

迎考热身系列丛书

高 考 英 语

阅 读 理 解 指 导 与 练 习

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内 容 提 要

本书首先对高考英语试卷中“阅读理解”考项的难点所在及题型做了概括性分析,给考生指明了提高阅读理解能力的努力方向。其后的 60 篇阅读理解练习设计严格遵循高考命题原则,反映近两年命题趋势,突出“准确”二字,尤其重视对文章隐含意义理解题的设置。

本书选文题材丰富,可读性强,难易程度安排得当,很适合广大考生自学自测。

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致 读 者

迎考热身系列丛书是为参加各类重大考试的读者设计的,试图协助应试者对考试指定范围内的知识作临考前的迅速而高度概括的回顾,针对要点和难点做适量旨在加强这部分知识综合运用能力的练习,以加深对整个科目的理解和掌握,达到考试的最终目的。

本系列丛书的编著者均系多年从事相应课程教学的教师。他们勤于教学方法的探索,并取得了显著成效;他们富有指导重大考试的经验,对应试者的心态和容易出现的失误了如指掌,有引导应试者摆脱干扰的一套办法,但愿这套系列丛书对读者的“迎考热身运动”能大有裨益。

高考英语试卷中的“阅读理解”考项以考查学生从阅读活动中获取信息的能力为目的,多年来一直占重要地位。我们不妨概略地将阅读理解能力看成是对文章在“表层”意义和“隐含”意义两个层次上的理解程度。前者反映考生准确理解一般信息、特定信息以及领会文章大意的能力;后者涉及文章的“弦外之音”,较全面地反映考生归纳、概括、推理等方面的能力。显然,后者要求考生的是较高层次的阅读理解能力,像高考这类重大选拔性考试中,必定要包含一定量的这种题型设计。

本书编者特级教师陈锡麟先生和他的合作者高级教师魏孟勋、高炎老师所选编的60篇阅读理解文章题材丰富多

样, 内容风趣幽默, 文风活泼平易, 适于广大参加高考的学生阅读。文后阅读理解题设计突出“准确”二字, 对引导学生从貌似通俗易懂的短文中逐步学会寻求间接信息, 理解隐含意义, 推断正确的结论, 提高阅读水平将会有很大帮助。

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谈谈阅读理解

阅读理解能力是英语水平测定的一个重要标准。读了几年英语以后,考查能否运用所学过的语言知识,就看你是否看得懂别人写的文章,以及能否用口头或笔头方式表达思想。因此,阅读理解在各类水平的英语测试中均占重要的位置。多年来全国高考英语试卷中阅读理解题的比重一直很大,一般要求阅读四篇短文,然后选择出正确的答案。要做对这样的试题,就必须具备必要的阅读能力。中学阶段阅读能力的形成离不开对读过的课文材料的消化和积累,并且要有良好的阅读习惯和合格的阅读速度的配合。

语篇阅读当然应有适当的难度。一般说来,测试用的短文不会超过所学过的课文材料的难度,其词汇量也在考试大纲所规定的范围之内。然而,应试者由于对某些词语或句型掌握得不够确切,往往会影响对短文中某些内容的理解。请看下列例句。

1. I need five more people to help me.

我需要五个以上的人来帮助我。(误)

我再需要五个人来帮助我。(正)

2. Here is the latest news for you.

这里是给你的最迟的消息。(误)

这里是给你的最新消息。(正)

3. The magazine is right on the shelf.

杂志在架子右边。(误)

杂志就在架子上。(正)

4. I want you to clear the room now.

我要你现在把房间打扫清洁。(误)

我要你现在把房间空出来。(正)

5. I wonder if there's still room for you here.

我不知道这儿是否还有房间给你。(误)

我不知道这儿是否还有空余的地方给你。(正)

6. The soldier stood there still.

士兵仍旧站在那儿。(误)

士兵站在那儿一动也不动。(正)

7. The girl is pretty thin. Do you think she can be a model?

这姑娘又美又瘦, 你觉得她能当模特吗?(误)

这姑娘很瘦, 你觉得她能当模特吗?(正)

8. We can't thank her too much.

我们不能感谢她太多。(误)

我们怎么感谢她都不过份。(正)

9. He got no more than thirty dollars that day.

他那天得到的钱不到 30 元。(误)

他那天得到的钱只有 30 元。(正)

10. We were too glad to be of some help to them.

我们太高兴了, 没有能帮助他们。(误)

我们太高兴能帮助他们了。(正)

11. Everything here is not good.

这儿的一切都不好。(误)

这儿并非一切都好。(正)

这些例句中引起误解的常常是一些貌不惊人的普通词,或是以为早已熟悉的句型。由此可见,阅读理解的关键是词和句,词和句确切理解了,对语篇的理解才有基础。

阅读理解离不开上下文的提示。有些句子脱离了上下文,就显得模棱两可了。请看例句:

12. The boy wanted to paint the doll.

男孩想把洋娃娃画下来。

男孩想把油彩涂在洋娃娃上。

13. Tell me if you work on Sunday.

如果你星期天工作,请告诉我一下。

请告诉我你是否星期天工作。

14. I didn't go to see her because she was sick.

我没有去看她,因为她病了。

我不是因为她病了才去看她的。

15. She showed her presents to us.

她把别人给她的礼物拿给我们看。

她把为她为别人买的礼物拿给我们看。

这样的句子只能靠前言后语的帮助才能使人弄明白它们的真实含义。在阅读理解试题中凭借上下文来判断的情况是不乏其例的。

从句子的理解来说,最讨厌的莫过于某些成语了。几个词组合在一起,出现了一个新的意义,这就是成语。英语中成语不胜枚举,从学习来说,当然多多益善,但考试总有个范围,那就是以已学过的课文材料为准,不必任意扩大,否则就是超

纲了。

从历年的阅读测试来看,总不外乎几种类型,这里举例说明一下。

1. 确认事实。 对文中叙述的事实或情节提问。看懂了文字所含的信息,略加推理就能清楚了。

例: ' We 're more than halfway now; it 's only two miles farther to the inn, ' said the driver.

' I 'm glad of that, ' answered the stranger.

How far was the drive from the train to the inn?

A. One mile.

B. Two miles.

C. Less than four miles. D. A little over four miles.

答案是 D。

2. 归纳中心思想或论点。 在阅读理解中考查对不同体裁的文章的大意进行总结归纳的能力。答题时常常需要将非中心内容予以排除。

例: 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 chess championships around the world, since the fun had been taken out of the game.

The computer walked—or rather, rolled—away with 5000 dollars in prize money and limited its remarks to a set of noises and lights.

Which of the following best gives the main idea of this newspaper article?

A. 5000 dollars goes to a computer!

- B. New invention: a laughing computer!
- C. World 's best chess player beaten!
- D. Computer defeats man in Chess!

答案是 D。

3. 推断。 要求在阅读中判断出作者并未直接明确说出的意思, 要在字里行间捕捉信息。

例: She did not tremble before her father 's anger. Instead, she opposed him with courage and at last made him change his mind. She gave up her social position and all thought of a husband and a family, which in those times was unthinkable for a young lady.

What do we know about her 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.

答案是 B。

4. 辨认细节。 要求在阅读全文的基础上, 在备选项目中逐一对照语篇细节, 判断是否一致。

例: I went to the luggage office to collect the heavy suitcase I had left there three days before. I took out my wallet to find the receipt for my case. But no matter how hard I

searched, the receipt was nowhere to be found. I explained the situation sorrowfully to the assistant. The man looked at me up and down as if to say that he had heard this type of story many times and asked me to tell him what my case was like. I told him that it was an old, brown-looking object no different from the many cases I could see in his office. The assistant then told me to make a list of what was mainly in the case. If they were correct, he said, I could take the case away. I tried to remember all the things I had hurriedly put into the case and wrote them down as they came to me. Fortunately, the assistant was soon satisfied and told me I could take the case away.

Which of the following is NOT TRUE?

- A. The writer 's suitcase was old and brown like some other cases in the luggage office.
- B. The writer 's suitcase had been in the luggage office for three days.
- C. The writer could hardly remember things in his case.
- D. The assistant did not believe what the writer said at first.

答案是 C。

5. 确定词义。 由学生从上下文来判断某些生词的含义。

例：Kleptomania is an illness of the mind that gives a person the desire to steal. The things that the person steal are seldom of great value. He often gives away what he has

stolen or collects objects without using them.

Which of the following words can best replace the word desire in the first sentence?

- A. Chance B. power C. right D. wish

答案是 D。

6. 选定语篇标题。 要求从语篇所述的事实或现象中进行归纳总结, 找出最能扼要表达该篇中心的标题或篇名。

例: When you enter a supermarket, you see shelves full of food. You walk between the shelves. You probably hear soft, slow music while you walk. You walk slowly when you hear slow music. Maybe you go to the meat department first. You have to walk by all the expensive meat before you find the cheaper meat. The department selling milk and milk products such as butter and milk powder is called dairy department. Many customers like milk that has only a little fat in it, though all the milk has the same amount of fat. Most of the food in supermarkets is very pleasing. It all says 'Buy me!' to the customers. The expensive meat says Buy me! to the customers. The expensive milk also says 'Buy me!' as you walk by.

The best title of this passage may be ____.

- A. Cheap food B. Expensive food
C. Low fat milk D. Buy me

答案是 D。

7. 预测下文。 要求考生置身于作者的立场, 从语篇的种种线索来推测符合逻辑的下一步将会发生的事情。

例：George was not satisfied with the position in the bank and wanted to find a better job, yet he did not want to lose this job before he had got another one. So he prepared a letter about himself, with the words ‘ HELP! I AM A PRISONER OF THE BANK OF RURITANIA! ’ in big letters across the top. Then he sent it to several other banks, asking them for a job.

A few days later, one of these letters came into the hands of George ’s boss at the bank. The next morning, George ’s boss asked him to come into his room and said, ‘ George, I ’ve some very good news for you. The bank of Ruritania is setting you free! ’

What probably happened to George in the end?

- A. He lost his job.
- B. He was no longer a prisoner.
- C. He was happy to get a better job.
- D. His boss gave him a better position.

答案是 A。

不管什么类型的试题, 只要确实理解了短文的内容, 试题也就迎刃而解了。要具备较强的阅读能力, 就必须有足够的阅读训练。开场白就此打住, 让我们转入具体的阅读篇章吧。

阅读理解练习

Passage 1

If I had been asked in my early youth whether I preferred to have dealings with men only or with books only, my answer would certainly have been in favour of books. In later years this has become less and less the case. Not that I have had so much better experiences with men than with books; purely delightful books even now come my way more often than purely delightful men. But the many bad experiences with men have nourished(滋养) the meadow of my life as the noblest book could not do, and the good experiences have made the earth into a garden for me.

1. When the writer was young, _____.
 - A. he 'd rather be with men than with books
 - B. he 'd be with books rather than be with men
 - C. there were delightful books as well as delightful men
 - D. his experiences from books made him do well
2. Now that he is grown up, he has realized that _____.
 - A. good experiences with men can make himself successful
 - B. bad experiences with men are also helpful to him

- C. both good and bad experiences with men are important to a man
- D. pure books are more delightful than pure men
3. The writer ____ his bad experiences with men.
- A. also likes
- B. doesn 't like
- C. doesn 't mind having
- D. would rather not have
4. In making his life successful, ____ is the most important.
- A. reading delightful books
- B. having contact with nice people
- C. getting experiences with men
- D. dealing both with men and books
5. In later years this has become less and less the case. It means ____.
- A. the writer has changed his mind about books and men as he is getting older
- B. he reads fewer books later
- C. as he is getting older, this seldom happens
- D. the writer has got fewer and fewer cases to deal with

Passage 2

Although every cigarette pack (烟 盒) has a printed warning, those who still smoke are smoking more heavily. Many people have given up smoking in fear of lung cancer.

The American Cancer Society(协会) reports that the number of deaths from lung cancer has greatly increased. Last year 111, 000 Americans died of lung cancer while it is reported that 117, 000 will die this year. Lung cancer has killed 35 percent of men and 17 percent of women. Lung cancer can hardly be cured.

1. Those who still smoke _____.
 - A. take no notice of the printed warning on the cigarette pack
 - B. can 't see the printed warning on the cigarette pack
 - C. don 't understand the meaning of the warning
 - D. either B or C
2. Many people have given up smoking _____.
 - A. because of poor health
 - B. because of lung cancer
 - C. to cure lung cancer
 - D. to prevent themselves from getting lung cancer
3. It is reported that ____ have died of lung cancer.
 - A. many heavy smokers
 - B. more and more people
 - C. many great people
 - D. thousands of people
4. Which of the following is TRUE?
 - A. In America, 111, 000 people died last year.
 - B. 117, 000 smokers will die in America this year.

- C. The number of deaths from lung cancer in America will be greater this year than last year.
 - D. 6, 000 more smokers will die this year than last year.
5. Which of the following is NOT TRUE?
- A. It is impossible to cure lung cancer.
 - B. It is very difficult to cure lung cancer.
 - C. More men died of lung cancer than women.
 - D. Lung cancer has something to do with smoking.

Passage 3

The expression " O. K. " is very common in the English speaking world. Now it is spread to non (非) -English speaking countries. Some professors decide that it is probably the most widely used expression in human speech today. But it is less common in written language. It can be used as an adjective, an adverb, a verb, and a noun. It has several spellings: O. K., OK, Okay. Some people even spell it as " oke " or " okeydoke ", which have not yet been accepted by the public.

- 1. The expression " O. K. " is not very common in _____.
A. the U. S. B. Britain C. Australia D. print
 - 2. In the sentence " You are doing O. K. without his help. " " O. K. " is _____.
A. a verb B. a noun C. an adjective D. an adverb
 - 3. In the sentence " We 've got the official O. K. to do
- 12 ·