



中学英语星级题库丛书

主编 刘 弢 吕春昕

全国卷

英语高考题典

阅读理解

E NGLISH

★ 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



YZLI0890146462



上海交通大学出版社
SHANGHAI JIAO TONG UNIVERSITY PRESS

中学英语星级题库丛书

英语内容

英语高考题典

阅读理解(全国卷)

主 编 刘 弢 吕春昕

编 委 武秀梅 丁 溧 丁妙媛

吕豪亮 陈秀华 朱敏杰

彭 娟 刘长鼎 范引梅



YZLI0890146452

上海交通大学出版社

内 容 提 要

本书采用难度分级的形式,将所选篇目编为3章。所选材料全部来自最新4年高考真题。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的首选读物。

英语高考题典

(全国卷)阅读理解

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

英语高考题典. 全国卷. 阅读理解/刘弢,吕春昕主编.
—上海:上海交通大学出版社,2012
(中学英语星级题库丛书)
ISBN 978-7-313-07762-2

I. 英... II. ①刘... ②吕... III. 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(2011)第 198829 号

英语高考题典

阅读理解(全国卷)

刘 弢 吕春昕 主编

上海交通大学出版社出版发行

(上海市番禺路 951 号 邮政编码 200030)

电话:64071208 出版人:韩建民

常熟市文化印刷有限公司印刷 全国新华书店经销

开本:787mm×1092mm 1/16 印张:14 字数:414 千字

2012 年 1 月第 1 版 2012 年 1 月第 1 次印刷

印数:1~5 030

ISBN 978-7-313-07762-2/G 定价:32.00 元

版权所有 侵权必究

告读者:如发现本书有印装质量问题请与印刷厂质量科联系
联系电话:0512-52219025

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題转向多种题型并存。这些无疑为高中英语的教学指明了方向。

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圇吞枣,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,我们查阅了大量资料,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。

本书材料全部选自最新4年各地高考题,我们采用了难度分阶的形式,将所有文章由浅入深编为3章,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为黑斜;少数词为不要求掌握用法的,直接在正文中以白斜注出;正文中加线、练习中问到的问题,练习部分统一为黑斜。

本书译文由刘弢提供,错谬之处敬请广大读者不吝赐教。

编 者

目 录

第一章 难度等级★ (1)

Reading Exercise 1 (1)

[2011 重庆 A] (1)

[2011 全国ⅡA] (2)

[2011 湖南 B] (3)

[2010 重庆 B] (5)

[2011 湖北 A] (7)

[2010 全国ⅡA] (9)

[2010 江苏 A] (10)

[2009 全国ⅠA] (12)

Reading Exercise 2 (14)

[2011 全国ⅡB] (14)

[2010 北京 A] (15)

[2010 重庆 A] (17)

[2009 全国ⅠB] (18)

[2011 全国ⅡD] (19)

[2011 湖南 A] (21)

[2008 全国ⅡA] (22)

[2008 北京 A] (24)

Reading Exercise 3 (26)

[2011 全国ⅡE] (26)

[2009 重庆 C] (27)

[2009 江苏 B] (29)

[2008 江苏 D] (30)

[2011 湖北 B] (33)

[2008 全国ⅡB] (34)

[2008 重庆 A] (36)

[2008 福建 B] (38)

Reading Exercise 4 (40)

[2009 全国ⅡA] (40)

[2008 全国ⅡD] (41)

[2008 重庆 B] (43)

[2010 浙江 A] (44)

[2011 重庆 C] (46)

[2009 北京 A] (48)

[2009 全国ⅡB] (49)

[2010 山东 A] (51)

Reading Exercise 5 (53)

[2011 江苏 A] (53)

[2011 重庆 D] (54)

[2009 全国ⅠD] (56)

[2008 江苏 C] (58)

[2011 安徽 A] (60)

[2011 天津 A] (61)

[2008 江苏 A] (63)

[2008 山东 C] (65)

第二章 难度等级★★ (67)

Reading Exercise 6 (67)

[2009 湖北 C] (67)

[2008 山东 D] (68)

[2008 北京 B] (70)

[2008 天津 A] (72)

[2011 全国ⅠD] (73)

[2010 重庆 C] (75)

[2008 天津 B] (76)

[2008 福建 A] (78)

Reading Exercise 7 (81)

[2011 浙江 D] (81)

[2009 重庆 D] (83)

[2008 重庆 D] (85)

[2008 重庆 E] (86)

[2011 浙江 A] (88)

[2010 江苏 D] (90)



[2009 重庆 E]	(92)	[2011 湖北 E]	(150)
[2008 天津 E]	(94)	[2009 江苏 D]	(152)
Reading Exercise 8	(96)	Reading Exercise 12	(155)
[2010 重庆 D]	(96)	[2011 山东 A]	(155)
[2010 浙江 B]	(97)	[2009 全国 I C]	(156)
[2009 全国 II E]	(99)	[2009 天津 A]	(157)
[2008 北京 C]	(101)	[2009 浙江 C]	(159)
[2011 湖北 C]	(102)	[2011 山东 D]	(161)
[2010 浙江 C]	(103)	[2009 浙江 D]	(163)
[2009 北京 E]	(105)	[2008 北京 D]	(165)
[2008 天津 C]	(107)	[2008 天津 D]	(167)
Reading Exercise 9	(109)	Reading Exercise 13	(169)
[2011 重庆 B]	(109)	[2011 湖北 D]	(169)
[2010 浙江 D]	(110)	[2009 天津 C]	(171)
[2009 全国 I E]	(112)	[2009 浙江 E]	(173)
[2009 福建 C]	(114)	[2008 山东 B]	(175)
[2010 江苏 B]	(116)	[2010 重庆 E]	(177)
[2010 山东 B]	(119)	[2009 北京 B]	(178)
[2009 全国 II C]	(120)	[2009 天津 D]	(181)
[2011 山东 B]	(122)	[2008 福建 D]	(183)
Reading Exercise 10	(124)	Reading Exercise 14	(185)
[2010 北京 B]	(124)	[2011 江苏 C]	(185)
[2010 江苏 C]	(125)	[2010 北京 D]	(186)
[2008 北京 E]	(128)	[2009 全国 II D]	(188)
[2011 山东 C]	(129)	[2009 北京 C]	(189)
[2011 天津 C]	(131)	[2011 重庆 E]	(192)
[2009 湖北 D]	(133)	[2010 浙江 E]	(193)
[2010 北京 C]	(135)	[2010 山东 D]	(195)
[2009 江苏 C]	(137)	[2009 北京 D]	(197)
第三章 难度等级★★★	(140)	Reading Exercise 15	(200)
Reading Exercise 11	(140)	[2011 浙江 C]	(200)
[2011 北京 C]	(140)	[2010 山东 C]	(202)
[2009 广东 B]	(141)	[2009 江苏 A]	(204)
[2011 湖南 C]	(143)	[2008 山东 A]	(206)
[2009 天津 B]	(145)	[2008 福建 E]	(208)
[2011 天津 D]	(147)	[2008 全国 I D]	(209)
[2009 广东 C]	(148)	[2008 全国 I E]	(211)
		[2008 浙江 D]	(213)
		参考答案	(216)

第一章 难度等级★

Reading Exercise 1

[2011 重庆 A]

There was a gardener who looked after his garden with great care. To water his flowers, he used two buckets. One was a shiny and new bucket. The other was a very old and dilapidated one, which had seen many years of service, but was now past its best.

Every morning, the gardener would fill up the two buckets. Then he would carry them along the path, one on each side, to the flowerbeds. The new bucket was very proud of itself. It could carry a full bucket of water without a single drop spilled. The old bucket felt very ashamed because of its holes; before it reached the flowerbeds, much water had leaked along the path.

Sometimes the new bucket would say, "See how capable I am! How good it is that the gardener has me to water the flowers every day! I don't know why he still bothers with you. What a waste of space you are!"

And all that the old bucket could say was, "I know I'm not very useful, but I can only do my best. I'm happy that the gardener still finds a little bit of use in me, at least."

One day, the gardener heard that kind of conversation. After watering the flowers as usual, he said, "You both have done your work very well. Now I am going to carry you back. I want you to look carefully along the path."

Then the two buckets did so. All along the path, they noticed, on the side where the new bucket was carried, there was just bare earth; on the other side where the old bucket was carried, there was a joyous row of wild flowers, leading all the way to the garden.

1. What does the underlined word "dilapidated" probably mean?
 - A. Dirty.
 - B. Dark.
 - C. Worn-out.
 - D. Plain-looking.
2. What was the old bucket ashamed of?
 - A. His past.
 - B. His aging.
 - C. His manner.
 - D. His leaking.
3. The new bucket made conversations with the old one mainly to
 - A. laugh at the old one
 - B. take pity on the old one
 - C. show off its beautiful looks
 - D. praise the gardener's kindness
4. Why was the old bucket still kept by the gardener?
 - A. Because it was used to keep a balance.
 - B. Because it stayed in its best condition.
 - C. Because it was taken as a treasure.



D. Because it had its own function.



【生词】

dilapidated *adj.* 破旧的,年久失修的: We bought a dilapidated house and tried to repair it. 我们买了一幢破旧的房子,设法将它修好。

bare *adj.* 裸露的,草木不生的: In winter the trees are bare. 冬天,树都是光秃秃的。



【参考译文】

有一个园丁,他非常细心地打理他的花园。他只用两只水桶浇花,一只是闪亮的新水桶,另一只是破旧不堪、经过多年使用现已风光不再的水桶。

每天早上,园丁都要把两只水桶装满水,然后拎着它们走过两边都是花圃的小径。新水桶非常自豪,它能装满一桶水却一滴也不溢出。旧水桶却感到很惭愧,因为它有很多小洞,还没走到花圃,水就漏掉一大半。

有时候,新水桶会说:“看我多行! 园丁每天用我帮他浇花,多好啊! 我真不知道他为什么还烦劳你。你简直是浪费空间!”

旧水桶只是说:“我知道自己不是很有用,但我只能尽力而为。至少园丁还觉得我有一点用,对此我已很满足。”

一天,园丁听到这样的交谈。他像往常一样给花浇完水后,说:“你们干得都很出色,现在我要带你们回去,希望你们一路上仔细观察。”

两只水桶照做了。沿着小径,它们注意到,新水桶走过的那一边只有光秃秃的土地,而旧水桶走过的那一边则长着盛开的野花,一直蔓延至花园。

[2011 全国 II A]

Since 1984, Philadelphia has been **cleaning up its act**. One by one, **graffiti**-covered walls are being changed into outdoor art. So far, more than 1, 800 **murals** have been painted. Philadelphia now has more murals than any other American city.

The walls that were once ugly with graffiti are now covered with beautiful pictures of historical heroes and modern art, thanks to the Mural Arts Program (MAP). Its work makes schools and public places attractive, and its citizens very proud. The program began as part of Philadelphia's Anti-Graffiti Network. Jane Golden is the MAP's artistic director. "When people ask me what our program is about," she says, "I answer them with one word: hope." Each year, the MAP offers youth art programs and workshops. Some one-time graffiti writers even help paint MAP murals.

The MAP's work, says Golden, is all about developing a sense of community. When a neighborhood requests a mural, the MAP works with the people there to develop a message. Some messages have been "Safe Streets", "Love and Care", and "Peace Walk".

The MAP receives up to 50 requests for murals each week. Last year, the workers painted 140 murals.

"The making of a mural enters people's collective memory as an extraordinary, pleasant moment in neighborhood history," says Golden, who began as a muralist in Los Angeles.



- What can be the best title for the text?
A. Love, from Graffiti Writers to Muralists. B. MAP, a New Company in Philadelphia.
C. Jane, an Excellent Mural Artist. D. Hope, One Wall at a Time.
- What is the Mural Arts Program in Philadelphia aimed at?
A. Helping the young find jobs. B. Protecting the neighborhood.
C. Fighting against graffiti. D. Attracting more visitors.
- How does the MAP decide on the message for a mural?
A. By having discussions with people in the community.
B. By seeking advice from the city government.
C. By learning from the young graffiti writers.
D. By studying the history of the city.
- Which of the following words best describes the work of the MAP?
A. Difficult. B. Dangerous.
C. Experimental. D. Successful.



【生词】

clean up one's act 改头换面,重新做人: He had better clean up his act, or he will be out of a job. 他最好发愤图强,否则失去工作。

graffiti *n.* 涂鸦: graffiti on the subway cars 地铁车厢上的涂鸦

mural *n.* 壁画: a mural 72 feet long and 7 feet tall 长 72 英尺、高 7 英尺的壁画



【参考译文】

从 1984 年开始,费城启动了自我改进的行动。以前满是涂鸦的墙壁一面接一面地被改造成户外艺术品。到目前为止,这里已经绘制了 1 800 多幅壁画。现在,费城比美国的其他任何城市拥有的壁画数量都要多。

幸亏有了壁画艺术计划(简称 MAP),以前墙上丑陋的涂鸦才被覆盖上以历史英雄人物和现代艺术为主题的绘画。这项工作让学校和公共场所更加引人注目,让市民充满自豪。这项计划是作为费城反涂鸦网的一部分展开的。简·戈尔登是 MAP 计划的艺术总监。“当人们问我这项计划要达到何种目的时,”她说,“我就用一个词语回答他们:希望。”每年,MAP 都要向年轻人提供艺术课程和工作室。一些曾经的涂鸦者甚至也来帮助 MAP 绘制壁画。

戈尔登说,MAP 的所有工作就是创立一种社区意识。当某个社区需要壁画时,MAP 的成员就会与那里的人们一道创建一种主题。其中的部分主题是“安全街道”、“爱和关怀”、“平和散步”等。

MAP 每周都会收到 50 多项壁画绘制请求。去年,工作人员一共绘制了 140 幅壁画。

最初曾为洛杉矶壁画家的戈尔登说:“壁画的创作在社区历史中以一种不同寻常的、美妙的时刻进入人们的集体记忆。”

[2011 湖南 B]

My father was chief engineer of a merchant ship, which was sunk in World War II. The book *Night of the U-boats* told the story.

Memories

In September, 1940, my mother, sister and I went to Swansea, where my father's ship was



getting ready to sail. We brought him a family photograph to be kept with him at all times and keep him safe.

Then I remember my mother lying face down, sobbing. She had heard from a friend that the ship had been sunk by a **torpedo**.

I can remember the arrival of the telegram, which in those days always brought bad news. My grandmother opened it. It read, "Safe. Love Ted."

My most vivid memory is being woken and brought down to sit on my father's knee, his arm in a bandage.

He was judged unfit to return to sea and took a shore job in Glasgow for the rest of the war. For as long as I can remember, he had a weak heart, mother said it was caused by the torpedoes. He said it was because of the cigarettes. Whichever, he died suddenly in his early 50s.

Ten years later I read *Night of the U-boat* and was able to complete the story.

Torpedo

One torpedo struck the ship. Father was in the engine room, where the third engineer was killed. He shut down the engines to slow the ship making it easier for it to be abandoned.

By the time he got on **deck** he was alone. Every lifeboat was gone except one which had stuck fast. When he tried to cut it free it swung against the ship, injuring his hand and arm. He had no choice but to jump—still with the photograph in his pocket.

Three days later, he and other survivors were safe in Glasgow. All 23 with him signed the back of the photograph.

A toast

In my room is the book and the photograph. Often, glass in hand, I have wondered how I would have dealt with an explosion, a sinking ship, a jump into a vast ocean and a wait for rescue? Lest we forget, I have some more whisky and toast the heroes of the war.

1. We can infer that the mother and children went to Swansea _____.
A. to meet a friend
B. to see the father off
C. to take a family photo
D. to enjoy the sailing of the ship
2. What did the author learn about the father from the telegram?
A. He was still alive.
B. His knee was broken.
C. His ship had been sunk.
D. He had arrived in Glasgow.
3. The underlined word "it" in Paragraph 6 refers to the father's _____.
A. weak heart
B. taking a shore job
C. failure to return to sea
D. injury caused by a torpedo
4. What can we know about the author's father after his ship was attacked?
A. He lost his arm.
B. He repaired the engines.
C. He managed to take a lifeboat.
D. He was the last to leave the ship.
5. What is the passage mainly about?
A. A group of forgotten heroes.
B. A book describing a terrifying battle.



C. A ship engineer's wartime experience.

D. A merchant's memories of a sea rescue.

【生词】

torpedo *n.* 鱼雷: The torpedo hit its target. 鱼雷击中了目标。

deck *n.* 甲板: go up on deck 到甲板上去

【参考译文】

我父亲曾经是一艘在第二次世界大战期间被击沉的商船上的轮机长。《潜艇之夜》一书就讲述了这个故事。

回忆

1940年9月,母亲带我和姐姐到斯旺西,那里,父亲的船只即将出海。我们带给他一张全家福,让他随身携带,也希望保佑他平安。

后来,我记得母亲低头哭泣。她收到一个朋友的来信,得知那艘船被一枚鱼雷击沉。

我还记得电报送来时的情形(那时候,电报总是带来坏消息):祖母打开电报,上面写着:“平安。爱你的泰迪。”

我最清晰的记忆是:我被叫醒,带到楼下,坐在父亲的腿上。他的胳膊上缠着绷带。

他被认为不再适合出海。在战争剩余的时间里,他被安排到格拉斯哥的岸上工作。在我的记忆中,他的心脏一直很虚弱。母亲说那是鱼雷造成的,而他说是因为抽烟。不管是什么原因,总之他50岁刚出头就突然去世了。

10年后,我读到《潜艇之夜》那本书,可以还原整个故事了。

鱼雷

一枚鱼雷击中了商船。父亲正在轮机室,第二副轮机长也已牺牲。父亲关掉引擎,让船减速,以方便弃船。

等他来到甲板上时,上面已空无一人。除了一艘捆得很紧的救生艇,其余的全不见了。在他试图割断缆绳时,救生艇荡向船体,弄伤了他的手和胳膊。他别无选择,只能跳进大海,口袋里还揣着那张照片。

3天后,他和其他幸存者安全抵达格拉斯哥。和他一起的23人全都在照片背面签了名。

举杯

我的房间里就放着那本书和照片。我经常拿起酒杯,思考着如果遇到爆炸、沉船、跳进无边的大海等候救援的情形,我会怎样应对?我斟满了威士忌,并举杯向这些战争中的英雄致敬,永志不忘他们。

[2010 重庆 B]

Love, success, happiness, family and freedom—how important are these values to you? Here is one interview which explores the fundamental questions in life.

(Q = Question, A = Answer)

Q: Could you introduce yourself first?

A: My name is Misbah, 27 years old. I was born in a war-torn area. Right now I'm a web designer.

Q: What are your great memories?

A: My parents used to take us to hunt birds, climb trees, and play in the fields. For me it was like a holiday because we were going to have fun all day long. Those are my great



memories.

Q: Does your childhood mean a lot to you?

A: Yes. As life was very hard, I used to work to help bring money in for the family. I spent my childhood working, with responsibilities beyond my age. However, it taught me to deal with problems all alone. I learnt to be independent.

Q: What changes would you like to make in your life?

A: If I could change something in my life, I'd change it so that my childhood could have taken place in another area. I would have loved to live with my family in freedom. Who cares whether we have much money, or whether we have a beautiful house? It doesn't matter as long as I can live with my family and we are safe.

Q: How do you get along with your parents?

A: My parents supported me until I *came of age*. I want to give back what I've got. That's our way. But I am working in another city. My only contact with my parents now is through the phone, but I hate using it. It *filters* out your emotion and leaves your voice only. My deepest feelings should be passed through sight, hearing and touch.

- In Misbah's childhood, _____.
A. he was free from worry
B. he liked living in the countryside
C. he was fond of getting close to nature
D. he often spent holidays with his family
- What did Misbah desire most in his childhood?
A. A colorful life.
B. A beautiful house.
C. Peace and freedom.
D. Money for his family.
- How would Misbah prefer to communicate with his parents?
A. By chatting on the Internet.
B. By calling them sometimes.
C. By paying weekly visits.
D. By writing them letters.
- If there were only one question left, what would it most probably be?
A. What was your childhood dream?
B. What is your biggest achievement?
C. What is your parents' view of you?
D. What was your hardest experience in the war?



【生词】

come of age 成年, 到法定年龄: We'll have a splendid party when Jane comes of age. 在简成年时, 我们将举行一次精彩的聚会。

filter *v.* 过滤: The solid particles were filtered from the solution. 溶液里的固体微粒被滤掉了。



【参考译文】

爱情、成功、幸福、家庭和自由, 这些价值观在你看来重要程度如何呢? 下面的这个采访就探求了关于人生的基本问题。

问: 你可先介绍一下自己吗?



答:我叫米斯巴克,现年27岁。我出生在一个战火纷飞的地区。现在是一名网站设计师。

问:你最美好的记忆是什么?

答:父母经常带我们去打鸟、爬树、在田野里玩耍。对我来说,这就像度假一样,因为我们整天都玩得很开心。这是我最美好的回忆。

问:童年对你来说影响很大吗?

答:是的。由于生活艰难,我得经常工作,给家里挣钱。我的童年就是在工作中度过的,背负的责任超出了自身的年龄。然而,这段经历教给我独自处理各种问题的能力,我学会了自立。

问:你希望生命发生什么变化?

答:如果我能改变生命中的某些东西,我希望童年生活在另一个地区。我喜欢和家人自由自在地生活在一起。谁会不在乎是否很有钱、是否有漂亮的大房子呢?只要能和家人生活在一起,只要安全,其他都无所谓。

问:你怎样和父母相处?

答:父母一直支持我到成年,我想以获得的一切回报他们。这就是我们的相处之道。但我在另一个城市工作,现在我和他们唯一的联系方式是打电话,但我不喜欢打电话。它滤掉了你的感情,只留下声音。我最深的感情应当通过视觉、听觉和触觉来传达。

[2011 湖北 A]

Honesty, my mum always used to tell me, is the best policy. Of course, this didn't include her when she told me that if I didn't eat all my vegetables Father Christmas would find out and wouldn't give me any presents.

But when it comes to medicine, I had assumed it was important to always be honest with my patients. After all, the doctor-patient relationship is based on trust, and therefore honesty is essential. Or so I thought.

I had just started working in *geriatrics*. Mr. McMahon was brought in when his belly was found very swollen. I took a medical history from his daughter who'd accompanied him in the ambulance. She'd been his main career for years. I stood looking at him as she gave a detailed history. "Has he lost any weight recently?" I asked. "Well, it's funny you should mention that, but yes," she said slowly. There was silence for a few moments. "Why? What are you worried about?" she asked. I hesitated. She was obviously very involved in his care and it was only fair that I told her the truth. "Well, we need to prove it's not cancer," I said and talked briefly about some of the tests I was going to order.

Half an hour later, a nurse called me, "Mr. McMahon's daughter broke down—she said you told her he had cancer." My heart sank. By the time I arrived at the ward, my *consultant* was already there, explaining that we still had to run lots of tests and that it was by no means confirmed that he had cancer. I stood silently at the end of the bed. My consultant was obviously angry with me and as we left Mr. McMahon, she turned to me. "Why on earth did you do that?" she asked in disbelief. I looked at her and bit my lip. "She asked me what I was worried about and I told her," I said, hanging my head. "And give her more to worry about?" replied my consultant. "You don't say the word 'cancer' until it's confirmed. Even if you suspect it, think very carefully before you tell people."



As it turned out, it wasn't cancer. But I did learn that when someone is stressed and worried about their loved one they're sometimes selective in what they hear—and as a doctor it's important to be mindful of this. In being truthful, I'd made the situation worse.

- The purpose of the first two paragraphs is to show that the author _____.
A. misunderstood the doctor-patient relationship
B. was anxious to receive Christmas gifts
C. regarded honesty as the best policy
D. had an unhealthy eating habit
- The author's consultant was angry with him because _____.
A. he told the daughter what he suspected
B. he delayed running the necessary tests
C. he failed to confirm the patient's disease
D. he forgot what the consultant had advised
- The author hung his head (the underlined part in Para. 4) because he was feeling _____.
A. guilty B. hurt C. disappointed D. helpless
- What lesson has the author learnt from his experience?
A. Learning from parents is necessary.
B. Jumping to a conclusion is dangerous.
C. Telling the truth may not always be the best solution.
D. Selecting pleasant words may not be the perfect policy.



【生词】

geriatric *adj.* 老年人的, 为老年人的: a geriatric ward 老年病房 || **geriatrics** *n.* 老年病学
consultant *n.* 顾问; 会诊医生: a consultant in gynecology 妇科会诊医师



【参考译文】

过去, 妈妈经常对我说: “诚实是上策。”当然, 她哄我“小孩不吃蔬菜, 圣诞老人就会发现, 就不给他礼物”的话不属此列。

说到医药行业, 我认为医生对病人坦诚是很重要的。毕竟, 医生与病人的关系是建立在相互信任的基础上的, 所以坦白很必要, 至少我这么认为。

刚上班时, 我在老年科工作。有一天, 麦克马洪先生因腹部肿胀而被送进医院。我从随救护车陪他来医院的女儿手中拿过病历。这些年, 她已成了父亲的主要护理人。在她详述病史时, 我就站着看他。我问: “他最近体重减轻了吗?” “嗯, 你问的问题挺滑稽, 不过是减轻了。”她说得很慢, 中间还沉默了片刻。她问: “为什么? 你担心什么?” 我有点犹疑。显然, 她很用心地照顾着他, 告诉她真相也是应该的, 于是我说: “嗯, 我们必须确诊他患的不是癌肿。”然后简单介绍了一下准备做的检查。

半小时后, 护士给我打电话: “麦克马洪先生的女儿崩溃了, 她说你告诉她她爸爸得了癌病。”我的心沉了下去。当我来到病房时, 会诊医师已经在那里了。她解释说, 我们还得做很多测试, 但这决不等于癌症已被确诊。我默默地站在床头, 看得出她对我的处理很不满意。离开麦克马洪先生后, 她转过身来, 不信任地问道: “你干嘛要那么做?” 我望着她, 咬着嘴唇, 垂头耷脑地说: “她问我担心什么, 我就直说了。” “嫌她担心得不够是吗?” 会诊医师答道, “在没有确诊前, 那个‘癌’字是不能随便出口的。即使有怀疑, 张嘴前也要三思而行。”



事后证明,那确实不是癌症,但我却上了宝贵的一课:当一个人心事重重、担心自己的亲人时,有时他们会选择性地接收信息。作为医生,重要的是对此保持警觉。为了诚实,我却把事情弄得更糟。

[2010 全国 II A]

When I was six, Dad brought home a dog one day, who was called “Brownie”. My brothers and I all loved Brownie and did different things with her. One of us would walk her, another would feed her, then there were baths, playing *catch* and many other games. Brownie, in return, loved each and every one of us. One thing that most touched my heart was that she would go to whoever was sick and just be with them. We always felt better when she was around.

One day, as I was getting her food, she *chewed* up one of Dad’s shoes, which had to be thrown away in the end. I knew Dad would be mad and I had to let her know what she did was wrong. When I looked at her and said, “Bad girl,” she looked down at the ground and then went and hid. I saw a tear in her eyes.

Brownie turned out to be more than just our family *pet*. She went everywhere with us. People would stop and ask if they could pet her. Of course she’d let anyone pet her. She was just the most lovable dog. There were many times when we’d be out walking and a small child would come over and pull on her hair. She never barked or tried to get away. Funny thing is she would smile. This frightened people because they thought she was showing her teeth. Far from the truth, she lovely everyone.

Now many years have passed since Brownie died of old age. I still miss the days when she was with us.

1. What would Brownie do when someone was ill in the family?
 - A. Look at them sadly.
 - B. Keep them company.
 - C. Play games with them.
 - D. Touch them gently.
2. We can infer from Paragraph 2 that Brownie _____.
 - A. would eat anything when hungry
 - B. felt sorry for her mistake
 - C. loved playing hide-and-seek
 - D. disliked the author’s dad
3. Why does the author say that Brownie was more than just a family pet?
 - A. She was treated as a member of the family.
 - B. She played games with anyone she liked.
 - C. She was loved by everybody she met.
 - D. She went everywhere with the family.
4. Some people got frightened by Brownie when she _____.
 - A. smiled
 - B. barked
 - C. rushed to them
 - D. tried to be funny
5. Which of the following best describes Brownie?
 - A. Shy.
 - B. Polite.
 - C. Brave.
 - D. Caring.



【生词】

catch *n.* 接球(游戏): a good catch 精彩的接球

chew *v.* 嚼, 嚼烂: Chew your food thoroughly. 把食物嚼烂。

pet *v.* 抚摸: The cat purred when she was petted. 受到爱抚时, 那只猫发出呜呜的叫声。



【参考译文】

我6岁时的一天,爸爸带回家一条狗,它叫布朗妮。我们兄弟几个都很喜欢它,喜欢和它一起做各种各样的事情。我们当中一人负责遛狗,一个负责喂食,还有人负责给它洗澡、玩抛接球游戏等。布朗妮也很喜欢我们。最让我感动的是,无论我们当中有谁生病了,它都会陪在身边。有它在,我们感觉好多了。一天,当我给它取食时,它咬破了爸爸的一只鞋,最后只能扔掉。我知道爸爸会气疯的,所以我必须让它明白,它做了错事。当我看着它说“坏女孩”时,它垂下了头,然后跑开躲了起来。我看见了它眼里的泪水。

事实证明,布朗妮不仅仅是我们家的宠物。当它跟着我们到处走时,人们见了会停下来问,是否可以摸摸它。当然,它是允许别人摸的。它是那种最可爱的狗。有很多次我们外出散步,总有小孩子过来拽它的毛,它既不叫也不跑。它还会干一件滑稽的事,那就是笑。这可把人们吓坏了,因为他们觉得它在龇牙。其实,它喜欢所有的人。

自从布朗妮老死后,已经有许多年过去了,但我仍然怀念它在身边的日子。

[2010 江苏 A]

Usually, when your teacher asks a question, there is only one correct answer. But there is one question that has millions of correct answers. That question is “What’s your name?” Everyone gives a different answer, but everyone is correct.

Have you ever wondered about people’s names? Where do they come from? What do they mean?

People’s first names, or given names, are chosen by their parents. Sometimes the name of a grandparent or other member of the family is used. Some parents choose the name of a well-known person. A boy could be named George Washington Smith; a girl could be named Helen Keller Jones.

Some people give their children names that mean good things. *Clara* means “bright”; *Beatrice* means “one who gives happiness”; *Donald* means “world ruler”; *Leonard* means “as brave as a lion”.

The earliest last names, or surnames, were taken from place names. A family with the name *Brook* or *Brooks* probably lived near a brook; someone who was called *Longstreet* probably lived on a long, **paved** road. The *Greenwood* family lived in or near a **leafy** forest.

Other early surnames came from people’s occupations. The most common occupational name is *Smith*, which means a person who makes things with iron or other metals. In the past, smiths were very important workers in every town and village. Some other occupational names are: *Carter*—a person who owned or drove a cart; *Potter*—a person who made pots and pans.

The **ancestors** of the *Baker* family probably baked bread for their neighbors in their native village. The *Carpenter*’s great-great-great-grandfather probably built houses and furniture.



Sometimes people were known for the color of their hair or skin, or their size, or their special abilities. When there were two men who were named John in the same village, the John with the gray hair probably became John Gray. Or the John who was very tall could call himself John Tallman. John Fish was probably an excellent swimmer and John Lightfoot was probably a fast runner or a good dancer.

Some family names were made by adding something to the father's name. English-speaking people added -s or -son. The Johnsons are descendants of John; the Roberts family's ancestor was Robert. Irish and Scottish people added *Mac or Mc or O*. Perhaps all of the MacDonnells and the McDonnells and the O'Donnells are descendants of the same Donnell.

- Which of the following aspects do the surnames in the passage NOT cover?
 - Places where people lived.
 - People's characters.
 - Talents that people possessed.
 - People's occupations.
- According to the passage, the ancestors of the Potter family most probably _____.
 - owned or drove a cart
 - made things with metals
 - made kitchen tools or containers
 - built houses and furniture
- Suppose an English couple whose ancestors lived near a leafy forest wanted their new-born son to become a world leader, the baby might be named _____.
 - Beatrice Smith
 - Leonard Carter
 - George Longstreet
 - Donald Greenwood
- The underlined word "descendants" in the last paragraph means a person's _____.
 - later generations
 - friends and relatives
 - colleagues and partners
 - later sponsors



【生词】

pave *v.* 铺设: Some roads are paved with wooden blocks, some with slabs of stone. 有些路是用木块铺成的, 有些是用石块铺成的。

leafy *adj.* 多叶的, 叶茂的: The children shouted, waving leafy branches above their heads. 孩子们呼喊, 双手举过头顶挥舞着带叶的树枝。

ancestor *n.* 祖先: a ceremony of honoring one's ancestors 祭祖仪式

descendant *n.* 后代, 后裔: Cristobal Colon is a direct descendant of Columbus. 克里斯托巴尔·科隆是哥伦布的直系后裔。



【参考译文】

当老师提出一个问题时, 通常只有一个正确答案。但有一个问题却有成千上万个正确答案。那就是: “你叫什么名字?” 每个人的答案各不相同, 但都是正确的。

你思考过与名字有关的问题吗? 它来自何方? 有什么意义?

人的名字都是父母起的。有时祖父母或其他家庭成员的名字也会被使用。有些家长用某个著名人物的名字给孩子取名。如男孩可以叫乔治·华盛顿; 女孩可以叫海伦·凯勒·琼斯。

有些人给孩子起的名字含有美好的意味。比如克拉拉的意思是“明亮”, 比阿特丽斯的意思是“带给别人快乐的人”, 唐纳德的意思是“世界的统治者”, 伦纳德的意思是“和狮子一样勇敢”。