**高中英语阅读理解中的典型题例**

1. **推断题——文章后续内容的预测**

（解题思路：此类题型通常需要关注文章的最后一段，尤其最后一段的最后几句。必要时也须关注全文第一段，因为第一段常有总起性陈述，关乎全文大意）

**（A）**

It takes a lot to write a novel. Even those who haven’t tried would say, “Well, duh!” to this. But it’s not much the mind space or the considerable time it takes to write a novel that is as discouraging as how many times any writer must go back to the drawing board for yet another draft. To really ready a novel for publication, a writer must spend time with his or her book. Like any promising relationship, you, the writer , must date your novel, take it out to dinner, meet its parents, and see it through its most trying and desperate times. As a writer, you have to stay up all night with your novel crying and talking and sometimes even pulling your hair out before that perfect moment of inspiration can truly help you cross the finish line.

For many published authors I know, myself included, a completed novel takes them about 10, that’s right, 10 drafts, and at least a year of real editing. Will you be spending every single second editing your novel? No, of course not. Just as drafts need some real time on the surgery table, they also need rest in the recovery room. You don’t nurse a relationship by spending every waking second with them until you can’t stand the sight of each other, and you can’t produce a novel by **breathing down its literary neck**. However, a novel should undergo many drafts---and *different kinds* of drafts—before declaring it ready for an agent or editor to see.

Everyone has their own way to write a novel, and not all craft advice (or even craft “rules”) should all be followed by everyone, but when it comes to the many drafts of a novel, there are specific things a writer should focus on during each revision to help create a smooth transition from the initial idea to final products.

1. Which of the following is most likely to come after the last paragraph?

A. The importance of using proper transitional words in writing.

B. The writing experience shared by famous successful write.

C. Tips on how to make ten drafts to complete a good novel.

D. Setbacks writers may suffer if ignoring the craft advice.

1. **推断题——根据上下句推断某一单词含义**

**（B）**

Philosophy of Education is a label applied to the study of the purpose, process, nature and ideals of education. It can be considered a branch of both philosophy and education. Education can be defined as the teaching and learning of specific skills, and the imparting of knowledge, judgment and wisdom, and is something broader than the societal institution of education we often speak of.

Many educationalists consider it a weak and imprecise field, too far removed from the practical applications of the real world to be useful. But philosophers dating back to Plato and the Ancient Greeks have given the area much thought and emphasis, and there is little doubt that their work has helped shape the practice of education over the millennia.

Plato is the earliest important educational thinker, and education is an essential element in “*The Republic*” (his most important work on philosophy and political theory, written around 360 B.C.). In it, he advocates some rather extreme methods: removing children from their mothers’ care and raising them as wards of the state, and differentiating children suitable to the various *castes*(社会等级), the highest receiving the most education, so that they could act as guardians of the city and care for the less able. He believed that education should be *holistic*（全面的）, including facts, skills, physical discipline, music and art. Plato believed that talent and intelligence is not distributed genetically and thus is to be found in children born to all classes, although his proposed system of selective public education for an educated minority of the population does not really follow a democratic model.

Aristotle considered human nature, habit and reason to be equally important forces to be cultivated in education, the ultimate aim of which should be to produce good and virtuous citizens. He proposed that teachers lead their students systematically, and that repetition be used as a key tool to develop good habits, unlike Socrates’ emphasis on questioning his listeners to bring out their own ideas. He emphasized the balancing of the theoretical and practical aspects of subjects taught, among which he clearly mentions reading, writing, mathematics, music, physical education, literature, history, and a wide range of sciences, as well as play, which he also considered important.

During the period of Middle Age, the idea of **Perennialism** was first formulated by St. Thomas Aquinas in his work “De Magistro”. Perennialism holds that one should teach those things deemed to be of everlasting importance to all people everywhere, namely principles and reasoning, not just facts (which are apt to change over time), and that one should teach first about people, not machines or techniques. It was originally religious in nature, and it was only much later that a theory of worldly Perennialism developed.

During the *Renaissance*（文艺复兴）, the French doubter Michel de Montaigne (1533 - 1592) was one of the first to critically look at education. Unusually for his time, Montaigne was willing to question the conventional wisdom of the period, calling into question the whole structure of the educational system, and the assumption that university-educated philosophers were necessarily wiser than uneducated farm workers, for example.

2. According to the passage, the underlined word “Perennialism” most probably refers to something \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
A. that is unnecessary. B. that is of ceaseless importance.  
C. that is abstract and theoretical. D. that exists no more.

1. **推断题——根据上下文（上下段）推断一个句子的言外之意**

**（C）**

The *recession* (衰退) of 2008-09 was remarkable in rich countries for its intensity, the followingrecovery for its weakness. ***The labour market has also broken the rules***, as new research from the OECD, a think-tank of mainly rich countries, shows in its annual Employment Outlook.

Young people always suffer in recessions. Employers stop hiring them; and they often get rid of new recruits because they are easier to dismiss. But in previous episodes, such as the recessions of the 1970s, 1980s and 1990s, older workers were also kicked off. This time is different. During the financial crisis in 2008, and since, they have done better than other age groups.

The researchers focus on movements in “non-employment” as a share of the total population in three age groups between the final quarters of 2007 and 2012. This measure has the advantage of including not just unemployment, where people are looking for work, but also inactivity, where people are not seeking jobs. Whereas the average non-employment rate in the OECD has risen by four percentage points among young people and by one-and-a-half points among 25-to 54-year-olds, it has fallen by two points among the 55-64 age group.

Why have older employees done so well? In some southern European countries they benefit from job protection not afforded to younger workers, but that did not really help them in past recessions. What has changed, says Stefano Scarpetta, head of the OECD’s employment directorate, is that firms now bear the full costs of getting rid of older staff. In the past,***early-retirement policies*** provided by governments (in the mistaken belief that these would help young people) made it cheaper to push grey-haired workers out of the door. These have largely stopped.

Many will argue that older workers have done better at the expense of the young. That view is wrongheaded. First, it is a ***fallacy*** that a job gained for one person is a job lost for another; there is no fixed amount of work. And second, as the report shows, young and old people are by and large not substitutes in the workplace. They do different types of work in different types of occupation: younger people are keen on IT firms, for example, whereas older folk tend to be employed in more traditional industries. There are plenty of things that should be done to help the young jobless, but kicking older workers out of the workplace is not one of them.

3. By saying “***The labour market has also broken the rules***”, the author means \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. young employees were protected by the government

B. young employees suffered moderately in labour market

C. old employees suffered very little in the labour market

D. The recession had little impact on labour market

1. **推断题——常见的“What can be inferred from the passage”题型**

（解题思路：文中作者未明言／未明确告知，但还是可以从文中找到线索来支撑某一个选项。）

**（D）**

A team of engineers at Harvard University has been inspired by Nature to create the first robotic fly. The mechanical fly has become a platform for a series of new high-tech systems. Designed to do what a fly does naturally, the tiny machine is the size of a fat housefly. Its mini wings allow it to stay in the air and perform controlled flight tasks.

“It’s extremely important for us to think about this as a whole system and not just the sum of a bunch of individual *components*(元件), ”said Robert Wood, the Harvard engineering professor who has been working on the robotic fly project for over a decade. A few years ago, his team got the go-ahead to start piecing together the components. “The added difficulty with a project like this is that actually none of those components are off the shelf and so we have to develop them all on our own,” he said.

They engineered a series of systems to start and drive the robotic fly. “The seemingly simple system which just moves the wings has a number of interdependencies on the individual components, each of which individually has to perform well, but then has to be matched well to everything it’s connected to,” said Wood. The flight device was built into a set of power, computation, sensing and control systems. Wood says the success of the project proves that the flying robot with these tiny components can be built and manufactured.

While this first robotic flyer is linked to a small, off-board power source, the goal is eventually to equip it with a built-in power source, so that it might someday perform data-gathering work at rescue sites, in farmers’ fields or on the battlefield. “Basically it should be able to take off, land and fly around,” he said.

Wood says the design offers a new way to study flight mechanics and control at insect-scale. Yet, the power, sensing and computation technologies on board could have much broader applications. “You can start thinking about using them to answer open scientific questions, you know, to study biology in ways that would be difficult with the animals, but using these robots instead,” he said. “So there are a lot of technologies and open interesting scientific questions that are really what drives us on a day-to-day basis.”

4．It can be inferred from paragraphs 3 and 4 that the robotic fly\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. consists of a flight device and a control system

B. can just fly in limited areas at the present time

C. can collect information from many sources

D. has been put into wide application

**5. 推断题——“best title”/ “the most suitable title” （另外还有全文主旨题，关键词main idea／mainly talk about，与本题型大同小异）**

(解题思路：此类题型，做题时经常觉得每个选项都有提到某个关键词，或每个选项你都觉得有道理。那么，有时候你不妨反推，假设你看到一个title，你预测文章会主要关于什么？如，当你看到：Discrimination in the USA, 那么你预测接下来文中会看到美国社会的各种种族歧视，性别歧视，对弱势群体的歧视等等。结果你在阅读中只看到作者在某个美国公司受到了不公平待遇，那么很有可能你选择Discrimination in the USA就是错的，这样的选项“太大了”! 你应寻找更切合文章主旨的选项，如indignation in the workplace)

**（E）**

2012秋考C篇

Researchers in the psychology department at the University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA) have discovered a major difference in the way men and women respond to stress. This difference may explain why men are more likely to suffer from stress-related disorders.

Until now, psychological research has maintained that both men and women have the same "fight-or-flight" reaction to stress. In other words, individuals either react with aggressive behavior, such as verbal or physical conflict ("fight"), or they react by withdrawing from the stressful situation ("flight"). However, the UCLA research team found that men and women have quite different biological and behavioral responses to stress. While men often react to stress in the fight-or-flight response, women often have another kind of reaction which could be called "tend and befriend." That is, they often react to stressful conditions by protecting and nurturing their young ("tend"), and by looking for social contact and support from others - especially other females ('befriend").

Scientists have long known that in the fight-or- flight reaction to stress, an important role is played by certain hormones(激素) released by the body. The UCLA research team suggests that the female tend-or-befriend response is also based on a hormone. This hormone, called oxytocin, has been studied in the context of childbirth, but now it is being studied for its role in the response of both men and women to stress. The principal investigator, Dr. Shelley E. Taylor, explained that "animals and people with high levels of oxytocin are calmer, more relaxed, more social, and less anxious." While men also secrete(分泌）oxytocin, its effects are reduced by male hormones.

In terms of everyday behavior, the UCLA study found that women are far more likely than men to seek social contact when they are feeling stressed. They may phone relatives or friends, or ask directions if they are lost.

The study also showed how fathers and mothers responded differently when they came home to their family after a stressful day at work. The typical father wanted to be left alone to enjoy some peace and quiet. For a typical mother, coping with a bad day at work meant focusing her attention on her children and their needs.

The differences in responding to stress may explain the fact that women have lower frequency of stress-related disorders such as high blood pressure or aggressive behavior. The tend-and-befriend regulatory(调节的) system may protect women against stress, and this may explain why women on average live longer than men.

5. Which of the following might be the best title of the passage?  
A. How men and women get over stress  
B. How men and women suffer from stress  
C. How researchers overcome stress problems  
D. How researchers handle stress-related disorders

1. **推断题——文章的来源出处**

（解体思路：此类题型，常问你本文出于网络，还是杂志，还是报纸哪个版面等，只要仔细点，可以从全文风格和排版中看出端倪）

**（F）**

**☆☆You may read the questions first**

**1.** The newly coined phrase “**alpha earner**” describes a growing trend where the wife becomes the bread-winner and the husband stays home to manage the children and household chores. Approximately 11 percent of marriages evolve around an alpha earner. In 30.7 percent of all marriages with a wife working outside of the home, her income exceeds that of her husband. The trend is caused by two main factors, experts say - a growing acceptance of men as househusbands and mass redundancy（过多） of male white-collar workers from the technology, finance and media industries in the last three years.

**2. Hurried child syndrome** refers to a condition in which parents over-schedule their children's lives, push them hard for academic success, and expect them to behave and react as miniature adults. The concept of the hurried child was first proposed by child psychologist David Elkind in his now-classic 1981 book The Hurried Child: Growing Up Too Fast. One symptom of the hurried child syndrome is forcing pre-school children to constantly take classes and perform other "enrichment" exercises to help them prepare for school. This is also called hothousing (1985) and the superbaby syndrome (1983).

**3.** **A Golden hello** is a bonus(奖金) offered by hiring firms if the hired joins the company from a rival firm. It is very similar to the traditional joining bonus offered by firms but will be offered usually for rival firm employees luring them into a firm. Typically, "Golden hellos" are offered only to high-ranking executives by major corporations and may entail a value measured in millions of dollars.

**4. A** **third wardrobe** is something that crosses the divide between Monday to Thursday and the weekend, a set of clothes with a style that lies between formal business attire（服装） and casual wear, something that's not quite business, not quite casual, but business casual. It is all very well turning up for work on a Friday in clothes different from those worn during the rest of the week but this has thrown up a new challenge to staff: how to feel casual but still look smart. For those who care enough, this means buying a third wardrobe.

6. Suppose the above appears in a newspaper, in which section may it be?

A. Language & Culture B. Entertainment & Fun

C. Business & Management D. Fashion & Trend

1. **推断题——四个文中未曾提到的现象，选择一个与本文中现象相符／类似的。**

（解题思路：此类题型需要你完全理解全文含义或文中某个关键概念／现象，在四个选项中选择切合本文的现象）

**（G）**

**Announcement of Safety Concerns: Timely Warnings**

If a situation arises on or off campus that constitutes a serious or continuing threat to students and employees, a timely warning will be made. Most often, the warning will be made via a written "security alert" sent by e-mail. If the safety of people outdoors is urgently threatened, the outdoor [**campus early alert system**](http://www.lynchburg.edu/x11774.xml) is used to make audible announcements. Lynchburg College does not use text messages or telephone messages to announce safety information campus-wide.

**Security Alerts**

A security alert is a timely safety warning issued to students and employees through the College's e-mail system. The purpose of a security alert is to provide information that will aid in the prevention of crime. In general, a security alert includes the subject line "Security Alert," a description of the safety threat and of the suspect (if available), suggested actions for protecting oneself, and crime reporting contact information.

Depending on the particular circumstances of a threat, the Office of Public Relations may also post a notice on the College's official website ([www.lynchburg.edu](http://www.lynchburg.edu)). In addition, printed copies of a security alert may be posted in residence halls; at the front door of each on-campus house, townhouse, and apartment; and in other campus buildings.

Anyone with information warranting a timely warning through a security alert or with information about any crime or safety threat should immediately contact Campus Safety and Security by telephone (emergency: 434/544-5555; non-emergency: 434/544-8100), by blue light emergency phone, or in person at the Information Desk (1st floor, Hall Campus Center).

**Safety Announcements**

Different from a security alert about an ongoing safety threat, a safety announcement provides information about a crime that has occurred but does not pose a continuing threat (e.g. because the suspect was apprehended). The purpose of a safety announcement is to aid the community in preventing a similar incident, to explain the presence of emergency vehicles on campus, and/or to provide information about crime committed off campus in Lynchburg that may have relevance for the LC community (e.g. an incident at another local campus, a series of thefts from cars parked on streets near campus). In general, a safety announcement includes the subject line "Safety Announcement," a description of the safety incident, and suggested actions for preventing similar incidents.

7. Which of the following incidents will LC most likely inform its students of?

A. a serious traffic accident which happened in another country

B. a robbery in the neighboring state

C. a strike of some local miners

D. a campus shooting in a high school nearby

1. **细节题——关键词：except／not true／true**

（解题思路：这类题型通常不难，但却需要到原文中仔细看线索，找依据，排除三个找到符合要求的那个。注意“except…／not true”题型需要排除三个正确的，找到并选择不正确的。而“Which of the following is true”题型则需要排除三个错误的，找到并选择正确的。 警惕干扰项似是而非、混淆概念的表达，有可能使你上当！）

**（H）**

How and why, roughly 2 million years ago, early human ancestors evolved large brains and began fashioning relatively advanced stone tools, is one of the great mysteries of evolution. Some researchers argue these changes were brought about by the invention of cooking. They point out that our bite weakened around the same time as our larger brains evolved, and that it takes less energy to absorb nutrients from cooked food. As a result, once they had mastered the art, early chefs could invest less in their digestive systems and thus invest the resulting energy savings in building larger brains capable of complex thought. There is, however, a problem with the cooking theory. Most archaeologists believe the evidence of controlled fire stretches back no more than 790,000 years.

Roger Summons of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology has a solution. Together with his team, he analyzed 1.7 million-year-old sandstones that formed in an ancient river at Olduvai Gorgein Tanzania. The region is famous for the large number of human fossils that have been discovered there, alongside an impressive assembly of stone tools. The sandstones themselves have previously yielded some of the world’s earliest complex hand axes -- large tear-drop-shaped stone tools that are associated with *Homo erectus*（直立人）. Creating an axe by repeatedly knocking thin pieces off a raw stone in order to create two sharp cutting edges requires a significant amount of planning. Their appearance is therefore thought to mark an important moment in intellectual evolution. Trapped inside the Olduvai sandstones, the researchers found distinctive but unusual biological molecules that are often interpreted as biomarkers for heat-tolerant bacteria. Some of these live in water between 85°C and 95°C. The molecules’ presence suggests that an ancient river within the Gorge was once fed by one or more hot springs.

Dr. Summons and his colleagues say the hot springs would have provided a convenient *“*pre-fire” means of cooking food. In New Zealand, the Maori have traditionally cooked food in hot springs, either by lowering it into the boiling water or by digging a hole in the hot earth. Similar methods exist in Japan and Iceland, so it is **plausible**, if difficult to prove, that early humans might have used hot springs to cook meat and roots. Richard Wrangham, who devised the cooking theory, is fascinated by the idea. Nonetheless, fire would have offered a distinct advantage to humans, once they had mastered the art of controlling it since, unlike a hot spring, it is a transportable resource.

8. All of the following statements can support the cooking theory **EXCEPT** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. cooking enabled early humans to invest less in digestive system

B. cooking enabled early humans to devote more energy to building big brains

C. our brain became larger around the same time our digestive system weakened

D. the controlled fire wasn’t mastered until about 790,000 years ago

1. **细节题－－“文字游戏”题**

（此类题型常常有一个干扰很大的选项，与原文、原句相似度百分之八九十，改动了其中一两个词，却是“失之毫厘，谬之千里”，需要十分谨慎小心，仔细辨别）

**（I）**

What do you remember about your life before you were three? Few people can remember anything that happened to them in their early years. Adults’ memories of the next few years also tend to be unclear. Most people remember only a few events—usually ones that were meaningful and distinctive, such as being hospitalized or the birth of a new baby.

How might this inability to recall early experiences be explained? The passage of time does not account for it; adults have excellent recognition of pictures of people who attended high school with them 35 years earlier. Another seemingly reasonable explanation—that infants do not form enduring memories at this point in development—also is incorrect. Children two and a half to three years old remember experiences that occurred in their first year, and eleven month olds remember some events a year later.

However, three other explanations seem more promising. One involves physiological changes relevant to memory. Maturation of the frontal *lobes* (额叶) of the brain continues throughout early childhood, and this part of the brain may be critical for remembering particular episodes in ways that can be recalled later. Demonstrations of infants’ and very young children’s long-term memory have involved their repeating motor activities that they had seen or done earlier, such as reaching in the dark for objects, putting a bottle in a doll’s mouth, or pulling apart two pieces of a toy. The brain’s level of physiological maturation may support these types of memories, but not ones depending on clear verbal descriptions.

A second explanation involves the influence of the social world on children’s language use. Hearing and telling stories about events may help children store information in ways that will endure into later childhood and adulthood. Through hearing stories with a clear beginning, middle, and ending children may learn to take out the idea of events in ways that they will be able to describe many years later. Consistent with this view parents and children increasingly engage in discussions of past events when children are about three years old. However, hearing such stories is not sufficient for younger children to form enduring memories. Telling such stories to two year olds does not seem to produce long-lasting verbalizable memories.

A third likely explanation for infantile memory loss involves mismatch between the ways in which infants encode information and the ways in which older children and adults recall it. Whether people can remember an event depends critically on the fit between the way in which they earlier encoded the information and the way in which they later attempt to recall it. The better the person is able to reconstruct the perspective from which the material was encoded, the more likely that recall will be successful.

9. What does paragraph 3 suggest about long-term memory in children?

A. Young children have better long-term recall of short verbal exchanges than of long ones.

B. Young children may form long-term memories of actions they see earlier than of things they hear

or are told.

C. Children’s long-term recall of motor activities increases when such activities are accompanied by

precise verbal descriptions.

D. Maturation of the frontal lobes of the brain is important for the long-term memory of motor

activities but not verbal descriptions.

1. **阅读Section C 典型的驳斥谬论题**

（解题思路：此类题型关键词有：myths/fictions/fallacies；通常有单列的黑体字句子，下面对应的每一段一般不会表明“It’s wrong/It’s not true”等，而是直接陈述事实／正确概念，其实驳斥过程已经直接展开。读者阅读中一定要明确辨别哪些是谬论，哪些是驳斥谬论的部分。

\*六选四题型关注句与句的逻辑关系和段落大意。）

**（J）**

A. It all depends on the airline.

B. Premium economy is always worth the money.

C. In the end, it all comes down to money and how much you think it’s worthwhile to pay more.

D. Just as with business class and even regular coach, the seats and product vary significantly from one airline to the next.

E. That couldn’t be further from the truth.

F. Delta’s Comfort +, gives you slightly more space and a chance to board early.

**5 Fictions about Premium Economy (**豪华经济舱**)**

If the sight of your fellow passengers relaxing in premium economy has you filled with envy, you’re not alone. It seems like every airline is providing a few rows of seats that offer just that much more legroom and space. But is it worth the price? Here are five fictions about premium economy class.

**1. Premium economy is pretty much the same on every airline.**

“\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (67)”, says Zach Honig, editor-in-chief of the *The Points Guy.* Benefits can include anywhere from 5 to 7 inches of extra legroom, a slightly wider seat and slightly more seat recline (向后倚靠). Other conveniences can include adjustable head rests, leg rests on some carriers, larger personal TV screens, power ports and a better level of food. But frankly, nothing is standardized.

**2. You get a meal and free drinks with a premium economy seat.**

Not on most domestic flights that offer a semblance (表象) of international service. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(68). But when it comes to meals, you’ll get a few more bags of free peanuts than they offer in coach and the opportunity to purchase pre-packed in-flight meals before economy-class passengers do.

**3. There are others benefits, like free Wi-Fi.**

You might find furrier pillows and larger blankets, but add-ons like in-flight Wi-Fi usually come along with an additional charge. “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (69)”, says DiScala of Johnny Jet, who adds, “Some do, so always ask. I made the mistake of buying Wi-Fi on my SAS flight in June. I later learned that premium passengers get it for free.”

**4. You get a lot more space.**

A “lot more space” is very relative. Don’t expect a huge seat, just one that’s somewhat larger than those in economy on the same aircraft. Honig says that “You can expect to find roughly as much space as you’ll get in the domestic first-class cabin on a U.S. airline, or in JetBlue’s ‘Even More Space’ section. It’s definitely more than you’ll have in coach.”

**5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (70)**

“Just as with business class, it’s worth checking the price of premium economy,” says Leff of ViewfromtheWing.com. “The addition may not be very high. Last weekend, I wrote about premium economy on Virgin Atlantic being cheaper than coach. But it may also be much more expensive. Airfares vary dramatically, and that’s as true for premium economy as it is for coach.”

**Key**

**1 C 2 B 3C 4 B 5 A 6 A 7 D 8 D 9B 10 DFAB**