SUPERB 非常英语

SUPERB

高考英语阅读

历届真题三级进阶

NMET Reading Comprehension

熟记超纲词汇　攻克阅读难点
选材科学合理　提高应试能力

外文出版社
FOREIGN LANGUAGES PRESS

SUPERB 非常英语

SUPERB

高考英语阅读

历届真题三级进阶

NMET Reading Comprehension

编者/冯哲

熟记超纲词汇　攻克阅读难点
选材科学合理　提高应试能力

外文出版社
FOREIGN LANGUAGES PRESS

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

高考英语阅读:历届真题三级进阶/冯哲编.
北京:外文出版社,2006
ISBN 7-119-04291-2

Ⅰ.高… Ⅱ.冯… Ⅲ.①英语—阅读教学—高中—试题—升学参考资料
Ⅳ.G634.415

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2006)第 123665 号

高考英语阅读——历届真题三级进阶

编　　者:冯　哲

责任编辑:曾惠杰　刘承忠
封面设计:大象设计工作室
印刷监制:冯　浩

©2006 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)68996177
(010)68995844 / 68995852(发行部)
(010)68327750 / 68996164(版权部)
电子信箱:info@flp.com.cn / sales@flp.com.cn
印　　刷:三河市君旺印装厂
经　　销:新华书店 / 外文书店
开　　本:787×1092mm　1/16
印　　张:22
字　　数:600 千字
装　　别:平
版　　次:2007 年第 1 版第 1 次印刷
书　　号:ISBN 7-119-04291-2
定　　价:28.80 元

版权所有 侵权必究

编 者 的 话

阅读理解题在高考英语试题中的地位越来越重要，因此在教学中，师生们都很关注英语阅读能力的培养和提高。时下有两种偏激的应对方法：一是只阅读，不背生单词。学生读来读去会的还只是教材上的那几个单词，高考题中词汇稍微超纲一点就读不懂了。二是只背生单词，不阅读，走向另一个极端。这样做其实并不容易记住单词，即使当时记住了一些也会忘得很快，考试时也不会用。

在长期的教学实践中，我们发现要有效地提高阅读能力，必须把词汇的记忆与文章阅读结合起来，既要扩大词汇量，又要增加阅读量。扩大词汇量是阅读的基础，增加阅读量是提高阅读能力的必要过程，把二者有机地结合起来才能行之有效地提高英语阅读成绩。

但是读什么？背什么？这里有个选材的问题。如果材料选对了，就有的放矢，其结果一定事半功倍；如果材料没选对，就会事倍功半，造成时间和精力的浪费。历届高考阅读真题是众多阅读材料之中的精华，是值得花大力气读懂的经典篇章，应该当成精读教材来仔细品读。

鉴于此，我们编写了此书，以期高三学生能快速地扩大词汇量，提高高考英语阅读综合应试能力。

本书具有如下特点：

一、分级阅读、三级进阶。纵观历届高考阅读题，我们发现其总的趋势是越来越难：一是超纲词汇越来越多，而且绝大多数超纲词汇不给中文注释；二是句式越来越复杂。大体说来，2001 年以前的阅读文章是一个等级，比较容易。2001—2004 年是一个等级，有一定难度。2005—2006 年又是一个等级，难度较大。本书共有 325 篇高考阅读文章，第一级 72 篇，第二级 105 篇，第三级 158 篇。高三学生可以根据自己的实际水平选择阅读进阶的起点，也可以按顺序阅读。

当然，本书也适合非高考年级学生使用。比如，“第一级”和“第二级”就完全适合高一学生用作泛读材料。“第三级”也适合高二学生用作泛读材料。

二、读背结合、突击超纲词汇。我们发现，文章读不懂，主要问题是生词太多造成的。时下很多同学只注重学习各种解题技巧，期望通过精通各种各样的阅读技巧就能够过关斩将，在阅读题上获取高分。巧妇难为无米之炊。如果词汇量不过关，文

章的意思看不懂，技巧懂得再多也无用武之地。因此，我们把每篇文章的超纲生词或短语按其在文中出现的顺序列到词汇表里，并加以注释。这样既有利于理解文章，也有利于集中突击超纲词汇。

有些单词看似学过，但仍读不懂，多数是因为文中应用的并非是教材里所学的词义。这种一词多义单词的出现在高考阅读理解题中比比皆是。比如 last 有“最不可能的、最不合适的”之义；distance 可当动词用，有“冷淡、疏远”之义……等等。有些词单看都认识，凑到一块就不认识了，这是因为它们构成了一个新的短语。这种情况在高考阅读理解题中也是俯拾皆是。比如 come up with“提出、拿出”；at all events“无论如何”；in the middle of nowhere“在偏僻的地方”……等等。因此，读背结合很有必要。

三、书后配有“生词索引”，具有超纲词汇查阅功能。学生在阅读某篇文章时，如发现本篇词汇表里的生词不够用，通过“生词索引”可在其他课的词汇表里找到解释。学生还可根据“生词索引”进行背记，必要时可重温阅读文章。此外，本书对教师备课也有极其重要的参考价值。比如，当讲到一词多义时，可以通过“索引”查找所需单词或短语的超纲意义，还能找到此超纲意义的高考例句。这样，大大地方便了老师备课，丰富了词汇教学。

笔者才疏学浅，本书有不当之处，还请诸位专家不吝赐教。

冯　哲

此为试读，需要完整PDF请访问：www.ertongbook.com

目 录
Contents

Level One 第一级

Lesson 1 (1991 全国卷 A) …… 1
Lesson 2 (1991 全国卷 B) …… 1
Lesson 3 (1991 全国卷 C) …… 2
Lesson 4 (1991 全国卷 D) …… 3
Lesson 5 (1992 全国卷 A) …… 4
Lesson 6 (1992 全国卷 B) …… 4
Lesson 7 (1992 全国卷 C) …… 5
Lesson 8 (1992 全国卷 D) …… 6
Lesson 9 (1993 全国卷 A) …… 6
Lesson 10 (1993 全国卷 B) …… 7
Lesson 11 (1993 全国卷 C) …… 8
Lesson 12 (1993 全国卷 D) …… 9
Lesson 13 (1994 全国卷 A) …… 10
Lesson 14 (1994 全国卷 B) …… 10
Lesson 15 (1994 全国卷 C) …… 11
Lesson 16 (1994 全国卷 D) …… 12
Lesson 17 (1995 全国卷 A) …… 13
Lesson 18 (1995 全国卷 B) …… 14
Lesson 19 (1995 全国卷 C) …… 14
Lesson 20 (1995 全国卷 D) …… 15
Lesson 21 (1995 全国卷 E) …… 16
Lesson 22 (1995 上海卷 A) …… 17
Lesson 23 (1995 上海卷 B) …… 18
Lesson 24 (1995 上海卷 C) …… 19
Lesson 25 (1995 上海卷 D) …… 20
Lesson 26 (1996 全国卷 A) …… 21
Lesson 27 (1996 全国卷 B) …… 22
Lesson 28 (1996 全国卷 C) …… 23
Lesson 29 (1996 全国卷 D) …… 24
Lesson 30 (1996 全国卷 E) …… 24
Lesson 31 (1996 上海卷 A) …… 25
Lesson 32 (1996 上海卷 B) …… 26
Lesson 33 (1996 上海卷 C) …… 27
Lesson 34 (1996 上海卷 D) …… 28
Lesson 35 (1997 全国卷 A) …… 29
Lesson 36 (1997 全国卷 B) …… 30
Lesson 37 (1997 全国卷 C) …… 31
Lesson 38 (1997 全国卷 D) …… 32
Lesson 39 (1997 全国卷 E) …… 33
Lesson 40 (1997 上海卷 A) …… 34
Lesson 41 (1997 上海卷 B) …… 35
Lesson 42 (1997 上海卷 C) …… 36
Lesson 43 (1997 上海卷 D) …… 37
Lesson 44 (1998 全国卷 A) …… 38
Lesson 45 (1998 全国卷 B) …… 39
Lesson 46 (1998 全国卷 C) …… 40
Lesson 47 (1998 全国卷 D) …… 40
Lesson 48 (1998 全国卷 E) …… 42
Lesson 49 (1998 上海卷 A) …… 42
Lesson 50 (1998 上海卷 B) …… 43
Lesson 51 (1999 全国卷 A) …… 44
Lesson 52 (1999 全国卷 B) …… 45
Lesson 53 (1999 全国卷 C) …… 46
Lesson 54 (1999 全国卷 D) …… 47
Lesson 55 (1999 全国卷 E) …… 48
Lesson 56 (1999 上海卷 A) …… 50
Lesson 57 (1999 上海卷 B) …… 51
Lesson 58 (1999 上海卷 C) …… 52
Lesson 59 (1999 上海卷 D) …… 53
Lesson 60 (2000 全国卷 A) …… 54
Lesson 61 (2000 全国卷 B) …… 55
Lesson 62 (2000 全国卷 C) …… 56
Lesson 63 (2000 全国卷 D) …… 57
Lesson 64 (2000 全国卷 E) …… 58
Lesson 65 (2000 上海卷 A) …… 59
Lesson 66 (2000 上海卷 B) …… 60
Lesson 67 (2000 上海卷 C) …… 61
Lesson 68 (2000 上海卷 D) …… 62
Lesson 69 (2000 北京、安徽春季 A) …… 63
Lesson 70 (2000 北京、安徽春季 B) …… 64
Lesson 71 (2000 北京、安徽春季 D) …… 65
Lesson 72 (2000 北京、安徽春季 E) …… 66

Level Two 第二级

Lesson 73 (2001 全国卷 A) ····· 68
Lesson 74 (2001 全国卷 B) ····· 69
Lesson 75 (2001 全国卷 C) ····· 70
Lesson 76 (2001 全国卷 D) ····· 71
Lesson 77 (2001 全国卷 E) ····· 72
Lesson 78 (2001 京皖蒙春季 A) ····· 73
Lesson 79 (2002 全国卷 A) ····· 74
Lesson 80 (2002 全国卷 B) ····· 75
Lesson 81 (2002 全国卷 D) ····· 76
Lesson 82 (2002 全国卷 E) ····· 77
Lesson 83 (2002 北京卷 A) ····· 78
Lesson 84 (2002 北京卷 B) ····· 79
Lesson 85 (2002 北京卷 C) ····· 80
Lesson 86 (2002 北京卷 D) ····· 81
Lesson 87 (2003 全国卷 A) ····· 82
Lesson 88 (2003 全国卷 B) ····· 83
Lesson 89 (2003 全国卷 D) ····· 84
Lesson 90 (2003 全国卷 E) ····· 85
Lesson 91 (2003 上海卷 A) ····· 86
Lesson 92 (2003 上海卷 B) ····· 87
Lesson 93 (2003 上海卷 C) ····· 88
Lesson 94 (2003 上海卷 D) ····· 89
Lesson 95 (2003 北京卷 A) ····· 91
Lesson 96 (2003 北京卷 B) ····· 92
Lesson 97 (2003 北京卷 C) ····· 92
Lesson 98 (2004 全国卷 I A) ····· 94
Lesson 99 (2004 全国卷 I B) ····· 94
Lesson 100 (2004 全国卷 I C) ····· 95
Lesson 101 (2004 全国卷 I D) ····· 96
Lesson 102 (2004 全国卷 I E) ····· 97
Lesson 103 (2004 全国卷 II A) ····· 98
Lesson 104 (2004 全国卷 II B) ····· 99
Lesson 105 (2004 全国卷 II C) ····· 100
Lesson 106 (2004 全国卷 II D) ····· 101
Lesson 107 (2004 全国卷 II E) ····· 102
Lesson 108 (2004 全国卷 III A) ····· 103
Lesson 109 (2004 全国卷 III B) ····· 104
Lesson 110 (2004 全国卷 III C) ····· 105
Lesson 111 (2004 全国卷 III D) ····· 106
Lesson 112 (2004 全国卷 III E) ····· 107
Lesson 113 (2004 全国卷 IV A) ····· 108
Lesson 114 (2004 全国卷 IV B) ····· 109
Lesson 115 (2004 全国卷 IV C) ····· 110
Lesson 116 (2004 全国卷 IV D) ····· 111
Lesson 117 (2004 全国卷 IV E) ····· 111
Lesson 118 (2004 北京卷 A) ····· 113
Lesson 119 (2004 北京卷 B) ····· 113
Lesson 120 (2004 北京卷 C) ····· 115
Lesson 121 (2004 北京卷 D) ····· 116
Lesson 122 (2004 北京卷 E) ····· 117
Lesson 123 (2004 上海卷 A) ····· 118
Lesson 124 (2004 上海卷 C) ····· 119
Lesson 125 (2004 上海卷 D) ····· 120
Lesson 126 (2004 天津卷 A) ····· 122
Lesson 127 (2004 天津卷 B) ····· 123
Lesson 128 (2004 天津卷 C) ····· 124
Lesson 129 (2004 天津卷 D) ····· 125
Lesson 130 (2004 天津卷 E) ····· 126
Lesson 131 (2004 浙江卷 A) ····· 127
Lesson 132 (2004 浙江卷 B) ····· 128
Lesson 133 (2004 浙江卷 C) ····· 129
Lesson 134 (2004 浙江卷 D) ····· 130
Lesson 135 (2004 浙江卷 E) ····· 131
Lesson 136 (2004 重庆卷 A) ····· 132
Lesson 137 (2004 重庆卷 B) ····· 133
Lesson 138 (2004 重庆卷 C) ····· 134
Lesson 139 (2004 重庆卷 D) ····· 135
Lesson 140 (2004 重庆卷 E) ····· 136
Lesson 141 (2004 福建卷 A) ····· 137
Lesson 142 (2004 福建卷 C) ····· 138
Lesson 143 (2004 福建卷 D) ····· 139
Lesson 144 (2004 福建卷 E) ····· 140
Lesson 145 (2004 广东卷 A) ····· 141
Lesson 146 (2004 广东卷 C) ····· 142
Lesson 147 (2004 广东卷 D) ····· 143
Lesson 148 (2004 广东卷 E) ····· 144
Lesson 149 (2004 湖北卷 A) ····· 145
Lesson 150 (2004 湖北卷 B) ····· 146
Lesson 151 (2004 湖北卷 C) ····· 147
Lesson 152 (2004 湖北卷 D) ····· 148
Lesson 153 (2004 湖北卷 E) ····· 149
Lesson 154 (2004 湖南卷 A) ····· 150
Lesson 155 (2004 湖南卷 B) ····· 151
Lesson 156 (2004 湖南卷 C) ····· 152
Lesson 157 (2004 湖南卷 D) ····· 153
Lesson 158 (2004 湖南卷 E) ····· 154
Lesson 159 (2004 江苏卷 A) ····· 155

Lesson 160 (2004 江苏卷 B) ····· 156
Lesson 161 (2004 江苏卷 C) ····· 157
Lesson 162 (2004 江苏卷 D) ····· 158
Lesson 163 (2004 江苏卷 E) ····· 159
Lesson 164 (2004 辽宁卷 A) ····· 160
Lesson 165 (2004 辽宁卷 B) ····· 161
Lesson 166 (2004 辽宁卷 D) ····· 162
Lesson 167 (2004 辽宁卷 E) ····· 163

Level Three 第三级

Lesson 168 (2005 全国卷 I A) ····· 164
Lesson 169 (2005 全国卷 I B) ····· 165
Lesson 170 (2005 全国卷 I C) ····· 166
Lesson 171 (2005 全国卷 I D) ····· 167
Lesson 172 (2005 全国卷 I E) ····· 168
Lesson 173 (2005 全国卷 II A) ····· 169
Lesson 174 (2005 全国卷 II B) ····· 170
Lesson 175 (2005 全国卷 II C) ····· 171
Lesson 176 (2005 全国卷 II D) ····· 171
Lesson 177 (2005 全国卷 II E) ····· 173
Lesson 178 (2005 北京卷 A) ····· 173
Lesson 179 (2005 北京卷 C) ····· 174
Lesson 180 (2005 北京卷 D) ····· 175
Lesson 181 (2005 北京卷 E) ····· 177
Lesson 182 (2005 上海卷 A) ····· 178
Lesson 183 (2005 上海卷 B) ····· 179
Lesson 184 (2005 上海卷 C) ····· 180
Lesson 185 (2005 上海卷 D) ····· 181
Lesson 186 (2005 天津卷 A) ····· 183
Lesson 187 (2005 天津卷 B) ····· 184
Lesson 188 (2005 天津卷 C) ····· 185
Lesson 189 (2005 天津卷 D) ····· 186
Lesson 190 (2005 天津卷 E) ····· 187
Lesson 191 (2005 福建卷 A) ····· 188
Lesson 192 (2005 福建卷 B) ····· 189
Lesson 193 (2005 福建卷 C) ····· 190
Lesson 194 (2005 福建卷 D) ····· 191
Lesson 195 (2005 福建卷 E) ····· 192
Lesson 196 (2005 重庆卷 A) ····· 193
Lesson 197 (2005 重庆卷 B) ····· 194
Lesson 198 (2005 重庆卷 C) ····· 194
Lesson 199 (2005 重庆卷 D) ····· 195
Lesson 200 (2005 重庆卷 E) ····· 196
Lesson 201 (2005 湖南卷 A) ····· 197
Lesson 202 (2005 湖南卷 B) ····· 198
Lesson 203 (2005 湖南卷 C) ····· 199
Lesson 204 (2005 湖南卷 D) ····· 200
Lesson 205 (2005 湖南卷 E) ····· 201
Lesson 206 (2005 湖北卷 A) ····· 202
Lesson 207 (2005 湖北卷 B) ····· 203
Lesson 208 (2005 湖北卷 C) ····· 204
Lesson 209 (2005 湖北卷 D) ····· 205
Lesson 210 (2005 湖北卷 E) ····· 206
Lesson 211 (2005 浙江卷 A) ····· 207
Lesson 212 (2005 浙江卷 B) ····· 208
Lesson 213 (2005 浙江卷 C) ····· 208
Lesson 214 (2005 浙江卷 D) ····· 209
Lesson 215 (2005 浙江卷 E) ····· 210
Lesson 216 (2005 辽宁卷 A) ····· 211
Lesson 217 (2005 辽宁卷 B) ····· 212
Lesson 218 (2005 辽宁卷 C) ····· 213
Lesson 219 (2005 辽宁卷 D) ····· 214
Lesson 220 (2005 辽宁卷 E) ····· 215
Lesson 221 (2005 山东卷 A) ····· 216
Lesson 222 (2005 山东卷 B) ····· 217
Lesson 223 (2005 山东卷 C) ····· 218
Lesson 224 (2005 山东卷 D) ····· 219
Lesson 225 (2005 山东卷 E) ····· 220
Lesson 226 (2005 江西卷 A) ····· 221
Lesson 227 (2005 江西卷 B) ····· 222
Lesson 228 (2005 江西卷 C) ····· 223
Lesson 229 (2005 江西卷 D) ····· 224
Lesson 230 (2005 江西卷 E) ····· 225
Lesson 231 (2005 安徽卷 A) ····· 226
Lesson 232 (2005 安徽卷 B) ····· 227
Lesson 233 (2005 安徽卷 C) ····· 228
Lesson 234 (2005 安徽卷 D) ····· 229
Lesson 235 (2005 安徽卷 E) ····· 230
Lesson 236 (2005 广东卷 A) ····· 230
Lesson 237 (2005 广东卷 B) ····· 231
Lesson 238 (2005 广东卷 C) ····· 232
Lesson 239 (2005 广东卷 D) ····· 233
Lesson 240 (2005 广东卷 E) ····· 234
Lesson 241 (2005 江苏卷 A) ····· 235
Lesson 242 (2005 江苏卷 B) ····· 236
Lesson 243 (2005 江苏卷 C) ····· 237
Lesson 244 (2005 江苏卷 D) ····· 238
Lesson 245 (2005 江苏卷 E) ····· 239
Lesson 246 (2006 全国卷 I A) ····· 240

Lesson 247 (2006 全国卷 I B) ····· 241
Lesson 248 (2006 全国卷 I C) ····· 242
Lesson 249 (2006 全国卷 I D) ····· 243
Lesson 250 (2006 全国卷 III A) ····· 244
Lesson 251 (2006 全国卷 III C) ····· 245
Lesson 252 (2006 全国卷 III D) ····· 246
Lesson 253 (2006 全国卷 III E) ····· 246
Lesson 254 (2006 福建卷 A) ····· 247
Lesson 255 (2006 福建卷 B) ····· 248
Lesson 256 (2006 福建卷 D) ····· 249
Lesson 257 (2006 福建卷 E) ····· 250
Lesson 258 (2006 四川卷 A) ····· 251
Lesson 259 (2006 四川卷 B) ····· 252
Lesson 260 (2006 四川卷 C) ····· 253
Lesson 261 (2006 四川卷 D) ····· 254
Lesson 262 (2006 四川卷 E) ····· 255
Lesson 263 (2006 重庆卷 A) ····· 256
Lesson 264 (2006 重庆卷 B) ····· 257
Lesson 265 (2006 重庆卷 C) ····· 258
Lesson 266 (2006 重庆卷 D) ····· 259
Lesson 267 (2006 重庆卷 E) ····· 260
Lesson 268 (2006 湖南卷 A) ····· 261
Lesson 269 (2006 湖南卷 B) ····· 262
Lesson 270 (2006 湖南卷 C) ····· 263
Lesson 271 (2006 湖南卷 D) ····· 264
Lesson 272 (2006 湖南卷 E) ····· 265
Lesson 273 (2006 山东卷 A) ····· 267
Lesson 274 (2006 山东卷 B) ····· 268
Lesson 275 (2006 山东卷 C) ····· 269
Lesson 276 (2006 山东卷 D) ····· 271
Lesson 277 (2006 山东卷 E) ····· 272
Lesson 278 (2006 天津卷 A) ····· 273
Lesson 279 (2006 天津卷 B) ····· 274
Lesson 280 (2006 天津卷 C) ····· 275
Lesson 281 (2006 天津卷 D) ····· 276
Lesson 282 (2006 天津卷 E) ····· 277
Lesson 283 (2006 辽宁卷 A) ····· 278
Lesson 284 (2006 辽宁卷 B) ····· 279
Lesson 285 (2006 辽宁卷 C) ····· 280
Lesson 286 (2006 辽宁卷 D) ····· 281
Lesson 287 (2006 辽宁卷 E) ····· 282
Lesson 288 (2006 广东卷 A) ····· 283
Lesson 289 (2006 广东卷 B) ····· 284
Lesson 290 (2006 广东卷 C) ····· 285
Lesson 291 (2006 广东卷 D) ····· 286
Lesson 292 (2006 北京卷 A) ····· 288
Lesson 293 (2006 北京卷 B) ····· 289
Lesson 294 (2006 北京卷 C) ····· 290
Lesson 295 (2006 北京卷 D) ····· 291
Lesson 296 (2006 北京卷 E) ····· 292
Lesson 297 (2006 江苏卷 A) ····· 293
Lesson 298 (2006 江苏卷 B) ····· 294
Lesson 299 (2006 江苏卷 D) ····· 295
Lesson 300 (2006 江苏卷 E) ····· 296
Lesson 301 (2006 陕西卷 A) ····· 297
Lesson 302 (2006 陕西卷 B) ····· 298
Lesson 303 (2006 陕西卷 C) ····· 299
Lesson 304 (2006 陕西卷 D) ····· 300
Lesson 305 (2006 陕西卷 E) ····· 301
Lesson 306 (2006 浙江卷 B) ····· 302
Lesson 307 (2006 浙江卷 D) ····· 303
Lesson 308 (2006 浙江卷 E) ····· 304
Lesson 309 (2006 安徽卷 A) ····· 305
Lesson 310 (2006 安徽卷 B) ····· 306
Lesson 311 (2006 安徽卷 C) ····· 307
Lesson 312 (2006 安徽卷 D) ····· 308
Lesson 313 (2006 安徽卷 E) ····· 309
Lesson 314 (2006 湖北卷 A) ····· 310
Lesson 315 (2006 湖北卷 B) ····· 311
Lesson 316 (2006 湖北卷 C) ····· 312
Lesson 317 (2006 湖北卷 D) ····· 313
Lesson 318 (2006 湖北卷 E) ····· 314
Lesson 319 (2006 江西卷 A) ····· 315
Lesson 320 (2006 江西卷 B) ····· 316
Lesson 321 (2006 江西卷 C) ····· 317
Lesson 322 (2006 江西卷 D) ····· 319
Lesson 323 (2006 上海春招 A) ····· 320
Lesson 324 (2006 上海春招 C) ····· 321
Lesson 325 (2006 上海春招 D) ····· 322

生词索引 ····· **324**

Level One 第一级

Lesson 1 (1991 全国卷 A)

O. Henry was a pen name used by an American writer of short stories.[1] His real name was William Sydney Porter. He was born in North Carolina in 1862. As a young boy he lived an exciting life. He did not go to school for very long, but he managed to teach himself everything he needed to know.[2] When he was about 20 years old, O. Henry went to Texas, where he tried different jobs.[3] He first worked on a newspaper, and then had a job in a bank. When some money went missing from the bank, O. Henry was believed to have stolen it. Because of that, he was sent to prison. During the three years in prison, he learned to write short stories. After he got out of prison, he went to New York and continued writing. He wrote mostly about New York and the life of the poor there. People liked his stories, because simple as the tales were, they would finish with a sudden change at the end, to the readers' surprise.[4]

生词

Carolina[ˌkærə'lamə] *n.*卡罗莱纳州(美国)	in prison 坐牢
work on 从事于;继续工作	teach oneself 自学
live a...life 过…的生活	as[强 æz,弱 əz,z] *conj.*虽然(引导的从句须倒装)
go[gəʊ] *vi.*变为;成为(后接形容词)	Texas['teksəs] *n.*德克萨斯州(美国)
manage to do 设法完成	to one's surprise 使某人感到吃惊

注释

1. used by... 是过去分词短语作定语,修饰 a pen name。
2. he needed to know 是省略了关系代词 that 的定语从句,修饰 everything。
3. where he tried different jobs 是非限制性定语从句,修饰 Texas。
4. because simple as ...surprise 是一个原因状语从句,此从句由一个主从复合句构成。
   simple as the tales were = although the tales were simple,是一个由 as 引导的倒装式让步状语从句。

Lesson 2 (1991 全国卷 B)

Indianapolis is the capital and largest city of Indiana, U.S.A. With a population of 744,000, it is one of the largest cities in the world that cannot be reached by water.[1] However, Indianapolis is a city through which many railways, roads, buses and planes pass.[2] There are many factories which make trucks, farm tools, and electrical things. These factories cause little pollution for the city. Butler U-

niversity, well-known for engineering, and the law and medical schools of Indiana University are in the city centre.[3] Nearby is the Indianapolis race course, where the nation's most famous car race is held each year on May 30th.[4]

If you visited Indianapolis you would be able to find your way around easily because most of the streets cross each other like a chessboard.[5] In the centre of the city, called the Circle, stands the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument, 100 meters high.[6] Also in the centre there are many buildings made of the famous Indian stone, which makes them white in color.[7]

生词

Indianapolis[ˌɪndɪə'næpəlɪs] *n.*印第安纳波利斯(美国印弟安纳州首府)	cross[krɒs] *v.*交叉;横过
by water 由水路;乘船	a population of (多少)人口
engineering[ˌendʒɪ'nɪərɪŋ] *n.*工程学	chessboard['tʃesbɔɪd] *n.*棋盘
Indiana[ˌɪndɪ'ænə] *n.*印第安那州(美国)	be known for 以…著名
	monument['mɒnjʊmənt] *n.*纪念碑

注释

1. "有744,000人口,它是世界上乘船不能到达的最大城市之一。"with引导的介词短语作状语,that引导的定语从句修饰cities。
2. through which...pass是a city的定语从句。pass through "经过,通过",through介词提前。
3. "以工程学而闻名的巴特勒大学,以及印第安纳大学的法学和医学校均在市中心。"well-known for engineering是形容词短语作Butler University的定语。
4. 此句为倒装句,正常顺序是:The Indianapolis race course, where the nation's most famous car race is held each year on May 30th is nearby.
5. 此句为if引导的虚拟语气。
6. 此句为倒装句,正常顺序是:The Soldiers'and Sailors' Monument, called the Circle, 100 meters high, stands in the centre of the city.
7. made...color是过去分词短语作buildings的定语;在此分词短语中,stone还有自己的定语从句which makes them white in color.

Lesson 3 (1991 全国卷 C)

Moscow, Russia (Space news)..."The computer is a better chess player," insisted Viktor Prozorov, the loser. "It seemed as if it were laughing after every good move.[1] I know I should have beaten[2] it for the sake of mankind, but I just couldn't win," he announced and shook his head sadly.

Prozorov's disappointment was shared by several grand masters who were present, some of whom were so upset that they shouted at the machine[3]. 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 5,000 dollars prize money and limited its remarks to a set of noises and lights.

此为试读,需要完整PDF请访问: www.ertongbook.com

生词

player['pleɪə(r)] *n.*做游戏的人;比赛者;演员;演奏者;表演者
master['mɑːstə(r)] *n.*主人;师傅;大师
upset[ʌp'set] *v.*颠覆;推翻;扰乱;使心烦 *adj.*心烦意乱的;不适的
loser['luːzə(r)] *n.*失主;失败者;输家
championship['tʃæmpjənʃip] *n.*锦标赛
sake[seɪk] *n.*理由;目的;关系;缘故
for the sake of (= for one's sake)为了…的缘故;为了…起见;为…着想
roll[rəʊl] *v.*滚动;转动;摇摆;卷;名单
grand[grænd] *adj.*盛大的;豪华的;重大的
remark[ri'mɑːk] *n.*评论;意见;备注;注释
a set of一组;一套;一副;一批

注释

1. as if (= as though)"似乎,好像",所引导从句的谓语用过去时表示虚拟语气。
2. should have done 表示"过去应该做某事但没做"。
3. "几位在场的大师分享了普诺佐洛夫的失望,一些大师如此不快以至于向那台机器大 吼大叫。"masters 有一个限制性定语从句 who were present, 和一个非限制性定语从句 some of whom were so upset that they shouted at the machine.

Lesson 4 (1991 全国卷 D)

One day a few years ago, a very funny thing happened to a neighbor of mine. He is a teacher at one of London's big medical schools. He had finished his teaching for the summer term and was at the airport on his way to Russia to give a lecture.[1]

He had put a few clothes and his lecture notes in his shoulder bag, but he had put Rupert, the skeleton to be used in his lecture[2], in a large brown suitcase. At the airport desk, he suddenly thought that he had forgotten to buy a newspaper. He left his suitcase near the desk and went over to the shop.

When he got back he discovered that someone had taken his suitcase by mistake. He often wonders what they said when they got home and found Rupert.

生词

happen to 发生在…人身上
shoulder['ʃəʊldə(r)] *n.*肩;肩部;侧翼
on one's way to 在某人去…的路上
skeleton['skelɪtən] *n.*骨架;基干;纲要
give a lecture 作演讲
suitcase['sjuːtkeɪs] *n.*手提箱;衣箱
note[nəʊt] *n.*笔记;注释;票据
go over 走到另一边去;转变;检查;复习

注释

1. "他完成了暑期教学,在去俄罗斯作演讲的机场上。" on...a lecture 是介词短语作 airport 的定语。
2. "鲁珀特(男子名),那具在他演讲中将被使用的骷髅"。the skeleton 是 Rupert 的同位语。to be used in his lecture 是不定式短语作 the skeleton 的定语。

Lesson 5 (1992 全国卷 A)

Shu Pulong has helped at least 1000 people bitten by snakes. "It was seeing people with snake bites that led me to this career,"[1] he said.

In 1963, after his army service, Shu entered a medical school and later became a doctor of Chinese medicine. As part of his studies he had to work in the mountains.[2] There he often heard of people who had their arms and legs cut off after a snake bite in order to save their lives[3].

"I was greatly upset by the story of an old farmer I met[4]. It was a very hot afternoon. The old man was pulling grass in his fields when he felt a pain in his left hand[5]. He at once realized he had been bitten by a poisonous snake. In no time he wrapped a cloth tightly around his arm to stop the poison spreading to his heart. Rushing home[6] he shouted 'Bring me the knife!' Minutes later the man lost his arm forever."

"The sad story touched me so much that I decided to devote myself to helping people bitten by snakes," Shu said.

生词

bite[baɪt] *n.*咬;咬伤 *v.*咬;刺痛	pull[pʊl] *v.*& *n.*拉;拖;拔
wrap[ræp] *v.*包;裹;缠绕 *n.*包裹;外套	touch[tʌtʃ] *v.*接触;触摸;触及;感动
have...done 让…被做	in no time 立刻
stop...(from) doing 阻止…做某事	devote oneself to doing 献身于做某事

注释

1. "It's...that..."是一个强调句。Seeing people with snake bites led me to this career.对主语进行强调;It was seeing people with snake bites that led me to this career. "是看到被蛇咬伤的人的(境况),我才决定从事这个行业。"
2. "他所从事的研究工作,有一部分是要在山里面进行的。"as 引导的介词短语作状语。
3. "在那里,他经常听说一些人,在被蛇咬后要截肢以求保命。
4. I met 是定语从句,修饰 an old farmer, "我碰到的一位老农民"。
5. "...was/were doing...when...did..."这一句型中的 when 的意思是"这时突然…"。
6. Rushing home "一路跑回家",是现在分词短语作状语。

Lesson 6 (1992 全国卷 B)

Sam and Joe were astronauts. There was once a very dangerous trip and the more experienced astronauts knew there was only a small chance of coming back alive[1]. Sam and Joe, however, thought, it would be exciting though a little dangerous[2]. "We're the best men for the job," they said to the boss. "There may be problems, but we can find the answers." "They're the last people I'd trust,"[3] thought the boss. "But all the other astronauts have refused to go."

Once they were in space, Joe had to go outside to make some repairs. When the repairs were done, he tried to get back inside the spaceship. But the door was locked. He knocked but there was no answer. He knocked again, louder this time, and again, no answer came. Then he hit the door as hard as he could and finally a voice said, "Who's there?" "It's me! Who else could it be?" shouted Joe. Sam let him in all right but you can imagine that Joe never asked to go on a trip with Sam again!

生词

last[lɑːst] *adj.*最不可能的;最不合适的
as hard as sb. can 尽可能使劲地
ask to do 要求做某事
go on a trip 去旅游;去旅行

注释

1. "曾有过一次很危险的太空旅游机会,较有经验的宇航员知道此次太空游只有极小的生还机会。"
2. 原句应是 though it was a little dangerous.当主语是 it, 谓语是 be 动词时可省去主谓。
3. They're the last people I'd trust"他们是我最不可能信任的人"。I'd trust 是定语从句, 修饰 people。

Lesson 7 (1992 全国卷 C)

One Sunday, Mark decided to go sailing in his boat with his friend Dan, but Dan happened to be away. Dan's brother John offered to go instead though he did not know anything about sailing. Mark agreed and they set out to sea.

Soon they found themselves in a thick fog. Mark was sure they would be hit by a big ship. Fortunately he saw a large buoy through the fog and decided to tie the boat to it for safety. As he was getting onto the buoy, however, he dropped the wet rope[1]. The boat moved away in the fog carrying John, who did not know how to use the radio[2]. He drifted about and was not seen until twelve hours later.

Mark spent the night on the buoy. In the early morning he fell asleep. He was having a bad dream when a shout woke him up. A ship, the Good Hope, came up and he climbed onto it and thanked the captain. The captain told him that John had been picked up by another ship and the ship's captain had sent out a message. "Without the message I would not have found you on the buoy," he said.[3]

生词

happen to do 碰巧做某事
get onto 与…接触;得知;获悉;爬上
offer to do 表示愿意做某事;试图做某事
drift[drɪft] *vi.*漂流;漂泊;游荡
set out 出发;启程;开始
pick up 捡起;收听;用车接人
buoy[bɔɪ, ˈbuːɪ] *n.*浮标;浮筒;救生圈
send out 发送;派遣;放出

注释

1. "他正在向浮标上爬时，却弄丢了湿漉漉的绳子。"
2. carrying...the radio 是现在分词短语作状语。在分词短语中，John 被非限制性定语从句 "who...radio"修饰。
3. "没有那条消息，我就不会在这浮标上找到你了。"此句 would not have found 是虚拟语气，对过去的虚拟。

Lesson 8 (1992 全国卷 D)

The Basenji is a central African hunting dog. It comes from a country called Chad, which is north of the Central African Republic.[1] The Basenji was well-known as the "silent dog" because for centuries no Basenjis had ever been known to bark. Then at a dog show in London in 1953, a Basenji actually barked.

As well as being clever, Basenjis are known for their natural courage and are still popular hunting dogs in Africa.[2] But in America people keep them mainly because they are gentle and full of fun. The Basenji has an unusual habit: it washes itself all over like a cat. It is a middle—sized dog, 16 or 17 inches high from the shoulder. It weighs about 20 pounds. A basenji's coat is short and silky. It may be brown, white, or gold, or a mixture of these three colors.

生词

basenji[bə'sendʒi] *n.*巴辛吉(产于非洲的小猎狗)	bark[bɑ:k] *v.*吠；咆哮；剥树皮
show[ʃəu] *n.*显示；展览会；表示；演出	Chad[tʃæd] *n.*乍得(非洲)
be known for 因…而出名	as well as 也；又；除此之外还有
be known to 为…所知；被知道做某事	all over 到处；浑身
be known as 作为…而出名	

注释

1. "它来自一个叫乍得的国家，这个国家在中非共和国的北部。"called Chad 是过去分词短语作 country 的定语。Which is...Republic 是非限制性定语从句，也修饰 country。
2. As well as being clever 的意思是"除了聪明之外"。as well as 是介词短语，不能直接接形容词，应接"being *adj.*"结构。

Lesson 9 (1993 全国卷 A)

On the evening of June 21, 1992, a tall man with brown hair and blue eyes entered the beautiful hall of the Bell Tower Hotel in Xi'an with his bicycle[1]. The hotel workers received him and telephoned the manager, for they had never seen a bicycle in the hotel hall before though they lived in "the kingdom of bicycles".

Robert Friedlander, an American, arrived in Xi'an on his bicycle trip across Asia which started last December in New Delhi, India.[2] When he was 11, he read the book Marco Polo and made up his mind to visit the Silk Road. Now after 44 years, he was on the Silk Road in Xi'an and his early dreams were coming true.

Robert Friedlander's next destinations were Lanzhou, Dunhuang, Urumqi, etc. He will complete his trip in Pakistan.

生词

come true 实现；达到	Urumqi(=Urumchi)[uːˈruːmtʃɪ] *n.*乌鲁木齐
destination[ˌdestɪˈneɪʃən] *n.*目的地；目标	make up one's mind 下决心；决定
New Delhi 新德里(印度首都)	etc.[ɪtˈsetərə] *n.*等等(拉丁文 et cetera 的缩写)

注释

1. "1992 年 6 月 21 日傍晚，一位长着棕色头发和蓝色眼睛的高大男子，带着自行车走进了西安钟楼饭店的漂亮大厅。"
2. "罗伯特·弗雷德兰德，一位美国人，骑自行车穿越亚洲，来到西安，这次穿越游始于去年十二月，从印度新德里出发。" on...India 是一个介词短语作状语。across Asia 是介词短语作 trip 的定语。which...India 是 trip 的定语从句。

Lesson 10 (1993 全国卷 B)

Kleptomania is an illness of the mind that gives a person the desire to steal.[1] Such a person is not really a thief. They are sick and cannot help themselves. All small children act naturally and as they grow up they normally learn to control their actions. People with kleptomania for certain medical reasons have failed to develop control over their desire to take things that do not belong to them[2]. With medical help they may become normal citizens again. The things that a kleptomaniac steals are seldom of great value. They often give away what they have stolen or collect objects without using them[3].

生词

kleptomania[ˌkleptəʊˈmeɪnɪə] *n.*盗窃癖	of great value (=very valuable)很有价值的
control over 对…的控制	fail to do 未能做某事
cannot help oneself 情不自禁；不能自制	give away 送掉；分发；泄露；出卖

注释

1. “盗窃癖是一种心理疾病，这种病让人产生偷盗的欲望。”that gives a person the desire to steal 是 illness 的定语从句。其中 to steal 是不定式作定语，修饰 desire。
2. “由于某种病理因素，有盗窃癖的人控制自己不去拿不属于自己的东西的自控能力没有健全。”to take... them 是不定式作定语，修饰 desire；在这个不定式中，that do...them 作 things 的定语从句。
3. without 是介词短语作状语，without 后所接的动词应变成动名词形式。

Lesson 11 (1993 全国卷 C)

Nothing was going right for Dr. Turner at the hospital. He made a mistake while operating on a patient.[1] He felt sure he was no longer trusted and decided to change his job. One day he learned from the paper that a doctor was looking for a partner. The doctor, whose name was Johnson, lived in Thorby, a small town in the north of England.

A few days later Dr. Turner went to Thorby, and arrived at Dr. Johnson's home early in the afternoon. Though old and a little deaf, Dr. Johnson still had a good brain.[2] He kept talking to the visitor about the town and its people. When they turned to the question of partnership, it was already seven in the evening. Dr. Johnson invited Dr. Turner to have dinner with him in a restaurant before catching the train back to London.[3] Dr. Turner noticed that Dr. Johnson was fond of good food and expensive wines. They had an excellent meal. When the bill was brought, Dr. Johnson felt in his pocket. “Oh, dear,” he said. “I've forgotten my money.” “That's all right,” Dr. Turner said. “I'll pay the bill.” As he did so, he began to wonder whether Dr. Johnson was worthy of trust.

生词

go right 变好(与 go wrong 变坏，相对应)	learn[lɜ:n] *v.* 听到；获悉
turn to 转向；求助于；变成	worthy of 值得的；应得的
operate on 对…施手术	have a good brain 脑子很好
pay the bill 买单	

注释

1. 原句应是：He made a mistake while he was operating on a patient. 在 While 从句中，省略与主句相同的主语 he，再把谓语变成“doing”形式，因为 he 相对于 operate 来讲是主动。
2. 原句应是：Though he was old and a little deaf, Dr. Johnson still had a good brain. 在 though 从句中，省略与主句相同的主语 he，再把谓语变成“adj.”形式。
3. 原句应是：Dr. Johnson invited Dr. Turner to have dinner with him in a restaurant before Dr. Johnson caught the train back to London. 在 before 从句中，省略与主句相同的主语 Dr. Johnson，再把谓语变成“doing”形式，因为 Dr. Johnson 相对于 caught 来讲是主动。

   在状语从句中，当从句的主语与主句的主语一致时，或从句的主谓是 it be 或 there be 时，可以省去从句的主谓，而把从句变成如下结构：“状从引导词 + doing/done/adj./prep.”。此结构中“doing”表主动；“done”表被动；“adj.”表状态；“prep.”表位置。

此为试读，需要完整PDF请访问：www.ertongbook.com