

黄冈兵法·阅读题典

高一英语

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编者的话

《中学英语教学大纲》把阅读教学当成重点之重点,把培养学生实际运用语言的能力(阅读能力是其中的重点)作为最终目的。《普通高等学校招生全国统一考试考试说明》中对英语学科阅读的要求也很高,把它当做考试的重点,并在试卷上充分体现出来。根据上述精神,我们在编写这本阅读书时也着重突出了阅读理解的内容、方法和技能。

全书按“单元”来编排。每单元题型按“猜测词义”、“完形填空”、“阅读理解”三大部分来设计。“答案与讲解”紧附在每单元后,每单元的练习小题都作了简明扼要的解释。

一、猜测词义。从本单元选出常用的重点词语 10 个,给每个词语设计一段语境,将该单词放在其中作为被猜测的对象,用黑体字来突出该词,并设计 4 个选项,其中有一个选项与被猜测的词的意义相同或相近。设计猜词的练习时,我们没有采用课本中已出现的基本含义,而是对该词予以加宽、加深。办法如下:(1)从不同的词类角度设计;(2)从不同的词义角度设计;(3)从不同的搭配、用法角度设计;(4)从不同的词组、惯用语角度设计。设计词义猜测题的目的有三:(1)利用小语段对学生进行快速阅读的基本训练;(2)利用词义猜测练习来对学生进行快速阅读基本技能的训练;(3)拓宽学生学习词汇的广度与深度。这是本书的突出特点和创新之处。

二、完形填空。短文一篇(字数 100—150),设空 10 个;设空最小间隔 1 个单词(一般间隔为 2—3 个单词),并设有 4 个选项,选项主要考虑语境和上下文,也考虑到各种词类以及词语辨析等因素,但不在语法上做文章。

三、阅读理解。短文四至五篇(字数 100—150),短文后的理解题共 10 个,每小题包括 4 个选项。所设选项包括:细节题、计算题、排序题、主旨题(至少两个)、猜词题(至少两个)、推理判断题(至少六个)等。





以上的安排设计首先确保了数量,同时也确保了质量。它既涉及面广、针对性强,又突出了能力的培养,对学生阅读理解速度与能力的提高将会达到“一箭双雕”的目的。

另外,本书还有如下特色:

员援其内容与人教版英语教材同梯度,训练题与教学要求同步,这既有利于巩固课堂所学的知识,又有利于知识的拓宽与加深。

圆援每篇短文末尾都标明了字数,这是为了给老师和学生在具体实施快速阅读时提供使用的方便。

猿援每篇短文的解释中都给了短文的内容提要,这就为老师的讲解或学生的钻研提供了重要的思考依据。

源援对阅读理解题的解释还标明了类型,这就为师生明确了教与学中的难点和重点。

编这套书是我们的一个新的尝试。我们衷心希望读者在使用的过程中给我们提出宝贵的意见和建议,以便我们再版时做出修正和改进。

杨方正

圆用猿年猿月于武汉





酝哉蕴哉摇 目摇 录

哉源 员	员
哉源 圆	员源
哉源 猿	圆远
哉源 源	猿愿
哉源 缘	缘园
哉源 远	远圆
哉源 苑	苑猿
哉源 愿	愿源
哉源 怨	怨远
哉源 员园	员苑
哉源 员员	员怨
哉源 员圆	员园
哉源 员猿	员员
哉源 员源	员圆
哉源 员缘	员源
哉源 员远	员缘
哉源 员苑	员苑
哉源 员愿	员怨
哉源 员怨	圆员
哉源 圆园	圆圆





摇摇摇 圆员	摇摇摇 圆缘
摇摇摇 圆圆	摇摇摇 圆苑
摇摇摇 圆猿	摇摇摇 圆怨
摇摇摇 圆源	摇摇摇 圆园
摇摇摇 圆缘	摇摇摇 圆园
摇摇摇 圆远	摇摇摇 圆源





Unit

1



基础题

猜测词义

阅读下面每小题所给的一小段文字, 然后根据其内容从 ABCD 四个选项
选出与文中画线部分内容相同或相近的一个选项, 并将答案填入题号前的括
号内。

- () 1. I was first **introduced** to the short stories written by O Henry by an assis-
tant at the school library. From then on, I got to know more and more
about O Henry's stories.

Introduce is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. make people know each other
- B. make someone know something
- C. help others to read short stories
- D. work at a school library

- () 2. Tom and Jane fell in love with each other and they wanted to get mar-
ried, but neither family agreed. That was why they suddenly **went away**
one night.

To go away is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. to leave the house at night
- B. to fall in love with each other





- C. to run off secretly to be married
D. to be ready to get married
- () 3. The holidays are **practically** over. There's only one day left.
Practically probably means _____.
A. only B. almost C. hardly D. really
- () 4. John and Mary have **partnered** up for the dance. Which of the following things will most probably happen?
A. They are going to say goodbye to each other.
B. They are going to dance together.
C. They are going to watch a football match.
D. They each are going to a different partner.
- () 5. Peter decided to go to **vacation** in Hawaii as soon as the school year was over. He thought he would have a good time there.
Vacation probably means _____.
A. have a nice time
B. have a good sleep
C. have a holiday
D. have English classes
- () 6. The secretary has worked for the same **employer** for over 20 years. The reason why she enjoys working with the boss is that he is kind to her and she is well paid.
Employer is closest in meaning to _____.
A. teacher
B. doctor
C. boss
D. friend
- () 7. **The English Channel** separates England and France and joins the Atlantic Ocean and the North Sea.
The English Channel here probably means _____.
A. 英国水渠
B. 英国乡村
C. 英国海洋
D. 英吉利海峡
- () 8. China is a land with an **area** of 9 600 000 square kilometers. It is much larger than Japan in size.





Area here is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. land
- B. country
- C. kilometer
- D. size

- () 9. Miss Li is very popular with her students. She is **regarded as** one of the best young English teachers in the city.

To regard as here means _____.

- A. to work as
- B. to look like
- C. to look at
- D. to think of as

- () 10. Last weekend the school children came and helped the childless old man with his housework. When everything was done, the old man **expressed** his thanks by saying, "It's really nice of you to help me."

To express is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. to explain something
- B. to show a feeling in words
- C. to understand something
- D. to agree with something



提高题

完形填空

阅读下面短文,掌握其大意,然后从 11—30 各题所给的四个选项中,选出一个最佳答案。

Johnny Kelley is 86 years old. He has just run the 11 eleven kilometers of the Boston Marathon. It took him one hour and fifteen minutes to run 12 eleven kilometers. After his 13, he went to the hospital center. The nurse was





surprised and 14 to see that his blood pressure was 139 over 84. She 15 him that his blood pressure was very good. Then she said, "I 16 mine were that good. "

Johnny Kelley , is 17 as the great-grandfather of the Boston Marathon. He ran 18 the 42 kilometers of the marathon 61 times. This year was the second 19 that he has cut back and run only part of it . Kelley 20 the record for running more Boston Marathons than 21 .

Thousands of people cry " 22 " to him as he runs. Today an 11-year-old boy 23 to Kelley , " Hey , Mr Kelley . You are great. Great man. " Kelley 24 and thanks people as he runs. " It 's 25 , " he said. " People come out to 26 my hand. I am welcomed 27 thousands and thousands. I think a lot of them 28 I ran the whole race. And maybe they congratulated me 29 they know me after all these years and they don 't know the other 30 . " "

(213 words)

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| 11. A. first | B. second | C. third | D. last |
| 12. A. a | B. an | C. the | D. one |
| 13. A. walk | B. run | C. rest | D. work |
| 14. A. pleased | B. sorry | C. ready | D. active |
| 15. A. promised | B. told | C. asked | D. showed |
| 16. A. think | B. guess | C. hope | D. wish |
| 17. A. known | B. thought of | C. considered | D. regarded |
| 18. A. most | B. part of | C. all | D. half of |
| 19. A. day | B. time | C. month | D. year |
| 20. A. breaks | B. creates | C. holds | D. equals |
| 21. A. someone else | B. no one else | C. anyone else | D. everyone else |
| 22. A. Come along | B. Come here | C. Come out | D. Come on |
| 23. A. called out | B. called in | C. called on | D. called at |
| 24. A. laughs | B. smiles | C. talks | D. works |
| 25. A. wonderful | B. right | C. true | D. fine |
| 26. A. hold | B. shake | C. catch | D. put |
| 27. A. to | B. for | C. by | D. about |
| 28. A. agreed | B. promised | C. said | D. thought |
| 29. A. if | B. because | C. though | D. when |
| 30. A. people | B. men | C. winners | D. runners |





能力题

阅读理解

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的四个选项中,选出一个最佳答案。

(A)

Perhaps you have been told about some habits which keep a person from reading fast and have strongly asked to break those habits which you might have.

Do you still have any of these bad habits? Check yourself by answering "yes" or "no" to these questions:

1. Do you move your lips when reading silently?
2. Do you point to words with your finger as you read?
3. Do you move your head from side to side as you read?
4. Do you read one word at a time?

If you answer "yes" to any of these questions, start at once to break the habit.

If you move your lips, hold your fingers over them, or hold a piece of paper between your lips while you are reading. Then if your lips move, you will know it and can stop them.

If you point to words, hold the two sides of the book, one side with your left hand, and the other side with your right hand. Then you will not have a free finger to use in pointing while reading. If you move your head, place your chin (下巴) in one hand, and hold your head still.

If you read no more than one or two or three words at a time, you need to work very hard in learning to take in more words at each glance (一瞥) as your eyes travel across the lines of words. (241 words)

31. You may hold your fingers over your lips so as _____.

- A. to hold a piece of paper between them
- B. to keep yourself from talking to others
- C. to tell others to be silent while reading





- D. to feel whether your lips move or not
32. When your eyes travel across the lines of words _____.
A. you need to read the words out
B. you need to look at every word carefully
C. you need to read several words at a time
D. you need to learn every word by heart
33. When you read _____.
A. don't use your finger to point at words
B. don't hold your books with your hands
C. don't keep your head still
D. don't do any of the things mentioned above
34. When you place your chin in one hand , _____.
A. you can rest your head on it
B. you can keep your head from moving from side to side
C. you can keep your head straight upward
D. you can move your eyes from side to side
35. The passage mainly talks about _____.
A. the importance of fast reading
B. the bad habits in reading
C. the way to read fast
D. the reason why we should read fast

(B)

Hunting with birds is a very old sport. In some countries the golden eagle is used for hunting wild animals. They are used for hunting foxes and wolves.

Training an eagle to hunt takes a long time. Hunters catch young eagles in nets made of hair. After the training the eagle is taken to a field. A blindfold over the bird's eyes keeps it quiet until the hunter is ready.

The eagle sits on the arm of the hunter. The hunter's arm is covered with a long, special glove to protect it from the sharp claws of the bird. In the field, as soon as the hunter sees a fox or a wolf, he removes the blindfold. The eagle quickly flies into the air and began to look for the wild animal.

The eagle sees the animal and catches it with claws like steel. Its beak and claws are strong enough to hold the animal. Usually, the bird carries the animal back





to the hunter. Sometimes fast animals with good eyes can get away.

(174 words)

36. A hunting eagle is trained when _____.
 - A. it is still young
 - B. it is taken to a field
 - C. its eyes are covered with a blindfold
 - D. the hunter is ready
37. Hunters use nets made of hair to _____.
 - A. train young foxes
 - B. catch young wolves
 - C. train young eagles
 - D. catch young eagles
38. The trained eagle _____.
 - A. carries the hunter home
 - B. wears a blindfold when hunting an animal
 - C. is covered with a long , special glove
 - D. has strong claws like steel
39. A hunter wears a special glove to _____.
 - A. protect his arm from the sharp claws of a trained eagle
 - B. protect his arm from the sharp claws of a young fox
 - C. protect his arm from the sharp claws of a young wolf
 - D. protect his arm from the sharp claws of wild animals
40. According to the text , which of the following is true ?
 - A. Fast animals with sharp eyes are sometimes difficult to catch.
 - B. As soon as the blindfold is removed , the eagle flies into a tree.
 - C. Hunters always blindfold young eagles before training them.
 - D. Sometimes hunters train young foxes they have caught.

(C)

This story about an old man and a clever monkey is a very old one. Aesop , a Greek writer , first told the story many years ago. This monkey belonged to an old man. The old man was very fond of the garden , so when birds came to the garden , he chased them away. He also helped the old man in many other ways. The old man often fell asleep during the day in his chair. Then the monkey sat at the old man 's side and chased the flies away from the old men 's face.

One hot afternoon in the summer , the old man was asleep in his chair. A fly came and sat on the end of the old man 's nose. The monkey chased it away. Soon





the fly came back and sat on the old man's nose again. The monkey chased it away. This continued for five or six times. The monkey at last became very angry. He jumped up, ran to the garden, and picked up a large stone. The next time when the fly sat on the old man's nose, the monkey hit it hard with the stone. He killed the fly, but unfortunately he broke the old man's nose. (202 words)

41. This story was first told by a Greek _____.
 - A. famous poet
 - B. great philosopher
 - C. fable writer
 - D. well-known physicist
42. When birds came to the garden , the monkey chased them away. The verb “chase ” means _____.
 - A. drive out
 - B. get hold of
 - C. catch up with
 - D. keep up with
43. The monkey picked up a large stone , because he wanted _____.
 - A. to fight to death
 - B. to put the fly to death
 - C. to hit the fly on the head
 - D. to strike the old man on the nose
44. The monkey at last became angry , because _____.
 - A. the old man didn 't give him anything to eat
 - B. the old man made the monkey do nothing
 - C. the old man often fell asleep during the day in his armchair
 - D. He couldn 't drive the fly away
45. Which of the following statements is true according to this passage ?
 - A. From this story we can learn : sometimes things done out of harmful will may be good.
 - B. From this story we can learn : sometimes things done out of good will may be good.
 - C. From this story we can learn : sometimes things done out of harmful will may be harmful.
 - D. From this story we can learn : sometimes things done out of good will may be harmful.

Everybody knows that words can carry messages. People communicate with words. Books , magazines , TV and radio and films all help us to know what is going on in the world and what people are thinking about.



Do you think you can communicate without words? A smile on your face shows you are happy or friendly. Tears in your eyes tell others that you are sad. When you put up your hand in class, the teacher knows that you want to say something or ask a question. You shake your head, and people know you are saying "No". You nod and people know you are saying "Yes".

Other things can also carry messages. For example, a sign at the bus stop helps you to know which bus to take. A sign on the wall of your school helps you to find the library. Signs on doors tell you where to go in or out. Have you ever noticed there are a lot of signs around you and you receive messages from them all the time? People can communicate in many ways without words. For example, an artist can use his drawings to tell about beautiful mountains, seas and many other things.

(200 words)

46. Choose the best title for this passage.
 - A. Ways for Communication
 - B. The Best Way for Communication
 - C. The Only Way for Communication
 - D. Words Can Carry Messages
47. How can people communicate with each other?
 - A. With words only.
 - B. Only without words.
 - C. Either with words or without words.
 - D. Just by using different kinds of signs.
48. Which of the following is NOT a way for communication without words?
 - A. A cry for help.
 - B. A smile on your face.
 - C. Making a face.
 - D. Nodding your head.
49. What does the road sign  tell people?
 - A. You can go into the park.
 - B. You can please everybody.
 - C. You can leave your car there.
 - D. You can cross the street there.
50. How can a musician (someone who writes music) communicate with people?
 - A. By saying something.
 - B. By playing some music.
 - C. By writing letters.
 - D. All of the above are right.





答案与讲解

1. (B) 上文说:是学校的图书管理员让我了解了欧·亨利的短篇小说。下文进一步点明:自那以后,我对欧·亨利的短篇小说就了解得越来越多。

2. (C) 汤姆和简相爱并想结婚,但是双方家庭都不同意。这就是他们为什么一天夜里突然“私奔(go away)”的理由。

3. (B) 既然假期还只剩下一天,那当然是“几乎结束了”。

4. (B) partner 用作名词,是“伙伴”的意思;partner up 是动词词组,表示“结成一对(伙伴)”。本小题中的 partner up for the dance 表示“结成一对舞伴”。

5. (C) vacation 用作名词,是“假期”的意思;当其用作动词,是“度假”的意思。

6. (C) 那秘书为一个雇主干了 20 多年。理由是:老板待她不薄,待遇也不错。

7. (D) 两点提示:1)把英国和法国分隔开 2)连接大西洋和北海。

8. (D) 中国的面积是 960 万平方公里。

9. (D) 李老师受到学生的欢迎。她被认为是本市最优秀的青年教师之一。

10. (B) 学生帮老人做家务,老人表示感谢。

▲内容提要:

约翰尼·凯利这位波士顿马拉松长跑选手参加最后一次马拉松长跑时受到群众热烈欢迎和赞扬的场面。

11. (D) 从他的年龄(86 years old)和他所保持的纪录(ran the 42 kilometers of the marathon 61 times)以及这次长跑中的表现(has just run the eleven kilometers of the Boston Marathon)来看,这是他最后(last)一次参加马拉松长跑。

12. (C) 这里说的“11 公里”是有限定的(the),它指的是凯利先生参加的最后一次波士顿马拉松长跑中的“11 公里”。

13. (B) 很显然,凯利先生是在跑(run)完 11 公里后到医院去做检查的,run 在此处作名词。

14. (A) 他的血压(84—139)是正常的,因此,护士很高兴(pleased)。

15. (B) 量过血压以后,护士理应告诉(told)当事人。

16. (D) 护士说:“但愿(wish)我的血压也有您那么好。”这里要注意动词“wish”的用法特点,即:它所接的宾语从句中的谓语动词要用虚拟语气形式(were)。e. g. I wish (that) I could fly. 但愿我会飞。

17. (A) 看来,约翰尼·凯利在波士顿已经家喻户晓,他是以波士顿马拉松





长跑的“祖师爷”而闻名(known as)的。

18. (C)凯利先生跑完波士顿马拉松全程(all)的记录是 61 次。

19. (B)将上下文联系起来看,这是凯利先生第二次(time)由于年事已高、未能跑完全程而中途退出。

20. (C)从上下文(“祖师爷”)可以看出,凯利先生参加的波士顿马拉松长跑次数最多(61 times),是这一纪录的保持者(hold the record)。另外三个选项的含义分别为:打破纪录(break the record);创造纪录(create the record);平了纪录(equal the record)。

21. (C)这里用了一个有最高级含义的比较短语(more than anyone else)。

22. (D)按常理,人们给运动员鼓劲时所喊叫的当然是“加油(Come on)”。另外三个选项的含义分别为:快点走,赶快(come along);到这儿来(come here);出来吧(come out)。

23. (A)那个十一岁的男孩在喊叫(called out = cry)。从“Hey!”可以看出这一点。

24. (B)对于大家的鼓励,凯利先生当然以微笑(smiles)回应。

25. (A)受到这么多人的热烈欢迎和鼓励,凯利先生当然会觉得妙不可言(wonderful)。

26. (B)人们欢迎和祝贺他的方式是握(shake)他的手。

27. (C)be welcomed by 是个被动结构。

28. (D)凯利先生说有很多人都以为(thought)他跑完了全程。

29. (B)他又说人们祝贺他是因为(because)他们很熟悉他的缘故。

30. (D)接着上文的意思是:“他们熟悉我,而不熟悉其他的赛跑选手(runners)”。

▲内容提要:

如何克服阅读中的不良习惯,以提高阅读速度。

31. (D)细节题。本小题的答案在第四自然段里去找。把手指放在嘴唇上的目的是要了解阅读时嘴唇是否在动。

32. (C)细节题。本小题的答案在最后的自然段里去找。这里说的是“一目十行”的阅读技巧。

33. (A)细节题。本小题的答案在第五自然段里去找。即:阅读时,不要用手手指指着所阅读的材料。

34. (B)细节题。本小题的答案在第五自然段后半部分里去找。即:用手撑着下巴,是为了防止阅读时头随眼动。

35. (C)主旨题。参看内容提要的解释。

▲内容提要:





带着猎鹰狩猎是一项古老的运动。在一些国家金色的鹰被用于狩猎野生动物,如狐狸和狼。训练一只猎鹰要花很长时间。训练以后,鹰被带到田野去狩猎。通常,猎鹰把猎物带回给猎人。只有那些眼力好、跑得快的动物才能幸免于难。

36. (A) 细节题。从本文第二自然段的前三句话中,可以找到本题的正确答案。

37. (D) 细节题。从本文第二自然段的第二句话中,可以找到本题的正确答案。

38. (D) 细节题。从本文第四自然段的第一句话中,可以找到本题的正确答案。

39. (A) 细节题。本小题与上一小题密切相关。猎人戴那种特殊的手套,为的是防止手臂被猎鹰的利爪抓伤。

40. (A) 综合思考题。问题是:以下哪个选项是正确的?除了A项(眼睛敏锐的动物有时很难捕获)为正确答案以外,别的选项从文中难以找出线索。

▲内容提要:

一位老人有一只猴子。老人很喜欢在花园里休息。白天,老人经常在他的椅子上睡着了。但时常有苍蝇来干扰。于是,猴子为他赶苍蝇。苍蝇不断来骚扰。猴子赶苍蝇忙得不亦乐乎。最后,猴子很生气。他拣起了一块大石头,砸向苍蝇。他杀死了苍蝇,但不幸的是,他也打破了老人的鼻子。

41. (C) 推理判断题。本文是一个小故事,其寓意是:有时好心也会办坏事。另外,短文中提到 Aesop, a Greek writer。根据上述内容来推断:Aesop 应该是个寓言作家(a fable writer),而不是诗人(poet),哲学家(philosopher)或物理学家(physicist)。

42. (A) 猜词题。动词 chase 在短文中出现了四次,从内容提要可以看出, chase = drive out(驱赶)。

43. (B) 推理判断题。从猴子给老人赶苍蝇屡屡失败,直到愤怒地捡起一块大石头,当然是想把苍蝇给砸死(to put the fly to death)。其余几个选项均不符合题意:to fight to death(战斗到死);to hit the fly on the head(砸苍蝇的头);to strike the old man on the nose(砸老人的鼻子)。

44. (D) 推理判断题。苍蝇死死纠缠,来干扰了五六次,弄得猴子勃然大怒,原因即 He couldn't drive the fly away。

45. (D) 寓意题。从本故事可以看出,猴子是好心的,即给老人赶苍蝇,但却干了“坏事”,把老人的鼻子给打破了。其寓意是:有时好心也会办坏事。

▲内容提要:

人们用语言文字来进行交际;表情手势也可用来进行交际;标牌告示同样

