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初中同步英语阅读训练首选用书

英语阅读高分突破

高二 第二分册



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如何提高高中英语阅读能力？

做好阅读理解题是英语考试成功的关键。对于阅读理解，“阅读”是前提，其次才是“理解”。阅读是提高英语水平的一个重要途径。好的阅读方法可以节省时间，提高效率，对于理解很有帮助。反过来，没有掌握阅读的技巧，理解常常变得很困难。

那么，到底该怎样阅读呢？首先要克服阅读的不良习惯，养成良好的阅读习惯。常见的学生们存在的不良的阅读习惯如下：

心译：读一句，心译一句，句句必须翻译成汉语进行理解，使阅读多了一个转化的过程，耽误了时间。

点读：阅读时总是用指头或笔尖等指着单词，移动到哪儿才读到哪儿。长期这样，怎样养成一目十行的速读能力？

逐词阅读：一个词一个词地阅读，生怕漏掉一个单词。其实，一个句子表意主要靠实词，虚词意义不大；所以要重在看实词，通过实词迅速猜出句意。

见生即查：阅读时遇到生词就查字典，认为只要没有生词，便可理解文章。

出声或者唇读：一边看一边念念有词，或者嘴唇跟着动，看似默读，实际上变成了诵读。

以上的不良习惯要么会打断阅读思维的连贯性，要么会破坏对文本的整体理解，而它们最大的害处就是降低了阅读速度。考试时要求30分钟完成4篇文章，平均到每一篇大约只有7分钟了（当然考生可以根据文章难易稍做调整）。很多学生都不能按时完成任务，结果耽误了做其他的题。所以，常听到同学们抱怨“其实试题并不难，只是时间不够”。这都是不良的阅读习惯造成的恶果。

正确的阅读方法是以意群为单位，成组扫读。我们阅读的目的是为了获取信息，怎样快速获取信息呢？就是要通过扫描的办法，以意群为单位进行阅读。

分清意群，预测句意，是阅读能力的基本体现。英语阅读时要以意群为单位，而非以单词或词组为单位。要像探照灯一样进行扫视，而不是一个词一个词地去默看。阅读的时候，重要的是脑海里形成整个句子的信息，而不是某个词汇的意思。坚持用这样的阅读方法就可以提高阅读速度。速度提高了，就有更多的时间思考，解题才会更有保障。

其次，阅读的时候要重视段落首尾句，善于发现文章的中心。任何一位作者都会有自己的写作意图，任何一篇文章都会有自己的中心主旨，而能否明晰作者的写作意图，能否把握文章的主旨，是理解一篇文章的关键，也是阅读水平高低的体现。

一般来说，文章的主旨经常会被表述在文章的首尾中，首尾既包括文章的首段尾段，又包括每一段的段首句和段尾句。要想快速把握文章中心，首尾段和各段之首尾句是最佳切入点，因此大家应格外注意它们。

第三,还要学会跳读,要有全局观。阅读理解要做到心中既有森林,又有树木;既要统揽全文,又要主次有别。跳读(skip)既用来通读全文,了解大意,又用来搜寻细节,锁定被考察信息。

在跳读时一定不要借用母语翻译,而要通过逻辑思维把文章前后贯穿起来,理清作者的思路、要表达的意思,使之直观化、形象化、具体化。

第四,遇到生词,要勇于和善于猜测词义。阅读离不开生词,但不是所有的生词都需要查字典。有些词汇文中会给出暗示,可以根据上下文来推断它们的意思;有些其后会紧跟其同位语,直接对其进行解释说明;有的词汇只需判定它是某类事物即可,比如人名、地名、某类动植物等,而无须弄明白其具体意思;有些词即使猜不出意思也不必太在意,因为一两个词不认识根本不会对文章理解带来障碍,不能因之而恐慌,从而影响阅读。

阅读理解的问题就好比你爸妈要到学校来找你。怎样才能找到你呢?他们首先要“定区间”,即你很可能出现的地方(确定文中重点段落、句子):教室、寝室、食堂。然后“细阅读”:依次到这三个地方找你,分析你可能在哪个屋子哪个位置。然后再“排差异”,把你不在的地方去掉,从而锁定目标。父母是不是每个地方速度是一样的呢?当然不是,在去教室、寝室、食堂的路上他们肯定要走得快些——这就是我们阅读的技巧,在不重要的地方进行略读或跳读。

高二英语阅读高分突破试题一

第一部分 阅读理解

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的四个选项(A、B、C和D)中,选出最佳选项。

Passage 1

First aid means the aid or help that can be given to an injured person first, that is, before any other help arrives. Nowadays there is usually a telephone not far away and the first thing we should do, if a serious accident happens, is to telephone for an ambulance. Sometimes quick action by us may save someone's life.

Shock

People often suffer from shock after receiving an injury, sometimes even when the injury is a small one. The face turns grey, and the skin becomes damp and cold. They breathe quickly. They should be kept warm. Cover them with a blanket and give them a warm drink.

Broken bones

Do not move the patient. Send for an ambulance at once. Treat for shock if necessary.

Bleeding

A little bleeding does no harm. It washes dirt from the wound. But if the bleeding continues, try to stop it by placing a clean cloth firmly over the wound until the bleeding stops or help arrives.

Poison

A person who has taken poison should be taken to a hospital at once. With some poisons, sleeping pills, for example, it is a good thing to make the patient sick by pressing your fingers down his throat.

Remember

When an accident happens, send someone to telephone for an ambulance at once. Keep the injured person warm and quiet. Give him plenty of air. Do not let other people crowd around him.

() 1. According to the passage when a serious accident happens, the first thing we should do is to _____.

- A. take some actions
 - B. save the life of the injured person
 - C. phone for an ambulance
 - D. keep the injured person warm and quiet
- () 2. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
- A. First aid means to give the injured person the aid or help at once before the doctor comes.
 - B. When a person has broken his legs, we should send him to hospital at once.
 - C. A little bleeding does no harm because the blood can wash dirt from the wound.
 - D. When a person has taken poison, you should take him to hospital at once.
- () 3. What Chinese meaning is suitable for “Shock”?
- A. 惊吓 B. 震荡 C. 触电 D. 休克
- () 4. The passage mainly tells us _____.
- A. some advice on how to deal with common accidents
 - B. some facts about some common accidents
 - C. something we must remember
 - D. some examples of common accidents

Passage 2

This is a true story that happened in New York. On a cold day in December, a little boy about 10 years old was standing before a shoe store on the roadway, barefooted, peering through the window, and shivering with cold. A lady approached the boy and said, “My little fellow, why are you looking so earnestly in that window?” “I was asking God to give me a pair of shoes,” was the boy’s reply.

The lady took him by the hand and went into the store and asked the clerk to get half a dozen pairs of socks for the boy. She then asked if he could give her a basin of water and a towel. He quickly brought them to her. She took the little fellow to the back part of the store and, removing her gloves, knelt down, _____, and dried them with a towel. By this time the clerk had returned with the socks. Placing a pair upon the boy’s feet, she purchased him a pair of shoes. She tied up the remaining pairs of socks and gave them to him. She patted him on the head and said, “No doubt, my little fellow, you feel more comfortable now?”

As she turned to go, the astonished lad caught her by the hand, and looking up in her face, with tears in his eyes, answered the question with these words “Are you God’s wife?”

- () 5. What was the boy doing when the lady approached him?
- A. He was longing to get a pair of shoes.

- B. He was doing some shopping.
C. He was praying on the roadway.
D. He was playing on the roadway.
- () 6. Why did the lady take the boy into the store?
A. She wanted him to bring her a basin of water and a towel.
B. She wanted him to tie up some socks for her.
C. She wanted to get his feet washed.
D. She wanted to give him what he needed.
- () 7. Which of the following do you think is the most suitable for the blank (in paragraph 2)?
A. washed her hands
B. washed his feet
C. dressed the boy
D. tried on the shoes
- () 8. What can we learn from the passage?
A. The lady wanted to show off her wealth.
B. The boy believed in God's wife instead of God.
C. A small favor can warm a cold heart.
D. Poor children must depend on the rich for clothes.

Passage 3

Jean is a bright young woman who comes from a rich and famous family. She goes to a good university and has everything that money can buy. Well, almost everything. The problem is that Jean's family are so busy that they can hardly find time to be with her. In fact, Jean is quite lonely. So Jean spends a lot of time on her QQ. She likes being anonymous (匿名的), talking to people who do not know about her famous family and her rich life. She uses the name Linda on QQ and has made a lot of friends who she keeps in touch with quite often.

Last year Jean made a very special friend on QQ. His name was David and lived in San Francisco. David was full of stories and jokes. He and Jean had a common interest in rock music and modern dance. So it always took them hours to talk happily on QQ and sometimes they even forgot their time. Of course, they wanted to know more about each other. David sent a picture of himself; He was a tall, good-looking young man with big, happy smile. As time went by, they became good friends and often sent cards and small things to each other.

When Jean's father told her that he was going on a business trip to San Francisco, she asked him to let her go with him so that she could give David a surprise for his birthday. She would take him the latest DVD of their favorite rock singer. But when she knocked on

- () 13. The young man was puzzled because Addison told him he would _____.
- A. die after he was famous B. be famous before he died
C. die before he became famous D. become well-known after he died
- () 14. The story mainly tells us _____.
- A. a person needs high spirits
B. one shouldn't dream of high buildings
C. only hard work can achieve success
D. it's not easy to build a big house
- () 15. The underlined word "notable" in Paragraph 4 probably means _____.
- A. well-known B. valuable
C. good-looking D. proud

第二部分 完形填空

阅读下面短文,从短文后各题所给的四个选项(A、B、C、D)中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

When I was 18 months old, I lost my hearing partly. I've lived for 17 years as a person with a hearing aid. However, it has been a long journey to get to 1 I am today.

I spent the first few years of my childhood in a school for 2 children. I did so well that the teachers decided to give me a new 3 : several classes a day in a regular elementary school. I didn't really 4 I had a hearing problem until I went to that school and saw all these kids 5 hearing aids. It was the first time I had felt 6 of my hearing problem because I wasn't like everyone else.

Whenever a classmate in the new school asked me about the thing in my 7 , I would get upset and run away. My mother realized that I was having difficulty 8 this to the other kids and decided to do something about it. She 9 my classmates about the hearing problem. I know that this helped the other kids understand me because I started to make 10 .

But when I started middle school, I felt 11 ashamed. I really felt that my classmates thought I was stupid. I didn't 12 feeling different from them.

I'm going to 13 James Madison University in the fall, which is an exciting thing for me. I'll have a 14 to be in an environment where I don't know anyone. I like to 15 my hair down so that it covers my hearing aid. I know that people will 16 me like any other person and not judge me 17 they talk to me. And I have much more confidence than before. I don't have any 18 in talking about my hearing problem, and 19 , I would rather have people ask me questions than talk about it behind my 20 .

- () 1. A. what B. where C. how D. which

- ()2. A. deaf B. normal C. clever D. slow
- ()3. A. suggestion B. course C. challenge D. praise
- ()4. A. know B. recognize C. expect D. doubt
- ()5. A. in B. on C. with D. without
- ()6. A. astonished B. ashamed C. anxious D. afraid
- ()7. A. life B. study C. mind D. ear
- ()8. A. explaining B. showing C. displaying D. describing
- ()9. A. argued with B. dealt with C. announced to D. talked to
- ()10. A. progress B. trouble C. friends D. differences
- ()11. A. more B. less C. even D. rather
- ()12. A. consider B. like C. admit D. avoid
- ()13. A. finish B. leave C. join D. attend
- ()14. A. plan B. desire C. chance D. limit
- ()15. A. cut B. pull C. wear D. prolong
- ()16. A. greet B. treat C. support D. impress
- ()17. A. after B. before C. once D. since
- ()18. A. interest B. delight C. trouble D. patience
- ()19. A. in a word B. in detail C. in short D. in fact
- ()20. A. back B. front C. face D. eyes

第三部分 语法填空

阅读下面材料,在空白处填入适当的内容(不多于3个单词)或括号内单词的正确形式。

I 1. _____ (have) a disease, which made my life difficult and demanding. This disease was called “and then I’m happy.”

I first 2. _____ (catch) it in middle school. During my younger years, I seemed to always enjoy each day of my life. During those middle school years, however, I started to look to the future more and more and enjoy today less and less. At first, I thought 3. _____ (get) into high school and being a teenager would make me happy. Then the dream changed to being on my own in college. Next came having 4. _____ great job. After that was the dream of raising a family. Then there was retiring and enjoying my life. Each dream postponed my 5. _____ (happy) a little further. 6. _____ (final), I realized that 7. _____ I kept going this way, I would never be happy. And I came 8. _____ (see) that it would be much better to be happy now than to live with this disease. So I began to keep a happy heart and loving soul rather than to wait for life to become perfect. 9. _____ (this) days I still occasionally suffer 10. _____ the disease, but I heal it by knowing that I can choose love and joy every second of my life.

第四部分 七选五

根据短文内容,从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项,选项中有两项为多余选项。

It is natural that young people are often uncomfortable when they are with their parents.

1 They often think that their parents are out of touch with modern ways, that they are too serious and too strict with their children, and that they seldom give their children a free hand.

It is true that parents often find it difficult to win their children's trust and they always forget how they themselves felt when young.

2 It is one of their ways to show that they have grown up and they can face any difficult situation. Adults worry more easily. Most of them plan things ahead.

Young people make their parents angry with their choices in clothes, in entertainment and in music. But they do not mean to cause any trouble; It is just that they feel cut off from the adult's world, and they have not yet been accepted into their world. 3 And if their parents do not like their music or entertainment or clothes or their way of speech, this will make the young people very happy.

Sometimes you are so proud of yourself that you do not want your parents to say "yes" to what you do. 4 It is natural enough, after being a child for so many years, when you were completely under your parents' control.

5 If your parents see that you have a high sense of responsibility, they will give you the right to do what you want to do.

- A. They say that their parents don't understand them.
- B. Young people like to live with their parents.
- C. All you want is to be left alone and do what you like.
- D. Young people like to act without much thinking.
- E. If you plan to control your life, you'd better win your parents.
- F. That's why young people want to make a new culture of their own.
- G. Parents should understand young people

第五部分 短文改错

文中共有 10 处语言错误,每句中最多有两处。每处错误涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

I like riding my bike. Though it is not very new, but it is my best friend. I find very convenient to go anywhere with a bike. Ride gives me not only exercise but also pleasure. I

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use my bike mostly on summer when the weather is warm and dry. It can very unpleasant in winter when it is cold and rain is pouring down. It can also be very danger. Of course I will be very careful on my bike. In facts, accidents are not the only problem. One day I went to school and come back to find his front wheel was missing. It was a long walk to the repairer shop. Now I have two strong locks.

高二英语阅读高分突破试题二

第一部分 阅读理解

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的四个选项(A、B、C和D)中,选出最佳选项。

Passage 1

Did anyone find the names of “the British Isles”, “Great Britain”, “the United Kingdom”, “England” and “the British Commonwealth” which have the same meaning? Strictly speaking, these names all refer to something different. None of them are exactly the same as any of the others.

The British Isles refer to the main islands and several thousand small ones as well, which you can see on the map. Great Britain, or Britain, refers to the larger of the two main islands. But the word “Britain” is often used as a short form for the United Kingdom or you call it the UK.

Now as for England, it refers simply to the largest of the three countries on the island of Great Britain. The United Kingdom is the name of the state and the official name of the country, which many people popularly refer to England.

Finally, the British Commonwealth is the usual name for what is left of the British Empire (帝国). This change shows the weakening of British Empire and the rising of the national liberation movements throughout the world today.

1. According to the passage, we know that _____.
 - A. Great Britain has the same meaning as Britain
 - B. the United Kingdom has the same meaning as Britain or England
 - C. all the names in the first paragraph have the same meaning
 - D. all the names refer to England
2. It is clear that the British Isles refer to _____.
 - A. Britain, England and the UK
 - B. the two main islands and thousands of small ones
 - C. three countries and several islands
 - D. Great Britain or the United Kingdom

3. If you want to write to someone in Edinburgh that lies in Scotland, you should write the address as _____.
- A. Edinburgh, England
B. Edinburgh, Great Britain
C. Scotland, Edinburgh, England
D. Great Britain, Scotland, Edinburgh
4. We can infer from the passage that _____.
- A. The UK is not as powerful as it was in the past
B. The British commonwealth is another name of the UK
C. England is the largest country in the British commonwealth
D. no other country is left in the British commonwealth except Britain

Passage 2

Hundreds of years ago, a Roman army came north from England to make war on Scotland. The Scots, a brave people, love their country. They fought hard to drive the enemy out of Scotland. But there were too many of the Romans. It looked as if the Romans would win.

One night, the leader of the Scots marched his soldiers to the top of a hill. "We will rest here tonight, my men," he said. "Tomorrow we will fight one more battle. We must win, or we will die."

They were all very tired. So they ate their supper quickly and fell asleep. There were four guards on duty, but they were very tired, too, and one by one, they fell asleep.

The Romans were not asleep. Quickly they gathered at the foot of the hill. Slowly they went up the hill. Closer they came to the sleeping Scots. They were almost at the top. A few minutes more the war would be over. Suddenly, one of them put his foot on a thistle (薊). He cried out and his sudden cry woke the Scots. In a minute they were on their feet and ready for a battle. The fighting was hard, but it did not last long. The Scots wiped out the Romans and saved Scotland.

The thistle is not a beautiful plant. It has sharp needles all over it. Few people liked it. But the people of Scotland liked it so much that they made it their national flower.

- () 5. Hundreds of years ago, the Romans _____.
- A. came from the north through England to make war on Scotland
B. came to the north Scotland from England to make war on Scotland
C. came from the north of England to fight the Scots
D. came to the north from the south of Britain to fight the Scots
- () 6. At the shout of a Roman soldier, all the Scots who were asleep at the hill _____.
- A. began to fight the Romans hard
B. stood up without putting on their shoes and began to fight

- C. woke and rose immediately, ready to fight
D. put their feet into their shoes at once and were ready to fight
- () 7. The Scots were waken because _____.
- A. they were too tired to sleep well
B. one of the guards pretended to sleep
C. one of the Romans stepped on a thistle and let out a cry
D. because the Romans got too close and they discovered them
- () 8. The Scots made thistle their national flower because thistle _____.
- A. is lovely, though not beautiful
B. gave them happiness
C. is a kind of useful plant
D. helped the Scots in wiping out the Romans

Passage 3

Nearly a decade since Humphrey was shown the door to No. 10 Downing Street, the prime ministerial house has a cat in residence again.

Sybil, named after Basil's wife in the classic 1970s situation comedy "Fawlty Towers", has moved down from Edinburgh with Chancellor of the Exchequer Alistair Darling and his family who are living in the three-bedroomed flat above No. 10.

Prime Minister Gordon Brown, his wife Sarah and their two sons live in the bigger flat at Number 11 Downing Street, traditionally the home of the Chancellor.

Details on Sybil remain scant for the moment but she shares an actor name with her predecessor—Humphrey was named after Sir Humphrey Appleby in the "Yes Minister" political comedy show.

She also enjoys a distinct advantage over Humphrey in that she comes with the family rather than the house. Humphrey, who died in March 2006, had walked into London's most powerful address as a stray late in Margaret Thatcher's premiership in 1989.

He lived there on and off during the John Major years as a passive Conservative ally but fell from grace after Labour's landslide election victory in May 1997.

Six months later Humphrey was gone, amid much newspaper speculation that new occupant Tony Blair's wife Cherie was behind the move.

"The Prime Minister doesn't have a problem with it (the cat). Sarah Brown doesn't have a problem with it," said Brown's spokesman Tuesday, confirming Sybil was now in residence.

Before Humphrey, the best known was Wilberforce who lived at No. 10 during the Edward Heath years, and who died in 1988.

- () 9. Who is "Humphrey"?
- A. A man who was a passive Conservative ally during the John Major years.

- B. A man who died in March 2006.
 C. A cat who lived at No. 10 after Sybil.
 D. A cat who had no owner and he was adopted by No. 10.
- () 10. Which of the following about “Sybil” is true?
 A. The origin of her name was from a real person—Basil’s wife.
 B. She was homeless before she moved to No. 10.
 C. She was named after a figure in a comedy.
 D. She is not popular with the Prime Minister and his wife.
- () 11. What’s the advantage does Sybil enjoy over Humphrey?
 A. She comes with her owner while Humphrey with no one leading his way.
 B. She is named after Basil’s wife in the classic 1970s situation comedy “Fawlty Towers”.
 C. She lives at London’s most powerful address.
 D. She is more famous than Humphrey.

Passage 4

The Queen’s English is now sounding less upper-class, a scientific study of the Queen’s Christmas broadcasts had found. Researchers have studied each of her messages to the Commonwealth countries since 1952 to find out the change in her pronunciation from the noble Upper Received to the Standard Received.

Jonathan Harrington, a professor at Germany’s University of Munich, wanted to discover whether accent (口音) changes recorded over the past half century would take place within one person. “As far as I know, there just is nobody else for whom there is this sort of broadcast records,” he said.

He said the noble way of pronouncing vowels (元音) had gradually lost ground as the noble upper-class accent over the past years. “Her accent sounds slightly less noble than it did 50 years ago. But these are very, very small and slow changes that we don’t notice from year to year.”

“We may be able to relate it to changes in the social classes,” he told *The Daily Telegraph*, a British newspaper. “In 1952 she would have been heard saying ‘thet men in the bleck het’. Now it would be ‘that man in the black hat’. Similarly she would have spoken ‘the citay’ and ‘dutay’, rather than ‘citee’ and ‘dutee’ and ‘hame’ rather than ‘home’. In the 1950s she would have been ‘lorst’, but by the 1970s ‘lost’.”

The Queen’s broadcast is a personal message to the Commonwealth countries. Each Christmas, the 10-minute broadcast is put on TV at 3 pm in Britain as many families are recovering from their traditional turkey lunch (传统火鸡午餐).

The results were published (发表) in the *Journal of Phonetics*.

- ()12. The Queen's broadcasts were chosen for the study mainly because _____.
- A. she has been Queen for many years
B. she has a less upper-class accent now
C. her speeches are familiar to many people
D. her speeches have been recorded for 50 years
- ()13. Which of the following is an example of a less noble accent in English?
A. "duaty". B. "citee". C. "hame". D. "lorst".
- ()14. We may infer from the text that the *Journal of Phonetics* is a magazine on _____.
- A. speech sounds B. Christmas customs
C. TV broadcasting D. personal messages
- ()15. What is the text mainly about?
A. The relationship between accents and social classes.
B. The Queen's Christmas speeches on TV.
C. The changes in a person's accent.
D. The recent development of the English language.

第二部分 完形填空

阅读下面短文,从短文后各题所给的四个选项(A、B、C、D)中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

Helen Keller's teacher, Anne Sullivan was no stranger to hardship when she was young. She was almost blind herself 1 a childhood fever and was, at one time, considered to be hopelessly "insane". She was locked in the basement. Sometimes, Anne would 2 attack anyone who came near. Most of the time she generally ignored everyone who was present in front of her.

An elderly 3 believed there was hope, however, and she tried to show 4 to the child. Every day she 5 Anne. For the most part, the child did not 6 the nurse's presence, but she still 7 to visit. The kind woman left cookies for her and spoke words of love and encouragement. She believed Anne could 8, if only she were shown love.

Finally, doctors noticed a 9 in the girl. Where they once witnessed anger and hostility(敌意), they now noticed the 10 and love. They moved her upstairs 11 she would surely continue to improve. Anne Sullivan 12 into a young woman with a desire to help others as she, herself, was helped by the 13 nurse. It was Anne who 14 the great potential(潜力) in Helen Keller. She loved her, disciplined her, played with her, pushed her and worked with her 15 the twinkling candle which was her life became a beacon of light to the world. Anne Sullivan worked 16 in Helen's life. It was a loving