

最新版本

学好英语 阅读为王



英语图书第一品牌



Magical

主编 周贞雄 审读 Anthony Brown

红魔[®]英语黄金阅读

(高 二 年 级)



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HUNAN JUVENILE & CHILDREN'S PUBLISHING HOUSE



MAGICAL
-红魔英语-

黄金阅读



(高二年级)

★PRIME READING★

适合高中使用



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前 言

(修订本)

大家知道, 阅读在英语学习中占有特别重要的地位。教育部最新颁布的中学英语课程标准将培养学生的阅读能力作为最主要的教学目标之一。同时, 阅读也一直是英语教学和考试的重点, 阅读在英语考试中所占的分值比例最大, 因此从一定程度上说, 无论是中考还是高考, 阅读理解题做得好不好, 直接关系到英语考试成绩的高低。为了帮助同学们提高阅读能力, 尤其是提高阅读理解的应试能力, 我们特在全国范围内组织一批具有丰富经验的一线知名教师, 编写了这套《红魔英语黄金阅读》丛书。

《红魔英语黄金阅读》丛书根据新课标要求, 在认真分析和研究近年来中考、高考英语阅读题命题特点的基础上, 精选最新阅读材料, 按照由浅入深、循序渐进的规律分年级编写(从七年级到高三年级, 共6册)。大家知道, 要想提高英语阅读能力, 掌握一定的、有效的阅读方法是极为重要的, 因此本套丛书的初中三册结合初中各年级学生的年龄特点和英语学习的实际情况, 在每册书的前面部分均用了1万多字详细介绍了如何培养同学们良好的阅读习惯、正确的阅读方法和有效的阅读技巧。为了充分提高同学们分析问题和解决问题的能力, 最大限度地提高应试技巧, 我们在对所有阅读试题给出参考答案的同时, 也均给出了详细的解题思路分析和解题技巧指导。我们希望在 *give you fish* 的同时, 更希望能 *teach you how to fish*, 从而让同学们终身 *have fish to eat*。高中三个分册除具备上述主要特点之外, 我们还按其内容特点将阅读材料分为人物类、故事类、新闻类、科技类、体育类、文化类、教育类、政治类、历史类、地理类、自然类、习俗类、生活类、社会类、广告类、幽默类、图表类、环保类、奇闻类、其他类等20余类。另外, 我们还对高中三册的阅读试题按其设题特点细分出了细节题、判断题、推理题、主旨题、词义猜测题等若干小类, 同时指出各个小题的答题依据、推理过程、分析思路等具体实用的应试方法。

《红魔英语黄金阅读》丛书出版以来, 受到了广大师生的厚爱, 在重新修订的过程中, 我们参照最新的中考、高考题型和考纲内容变化, 丰富了初中各册的阅读题型, 新增了高中各册的阅读填空类题目, 因此更贴近中考、高考, 更贴心广大学生。

相信这套由众多名师精心编撰的《红魔英语黄金阅读》丛书将会给广大的老师和同学们带来意想不到的惊喜, 将会为同学们提高英语阅读能力、在考场上夺得阅读高分助上一臂之力!

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第一部分

Methods & Skills of Reading Comprehension

阅读理解方法与技巧



红魔教辅

PRIME READING

适合高二年级使用



* ① *

新课标对高二年级英语阅读的要求

1. 能从文章中获取主要信息并能摘录要点;
2. 能理解文章主旨、作者意图;
3. 能提取、筛选和重新组织简单文章的信息;
4. 能利用上下文的线索帮助理解;
5. 能理解和欣赏一些浅显的经典英语诗歌;
6. 除教材外, 课外阅读量应累计达到 30 万词以上。

* ② *

英语阅读理解能力的测试要求

1. 掌握所读材料的主旨和大意, 以及用以说明主旨和大意的事实和细节;
2. 既了解具体的事实, 也理解抽象的概念;
3. 既理解字面意思, 也理解深层含义, 包括作者的态度、意图等;
4. 能理解某句、某段的意义, 并能把握全篇的文脉, 即句与句、段与段之间的关系并能据此进行推理和判断;
5. 能根据材料所提供的信息, 结合中学生应有的常识正确判断生词或短语的含义。

* ③ *

如何练好英语阅读基本功

1. 养成良好的阅读习惯。阅读的目的是获取知识信息, 了解他人对有关问题的态度和看法, 阅读时应持有一种积极的心态, 跟上作者的写作思路, 克服唇读、心读、指读、朗读、译读、声读等不良习惯, 科学用眼, 养成良好的视读习惯。

2. 培养正确的语感。所谓语感是指人们对语言中词语搭配及句型结构的熟练使用程度。我们经常听说“熟读唐诗三百首, 不会写诗也会吟”, “读书百遍, 其义自见”, “读书破万卷, 下笔如有神”等名言。培养语感必须多阅读, 对一些精美语句和段落要熟读成诵。增加原汁原味的英语短文的欣赏和分析, 持之以恒, 语感自然就会好起来。

3. 广泛阅读, 扩大知识面。阅读理解试题在某种程度上不仅仅是对考生英语语言水平的考查, 同时也是对考生知识面及知识结构的考查。因此同学们平时应广泛阅读, 多了解一些背景知识, 阅读起来就会比较顺利, 对文章的理解也会比较透彻, 做起题目来也更加得心应手。这样, 不但有助于增强语感, 还有助于提高阅读速度, 从而加深对短文的理解。

★ 4 ★ 影响英语阅读速度的几个因素

1. 逐句翻译。这是做阅读理解题的大忌。这样既会影响阅读速度，又会影响阅读的质量。很多时候，文章的每一句、每一段的意思都理解了，做题时准确率却不高，你有这种经历吗？

2. 实物助读。有的学生用手指、笔、尺子之类的东西指点着读，大大影响了视力范围，不能在单位时间里捕捉更多的语言信息。

3. 阅读出声。有的学生阅读时爱出声。出声阅读的主要弊病就是使阅读速度和效率受朗读速度的限制。同学们不妨比较一下，同一篇文章，正常的默读速度要比出声的朗读速度快多少倍。

4. 咬文嚼字。有的学生边读边查词典，一词一句地分析，碰到生词、难句绝不放过，弄懂为止，这样对全文无法形成全面的理解。

5. 回视率高。有的学生阅读时回视现象严重，这样容易使理解只停留在某个词、短语或句子上，使获得的信息支离破碎，不能抓住句子中的核心词，从一个句子快速地扫视到另一个句子进行连贯性理解。

★ 5 ★ 做英语阅读理解题的三种策略

1. 先文后题。即先阅读原文后做题目。要捕捉文中所提供的信息，抓住文章内容概略，理解短文的大意和理清全文脉络；然后根据问题，回到文章中寻找“理论根据”。注意此法不要逐句翻译。

2. 先题后文。先将文章后面的测试题目通览一遍，弄清考题要点，然后带着问题回到文章，进行仔细阅读。此法常使用于文章较长的题目。这样阅读起来就会心中有数，有针对性。

3. 题文同步。我们从长期的答题经验中可以总结出这样的规律：题目的次序常常与文章的层次和段落相对应。解题时边看试题，边看短文，做到阅读中有的放矢，免去往返查找的麻烦，提高解题效率。

★ 6 ★ 英语阅读理解的做题方法与技巧

1. 逐项排除法。根据文章中所阐述的事实和细节，根据语言、句法结构、信息词和常识，逐一去掉错误选项，最后得出正确答案。此法适用于任何一种形式的题目，最常用于正误判断题。



2. 寻根找据法。即运用寻读的方法直接从原文中找出答案或答题的理论根据。所谓寻读,实际上就是有选择地阅读,即阅读时对与答题有关的段落、句子有所侧重,而对其他与答题无关的部分可一掠而过,不必花太多时间,有助于提高阅读速度和解题的正确性。此种阅读方法能回答 who, what, when, where 之类的问题。细节理解题常用此法。

3. 推理判断法。根据文中的全部信息和事实,在通盘理解文章的基础上去领会作者的言外之意。根据作者的意图,选择比较,去伪存真,做出深层理解和全面分析,进行合理的推理和判断,选出切合文章的最佳答案。切记不能主观臆断。

4. 归纳概括法。对于考查文章主题和中心思想的题目,我们采用此法。这类题目不能从原文中直接找出答案,但可在把握全文中心和线索的前提下进行概括、归纳得出正确答案。

5. 绘图说明法。根据文章中的描述,画出图形,图文互相参照、互相验证,可降低试题难度。

* 7 *

英语阅读理解的题型归纳与分析

1. 细节理解题。细节题通常是就短文中某个细节提出的,分为直接细节理解题和间接细节理解题。大多是以 which, what, who, where, why, how 等疑问词开头的特殊疑问句。有时细节题是以完成句子的形式考查的,要求考生根据短文中的有关句子,在所给选项中找出一个合适的答案填入题目。

2. 词义猜测题。此类题目的考查分两种情况:一是猜测生词(或短语)的意思,二是该词(或短语)虽已经学过但在文章中却不是已学过的意思。指代题也是词义题中常见的一种。常考的词有 it, its, they, them, one, ones, that, this, those, these 等。

3. 主旨大意题。此类题主要测试考生总结和归纳文章大意的能力,分为标题归纳题和主题归纳题。这种题型往往用下列句型进行测试:

The main idea of this passage is _____;

The passage is mainly about _____;

What does the third paragraph mainly discuss?

The best headline for the story is _____;

Which of the following would be the best title for this text?

等等。

4. 识图解意题。此类题型是通过运用图解、地图或插图的形式,形象化地表现信息。图是短文和题目常见的组成部分。

5. 经验常识题。此类题主要是对学生应该掌握的多项综合知识进行考查,包括社会、天文、史地、科普知识以及对生活常识的掌握程度。学生需要运用自己的知识积累进行判断,做出正确选择。

6. 推理判断题。此类题目考查考生的逻辑推理能力以及深层含义的理解能力。此类题目在阅读理解试题中占的比例最大。题目一般从以下几方面设置:

① 作者态度、观点推断题。要求考生在理解文章总体内容的基础上,去领会作者的言外之意。主要理解作者对某一事物的看法、所持的观点、态度、写作意图等。常见的选项词语有: approval(支持), opposition(反对), suspicion(怀疑), subjective(主观的), objective(客观的), optimistic(乐观的), pessimistic(悲观的)等等。随着形势的发展,现在的试题不仅局限于推断作者的态度,而且发展到问文中某人对某事物的态度。

② 文章体裁、出处推断题。要求考生在熟悉各种文体风格特点的基础上对文章的体裁、出处作出判断。

③ 数据推算及排序题。此类题目要求学生在短文中找出题目中所涉及的数字和文字。有的题目只要求找出相关的数字;有的题目要求在理解原文字面意义的基础上,理清文章中蕴含的基本原理,然后运用数学知识做简单的计算,从而得出正确的结论。

④ 结论推断题。这类题目也可分为两种情况:一类是针对细节的知识结论推断题。要求考生依照文章中所阐述的事实和具体信息的理解,运用所掌握的基础知识进行分析,从而得出符合文章原义的结论。另一类是逻辑结论推理题,要求考生严格根据文中所陈述的事实、论点、例证等一系列论据材料,按照事物发展的因与果,“有理有据”地进行推理,从而得出合乎逻辑的结论,如推断故事结局、上段或下段内容的题目等。推理判断题常见的提问方式有:

What can you conclude from this passage?

We can infer from the passage that _____.

It can be inferred from the text that _____.

From the text we know that _____.

The story implies that _____.

Which statement is(not) true?

What's the author's attitude towards...?

The paragraph following the passage will most probably be _____.

What is the purpose of these texts?

This passage is most likely to be found in _____.



* 8 * 猜测英语生词词义的常用方法

在阅读的时候，我们常常会遇到一些生词，有的生词不影响答题和理解，可以不予理睬。但是有的生词是关键词，甚至设题就在生词本身，那就必须猜出其意义。猜测词义并非无根据地“瞎猜”，而要学会“顺藤摸瓜”，根据上下文、语法知识和词法知识进行合理的想象和推测。我们常用以下方法：

1. 因果关系猜词法。首先应该找出生词与上下文之间的逻辑关系，然后猜测词义。有时可借助于文章中表示因果关系的关联词，如 because, as, since, for, so, thus, as a result, therefore 等。

2. 定义释义猜词法。有时作者常常给某些词下定义，这些定义常常用同位语、定语从句和同位语从句来表达。有的生词后面跟有 is, or, that is, in other words, be called 等词或短语，还有的生词后面是破折号或冒号，同样也起解释说明的作用。

3. 同义反义猜词法。连词 and 或 or 前后连接的是同义词，阅读时可以从一个词的意义推断出另一个词的意思，也可根据作者在进一步解释中所举的例子来猜测。通过相反或相对关系猜词，不仅要根据表示转折或对比的连词或副词，如 but, while, however 等，还要注意与否定词 not 搭配的词或本身表示否定意义的词。

4. 同位等同猜词法。通过上下文中与含生词的句子的平行结构，找出其中和生词处于同一位置的词去推测。

5. 句法功能猜词法。先判断生词在文章中的词性，再看它与哪些词语可以搭配，最后根据自己的英语知识进行推测。

6. 构词知识猜词法。不少词是通过加前缀、后缀派生出来的，根据词根和前后缀的意义可以猜测它的意义。不少词通过转化词性而得到新的词义。英语中有不少复合词，可以通过词的各个组成成分来猜测其意义。

7. 语境暗示猜词法。我们可以从上下文已知内容中找到有关信息，进行合理的联想和判断，猜出词义。

8. 经验常识猜词法。有些生词，我们可以运用自己的生活经验或有关常识猜测出词义。

第二部分

Exercises for Reading Comprehension

阅读实战训练



红魔教辅

PRIME READING

适合高二年级使用



人物类

1

* 1 *

There have been many great players of sports, and some of them are heard all around the world, but one name that will be heard wherever you go is Michael Jordan. Michael Jordan is a worldwide name, sometimes referred to as M.J., or Air (飞人) Jordan. He has fans all over the world.

Michael Jordan has been a great player since junior high school. He was interested in many sports especially baseball and basketball. Jordan joined the baseball team, played quarter back on the basketball team and was guard on the football team. Although he was involved in all of these things, he was very unpopular. He was even laughed at for the way he looked and the way he played basketball.

Despite all of those things Michael had to endure, he came out on top. It wasn't all because of him, but because he had a father behind him helping him fulfill(实现) his dreams. When Michael's father saw that he was interested in basketball, he constructed a court(球场) in the back yard for him to practice on, and from then on Michael has been playing the game and playing it well. He went on to play at North Carolina(卡罗莱纳州), and in his junior year he was taken by the Bull's(公牛队), where he led them to many championships.

Jordan as we know has set records that haven't yet been broken and he has accomplished things that were thought to be impossible for others to accomplish. For example, on May 6, 1998, M.J. became the first player in history to be selected to the NBA All-Defensive First Team nine times. Jordan has also earned nine individual scoring titles, four Most Valuable Player awards, and he averaged 31.7 points per game which is the highest in NBA history. These are some of his accomplishments on the court. I often wonder what it would be like to make history by just doing something that I enjoy. Obviously Jordan doesn't have to wonder, he already knows.

1. Michael Jordan was interested in _____ in high school.

A. basketball B. baseball C. football D. many sports

2. Michael's father _____ when he found Michael was interested in basketball.

A. sent him to the basketball team

B. bought him a basketball

C. built a court for him

- D. taught him to play it
3. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?
- A. Jordan used to practice basketball in the back yard of his house.
- B. Jordan has been popular in high school.
- C. He was a player in the Bull's.
- D. He was guard on football team.
4. He used to be laughed at in school because _____.
- A. he played basketball badly
- B. he was a Negro
- C. he never entered the basketball team
- D. they didn't like the way he played basketball
5. 31.7 points was _____.
- A. the highest score that Jordan had ever got in one game
- B. the highest score got in one game in the NBA history
- C. the highest score on the average ever got in one game in the NBA history
- D. the highest score that Jordan had ever got in championships

***(二)* 答案与解析**

本文简要介绍了美国 NBA 巨星迈克尔·乔丹的生平及职业篮球生涯中所取得的辉煌成绩。

1. D. 细节题。由第 2 段 He was interested in many sports especially baseball and basketball 一句可知, 他对许多体育运动都有兴趣。

2. C. 细节题。由文章第 3 段可以得知, 是父亲在他所喜爱的篮球上给了他很大的支持, 为他在家的后院修建了一个篮球场。

3. B. 细节题。文章第 2 段 Although he was involved in all of these things, he was very unpopular 告诉了我们, 他起初并不受大家喜爱。

4. D. 细节题。第 2 段最后一句 He was even laughed at for the way he looked and the way he played basketball 告诉了我们, 他因自己的长相及他打球的样子而受到别人的嘲笑。

5. C. 细节理解题。...he averaged 31.7 points per game which is the highest in NBA history 告诉了我们, 他平均每场得分为 31.7 分, 这是 NBA 史上的最高纪录。



* 2 *

If Catlin was the painter of the American Indians and Bierstadt the painter of the Rocky Mountains, the artist of the Western Cowboys and Settlers was Remington. Born in New York, the son of a wealthy publisher, Remington was a boxer and a football player at Yale University—the last man you would expect to become the artist of the Old West. But as a boy he loved horses and fed on the journals of some famous writers.

At the age of nineteen, he left college to look for adventures. He traveled from Montana to Texas as a prospector(勘探者). Remington had always been interested in journalism. Now he began to write about and to paint and draw what he saw. The subject of the “Winning of the West” attracted the East. Magazines and newspapers were filled with accounts of prospectors’ adventures, and of battles with cattle thieves and other outlaws—all the tales that were then news and have become legends since. There were also stories by many other writers. Often these were presented by drawings and paintings from Remington’s hand, but it was as a successful journalist that Remington was a great artist.

1. In his pictures, Remington often painted _____.
A. the prospectors’ stories B. mountains and rivers
C. horse races D. American Indians
2. From the text, we can learn that Remington based his art on the _____.
A. stories he had read in the newspaper
B. things he had seen and experienced
C. ideas he had learned at Yale University
D. paintings he had copied from early settlers
3. During his youth, Remington _____.
A. showed his gift as an artist
B. was influenced by his father
C. enjoyed sports and reading
D. learned journalism at Yale University
4. The paragraphs before this passage most probably discussed _____.
A. the cowboys in American art history
B. the works of Catlin and Bierstadt
C. the problem of the “Winning of the West”
D. the magazines about the west

★(二)★ 答案与解析

Remington 不仅是一位成功的新闻记者,他还是一位伟大的画家。在他的画中体现的是他亲身经历的和亲眼看到的一切。

1. A. 语义理解题。从第 2 段最后一句话 Often these were presented by drawings and paintings from Remington's hand 可以看出 Remington 所画的内容。

2. B. 判断题。根据第 2 段第 4 句话 Now he began to write about and to paint and draw what he saw 可以推知答案为 B。

3. C. 语义理解题。根据 ...as a boy he loved horses and fed on the journals of some famous writers 可知答案为 C。(其中的 feed on 意为“从……得到供养”)

4. B. 判断题。文章第 1 句话 If Catlin was the painter of the American Indians and Bierstadt the painter of the Rocky Mountains, the artist of the Western Cowboys and Settlers was Remington 是过渡句,由此可以推知前面文章很可能是讨论 the works of Catlin and Bierstadt。

★ 3 ★

American magician David Blaine left the glass box in which he had lived for 44 days without food on October 19. Hundreds of people came to watch the end of his starvation experiment, which had become one of London's main tourist attractions.

Looking thinner and darker, 30-year-old Blaine was taken out of his box over the River Thames(泰晤士河) and immediately sent to hospital. He was then slowly reintroduced to food, a process doctors said could be life threatening. He had been drinking only water since September 5.

A native of Brooklyn, New York, Blaine first became known as a street magician in the early 1990s. He soon found himself doing magic tricks in bars for the likes of American actor Leonardo Di Caprio and his super model friends.

Over the last decade Blaine has become famous with a combination of breathtaking magic and clever tricks aimed at getting a lot of attention.

In 1999, he was buried in a coffin(棺材) for one week and, in 2000, he spent 62 hours in a giant block of ice. Last year he stood on the top of a 25-meter pillar(柱子) in the center of New York for 35 hours before jumping into a pile of boxes.

"I think a lot of people are unable to accept that they're able to do what they can do,



” he said. “They don’t realize we can survive. The human being is an amazing creation.”

But he seemed to have suffered from spending so long in the glass box. He said that at times he was unable to see, had serious back pains and lost his sense of taste.

1. It is _____ for David Blaine to eat food after such a long starvation.

A. pleasant B. delicious C. dangerous D. important

2. Having spent such a long time in the glass box, he suffered the following EXCEPT that _____.

A. he had become blind B. he had serious back pains

C. he lost his sense of taste D. he was in weak health

3. Which of the following can best describe David Blaine?

A. Brave. B. Adventurous.

C. Mad. D. Crazy.

4. Which of the following about David Blaine is NOT true?

A. Blaine was immediately sent to hospital after he was taken out of his box because he was in dangerous condition.

B. Blaine was born and brought up in England.

C. According to Blaine, people can create wonders.

D. Blaine didn’t have any food for 44 days.

★(一)★ 答案与解析

本文主要讲述美国魔术师 David Blaine 多次挑战人体极限，这次又进行了为期 44 天的饥饿试验。

1. C. 推断题。根据 He was then slowly reintroduced to food, a process doctors said could be life threatening 可知，进食对他来说是个威胁生命的过程。

2. A. 细节题。文中的 ...at times he was unable to see 是说他有时看不见东西，但并不等于说他的眼睛瞎了。故 A 的说法不符合事实。

3. B. 推断题。根据 ...buried in a coffin for one week...spent 62 hours in a giant block of ice...stood on the top of a 25-meter pillar in the center of New York for 35 hours before jumping into a pile of boxes 等细节描写，我们可以得出这个结论：David Blaine 喜欢冒险，当然这里面有“勇敢”的成分，但两者比较一下，可知 adventurous 更佳。故选 B。

4. B. 细节题。根据 A native of Brooklyn, New York 我们可以知道 Blaine 是地地道道的美国人。