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高中

# 英语分类阅读

# SUPERB

北京市海淀区教育局特高级教师编写组  
北京市海淀区教师进修学校特级教师

中级版

主编/张光珞

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全日制中学英语教学大纲指出：在英语教学中，听、说、读、写要进行综合训练，在进一步提高听说能力的同时，侧重培养阅读理解能力。



外文出版社



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## 前 言



阅读理解是高考英语中最为重要的一种题型,题量最大,解题难度最高,所占分值也最多。纵观近几年高考英语试卷,与往年相比有以下特点:

第一,同样长度、篇数的文章,要求完成的时间缩短了,这意味着阅读的速度必须加快;第二,文章的题材范围特别宽广,如广告、科普知识、社会问题等,学生如果文化素质不行,做阅读题真是很难。所以学生要多读各种题材、体裁的文章,学会分析、总结,深层理解并猜出作者的情感。

要想提高阅读能力,就必须加强两个方面的训练:一是理解,二是速度。过去我们多采用分析型精读,而现在应该采用理解型速读,用大量的阅读来有目的、有计划、系统地培养理解能力;在理解的前提下,不断加快阅读速度,扩大词汇量,拓展知识面,提高阅读准确度。

本书针对以上目标编写,具有以下三个特点:

一、题材广泛,体裁多样。本系列书每册包含约 120 篇文章,分为不同单元,涵盖范围较广。通过训练,不但可以横向地提高学生对各种体裁文章的理解能力,全面地增加知识;同时,如果学生对某一类题材文章的阅读能力相对较弱,可以有针对性地对此类文章进行专门的阅读和训练,从而纵向地提高学生对某一知识领域材料的阅读理解能力。

二、练习编排科学。在试题结构上,除了阅读理解题外,还增加了“答案与解析”及“Notes”部分,从而使读者能够读一篇,精学一篇。

三、难度适中。根据高中英语课程标准,本书所选文章的生词量一般控制在 3%~5%,学生在阅读中可以猜测这些生词的意思,但基本不影响学生对整篇文章的理解。



本系列书共分3册,读者对象为高中学生以及同等程度的大中专学生,也可作为教师教学参考用书。由于作者水平有限,不足之处在所难免,敬请读者及广大教学工作批评指正。



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## 阅读指南



阅读理解是高考英语中最为重要的一种题型,题量最大,解题难度最高,所占分值也最多。

### 一、高考测试要求

高中英语课程标准中对高中阶段阅读能力的教学提出了较高的要求,归纳起来共有六个指标:

- (1)能理解阅读材料中不同的观点和态度。
- (2)能识别不同文体的特征。
- (3)能通过分析句子结构理解难句和长句。
- (4)能在教师的帮助下欣赏浅显的文学作品。
- (5)能根据学习任务的需要从电子读物或网络中获取信息并进行加工处理。
- (6)除教材外,课外阅读量应累计达到 36 万个词汇以上。

根据这六项指标,阅读能力的测试可归纳为两个方面:一是理解能力,二是阅读速度。

对理解能力测试的主要要求是:

- (1)掌握所读材料的主旨和大意,以及用以说明主旨和大意的事实和细节。
- (2)既能理解具体的事实,也能理解抽象的概念。
- (3)既要理解字面的意思,也要理解深层次含义。它包括作者的态度、意图等。
- (4)能理解某句、某段的意义,并能把握全篇的文脉,并据此进行推理、判断。
- (5)能根据材料所提供的信息,结合中学生应有的知识正确推断生词和语句的含义。

上述五点表明,对阅读理解能力的考查是多方面的。从对文章的总



体把握到对事实细节的辨别;从对文章的表层理解到深层内涵的挖掘;从对词句的释义到进一步推理判断等等。这些都在考查之列,这就要求我们具备娴熟的阅读技巧和较高的理解能力。

## 二、如何提高阅读能力

学习重在积累,阅读能力也只能在勤学苦练中逐渐提高。阅读能力的提高没有捷径可循,但确有方法可以借鉴:

### 1. 提高阅读速度

(1) 积累词汇,掌握构词法。生词是影响阅读速度的重要原因,必须具备迅速而有效的排除生词障碍的能力。因此,拥有较大的词汇量和一定的构词知识,就可以减少阅读过程中的障碍,从而提高阅读速度。

(2) 培养良好的阅读习惯。不良的阅读习惯也是影响阅读速度的重要因素。在日常的阅读训练中,要注意避免以下不良习惯:

① 出声地读。朗读对英语学习很重要,但高考阅读是考查速度和效率,出声读会大大降低阅读速度。

② 心里默读或用手、笔点着读。虽然没有出声,但在心里一个字、一个字的默读,或用手、笔点着读,同样会影响阅读速度。

③ 回视。遇到生词或难句就容易被卡住,于是一遍又一遍地回视或重读,影响了速度。因此,在日常阅读训练中,要善于跳过生词或难句,尤其是一些不影响理解全文的次要信息,不妨置之不理,继续往下读,文章的下文可能对这些生词或难句做出解释或提示。

正确的阅读习惯是:

① 培养视读能力。用眼睛扫视文章内容,以意群或词组为单位进行阅读而不是逐词阅读。

② 一口气读完全文,尽量不回视。

③ 边读边标出重要信息。

④ 每天坚持阅读一到两篇文章。

### 2. 掌握基本的阅读方法

(1) 预测法。根据文章标题或文中表格、插图等对文章内容进行预测,然后阅读。

(2) 带题查读法。即先快速浏览全文,然后阅读文后的题目,带着问





题到文中的相应段落里查找答案。这种方法可以帮助大家快速找到问题的答案。

(3)首尾略读法。即通过阅读文章的首段、尾段或段落的首句、尾句来了解大意。这种方法通常只限于了解文章或段落的主旨大意。

(4)限时细读法。细读,是为了掌握文章的确切内容,同时对文章有更深入的理解、推测。限时,是有意识地提高阅读速度。这一方法既要求速度,又要求效率,是日常训练中常用的方法。

(5)自设问题法。读完文章后根据文章内容自设问题,问题的设计分两个层次:首先是浅层问题,在时间、地点、人物、事件、以及事件发生的原因和经过等方面来设问,以便了解文章的基本内容和理清思路。完成这一步后再进行深层问题的设计。题目类型(包括事实细节题、主旨大意题、推理判断题、词句释义题)要与高考吻合。这类题目的设计有难度,但对考生来说却大有裨益。即可以帮助考生深入挖掘文章内容,又可以使考生在设计题目的过程中对高考题型有一个理性的认识。这样的训练最好在老师的指导下进行,以免走偏了适得其反。

### 3. 扩大知识面,广泛阅读

阅读方法和阅读技巧只是取得高分的手段,不是取得高分的关键,拿高分的关键是知识水平和知识面。没有相当的知识水平和知识面,再好的方法和技巧也无用武之地。因此,首要任务是扩大知识面,增加知识储备。具体包括以下几项内容:

(1)目标语言国家的文化背景知识。材料新、观点新是阅读理解的特点。所选文章有相当一部分是直接 from 国外的报刊、杂志上摘下来的,这些文章反映了当地的风俗习惯和各种观念,如果不能全面掌握和了解这些风俗习惯和观念,缩短文化差距,就会造成理解上的偏差,导致判断失误。

(2)各种体裁及特征。阅读材料选取的原则之一是避免体裁单一化。记叙文、说明文、议论文、应用文等都在选取之列。因此,必须熟悉各种体裁及其特征,以便于对不同体裁的文章采用不同的阅读策略和技巧。

(3)各种题材。阅读理解题题材多样,包括政治、经济、教育、旅游、科普、环境等各个方面。这就要求有目的阅读,凡是涉及到的题材都不能遗漏,不能留下盲点,以便做到有备无患,应付自如。



(4)国内外的热门话题。阅读材料的选取越来越注意时代气息,越来越关注国内外的热门话题。因此,要时刻注意吸收新的信息和知识,广泛涉猎报刊、杂志。既要做到阅读面宽,又要注意精选材料,避免因泛而滥、事半功半。

总之,阅读能力是阅读速度、阅读习惯、阅读技巧以及知识储备等多方面的综合体现,这些因素从不同的方面对考生的阅读能力产生影响。只有坚持不懈地进行长期训练,才能切实提高阅读能力。

### 三、高考命题特点

(1)阅读能力是考察的重点。阅读理解题属于综合性的试题,通过它可以检测总结概括能力、分析判断能力和逻辑推理能力。

(2)阅读材料的体裁、题材多样。阅读体裁包括记叙文、议论文、应用文等多种文体。阅读题材很多,如科普小品、人物传记、短篇故事、人文科技、社会问题等等。

(3)阅读材料新颖,观点不俗。所考文章内容或与英语国家的社会生活有联系,或是当代中学生熟知或感兴趣的话题。文中所持观点往往出人意料,细察全文却又在情理之中。

(4)推力判断题与概括大意这类主观题有增加的趋势。近几年,推理判断和概括大意题有所增加,目的在于考察考生对全文的理解和把握能力。实际上是要求考生深层次地挖掘文章的内容,以此来提高学生阅读能力。

### 四、高考阅读试题类型

#### 1. 主旨大意题

这类题主要考查学生对文章主题和中心思想的领会和理解能力。题目可针对全文的主旨,也可针对段落的大意进行设问,要注意看清问题,找准主题句。主题句多在段首或段尾,是用以说明该段或该篇要讨论的总话题。注意要和细节描写句区分开来。中心思想是一个完整的观点,多由一个陈述句表达。

#### 2. 推理判断题

这类题主要考查学生对文章句与句、段与段之间的逻辑关系的理解、



如何推测文章表面信息的深层含义、判断作者的意图、态度、观点、语气以及依据上下文判断词义。这类题涉及范围极广,如:作者的态度、情绪、目的或身份;事物的起因、结果、结论;文章可能的出处;事件中人物的关系;某句话是幽默、讽刺、夸张还是批评;某生词或短语在文中的含义等。解这类题要注意从文中所表达的事实发展的规律去判断,从作者的角度去判断,不要从自我或自己生活的小圈子出发,固执己见。

### 3. 数据推算题

这类题主要考查学生对文中提供的数据与文中其他信息的关系的理解及加工整理的能力。做这类题时,首先要正确理解数字与文字的关系,找出众多信息中与数据有关的信息,然后将多个数字间的关系理清后进行推断和计算,得出正确答案,切忌孤立地看待数据、进行简单的照搬。

### 4. 识图解意题

这类题主要考查学生的识图能力以及对图表与文字信息关系的理解能力。地图、插图、图表等形象化地表现了信息,有助于考生理解文字信息。做这类题时,要注意图文参照、相互验证,尤其关注介词、副词。平时也应注意积累一些最基本的识图经验。

### 5. 时空顺序题

这类题主要考查学生依据事物某一特征进行空间排序或按事件发展的顺序进行时间的排序的能力。按事件发生的时间顺序排列,先注意起始时间和终止时间,这样准确率高,也可大大缩短解题时间。按空间位置排序,如自西向东,从南往北,某人/物所经之地顺序排列等,关注介词、副词和连词。

### 6. 事实询问题

这类题多以 when, what, where, who 等词引导提问,主要考查学生对词、句的理解及捕捉信息的能力。做这类题时,要先看清、明确问题是什么,然后顺藤摸瓜,有的放矢。注意此类问题几乎没有可直接找到答案的,一般要进行“同义互释”的变换。即:文中有这个词,题干中用同义或否定式反义词;文中有这个短语,题干中另换一同义短语或句型对其设置问题。

### 7. 经验常识题

这类题主要考查学生应有的综合知识。如:社会、法制、天文史地、科



技、生活等常识的主观掌握程度等。一般来看,这类题无法直接从文中找到答案,要考生凭常识进行判断。但要注意:不要以个人的、具体的、特例为依据,应从符合社会道德、法律准则、自然规律、科学常规、生活常识的视角出发,做出正确的推断和选择。

## 五、阅读理解题典型题千

### I. 主旨

1. This article mainly tells us about \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The text is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The main idea of the article is \_\_\_\_\_.
4. What is the general topic / possible title / the subject of the paragraph?
5. The passage mainly deals with \_\_\_\_\_.
6. From the text we learn / know that \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Which of the following could be the title for the paragraph?
8. The key point of the passage is that \_\_\_\_\_.
9. The best headline for the newspaper article would be \_\_\_\_\_.
10. The main purpose of the announcement is about \_\_\_\_\_.
11. What does the second paragraph mainly discuss?
12. Which of the following may best summarize paragraph 1?
13. In this passage the author argues that \_\_\_\_\_.
14. From the passage, we can infer that the writer clearly aims at \_\_\_\_\_.
15. We may infer that the author argues that \_\_\_\_\_.
16. The author's purpose in writing this paragraph is most probably to \_\_\_\_\_.
17. The purpose that the writer wrote this article for is to \_\_\_\_\_.
18. In the first two paragraphs the writer wanted to make it clear that \_\_\_\_\_.

### II. 猜测词义

1. The word "... " in the fourth paragraph means \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The underlined word "... " in the article most probably means \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The word "... " in the first paragraph refers to \_\_\_\_\_.



4. The phrase "... " in the article stands for \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Which of the following is similar in meaning to "... " in the second paragraph?
6. The word "... " in the third paragraph is used in the sense of \_\_\_\_\_.
7. In line 7, the word "... " could best be replaced by \_\_\_\_\_.

### III. 顺序

1. Which of the following shows the right order of what happened to... ?
2. In which order did the writer do the following things?
3. In what order did the following events happen?

### IV. 识别语气

1. What's the writer's attitude towards... ?
2. The writer probably thinks / believes / insists / suggests \_\_\_\_\_ ?
3. Which of the following statements best describes the writer's view?
4. According to the writer, which of the following best describes the tone of the passage?
5. What kind of atmosphere does the writer want to create in the paragraph?
6. The tone of the selection seems to be informal largely because \_\_\_\_\_.
7. The mood of the passage is one of \_\_\_\_\_.
8. In reference to..., the writer feels regret / sympathy....
9. The writer is critical of \_\_\_\_\_.

### V. 判断

1. What did the author / writer mean by saying "... " ?
2. It can be inferred from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.
3. What does the passage imply about... ?
4. The writer implied that \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Which of the following implications is NOT true?
6. What is the writer's main purpose in the passage / story?
7. It seems that the writer agrees that \_\_\_\_\_.
8. What is the writer's overall attitude toward \_\_\_\_\_.
9. From the passage we can see that the writer probably takes the side of



- \_\_\_\_\_.
10. According to the writer, what does the first natural paragraph suggest?
  11. Which paragraph does the following diagram show?
  12. Which of the following pictures shows the correct...?
  13. According to the passage, which of the following is the cause / reason / result of...?
  14. Which of the following best suggests the fact that \_\_\_\_\_?
  15. According to the writer, the belief / fact that "... " was supported by \_\_\_\_\_.
  16. From the information given here, ... appears to be....
  17. All of the following are the "facts/causes/ ..." except that \_\_\_\_\_.
  18. From the story we can draw a conclusion that \_\_\_\_\_.
  19. Which of the following statements is true / false / not true according to the article?
  20. What's the relationship between ... and ... ?
  21. This paragraph is most probably taken from a \_\_\_\_\_.
  22. It is an obvious trend that \_\_\_\_\_.
  23. Which of the following led to \_\_\_\_\_?
  24. What is implied but not stated?
  25. The author is very likely \_\_\_\_\_. ( a professional writer/ an economic adviser/... )
  26. Where does this story probably take place?
  27. The passage is probably written for \_\_\_\_\_. ( newspaper / students /... )
  28. Which of the following question is NOT answered by the information in the passage?
  29. Which of the following remarks gives the reader a clear in sight into the character of...?
  30. Which of the following states the author's opinion about \_\_\_\_\_?



## 分类阅读



### 1



America is growing older. Fifty years ago, only 4 out of every 100 people in the United States were 65 or older. Today, 10 out of every 100 Americans are over 65. The aging of the population will affect American society in many ways education, medicine and business. Quietly, the graying of America has made us a very different society one in which people have a quite different idea of what kind of behavior is suitable at various ages.

A person's age no longer tells you anything about his/her position, marriage or health. There's no longer a particular year in which one goes to school or goes to work or gets married or starts a family. The social clock that kept us on time and told us when to go to school, get a job, or stop working isn't as strong as it used to be. It doesn't surprise us to hear of a 29-year-old university president or a 35-year-old grandmother, or a 70-year-old man who has become a father for the first time. Public ideas are changing.

Many people say, "I am much younger than my mother or my father was at my age." No one says "act your age" any more. We've stopped looking with surprise at older people, who act in youthful ways.

1 It can be learned from the text that the aging of the population in America \_\_\_\_\_.

A has changed people's social position



- B has changed people's understanding of age  
 C has made people feel younger  
 D has changed people's
- 2 The underlined word "one" in paragraph 1 refers to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A a society    B America    C a place    D population
- 3 "Act your age" means people should \_\_\_\_\_.
- A show respect for their parents young or old  
 B do the right thing at the right age  
 C be active when they are old  
 D take more physical exercise suitable to their age
- 4 If a 25-year-old man becomes general manager of a big firm, the writer of the text would probably consider it \_\_\_\_\_.
- A unbelievable    B wonderful    C normal    D unreasonable

### 答案与解析



1. B 第一段最后一句是答案来源,说明社会老龄化使人们的观念也随之发生改变。
2. A "one"在这里是"society"的同位语,后面的从句用来说明是怎样的社会。所以A为正确选项。
3. B "Act your age"意为“什么年龄就做什么年龄该做的事。”
4. C 第二段说明人的观念正在发生很大的改变,所以年轻人当老板的事在作者眼里应该是正常的。



1. population *n.* 人口                      affect *v.* 影响  
     behavior *n.* 行为                      marriage *n.* 婚姻
2. **no longer** 不再。如:  
 I have grown up, so I was a little girl no longer.







我已经长大了,不再是一个小女孩。

3. **on time** 及时;按时。如:

It is raining heavily, but I get the meeting on time.

尽管雨下得很大,我还是按时到会。

4. **used to** 过去做……。如:

His uncle used to work in a school.

他叔叔过去在一所学校工作。



2



A new international study shows that six people die every minute from smoking. That equals 3 million deaths around the world every year. If the present rate of smoking continues, the number of deaths each year from smoking could rise to 10 million by the year 2020.

The study describes smoking as the biggest cause to deadly diseases among grown-ups in industrial countries. So far most of the smoking deaths have happened on men, especially in developing countries.

A researcher at the World Health Organization says 70% of Chinese men smokes more than 15 cigarette's each day. In Latin America about 50% of the men are smokers. There also is a very large number of smokers in the former Soviet Union and in the east Europe. And 25% of all smoking deaths worldwide are in those areas of the world. Scientists say smoking will kill 50% of the countries.

Smoking is known to cause lung cancer. It also can lead to cancer of the mouth and other parts of bodies. Smokers are more likely than non-smokers to suffer from heart disease.

Experts say that people reduce their chance of dying from smoking if they stop smoking completely. They say smokers who give up smoking can improve their health.

1 The main idea of this passage is that \_\_\_\_\_.