

N 新世纪英语丛书
New Century English

阅读理解与完形填空

Golden Key to the Enchanted Door

高中英语攻关

第二版

谭卫国 马俊秀 ◎主编



华东理工大学出版社

EAST CHINA UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY PRESS

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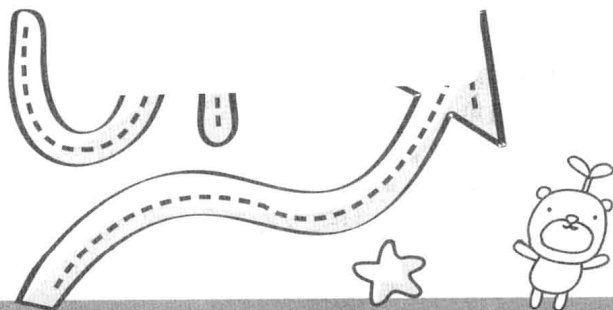
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EDITOR'S NOTE

编者的话

英语阅读理解和完形填空是高考英语测试中极具挑战性的题型。为了帮助广大高中生成功地应对这两种难度极大的题型,在高考中取得优异成绩,我们编写了本书。

本书的第一部分“阅读理解技巧与完形填空策略”是解题的指南,具有不可低估的指导意义和应用价值,对于考生至关重要。是否精通该部分的内容是英语阅读理解测试和完形填空测试能否成功的关键之一。考生务必反复精读才能透彻掌握。

技巧和策略就是效率。英语阅读理解技巧或做题策略是成功应对英语阅读测试的诀窍,仅仅一知半解万万不可,必须切实精通,真正做到学以致用。英语阅读理解技巧的真正掌握和灵活运用,英语阅读理解能力的大幅度增强,英语阅读理解水平的显著提高,都需要大量的英语阅读训练和实践来支撑。正因为如此,本书第二部分提供100篇高考英语阅读试题。这些试题根据高考英语阅读测试的标准精心设计而成,语言地道,题材丰富,内容真实,难度适宜,各个方面与高考英语阅读测试总体上保持一致,可谓名副其实的模拟试题。同样,英语完形填空做题策略亦是做题卓有成效的前提和关键,亦必须通过大量的实践训练才能真正掌握,应用自如。所以,本书第三部分由100篇精选的英语完形填空语篇以及精心设计的完形填空试题选项所组成。大量的完形填空训练不但直接有助于考生大幅度提高做题解题技能,而且可以帮助他们提升语法知识水平、语篇理解能力和语言应用能力。考生务必把每一篇试题当做高考真题来做,立即进入并保持竞技状态,沉着冷静,讲究策略,讲究效率,竭尽全力,不仅要在规定的时间内完成测试,而且要取得最优成绩。每做完若干篇英语阅读理解试题或完形填空试题,将选择的答案与参考答案细心核对一遍,有错必纠。纠错的最好办法是针对错题重做一遍,务必认真分析、完全弄清造成错误的原因,找出有效解决问题的对策。读者对自己要高标准

严要求,不断挑战自我,不断取得可喜的理想的成绩。

本书的编者們都是在全国不同地区工作的具有丰富教学经验的优秀英语教师。他们在自己平凡的工作岗位上勤勤恳恳,兢兢业业,培养出了大批优秀学生,为我国的许多重点高等学校和普通高校输送了大量人才。为了修订好这本书,编者們细心甄别并精心挑选英语阅读理解短文和完形填空语篇,仔细审查或科学地设计试题选项,使本书内容更新颖,题材更广泛,更具有知识性、科学性、可读性的特点。可以毫不夸张地说,本书是一本把知识和解题的钥匙交给广大高中生的不可多得的精品。

本书既可作为全国广大高中生专项训练本,又可作为英语教师测试学生英语水平的测试卷,还可作为广大英语爱好者的自学自测书。我们坚信,本书必定受到广大读者朋友的青睐,成为他们走向成功的桥梁。

编 者

2009 年 5 月

CONTENTS

目 录

第一部分 英语阅读理解解题技巧 与完形填空做题策略

第一节 英语阅读理解试题类型与解题技巧	1
一、概括性问题与解题技巧	2
二、实据性问题与解题技巧	14
三、推理性问题与解题技巧	20
四、词义理解题与解题技巧	27
五、指代性问题与解题技巧	31
第二节 英语完形填空试题做题策略	36

第二部分 英语阅读理解攻关100篇

第三部分 英语完形填空攻关100篇

第四部分 参考答案

一、阅读理解参考答案	383
二、完形填空参考答案	386

第一部分

英语阅读理解解题技巧与 完形填空做题策略

首先系统地介绍英语阅读理解试题类型,并详细地论证解题技巧,然后简介英语完形填空语篇类型,并具体论证做题策略。

第一节 英语阅读理解试题类型与解题技巧

技巧和方法就是效率。英语阅读解题技巧是英语阅读理解和有效解题的金钥匙。

如果你不懂得英语阅读技巧,不知道如何运用,即使你掌握了很大的英语词汇量,也很难卓有成效地完成阅读理解任务。因为在各级各类英语测试中,阅读理解量大题多,而且必须在有限的时间内完成。考试时,分分秒秒至为宝贵。要想考出理想的成绩,学习并掌握英语阅读解题技巧至关重要。为了帮助考生在考试中取得优异成绩,本书第一部分将详细介绍英语阅读理解试题类型,系统讲述并具体地论证英语阅读理解技巧和解题方法。

总体说来,英语阅读理解试题可分为五大类:一、概括性问题(Overview Questions);二、实据性问题(Factual Questions)或细节理解题(Detail Questions);三、推理性问题(Inference Questions),亦称推断题;四、语境词义问题(Word-in-context Questions)或难词理解题(Difficult Word Questions);五、指代性问题(Reference Questions)。这五类题各有其解题技巧和方法。下面分别介绍并详细论证各类试题的解题技巧和方法。

在阅读这一部分的内容时,希望大家能切实掌握并灵活运用英语阅读技巧和解题方法,以便对高考及平常的学习有所帮助。

一、概括性问题与解题技巧

英语高考试卷阅读理解部分所涉及的概括性问题可分为两大类：主旨问题(topic questions)和态度问题(attitude questions)。

(一) 主旨问题与解题技巧

主旨问题是各类英语测试中出现频率颇高的一种阅读理解试题，其常见形式如下：

- a. This passage is mainly about / concerned with...
- b. This passage deals mainly / primarily with...
- c. The main / primary idea / theme / subject / topic of this passage is...
- d. The main idea / theme / topic / subject of the first paragraph / the last paragraph is...
- e. What is the main idea of this passage?
- f. What is the main idea / subject / theme / topic of the first paragraph / the last paragraph?
- g. The article can be best summarized as _____.
- h. The article tells us that _____.
- i. What does this passage mainly discuss?
- j. What is discussed in this passage?
- k. The best title for this passage is / would be _____.
- l. The most appropriate title for this passage would be _____.
- m. What is the best title for this passage?
- n. Which of the following would be the most appropriate title for this passage?
- o. Which of the following suggested titles gives the best description of this passage?
- p. The passage can best be described as _____.
- q. Which of the following best describes this passage?
- r. What is the main purpose of this passage?

主旨问题旨在考查大家对文章的宏观理解,其可分为段落主旨题和文章主旨题。段落主旨题是检验考生对自然段落主要意思的理解,文章主旨题则是检验考生对文章的主题或中心思想的理解。下面举例说明主旨问题,同时谈谈解题技巧。

1. 段落主旨题与解题技巧

段落主旨题要求我们找出文章段落的中心思想。一般说来,文章的自然段落有个段落主题句(topic sentence)。这种句子概括性强,结构简单,语言精练。段落中的其他句子都是对段落主题句的说明或例证(张玲,1998:4)。抓住了段落主题句,就抓住了段落的主要意思。

段落主题句通常位于段落的开头,因为主题句放在段首便于组织段落。如果文章包括若干段,每段的第一句至为重要。据统计,大约70%的段落主题句置于段首,约莫20%的段落主题句置于段落末尾,还有约莫10%的段落主题句放在段落的中间。偶尔也有段落没有主题句的情况,此时段落大意靠读者自己归纳。请看实例。

[例1] Air travel has two advantages over train travel. First, it can save a plenty of time. We can fly from Qingdao to Guangzhou just two hours, but by train we have to spend 58 hours and more. Second, air traveling is more comfortable because the plane flies so smooth that we can rest well during the trip, while a train is crowded sometimes and many passengers have no seats. They have to stand for a long time, which makes them tired.

该段的第一句点明主题,概括了全段的中心思想,显然是段落主题句。其他四句话都是对该段落主题句的进一步说明。

[例2] Wonderful phenomena of nature are all around us. For example, have you ever awakened early to watch the sun rise? Have you ever stopped to observe a setting sun, a star-filled sky, or an October moon? Have you ever gone out after a rainfall and delighted in the scent of the fresh air? Have you ever taken time to listen to the song of the birds, the trees rustling in the wind or the music of the crickets? Have you ever held a seashell to your ear and heard the roar of the ocean? Have you ever tasted fresh berries,

melon or spring water? Have you ever shared the above experience with your children?

该段的头一句显然也是个段落主题句,其他各句都包含例证段落主题句的实例。作者在段首给出段落主题句,然后加以例证或阐释,这是最常用的写作方法,这种方法称为演绎法(the deductive method)。由于演绎法便于表达思想,故使用频繁。

[例 3] The essential thing to note here is that the population problem really has little to do with birth rates alone. Birth rates have stayed at about the same level for the last hundred years or so and there is even indication that in some countries, even those with rapidly growing population troubles, the birth rate is decreasing. No, it is not the birth rate alone that is the trouble causer. The population increases because people live longer, more children reach the age of maturity, fewer mothers die in childbirth, medicine saves more lives, all without a corresponding drop in the number of people who are coming into the world. It is the death rate which goes down each year without a significant drop in the birth rate, that is the trouble causer.

与前两例相反,该段的主题句出现在段落末尾。置于该段末尾的主题句概括了人口为何不断增加的原因。显然,作者在这里采用归纳法(the inductive method)组织段落。归纳法亦是常用的写作方法之一,不过不如演绎法那么频繁应用。

[例 4] Sometimes certain *eras* (时代) or *events* (事件) from our past receive little or no attention. This might be because there is little information *available* (可获得的,可利用的) on these subjects, or because the subjects are *controversial* (引起争论的) or shameful, and we are reluctant to face them. But when we ignore or deny a part of our past, we fail to learn the lessons that history can teach us, and we neglect people who are part of that history. These people — and their history — can become “invisible”, and in time we can forget that they ought to be part of what we think of as

history.

本段的段落主题句出现于段落中间,即 **But** 后面的那个句子。**but** 这个转折词的出现告诉我们,转折词引出的与前文不同的论点就是段落主题思想。

如果无法在段落里找出主题句,那就说明作者把段落主题写得颇为含蓄。这时,就得根据段落的内容和信息以及多次重复的关键词进行总结,归纳出主题思想。

[例 5] An *Eskimo* (爱斯基摩人) baby who was brought up by American parents would speak English, hate *castor oil* (蓖麻油), and act like any other American child; an American baby who was brought up by an *Eskimo* family would grow up to be a seal hunter, to like eating *blubber* (海兽脂肪,尤指鲸脂) and to speak *Eskimo*.

该小段只有一个由两个平行的分句组成的并列句,彼此互不包含,找不出主题句。但从两个分句表达的互为对比的意思可以归纳出主题思想:不同的环境培养出不同的人。(Different environments make different people.)

2. 文章主旨题与解题技巧

主旨题除了让考生找出文章的中心思想外,有时还让考生找出主题(topic)或标题(title)。主题或标题与中心思想既有联系又有区别。主题是文章中心思想最精练的概括和总结,往往比较抽象,而中心思想则比较具体,又包含了文章的主题。标题或主题的措辞比主题句更贴切、更具概括性(张玲,1998:6)。

[例 1] What is exactly a lie? Is it anything we say which we know is untrue? Or is it something more than that? For example, suppose a friend wants to borrow some money from you, you say, "I wish I could help you but I'm short of money myself." In fact, you are not short of money but your friend is in the habit of not paying his *debts* (债务) and you don't want to hurt his feelings by reminding him of this. Is this really a lie?

A scientific study of lying shows women are better liars than men, particularly when telling a "white lie", such as when a woman

at a party tells another woman that she likes her dress when she really thinks it looks terrible. However, this is only one side of the story. Other researches show that men are more likely to tell more serious lies, such as making a promise which they have no intention of *fulfilling* (兑现). This is the kind of lie *politicians* (政客们) and businessmen are supposed to be particularly skilled at, the lie from which the liar hopes to profit or gain in some way...

This passage tells us that _____.

- A. telling lies is often necessary in order to avoid being defeated
- B. telling lies is often bad because people ought not to be dishonest
- C. telling lies is often something necessary in order not to hurt someone else's feelings, or in order to gain something
- D. telling lies is not bad at all in most cases

上面的问题是关于该文中心思想的主旨题。该文没有明显的段落主题句,但可根据上面两段话所表达的几层意思,特别是根据所提供的例子认真分析,细心推断,便不难确定上述问题的答案应该是 C。选项 A 太片面,且包含原文没有的信息。选项 B 完全是无中生有,与原文毫无联系。选项 D 太笼统,不合原文的意思。

[例 2] The distinctive architectural feature of the typical Broadway theatre is the juxtaposition of two almost independent buildings facing and opening into one another through a proscenium arch. The audience sits in the auditorium structure and watches the actors perform in the stage house. This separation is more than an aesthetic impression, because the building codes require that a physical barrier protect the audience from a fire starting on the stage. A fireproof wall, rather than a mere partition, separates the structures, and this separation is completed by a fireproof curtain that is rigged to fall automatically and close the proscenium opening

in case of fire. Automatic fire doors similarly close all other openings between the two structures. The codes keep such openings to minimum.

This separation came about in the nineteenth century in the United States as a result of theatre fires. It has produced a fundamental structural change from previous centuries without making much corresponding change in the appearance of the building. Most theatres of the sixteenth to eighteenth centuries were remodeled from banquet halls, tennis courts, and other rectangular halls and remained essentially a single structure with a thin partition for the proscenium wall.

So far as the audience is concerned a theatre is primarily a place for entertainment. Its great attraction is the opportunity it affords for vicarious experience. The audience approaches the theatre with the expectation of some form of glamour, excitement, or emotional vividness. The architect and the decorator try to sustain and increase this excitement and anticipation as the spectator moves through the theatre. One of the familiar architectural devices for this effect is spaciousness of lobby, foyer and auditorium. Color and ornamentation are other devices for the same purpose, as seen in almost all theatres built before the twentieth century.

Which of the following is the best title for the passage?

- A. Decorating Trends in the Theater.
- B. Theater Designs of the Future.
- C. Architectural Features of the Broadway Theater.
- D. Famous Architects of the Modern Theater.

上面的问题是关于文章标题的主旨题。标题不但措辞精练,而且概括性很强,包含文章主题。选项 C 应是合适的标题,其他三项都离题太远,没有概括性,故可立即排除。

[例 3] Elegance is not something that can be added to a room. More than visual beauty, elegance begins with an attitude and finds its expression in the total design.

Start with the basis — a few good investments in beautifully designed furniture and expertly made accessories. Add things of quality, items with an extra edge of style or an unusual design twist — things you love, regardless of their price tag. Price should never be a measure of value and furnishings should be used and enjoyed. Furniture should be both aesthetically pleasing as well as efficient.

Successful decorating suits the lifestyles and personalities of the clients. To be comfortable, a room should appear natural, not look as though it was produced by a set of formulae. A well-planned room is comfortable to sit in or look at, and easy to get around in. All elements in a room should balance out — the floors, walls and windows as well as furnishings. Windows are important because they control light and privacy.

To create an elegant room filled with excitement and beauty, you must be willing to take risks.

What is the subject of this passage?

- A. How to Make a Stylish Room.
- B. How to Design a Beautiful Room.
- C. How to Create an Elegant Room.
- D. How to Build a Comfortable Room.

这个问题显然是个文章主旨问题。只要看看文章开头和结尾两部分,注意其重复出现的关键词,就可认定 C 为正确选项,其他三项均太片面,可立即排除。

文章的主旨或中心意思是对考生综合阅读能力的考查。不同的作者采用不同的方法来阐述并证实他们所要表达的主题思想,有的开宗明义,有的结尾点题,还有的以一条主线贯穿文章的始末。一般说来,文章的主旨和大意由文中的主题句揭示的综合信息来提示给读

者。当然,也有用含蓄方法让主题思想贯穿于全文的。这就要求考生既要会找主题句,又要能够从整篇上把握中心内容,综合每一段的信息,最后归纳出全文的主题思想。文章主旨考查题主要有两种:一是考查文章的主要内容;二是考查文章的主题或中心思想。了解文章的主旨和大意是阅读理解的一个非常重要的目的。它要求考生具有归纳、概括和提炼的能力。这就要求考生不但能读懂各段内容,而且能把握住文章的整体结构和整体内容,并能从整体提炼出文章的主题或中心思想。如果考生能做到这两点,就可有效地解决主旨题(王长喜, 2002:59)。解决文章主旨题的过程通常是:首先阅读题目了解主旨题的具体要求,即是要求找出文章的标题,还是要求找出文章的主题思想,或是要求找出作者的写作目的。接着认真阅读文章的开头和结尾,再看看文章的其他自然段落的头一二句及其结尾一句。这样就基本上掌握了文章的主要内容。然后浏览主旨题的选项,采用筛选法排除片面的选项和无中生有的选项,从而捕捉住正确的选项。对文章的主要内容加以归纳和概括,就可得出文章的主题或中心思想,对文章的主题或中心思想加以提炼,使之言简意赅,则可得出文章的标题。

(二) 态度问题(attitude questions)与解题技巧

作者的态度问题亦是观点问题,此类问题在各类测试中也颇为常见,在高考英语试卷中屡见不鲜。其形式往往为:

- a. What is the author's attitude toward...?
- b. The author's opinion of... could best be described as _____.
- c. What is the author's opinion of...?
- d. Which of the following recommendations would the author most likely support?
- e. The author would be LEAST likely to agree with which of the following statements?
- f. The author thinks that the time spent in finding a good day-care for the baby _____.
- g. According to the author, a person likes one color _____.

[例1] Color can work magic in a room. Even the smallest

amount can add excitement to any *decor* (装饰; 布置). Without it, a room can appear *bland* (平淡无味的) and *flat* (枯燥的, 单调的) even if it is filled with expensive *furnishings* (家具; 室内陈设). One of the least costly elements in decorating, color can be used to create structure. Plain shapes can stand out, and window sills and door frames take on a new sense of scale. Colors working in harmony create movement by visually stretching space, shrinking furniture and even hiding unattractive architecture. Besides visual effects, color also has the power to alter emotional levels. No wonder it is considered such an important decorating tool. Why is it then that most people feel *intimidated* (恐惧不安, 受到恫吓) when putting together a color scheme? One of the problems is if you make a mistake and choose the wrong colors, your scheme will be off balance, the colors will clash and everyone will see your mistake. Besides, colors that are not in harmony are very difficult to live with. This doesn't mean that you should play it safe and go with a neutral color scheme.

Everyone can develop a sense of color by carefully studying color combinations that please them. If you look at a photo of a beautiful garden you will notice shades of green harmonizing, blending with accents of bright colors of flowers, mixed with neutrals of earth, tree bark, stone or brick, all set against a blue sky. Study the colors carefully. Using a paint fan, pull out each color you see and match it with a paint chip. When you have assembled all of the colors of the garden, choose four or five colors in any combination you like. Then adjust (lighten or darken) the colors you have chosen to work in your interior scheme. Do this until you find a combination you are happy with.

There are no hard and fast rules for putting together a color scheme, but there are some terms that are helpful. Every color has three attributes: hue, value and intensity. Hue is the name of the