

ZHONGGAOKAO YINGYU NENGLI TUPU



中高考英语 能力突破

ENGLISH

高中英语

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主编 ● 张学文

东北师范大学出版社

中高考英语能力突破

高中英语阅读理解

张学文 主编

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☐ 策划编辑: 张玉夺

☐ 责任编辑: 张小磊

☐ 封面设计: 魏国强

☐ 责任校对: 陶 冶

☐ 责任印制: 张允豪

中高考英语能力突破

高中英语阅读理解

GAOZHONG YINGYU YUEDU LIJIE

张学文 主编

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长春市人民大街 138 号 (130024)

电话: 0431—5695744 5688470

传真: 0431—5695744 5695734

网址: <http://www.nenu.edu.cn>

电子函件: Chubs@ivy.nenu.edu.cn

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主编:张学文

编者:张翎意	战俊颖	张艳梅
欧阳晔	米亚梅	李求实
金再剑	姜颖	靳芳
赵辉	刘菲	田莉
李军	张小可	常明

出版说明

世纪之交的中国教育已逐渐形成自己的特色,而初等教育领域的探索依然在进行,如何把我们未来的接班人打造成高素质的优秀人才更是迫在眉睫。现存的客观实际就是社会越来越开放,国别的界限已经越来越模糊甚至已被打破,未来的交往将是不同国家、不同民族的人的交往。因此,仅仅掌握本民族的语言是远远不够的,不能适应社会发展的需要,必须要掌握一种通用的语言,那就是英语语言。学好英语已经不是高要求,而是一种基本素质,如同我们必须会汉语一样。

在每年的中高考之中,英语历来都是学生们感到最吃力的学科之一。如何提高英语学习的能力是学生和老师一直在苦苦探索和追寻的目标。本套书就是从这个目标出发,以提高学生的能力为第一要旨,并且以历届中高考真题为指南,直接切中要害,让学生在最短的时间内,以最简捷的途径达到英语能力的迅速提高。

这套书是我们在素质教育实施过程中的一个探索,希望我们这一抛砖引玉的举动,能够使更多的人参与到中国的素质教育中来,为中国的教育做出贡献。

本套书共五册,基本按中高考英语“命题特点及解题技巧”、“真题解析”、“强化练习”、“参考答案”四部分编排,无论是从内容还是从体例上都可称得上是中学生的英语学习宝典,亦可作为教师在教学过程中的一个得力助手。

编 者

2000年10月



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第一部分

高考英语阅读理解 命题特点及解题技巧

一、答好阅读理解题的基本要素

1. 在阅读中获得信息的能力

经过对一篇短文阅读,考生要最大限度地、准确地获得所需信息。

2. 掌握较好的阅读技巧

准确、完整地吃透一篇文章,获得所需信息,要具备相当的阅读技巧:通过扫读(scan)最快速度地获取信息,通过略读(skim)迅速掌握全文主旨或中心。一般来说,对于信息量大、较为繁杂的客观信息题都需要这样阅读以期获得反复准确理解全文的时间。同时,要有能力通过文章的行文来理解故事的发展或事物的内在逻辑。

3. 要有良好的分析判断和逻辑推理能力

有些文章或题目所提供的信息属深层信息,在考查学生在所给材料即表层信息的基础上,推理深层内涵,对一些表面事实有准确的评估能力。通过逻辑推理了解作者的意图、隐含意义,从而排除干扰,获取对文章的最佳理解与掌握。

4. 要有良好的文化素质和丰富的生活经验

考生的文化底蕴对正确理解英语阅读文章的作用是不可估量的。由于英汉语言上的差异,常需要考生以自己的文化能力去矫正对阅读理解短文中的某些信息的认识偏差。

5. 良好的英语语言的能力

说来说去,阅读理解是考生在阅读和正确理解英语写成的短文,其难度主要在语言上。正确理解是答好题的基础。如果把这些阅读文译成汉语给考生去做,那是非常荒唐的。因此考生要有丰富的词汇量、正确的语法知识,对篇章结构有清醒的理解、鉴赏与判断能力。

二、阅读理解答题要领

1. 把握全文的主旨大意

抓住全文的中心,就要找出短文的主题句,有时文章开头也有一个主题段,而主题句一般在文章的开头和结尾。如果文章中主题句不明显,要找出能直接说

明主题句的辅助词,从而归纳出作者对人或事的看法。

2. 抓住文章各个细节

细节往往处于文章或段落的发展脉络中,要在阅读中把握作者的思绪所用顺序,各种事实的排列、因果关系、比较对照、重要性顺序等。这些细节对文章的主题起辅助作用,也是考题中常涉及的内容。

3. 由表面事实推出深层意义

阅读过程中把表层的和隐含的、已述的和未述的内容加以沟通,以事实为依据,经过思考、分析作出结论。一般在文章中难以找到现成答案的情况下,要根据上下文及相互间的关系等,对文章的较深层次进行推理、理解后才会得到结论。有时尚需结合语言知识、背景知识、科技专业知识及生活经验等进行选择思维与推理。这其中包括根据常识判断,根据学过的自然科学、社会科学的知识判断,有时要根据对各种数据的计算及对情节发展的合乎情理的推断来判断。

4. 理解文中人物

人物传记或一些其他的故事中,常有对人物的描述。在阅读中要注意人物的外貌、语言、动作和思想,把握人物的性格,分析人物行为的因果,从而领会作者的意图,判断出设题的真正意向。

5. 具备猜词能力

在阅读中有需要猜测词义的情况:有时是作者故意给出生词,以考查考生根据自己上下文阅读理解力来领会生词意义的能力;也有时属于考生对某个词不认识,在确定生词意义时,除利用构词法进行分析外,还要在上下文中,根据词的语法特征找出作者对词义的提示。考生可以从作者对词义的补充解释得到词义;从上下文对比中获得词义;通过常识判断词义;根据生词所在句子的意思来断定词义或从段落文章的中心来确定词义。

6. 充分利用数据、图表

此外,图表、图解、地图、演示图等非词语表述的信息,也常对考生的阅读、推理判断能力起到重要的检测作用。考生必须仔细观察辨认各选项中或全文图形的特点、数据、图形的各种细微变化,认真理解文章中所给出的已知条件,明确方位,结合题材内容和科技专业知识来准确利用、判断这些信息,从而得出正确结论。

三、答阅读理解题的一般步骤

1. 先看问题,再读全文

阅读一篇用外语做信息载体的文章绝不像读母语的文章那么容易。这些信息在大脑中留下的印象,引起的联想和分析远不如母语那样清晰。因此,有的放

矢的读,是获取必要信息的必要手段。每篇文章后一般有三至五题,这些题并不涉及短文中所有的内容。对测试内容心里有数,读起来就能节省时间,也会大大提高解题的正确性。

2. 迅速通读,掌握大意

阅读速度因人而异,但掌握大意是正确答题的前提。迅速通读,才能尽快理解文章中心。逐步推敲既不利于掌握答全卷的时间,又会因过于把注意力放在局部而忽略全文主旨。此外,全文大意的迅速掌握也有助于个别难句的理解。在做阅读理解题时,迅速通读,不是盲目快读,而是有所侧重地读完全文,了解大意及记忆支持中心的事实细节、人物刻画等。

3. 要以文章的内容为依据

选择答案要考虑文章所给的内容,文章所既定的范围与情景。单纯根据自己的常识,把文章中规定的场合搬到我们生活中去理解,肯定会误解作者的意图,致使答题偏误。东西方的文化有差异,历史与现实并不机械重复,同一人物对环境变化作出的判断导致的行为也决不相同。

4. 看完四个选项再决定

答题时要认真看完四个选项,千万不要一看到某个选项就认为正确而忽视其余的。事实上,差不多每道题的正确选项都伴有一个干扰项,该干扰项常常利用考生判断和思维方式上的弱点来使考生上当,若不认真比较、分析,常常会把干扰项当成正确答案。

5. 多选最佳答案

在有些题的四个选项中,可能有不止一个答案成立。因此,在对选项进行仔细分析对比时,要选择最能够准确回答问题的答案,即最佳答案。有时,某个选项甚至可能是原文中某个句子,却不是正确答案,因为最佳答案既与原文中某个细节相符,又必须与全文中心相一致。

第二部分

高考英语阅读 理解真题解析

NMET1990 阅读理解 A 篇

A well-known old man was being interviewed and was asked if it was correct that he had just celebrated his ninety-ninth birthday.

"That's right," said the old man. "Ninety-nine years old, and I haven't an enemy in the world. They're all dead."

"Well, sir," said the interviewer, "I hope very much to have the honor of interviewing you on your hundredth birthday."

The old man looked at the young man closely, and said, "I can't see why you shouldn't. You look fit and healthy to me!"

1. The old man said he had not an enemy in the world, which shows that he was very _____.

- A. friendly man — he never made any enemies
- B. healthy man — he lived longer than all his enemies
- C. lucky man — his enemies had all died
- D. terrible man — he had got rid of all his enemies

2. When the interviewer said that he hoped very much to have the honor of interviewing the old man again the following year, _____.

- A. he was trying to make the old man happy
- B. he wished he himself would live another year
- C. he did not believe the old man would live to be one hundred
- D. he did not believe he would interview the old man again

3. When the old man said "I can't see why you shouldn't", what he meant was

-
- A. "You must try to live another year to interview me again next year."
 - B. "Of course you can see me again since you are so fit and healthy."

C. "If I live to a hundred years, you should interview me again."

D. "Unless you live another year, you wouldn't be able to interview me again."

4. What kind of man would you say the old man was?

A. He was silly.

B. He was unpleasant.

C. He was very proud and sure of his health.

D. He was very impolite to young people.

试题评析:

1. 根据所给的事实分析,老人比所有他的敌人都长寿,因而是健康的,故答案为B项。A项与事实不符。选项C不合乎选择,因为99岁的人,他的敌人都先他而去是正常的。D项文中没有提到。

2. 记者表示在老人百岁生日时再采访,说明他确信老人会活到100岁,这是使老人高兴的话,故选A。从文中可看出记者是年轻而健康的人,不可能对老人再活一年也要用虚拟语气,故B项不对。C项缺少根据,老人再活一年不见得不可能。D项也没有根据。

3. B项是对老人的话的解释,是正确答案。A、C、D三项都不能与老人的话构成逻辑关系。

4. 通过对老人的语言和全文的事实分析可得出老人的性格与特点。文章第二段说明老人对自己健康和高寿感到骄傲,第四段又说明他坚信自己能活到一百岁,故C项应为正确答案。A、D没有事实根据,B项与事实不符。

NMET1990 阅读理解 B 篇

Annealing is a way of making metal softer by heating it and then letting it cool very slowly. If metal is heated and then cooled very quickly, for example by dipping it in water, it will be very hard but also very brittle — that is, it will break easily. Metal that has been annealed is soft but does not break so easily. It is possible to make metal as hard or as soft as is wished, by annealing it. The metal is heated, and allowed to cool slowly for a certain length of time. The longer the heated metal takes to cool slowly, the softer it becomes. Annealing can also be used on other materials, such as glass.

1. Annealing can make metal _____.

- A. hard and tough B. hard but brittle
C. soft but tough D. soft and brittle
2. Why do people put hot metal in water?
A. To make it hard. B. To make it soft.
C. To make it cool. D. To make it brittle.
3. In annealing, the required hardness of a metal depends on _____.
A. the quantity of water used B. the temperature of the metal
C. the softness of the metal D. the timing of the operation
4. As suggested by the text, how can glass be made less brittle?
A. It can be heated and then cooled quickly.
B. It can be cooled and then heated slowly.
C. It can be heated and then cooled slowly.
D. It can be cooled and then heated quickly.

试题评析:

1. 根据对文章细节的分析,得出 Annealing 的意图,即 C 选项。A、D 两项各有一部分与事实不符,B 项中两部分都与事实不符。

2. Hard 是这项工艺的目的,而 brittle 是随之而来的另一结果,故选 A 对,选 D 是不对的。选项 B 需其他工艺;选项 C 是过程,不是目的。

3. 通过对全文内容的分析,可得出结论:金属的硬度受遇火时间长短影响,故答案为 D。选项 A、B、C 由于文章中缺乏根据可以排除。

4. 根据对文章内容的推理,遇火是先对金属加热,再慢慢冷却,不但可以应用于金属,也可以用于玻璃加工,因此 C 项为正确答案。选项 A、B、D 均不合工艺要求或工艺程序,因此不正确。

NMET1990 阅读理解 C 篇

“I would almost rather see you dead.” Robert S. Cassatt, a leading banker of Philadelphia, shouted when his twenty-year-old eldest daughter announced that she wanted to become an artist. In the 19th century, playing at drawing or painting on dishes was all right for a young lady, but serious work in art was not. And when the young lady's family ranked among the best of Philadelphia's social families, such an idea could not even be considered.

That was how Mary Cassatt, born 1844, began her struggle as an artist.

She did not tremble before her father's anger. Instead, she opposed him with courage and at last made him change his mind. Mary Cassatt gave up her social position and all thought of a husband and a family, which in those times was unthinkable for a young lady. In the end, after long years of hard work and perseverance, she became America's most important woman artist and the internationally recognized leading woman painter of the time.

1. How did Mr. Cassatt react when his daughter made her announcement?
A. He feared for her life. B. He was very angry.
C. He nearly killed her. D. He warned her.
2. What in fact was Mr. Cassatt's main reason in opposing his daughter's wish?
A. Drawing and painting was simply unthinkable among ladies in those days.
B. He did not believe his daughter wanted to work seriously in art.
C. He believed an artist's life would be too hard for his daughter.
D. Ladies of good families simply did not become artists in those times.
3. What make Mary Cassatt's "struggle" to become a recognized artist especially hard?
A. She was a woman.
B. Her father opposed her.
C. She had no social her.
D. She did not come from an artist's family.
4. What do we know about Mary Cassatt's marriage?
A. Her marriage failed because she never gave a thought to her husband and family.
B. She never married because she did not want to be just a wife and mother.
C. After marriage she decided to give up her husband rather than her career.
D. She did not marry because for a lady of her social position to marry below her was unthinkable.
5. What do we know about Robert Cassatt's character from the text?
A. He was a cruel man. B. He was a stubborn man.
C. He knew nothing about art. D. He knew little about his daughter.
6. What do we know about Mary Cassatt's character?
A. She was brave in going against old ideas.
B. She got tired of always obeying her father.

C. She hated playing at drawing and painting.

D. She did not mind being poor at all.

7. As we can learn from the text, which of the following was generally considered the most important in the life of a woman in the USA in Mary Cassatt's times?

A. Money.

B. Career.

C. Marriage.

D. Courage.

试题评析:

1. 从“I would almost rather see you dead.”可以看出“He was very angry.”故B为正确答案。would rather表示“宁愿”,指语气强烈,并不是要女儿真的去死,故C可以排除,A、D在文中无根据。

2. 从文中第一段可以看出,青年女子在当时玩玩素描或绘画是可以的,只不过不可以搞serious work in art,所以A项不成立,而D项是成立的。B、C两项缺乏根据。

3. 从especially一词和全文整体来看,当时最大阻力是社会对妇女的偏见,不仅仅是她父亲个人对她当艺术家的态度,而且她父亲还change his mind,所以A是正确选项,而B不是。C项根据全文不成立,而D项在文中无根据。

4. 从原文第二段可以推论出Mary是未婚的,故排除A、C两项,D项文中缺乏根据,而只有B是合乎情理的选项。

5. 根据文中条件,Mary的父亲不理解女儿,故选D是正确的。A、C两项文中没有根据和提示;Mary的父亲最终改变了看法,所以B也不成立。

6. 从Mary努力奋斗,终于成为画家这一事实,说明A为正确答案;B、C、D三项在文中没有根据。

7. 从文化背景知识可知,在19世纪西方人的社会生活中,女人最重要的是marriage,不应有自己的事业,因此B、D两项不对,而C项是正确的。A项在文中没有根据。

NMET1991 阅读理解 C 篇

Moscow, Russia (Space news) — “The computer is a better chess player,” insisted Victor Prozorov, the loser, “It seemed as if it were laughing after every good move, I know I should have beaten it for the sake of mankind, but I just couldn't win,” he announced and shook his head sadly.

Prozorov's disappointment was shared by several grand masters who were

present, some of whom were so upset that they shouted at the machine. Many chess players said that this meant the end of championships around the world, since the fun had been taken out of the game.

The computer walked — or rather, rolled — away with 5 000 dollars in prize money and limited its remarks to a set of noises and lights.

1. Which of the following best gives the main idea of this newspaper articles?
 - A. 5 000 dollars goes to a computer!
 - B. New invention: a laughing computer!
 - C. World's best chess player beaten!
 - D. Computer defeats man in chess!
2. How did some of the grand masters feel about the chess game between Prozorov and the computer?
 - A. They thought that the game was no fun.
 - B. They thought that the game wasn't fair.
 - C. They agreed that Prozorov didn't play well.
 - D. They were unhappy that the computer had won.
3. What was it that Prozorov felt most bitter about?
 - A. That he didn't win the \$ 5,000.
 - B. That he hadn't tried his best.
 - C. That he had lost to a machine.
 - D. That this was the end of the chess game.
4. After winning the game, the computer _____.
 - A. laughed
 - B. walked away
 - C. made some remarks
 - D. gave out some lights and sounds
5. Many chess players felt that playing with a computer would _____.
 - A. make the game tougher
 - B. make the game less interesting
 - C. make man appear foolish
 - D. make man lose lots of money

试题评析:

1. D 项包括 A 也包括 C,是最佳选项;B 项与文章内容无关。
2. 应用排除法,得出答案为 D。文中未提到 B 项内容,C 项超出文章内容,故可以排除,A 项中的主语不对。
3. B 项超出文章意义,应予排除;D 项的观点并非 Prozorov 所独自持有;A

项中, Prozorov 的最大目的是“为人类击败计算机”而参赛, 他失望不是因为钱, 所以 D、A 两项都不对, 只有 C 项合乎逻辑。

4. 本题须要挖掘文章深层次的意义, 说明 Prozorov 对计算机得胜感到愤怒、着急, 感到计算机在嘲笑自己。A 项说计算机笑了, 这不切合实际; B 项说计算机实实在在地 walked 是不对的, 它只能是 rolled away; C 项没有具体说明如何 remark, 也不对; 只有 D 项(指示灯和蜂鸣器响了一阵)符合文章要求。

5. A、C 两项文中未提及, 超出理解范围; D 项仅把比赛归于资金为目的, 也不合乎逻辑; B 项是给予运动员快乐持有的观点, 在意义范围之内, 故 B 为正确选项。

NMET1993 阅读理解 A 篇

On the evening of June 21, 1992, a tall man with brown hair and blue eyes entered the beautiful hall of the Bell Tower Hotel in Xi'an with his bicycle. The hotel workers received him and telephoned the manager, for they had never seen a bicycle in the hotel hall before though they lived in "the kingdom of bicycles".

Robert Friedlander, an American, arrived in Xi'an on his bicycle trip across Asia which started last December in New Delhi, India.

When he was 11, he read the book Marco Polo and made up his mind to visit the Silk Road. Now, after 44 years, he was on the Silk Road in Xi'an and his early dreams were coming true.

Robert Friedlander's next destinations were Lanzhou, Dunhuang, Urumqi etc. He will complete his trip in Pakistan.

1. The best headline 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 Aim
2. The hotel workers told the manager about Friedlander coming to the hotel because _____.
A. he asked to see the manager
B. he entered the hall with a bicycle
C. the manager had to know about all foreign guests
D. the manager knew about his trip and was expecting him
3. Friedlander is visiting the three countries in the following order. _____.
A. China, India, and Pakistan B. India, China, and Pakistan

C. Pakistan, China, and India

D. China, Pakistan, and India

4. What made Friedlander come to China?

A. The stories about Marco Polo.

B. The famous sights in Xi'an.

C. His interest in Chinese silk.

D. His childhood dreams about bicycles.

5. Friedlander can be said to be _____.

A. clever

B. friendly

C. hard-working

D. strong-minded

试题评析:

1. 考查考生对文章中心掌握的情况。通读全文,正确理解,结论是:一个美国人多年后实现了自己的梦想,因而 D 项为正确选项。A、B 两项讲的是中国的事情,与中心不符,故可排除;C 选项说的是历史,只是主人公内心的理想,不是他现在做的事情,故也应排除。

2. 该题为考细节的题。旅馆不允许带自行车入内,所以 B 就是正确答案。A、C 两项原文没有提到;D 项不符合实际情况,均应排除。

3. 本题考查对短文细节掌握的情况。根据文中事实,他始于 India,终于 Pakistan,而此时在中国,按顺序 B 为正确答案。A、C、D 的时间顺序不对。

4. 细节题。他中国之行促成的原因在于小时候对历史的学习,故 A 为正确答案。B、C、D 三项文中没有根据。

5. 这是一道判断题。自从立志,44 年后实现自己的梦想,故 D 选项完全正确;而 A、B、C 三项在文中均未提到。

NMET1994 阅读理解 A 篇

Tokyo: Three snakes, whose poison could kill a person in ten minutes, are guarding a blue star sapphire worth nearly six hundred thousand dollars at a Japanese exhibition of jewels sent from an Indian museum.

"Normally it would be forbidden to let these poisonous snakes guard exhibition objects, but it's different this time because the jewels are being exhibited at a hotel." A police official said.

Exhibition officials said that a person bitten by one of these snakes would need at least 80ml of an anti-poison medicine to be saved. Medicine was being