

高中英语 能力激活

阅读理解 150 篇

主编 楚理



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前言

《高中英语能力激活·分题型练习丛书》是依据教育部新制订的《国家基础教育阶段英语课程标准》和《普通高等学校招生全国统一考试大纲》，针对全国大部分中学使用的英语教材，兼顾各地出版的新教材编写而成。新的课程标准把激发和培养学生学习英语的兴趣，从而提高综合运用语言的能力，提到重要的议事日程上来，在具体的要求上则注重语言学习的实践性和交际功能。高中阶段培养学生的英语能力，单靠课堂教学和课本学习是远远不够的，学生还应通过大量的课外练习，开拓学习渠道，丰富学习资源。从这一意义上说，本丛书为广大高中学生提供了丰富的语言资源和广阔的语言实践空间，使他们藉此提高语言技能和综合能力，并为高考奠定良好的基础。

根据英语高考题型的分类，本丛书包含以下五册：《阅读理解 150 篇》、《完形填空 200 篇》、《词汇练习 2500 题》、《语法练习 3000 题》和《听力练习 300 题》。丛书所编练习题涵盖了现行英语教材中的全部知识点和《考试大纲》中的全部考点，是编者从近年高考试题和长期积累的大量典型例题中精选而来，具有很强的实战性、针对性和较高的预测性。

编者在安排练习内容时遵循由浅入深、先易后难、从简到繁的学习规律步步递进，以适应不同年级、不同水平以及使用不同教材的高中学生的需要，尤其适合高三毕业生在高考复习冲刺时使用。全部练习题均附有参考答案，方便读者自测自查。

《阅读理解 150 篇》在选材时注意“跟踪”高考试题的演变和发展趋势，所选短文均来自国外出版物，题材包括说明文、议论文和应用文

等。编者对阅读理解问题作了精心设计和推敲,题型与高考试题相一致。为帮助读者精读每篇文章,对一些较难理解的句子还专门作了注释,力求使读者通过本书的练习,掌握解题技巧,提高应试能力。

本书由楚理主编,徐洁、唐芳、王鹤鸣、焦磊、陈尉文、张涛、范华明、许云霞、崔童等对本书的编写提供了支持和帮助。

欢迎广大读者和同行对本书提出宝贵的意见。

编 者

2004 年 3 月

阅读理解考试题型分析

阅读理解是高考英语试卷中的一项重要考查内容。在教育部新制订的《中学英语课程标准》中,首次提出了“阅读量化指标”这一概念,强调在高中阶段要侧重培养学生的阅读能力,要求学生在毕业时,“在教材外,课外阅读量应累计达到 36 万词以上”,能阅读一般的英文报刊杂志和一般英文原著,能读懂简单的应用文、各种商品的说明书等非专业技术性的资料,能根据情景及上下文猜测不熟悉的语言现象等。因此,英语高考试卷中阅读理解部分主要考查以下能力:

- (1) 把握所读材料的主旨和大意。
- (2) 辨别和理解文章的细节和事实。
- (3) 理解文章的脉络和上下文的逻辑关系。
- (4) 通过推理、归纳、判断等手段理解文章的深层含义。

根据以上的能力要求,阅读理解题一般分为以下几种主要类型:

1. 主旨和大意题

主旨和大意题是试卷中十分重要的问题类型。在过去几年的全国普通高校招生统一考试英语试卷中,该类问题多次出现,几乎每篇短文都有。由此可见对文章进行整体把握的重要性。

主旨和大意题要求考生不仅要理解文章中的句子,还要把阅读理解提升到语篇的水平上,在整体上把握所读材料,避免犯见木不见林、见楼不见城的毛病。根据英语的思维习惯,一般在文章开始时就把主要内容交待清楚,各段落也都以主题句开头。因此,阅读时要注意文章的开头部分、每段的主题句和段尾总结部分。有时段落里没有主题句,则需要阅读时对每一段作一概括,阅读完后再将各段内容综合起

来,便构成文章的主题或中心思想。具体地说,主旨和大意题可分为主旨题和中心大意题。主旨题往往是针对文章所讨论的话题,在选项中常常可以用一个词或短语来表述它。除了主旨题外,还有中心大意题。中心大意是对主旨进行的充实,它常常是一个命题,表达文章或作者的论点,带有某种评判的成分。因此常常要有一个完整的句子或类似句子的结构才能将它表达清楚。

2. 细节和事实题

文章是由散布其中的细节和事实构成的。要正确理解文章的内容,首先要理解其细节和事实,它们支撑着文章的主旨和大意,而且文章的展开也是以事实和细节为基础的。英语高考试卷中这类问题出现的次数较多,涉及的内容很广泛。它既要求考生快速、准确地在文章中定位具体事实或特定信息,也要求考生在细节和事实的理解和辨别上下功夫。英语高考试卷中的细节和事实题可分为以下几类:

(1) 复述题。该类问题侧重考查考生对文章字面意义的理解,要求通过句法和词汇知识来理解文章某一句话或某一段的内容,然后通过题干+选项以不同的措辞表达出来。

(2) 直接事实题。该类问题要求根据题干提供的信息,有针对性地找到文章中相应的部分,而且大部分答案可以在文章中直接找到。

(3) 是非题。很多情况下,文章中的细节和事实不是很明确,要求考生对分布在文章的事实和细节进行区分和辨别。

(4) 上下文逻辑关系题。有些细节和事实题要求通过上下文的逻辑关系才能够理解。上下文的逻辑关系题又可分为以下几种类型:

① 时间顺序题。该类问题要求理解事件发生的时间顺序。

② 因果题。因果题出现的频率较高,要求考生理解句子内部、句子之间,乃至段落之间前因后果。

③ 定义题。该类问题就文章的某一词、短语或句子的意思提出问题,而这些词、短语或句子与文章的其他部分存在着被定义关系。

3. 指代题

指代是连接篇章的纽带之一。通过上下文之间的指代关系,可以使文章的脉络清晰,意思连贯。指代题要求理解某一代词所指代的内容。正确的答案应该使文章在语法和内容上读起来意思通顺,合乎情理。

4. 推断题

这类问题涉及阅读理解的另一层面,即要求读者不仅理解文章的字面意义,还要根据所给的信息推断出隐含的意义。推断题主要有以下几种类型:

(1) 推断词义题。当遇到生词时,有时理解会发生障碍,这就好像完整的意思形成了一个缺口。这时要根据上下文的信息以及常识来确定该词的特定含义,令其将缺口弥补,使意思完整。

(2) 推论题。推理题在文章中找不到直接答案。这就要求考生根据文章的字面意思领悟文章的内在含义,从字里行间体会文章所间接表达的意思,并根据文章的逻辑发展和上下文的连贯进行推论。

5. 应用文题

应用文涉及生活中广泛的书面材料,包括广告、信函、时刻表、图表、说明书等。应用文题主要要求考生用查读和略读的方法快速找出文段中的相关信息,有时也要求对文段中的信息进行归纳。

以上简略介绍了高考英语试卷中出现的一些主要题型。随着英语教学水平的不断提高,以及高考英语试卷的发展趋势,将会出现越来越多的新题型。相信通过本书的学习和练习,读者不仅能熟练掌握上述几种主要题型,还能接触并熟悉其他更多的题型,如例证题、作者态度题、文章结构题等。

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Part

I

Word Preview

Comprehension Questions

Passage 1

In 1965, when the small Spaniard was 10, an American professor asked his parents if she might take the boy to the US and put him in public school. They agreed. America seemed to offer a brighter future than the dairy farms where his father worked in the foothills north of Madrid. Sanz left, but came back to Spain every summer with stories from Philadelphia and boxes of American products: Super Balls, baseball cards, and Bob Dylan records.

His real prize, though, was English. Sanz learned fast, and by senior year he did better than most of his English classmates in the language section of the Scholastic Aptitude Test. In those days, back in his hometown of Colmenar Viejo, English seemed so foreign that kids would stop him on the street and ask him to say a few sentences. By the time he graduated from Hamilton College in Clinton, N. Y., and moved back to Spain, American companies there were nearly as excited. He got a job in Procter & Gamble Co.

Sanz, now 46 and a father of three, uses his English as an executive at Vodafone PLC in Madrid. But something funny has happened to his second language. These days, English is no longer special, or odd, or even foreign. In Paris, Madrid, and even in the

streets of Colmenar Viejo. English has put down roots. "What else can we all speak?" Sanz asks.

Word Preview

Spaniard *n.* 西班牙人

senior year 高中或大学的最后一年

executive *n.* 企业高层管理人员

Comprehension Questions

1. The parents agreed to send Sanz to the US most probably because B.

A. he had a talent for English

B. the dairy farms did not offer a bright future

C. Sanz could bring new technologies to the dairy farm

D. the family was very poor

2. What is the meaning of the underlined sentence "His real prize, though, was English." (paragraph 2)?

A. Sanz did better in English than his classmates.

B. Sanz enjoyed learning English very much.

C. Sans passed the Scholastic Aptitude Test.

D. Sans got a job because of his English.

3. What is the funny thing that happened to Sans' second language?

A. Sans no longer uses it as often as before.

B. Sans could learn English so well.

C. English no longer seems so foreign.

D. English has replaced Sans' mother tongue.

4. Sanz implies that AA.

A. English is a very popular second language

B. people should not forget their native languages

- 12月14日
C. English is still an odd language in many parts of the world
D. people should use as well as speak English

Notes

1. Scholastic Aptitude Test 简称 SAT, 是美国高中生上大学前所参加的一种能力考试。
2. ... kids would stop him on the street and ask him to say a few sentences. 孩子们总是在路上拦住他, 要他说几句英文。
would 用来表示过去经常发生的事情。

Passage 2

Ring tones have become big business in the past year, especially in Europe and Japan, where consumers have spent about US \$1 billion to have their phones ring with their favourite tunes. In Japan, an average of 80 million new ring tones are ordered every month, as fans constantly seek out new songs.

Cell phone subscribers can purchase new ring tones in two ways — over the Internet or via cell phone. In either case, the new ring is sent to the cell phone over a wireless network and the fee is applied to the next monthly cell phone bill.

Fees are divided among the ring tone providers, cell phone companies and people that control the copyrights to the songs. But the music industry recently has begun demanding a bigger share, arguing that the time spent downloading ring tones increases demand for the nation's wireless networks and overall revenue for cell phone companies.

Thousands of ring tones are available from dozens of companies. Consumers can pick popular tones from almost any decade and any musical variety, from classical to pop. Most ring tone companies keep their own list of top 10 popular tones.

Not all cell phones can play downloaded ring tones. But the latest phones offer a more advanced polyphonic sound — that is much richer than the one-note tones offered by most phones in the US market. Industry officials believe phones eventually will be capable of playing full digital copies of songs.

Word Preview

subscriber *n.* 订户

apply to *v.* 把…计入贷方

bill *n.* 账单

revenue *n.* 收入

Comprehension Questions

1. We learn in the first paragraph that C.
 - A. consumers around the world have spent US \$1 billion on ring tones
 - B. the number of people who use ring tones is the greatest in Japan
 - C. phone users in Japan often change their ring tones
 - D. those who use ring tone in Japan are music fans
2. The music industry has asked for more share of revenues because B.
 - A. they have spent more time than cell phone companies
 - B. the cell phone companies get unfair share of revenues
 - C. people download their songs without permission
 - D. ring tone companies do not pay them enough money for the copyrights
3. Which of the following is true of most ring tones being used today?
A
 - A. They are one-note tones.

B. They are polyphonic sound.

C. They are digital songs.

D. They belong to pop music variety.

Passage 3

Once upon a time, computer users felt they had to upgrade their machines on a regular basis. But for a couple of years now, sales of the desktop PC have fallen flat.

And the near future does not look any better. Marketing experts found in 2002 that consumer interest in buying a new computer is at a five-year low. Half of computer-owning consumers have had their PCs for more than two years — the longest since 1994.

There is a simple reason: The main uses for home computers are still word processing, surfing the web and writing email, none of which require much in the way of hardware.

Even the technically skilled are not buying the latest. Robert Clemenzi, an electrical engineer, is still using an older model that runs Windows 95.

As a result, computer makers are heading in some surprising directions in search of profits.

Who would have thought a few years ago that Dell would market handheld organizers and that Apple would become known as the company makes MP3 players?

It is gadgets such as digital cameras and music players whose sales are still increasing, not the computers they connect to.

Roger Kay, director of client computing at research firm IDC, thinks that is a result of uneasiness in buyers' minds this season.

"When consumer confidence levels drop, then people don't buy," he said. "On Christmas they spend US \$100 on an MP3 player or US \$500 on a digital camera — that's still less than US \$1,500 on a new PC."