



...近60年专业外文出版机构出品...

高中英语 分级阅读训练

.....
ENGLISH READING EXERCISES

- 全真考题，权威实用 •
- 难点点拨，难题解析 •
- 选材广泛，题型丰富 •

...为无数读者信赖的知名品牌...



外文出版社
FOREIGN LANGUAGES PRESS

高中英语 分级阅读训练

.....

ENGLISH READING EXERCISES



非常英语研究开发中心



外文出版社
FOREIGN LANGUAGES PRESS

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

高中英语分级阅读训练 / 许效礼编著

北京: 外文出版社, 2008 年

(非常英语)

ISBN 978-7-119-04950-2

I. 高… II. 许… III. 英语—阅读教学—高中—习题—

升学参考资料 IV. G634.415

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2008)第 121028 号

高中英语分级阅读训练

编 著: 许效礼

责任编辑: 曾惠杰 何广宁

装帧设计: 李连祥

印刷监制: 冯 浩

©2008 外文出版社

出版发行: 外文出版社

地址: 中国北京西城区百万庄大街 24 号 邮政编码 100037

网址: <http://www.flp.com.cn>

电话: (010)68320579/68996067(总编室)

(010)68995844/68995852(发行部)

(010)68996177(编辑部)

印 制: 北京蓝空印刷厂

经 销: 新华书店 / 外文书店

开 本: 787mm × 1092mm 1/16

印 张: 14

字 数: 280 千字

装 别: 平

版 次: 2008 年第 1 版 2008 年第 1 版第 1 次印刷

书 号: ISBN 978-7-119-04950-2

定 价: 16.80 元

建议上架: 教辅

版权所有 侵权必究 有印装问题可随时调换

编者的话

进入 21 世纪以后,英语高考试题阅读理解部分的难度陡然增加了。同文章可以轻松读来的 80 年代,和刚开始凸显深度的 90 年代相比,近几年的阅读理解题目往往显得句式繁杂,文辞艰深,背景生疏,设问巧妙,加之所占分值较高,遂成为决定考试成败的关键因素。

因为考试的性质(全国范围的选拔性考试)使然,文章的难度同考生所学教材相比,跳跃性较大。考场上的多数考生,无论在阅读的完成迅速方面,还是理解的准确透彻方面,均感到不适应,甚至时有举步维艰、如坠五里雾中之感。

因此,高考复习中,以正确的路径和得力的措施加强英语阅读训练,已经变得十分必要。

这本《高中英语分级阅读》与众不同之处在于

1. 文章全部选用近年各地高考篇目。高考的权威性决定了题目知识的可信性。我国目前的实际情况是,除高考以外的各类英语阅读题(包括省市范围内的统考题)质量良莠不齐。其主要问题在于,部分答案的准确性太差,模棱两可,经不起推敲。面对逻辑推理能力较强的学生的诘问,教师也往往莫衷一是,答复很难令人服膺。高考“真题”,由于众所周知的原因,可以避免上述缺陷。因此“真题”在培养考生的阅读、分析、比较、归纳和推理能力方面,是一般的教辅材料所无法取代的。所以,本书的一大优点就在于选材可靠。

2. 全书 140 篇文章中,凡是估计可能会对普通学生产生一定理解障碍的单词、词组、句子和段落全部配备了中文译文。某些较难篇目几乎全文译出。此外,还从句法、词法和背景知识三个方面着手,增添了必要的分析和解释,从而最大限度地消除了学习者因理解有误而产生的阅读障碍。这在国内的英语教辅材料编写中当属首创。采用此种体例避免了在辅导高考阅读理解方面的种种不良学风:或连篇累牍,言之无物;或避重就轻,虚晃一枪;或语焉不详,让人读了所谓“题解”后仍对句子的意思不甚了了。

我们把该翻译的全部译出,学习者可以依据英语句式的基本知识,全面、准确地理解原文。这样,篇目的主旨、句子的意义和答案的取舍均已“其义自现”,在“解题”“分析”诸方面自然也就免去了许多唇舌。可以说,当译则译,一了百了。

按照语言学习的固有规律学习语言十分重要。语言就是一种技巧,何时衍生出那么一大派“理论”?来自英语国家的英语教师常劝说国人,要 learn English; do not learn something about English,大概说的就是这一点吧。

至于《高中英语分级阅读》能否为在应试教育下已经“夜不能寐,食不甘味”的莘莘学子节省一点时间,提高一点效率,还有待实践的检验。我们也真诚地期待着他们提出宝贵的意见。

许效礼

目

录

基础篇

Passage 1	1	Passage 19	24
Passage 2	2	Passage 20	25
Passage 3	3	Passage 21	26
Passage 4	5	Passage 22	28
Passage 5	6	Passage 23	29
Passage 6	7	Passage 24	30
Passage 7	8	Passage 25	31
Passage 8	10	Passage 26	33
Passage 9	11	Passage 27	34
Passage 10	12	Passage 28	36
Passage 11	13	Passage 29	37
Passage 12	15	Passage 30	38
Passage 13	16	Passage 31	40
Passage 14	17	Passage 32	41
Passage 15	18	Passage 33	43
Passage 16	20	Passage 34	44
Passage 17	21	Passage 35	46
Passage 18	22		

提高篇

Passage 1	48	Passage 15	68
Passage 2	49	Passage 16	69
Passage 3	50	Passage 17	71
Passage 4	52	Passage 18	73
Passage 5	53	Passage 19	74
Passage 6	55	Passage 20	75
Passage 7	56	Passage 21	77
Passage 8	58	Passage 22	78
Passage 9	59	Passage 23	80
Passage 10	61	Passage 24	81
Passage 11	62	Passage 25	83
Passage 12	63	Passage 26	84
Passage 13	65	Passage 27	86
Passage 14	66	Passage 28	88

Passage 29	89	Passage 40	105
Passage 30	91	Passage 41	107
Passage 31	92	Passage 42	108
Passage 32	93	Passage 43	110
Passage 33	95	Passage 44	111
Passage 34	96	Passage 45	113
Passage 35	97	Passage 46	114
Passage 36	99	Passage 47	115
Passage 37	100	Passage 48	117
Passage 38	102	Passage 49	119
Passage 39	104	Passage 50	121

制 胜 篇

Passage 1	123	Passage 29	164
Passage 2	124	Passage 30	165
Passage 3	125	Passage 31	167
Passage 4	127	Passage 32	168
Passage 5	128	Passage 33	170
Passage 6	130	Passage 34	171
Passage 7	131	Passage 35	173
Passage 8	133	Passage 36	174
Passage 9	135	Passage 37	175
Passage 10	137	Passage 38	177
Passage 11	138	Passage 39	178
Passage 12	139	Passage 40	180
Passage 13	141	Passage 41	181
Passage 14	143	Passage 42	183
Passage 15	144	Passage 43	184
Passage 16	145	Passage 44	186
Passage 17	146	Passage 45	187
Passage 18	148	Passage 46	189
Passage 19	149	Passage 47	190
Passage 20	151	Passage 48	192
Passage 21	152	Passage 49	193
Passage 22	154	Passage 50	195
Passage 23	155	Passage 51	196
Passage 24	157	Passage 52	198
Passage 25	158	Passage 53	200
Passage 26	160	Passage 54	202
Passage 27	161	Passage 55	203
Passage 28	163	参考答案及难题点拨	206

基 · 础 · 篇

Passage 1

A letter to Edward, a columnist(报刊专栏作家)

Dear Mr Expert:

I grew up in an unhappy and abusive home. I always promise myself that I'd get out as soon as possible. Now, at age 20, I have a good job and a nice house, and I'm really proud of the independence I've achieved.

Here's the problem: several of my friends who still live with their parents wish they had places like mine—so much so that they make mine theirs.

It started out with a couple of them spending the weekends with me. But now they seem to take it for granted that they can show up any time they like. They bring boy-friends over, talk on the phone and stay out forever.

I enjoy having my friends here sometimes—it makes the place feel comfortable and warm—but this is my home, not a party house. I was old enough to move out on my own, so why can't I seem to ask my friends to respect my privacy?

Joan

Edward's reply to Joan

Dear Joan:

If your family didn't pay attention to your needs when you were a child, you probably have trouble letting others know your needs now.

And if you've gathered your friends around you to rebuild a happy family atmosphere, you may fear that saying no will bring back the kind of conflict you grew up with—or destroy the nice atmosphere you now enjoy. You need to understand that in true friendship it's okay to put your own needs first from time to time¹.

Be clear about the message you want to send. For example, "*I really love your company*"² but I also need some privacy. So please call before you come over."

-
1. We can learn from the first letter that Joan Edward _____.
 - A. lives away from her parents
 - B. takes pride in her friends
 - C. knows Mr Expert quite well
 - D. hates her parents very much
 2. We can infer from the first letter that _____.
 - A. Joan considers her friends more important than her privacy
 - B. Joan's friends visit her more often than she can accept

- C. Joan doesn't like the parties at all
 D. Joan dislikes the boyfriends her friends bring over
3. According to Mr Expert, why can't Joan tell her friends her feelings?
 A. She is afraid of hurting her friends.
 B. She does not understand true friendship.
 C. Her family experience stops her from doing so.
 D. She does not put her needs first.
4. The underlined word "conflict" in the second letter means _____.
 A. dependent life B. fierce fight C. bad manners D. painful feeling
5. The second letter suggests that Mr Expert _____.
 A. is worried about Joan's problem
 B. warns Joan not to quarrel with her friends
 C. advises Joan on how to refuse people
 D. encourages Joan to be brave enough



1. 如果你是为了重新营造一种幸福的家庭氛围而把朋友们聚在自己周围的,那么,你也许会担心,说“不”会使小时候经历过的那种冲突重演——或者破坏你此刻享有的美好气氛。(但)你应当懂得,在真正的友谊中,是可以不时地把自己的需求放在首位的。
2. (名词)陪伴。

Passage 2

Besides giving off gases and dusts into the air, humans produce waste that is poured on the environment. Often, this waste produced by major industries and people is harmful to both nature and human life.

One of the main causes of the large amount of dangerous waste is that people do not realize how large a problem it is. Because it can be simply removed and sent to a landfill (废渣填埋场), *the problem is often believed to end there. In addition, industries have often shown an unwillingness to find ways to deal with dangerous waste because of the related expenses. Many industries and governments build simple landfills to store waste, and often just pour waste chemicals into nearby bodies of water*¹. Often, chemicals used for industrial production cause dangerous forms of waste. The amount of these chemicals has increased greatly in the past, but it is often difficult and expensive to get rid of these chemicals or to store them in a way safe to human life and the environment.

Every year, major health problems *result from*² dangerous waste. Sadly, it is often only after someone has died or become seriously ill that governments will take measures to reduce levels of harmful waste.

Some governments have realized how serious the dangerous waste problem is and

are now trying to settle this problem. ***They are also trying to limit the amount of waste industries are allowed to produce***³.

Not only governments but ordinary people as well must work together to solve the problem. They can choose not to buy those products which require the production of dangerous waste, and produce less harmful waste themselves. Many scientists think that waste production can be cut. The waste can be reduced by at least one third using existing technologies and methods.

-
1. What would be the best title for the text?
 - A. Measures of Reducing Dangerous Waste
 - B. Danger of Harmful Waste to Mankind
 - C. Dangerous Waste and Water Pollution
 - D. Environmental Protection
 2. According to the text, people _____.
 - A. do not produce harmful waste in their daily life
 - B. do not know where to place the dangerous waste
 - C. are not clear about how serious the dangerous waste problem is
 - D. are not sure about where harmful waste ends
 3. What troubles industries most in dealing with the dangerous waste problem?
 - A. How to get government support.
 - B. How to increase their production.
 - C. How to store harmful waste.
 - D. How to cut down the related costs.
 4. What can be inferred from the passage?
 - A. The polluting industries are not allowed to sell their products.
 - B. Present technologies have settled the harmful waste problem.
 - C. Everyone should obey the government rules for the problem.
 - D. To solve the problem requires the efforts of the whole society.

难点翻译与分析

1. 人们常常认为,这样问题就算解决了。此外,因为相关费用高,各个行业还常常表现出不愿意想办法处理有危害的废弃物,常常把化工废料排入附近的水域就算万事大吉了。
2. 起源于;源于: The accident resulted from the staff's carelessness.
3. 省略了关系代词的定语从句,修饰 the amount of waste,意为“允许各行各业所排出的(废弃物数量)”。

Passage 3

These days a green building means more than just the color of the paint. Green

building can also refer to environmentally friendly houses , factories , and offices¹.

Green building means “reducing the impact (影响) of the building on the land”, Taryn Holowka of the U. S. Green Building Council in Washington, D. C. , said.

According to Holowka, building account for (占了) 65 percent of total U. S. electricity use.

But green building can reduce energy and water use. Also, the building are often located near public transportation such as buses and subways, so that people can drive their cars less. That could be good for the environment, because cars use lots of gas and give off pollution. Green building are often built on developed land, so that the buildings don't destroy forests.

Marty Dettling is a project manger for a building that put these ideas into action. The Solaire has been called the country's first green high-rise building. According to Dettling, “We've reduced our energy use by one-third and our water by 50 percent,”

The Solaire cuts energy in pastby using solar power. “On the face of the building we have solar panels which change the sun's energy into electricity,” Dettling explained.

The Solaire also has lights that automatically turn off when people leave the room. In addition, the building has lots of windows, allowing people to use the sun for light during the day. The Solaire cuts water reusing it.

Not everyone is eager to move into a green building, however. Some people think that things like solar panels cost more money than more traditional energy sources. Anyhow, Holowka said, “It's going to be big.”

1. In the second paragraph, the underlined words “the building” most probably refer to _____.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| A. an ordinary building | B. an energy-saving building |
| C. a green-colored building | D. a building in Washington D. C. |

2. A green building is often built on an area of land _____.

- A. which has thick forests around
- B. which has already been for buildings
- C. where people of high income live
- D. where traveling around by car is most convenient

3. When Holowka says in the last paragraph, “It's going to be big”, she means that green buildings _____.

- A. will be more comfortable
- B. will become popular in future
- C. will be more environmentally friend
- D. will take the place of traditional building

4. What is the main subject discussed in the text?

- A. Dettling designed the first green building in the U. S.
- B. Energy shortage calls for buildings of new design.
- C. Green building help save environment.
- D. The Solaire serves as a model of high building.

难点翻译与分析

1. 今天一幢绿色建筑绝不仅仅意味着油漆的颜色。绿色建筑也可以指环境友好型的房子,工厂和办公楼。

Passage 4

Monarch butterflies(黑脉金斑蝶)are a common summer sight in the northern United States and Canada. *These large orange and black insects brighten parks and gardens as they fly lightly among the flowers.*¹ What makes monarchs particularly interesting is that they migrate(迁飞)—all the way to California or Mexico and back. They are thought to be the only insect that does this.

Every year in the late summer monarchs begin their journey to the south. *Those heading for Mexico go first for the Louisiana-Mississippi area, then fly across the Gulf of Mexico into Texas. Once in Mexico, they settle themselves in one of about fifteen places in a mountain forest filled with fir trees*². Each place provides a winter home for millions of monarchs. The butterflies are so many that they often cover entire trees. When spring comes, they begin their long journey north.

The question is often asked whether every butterfly makes the round-trip journey every year. And the answer is no. The average monarch lives about nine months. So one flying north might lay eggs in Louisiana and then die. The eggs of that generation may be found in Kentucky; the eggs of the next generation may end up in Wisconsin or Michigan. The last generation of the season, about the fourth, will make their way back to Mexico and restart the journey.

Scientists learn about monarchs' migration by catching and making marks on the insects. *By re-catching a monarch with such a mark and noticing where it came from, the next scientist can get to know things like the butterfly's age and its routing(路线)*³.

-
1. One of the places where monarchs spend the winter is _____.
 - A. the Gulf of Mexico
 - B. an area in Mississippi
 - C. a forest in Mexico
 - D. a plain in Texas
 2. The routing of monarchs' migration can be learned _____.
 - A. by examining the marks made on them
 - B. by collecting their eggs in the mountains

C. by comparing their different ages

D. by counting the dead ones in the forests

3. What is the subject discussed in the passage?

A. Migration of monarchs.

B. Scientists' interest in monarchs.

C. Winter home of monarchs.

D. Life and death of monarchs.



1. 这些橙黑相间的大个头昆虫轻盈地在花丛间飞来飞去的时候,使公园和花园变的亮丽。

brighten 为动词,意为“使……亮丽”。类似的例子还有: lengthen (加长); widen (拓宽); sharpen (使……锐利); lighten (减轻)。形容词后加 en, 可变为动词。

2. 迁徙到墨西哥的蝴蝶先前往路易斯安那——密西西比地区,然后飞越墨西哥湾,进入德克萨斯。一到墨西哥,它们就在一片长满冷杉的山间森林中的 15 个地方分散栖身了。

3. 下一位科学家可以逮住带有标志的黑脉蝴蝶,看一下它是从哪儿来的,从而了解它的年龄和迁徙路线。

Passage 5

The famous American gorilla(大猩猩) expert Diane Fossey had a completely new way to study gorillas—she pretended to be one of them. *She copied their actions and way of life—eating plants and getting down on her hands and knees to walk the way a gorilla does*¹. It was a new relationship.

Diane Fossey was murdered in Rwanda in 1985 and her story was made into the popular film Gorillas in the Mist. *It was a long way from King Kong, which is about a gorilla as a monster (a frightening animal), and helped to show a new idea: the real monster is man, while the gorilla is to be admired*².

Today there are thought to be around 48,000 lowland gorillas and maybe 400—450 mountain gorillas in the wild. From the Congo in West Africa, to Rwanda and Uganda further east, they are endangered by hunting and by the cutting down of their forest homes.

Some time ago, I found in my letterbox a little magazine from the *World Wide Fund for Nature*³. It had two photos side by side. One was of a young gorilla. “This is a species of mammal (哺乳类动物),” said the words below it. “It is being destroyed by man. We must save it for our own good.” The other photo showed a human baby. The words also read, “This is a species of mammal,” but then went on: “It is the most destructive (破坏性的) on earth. *We must retrain it for its own good*¹.”

1. The text mainly talks about _____.

A. Diane Fossey

B. the gorillas in Rwanda

- C. the protection of the gorillas D. the film Gorillas in the Mist
2. We can learn from the text that _____.
- A. Gorillas in the Mist was based on Fossey's experiences
 B. Lowland gorillas live longer than mountain gorillas
 C. King Kong showed us that a gorilla is admirable
 D. Diane Fossey was murdered by a gorilla
3. What message can we get from the two photos in the magazine?
- A. Gorillas are man's close friends.
 B. Both man and the gorilla need to be saved.
 C. Young gorillas are as lovely as human babies.
 D. Man should live peacefully with the gorilla.

难点翻译与分析

1. 她模仿它们的生活方式——吃的是植物，像大猩猩一样，双手和双膝着地爬行。
 way 后面的定语从句，可以用 that 或 in which 引导，也可以把关联词省略。
2. 这部电影和“金刚”大相径庭。“金刚”说的大猩猩是个怪物（令人恐怖的动物），而这部电影着力表现的却是这样一种新思想：真正的怪物是人类，值得尊敬的却是大猩猩。
3. 世界自然基金会。
4. 为了人类的福祉，我们必须约束人类的行为。

Passage 6

Tired of Working in Your Country?

With over 500 instructors and 20 years of experience, we are the leader in the field of teaching foreign languages. We now have positions open in Osaka starting September/October 2004 for instructors of English, German, Spanish and French¹.

- Teach many different kinds of classes using the latest technology in small classes of up to 3 students.
- Accommodation (住宿), and other necessary documents (文件) will be ready before you leave.
- Applicants will teach their first language only.
- Excellent teacher training programs.

If you are young with a university degree and are willing to ***experience different cultures²***, apply now. Experience in teaching is an advantage but not specially required. Knowledge of the Japanese language is not necessary but good English skills and practical computer knowledge are basic requirements.

Apply with C. V. and send letters to:

NOVA France, Mr. Sampy (IHT3/2)

34, Rd. Haussmann, 75009 Paris, France

Fax: 33148014804

Or visit our website: www. teadyp. com

The manager expects to meet and talk with successful applicants in Paris in June and July.

-
1. What is the purpose of the text?
 - A. To introduce a language school in Japan.
 - B. To hire language teachers to work in Japan.
 - C. To describe working conditions in Japan.
 - D. To make clear the requirements for Japanese teachers.
 2. We know from the text that those who are going to Japan will _____.
 - A. teach English only in Osaka
 - B. receive a degree from a university
 - C. have free accommodation
 - D. get trained for the job
 3. Before going to Japan, you need _____.
 - A. to see the manager of NOVA France
 - B. to take some computer courses
 - C. to write a letter to Japan
 - D. to find a place to live
 4. If you want to work in Japan you should _____.
 - A. have some working experience
 - B. know how to use computers
 - C. present good teaching plans
 - D. speak several languages

难点翻译与分析

1. 我们是外语教学方面的领军机构,拥有 500 名教师和 20 年的办学经验。从 9/10 月开始,在大阪提供空缺职位,招聘……语种的教师。

2. 体验不同的文化(experience 是动词)。

Passage 7

Giving Back

Fair Way

The Westborough High School golf team had taken the official photos with the state prize. The other teams, disappointed, were on the bus heading home. And then Westborough instructor Greg Rota *noticed something wrong on one of the score cards. A*

9 *had been recorded as a* 7¹. They were not the state prize winner; Wobum High had won. "No one would have known," said Wobum's instructor, Bob Doran. For Rota, it wasn't a difficult decision: "The prize wasn't ours to take."

Coin Stars

"College students are lazy, but they also want to help," says University of Pennsylvania *graduate*² Dana Hork. So she made it easy, *placing cups in rooms where students could leave their spare coins, and handing out cups to first-year students to keep in their rooms*³. Her "*Change for Change*"⁴ effort has collected \$40,000 for charities (慈善机构), *which were decided upon by students*⁵.

Never Forgotten

A school in Massachusetts received a \$9.5 million check from Jacques LeBermuth. But *it took officials several days of digging*⁶ to discover his connection to the school. Records showed the LeBermuth came from Belgium and studied in the school in the 1920s. When his family fell on hard times, he was offered free room and board. LeBermuth became a trader, *owned shares of AT&T and lived off the earnings*⁷ until he died, at age 89.

-
1. What did Greg Rota probably do in the end?
 - A. Took photos of Doran.
 - B. Had a meeting with Doran.
 - C. Returned the prize to the organizer.
 - D. Apologized to Wobum High School.
 2. Greg Rota's decision shows that he was _____.
 - A. honest
 - B. polite
 - C. careful
 - D. friendly
 3. The underlined word "Change" in the second paragraph means _____.
 - A. Idea
 - B. Decision
 - C. Cups
 - D. Coins
 4. What did the school officials do after receiving the check from Mr. LeBermuth?
 - A. They tried to find out why he gave them the money.
 - B. They went to Belgium to pay their respects to him.
 - C. They dug out the records that were buried underground.
 - D. They decided to offer their students free room and board.
 5. Jacques LeBermuth gave the money to the school because _____.
 - A. the school asked for it
 - B. he had no need for that much money
 - C. the school had helped him in the past
 - D. he wanted to be remembered by the students

1. 注意到记分卡上有错。一个9被记录成7了。
 2. 研究生。
 3. 把杯子放在学生们必须留下零钱才能领取的房间里,又把杯子分发给一年级学生,让他们放在自己的房间里保管好。
 4. 用零钱换取生活习惯的改变。
 5. 此举是学生们自己决定的。
 6. 官员们花了好几天的时间才弄清楚。
 7. 拥有美国电话电报公司(American Telephone and Telegraph Company)的股票,靠此项收入生活。
- live off:以……为生。

Passage 8

Parents often believe that they have a good relationship with their teenagers. But last summer, Joanna and Henry noticed a change in their older son; suddenly he seemed to be talking far more to his friends than to his parents. "The door to his room is always shut." Joanns noted.

Tina and Mark noticed similar changes in their 14-year-old daughter. "She used to *cuddle up (蜷伏) with me on the sofa and talk,*" said Mark. "Now we joke that she does this only when she wants something. Sometimes she wants to be treated like a little girl and sometimes like a young lady. *The problem is figuring out which time is which*¹."

Before age 11, children like to tell their parents what's on their minds. "In fact, parents are first on the list." said Michael Riera, author of *Uncommon Sense for Parents with Teenagers*². "This completely changes during the teen years." Riera explained. "They talk to their friends first, then maybe their teachers, and their parents last."

*Parents who know what's going on in their teenagers' lives are in the best position to help them. To break down the wall of silence, parents should create chances to*³ understand what their children want to say, and try to find ways to talk and write to them. And they must *give their children a mental break*⁴, for children also need freedom, though young. Another thing parents should remember is that to be a friend, not a manager, with their children is a better way to know them.

1. "The door to his room is always shut" suggests that the son _____.

- A. is always busy with his studies
- B. doesn't want to be disturbed
- C. keeps himself away from his parents
- D. begins to dislike his parents

2. What troubles Tina and Mark most is that _____.

- A. their daughter isn't as lovely as before
 B. they can't read their daughter's mind exactly
 C. they don't know what to say to their daughter
 D. their daughter talks with them only when she needs help
3. Which of the following best explains "the wall of silence" in the last paragraph?
 A. Teenagers talk a lot with their friends.
 B. Teenagers do not want to understand their parents.
 C. Teenagers do not talk much with their parents.
 D. Teenagers talk little about their own lives.
4. What can be learned from the passage?
 A. Parents are unhappy with their growing children.
 B. Parents have suitable ways to talk with their teenagers.
 C. Parents should be patient with their silent teenagers.
 D. Parents should try to understand their teenagers.

考点翻译与分析

1. 问题就在于要费脑筋弄清楚她什么时候想让大人把她当成哪种人物来对待。
 2. 《父母与孩子相处时不合常识的地方》。
 3. 了解孩子内心想法的父母最适于帮助他们。要想拆毁双方间沉默的墙壁,父母应当创造机会……
 in a position to do: 适合/能够。
 例: I'm not in a position to explain this further.
 4. 给孩子在精神上放个假。

Passage 9

He was the baby with no name. *Found and taken from the north Atlantic 6 days after the sinking of the Titanic in 1912, his tiny body so moved the salvage (救援) workers that they called him "our baby". In their home port of Halifax, Nova Scotia, people collected money for a headstone in front of the baby's grave (墓), carved with the words: "To the memory of an unknown child." He has rested there ever since¹.*

But history has a way of uncovering its secrets. On Nov. 5, this year, three members of a family from Finland arrived at Halifax and laid fresh flowers at the grave. "This is our baby," says Magda Schleifer, 68, a banker. *She grew up hearing stories about a great-aunt named Maria Panula, 42, who had sailed on the Titanic for America to be reunited with her husband².* According to the information Mrs. Schleifer had gathered, Panula gave up her seat on a lifeboat to search for her five children — including a 13-month-old boy named Eino from whom she had become separated during the final minutes of the crossing. "We thought they were all lost in the sea," says Schleifer.