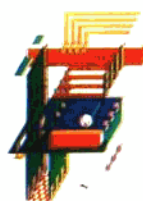


NMET

阅读理解精解



湖北教育出版社



高考英语分类
精解丛书之一

阅读理解 精解

READING
COMPREHENSION

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先睹为快

- 1 **目的:**一味地做练习味同嚼蜡,且常不得要领,令学生及考生头疼。此套丛书试图医治这一痼疾,避开题海战术,帮助他们尽快突破考试难关。
- 2 **内容:**此套丛书包括6种,即《单项填空精解》、《完形填空精解》、《短文改错精解》、《书面表达精解》、《阅读理解精解》、《NMET 试题精解》,几乎涉及高考英语所有独立的、占分较高的重点题型。
- 3 **体例:**每种至少包括两大部分:其一是该题型应试要点与策略;其二是典型题精解。有些还增加了少量精选自测试题。
- 4 **特征:**尽可能体现高考英语之最新信息,选材新,体例亦新;尽可能以精短文字破解各类试题之策略,使学生易于明白解题思路,掌握应试规律,习得突破难点之要领。
- 5 **建议:**第一条,这6种书你可视实际需要任择其一、其二或更多,以弥补自己之不足。第二条,通过此书要重点掌握规律与技巧,习得各方面语言知识精华,以收举一反三之效。第三条,对此书编写有何建议,烦请与湖北教育出版社外语室联系。

前 言

为了提高中学生英语阅读能力和参加高考的应试能力,我们编写了这本书。本书是根据国家教委“全日制中学英语教学大纲”以及国家教委考试中心“高考英语科说明”[(N)MET]中有关要求而编写的,具有知识性、科学性、针对性和实用性。

本书由三部分组成。第一部分全面系统地介绍了英语阅读方法和应试技巧,以高考阅读试题为例,对学生中常见的错误思路进行诊断、剖析,找出病因,对症下药,以达到阅读有方法、思维有依据、应试有技巧的目的。第二部分对50篇阅读范文按不同的文体进行精解。文章分类为记述文(15篇)、说明文(15篇)、议论文(12篇)、应用文(8篇)。每篇范文有5道阅读理解题,题后均有范文特征、大意提示及解题思路点拨。学生在学习本部分时可增加见识、训练解题思路及提高应试实战能力。第三部分收入了50篇阅读短文给学生进行强化训练,旨在讲中有练,讲练结合。

本书全部文章均出处可靠、选材新颖、难易得当,并遵循(N)MET选材原则,做到“题材多样化;体裁不单一”,包括日常生活、传说、人物、社会、文化、史地、政治、科技、新闻等。所附练习题均按(N)MET阅读理解命题原则而精心设计。

本书是高三年级学生总复习时的理想教材,同时也可作高一、高二学生的课外补充读物。

参加本书编写的有陈岚、谢华之、黄岳强、柳院平。陈岚主编。

编 者

1995年2月

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1

阅读理解应试要点与策略

NMET 全卷采用多种形式集中对书面交际能力进行考查,形成了以篇章阅读为核心的试题布局。其中,阅读理解是英语知识的直接运用,也是全卷篇幅最大、内容最多、计分最高、区分度最明显的一种题型。

1. 阅读理解测试目的

1) 注重能力

它主要用来测试考生的阅读速度、阅读技巧、理解能力和摄取书面信息的能力,即实际运用英语进行有效理解从而达到有效交际的能力。这种高层次的语言能力,要求考生必须结合具体的篇章、具体的语境,考虑具体的场合、时间、空间、对象、情节等项交际因素予以分析判断。

2) 侧重思维

语言是思维的工具,在解答 NMET 阅读理解题时,考生必须完成由观察→专注→记忆→分析→对比→联想→想象→判断的思维过程,方能达到目的。

也就是说,NMET 阅读理解既注重语言能力的测试,也侧重思维能力的考查。

2. 阅读理解取材原则

1) 框架、标高稳定

作为重点题型的 NMET 阅读理解,近几年通常选用 4 篇短文,每篇短文的阅读量不少于 500 个单词,设 20 道理解题,每道题 2 分,共计 40 分,约占全卷的 26.7%;所选阅读材料都不超越中学生英语语言水平,并对妨碍理解的少量生词作汉语释义,生词量一般控制在 3% 以内。

2) 题材尽量广泛

经过严格筛选的短文一般包含现实质料或历史质料;人、事、景之类的感性质料或原理法则之类的理性质料。具体来说,题材包括:日常生活、故事传说、人物轶事、幽默小品、地域风情,以及社会、文化、史地、科技、政治、经济等。

3) 体裁力求多样

选择不同的题材,必然选取表达主旨的不同方式的体裁,NMET 阅读短文的体裁常包括记叙文、描写文、说明文、议论文、应用文,以利多角度地测试考生的真实英语水平。

3. 阅读理解基本导向

1) 知识导向

(1) 英语知识要扎实。考生必须充分准备“高考英语科说明”所规定的词汇量,要全面掌握词义,尤其要准确掌握日常生活中使用频度高的词汇的意义,并能灵活领悟它们在新语境中的特定含义,同时要具备扎实的语句、语段、语篇以及文章结构等方面的知识。

(2) 知识面要宽。NMET 阅读理解选文涉猎众多领域,因此,要求考生具备社会、文化、史地、科技、政治、经济等方面知识,还必须具有日常生活的常识以及英语国家的背景知识。

2)能力导向

NMET 阅读理解是测试语言运用能力的主要形式,因此,在这方面渐趋高层次的要求:

(1)提高阅读能力。阅读能力是语言能力和阅读技巧的总和。语言能力包括语言知识和语言技能,即把分散学过的语言知识综合地流畅地运用,处理多种语言形式同时出现的语言材料的能力;阅读技巧包括阅读速度、寻找中心词、归纳段落或全文大意的能力,以及推知文章隐含意义的的能力。

(2)提高理解能力。阅读理解题不但要求考生具有理解具体信息的能力,而且还要求理解抽象信息以及“意在言外”的隐含信息的能力;不但要有理解文章内所含知识的能力,而且还要有理解文章以外的相关知识的能力;不但要有表层理解文章字面的能力,而且还要有利用逻辑推理去理解文章深层内涵的能力。

3)题型导向

(1)理解题的测试点布控全文,综合思考力度加强,进一步要求考生有通篇驾驭和理解的能力;

(2)推理判断题增多,细节理解题减少;

(3)用适量的语义猜测题和词义理解题检测考生的能力倾向;

(4)主题概括和图示理解题仍占相当比例,并显示一定的“爬坡”意向。

4. 阅读理解测试要点及应试策略

1)文体题材及其应试策略

(1)人物传记:这类短文通常记述某个人物的家庭背景、生平经历、个性特征、奋斗业绩、轶闻趣事等等。一般以时间的先后,事情的发展为主线,逻辑顺序比较清楚。考生可根据时间线索摄取有效信息,结合理解题,采用分析推理的方法,选择正确答案。

(2)短篇故事:有以人物、时间、地点、事件为要素的中心情节,同时还有人物或作者的态度、意向。理解题往往依据情节及其内在联系而设计,一般比较隐含巧妙。考生可根据主要情节掌握主旨大意,同时弄清扣准每个细节,“设身处地”地把握人物或作者的态度和意向,依据情节展开猜测想象,即使是深层理解题,也可迎刃而解。这种阅读技巧也适用于介绍历史知识一类的短文。

(3)幽默小品:幽默源于拉丁文 humor——液汁,是用文字写成的善意的漫画,是对生活现象的局部性的缺点、对人们的性格、外貌和举止的某些可笑的特征进行艺术再现的喜剧性的特殊文体(NMET'94 阅读理解 C 篇即属此类)。它要求考生具有在日常生活中善于观察、公正判明和在阅读这类文章中善于品味,分辨实质的能力。简言之,要看透作品所开的善意的玩笑(即幽默点),这样才能应对深层理解题并作准确回答。

(4)科技小品:一般是用来介绍科技现象和科技成果等的性质、特点、用途以及开发过程的文章。内容丰富,题材广泛,并具有很强的真实性、逻辑性和理论性,文章结构严谨,层次分明,论点突出,论据充实,首尾呼应,但长句难句较多,且句中修饰关系较复杂(NMET'94 阅读理解 D 篇就属此类)。考生宜充分利用其论据理解论点,剖析长句难句中的修饰关系以理解其逻辑性和理论性,再围绕论点抓住文章的精神实质,这样做起理解题来就化难为易了。这种阅读技巧也可适用于介绍自然常识一类的短文。

(5)记叙推理文:通过叙事来阐明某事(物)与不同的对象的相应关系,其中蕴含某些常识与道理,需要推理,换算或猜想(NMET'94 阅读理解 B 篇就属此类)。在解答这类短文的理解题时,弄懂所叙的事,抓准要推的理,找好各题所要求的对应关系,就能擦去干扰项的“两可”面纱,揭示正确答案的真实依据。

(6)地理知识:有关地理知识的文章常被摘作阅读理解的语言材料,一般介绍某个(些)国

家、地区、城镇、河流、山脉等的地理方位,同时陈述与之相关的政治、经济、史实、社会风情、自然资源以及其他方面的客观事实;直陈白描是这类文章的典型特点,而且还附图供选择(MET'90 阅读理解 D 篇即属此类)。解题时,考生要用极大的专注力弄清众多的地名、人名之间的隶属关系,弄清各地名相互依存的方位,才能选出正确答案。

(7)新闻报道:这类文章的写作结构要素常为“五个 W 一个 H”:when,where,who,what,why 和 how,因此主题集中,要点鲜明,脉络清晰,有效信息易于摄取(如 NMET'94 阅读理解 A 篇)。但选作阅读理解材料时,往往省去一两个要素,要求考生依据“五个 W 一个 H”之间的必然联系进行猜想,从而增加了理解的深度和难度。解答这类题时,仍回过头去找“五个 W 一个 H”,用六要素在文中体现的“已知”去合理推导“未知”。

2)理解题型及其应试策略

NMET 和 MET 阅读理解题的解答形式采用选择法,而题型大致可分为:

(1)细节理解题:即直接解答性问题,是阅读理解题中最简单的一种。这类命题一般是从短文中直接引出原句或稍加变动原句而设计的。因此,考生宜在掌握文章的基本事实,了解文章的大意的前提下,找准原句,略加分析,即可选出正确答案。

(2)文章脉络理解题:这类命题一般是将短文的主要线索(或主要信息)加以浓缩改写,并打乱顺序,列为 a、b、c、d、e、f 等条文,又把这几个代号排列组合成 A、B、C、D 四个选项,只有一个选项与短文的主要线索的逻辑顺序相同,即最佳答案。解这类题时,考生应认真通读全文,结合 a、b、c、d、e、f 等条文,在文中找出对应的句子或语段,或依时间顺序或依情节发展顺序整理出一个恰当的组合来,就是此题的正确答案。如 MET'89 样题中的第 68 题:

68. Choose the right order of the events given in the passage.

- a. New York State granted woman the right to attend public colleges and universities.
 - b. The first women's school of higher education was set up.
 - c. Emma Willard died.
 - d. Emma Willard ran classes in her home.
 - e. Emma Willard began teaching at school.
 - f. Emma Willard was elected to the Hall of Fame.
- A. e, d, c, b, f, a B. d, e, a, c, b, f
C. d, e, a, b, f, c D. e, d, b, c, a, f

(答案:D)

(3)语义转换理解题:这类题是依据英语中一词多义、短语多义,某些词语在文中能表达一定的修辞意义的理解原则而设计的。它不同于单词释义和句型转换,要求考生对全文文章有较透彻的理解,方能对文中个别难词、关键词、词组或句子作出适合特定语境的解释。做这类题时,考生一定要扣准原文,透视语境,切不可望文生义,力求辨明真伪、达到准确理解的目的。如 NMET'93 第 70 题就是语义转换题的典型例子:

70. It can be learned from the text that Delicious apples are ____.

- A. grown in France B. sold everywhere C. very big D. quite sweet

(答案:C)

要解答这道题,就要理解短文中的这样一句话:They (指 apples) have various sizes, with Delicious apples being among the largest. 其中 with Delicious apples being among the largest 就说明这种 apples are very big.

(4)推理判断题:这类题一般有三个特点:①不违背推理的原则;②推断的条件充分;③理解题的答案不明显。同时它又分两种类型:①逻辑推理题;②逻辑推算题。如:

NMET'93 第 65 题:

65. Friendlander can be said to be ____.

- A. clever B. friendly C. hard-working D. strong-minded

从此题所附着的短文看, Friendlander 是个什么样的人, 并无现成答案, 只能从短文对他的介绍, 他骑车旅游的路线以及他的打算和决心, 就可推断他是一个有雄心的人(正确答案 D. strong-minded)。

又如: NMET'93 第 77 题:

77. The people who held Santa Fe for the longest period in history were the ____.

- A. Spanish B. Indians C. Mexicans D. Americans

从短文中并不能一目了然地判断出哪个统治 Santa Fe 时间最长, 只能把文中与 Spanish, Indians, Mexicans, Americans 相关的年份、时段等数据综合起来, 并结合文意, 进行计算和判断才能得知 Spanish 统治 Santa Fe 时间最长, 正确答案为 A。

总的来看, 这类理解题比较难做。做此类题时必须纵观全文, 不能单看一两个很近义的句子, 要充分利用文中所给的条件, 或根据短文原句表层意义推断出隐含意义, 或根据短文所提供的情景进行推理和概括, 或通过考虑全篇推断出人物或作者的意向、态度等, 同时考生要摆脱自己对某问题的主观看法, 以免误入歧途。

(5) 主题概括题: 属于评价、总结性题型, 旨在理解原文的基础上作出切题的概括、总结和评价。通常以选定原文的最恰当的标题的题型出现。如 NMET'93 第 61 题:

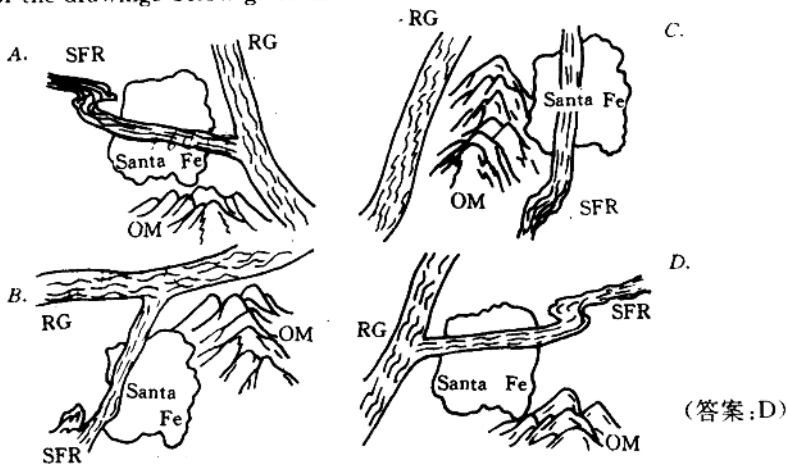
61. The best headline(标题) for this newspaper article would be ____.

- A. The Kingdom of Bicycles B. A Beautiful Hotel in Xi'an
C. Marco Polo and the Silk Road D. An American Achieving His Aims

从短文内容看, 本文主人公从 11 岁就决心要到中国丝绸之路访问, 44 年后终于实现了自己的向往, 故选 D 答案才能概括总结全文, 其他三个选项只是文中的局部细节。由此看来, 做这类题时, 不仅要求考生看懂短文, 更重要的是对短文理解透彻, 并且具备一定的归纳、总结、评价和概括的能力。看问题要全面, 不能依据文中某些语句作出片面的判断, 能真正理解主题、中心意义, 选出具有较强概括性和渗透性的答案。

(6) 图示理解题: 即用文字和图画两种视觉符号编写的一种题型。实质上, 它属于语义转换理解的范畴, 要求考生把这两种视觉符号转化成符合阅读材料有关含义的判断。如 NMET'93 第 75 题:

75. Which of the drawings below gives an idea of what Santa Fe is like?



RG=the Rio Grande SFR=the Santa Fe River

OM=the Ortiz Mountains

3) 阅读理解的基本方法

(1)顺读法:即从短文一直读到理解题的末尾。读时,一般采用快速阅读法,找准关键句、关键段落,特别注意掌握短文的主旨大意,以及用以说明主旨大意的事实和细节;既理解具体的事实,也理解抽象的概念;既理解字面意思,也理解根据字面可以推断的隐含意义;既理解某句某段的含义,也理顺全篇内容的逻辑关系,并据此进行推理判断;既结合文中所提供的信息去理解,也结合常识去理解。这种方法具有充分摄取信息,全方位进行理解判断的显著优点,一般应作为考生主要采用的解题方法。

(2)逆读法:即先读理解题,从中把握题干与4个选项所含的重点信息,再用掠读法,按图索骥地在短文中扫描出可作为解题依据的段落或句子来,然后把这些段落或句子的含义与理解题结合起来逐一地作透辟的分析对比,就可以有根有据地排除干扰项,选出正确答案来。这种方法的主要优点是能快速准确抓住供解题用的信息点,突出短文与之对应的信息源,集中阅读的专注力,增强理解作答的针对性和准确性。

(3)“圈点”法:即在通读短文和理解题的基础上,把与理解题有关的词、句、语段圈点出来,并把它们分别标上相应的理解题的序号,然后两相对照,仔细研读,作出判断。这种方法的主要优点是:文与题的对应感强,缩小了摄取有效信息的范围,比较稳妥,便于判断和复查验证,准确度较高。

(4)推理法:对于一些“意在文外”的理解题,我们只能依据理解题和四个选项重新细读短文,准确地挖掘与理解题对应或相悖的多角度、多层次的抽象信息和隐含意思,并用常识或逻辑关系加以推理,即可选出最佳答案。请注意,这里允许有一定根据的大胆猜想,而不会怜悯那些持“没有办法的办法”观点的“押宝”者。

(5)归纳法:即把散见于短文中的多个局部侧面用一个短语或一个短语包容概全的方法,这种方法多用于主题概括理解题,要确认短文的主旨大意,决不是此亦可、彼亦可的骑墙说法,它只能是唯一的,同时是可知的。因此只有靠对短文的整体、深层的理解,注意从个别的前提推出一般的结论,这样就能有效地克服阅读理解中“只见树木、不见森林”的失误,准确地归纳出主旨大意。

俗话说:“千个师傅千个法,前人栽树后人挖”。希望考生在英语阅读理解训练中,逐步摸索并成就适合自己的一整套行之有效的方法。

2

阅读理解典型题精解

1. 记叙文

记叙文(Narration),又称叙事文,是一种按照一定的时间顺序记叙事件发生过程的文章形式。在这类文章中,最突出的环节是事件、事件发生的时间和地点、事件的前因后果以及事件中的人物。

当然,记叙文不是一些琐碎小事的罗列,而是为了一定的目的,把一些有价值、有意义的重要事件叙说出来,呈现给读者。因此,记叙文除了叙事,往往还反映或暗示出有意义的主题思想。

记叙文包括讲故事、说笑话、谈经历、忆历史等方面的文章。人物传记、新闻报道以及内容翔实的日志也属记叙文的范畴。

在阅读记叙文的过程中,要特别注意发生的是什么事、事件发生的过程、事件发生的时间及地点、事件中的人物、各个人物之间的关系以及作者写作的意图和文章所属于的涵义。

1

Edmund Halley was an English scientist who lived over 200 years ago. He studied the observations of comets (彗星) which other scientists had made. The orbit (轨道) of one particular comet was a very difficult mathematical problem. He could not figure it out. Neither could other scientists who dealt with such problems.

However, Halley had a friend named Newton, who was a brilliant mathematician. Newton thought he had already worked out that problem, but he could not find the papers on which he had done it. He told Halley that the orbit of a comet had the shape of an ellipse (椭圆形).

Now Halley set to work. He figured out the orbits of some of the comets that had been observed by scientists. He made a surprising discovery. The comets that had appeared in the years 1531, 1607, and 1682 all had the same orbit. Yet their appearances had been 75 to 76 years apart (相隔).

This seemed very strange to Halley. Three different comets followed the same orbit. The more Halley thought about it, the more he thought that there had not been three different comets, as people thought. He decided that they had simply seen the same comet three times. The comet had gone away and had come back again.

It was an astonishing idea! Halley felt certain enough to make a prediction (预言) of what would happen in the future. He decided that this comet would appear in the year 1758. There were 53 years to go before Halley's prediction could be tested.

In 1758 the comet appeared in the sky. Halley did not see it, for he had died some years before. Ever since then that comet had been called Halley's comet, in his honour.

1. Edmund Halley figured out the orbit of ____.

- A. some different comets appearing several times
 - B. the same comet appearing at different times
 - C. three different comets appearing three times
 - D. several comets appearing at the same time
2. Halley made his discovery _____.
 - A. by doing experiments
 - B. by means of his own careful observation
 - C. by using the work of other scientists
 - D. by chance
 3. Halley made a surprising, but correct prediction in the year _____.
 - A. 1704 B. 1705 C. 1706 D. 1707
 4. This passage in general is about _____.
 - A. Halley and other scientists B. the orbit of a comet
 - C. Newton and Halley D. Halley and his discovery
 5. According to the passage, which one is not true?
 - A. Newton figured out the orbit of the comet.
 - B. Halley figured out the orbit of the comet first.
 - C. Newton gave Halley some help.
 - D. Halley died before 1758.

答案及解题指导:

这篇小故事讲述了哈雷通过计算彗星轨道,发现“哈雷彗星”每75年回归地球一次。

1. B. 本题问及哈雷计算彗星的轨道,到底是同一颗彗星还是不同的几颗彗星。根据文章第三段“He figured out the orbits of …”以及第四段“The more Halley thought about it, the more…they had simply seen the same comet three times.”,可以看出这颗彗星为同一个轨道上的同一颗彗星,只是出现的时间不同而已,故选B。

2. C 本题属“深层理解”类型,要求掌握全文后再运用排除法方能做好此题。本题问及哈雷是靠什么才有此发现的,通过阅读可以首先排除A。如果没有前人的观察(即 using the work of other scientists),无论他如何“careful observation”(即答案B),无论如何“by chance”(答案D),都不可能计算1531—1682年的彗星轨道,也就不会有此重大发现。

3. B 本题问及哈雷是哪一年宣布其预言的,他声称53年之后的1758年彗星将再度出现。故用1758减去53即得出答案。

4. D 本题属“深层理解”型,通过阅读全文,不难看出答案D最能与全文吻合,而答案A、B、C都只是文章的枝节。

5. B 本题涉及文章第二段中的一处细节,“Newton thought he had already worked out that problem, but he …he had done it. He told Halley that…”以及第三段第一句“Now Halley set to work”,由此可看出哈雷是得到Newton的启迪后才 set to work,故选B。

2

While travelling abroad, Mr. Jackson Frank ran short of money. So he wrote to his brother, asking for \$500. “Send the money by telegram,” he wrote, “to the Fisher Bank in P…”

After a week he began calling at the Fisher Bank. He showed his passport. “Nothing has come for you,” he was told. This went on for two weeks, and Mr. Frank got very worried. He

sent a telegram to his brother, asking where the money was. There was no reply, and no money arrived for him.

In the fourth week Mr. Frank was arrested for failing to pay his hotel bill. His passport was taken from him. He tried to explain the problem, but no one believed him. He was sent to prison for sixty days.

When he came out, he went immediately to the Fisher Bank. The clerk he spoke to was a new man. "Have you received \$ 500 for me?" he asked. "My name is Jackson Frank."

The clerk checked his books. "Yes, Mr. Jackson, it's here. It came by telegram—let me see—oh, more than two months ago. We wondered where you were." He showed Mr. Frank the order.

The order read: "Pay Mr. Frank Jackson the sum of \$ 500..."

"But my name is Jackson Frank, not Frank Jackson."

"Oh, that's all right, sir. It was in our books under the letter 'J', but it's your money." The clerk laughed. "A human mistake, sir! We're all human beings, aren't we? And so we all make mistakes. A family name like Frank sounds strange to me."

Mr. Frank was silent. He really wanted to hit somebody. At last he said, "A human mistake—is that what you call it? I think some humans need kicking."

1. Jackson didn't just go to his brother and get some money because _____.
 - A. he was afraid to see his brother
 - B. he was in prison and was not allowed to go anywhere
 - C. he was travelling in a foreign country and was far from his brother
 - D. he knew that his brother had no money
2. A week after he had written to his brother, Jackson began _____.
 - A. telephoning the bank
 - B. visiting the bank
 - C. shouting at the clerks of the bank
 - D. explaining his problem to the clerks of the bank
3. Jackson was arrested and sent to prison because _____.
 - A. his brother hadn't sent him any money and he couldn't pay his hotel bill
 - B. he had spent almost all his money and couldn't pay his hotel bill
 - C. he had lost all his money and couldn't pay his hotel bill
 - D. his brother hadn't sent him as much money as he asked for and he couldn't pay his hotel bill
4. Which of the following statements is true?
 - A. The money did not reach the Fisher Bank.
 - B. The money reached the wrong bank.
 - C. The money reached the bank after he was arrested.
 - D. The money reached the bank before he was arrested.
5. The clerks put his name under the wrong letter _____.
 - A. through carelessness
 - B. because they were human beings
 - C. because he had a strange name
 - D. by pronouncing his name incorrectly

答案及解题指导:

这篇故事以事件发生的时间顺序描述了 Mr. Jackson Frank 出国旅游,钱已用尽(run short of money),写信求其兄长汇款,而银行职员写倒其姓名而导致 Mr Frank 坐牢的整个过程。每个事件都事出有因,阅读时要特别注意其因果关系。

1. C 本题是对词汇的测试。文章第一句中 travelling abroad 是关键词,意为“国外旅游”,故选 C。而答案 B 则是发生在以后的事(文章第三段第一句 In the fourth week Mr. Frank was arrested...)。

2. B 本题也是对词汇的测试。文章第二段第一句中 calling at 与 visiting 为同义词,是对这道题目作出正确判断的关键。

3. B 这道题问及 Mr. Frank 坐牢的直接原因。要求对文章中的多处细节有所了解。文章第一段第一句中 Frank ran short of money 和第三段第一句 In the fourth week Mr. Frank was arrested for failing to pay his hotel bill 已说明了 Frank 坐牢的原因。而答案 A 与文章不符(第五段...it's here. It came by telegram...),D 也与文章不符(第六段中“Pay Mr. Frank Jackson the sum of \$ 500...”),答案 C 文章中说是 ran short of money 而不是 lost all his money。

4. D 本题为判断题,这类题型在阅读理解中经常出现,它是对文章细节及顺序的测试。通过阅读全文,不难看出答案 A、B 都是错的。至于汇款到达的时间是 before 还是 after he was arrested,可由文章第三段最后一句“He was sent to prison for sixty days”,第四段第一句 When he came out, he went immediately to ...以及第五段中“...more than two months ago 可判断选 D。

5. A 本题属于“深层理解”型,通过阅读全文可看出答案 B 是 the clerk 的一种解嘲,而答案 D 文中没有说明。the clerks 之所以犯错,主要是因为他们的 carelessness,其次才是因为 Frank had a strange name。

3

This incident occurred one morning outside Albert Schweitzer's hospital in the African jungle. A patient had gone fishing in another man's boat. The owner of the boat thought he should be given all the fish that were caught. Dr. Schweitzer said to the boat owner: "You are right because the other man ought to have asked permission to use your boat. But you are wrong because you are careless and lazy. You only twisted(盘绕) the chain of your canoe(独木舟) round a tree instead of fastening(锁住) it with a padlock. Of laziness you are guilty because you were asleep in your hut on this moonlit night instead of making use of the good opportunity(机会) for fishing."

He turned to the patient: "But you were in the wrong when you took the boat without asking the owner's permission. You were in the right because you were not so lazy as he was and you did not want to let the moonlit night go by without making some use of it."

Dr. Schweitzer divided the catch among the fisherman, the boat owner, and the hospital.

1. Dr. Schweitzer settled the argument because ____.

- A. he was the judge there
- B. it took place at his hospital
- C. he wanted some of the fish
- D. he wanted to help the patient

2. Schweitzer told the men that ____.

- A. each was partly right and partly wrong
 - B. both men were completely right
 - C. both men were completely wrong
 - D. one man was more guilty than the other
3. Schweitzer's patient was right because ____.
- A. the canoe really belonged to the hospital
 - B. he had used the night well
 - C. he had asked for permission to use the boat
 - D. both A. and C.
4. The final judgment was that ____.
- A. all the fish should go to the patient
 - B. the fish should go to the owner of the boat
 - C. the fish should be destroyed
 - D. everyone involved should get a third of the fish
5. Implied but not stated: ____.
- A. both men were patients
 - B. The natives trusted Dr. Schweitzer
 - C. Dr. Schweitzer's hospital was in the jungle
 - D. the boat was fastened with a chain

答案及解题指导:

一位病人偷用船主的船在 Albert 的医院边的池塘打鱼,为此而发生了分鱼的纠纷。阅读这篇文章一定要注意事件发生的地点、纠纷的原因和最后的结果。

1. B 本题问及 Dr. Schweitzer 为什么要调解这场纠纷。文章第一句点明了事件发生的地点,是 outside Schweitzer's hospital,其含义为小河就在医院边,故他有资格管这件事。答案 C 只是最后纠纷的结果,并没表明这是 Schweitzer 的目的或企图。文章另几处细节说明医生对 the owner 和 the patient 各有褒贬,故不选 D,而 A 文章无出处。

2. A 本题考查对文章细节的理解。文章说明 the owner 和 the patient 各有对错(即 each was partly right and partly wrong),故选 A。

3. B 本题也是对文章细节的测试,文章第二段第二句“You were in the right because you were...making some use of it”即为 used the night well。

4. D 本题是对词汇的考查。文章最后一句中“...divided the catch among...”,其中 divided 意为“均分”,即三人各得三分之一(one third)。

5. B Implied but not stated 意为“隐含但又未说出”,这是关键。本题需要对全文有所理解,而运用“排除法”最为适宜。答案 C、D 在文章第一句和第二段(you only twisted...)已有明确说明,而 A 又与文章不符。

4

I have been trying to get sick. I don't wear a sweater when I should, and two days ago I walked in the rain without my boots and my feet got soaked(浸泡). But so far nothing has happened. Debbie once told me about a girl in her cabin(小屋)at camp who liked to stay overnight in the infirmary. She used to rub the end of the thermometer(体温表)until it went up to 102. Then she'd stick it in her mouth and the nurse would think she was really sick.

This morning I tried doing that but it never went above 94 and I rubbed it for ten whole minutes. So I held the tip of the thermometer next to the light bulb in my desk lamp and it went up to 105. I figured (想象) I'd put it in my mouth and walk downstairs like that. Then my mother would take it out and wouldn't she be surprised when she saw what a high fever I had!

The only trouble was I didn't know the thermometer would be so hot. As soon as I put it into my mouth I burned my tongue. Something awful! I spit the thermometer out. It fell on the floor but it didn't break. I will have to think up a better way to get mother and father back together. I can't waste my time trying to get sick. That could take forever.

1. How does the author try to get sick?
A. She walks in the rain without her boots.
B. She doesn't wear a sweater when she should.
C. She plays in the hot sun.
D. Both A and B.
2. The girl Debbie talked about pretended to be ill _____.
A. so that she could have a rest
B. so that she could sleep in the infirmary at night
C. so that she would not work the next day
D. because she was mad
3. When she put the hot thermometer in her mouth, _____.
A. she dropped it down. B. the thermometer broke
C. her mouth felt hot D. she burned her tongue
4. She has been trying to get sick because _____.
A. she doesn't want to go to school B. She misses her parents
C. she hates her mother D. both A. and B
5. Debbie once told the author about a girl in her cabin at camp who liked to stay overnight in the infirmary. What does 'infirmary' mean?
A. Place for playing games. B. Place for sick people.
C. Place for tea. D. Gambling hours.

答案及解题指导:

本文为回忆经历。讲述了作者年少时为了能和父母常呆在一起而制造假体温装病的故事。阅读时要注意每件的目的,以及每件事的细节。

1. D 本题是对文章细节的考查。文章第一段第二句(I don't wear a sweater when I should, and...without my boots...)已有明确交待,故选 D。

2. B 本题是对词汇的考查。第一段第四句中“...who liked to stay overnight in ...”,其中“like to do sth”意为想做某事,即为后面装病的目的,而“stay overnight”意为“过夜”,故答案 A、C 不对,而 D 文章没有说明。

3. D 本题考查细节,文章第三段第二、三、四句“...I burned my tongue...! I spit the thermometer out. It ... but it didn't break”已有说明,故选 D。

4. B 本题属“推理判断”型,文章第三段第五句“...think up a better way to get mother and father back together”意为把父母召回到作者身边,可见作者是多么地思念父母(即 misses her parents)。