

English



# 高考英语成功导练

丛书

## 阅读理解 与 补全对话

李宝忱 主编

开明出版社



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## 高考英语成功导练丛书——阅读理解与补全对话

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## 前 言

与 1999 年高考英语考试命题变化有关的背景，有下列三点：

1. 国家教育部考试中心明确提出：从 1999 年起，高考英语命题是以 1993 年颁发的《全日制高级中学英语教学大纲（初审稿）》为依据，并配合新大纲实施公布了新的单词词汇表。使用按照新大纲编写的新教材为课本的学生，从 1993 年入中学到 1999 年高中毕业，正好是第一轮参加高考的考生。

2. 考试中心为了全面贯彻新大纲听、说、读、写四会的要求，从 1997 年起在广东省作了听力测试试验，1998 年继续进行，并将逐步向全国推广，这样在全国就会出现两种 NMET 试卷，一种是原有的 NMET，试卷上的题型、题数、分值均无变化，另一种是新的 NMET，试卷上的题型、题数、分值均作了相应的调整。从原有的 NMET 向新的 NMET 过渡，大约要用两三年时间，因而在两份试卷并存的阶段，会出现“你中有我，我中有你”的相关部分。

3. 从内容上看，近几年高考英语试卷命题加强了对整体原文的理解，语言在语境中的准确运用，对跨际背景文化知识的联想，淡化了语法知识题和简单的解码题。

《高考英语成功导练丛书》就是针对上述变化而编写的。

本套丛书共五本，即：

《单项填空与听力测试》《完形填空》《阅读理解与补全对

话》《短文改错》《书面表达与单词拼写》

相信，你使用了这套丛书，会帮助你明确新的英语高考“怎么考”和“考什么”。

整套丛书由李宝忱主编，参加本册编写的有李钢、张世茹、杨岷生和蓝洋。审校杨岷生。

编 者

1998年12月

# 目 录

前 言 .....	( 1 )
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## 一、阅读理解

(一) 题型简介 .....	( 1 )
(二) 解题技巧 .....	( 1 )
(三) 对 1998 年高考试题剖析 .....	( 2 )
(四) 范例剖析 .....	( 19 )
(五) 模拟训练 .....	( 27 )
(六) 答案 .....	(186)

## 二、补全对话

(一) 题型简介 .....	(190)
(二) 解题技巧 .....	(190)
(三) 对 1998 年高考试题剖析 .....	(191)
(四) 范例剖析 .....	(193)
(五) 模拟训练 .....	(205)
(六) 答案 .....	(213)

## 一、阅读理解

### (一) 题型简介

A 节 20 小题，每小题 2 分。

要求考生根据所给的阅读材料选择最佳答案回答问题，在不超越中学生英语语言水平的前提下，阅读材料的选取遵循三个原则：

1. 阅读量不少于 1000 个单词，篇数不少于 3 篇。
2. 题材多样化，包括科普、社会、文化、政治、经济等。
3. 体裁避免单一化，包括记叙文、说明文、应用文等。

阅读理解能力测试的主要要求是：

1. 掌握所读的主旨和大意，以及用以说明主旨和大意的事实与细节；
2. 既理解具体的事实，也理解抽象的概念；
3. 既理解字面意思，也理解深层含义，包括作者的态度、意图等；
4. 既理解某句、某段的意义，也理解全篇的逻辑关系，并据此进行推理和判断；
5. 能根据材料所提供的信息，结合中学生应有的常识正确判断生词的含义。

### (二) 解题技巧

要做好阅读理解题，必须掌握下列四个步骤：

1. 通读阅读材料，掌握主旨大意

通读中采用速读法。速读时并不是快速捕捉所有的字面信

息，而是善于运用速度技巧，在速读的瞬时根据文章的结构规律断定哪些是重点，哪些是非重点，哪些该读，哪些可以暂时忽略不管，从而在最短的时间内捕捉到那些能体现文章主旨大意的关键信息。

## 2. 粗读思考题，明确考查重点

通读不是精读，对阅读材料的理解不可能准确无误，为了保证复读理解的效率，复读之前，一个必不可少的环节就是浏览思考题，联系内容对四个选择项有一个概括的认识，知道每个思考题考查哪一个方面的问题，以便带着问题复读材料的考查范围。短文中有些内容与后面的问题无关，我们可以跳过这些地方，只抓住所问的内容，这样就降低了阅读理解的难度，缩小了复读的范围，便于捕捉关键信息。

## 3. 复读阅读材料，初选试题答案

对于整篇阅读材料而言，复读是一种跳读，目的是按照思考题考查要求，有针对性地进行精读。为每个思考题找到准确答案，以达到理解全篇的根本目的。

## 4. 理解思考题，确定答案

一般说来，试题的先后次序与短文叙述的情节先后是一致的，因而答题应按试题的次序逐个去做。答题原则应是先易后难，留下难题个别对待。

# (三) 对 1998 年高考试题剖析

## A

Today, roller skating is easy and fun. But a long time ago, it wasn't easy at all. Before 1750, the idea of skating didn't exist. That changed because of a man named Joseph Merlin. Merlin's work was making musical instruments. In his spare time he liked to play the violin. Joseph Merlin was a man of



ideas and dreams. People called him a dreamer.

One day Merlin received an invitation to attend a fancy dress ball (化装舞会). He was very pleased and a little excited. As the day of the party came near, Merlin began to think how to make a grand entrance at the party. He had an idea. He thought he would get a lot of attention if he could skate into the room.

Merlin tried different ways to make himself roll. Finally, he decided to put two wheels under each shoe. These were the first roller skates. Merlin was very proud of his invention and dreamed of arriving at the party on wheels while playing the violin.

On the night of the party Merlin rolled into the room playing his violin. Everyone was astonished to see him. There was just one problem. Merlin had no way to stop his roller skates. He rolled on and on. Suddenly, he ran into a huge mirror that was hanging on the wall. Down fell the mirror, breaking to pieces. Nobody forgot Merlin's grand entrance for a long time !

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

A. a strange man

B. an unusual party

☒ C. how roller skating began

D. how people enjoyed themselves in the 18th century

52. People thought Merlin was a dreamer because he \_\_\_\_.

A. often gave others surprises

- B. was a gifted musician
- C. invented the roller skates
- ☒ D. was full of imagination

53. Merlin put wheels under his shoes in order to \_\_\_\_\_.

- ☒ A. impress the party guests
- B. arrive at the party sooner
- C. test his invention
- D. show his skill in walking on wheels

54. What is the main point the writer is trying to make in the last paragraph?

- A. The roller skates needed further improvement.
- B. The party guests took Merlin for a fool.
- ☒ C. Merlin succeeded beyond expectation.
- D. Merlin got himself into trouble.

**【答案与剖析】**

51. 这是一项主旨大意题，用来检查考生对文章主题或中心思想的领会与理解是否正确。我们对短文第一段中叙述的 Today, roller skating is easy and fun. But a long time ago, it wasn't easy at all. Before 1750, the idea of skating didn't exist. That changed because of a man named Joseph Merlin. 及下文详细描述 Merlin 发明滚轴溜冰的经过进行综合归纳，就可以判断出这篇短文主要讲的是关于滚轴溜冰是怎样起源的，故最佳答案为 C。

52. 这是一道细节题，文中信息比较明显。短文第一段中 Joseph Merlin was a man of ideas and dreams. 清楚地表明，人们认为 Merlin 是幻想家，正是因为他充满了想象力，故答案为 D。

53. 这是一道推理判断题，要求考生透过表面文字信息去推测文章的隐含意思。我们把短文第二段中 *As the day of the party came near, Merlin began to think how to make a grand entrance at the party.* 及 *He thought he would get a lot of attention if he could skate into the room.* 这两句联系起来进行综合分析，就可以判断出 Merlin 把滚轮置于鞋下，用滚轴溜冰的方式进入晚会厅，其目的是为了给参加晚会的客人留下深刻的印象，答案为 A。

54. 这是一个归纳段落中心思想的题目，要求考生依据某一段落叙述的事实，归纳和概括出该段的题意。我们从短文最后一段前两句 *On the night of the party Merlin rolled into the room playing his violin. Everyone was astonished to see him.* 及该段最后一句 *Nobody forgot Merlin's grand entrance for a long time!* 所表达的感叹语气，综观全段，就可以归纳出 Merlin 用滚轴溜冰的方式进入晚会厅的成功之举是出乎人们预料之外的，故答案选 C。A 项为故事发生的细节，不能概括全段的中心思想，B、D 项与短文事实不符，均应排除。

## B

*"As I stood in front of the grave (墓) of President Richard Nixon, I was thinking about the time 25 years ago when this president helped bring the United States and China closer together. Young people of our two countries should help this relationship grow."*

*This remark was made by a Shanghai student when speaking to his fellow students at the Nixon Library in California, U. S. A. He was one of 80 middle school students from*

China attending a month-long 'Youth Summit'. The Summit was to mark the 25th anniversary (周年) of President Nixon's journey to China, which was the turning point in China-U. S. relations.

The Youth Summit was aimed at increasing understanding and friendship between young students of the two countries through visits and discussions. Seventy-five American students were selected to visit China. They also visited the Nixon Library on July 21 before leaving for Beijing the next day. The head of the Library said he was pleased to see the American and Chinese students talking and laughing together.

One Chinese student said, "I didn't find it particularly difficult to talk with Americans. We have our differences, but we have a lot in common. Dialogue is good for us."

55. The words "Youth Summit" refer to \_\_\_\_\_.

A. visits to the Nixon Library

B. the Chinese students' visit to the U. S.

C. a meeting discussing relations between China and the U. S.

☒ D. activities to strengthen the ties between the Chinese and American students

56. The student from Shanghai thought about the time 25 years ago because it was when Nixon \_\_\_\_\_.

A. died

☒ B. visited China

C. became U. S. president

D. started building the library in his name

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

A. the China-U. S. relations

B. the Nixon Library

C. President Nixon

☒ D. the Youth Summit

**【答案与剖析】**

这是一篇叙述纪念尼克松总统访华 25 周年，中美两国青年学生进行互访，进一步发展中美两国青年友好关系的积极活动的短文。

这与 98 年中美两国首脑互访，把发展中美两国人民的友好交往和贸易交流推向一个新阶段的形势遥相呼应，极富于时代感，对激励中美两国青年关心未来，关心世界具有导向作用，对激发学生学习英语兴趣，亦有独特吸引功能，是一篇十分巧妙的选材。

从命题角度也非常独具匠心，极其科学。

55. 是把理解全篇主旨与说文解字结合在一起测试学生的阅读能力，设问对 ‘Youth Summit’ 含义的理解是：

A. 参观尼克松图书馆

B. 中国学生访问美国

C. 讨论中美两国关系的一次会议

D. 进一步加强中美两国学生间联系的积极活动

要做对此题，只有对所提供的全部信息正确理解，才能判断出生词的正确含义。

此题答案是 D。

56. 设问上海学生回忆起 25 年前的时期，是因为那时尼克松\_\_\_\_\_。

- A. 逝世了
- B. 访问了中国
- C. 当了美国总统
- D. 开始以他的名字建立了图书馆

显然这是一道理解具体事实的例子，这从第一段 ‘As I stood in front of the grave (墓) of President Richard Nixon, I was thinking about the time 25 years ago when this president helped bring the United States and China closer together. Young people of our two countries should help this relationship grow.’ 和第二段 The Summit was to mark the 25th anniversary (周年) of President Nixon’s journey to China, which was the turning point in China-U. S. relations. 已经明确说明，正确答案应是 B。

57. 设问文章的主要内容是：

- A. 中美关系
- B. 尼克松图书馆
- C. 美国总统尼克松
- D. 青年最高级会晤

这是要求掌握所选材料主旨大意，确定标题的概括题，与 55 题彼此关联，换句话说，55 题做对了，57 题便能迎刃而解，答案是 D。反之，若不能把握全篇，作对该题也就难了。这就要求学生平时阅读材料时，关键的关键是把握全篇，掌握主旨大意，要见到大森林，不要只见独木，不要只孤立的识字，而要字不离句，句不离文，要有真正运用语言进行交际的能力。

## C

At 9 : 00 Dick Spivak’s bank telephoned and said his payment was late. ‘The check is in the post,’ Dick replied quickly. At 11 : 45 Dick left for a 12 : 00 meeting across town. Ar-

iving late, he explained that traffic (交通) had been bad. That evening, Dick's girlfriend wore a new dress. He hated it. 'It looks just great on you,' he said.

Three lies in one day ! Yet Dick Spivak is just an ordinary man. Each time, he told himself that sometimes the truth causes too many problems. Most of us tell much the same white lies, harmless untruths that help to save trouble. How often do we tell white lies? It depends in part on our age, education, and even where we live. According to one U. S. study, women are more truthful than men, and honesty increases as we get older.

While most people use little white lies to make life easier, the majority of Americans care about honesty in both public and personal life. They say that people today are less honest than they were ten years ago. Although it is believed that things are getting worse, lying seems to be an age-old human problem. The French philosopher (哲学家) Vauvenarges, writing in the eighteenth century, touched on the truth when he wrote. "All men are born truthful and die liars (说谎者)."

58. When the writer says "Dick Spivak is just an ordinary man", he means \_\_\_\_\_.

- \ A. it is common that people tell white lies
- B. Dick could do nothing about bad traffic
- C. it is common that people delay their payment
- D. Dick found it hard to deal with everyday problems

59. According to the text, most Americans \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. hate white lies
- B. believe white lies

☒ C. value honesty      D. consider others dishonest

60. Vauvenarges' remark suggests that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. lying is an age-old human problem
- B. dishonesty increases as people get older
- C. people were dishonest in the 18th century
- D. it is social conditions that make people tell lies

**【答案与剖析】**

58. 该题是一道有关句意理解的问题，主要是考查学生结合上下文正确理解句子含义的能力。短文第一段详细叙述了 Dick Spivak 在给银行回电话谈及付款时间、解释开会迟到的理由、评论女朋友衣着时说的三种谎话。我们把短文第二段首句 Three lies in one day！作者所表示的感叹语气，后一句中 yet 所表示的转折意义及下文所提供的两处信息：Most of us tell much the same white lies, harmless untruths that help to save trouble. While most people use little white lies to make life easier, 进行综合分析，就可以体会出作者所说的 'Dick Spivak is just an ordinary man' 意味着在美国人们说无恶意的谎话是非常普遍的，故答案为 A。

59. 这是一个分析细节后得出结论方面的问题，该题要求考生在理解整篇文章的基础上，去体会出当今大部分美国人的道德观念。短文前两段用具体的事例说明了美国人说无恶意的谎话是普遍存在的社会现象，及说这种谎话的数量依据年龄、教育、居住地点和性别的差异而变化。我们再根据短文最后一段首句中 While most people use little white lies to make life easier, the majority of Americans care about honesty in both public and personal life. 所提供的答题线索，就可以得出大部分美国人是珍惜诚实道德的结论，答案为 C。而其它选项都是不正确的。



60. 这是一项推理判断题, 要求考生体会作者的言外之意。此题在文中不能直接找到答案, 必须经过通篇的理解, 才能领会作者要表达的意思。我们通读全文对美国人说无害谎话情况的叙述, 可以找到两处答题线索。第一处是短文第二段中 How often do we tell white lies? It depends in part on our age, education, and even where we live. 第二处是短文最后一段中 Although...things are getting worse, lying seems to be an age-old human problem. 把这两处答题线索与法国哲学家 Vauvenarges 的话联系起来思考, 就可以判断出他的评论暗示着人们说无恶意的谎话是属于比较复杂的社会情况, 故最佳答案是 D。

#### D

The report came to the British on May 21, 1941. The German battleship Bismarck, the most powerful warship in the world, was moving out into the Atlantic Ocean. Her task : to destroy the ships carrying supplies from the United States to war-torn England.

The British had feared such a task. No warship they had could match the Bismarck in speed or in firepower. The Bismarck had eight 15-inch guns and 81 smaller guns. She could move at 30 nautical miles (海里) an hour. She was believed to be unsinkable.

However, the British had to sink her. They sent out a task force headed by their best battleship. Hood to hunt down the Bismarck. On May 24, the Hood found the Bismarck.

It was a meeting that the German commander Luetjens did not want to see. His orders were to destroy the British