，非构词法产生的生词 29 个。在构词法产生的 28 个生词中，派生词 16 个，它们是：uncover, reunite, banker, historic, remaining, reminder, Cantonese, nightly, celebration, endlessly, dutiful, cruelty, gunners, producer, costly, supposedly; 合成词 12 个，它们是：headstone, great-aunt, lifeboat, rainfall, alongside, prize-winning,

4-star, seafood, time-worn, weather-beaten, money-making, character-building。在由非构词法产生的 29 个生词中,加注的 12 个,它们是: salvage (救援), grave (墓), survive (存活), dunes (沙丘), cliffs (悬崖), a crown of glory (华丽的皇冠), diligence (勤劳), whistle (吹口哨), idleness (懒散), veins (血管), stimulate (刺激), habitat (栖息地);未加注的 17 个,它们是: Finland, Titanic, adapt, beneath, mud, insect, Sydney, products, entertainment, fashion, commemoration, purple, destruction, independent, chase, arms, motion。

一般说来,下列六类词汇在高考题中是不加注汉语意思的:

①运用构词法知识能推测词义的词汇。例如:...and only those few who take part realize the *cruelty and destruction*。

在早年的高考题中,凡出现教材外或考纲外的单词一般都是注中文的。

比如:1986 年的高考阅读理解题中连 important 的名词形式 importance(n. 重要)都给出了中文注释;又如 1990 年高考阅读理解题的 C 篇(包括问题)中共给 10 个单词注了中文,其中包括 bank 和 marry 的派生词 banker(银行家)和 marriage(婚姻)。

现在的高考阅读理解题,凡是由“纲内词”所派生出的生词或是由“纲内词”组合而成的复合词等,一律不注中文。比如 1995 年阅读理解题的 C 篇,这是一篇有关汽车消音系统的科普文章,这篇文章的句子结构本来就比较复杂,不太容易读懂,然而还出现了未给以下派生词和复合词注释中文的情况:unwanted(不需要的),noise-killing(消音的),production(生产),carmaker(汽车制造商),silencer(消音器)。

又如 1996 年阅读理解中也出现了不少派生词或复合词未注中文的情况。如:story-teller(故事讲述者),publication(出版),publisher(出版者),connection(联系),discomfort(不舒服),relationship(关系),existence(存在),product(产物、产品),bather(洗澡者),bathing(洗澡、游泳)。

②通过上下文语境及句意的逻辑关系等能猜测含义的词汇。例如:There are plants, animals and *insects* that have *adapted* to life in the desert.

③不影响对文章理解的词汇。例如:They are persuaded by gunner magazines with stories honoring the *chase* and the kill.

再如 1995 年出现的 alarm clock(闹钟),system(系统),performance(性能,实施),loss(损失)等,均属纲外词,但不影响对全文的理解,因此,也都没有加注。

(the Catskill Mountains)... rising up to a *noble* height and *towering* over the *surrounding* country. When the weather is *fair* and *settled*, they are *clothed* in blue and purple, and *print* their beautiful shapes on the clear evening sky. 上面几个生词

的意思分别是:noble(宏伟的);tower(高耸);surrounding(周围的);fair(晴朗的);settled(稳定的,晴和的);clothe(覆盖,使披上);print(铭刻,打上印记)。

④阅读理解问题中所涉及的一些常用词汇。问题中所涉及的词,有的虽属“纲外词”,但高考也不给中文注释。比如早年高考对 passage(短文,1988),on purpose(故意,1989),headline(标题,1992)等均曾注过中文,然而近年来当这类词出现在高考题的问题中时却从不给中文注释。这类词还有:underline, according to, paragraph, infer, likely to, describe, title, relationship, tone, attitude 等。

⑤地名、人名等专有名词一般不注中文。

7. 有效考查阅读能力。第一,所设试题都基于阅读材料,以充分测试学生的阅读理解能力。学生若未读材料,或没有真正读懂,就无法有效地答对试题。如果考查人所共知的常识,就是瞄错了靶子。当然,题目与短文有关,也并不是说答案可以直接从原文中搬过来。如果题目太接近原文的文字,同样,也达不到测试的目的。第二,重在考查获取信息的能力,而不是在不经意中考查学生的语言知识。第三,尽可能避免带有否定的题干,因为带有否定的题干容易引起学生思维混乱,产生歧义。如果不能避免,就将 not 大写,以使其有所突出。第四,题干不宜过于简洁以至于限定不了考点。有时为了避免出现两个或多个正确答案,需在题干中加上 the best, most probably, according to the passage 之类的话。第五,各选项不能相互包容,各干扰项均具有一定的干扰性。第六,利用学生在阅读理解中的典型弱点和错误生成规律编写试题。学生在信息理解方面常会产生下列错误:对信息的错误联想、对信息的错误判断、弄错信息之间的关系以及进行错误的推理或演算等。

### 第三节 能力要求

阅读能力的强弱通常反映在阅读速度和理解的正确率上。阅读能力不仅与语言知识基础有关,而且和阅读的技能也有着密切的关系,这正是许多同学常常将文章看懂了,但题目却答不出来的原因所在。对高三学生来说,具体应具备以下能力:

1. 能在语境中理解词、短语、句子的意思。遇到生词可以设法猜测。猜测时你可以这样开始,首先根据句子结构判断其词性(是名词、动词、形容词,还是副词等);然后再根据句意,判断其含义类型(是学习用具还是交通工具、是动物还是植物、是食物还是用品、是表具体意义还是抽象概念等等)。通过这样的判断后,其具体意思即使不清楚,但它表示的大致某一方面的含义是不会错的。比如有这样一个句子:The man was feeding the baby with porridge. 这里同学们可能对 porridge



一词不熟悉,但我们可以根据本句的结构推断出它应是一个名词(用作 with 的宾语),再根据句意(...feeding the baby with...)可推断出它应是一种食物,而且应是一种比较细软的食物(因为是 feeding the baby),而不应是一种粗硬的食物。在实际阅读中我们对生词能推测到这一步就可以了。

2. 能理解句子结构,包括一些复杂的结构。请看选自 2004 年江苏卷阅读题中的一个例子:

When the weather is fair and settled, *they are clothed in blue and purple, and print their beautiful shapes on the clear evening sky*, but sometimes when it is cloudless, gray steam gathers around the top of the mountains which, in the last rays of the setting sun, will shine and light up like a crown of glory (华丽的皇冠)。

全句共 58 个词,可以说,句子很长,结构也很复杂,但只要抓住句子的主干部分(斜体部分),意思并不难理解。

3. 能独立阅读生词(不含派生词和人名、地名等专有名词)率不超过 3% 的、水平相当的文字材料,阅读速度达到大纲规定的每分钟 70~80 个词;能理解日常生活中内容简单的书信、启事、说明等应用性文字材料,并能理解和解释图表所提供的简单信息;能阅读理解难度相当于课文的文字材料,获取所需信息,并从阅读中获得乐趣。

4. 能够略读文章以获得特定信息并领会文章大意。这种能力的特点就是快速,它要求以最快的速度获得文中有关有效信息,排除无效信息,理解文章大意;能够利用各种猜测词义的技巧猜测文章中生词的含义;能够正确分析篇章结构,了解写作手法,以便从宏观上把握文章;能够在阅读中准确获得所需的信息。这种能力的特点就在于准确,它要求准确无误地理解文中若干重要情节;充分了解英语国家的风土人情和文化习俗;具有一定的逻辑推理、分析判断和扩展联想能力,即能找出内在含义,通过推理得出结论。这些能力属于较高层次的阅读推理能力,它们的高低直接影响着对文章隐含意义、言外之意、主题思想、可能结局以及作者的写作意图、观点态度的正确理解。

5. 能够综合运用各种阅读技能。阅读中,既要能理解具体的事实,也要能理解抽象的概念;既要能理解字面意义,也要能理解隐含意义;既要能理解某句、某段的意义,也要能理解全篇的意思和上下文之间的逻辑关系;既要能理解主旨大意,也要能理解对主旨大意进行说明的某些细节;既要能读懂文章,又要能识图、运算等。

上述能力涉及到了阅读技能的方方面面,但总的说来,阅读能力的提高取决于“三量”:词汇量、阅读数量、阅读质量。

词汇量是英语学习的基础,多一个词就多一份力量。(Your boss is your boss,

because his vocabulary is larger than yours.)学习词汇时要关注词的音、形、义、类,对其进行综合处理。尤其是词类更要当心,熟词生义高考是不加注的,请看这样两个例句:That's too much. I can't stomach it. (太过分了,我咽不下这口气。)/We eat what we can, and can what we can't eat. (能吃的我们就吃,不能吃的就装罐头。)这里的词同学们都很熟,但转换成动词后的意思你们清楚吗?学习词汇时还要重视“词块(chunk)”的作用,因为语言是由语法化的词汇构成的,所以语言学习不提倡 word for word,而提倡 chunk for chunk,平时同学们要注意归纳常见的词组、短语、搭配、句型和套话,这对提高语篇能力极其有用,因为通过词块你输入到大脑里的不是一个个独立的词,而是富有意义的一个个的语块,无疑这会大大提高阅读的速度和质量。学习词汇要处处留心,对阅读中和试卷中,甚至是大街上碰到的新词语、好用法要随手记下来,及时记忆。

阅读数量是熟练阅读技能的基础,只有大量阅读,并在阅读中坚持使用各种阅读方法和技巧,才能逐渐提高综合阅读能力;只有通过广泛阅读不同题材的文章,才能不断丰富话题知识,为将来的高考打下基础。在精读和泛读之间,还有一种阅读方式,叫准精读。做法是在阅读过程中或者在做过的完形填空题和阅读理解题中将自己认为重要的词标出,记住并学会应用;体会、模仿材料中优美、地道的表达;赏析文章的篇章结构形式和那些表示承上启下的连接语句。每学年要求达到 400~500 篇的训练量。比较好的阅读材料有:《21 世纪报(高中版)》、《上海学生英文报》、《新概念英语》第二册和第三册以及有关大学英语四级的阅读材料等。通过广泛阅读,力求扩大知识面,包括文化背景知识和跨学科知识。

阅读质量,亦即“会读”,是英语阅读能力的核心,它包含速度和理解两方面。就速度来说,首先要过好词汇关、语法关,其次要掌握速读技巧,克服影响阅读速度的不良阅读习惯。就理解来说,重点要弄清文章中超句子的三种联结方式——语言联结(如代词的前后照应、连接性词汇、修辞方式等),意义联结(文章的主题和主线)和功能联结(主要指篇章或段落的作用,如作者为何写这一文章、文章是从哪几个方面论述的、论点有哪些、作者举某个例子的用意是什么)。