



中学英语星级题库丛书

主编 刘 弢 吕春昕

上海卷

英语高考题典

阅读理解

★ 大容量真题 ★ 全译文注释 ★ 关键题详解：事半功倍

★ 各地区检索 ★ 多题型比较 ★ 新考点归纳：尽在掌握



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阅读理解(上海卷)

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内 容 提 要

本书所选材料来自最新7年上海市高考真题。编者不仅对文中所有疑难单词和词组详加注释,而且提供了准确、流畅的译文,是广大高中生和英语爱好者提高阅读能力、熟悉高考题难易程度及出题特点的首选参考书。

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刘 弢 吕春昕 主编

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前 言

从目前高考英语来看,阅读理解是其中分值比重最大的一项,每套试卷通常有5篇文章,题型也从过去单一的选择题转向多种题型并存。这些无疑为高中英语的教学指明了新的方向。

然而,英语教学中却存着一种割裂的情况:一方面是对课文的学习过精,另一方面是对课外阅读的要求过粗。每一篇课文教师都要反复讲、仔细讲,甚至要求学生背诵,而课外阅读的很多文章学生却读得囫囵吞枣,甚至根本没有看明白,就急急忙忙去做题,这样看上去似乎有了阅读量,实际上读的效果却很一般。为了让学生完全读懂这些文章,提供详尽的注释和完整的译文无疑是最好的方法。因此,系统分析历年高考试卷阅读理解部分,不仅对文中的所有疑难单词和词组详加注释,而且在仔细揣摩文章意思的情况下,尽力提供最为准确、流畅的译文,力求使学生读一篇就彻底消化一篇,以真正达到提高英语水平的目的。

本书材料选自最新7年上海市高考真题,并附两套针对上海题型的补充强化训练。学生只需循序渐进,高考时自可得心应手。

正文后注释的单词在正文中统一用黑斜体;少数不要求掌握用法的词汇,直接在正文中以白斜体注出。正文中加线、练习中问到的问题,练习部分统一为黑斜体。

本书译文由刘弢提供,错谬之处在所难免,敬请广大读者不吝赐教。

编 者

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2005 春季 上海阅读理解真题



Once upon a starless midnight an owl sat on the branch of a tree. Two mice tried to pass by quietly, unnoticed. "You!" said the owl. "Who?" they asked, in fear and astonishment, for they could not believe it was possible for anyone to see them in that thick darkness. "You two!" said the owl. The mice hurried away and told the other creatures of the field and forest that the owl was the greatest and wisest of all animals because he could see in the dark. "Can he see in the daytime, too?" asked a red fox. All the other creatures laughed loudly at this silly question, and they set upon the red fox and his friends and drove them out of the region. Then, they sent a *messenger* to the owl and asked him to be their leader.

When the owl appeared among the animals it was high noon and the sun was shining brightly. He walked very slowly, which gave him an appearance of great *dignity*, and he looked about him with large, staring eyes, which gave him an air of *tremendous* importance. "He's God!" screamed a hen. And the others *took up* the cry, "He's God!" So they followed him wherever he went and when he began to bump into things they began to bump into things, too. Finally he came to a concrete highway and he started up the middle of it and all the other creatures followed him. *Presently*, a bird observed a truck coming toward them at fifty miles an hour, and he reported to the owl. "There's danger ahead," said the bird. "What?" asked the owl. The bird told him. "Aren't you afraid?" he asked. "Who?" said the owl calmly, for he could not see the truck. "He's God!" cried all the creatures again, and they were still crying "He's God!" when the truck hit them and ran them down. Some of the animals were merely injured, but most of them, including the owl, were killed.

- Hearing the owl's voice, the two mice were fearful and astonished because _____.
 - mice are very timid animals
 - the owl wanted to eat them
 - the owl could see them in darkness
 - they thought no other animals were there
- The sentence "*they set upon the red fox and his friends*" in Paragraph 1 probably means "_____".
 - the red fox and his friends were under attack
 - they sat on the red fox and his friends
 - they set a trap for the red fox and his friends
 - the red fox and his friends set a foolish example
- The animals followed the owl wherever he went for the reason that _____.



- A. the owl walked slowly with dignity
B. the owl had an air of importance
C. they regarded the owl as God
D. they were not as clever as the owl
4. What's the most appropriate moral of the story?
A. Pride goes before a fall.
B. Seeing is believing.
C. Group behaviour is often mad.
D. "Follow the leader" can be a dangerous game.



【生词】

set upon 攻击,袭击:Two masked men set upon him as he was going down a dark side street. 当他在一条黑暗的小路上行走时,两个蒙面人袭击了他。

messenger *n.* 信使,通信员:Don't shoot the messenger—I'm just telling you what I heard! 别冲我发火,我只是把我听到的告诉你而已。

dignity *n.* 尊严,体面:It can be difficult to maintain your dignity during a divorce. 在离婚期间很难保持自己的体面。

tremendous *adj.* 重大的,强烈的:We have a tremendous amount of work to get through. 我们有大量的工作要完成。

take up 加入,与……一起:It was Bob who started the song, and everyone took it up in shrill voices. 开始领唱这首歌的是鲍勃,然后大家就尖声地跟着唱了起来。

presently *adv.* 很快,不久:He'll be with you presently. 很快他就会和你在一起。



【参考译文】

从前,在一个没有星星的夜晚,一只猫头鹰坐在树枝上。两只老鼠想静悄悄通过而又不被发现。“你们!”猫头鹰说。“谁?”它们以一种恐惧和震惊的语气问道,因为它们无法相信在如此漆黑的夜晚能有什么东西看见它们。“你们两个!”猫头鹰说。老鼠急忙跑了,并对田野和森林里的其他动物说,猫头鹰是所有动物中最伟大、最智慧的,因为在黑暗中它也能看清东西。“它在白天也能看清吗?”一只红狐狸问道。其他动物全都大声嘲笑这个愚蠢的问题,于是它们对红狐狸和它的朋友展开攻击,并把它们赶出了这片地区。然后它们就派信使去找猫头鹰,并请它当它们的头儿。

当猫头鹰在众动物面前出现时,已经是正午了,太阳明晃晃地照着。它走得很慢,样子显得非常庄严,而且它张开大眼睛瞪着周围的一切,这使它具有了一种王者的气势。“它是上帝!”一只母鸡尖叫着。接着所有的动物都叫喊起来:“它是上帝!”因此,无论这只猫头鹰走到哪里,它们都紧随其后,当它撞到东西上时,它们也撞上去。最终,它来到了一条混凝土公路,并走到公路中间,其他所有的动物都跟着它。不久,一只鸟注意到有一辆卡车正以每小时 50 英里的速度朝它们开来,于是它把这一情况报告了猫头鹰。“前方有危险,”这只鸟说。“什么危险?”猫头鹰问。这只鸟告诉了它。“难道你不害怕吗?”它问。“谁害怕了?”猫头鹰镇静地说,因为它看不见卡车。“它是上帝!”所有的动物再次欢呼,当它们还在欢呼“它是上帝”时,这辆卡车撞过来并从它们身上碾过去。有些动物只受了点伤,但大部分都被轧死了,其中也包括这只猫头鹰。



The mobile phone has been a part of our lives since the 1980s. It enables us to stay in contact with our family and friends at all times and in most areas. However, because of the quick acceptance and extensive usage of mobiles in our lives, we have **missed out on** an important step, namely, the appropriate use.

Driving a car

Do not use your phone while you are driving! You could concentrate on your conversation and forget to look where you are going, or you could take your eyes off the road to look at the phone's display or to press in a number. Either way, you could cause a terrible accident.

In a restaurant

There is probably nothing more annoying than a diner receiving or making a call near you when you are in a restaurant. The icy glares you receive should be warning enough that it is not appreciated. Turn your phone off and use your message service to return calls after you leave.

At the cinema

Do not **give way to** the desire to call a friend if the film is boring, or if you want to find out what happens. You could become the target of all the angry cinema customers.

At the theatre

There is no more icy glare than that of a theatre goer who has paid a lot of money to see a show and hears your phone playing a tone. **It goes without saying** that you will be seen as a socially unacceptable person in this situation.

In hospitals

This is probably the most important place to make sure your phone is switched off. Your phone can disturb life-saving electronic equipment in hospitals, so it is necessary that your phone is switched off before you enter.

On planes

Your phone might disturb navigational equipment and cause a horrible accident so you should switch it off before boarding a plane.

1. According to the passage, the most annoying thing in a restaurant is that _____.
 - A. you receive icy glares
 - B. a nearby diner is answering a phone call
 - C. you have to use the message service
 - D. you can not return calls until after you leave
2. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
 - A. Theatre goers will not give you icy glares when they hear your phone.
 - B. When switched on in hospitals, mobile phones could endanger patients' lives.
 - C. Passengers should switch off the phones before getting on a plane.
 - D. Pressing in phone numbers when driving could lead to traffic accidents.



3. The passage mainly describes _____.

- A. different functions of mobile phones
- B. the overuse of mobile phones on some occasions
- C. some areas where message service is forbidden
- D. the proper use of mobile phones in some public places



【生词】

miss out on 未抓住,未注意到:He is repetitive, misses out on detail, and is often inaccurate. 他说话啰嗦,抓不住细节,而且还不准确。

give way to 给……让路;被某种感情征服,控制不住:Don't give way to your fears, I'm sure he will come back safely. 别害怕,我相信他会平安回来的。

it(that) go without saying 不言而喻,理所当然:It goes without saying that an experienced person will do that work better than someone without experience. 一个有经验的人比一个没有经验的人做那件工作要做得好,那是理所当然的。



【参考译文】

从20世纪80年代起,手机就成了我们生活的一部分。在大多数地区,手机能使我们和家人、朋友一直保持联系。然而,由于手机在我们生活中的迅速普及和广泛使用,我们也疏忽了一个重要步骤,即如何正确使用手机。

开车时

开车时不要使用手机!你可能把注意力集中在谈话上,而忘了看方向,或是眼睛离开路面,却去看手机的显示屏或按数字。不管哪一种情况都有可能引起可怕的车祸。

在餐馆

当你在餐馆就餐时,恐怕没有什么事情比坐在你附近的食客不停地接电话、打电话更让人恼火的了。你遭遇的冷眼对你是一种警告,它足以让你明白自己不受欢迎。关掉手机,使用短信服务,在离开餐馆后再回电话。

在电影院

如果电影很乏味,或是你想了解情况,也不要放任自己给朋友打电话的欲望。你可能成为电影院里观众愤怒的目标。

在剧院

如果一个看戏的人付了很多钱去看演出,却听见你的手机响个不停,你就会成为众矢之的。在这种情况下,毫无疑问你会被视作不受欢迎的人。

在医院

这个地方很可能是你要确保关机的最重要的地方。你的手机会干扰医院里用于挽救生命的电子设备。因此,必须在进入医院之前就关掉手机。

在飞机上

你的手机可能会干扰飞机的导航设备,并引发可怕的空难。因此,在登机前,你应该关掉手机。



Leisure and recreation and the chance to play are not luxuries for children, but essentials for normal healthy development. Long hours and days of uninterrupted work have a bad effect on children, narrowing their **horizons** and often disturbing them emotionally.

Why then do parents allow or indeed encourage their children to work? The answer, of course, is poverty. The child's wage, however little, may mean the difference between the family eating or not eating. Many parents, not educated themselves, don't understand the value of schooling, and can neither afford to buy books or school materials, especially if the father himself is out of work.

The unfortunate situation is that child labour actually contributes to adult unemployment by providing a very cheap alternative to it. This fact is **illustrated** in *Children of the World*: 30 per cent of the entire labour force in Tanzania is composed of boys and girls aged 10 to 14, and in Thailand 25 per cent, as compared to the United States where they cover only 1.6 per cent of the labour force.

In agricultural areas this age old child labour **system** can even be **beneficial** as a leisurely training for the tasks of adulthood. In performing light tasks, the child feels useful and important, and this sort of work teaches him a sense of responsibility towards others and a sense of belonging. But the system which applies in the countryside becomes cruel and inhuman when it comes to the cities.

1. According to the passage, a long period of physical work is harmful to children because _____.
 - A. it will ruin their entertainment
 - B. it affects their mental development
 - C. their attitude to life will be abnormal
 - D. they will be easily annoyed
2. The main reason for the existence of child labour is that _____.
 - A. the parents are short-sighted
 - B. the family needs money and help
 - C. children can do a better job
 - D. labour is a good physical exercise
3. By quoting the examples about the situation in Tanzania, Thailand and America, the writer intends to tell us that _____.
 - A. child labour is a cause of adult unemployment
 - B. child labour is related with traditional values
 - C. in poor countries most children make their living early
 - D. different countries use different labour systems
4. From the passage we may infer that _____.
 - A. children should be made useful from the time they can remember
 - B. child labour should be fully responsible for overall low wages for adults
 - C. child labour system may have a positive value in the country, but not in the city
 - D. the children who are forced to be breadwinners hate their parents



【生词】

horizon *n.* 视野,眼界: The course in philosophy opened up new horizons for the student. 哲学课给这个学生开辟了新的视野。

illustrate *v.* 说明,阐明: In his talk he used graphs to illustrate the results of the experiments. 讲座中他运用了图表说明实验结果。

system *n.* 方法,方法的使用: You need some system in your work if you want to succeed. 如果你想成功,你要在工作中使用一定的方法。

beneficial *adj.* 有益的: Sunshine is beneficial to plants. 阳光对植物有益。



【参考译文】

休闲、娱乐和玩耍不应成为孩子们偶然为之的奢侈行为,而应是他们健康、正常成长的必备条件。长时间不间断的工作会对儿童产生不良影响,使他们的视野狭窄,情感受到困扰。

为什么父母同意甚至鼓励儿童工作呢?答案当然是贫困。儿童的工资无论怎样少,对于一个家庭来说,却意味着能不能吃饱的问题。许多父母自己没有受到过教育,也不理解教育的价值,再加上他们买不起书和学习用品,特别是在父亲自己失业的情况下。

不幸的是,童工实际上也是造成成年人失业的原因之一,因为他们提供了廉价的替代品。这一情况在《世界儿童》中已有说明:坦桑尼亚的全部劳力中,有30%是10岁到14岁的儿童,泰国是25%,而美国仅有1.6%。

在农村,这么大的孩子参加劳动的做法其实是有好处的,因为这可以为他们成人后从事的工作做轻松的准备。在从事这些轻体力劳动的过程中,孩子们感到自己很有用,也很重要,而且这种工作教给他们对别人的一种责任感和归属感。但用在农村的方法如果拿到城市,就变成了残忍和不人道。



Professor Bilveer Singh grades hundreds of papers each year. In every group, he says, there are always a few that are less than original. Nowadays, the suspect source is usually the Internet. "I've caught students quoting paragraph after paragraph," says Singh. "But they are getting smarter." Hence the rise of A and A or "**alteration** and **amendment**": cutting a sentence here, pasting a phrase there, all the while using the on-screen terms to replace complicated words with age-appropriate ones.

For all its benefits, the rise of technology in the classroom has made it far easier for students to cheat—and **get away with it**. In the pre-wired days, **plagiarism** meant carefully copying paragraphs out of the books; today, kids can simply find the text, copy and paste—a much simpler and **neater** process. The practice is becoming popular around the globe. According to a survey by the Josephson Institute for Ethics, 74% of U. S. high-school students cheated in 2002. ("And those are just the ones admitting it," says the Institute's Terry Harrison.)

Fortunately, the same technology that makes it so easy for students to cheat is aiding teachers in catching them. The most popular anti-plagiarism service, Turnitin.com, compares a student's term paper with everything on the Internet, as well as to Turnitin.com's own database of papers.



(Of course, as many teachers know, Google, another well-known search engine company, works pretty well, too.) Turnitin.com has users in 51 countries; in Britain, nearly all 700 public universities have signed up for the service.

Educators are trying to upgrade their inclass measures as well. Experts say teachers should make it more difficult for students to “cut and paste” by changing the assignment every year and requiring more analysis than description. And teachers shouldn’t assume that kids even know what plagiarism is, as many just aren’t taught how to source or reference properly. But even when they know better, kids might do the same under the heavy academic pressure and time limits they face. Critics blame parents and educators for emphasizing results over academic honesty.

- The “A and A” phenomenon mentioned in Paragraph 1 summarizes _____.
 A. the progress of the digital age B. the application of the Internet
 C. the rise of computer technology D. the new features of cheating in schools
- The expression “*the pre-wired days*” in Paragraph 2 refers to the time before _____.
 A. electricity was used B. the computer was widely used
 C. the wire was invented D. the radio and television came into being
- Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?
 A. The rise of computer technology makes it easier to cheat in the classroom.
 B. Teachers are trying to find new measures to check cheating in schools.
 C. Computer technology can be used to find out the cheating of students.
 D. Teachers are praised for their emphasis on students’ academic results.
- The last two paragraphs are mainly concerned with _____.
 A. the importance of academic honesty
 B. some measures to fight against plagiarism
 C. some well-known search engine companies
 D. experts’ suggestions on anti-plagiarism



【生词】

alteration *n.* 改动, 改变: The editor made a few minor alterations to the text. 编辑对文本做了几处小的改动。

amendment *n.* 修改, 修订: I have made several amendments to the script. 我对剧本作了几处修改。

get away with it 做了错事而未被发觉(或惩罚等): I don’t advise you to cheat; you won’t get away with it.

我没有叫你去作弊, 你干了这事就休想逃脱惩罚。

plagiarism *n.* 抄袭, 剽窃: Evidence of plagiarism has been found in his latest book. 在他的新书中发现了抄袭的证据。

neat *adj.* 简明的, 有效的: There are no neat solutions to this problem. 解决这个问题没有简单有效的办法。



【参考译文】

比尔威尔·辛格教授每年都要批阅数百篇论文。他说, 在每批论文中, 总有一些缺乏原创性。现在, 可疑的资料来源通常是互联网。“我已经抓住一些学生大段大段引用别人的文章,” 辛格说。“但他们变得更聪明了。”所以出现了 A + A 的现象, 即“改变加修补”: 这里截一个句子, 那里黏一个短语, 但全都是使用屏幕上和



自己年龄相称的词语,以此来代替复杂的术语。

尽管科技的发展给人们带来许多好处,但它用在教室里却使得学生更容易作弊——而且还不会被发现。在互联网出现之前,剽窃意味着小心翼翼地书上复制整段的内容;而在今天,年轻人能够轻易地找到文本,复制并黏贴——这是一种更简单有效的过程。这种做法正在全世界流行。根据杰弗逊道德学院的调查,2002年美国的中学中 有 74% 的人作弊。(“而这些只是承认作弊的那些人,”该学院的特里说。)

幸运的是,帮助学生轻松作弊的技术也在帮助教师抓住他们。最流行的反剽窃服务网站 Turnitin.com 不仅把学生的论文和自己的论文数据库做对比,还和网上的任何东西做对比。(当然,正如许多教师所知道的那样,另一家著名的搜索引擎公司 Google 做得也很好。) Turnitin.com 的使用者遍布 51 个国家;在英国,700 家公立大学几乎全部和该服务网站签订了协议。

教育工作者也正努力提高他们的课堂评估手段。专家说,教师应该通过每年改变作业内容以及要求学生做更多的分析而不是描述的方法,来使学生更难进行“剪切加黏贴”。当然,教师也不应该假定学生已经知道什么是剽窃,因为很多学生并没有被教会怎样正确地查找或是参考资料。即使他们有所了解,在繁重的课业负担和有限的时间面前,他们也可能作弊。批评家责备道,家长和教育工作者过于强调考试成绩而不是学业上的诚实态度。

2005 上海阅读理解真题



You either have it, or you don't—a sense of direction, that is. But why is it that some people could find their way across the Sahara without a map, while others can lose themselves in the next street?

Scientists say we're all born with a sense of direction, but it is not properly understood how it works. One theory is that people with a good sense of direction have simply worked harder at developing it. Research being carried out at Liverpool University supports this idea and suggests that if we don't use it, we lose it.

“Children as young as seven have the ability to find their way around,” says Jim Martland, Research Director of the project. “However, if they are not allowed out alone or are taken everywhere by car, they never develop the skills.”

Jim Martland also emphasizes that young people should be taught certain skills to improve their sense of direction. He makes the following suggestions:

- If you are using a map, turn it so it relates to the way you are facing.
- If you leave your bike in a strange place, put it near something like a big stone or a tree.

Note landmarks on the route as you go away from your bike. When you return, go back along the same route.

- Simplify the way of finding your direction by using lines such as streets in a town, streams, or walls in the countryside to guide you. Count your steps so that you know how far you have gone and note any landmarks such as **tower blocks** or hills which can help to find out where you are.

Now you need never get lost again!

1. Scientists believe that _____.
 - A. some babies are born with a sense of direction
 - B. people learn a sense of direction as they grow older
 - C. people never lose their sense of direction
 - D. everybody possesses a sense of direction from birth
2. What is true of seven-year-old children according to the passage?
 - A. They never have a sense of direction without maps.
 - B. They should never be allowed out alone if they lack a sense of direction.
 - C. They have a sense of direction and can find their way around.
 - D. They can develop a good sense of direction if they are driven around in a car.
3. If you leave your bike in a strange place, you should _____.
 - A. tie it to a tree so as to prevent it from being stolen



- B. draw a map of the route to help remember where it is
 C. avoid taking the same route when you come back to it
 D. remember something easily recognizable on the route
4. According to the passage, the best way to find your way around is to _____.
 A. ask policemen for directions
 B. use walls, streams, and streets to guide yourself
 C. remember your route by looking out for steps and stairs
 D. count the number of landmarks that you see



【生词】

tower block *n.* 高层建筑, 摩天大楼: This was one of the last tower blocks built in the sixties. 这是60年代建造的最后一批摩天大楼中的一幢。



【参考译文】

有一样东西,你可能有也可能没有——那就是方向感。但为什么有些人不带地图也能穿越撒哈拉沙漠,而有些人就是在家门口附近也会迷路?

科学家说,我们天生都具有方向感,但它是如何起作用的我们还不是很清楚。一种理论认为,具有好的方向感的人仅仅是因为努力培养而形成的。在利物浦大学所做的一项研究支持了这种观点,这项研究认为,如果我们不使用它,我们就会失去它。

“7岁大的孩子就有认路的能力,”该项目的负责人吉姆·马特兰说,“然而,假如我们不同意他们单独外出,或者只是用汽车把他们带来带去,那么,他们就永远也发展不了这种能力。”

吉姆·马特兰也强调说应该教给年轻人某些技巧以提高他们的方向感。他提出了如下建议:

- 假如你在使用地图,把它转到和你面对的方向一致的位置。
- 假如你把自行车放在一个陌生的地方,最好把它放在一块大石头或一棵树旁。当你离开你的自行车时,注意沿路的标志。当你返回时,顺着原路走。
- 简化寻找方向的办法,使用诸如城镇的街道、乡村的溪流或墙壁等线性物来指引方向。计算你走的步数,以便你知道走出去多远,注意高层建筑或者小山之类的路标来帮你找到你的位置。

现在,你再也不会迷路了!



“Come in, Kim. Have a seat, please,” said Bill Williams, the manager. This was Kim’s first experience with an *assessment*. After only six months he was due for a raise if this assessment was satisfactory.

“Kim,” began Bill Williams, “I am very pleased with the quality of your work. I have nothing but praise for your devotion and your hard work. My only concern is that you are not active enough in putting forward your suggestions.”

“But,” replied Kim, “I have always completed every assignment you have given me, Mr. Williams.”

“I know that, Kim. And please, call me Bill. But what I expect is for you to think



independently and introduce new ideas. I need more **input** from you—more **feedback** on how things are going. I don't need a 'yes man'. You never tell me what you think. You just smile as though everything is fine. ”

“But,” said Kim, “I feel that since you are my superior, it would be presumptuous of me to tell you what to do. ”

“I'm not asking you to tell me what to do, but what you think we could do. To make suggestions. I employed you because I respect your experience in this field, but you are not communicating your thoughts to me. ”

“Yes, I see. I'm not **accustomed** to this, but I will try to do as you say. . . Bill. ”

“Good. Then I expect to hear more from you at staff meetings or at any other time you want to discuss an idea with me. ”

“Yes, of course. Thank you, Mr. Will. . . Bill. ”

- Kim is the sort of employee who _____.
A. does not speak out his own ideas B. is not devoted to the job
C. laughs too much over work D. can not finish his work on time
- The word “**presumptuous**” in the middle of the passage is closest in meaning to _____.
A. full of respect B. too confident and rude
C. lacking in experience D. too shy and quiet
- From the passage, we can learn that _____.
A. Kim has been invited to take charge of the staff meetings
B. the manager appreciates those who just do what he tells them to do
C. the manager is pleased with Kim's hard work and his suggestions
D. Kim is likely to have a higher salary if he can pass the assessment



【生词】

assessment *n.* 评估, 估价: The new manager carried out an assessment of the sales department. 新的经理对销售部进行了评估。

input *n.* 输入; 知识, 想法: They all had some input in the discussion. 他们在讨论中全都发表了意见。

feedback *n.* 反馈信息: The writer gets no immediate feedback and simply has to imagine the reader's reaction. 作家没有得到即时的反馈, 只能想像读者的反应。

presumptuous *adj.* 专横的; 冒昧的, 放肆的: It is presumptuous of you to make such claims. 你提出这样的要求真是太放肆了。

accustomed *adj.* 习惯的: She had grown accustomed to his long absences. 他长期不在家, 她已经习惯了。



【参考译文】

“进来, 基姆。请坐。”经理比尔·威廉斯说。这是基姆第一次经历业绩评估。如果评估的结果令人满意的话, 6个月之后他可以加薪了。

“基姆,” 比尔·威廉斯说, “我对你的工作质量很满意。除了表扬你的奉献精神和努力工作之外, 我没什么可说的。我唯一担心的是, 你在提出建议方面不够积极。”

“但是,” 基姆回答说, “我总是完成你交给我的每一项任务, 威廉斯先生。”