

课题实验用书

各版本通用

# Fit

# 沸腾英语

沸 腾 学 习 • 突 破 高 分

主编 蔡 晔

● 体裁题材全面

● 精读泛读结合

● 基础提升并举

● 剖析长句难句

● 语料素材新鲜

● 内容难度适中

## 高一

# 阅读理解

## 分层突破

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沸 腾 学 习 • 突 破 高 分

主编 蔡 晔

顾问 易代钊（英语教育家）

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高一

阅读理解

分层突破

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# 致读者

高效学习,快速提高,赢得满分,是每一位学习者的追求。但如何才能做到这些?本书为您提供一种与众不同的思路和新颖实用的方式,帮您打通一条通往成功的捷径!

## 本书编写理念

在“听、说、读、写、译”五大英语技能中,“读”无疑是非常关键的,无论是在日常学习还是英语考试中,它有着举足轻重的作用。因此,如何迅速地培养高效的阅读技能就成为每一位英语教育者和学习者必须解决的问题。

目前,培养阅读技能的一般做法是“多读、多练”。然而,由于教师的教学负担重、课堂教学时间短,学生的课业负担重、英语学习时间短,这个“多”字就成了一种无法界定的概念,很难实现真正的“多”;有时,为了追求“多”而造成学习时囫囵吞枣,反而收效甚微。

中小学英语教学是一种目标式教学,考试则是过关性的,而学生的学习成绩又有差异性,因此,在本书中我们全面采取分层式教学和学习方式,根据不同的阶段性目标对不同水平的学生进行有针对性的教学和训练,即“分层突破”法。

## 本书编写依据

本书是众多一线优秀教师经过潜心研究和长期教学实践,用心编写而成的。在编写时,我们以最新的《义务教育英语课程标准(2011年版)》为指导,以最新的高考英语考试大纲中对阅读技能的要求为纲要,同时还全面参考了各版本教材的课堂教学设计。书中的内容完全按照近年来各省高考英语阅读测试题型的特点和命题趋势设计。书中的单元内容涵盖课堂教学、考试要求的各种题材和核心考点。

## 本书编写特色

本书有五大特色:

### 一、同步使用,有的放矢

本书根据最新的课程标准的话题项目划分单元,涵盖高一年级英语教学、考试的所有话题项目,让读者可以与同步课堂学习对号入座,配套使用。所选阅读内容积极向上,贴近学生生活和语言水平;题材广泛,体裁及文章结构变化多样,趣味性、知识性和时代感强;难度梯度层次分明。

### 二、趣味导入,寓学于乐

每个 Topic 中,首先映入读者眼帘的是一幅妙趣横生的主题漫画或图片,让读者快速理解本单元的主题背景,为下面的阅读学习打好基础。

### 三、主题精读,双基突破

每个单元第一层突破训练是一篇与话题匹配的“主题突破阅读”材料,通过“沸腾笔记”和各种题型、考点的精读训练,帮助学生精读材料,吃透考点,突破难点,消除夹生,养成良好的学习习惯,掌握正确的学习方法。精读设题多样且紧密结合教材,从语法、词汇、句意、逻辑、结构、写作等多角度进行训练,对教材能起到很好的补充作用。

### 四、强化训练,综合突破

“综合技能突破”以高考英语试题设计的模式,科学组合各类题材、体裁的材料,按照教学目标和考纲要求,设计训练题,指导学生限时答题,强化训练,全面突破英语阅读难关。

### 五、感受高考,挑战真题,归纳技巧

“站得高,看得远”。本书通过“挑战高考真题”栏目,让读者亲临其境地感受高考,检测自身水平与高考要求的差距。同时,本栏目通过“疑难考点”对难点词汇、短语和句子进行点拨,用“技巧提示”阐明每道试题的命题思路和解答技巧。帮助读者学习应试解题技巧,冲刺考试满分。

### 本书使用说明

本书能够起到补充课堂精读训练、拓展阅读视野、增强阅读语感和提高攻克“阅读理解”难关能力的作用。

使用本书时,建议读者结合课堂知识,按照书中内容设计的顺序,逐步完成,合理分配精读与泛读的时间,以收到最好的效果。具体操作如下:

#### 一、精读“主题突破阅读”部分

第一步:做笔记。细读每篇文章,弄清每句话、每个单词的意思。将疑难句子和精彩句子标出来,或抄到笔记本上。

第二步:朗读。朗读每篇文章,直到读流利为止。

第三步:答题。认真完成阅读训练习题,不会做的可以对照答案在原文中定位,直至弄懂为止。

第四步:背诵。背诵新单词、新短语、疑难句子和精彩句子。

第五步:升华。充分利用“沸腾笔记”栏目,归纳、总结整篇文章的学习心得和要点、疑难点,消除夹生问题。

#### 二、泛读“综合技能突破”部分

第一步:读主题句。快速浏览文章每段的前两句话,将各段的前两句话加在一起,便能知道文章的大意、体裁及时态等重要信息。

第二步:通读做题。在对文章的大意有所了解的前提下,再通读全文。以句子为单位,逐句细读,遇到生词时要大胆猜测。读完全文后,再做题,每道题都要在文章中找到出处或依据,每道题的几个选项都要认真对待,选择最佳选项。

第三步:复读检查。做完题后,再快速通读一遍文章,检查一下所选答案的可靠性和合理性。

第四步:自我评价。对照答案和题目要求,评价自己在阅读速度、解题思路和答题正确率方面的表现,对自己的进步给予鼓励。

如果您能按照我们的建议坚持使用完本书,您的阅读技能必将得到快速、有效的提高,您的英语成绩必能沸腾起来!

**Fit 沸腾英语** 编写组



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## Topic 1 朋友 (Friends)



### 主题突破阅读 精选主题材料，多维精读训练

Maintaining friendships takes hard work and they sometimes fail. But a broken friendship doesn't have to stay that way. If you're thinking about making improvement with an ex-friend, here are a few tips.

#### Examine what caused the rift

Before you start trying to mend a friendship, revisit why it broke in the first place. You need to find out if you really want to have this person back in your life. Ask yourself these questions:

- Friends part for a reason. Is that reason still relevant or have your circumstances changed?

- When you replay in your mind your last communications with your friend, how do you feel? Are you calm enough to see things from his/her point of view?

#### Are you able to say "sorry"?

If you do want to mend this friendship, then it's time to say you're sorry. Put your feelings aside for a moment and try to see the situation from your friend's point of view. Think about how he/she feels and how your past words or actions may have affected him/her. Make sure your apology **takes** his/her feelings **into account**.

#### Do you need to hear a "sorry" in return?

Before you do it, think about what you need to hear from him/her. If he/she doesn't apologize, can you let go and move on without an apology?

#### Make contact

Decide on your communication method. Let your friend's **personality** and the circumstances guide you in your decision. Phoning up and e-mailing are both acceptable. Texting is too short and informal. If you're feeling traditional, a handwritten letter will go a long way. If it was emotional, e-mail might be the best choice because it will give your friend time to think about how to respond (回应).

#### Move forward

Don't expect things to go back to how they were. Time has passed; things in both your lives have changed. In addition to reliving old memories, be prepared to know about your friend's life now. It's time to start creating new memories together.



### 沸腾笔记

1. take... into account  
把.....纳入考虑
2. personality n. 个性



I. Read the passage and match the correct parts of the sentences.

- |                        |                                      |
|------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. It is hard to       | A. think from others' point of view. |
| 2. It is impossible to | B. go back to how friendships were.  |
| 3. It is acceptable to | C. keep a friendship.                |
| 4. It is important to  | D. phone or e-mail to say sorry.     |

II. Find the word or expression for each of the following meanings from the above passage. The first letter has been given.

- c \_\_\_\_\_ methods of sending information
- m \_\_\_\_\_ keeping sth. continuing at the same level, standard
- r \_\_\_\_\_ closely connected with the situation you are thinking about
- r \_\_\_\_\_ a serious disagreement between people that stops their relationship from continuing
- i \_\_\_\_\_ besides
- i \_\_\_\_\_ as a response or reaction to sth.
- c \_\_\_\_\_ the conditions that affect your friendship

III. Complete the passage with some tips of the words and phrases according to the passage.

If there is a 1. \_\_\_\_\_ between you and your friend, would you like to get him/her back? There are some 2. \_\_\_\_\_ for you. Of course, first we should think how you feel without your friend and if you can see things from his/her point of view. Once you decide to 3. \_\_\_\_\_ your friendship, you may say sorry first in some ways, such as phoning up, e-mailing or sending a handwritten letter. The communication method is determined by your friend's 4. \_\_\_\_\_ and the circumstances. And you should as well bring "5. \_\_\_\_\_ in return" into consideration (考虑). Only by doing so may your friendship 6. \_\_\_\_\_, reliving old memories with new ones.

IV. Summing up.

Write down what you have learned about friendship.

useful nouns: \_\_\_\_\_

useful verbs: \_\_\_\_\_

useful adjectives: \_\_\_\_\_

useful expressions: \_\_\_\_\_

useful proverbs: \_\_\_\_\_

综合技能突破 多种题材组合, 技能强化训练

- A -

主题 招聘广告 体裁 应用文 限时 6' 难度 ★ 得分率 /4

① Full-time Secretary Position Available: Applicants (申请人) should have at least two years' experience and be able to type 60 words a minute. No computer skills required. Apply in person at United Business Ltd., 17 Browning Street, Leeds.

② Part-time Job: We require three part-time shop assistants to work during the evening. No experience required. Applicants should be between 18 and 26 years old. Call 0115 - 765643 for more information.

③ Computer Trained Secretaries: Do you have experience working with computers? If you want to know more about us, call 0457 - 896754.

④ Teaching Assistants Needed: Hania's Playschool needs two

根据短文内容选择最佳答案。

- ( ) 1. Which position is most suitable for a retired person?
- A. Part-time Shop Assistant.  
B. Teaching Assistant in Hania's Playschool.  
C. Weekend Work in Rubberlast Group Ltd.  
D. Teaching Assistant in the University of Bristol.
- ( ) 2. If you have good computer skills and recently graduated from university (English degree), which jobs can you apply for?
- A. ①, ② and ⑦.      B. ③, ④ and ⑥.  
C. ④, ⑤ and ⑦.      D. ②, ③ and ⑤.

young teaching assistants to help with classes from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m. Applicants should have references. For more information please visit *www.Haniaplayschool.co.uk*.

⑤Weekend Work Available: We are looking for retired adults who would like to work part-time on weekends for Rubberlast Group Ltd.. Duties include answering the telephone and giving customers information. For more information call us at 0113 - 6741326.

⑥University Positions Open: The University of Bristol is looking for four teaching assistants to help with homework correction. Applicants should have a degree in one of the following: Political Science, English, Economics or History. Please call the University of Bristol for more information.

⑦Home Delivery Representative: We are looking for someone who has excellent customer care, communication skills, a sales background with at least one year's experience and is a good team player with creative ideas. In return we offer a starting salary of \$20,000 and 25 days paid holiday per year. For more information please call Direct Delivery Team of Yorkshire Post at 0113 - 2388318.

- ( ) 3. Which is the only position that has a formal educational requirement?
- A. Full-time Secretary at United Business Ltd. .
- B. Home Delivery Representative for Yorkshire Post.
- C. Teaching Assistant at Hania's Playschool.
- D. University Positions at the University of Bristol.
- ( ) 4. You can get more information \_\_\_\_\_ if you are interested in the position of a full-time computer trained secretary.
- A. by telephone .
- B. by letter
- C. by Internet
- D. in person

## - B -

主题 音乐对身心的影响 体裁 说明文 限时 7' 难度 ★★ 得分率 /4

Research has shown that music has an important effect on one's body and psyche (心灵). In fact, there is a growing field of health care known as music therapy, which uses music to treat diseases. Even hospitals are beginning to use music therapy. This is not surprising, as music affects the body and mind in many powerful ways.

Research has shown that quick music can make a person feel more alert, while slow music can help people have a calm, deep thinking state. Also, research has found that music can change brainwave activity levels. This can help the brain to change speeds more easily on its own as needed, which means that music can bring lasting benefits to your state of mind, even after you've stopped listening.

Breathing and heart rates can also be influenced by music. This can mean slower breathing, and slower heart rate. This is why music and music therapy can help reduce the damaging effects of long-term stress, greatly promoting (促进) not only relaxation, but health.

Music can also be used to bring about a more positive state of mind by helping to keep worries away. Music has also been found to bring many other benefits, such as lowering blood pressure and reducing the risk of strokes. It is no surprise that so many people are considering music as an important tool to help the body become or stay healthy.

根据短文内容选择最佳答案。

- ( ) 1. What can we infer about music therapy?
- A. It is a type of music.
- B. It is a research about music.
- C. It is a kind of musical effect on diseases.
- D. It is the use of music methods to help treat diseases.
- ( ) 2. According to the second paragraph, we can know that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. music with different speeds has different effects
- B. quick music is not good for one's health
- C. slow music can help one to think more calmly and slowly
- D. music will have less benefit after one stops listening
- ( ) 3. The reason why music can help deal with stress is that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. it is used by many hospitals
- B. it can help change brainwaves
- C. it does good to breathing and heart rates
- D. it can bring a more positive state of mind
- ( ) 4. According to the passage, music can help deal with all the following EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. nervousness B. mind illnesses
- C. strokes D. high blood pressure

- C -

主题

回家的感觉

体裁

记叙文

限时

8'

难度

★★★

得分率

/4

A gentle breeze blew through Jennifer's hair. The golden red sun was setting. She was on the beach, looking up at the fiery (火红的) ball. She was amazed by its color, deep red in the middle, softly fading into yellow. She could hear nothing but the waves and the seagulls flying up above in the sky.

The atmosphere relaxed her. After all she had been through, this was what she needed. "It's getting late," she thought. "I must go home. My parents will be wondering where I am."

She wondered how her parents would react, when she got home after the three days she was missing. She kept on walking, directing herself where she spent every summer holiday. The road was deserted. She walked slowly and silently. Just in a few hundred meters she would have been safe in her house.

It was really getting dark now. The sun had set a few minutes before and it was getting cold, too. She wished she had her favorite sweater on; it kept her really warm. She imagined having it with her. This thought disappeared when she finally saw her front door. It seemed different. Nobody had taken care of the outside garden for a few days. She was shocked: her father was usually so strict about keeping everything clean and tidy, and now... It all seemed deserted. She couldn't understand what was going on.

She entered the house. First, she went into the kitchen where she saw a note written by her father. It said, "Dear Ellen, there is some coffee ready. I went looking." Ellen was her mother but—where was she? On the right side of the hallway was her parents' room. She went in. Then she saw her. Her mother, lying on the bed, was sleeping. Her face looked so tired, as if she hadn't slept for days. She was really pale. Jennifer would have wanted to wake her up but she looked too tired. So Jennifer just fell asleep beside her. When Jennifer woke up, something was different—she wasn't in her mother's room and she wasn't wearing the old clothes she ran away in. She was in her cozy bed in her pajamas.

It felt so good being back home. Suddenly she heard a voice, "Are you feeling better now, dear? You know you got us very, very scared."

根据短文内容选择最佳答案。

- ( ) 1. Three days later Jennifer came back home \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. at sunrise  
B. at sunset  
C. at night  
D. at midday
- ( ) 2. What does the underlined phrase "This thought" most probably mean?  
A. The idea of going back home.  
B. Her anxiety about her parents.  
C. The feeling of being warm in her favorite sweater.  
D. The feeling of getting back home safely.
- ( ) 3. Her father didn't take care of the garden because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. he was busy looking for her  
B. he had to look after his wife  
C. he was not strict with his job  
D. he no longer enjoyed working in the garden
- ( ) 4. What can we infer from this passage?  
A. In fact Jennifer's mother had been sick for days.  
B. As Jennifer walked towards home, she became increasingly scared.  
C. When she found the garden deserted, she realized she was wrong.  
D. Having experienced a lot outside, Jennifer felt home was the safest for her.

## - D -

主题	鞋子的气味	体裁	记叙文	限时	9'	难度	★★★	得分率	/4
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It had been a long time since I had been to Jacksonville, Florida. I drove to the town hoping to see the old barber shop where my hair had been cut as a child.

I parked my truck and decided to try and locate a telephone to see if the Florida Barber College had moved to a new location.

After walking about a block I saw an open shoe store. I walked inside and asked if I could use their telephone book. Unable to find a listing for the Barber College, I picked out the number of a local beauty salon, hoping they might tell me if the Barber College was still in business. The number was busy, so I decided to wait and try again in a few minutes.

As the salesman and I stood talking, the front door opened and a boy about twenty came into the store pushing himself in a wheelchair. "I need a new pair of shoes," said the customer. As he turned the corner, there was a blanket across his lap. I was shocked to see that the boy had no legs.

"A gift for a friend?" I asked the boy. "No," he replied with a smile on his face. "They are for me." I just smiled back and watched to see what would happen next.

"What type of shoes would you like?" asked the clerk. "How about a pair of cowboy boots?" The boy pointed to the back wall where three or four pairs of boots were displayed. The salesman, sharply turning, headed off to the backroom.

"Isn't this fun?" the boy asked me. I moved my hand to let him know that I did not understand his question. "When I was a kid, my parents used to buy me a new pair of shoes every year. That was such a wonderful feeling. Something I have never forgotten. The smell of the leather and the pride I felt when I walked around the store showing off my new shoes."

The salesman came walking down the aisle with a large box. He sat it down on the floor, took out one boot and handed it to the boy. The boy closed his eyes. He placed the boot against his nose, and drew in a large breath. I did not know what to say as tears began to fall on the boy's cheeks. "What type of accident did you have?" I asked him. "Farm accident," he said, as he tried to clear his voice.

"Do you want the cowboy boots?" the salesman asked him.

"Oh, yes!" he answered.

"I see buying a new pair of shoes still gives you that good feeling you talked about," I told the young man, as I smiled.

"Yes it does," he said. "And I may have someone, and his feet to share it with some day."

根据短文内容选择最佳答案。

- ( ) 1. Why did the boy want to buy a new pair of shoes?
  - A. Because he bought a pair every year.
  - B. Because he wanted to send a new pair to a friend.
  - C. Because he hoped to keep it for memory.
  - D. Because he enjoyed the feeling of possessing a new pair.
- ( ) 2. The author writes about the barber shop at the beginning of the article in order to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. introduce the background of the story
  - B. see if the Barber College had moved to a new location
  - C. find a listing for the Barber College
  - D. pick out a local beauty salon
- ( ) 3. How did the author feel when he saw a boy without legs buying a pair of shoes?
  - A. Unexpected.
  - B. Proud.
  - C. Sympathetic.
  - D. Superior.
- ( ) 4. What can you conclude from the passage?
  - A. The young man was a stubborn person.
  - B. The author was a man of understanding.
  - C. The cowboy boots were fashionable then.
  - D. The disabled envied much those healthy.

The French are living up to their image as lovers of food and can add a new love to sleep, according to a survey released recently. In fact, the French outdo the others at the two leisure activities, spending more time at table and in bed.

The Paris-based Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) looked at the use of leisure time among 18 of its 30 member countries.

Norwegians spend the most time at leisure, just over a quarter of their day, while at the low end, Mexicans spend just 16 percent of their time having fun.

The French still win in the sleeping and eating categories, spending on average nearly 9 hours a day in bed. For the French, leisure continues in the waking hours, with more than 2 hours a day spent eating and drinking nearly twice as much time at the table as Americans, Canadians or Mexicans.

Americans also like their sleep, spending some 8.5 hours a day doing just that.

Despite the moderate amount of time Americans spend eating each day about an hour and a quarter, US obesity (肥胖) rates are the highest in the 30-member OECD, with 34 percent of the American population with a Body Mass Index (BMI) over the critical 30 mark. The lowest obesity rates are found in Korea, followed by Japan, with less than 4 percent of the population with a BMI over 30.

The Koreans followed by the Japanese clock in at the low end of the sleep time range, getting 7.8 hours a day with the Japanese not far behind.

Television ranks high among leisure activities in Japan where it takes up 55 percent of free time, compared to a low of 25 percent for New Zealanders.

The Turks are the most sociable population. They spend more than 35 percent of their time entertaining, compared to an OECD average of 11 percent.

根据短文内容选择最佳答案。

- ( ) 1. The survey \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. was conducted by people living in Paris  
B. used data collected from 18 countries  
C. showed relationship between leisure activities and BMI  
D. involved every OECD member country
- ( ) 2. How many of the following should be included in leisure activities according to the text?  
①Sleeping; ②Eating and drinking;  
③Working; ④Having fun;  
⑤Studying; ⑥Entertaining people;  
⑦Watching TV.  
A. Four.  
B. Five.  
C. Six.  
D. All of the seven.
- ( ) 3. Which correctly shows the information given in the text?

	Time spent in					
	Eating & drinking		Sleeping		Having fun	
	Most	Least	Most	Least	Most	Least
A.	The French	(Not told)	The French	The Koreans	Norwegians	Mexicans
B.	The French	(Not told)	The French	The Japanese	Norwegians	Mexicans
C.	Americans	(Not told)	The French	The Koreans	Norwegians	(Not told)
D.	The French	Americans	Americans	The Koreans	Mexicans	Norwegians

- ( ) 4. From the last two paragraphs, we can infer that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. New Zealanders spend 30 percent of their free time watching TV  
B. the Japanese spend more time watching TV than working  
C. the population of Turkey has increased rapidly in recent years  
D. the Turks are the least likely to be alone among the OECD nations

### 新题型

根据文章内容,从下框 A~F 选项中选出能概括每一段主题的最佳选项,选项中有一项为多余选项。

Effective reading should adopt (采纳) a correct way, and then you can get more by paying less. Here are some hints (建议) for reading effectively.

1.

Don't choose a rather difficult book or a too easy one for yourself to read. A book full of new words will make you feel discouraged quickly. To understand those new words, you have to turn to the dictionary. A too easy one will only waste your time and cannot do any help. The two extremes may at last make you give up reading. So it's better for you to find a proper book with no more than five new words on each page.

2.

If you come across a new word, do not look it up in a dictionary at once. Leave it alone and guess the meaning of

it based on the content of the test. This ability is quite necessary in reading. If you know your guess is right later, you will be highly excited at your “success”, and your interest in reading is well encouraged. If a word really prevents you from understanding the whole passage, turn to the dictionary by then. I am sure you can remember this word very well, as it has left you such a deep impression for its “troublesome image”.

3.

To comprehend what you are reading, you should think while you are reading, and then form your own ideas. Your writing does not need to be quite formal but expressive. This practice can make you communicate with the original English authors. Day by day, your way of thinking in English will turn into a native way, which is quite important for English writing.

4.

Language has its own beauty, no matter Chinese or English. Don't merely take English as a “test”. Take it as an “entertainment” instead and you will enjoy it through learning. Maybe you should find some beautiful literary works such as a prose or a poem to read, if you like. Try to read them as aloud and impassioned (充满激情地) as you can. During this process, not only can you enjoy yourself by the great emotions of the writers, but also your pronunciation and your manner of speaking English will be improved.

5.

The last but not the least, keep on reading. If you cannot keep it as a habit, you will suffer from paying without gaining.

- A. Think while you are reading.
- B. Select proper reading materials.
- C. Five suggestions for achieving better results.
- D. Read aloud.
- E. Read on.
- F. Use a dictionary at a right time.

### 挑战高考真题

分析经典真题, 突破高分技巧

(安徽卷 C)

They are the sort of friends who are so close that they trust each other with their lives. If one falls, the other is there to catch him.

They are Wellman, whose legs were permanently injured nine years ago in a rock-climbing accident, and Corbett, an experienced rock climber. ① Together, they climbed up Half Dome, the famous 2,000-foot rock in the Yosemite National Park, through one of the most difficult routes (路线).

During the climb, Corbett took the lead, hit in the metal spikes (尖状物) that guided the ropes and climbed up. Then, after Wellman pulled himself up the rope, Corbett went down to remove the spikes and climbed up again. This process was repeated time and again, **inch by inch**, for 13 days.

Wellman's job was not easy, either. He got himself up the rope through upper body strength alone. In all, Wellman figured that he had done 5,000 pull-ups up the rope on the climb.

However, when the two men first met, they never talked about climbing. “He knew that was how I got injured,” Wellman said. Until one day Wellman decided that he wanted to climb again and they started training.

【疑难考点】

1. inch by inch 逐渐地
2. give way 倒塌, 让路, 撤退
3. 句①中 whose... accident 是非限制性定语从句, 修饰 Wellman, an experienced rock climber 是 Corbett 的同位语; 主句是 They are Wellman and Corbett.
4. 句②中 stopping the fall at 20 feet 在句子中作结果状语。句意: Wellman 在适当的位置固定绳子, 从而在 20 英尺处阻止了朋友的继续下坠。



Their climb of Half Dome was not all smooth. At one point, pieces of rock **gave way**, and Corbett dropped down quickly. Wellman locked their rope in place, stopping the fall at 20 feet. His quick action probably saved his friend's life.<sup>②</sup>

“Your partner can save your life — you can save your partner's life,” Wellman said as the pair received congratulations from friends. “There are real close ties.”

( ) 64. Which of the following was a challenge for Corbett in climbing Half Dome?

- A. To climb up to remove the spikes.
- B. To climb it twice.
- C. To do 5,000 pull-ups up the rope.
- D. To lock the rope in place.

( ) 65. Why did the two men never talk about climbing when they first met?

- A. Corbett was poorly trained.
- B. Wellman had lost interest in climbing.
- C. Corbett didn't want to hurt Wellman.
- D. Wellman hadn't decided whether to climb again.

( ) 66. What do we know about Wellman?

- A. He climbed Half Dome by himself.
- B. He was disabled in a traffic accident.
- C. He stopped rock-climbing for some time.
- D. He was saved by Corbett during the climb.

( ) 67. The main idea of the text is that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. two heads are better than one
- B. friendship is precious in life
- C. the disabled should never give up
- D. a man can be destroyed but cannot be defeated

#### 【技巧提示】

64. 推理判断题。用“关键词定位法”。

65. 推理判断题。用“由已知,推出可能法”。

66. 推理判断题。用“信息回扣原文法”。

67. 主旨大意题。从文章的首、尾定位出本文的主旨。



## Topic 2 学校 (School)



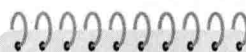
### 主题突破阅读 精选主题材料，多维精读训练

There are two main forms of teaching in Nottingham University: seminar and lecture. They are very different from the sort of teaching most often used in schools and colleges.

In seminars you will be taught with discussion **concentrating** a topic in a friendly and informal atmosphere. The purpose is to provide an opportunity to try out new ideas and to think through difficulties with fellow learners. Students develop friendships through groups, as well as learning more about other people's ideas. You can also know your tutor as an individual rather than a face at the end of the room.

Lectures are the most formal. There may be over a hundred in the audience and the lecture will last about fifty minutes. The value of the lecture is that it can **present** to a large number of people information which is not easily available in books, that it can give you an opportunity to hear a specialist develop a coherent argument, and that it can show direct material to a wide audience.

You will feel strange after school or college since there are fewer time for teaching hours. Each week in the first year you may attend about six lectures and four to six seminars or tutorials. For the rest of the time you are working on your own, doing the necessary reading **in preparation for** tutorials or writing seminar papers. When writing an essay or carrying out project work, you can often discuss with your tutor about the title and topic.



### 沸腾笔记

1. concentrate *v.* 集中
2. present *v.* 呈现
3. in preparation for  
为……做准备

I. Match the words with their meanings.

- |   |               |
|---|---------------|
| 1. a class for students and a teacher to discuss a particular subject | A. coherent   |
| 2. the feeling that an event or place gives you                       | B. audience   |
| 3. a group of people who come to watch and listen                     | C. tutorial   |
| 4. clear and reasonable   | D. seminar    |
| 5. a period of teaching and discussion with a tutor                   | E. atmosphere |

II. List the features of "seminar" and "lecture".

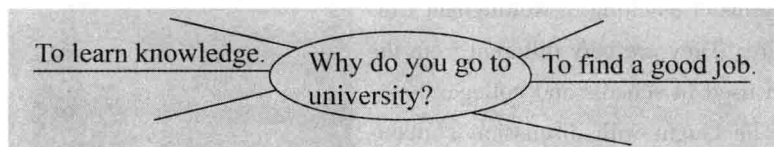
1. seminar: a. \_\_\_\_\_;  
 b. work with fellow learners;  
 c. \_\_\_\_\_;  
 d. know your tutor as an individual;  
 e. \_\_\_\_\_.
2. lecture: a. the most formal;  
 b. last about fifty minutes;  
 c. \_\_\_\_\_;  
 d. hear a specialist's argument;  
 e. \_\_\_\_\_.

III. Fill in the blanks according to the passage above. The first letter has been given.

In Nottingham University, there are two kinds of teaching: seminar and l \_\_\_\_\_. In seminars, students will be taught with t \_\_\_\_\_ discussion in a friendly and i \_\_\_\_\_ atmosphere. The purpose is to provide an o \_\_\_\_\_ to try out new ideas and to think through difficulties with fellow learners. Lectures are very formal. There may be over a hundred listeners and the lecture will last about fifty m \_\_\_\_\_. The value of the lecture is that it can p \_\_\_\_\_ to a large number of people information which is not easily available in b \_\_\_\_\_.

IV. Writing.

Brainstorm with your friends on the following topic: Why do you go to university? Then try to make a note to show your ideas.



综合技能突破 多种题材组合, 技能强化训练

-A-

主题 理解他人是一门艺术 体裁 记叙文 限时 6' 难度 ★ 得分率 /4

"It's over! Thank goodness!"

School was over and I was tired. I sat at the front of the school bus.

Janie, the driver, always tries to break the uncomfortable atmosphere by talking. I try to listen politely, but usually I'm too busy thinking about my day. On this day, however, her talk was worth listening to.

"My father is ill," she said to no one in particular. I could see worry in her eyes. I had never seen her like this before. She always meets students with a smile.



根据短文内容选择最佳答案。

- ( ) 1. When the students get on the school bus, Janie usually \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. listens to music  
 B. talks about her own worry  
 C. sits on her seat without words  
 D. meets them with a smile
- ( ) 2. After she learned Janie's story, the writer thought of \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. her father's death  
 B. her mother's pain  
 C. the ache of her own heart  
 D. the pain of Janie's parents