

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

高二

## 阅读理解

分层突破

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主编 蔡 晔

顾问 易代钊（英语教育家）

编者 沸腾英语课题组

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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,它都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,涵盖高二年级英语教学、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

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。

精读包括做笔记、朗读和背诵等五个步骤。

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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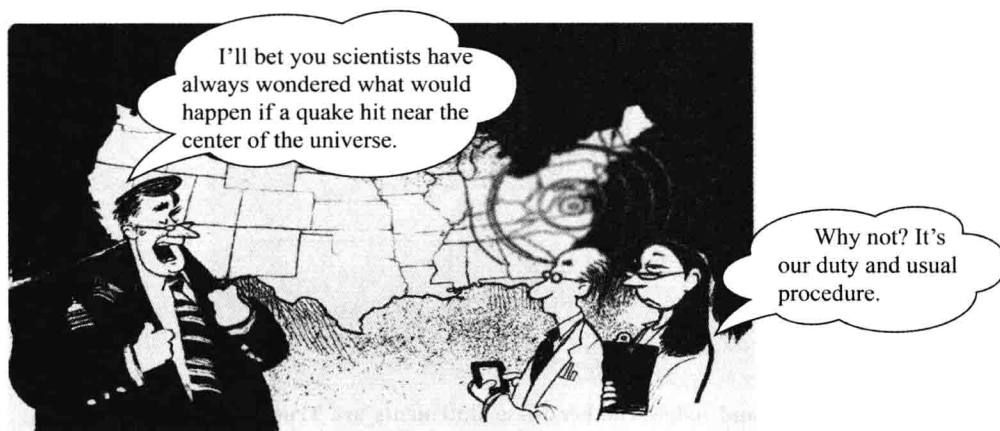


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## Topic 1 著名人物(Famous people)



### 主题突破阅读 精选主题材料，多维精读训练

Stephen Hawking is an English physicist who is widely considered to be one of the greatest scientists alive today. He is currently the director of research at University of Cambridge.

Born on January 8, 1942 to a biologist father, Hawking had two younger sisters. He was an average student at school, deeply interested in science. After winning a scholarship in natural sciences, he got a degree in physics from the University College, Oxford.

In his early days at Cambridge, Hawking was diagnosed with a disease in which the **nerves** controlling the muscles become inactive while the sensory nerves work normally. Due to this continued condition, it normally takes him about 40 hours to plan a 45-minute lecture.

He has been working as the professor of Mathematics since 1979, a position once held by Sir Isaac Newton. Hawking is known for furthering Einstein's theory of general relativity with **quantum theory**. He has about twelve honorary degrees. He became a Companion of Honor in 1989. He was honored with the Presidential Medal of Freedom in 2009.



As a highly successful active lecturer and author, Hawking makes use of a communication system known as Equalizer (均衡器) to fight his disease. Using it, he is capable of speaking at a mere speed of 15 words per minute.

Hawking's 1988 book *A Brief History of Time* quickly became an instant best-seller and was translated into 30 languages. It has sold over 10 million copies worldwide to date. His 2001 book *The Universe in a Nutshell* (《果壳中的宇宙》) is considered as a masterpiece in the history of modern physics.

Stephen Hawking got married to Jane Wilde, a language student, in 1965, and together they have three children and one grandchild. The couple got separated in 1991. Since 2009 Hawking has been almost completely paralyzed (瘫痪的). Before January 8, 2012, his seventieth birthday, he predicted that man would migrate to the Mars and conquer the universe.

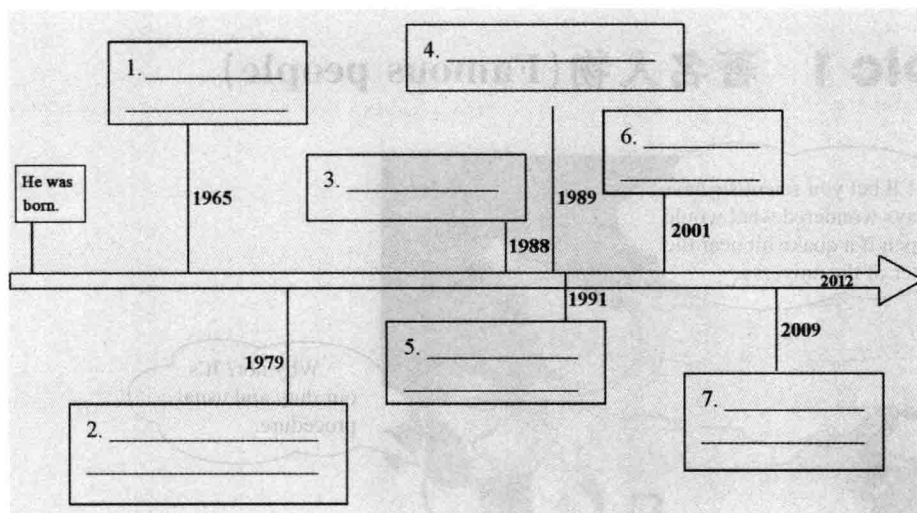


#### 沸腾笔记

1. nerve *n.* 神经
2. quantum theory  
量子理论



I. Make a timeline of Stephen Hawking's life according to the above passage.



II. Read the above passage carefully and judge whether these statements are True (T) or False (F).

- ( ) 1. Stephen Hawking is teaching at the University of Cambridge.
- ( ) 2. Stephen Hawking was a talented student at high school.
- ( ) 3. Stephen Hawking is considered as one of the most famous living scientists.
- ( ) 4. Stephen Hawking can speak at a speed of 15 words per minute.
- ( ) 5. Stephen Hawking wrote some books which were popular with people.
- ( ) 6. Stephen Hawking received 12 degrees in all.

III. Translate the sentences from the passage into Chinese.

1. He was an average student at school, deeply interested in science.

Translation: \_\_\_\_\_

2. In his early days at Cambridge, Hawking was diagnosed with a disease in which the nerves controlling the muscles become inactive while the sensory nerves work normally.

Translation: \_\_\_\_\_

3. As a highly successful active lecturer and author, Hawking makes use of a communication system known as Equalizer to fight his disease.

Translation: \_\_\_\_\_

4. Before January 8, 2012, his seventieth birthday, he predicted that man would migrate to the Mars and conquer the universe.

Translation: \_\_\_\_\_

IV. Writing.

Try to describe a famous person according to the following aspects.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Birth date: \_\_\_\_\_

Married or single: \_\_\_\_\_

Childhood: \_\_\_\_\_

Early education: \_\_\_\_\_

Working experience: \_\_\_\_\_

Achievements: \_\_\_\_\_



**综合技能突破** 多种题材组合, 技能强化训练

—A—

主题 美国印第安首领 体裁 应用文 限时 5' 难度 ★ 得分率 /4

1) Name: Sitting Bull

Birth: 1831

Death: 1890

He was seen as a great hero and respected by American Indians, for the Sioux and Cheyenne Nations unified under him. In a 1997 documentary, *The Great Tribes*, he was well-known as a holy man, a composer of songs and an artist. He was advised to go on a European tour in 1887, but he turned it down for fear of more land being taken away from his people.

2) Name: Hiawatha (meaning "He makes rivers")

Birth: Unknown

Death: Unknown

He persuaded the Five Nations consisting of the Mohawk, Oneida, Cayuga, Seneca and Onondaga Nations to stop quarreling with each other. He invented a form of communication known as Sign Writing.

3) Name: Crazy Horse

Birth: 1842

Death: 1877

He was a gentle leader as well as a brave man who stood for the highest ideal of the Sioux. Charles described him in his book, *Indian Heroes*, as a "man of deeds and not of words".

4) Name: Red Cloud

Birth: 1822

Death: 1909

He was against the movement of the white settlers entering the Black Hills. In 1868, he refused to sign the Treaty which stated the Black Hills didn't belong to the Lakota people. These areas were not allowed to be entered unless the white settlers permitted. He was said to have fought against the Treaty, forcing the government to give in and pull out of the areas.

根据短文内容选择最佳答案。

- ( ) 1. Sitting Bull was respected by Indians mainly because he \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. could write nice songs  
 B. had two nations united  
 C. had a European tour  
 D. was a perfect man
- ( ) 2. What do we know about Hiawatha?  
 A. He was a creative inventor.  
 B. He was good at making rivers.  
 C. People don't know when he was born.  
 D. He was once the leader of the Five Nations.
- ( ) 3. Which of the following is NOT true about Crazy Horse?  
 A. He was as crazy as his horse.  
 B. He was a mild leader.  
 C. He fought bravely in battles.  
 D. He said less but did more.
- ( ) 4. Red Cloud was an Indian leader who \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. gave in to the white settlers  
 B. persuaded the white settlers to leave  
 C. forced the white settlers to give up the areas  
 D. allowed the white settlers to live with Indians

—B—

主题 不要因小事而疯狂 体裁 记叙文 限时 6' 难度 ★★ 得分率 /4

I was waiting for a phone call from my agent. He had left a message the night before, telling me that my show was to be cancelled. I called him several times, but each time his secretary told me that he was in a meeting and that he would call me later. So I waited, but there was still no call. Three hours passing by, I became more and more impatient. I was certain that my agent didn't care about my work, and he didn't care about me. I was overcome with that thought. I started to shout at the phone, "Let me wait, will you? Who do you think you are?"

At that time I didn't realize my wife was looking on. Without showing her surprise, she rushed in, seized the phone, tore off the wires, and shouted at the phone, "Yeah! Who do you think you are? Bad telephone! Bad telephone!" And she swept it into the wastebasket.

I stood watching her, speechless. What on earth...?

She stepped to the doorway and shouted at the rest of the house, "Now hear this! All objects in this room—if you do anything to upset my husband, out you go!"

Then she turned to me, kissed me and said calmly, "Honey, you just have to learn how to take control." With that, she left the room.

After watching a crazy woman rushing in and out, shouting at everything in sight, I noticed that something in my mood had changed. I was laughing. How would I have trouble with that phone? Her antics helped me realize I had been driven crazy by small things. Twenty minutes later my agent did call. I was able to listen to him and talk to him calmly.

根据短文内容选择最佳答案。

- ( ) 1. Why did the author shout at the telephone?
- A. Because he was mad at the telephone.  
B. Because he was angry with his agent.  
C. Because he was anxious about his wife.  
D. Because he was impatient with the secretary.
- ( ) 2. What did the author's wife do after she heard his shouting?
- A. She said nothing.  
B. She shouted at him.  
C. She called the agent.  
D. She threw the phone away.
- ( ) 3. What made the author laugh?
- A. His own behavior.  
B. His wife's suggestion.  
C. His changeable feelings.  
D. His wife's sweet kiss.
- ( ) 4. What does the underlined word "antics" refer to?
- A. Smart words.  
B. Unusual actions.  
C. Surprising looks.  
D. Anxious feelings.

—C—

主题 看电视的好处和危害 体裁 说明文 限时 6' 难度 ★★ 得分率 /4

Television has changed our life in many ways. Many people now spend more time watching TV than doing anything else. Researchers in the USA have estimated that when most students leave school, they have spent 11,000 hours in the classroom and 22,000 hours watching television. But what effect does this have?

Benefits of television:

1. Television helps us to learn more about the world and to know and see many new things. Television can offer present information to us in a more effective way than books. It can also make things more memorable.

2. It entertains us. It is an enjoyable way to relax. For millions of people around the world, television is a source of companionship and helps them to cope with everyday life.

3. It has increased the popularity of sports and arts.

根据短文内容选择最佳答案。

- ( ) 1. What's the proper description of the time American students spend on TV and study?
- A. They spend twice as much time on TV as in the classroom.  
B. They spend twice as much time in the classroom as on TV.  
C. They spend as much time on TV as in the classroom.  
D. They spend less time on TV than in the classroom.
- ( ) 2. The underlined word "memorable" is closed in meaning to \_\_\_\_.
- A. easy to be remembered  
B. be remembered forever  
C. interesting  
D. knowledgeable

4. It has made us aware of our global responsibilities. In 2000, for example, 1.5 billion people in 147 countries watched a TV pop concert and helped to collect more than \$100 million for people in Africa.



#### Dangers of television:

1. Television can make us passive. We don't have to think and our brains become lazy.

2. It encourages us to buy things that we don't need, and can make us unhappy with our own life.

3. It takes time away from activities such as reading, conversation and games.

4. It gives a false picture of society. A study in 2003 showed that people who watch a lot of TV are more afraid of crime. They also think that there is a lot more crime than there really is.

5. Some critics say that television makes people violent. A ten-year study in the United States showed that children who watch violent television programs are more likely to be violent.

### —D—

主题 缓解孩子与父母的紧张关系 体裁 议论文 限时 8' 难度 ★★★ 得分率 /3

It is Saturday afternoon. You and your friends are planning to go to the movies and then spend the night together. Just as you start to get ready, your dad reminds you it is your aunt's birthday and the whole family are going out to dinner to celebrate. How can this possibly end without a huge argument?

One of the greatest sources of tension between teenagers and their families is the struggle to balance personal desires with family expectations. As you are getting older, you are becoming more independent and more interested in being with your friends.

However, at the same time, your family are trying to figure out how to deal with these changes. While you once spent most of your free time with your family, you are now often absent from home. Parents may get their feelings hurt. Or they might feel that they are losing control of their family during this period. You might feel angry that so many family demands are placed on you.

There are a few things you can try to make it a little easier to ease (缓解) the tension.

1. Make your plans in advance. Ask your parents if there is anything else planned at that time.

2. When something with your friends interferes with a family event, try to figure out if there is any way you can do both.

( ) 3. Which of the following numbers is NOT true of the pop concert mentioned in the passage?

- A. People in more than 140 countries watched it on TV.
- B. It helped to collect more than \$100 million.
- C. It was held in 2000.
- D. 1.5 million people watched it on TV.

( ) 4. According to the passage, the dangers of watching TV too much include all the following except that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. television can make us active
- B. television encourages us to buy things that we don't need
- C. television gives us a worse picture of society
- D. television takes time away from a lot of activities

根据短文内容选择最佳答案。

( ) 1. The tension between teenagers and their family is caused by the fact that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. teenagers don't like to take family demands
- B. parents want to keep their family under control
- C. parents feel unhappy that their children make so many friends
- D. both parents and teenagers don't pay attention to each other's feelings much

( ) 2. Which of the following is NOT the advice given in the passage?

- A. Don't feel angry if your parents ask you to do something.
- B. Try to think of ways to balance family events with friend events.
- C. Tell your parents before you decide to spend time with your friends.
- D. Advise your parents to do something that you are interested in with you.

3. Suggest something you would really like to do with your family. Sometimes parents feel better just knowing their teenagers want to spend time with them.

Some of the time you won't be happy with the outcome. You might either have to disappoint your parents or have to miss out on being with your friends. However, if you show consideration (体谅) for the feelings of both your family and your friends, you can solve the problem in a tender way.

( ) 3. What's the purpose of the passage?

- A. To inform us of the tension between parents and teenagers.
- B. To tell us about a common teenager problem.
- C. To persuade parents to show consideration to teenagers.
- D. To advise teenagers how to deal with their tension with their family.

### 新题型

根据短文内容,从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

There is an English saying: " 1 " Until recently, few people took the saying seriously. Now, however, doctors have begun to look into laughter and the effects it has on the human body. 2

Tests were carried out to study the effects of laughter on the body. People were watching funny films when doctors were checking their hearts, blood pressure, breathing and muscles. It was found that laughter has similar effects to physical exercise. 3 If laughter exercises the body, it must be beneficial.

Other tests have shown that laughter appears to be able to reduce the effect of pain on the body. In one experiment doctors produced pain in groups of students who were listening to different radio programs. The group that tolerated (忍耐) the pain for the longest time was the one which listened to a funny program. 4

5 They have found that even if their patients do not really feel like laughing, making them smile is enough to produce beneficial effects similar to those caused by laughter.

- A. Laughter can prolong one's life.
- B. As a result of these discoveries, some doctors in the United States now hold laughter clinics in which they help to improve their patients' condition by encouraging them to laugh.
- C. The reason why laughter can reduce pain seems to be that it helps to produce a kind of chemical in the brain which diminishes both stress and pain.
- D. It increases blood pressure, heartbeat and breathing. It also works several groups of muscles in the face, the stomach and even the feet.
- E. Although laughter helps cure the disease, doctors still can't put this theory into clinic practice.
- F. Laughter is the best medicine.
- G. They have found that laughter really can improve people's health.

### 挑战高考真题

分析经典真题,突破高分技巧

(辽宁 C 篇)

Many people believe Henry Ford invented the automobile (汽车). But Henry Ford did not start to build his first car until 1896. That was eleven years after two Germans developed the world's first automobile. Many people believe Henry Ford invented the production line that moved a car's parts to the worker, instead of making the worker move to the parts. ① That is not true, either. Many factory owners used methods of this kind before Ford. What Henry Ford did was use other people's ideas and make them better. And he made the whole factory a moving production line.

In the early days of the automobile, almost every carmaker raced his cars. It was the best way of gaining public notice. Henry Ford decided to build a racing car. Ford's most famous race was his first one. It was also the last race in which he drove the car himself.

The race was in 1901, at a field near Detroit. All of the most famous cars had entered, but only two were left: the Winton and Ford's. The Winton was famous for its speed. Most people thought the race was over before it began.

【疑难考点】

1. take an early lead 早早领先
2. the best men to be employed 被雇用的最优秀的人(名词被序数词或形容词最高级修饰的时候,常用 to do 不定式作后置定语)
3. depend on 依靠,依赖

The Winton **took an early lead**. But halfway through the race, it began to lose power. Ford started to gain. And near the end of the race, he took the lead. Ford won the race and defeated the Winton. His name appeared in newspapers and he became well-known all over the United States. Within weeks of the race, Henry Ford formed a new automobile company. In 1903, a doctor in Detroit bought the first car from the company. That sale was the beginning of Henry Ford's dream. Ford said, "I will build a motor car for the great mass of people. It will be large enough for the family, but small enough for one person to operate and care for. It will be built of the best materials. It will be built by **the best men to be employed**. And it will be built with the simplest plans that modern engineering can produce. It will be so low in price that no man making good money will be unable to own one."<sup>②</sup>

The Model T was a car of that kind. It only cost \$850. It was a simple machine that drivers could **depend on**. Doctors bought the Model T. So did farmers,<sup>③</sup> even criminals. They considered it the fastest and surest form of transportation. Americans loved the Model T. They wrote stories and songs about it. Thousands of Model Ts were built in the first few years.

- ( ) 63. What do we know about Henry Ford from Paragraph 1?
- A. He made good use of ideas from others.  
B. He produced the first car in the world.  
C. He knew how to improve auto parts.  
D. He invented the production line.
- ( ) 64. Why did Henry Ford take part in the 1901 car race?
- A. To show off his driving skills.  
B. To draw public attention.  
C. To learn about new technology.  
D. To raise money for his new company.
- ( ) 65. "That sale" in Paragraph 4 refers to \_\_\_\_.
- A. the selling of Ford cars at reduced prices  
B. the sale of the Model T to the mass of people  
C. the selling of a car to a Detroit doctor  
D. the sales target for the Ford Company
- ( ) 66. What was Henry Ford's dream according to the text?
- A. Producing cars for average customers.  
B. Building racing cars of simple design.  
C. Designing more car models.  
D. Starting more companies.

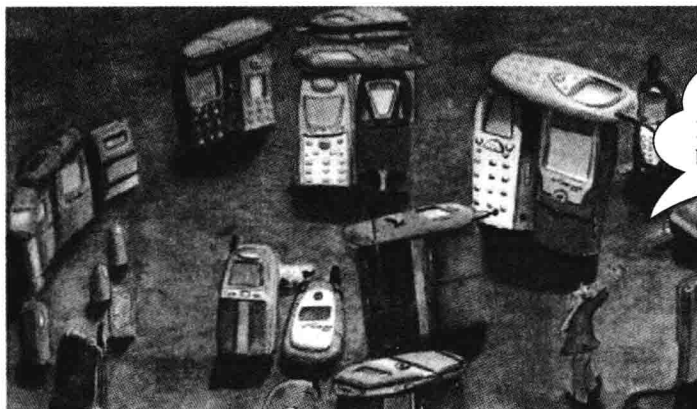
4. 句①中 Henry Ford invented... 作 believe 的宾语,而这个宾语从句中的 that moved a car's... 则是作定语从句,修饰 production line.
5. 句②中有 so... that 结构;making good money 作 man 的后置定语。
6. 句③是“so + 助动词 + 主语”的倒装句式,表示“(另外的人/物)也这样”。

### 【技巧提示】

63. 细节理解题。用“信息回扣原文法”。
64. 细节理解题。用“关键词定位法”。
65. 词义猜测题。用“上下求索法”。
66. 推理判断题。用“根据已知,推出可能”的方法。



## Topic 2 名胜古迹 (Scenic spots and historical sites)



### 主题突破阅读 精选主题材料，多维精读训练

The huge structure has fallen into ruins, but even today it is an **impressive** and beautiful sight.

Emperor Vespasian, founder of the Flavian Dynasty, started the building of the Colosseum in AD 72. It was completed in AD 80, the year after Vespasian's death.

The huge building was built on the site of an artificial lake, part of Nero's huge park in the centre of Rome which also included the Golden House and the nearby Colossus (巨人) statue. This giant statue of Nero also gave the building its current name.



The building is huge, measuring 188m by 156m and reaching a height of more than 48 metres. The Colosseum could accommodate some 55,000 viewers who could enter the building through no less than 80 entrances.

Above the ground are four storeys. The upper storey contains seating for lower classes and women. The lowest storey is **preserved** for famous citizens. Below the ground are rooms with mechanical devices and cages containing wild animals. The cages could be hoisted, enabling the animals to appear in the middle of the stage.

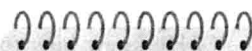


emperors used the Colosseum to entertain the public with free games. Those games were a symbol of prestige (威望) and power and they were a way for an emperor to increase his popularity.

Games were held for a whole day or even several days in a row. They usually started with funny acts and displays of exotic animals and ended with fights to the death between animals and fighters or between fighters. They were usually slaves, prisoners of war or criminals. Sometimes free Romans and even emperors took part in the action.

Hundred-day games were held by Titus, Vespasian's successor (继任者), to mark the use of the building in AD 80. In the process, some 9,000 wild animals were killed.

The southern side of the Colosseum was destroyed by an earthquake in 847.



### 沸腾笔记

1. **impressive** *adj.* 给人印象深刻的
2. **preserve** *v.* 保留, 保护



**I . Answer the following questions according to the text.**

1. When did Emperor Vespasian die?

2. Why was the building called the Colosseum?

3. Where did a poor person watch the games?

4. What did emperors consider the games to be?

5. What do you think of the games?

**II . Choose the word that can replace the underlined part without changing the basic meaning of the sentence.**

( ) 1. The huge building was built on the site of an artificial lake.

A. natural                  B. man-made                  C. broad                  D. deep

( ) 2. The Colosseum could accommodate some 55,000 viewers.

A. hold                  B. attract                  C. provide                  D. include

( ) 3. The cages could be hoisted, enabling the animals to appear in the middle of the stage.

A. broken                  B. mended                  C. lifted                  D. used

( ) 4. They usually started with funny acts and displays of exotic animals.

A. big                  B. fierce                  C. mild                  D. alien

**III . Look at the following sentences from the above passage and then explain them in your own words.**

1. It was completed in AD 80, the year after Vespasian's death.

2. Above the ground are four storeys. The upper storey contains seating for lower classes and women.

3. ... they were a way for an emperor to increase his popularity.

**IV . Writing.**

**Describe the teaching building of your school using the following expressions.**

1. on the site of

2. is completed

3. measure... by...

4. reach a height of

5. can hold...

6. a symbol of

7. take part in

8. start with

# 综合技能突破

多种题材组合, 技能强化训练

—A—

主题

最聪明的鹦鹉

体裁

记叙文

限时

6'

难度

★★

得分率

/4

Once upon a time, a man had a wonderful parrot. The parrot could say every word, except one word. The parrot would not say the name of the place where it was born. The name of the place was Catano.

The man felt excited having the smartest parrot but he could not understand why the parrot would not say Catano. The man tried to teach the bird to say Catano, however, the bird kept not saying the word.

At first, the man was very nice to the bird but then he got very angry. "You are a doltish bird!" pointed the man to the parrot. "Why can't you say the word? Say Catano! Or I will kill you," the man said angrily. Although he tried hard to teach, the parrot would not say it. Then the man got so angry and shouted to the bird over and over, "Say Catano, or I'll kill you."



After the man had been trying so many times to make the bird say Catano, he could not bear it. He picked the parrot and threw it into the chicken house. There were four old chickens for next dinner. "You are as stupid as the chickens. Just stay with them," said the man angrily. Then he continued to humble (贬低) it, "You know, I will cut the chickens for my meal. Next it will be your turn. I will eat you too, stupid parrot." After that he left the chicken house.

The next day, the man came back to the chicken house. He opened the door and was very surprised. He could not believe what he saw at the chicken house. There were three dead chickens on the floor. At the moment, the parrot was standing proudly and screaming at the last old chicken, "Say Catano, or I'll kill you."

根据短文内容选择最佳答案。

- ( ) 1. The underlined word "doltish" in Paragraph 3 probably means "\_\_\_\_\_".
- A. smart B. foolish
- C. naughty D. lazy
- ( ) 2. From the passage we learn that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the man bought the parrot in the market
- B. the parrot was unwilling to speak to its owner
- C. the parrot couldn't say Catano when being threatened
- D. the man got annoyed at the parrot not saying Catano
- ( ) 3. Why did the parrot kill three chickens in the chicken house?
- A. To warn the man not to eat it.
- B. To show it might kill the man.
- C. To show it could learn what the man had said.
- D. To let the man know it was smarter than chickens.
- ( ) 4. From the passage we can infer that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the parrot hated to be put in the chicken house
- B. the man was not so smart as the parrot
- C. the parrot survived by obeying the man's order
- D. the parrot was much cleverer than the man had expected

—B—

主题

学好新语言的一些技巧

体裁

说明文

限时

6'

难度

★★

得分率

/4

Speak, speak, speak!

Practice speaking as often as you can. Speaking to yourself is good practice.

**Try recording yourself whenever you can.**

Compare your pronunciation with the master version (原版) to see how you can do better and have another go. If you do this several times, you will find that each time is better than last.

根据短文内容选择最佳答案。

- ( ) 1. What's the purpose of this passage?
- A. To tell us the importance of practicing speaking as often as we can.
- B. To tell us a few tips to learn a new language well.
- C. To tell us that guesswork is an important way to learn a new language.
- D. To tell us that a wide vocabulary is the key to successful language learning.