

重点中学高考强力突破系列



高考英语

阅读理解与完形填空 突破捷径

“重点中学高考强力突破系列”编写组编



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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

高考英语阅读理解与完形填空突破捷径/重点中学
高考强力突破系列编写组编. —上海:上海译文出版
社, 2005. 7

(重点中学高考强力突破系列)

ISBN 7-5327-3667-9

I. 高... II. 重... III. 英语课—高中—升学参考
资料 IV. G634.413

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2005)第 015606 号

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上海世纪出版集团
译文出版社出版、发行

网址: www.yiwen.com.cn

上海福建中路 193 号

易文网: www.ewen.cc

上海市印刷十厂有限公司印刷

开本 787×1092 1/16 印张 10 字数 246,000

2005 年 7 月第 1 版 2005 年 7 月第 1 次印刷

印数: 0,001-6,000 册

ISBN 7-5327-3667-9/H·683

定价: 15.00 元

本书如有缺页、错装或损坏等严重质量问题, 请向承印厂联系调换

前 言

英语新课程标准中对中学英语的词汇量、阅读量均有很高的要求。近几年来,在英语高考中阅读理解与完形填空的难度、篇幅都在逐年增加。

为了配合现行高中英语教学大纲,培养学生的阅读能力,巩固并扩大他们的词汇量,丰富其语言知识,提高其综合语言技能,使他们顺利通过高考,根据上海市教育考试院编制的英语学科考试大纲和高考对阅读理解与完形填空的要求及命题趋势,我们特编写了《高考英语阅读理解与完形填空突破捷径》一书。

本书所选的文章体裁多样、风格迥异,有科普类、广告类、史地类、文化类、新闻报道类、故事类、哲理小品类和轶闻趣事类等,许多文章具有很强的时代感。

本书的作者均系上海市重点中学英语高级教师,具有丰富的教学和高考辅导经验,因此本书对参加英语高考者来说具有很强的实用性和指导性。

编 者

2005年6月

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第一部分 阅读理解试题的复习与应试技巧

阅读理解是考查考生通过阅读获得信息能力的项目。考生要学会掌握所读材料的主题思想、主要事实和重要细节,既要理解文章的表层意思,又要理解它的深层含义;既要理解某句、某段的含义,又要学会从上下文的逻辑关系来进行判断和推理;不仅要能根据文章提供的信息去理解,而且要有结合中学生应具备的常识进行判断和选择的能力。下面将讲述一些阅读理解的应试技巧。

1. 归纳概括中心大意

归纳概括中心大意的题目是必考题,旨在考查考生阅读文章后总结归纳并找出文章中心思想的能力。考生要做好这类题必须通读全文,通篇理解,必须区分主要信息和次要信息,并找出主题句(topic sentence)。如果是考中心思想(main idea),选项通常是一个完整的句子,且这个句子应能全面而准确地概括文章的中心大意。例如:

The main idea of the passage is _____.

- A. the ice age was a long period of time
- B. great glaciers (冰川) covered North America many years ago
- C. changes in climate helped to melt the glaciers
- D. how glaciers changed North America

这篇文章主要讲述了冰川对北美造成的影响,因此正确的选项是 D。

这类题型常见的提问方式有:

What is the main idea/topic of the passage?

The main point of the passage is ...

The passage deals mainly with ...

What does the passage mainly discuss/deal with?

What is the author's main purpose?

如果试题要求考生给文章选一个最佳标题(the best title)时,那么选项可以是一个短语词组。这个选项除了要能概括文章的中心思想外,还要能吸引读者,并使其产生阅读该文章的兴趣。

这类题型常见的提问方式有:

The best title of the passage is ...

The passage is about ...

Which of the following can best describe the passage?

例如:

Which of the following might be the best title of this passage?

- A. Psychologists and Businessmen
- B. Impulse Buying
- C. The More Products, the More Confusion
- D. Self-service Shopping

这篇文章主要讲述了许多顾客在一时冲动之下买下商品,以及商店是如何利用这种心理

搞促销的。因此正确的选项是 B。

2. 领悟隐含意义——推理判断

由于某种原因,作者不能明确地表达自己的观点,而将其隐含在字里行间,体现于修辞手法之中。这类试题要求考生根据文章字面的陈述和上下文的线索进行综合分析,做出合理正确的推断、预测和结论。理解这种“言外之意,弦外之音”对考生的能力要求较高,需要认真训练。

这类题型常见的提问方式有:

The story does not say this, but from what we have read, we can tell that ...

We can infer/conclude from the passage that ...

The writer's attitude toward ... is ...

The passage implies, but does not directly state that ...

The passage suggests that ...

The author implies/suggests that ...

The passage is intended to ...

Where would this passage most probably be found?

The paragraph preceding (following) the passage most probably discusses ...

What conclusion can be drawn from the passage?

例如:

... I was once shocked to read on the bottom of a sensitive piece of writing about a personal experience: "This work is terrible! There are far too many spelling errors and your writing is illegible." It may have been a *sharp* criticism of the pupil's technical abilities in writing ...

The writer seems to think that the teacher's judgement on that sensitive piece of writing is _____.

A. reasonable

B. unfair

C. foolish

D. careless

这道题要求考生读完文章之后判断作者对某位教师对学生作文评语的看法。根据题中 that sensitive piece of writing, 我们在文章中找到了相关的句子: I was once *shocked* to read on the bottom of a sensitive piece of writing about a personal experience: "This work is terrible! There are far too many spelling errors and your writing is illegible." It may have been a *sharp* criticism of the pupil's technical abilities in writing ... 尽管作者没有明确提出自己对这一评语的看法,但从所用的“shocked”和“sharp”这两个词就不难看出其观点,即他对某事感到震惊,对此事不满,认为对某事的批评太严厉,认为这种批评不恰当。根据这样的理解,选项 B ... the teacher's judgement ... is unfair 是作者的真实看法。因此正确的选项是 B。

3. 理解词汇意义和指代

这类试题主要考查考生根据上下文对单词、短语及对 it, this, he, they 等指示代词含义的判断能力。

这类题型常见的提问方式有:

The word/phrase “...” in line 10(paragraph 2) most probably means ...

The word/phrase “...” in line 10(paragraph 2) is closest in meaning to ...

In line 10 the word/phrase “...” could be best replaced by ...

Which of the following is nearest (closest) in meaning to “...”?

指代、词义辨析

What is the possible meaning of the word/phrase “...” in line 10?

By “...” (Paragraph 2), the author means ...

The word “this/that/he/them/it” in line 10 stands for ...

“It/They” (line 10) most probably refers to ...

这类题目与其说是考查考生的词汇量,不如说是考查考生是否具有利用上下文判断单词意义的能力。阅读理解部分的词汇题与词汇部分的题目,考查的目的各不相同。后者考的词基本上都是考纲里的词汇,考查的目的是看考生是否理解该词的用法。而前者是考查考生利用上下文来确定该词意义的能力。解答这类题,就要根据上下文的线索来推断词义。例如:

... But sharing the family home requires adjustments for all. There are the hassles over bathrooms, telephones and privacy. Some families, however, manage the delicate balancing act. But for others, it proves too difficult.

The word “hassles” in the passage probably means _____.

- A. agreements B. disadvantages C. worries D. quarrels

找到 hassles 这个词的所在句 There are the hassles over bathrooms, telephones and privacy, 这个句子并不能说明 hassles 的意义,但下一句 Some families, however, manage the delicate balancing act 中的 however 这个词表明该句的意思和上一句恰好相反。这个句子意思是:但是有的家庭却能做到平衡协调。那就意味着上一句所说的在使用卫生间、电话以及隐私方面一般家庭都有矛盾纠纷。显然选项 D 在意义上与之相符。

除了利用上下文的线索外,还可利用代入法、排除法等方法来猜测词义。例如:

The cable was laid, but not until 1866 was the connection made permanent and reliable. At the early attempts, the cable failed and when it was taken out for repairs, it was found to be covered in living growths, a fact which defied contemporary scientific opinion that there was no life in the deeper parts of the sea.

“Defied” probably means _____.

- A. “doubted” B. “gave proof to” C. “challenged” D. “agreed to”

找到 defied 的所在句 “At the early attempts, the cable failed and when it was taken out for repairs, it was found to be covered in living growths, a fact which defied contemporary scientific opinion that there was no life in the deeper parts of the sea.” 前面的主句讲的是从海底捞出的电缆上覆盖着许多生物,后面的定语从句讲的是当时的科学观点认为海洋深处是没有生命的。因此,根据 “a fact which contemporary scientific opinion that there was no life in the deeper parts of the sea.” 选项 B 和 D 可以排除,因为前面的事实是批驳后面的观点的。余下的选项 A 和 C 在逻辑上是符合上下文的。在这种情况下,我们可用代入法将选项 A 和 C 分别代入语境,看其文章意义和语法意义在这个句子中是否成立。先代入选项 A,显然不行,因为 doubted 这个词要求句子的逻辑主语必须是有生命的。而句子的主语是无生命的 “a fact”。这样选项 A 不符合要求。排除选项 A 后,剩下来只有选项 C,这句话既可用有生命的词作主语,也可用无生命的词作主语。又如:

The largest of the North American river system was also influenced by the glaciers. This is the Mississippi-Missouri-Ohio system. These rivers were miles wide at first. Through the years they settled into their present channels.

In the last sentence the word “their” refers to _____.

- A. lakes B. rivers C. glaciers D. systems

这一试题只要找到文中最后两个句子中的“*These rivers*”和“*they*”就不难得出 *their* 指的是 *rivers*。

除了利用上下文的线索用代入法、排除法等技巧外,还可用词汇搭配法进行分析。例如:

Just seven years ago, the Jarvik-7 artificial heart was being cheered as the model of human creativeness ... After monitoring production of the Jarvik-7, and reviewing its effects on the 150 or so patients, the US Food and Drug Administration concluded that the machine was doing more to endanger lives than to save them ...

... Inventors are now working on new devices ... The first sample products aren't expected for another 10 or 20 years. But some people are already worrying that they'll work and that America's overextended health-care programs will lose a precious \$ 2.5 billion to \$ 5 billion a year providing *them* for a relatively few dying patients ...

The italic word “*them*” refers to _____.

- A. doctors who treat heart disease B. makers of artificial hearts
C. America's health-care programs D. new models of artificial hearts

先找到原文句子“... America's overextended health-care programs will lose a precious \$ 2.5 billion to \$ 5 billion a year providing *them* for a relatively few dying patients ...”读后就知道 *them* 是指物,因为 providing 的搭配结构是 provide sb. with sth. 或 provide sth. for sb., 而 *them* 若指物的话,根据上下文只能是指 artificial hearts. 因此正确的选项是 D。

4. 寻找具体细节(detailed questions)

这类试题要求考生掌握与文章主题有关的具体细节,如与事情的起因、结果、影响、特点、观点有关的依据,以及赞成或反对的理由等。这类题型常见的提问方式有:

The example given in paragraph 2 is to show/illustrate ...

One of the advantages of the measures taken by the government is ...

Which of the following may lead to/result in/cause/contribute to ...?

People are concerned about ... because of ...

The experiment/study conducted by the organization shows/proves ...

再来看这样一篇短文:

Professor Martin's report says that children who attend a number of different schools, because their parents have to move around the country, probably make slow progress in their studies. There are also signs, says Professor Martin, that an unusually large number of such children are mentally affected.

Professor Martin's report suggests that _____.

- A. it may not be good for children to change schools too often
B. parents should not move around the country
C. children are now making slow progress
D. more and more children are mentally affected

正确的选项是 A。

与推测文章大意、标题、作者态度这类归纳推理题相比较,这类题要容易些,因为其答案可以直接在文章中找到。解题的基本方法是先仔细阅读文章后的问题,根据问题中的关键词或

词组,以此作为线索到文章中查找与问题相关的句子,用这个相关句来对照选项,意义一致的就是正确的选项。

这类试题中较难的是是非题。是非题也称为正误判断题,因为是非题问的是选项对文章事实的转述是否真实,提法是否准确,文章或作者是否提及。这类问题的四个选项要么是“一正三误”,即一项是对的,是符合文章事实的,其余三项均是错的;要么是“一误三正”,即一项是错的,是不符合原文事实的,其余三项均是正确的。这类题型常见的提问方式有:

Which of the following does NOT account for/explain ...?

According to the passage, which of the following statements is true/NOT true?

Which of the following is mentioned/NOT mentioned in the passage?

According to the passage, all of the following are true EXCEPT ...

Which of the following does the author NOT express?

看清楚有NOT

解答这类问题,应先看清楚题目的要求,究竟是要求选出正确的选项还是要求选出错误的选项。有的考生未看清问题就选选项,如问的是“Which of the following is NOT true/mentioned?”,而他却想当然地选择正确的符合事实的选项,结果误选了。

是非题的四个选项通常有两种情况:

1) 四个选项中都有相同的词或词组,即说明的信息集中在一两个句子里。这种是非题比较容易,只要找到相关句子,仔细读一下就不难选定正确答案。

2) 四个选项中没有相同的词语,即没有相似的内容,说明的信息分散在全文。这种是非题比较难,因为要花较多的时间到全文中去找各个相关句。这种题最好放在做完文章的所有问题后再做,因为此时考生对文章已有了较深的理解,这样查找各相关句时就非常迅速。一般来说,应首先将两个选项看一遍,根据对文章的理解和基本常识,尽可能先排除掉一两个,以减少待查的选项。如果实在排除不了,需要到文章中去一一查证的,也应从易到难,即从印象最深的、相关句最易找的、最容易证实的那个选项开始查证。例如:

George had worked for the Bank of Ruritania for ten years and was still only a clerk. He was not satisfied with the position and wanted to find something better. Yet he did not want to lose his position in the bank before he had got another one, so he prepared a letter about himself with the words “HELP! I AM A PRISONER OF THE BANK OF RURITANIA!” in big letters across the top. Then he sent it to several other banks, asking them for a job ...

Which sentence is NOT true?

A. He expected some other banks to give him a job.

B. He thought the Bank of Ruritania was not good to him.

C. In the letter he wrote, there were only the words “HELP! I AM A PRISONER OF THE BANK OF RURITANIA!”

D. He would like to go on working at the Bank until he found a better job.

由于这四个选项的信息不在同一个句子中,所以只好根据第一遍略读时留下的印象去一一查证。我们从文章的最后一句“Then he sent it to several other banks, asking them for a job.”可以发现选项 A 是正确的。从第一句中“George had worked for the Bank of Ruritania for ten years and was still only a clerk.”可以判断出选项 B 也是正确的。选项 C “In the letter he wrote, there were only the words ...”显然与原文中“... he prepared a letter about himself with the words ‘HELP!’ ... in big letters across the top.”的意思不符合。选项 D 与原文中“Yet he

段
有only

did not want to lose his position in the bank before he had got another one ..."一致,故正确的选项应为 C。

以上根据阅读理解试题的题型介绍了一些应掌握的基本答题技巧。此外,在平时的阅读中还要注意文章的体裁及文章的题材。文章的体裁有记叙文、说明文、论说文、应用文等。近年来,应用文的试题被越来越广泛地使用,应当引起我们高度重视。文章的题材主要有两类:一类是有关科技方面的,包括天文、地质、海洋、医学、动植物等;另一类是关于人文社会方面的,包括历史、地理、文化、教育、人物传记、新闻报道等。因此,考生不仅要有扎实的语言基础,还要在平时积累一定的史地、科普、文化等方面的知识。

英语阅读能力的培养是一个渐进的复杂的过程,考生在平时应养成每天阅读英语的习惯,循序渐进,持之以恒,精泛结合,广泛猎奇,在潜移默化中就会感到自己的阅读能力有了长足的提高。

第二部分 阅读理解试题评析

1

Directions: Read the following text and choose the most suitable heading from A—F for each paragraph. There is one extra heading which you do not need.

- A. Rapid growth in the US airlines
- B. Transportation by plane
- C. Airport services
- D. Development
- E. Beginning period
- F. Modern life

1.

Airplanes are used to carry passengers, cargo and mail. Air transport companies operate scheduled airlines and non-scheduled services over local, regional, national, and international routes. The aircrafts operated by these companies range from small single-engine planes to large multiengine jet transports.

2.

The first air passenger services began in 1910, when dirigibles began operation between several German cities. The first scheduled airplane service to carry passengers began in the US in 1914. Several experimental airmail flights took place in India, Europe, and the United States before World War I, but air transport services did not become a true business until after the war.

3.

During World War II, intercontinental air transport became firmly established. After the war the new long-distance transports with advanced facilities were increasingly able to avoid storms and strong wind and make flights more economical and consistent. A new generation of "jumbo-jet" transports began operations in 1970, and the supersonic transport entered passenger service in 1976.

4.

During the 1970s the number of domestic passengers on US airlines increased about 78%, and during the 1980s the figure was up about 58%. In 1990 there were 41.8 million international passengers; the figure was a 75% increase over 1980. The total cargo flown by US airlines almost doubled during the 1980s, from 5.7 billion to 10.6 billion ton-miles in 1990.

5.

Major airports provide a wide range of facilities for the convenience of millions of travellers. These range from such basic services as ticket-sales counters and restaurants to luxury hotels,

shopping centres and play areas for children. International airports must also have customs areas and currency-exchange counters and so on.

答案与提示

1. B 本段是全文的开场白,点明了文章的主题——航空运输,故答案为 B。
2. E 本段介绍了航空运输的初始阶段,故答案为 E。
3. D 本段介绍了航空运输的重大发展,故答案为 D。
4. A 本段介绍了美国航空客运量和货运吨位的增长情况,故答案为 A。
5. C 本段介绍了机场所提供的服务,故答案为 C。

2

Tales From Animal Hospital

David Grant

David Grant has become a familiar face to millions of fans of Animal Hospital. Here Dr. Grant tells us the very best of his personal stories about the animals he has treated, including familiar patients such as the dogs Snowy and Duchess, the delightful cat Marigold Serendipity Diamond. He also takes the reader behind the scenes at Harmsworth Memorial Animal Hospital as he describes his day, from ordinary medical check-ups to surgery (外科手术). *Tales From Animal Hospital* will delight all fans of the programme and anyone who has a lively interest in their pets, whether it be cat, dog, or snake!

£ 14.99 *Hardback* 272pp Simon Schuster

ISBN 0751304417

Isaac Newton: The Last Sorcerer

Michael White

From the author of *Stephen Hawking: A Life in Science*, comes this colourful description of the life of the world's first modern scientist. Interesting yet based on fact, Michael White's learned yet readable new book offers a true picture of Newton completely different from what people commonly know about him. Newton is shown as a gifted scientist with very human weaknesses who stood at the point in history where magic (魔术) ended and science began.

£ 18.99 *Hardback* 320pp Fourth Estate

ISBN 1857024168

Fermat's Last Theorem

Simon Singh

In 1963 a schoolboy called Andrew Wiles reading in his school library came across the world's greatest mathematical problem: Fermat's Last Theorem (定理). First put forward by the French mathematician Pierre de Fermat in the seventeenth century, the theorem had baffled and beaten the finest mathematical minds, including a French woman scientist who made a major advance in working out the problem, and who had to dress like a man in order to be able to study at the Ecole Polytechnique. Through unbelievable determination Andrew Wiles finally worked out the problem in 1995. An unusual story of human effort over three centuries, *Fermat's Last Theorem* will delight specialists and general readers alike.

ISBN 1857025210

1. What is *Animal Hospital*?
A. A news story. B. A popular book. C. A research report. D. A TV programme.
2. In Michael White's book, Newton is described as _____.
A. a person who did not look the same as in many pictures
B. a person who lived a colourful and meaningful life
C. a great but not perfect man
D. an old-time magician
3. Which of the following best explains the meaning of the word "baffle" as it is used in the text?
A. To encourage people to raise questions.
B. To cause difficulty in understanding.
C. To provide a person with an explanation.
D. To limit people's imagination.
4. The person who finally proved Fermat's Last Theorem is _____.
A. Simon Singh B. Andrew Wiles
C. Pierre de Fermat D. a French woman scientist
5. What is the purpose of writing these three texts?
A. To make the books easier to read. B. To show the importance of science.
C. To introduce new authors. D. To sell the books.

答案与提示

1. D 从第一则广告的第一句话可知,千百万人喜欢 *Animal Hospital*, David Grant 成为人们熟悉的面孔,由此可推断它是一个电视节目。
2. C 从第二则广告的第三句话可知,牛顿是优秀的科学家,但又具有一些弱点,所以说他伟大但不完美。
3. B 从第三则广告可知, Fermat 的定理历经三个世纪才得以解决,期间许多科学家都无功而返,所以该词意为“难住”。
4. B 从第三则广告的倒数第二句话可知。
5. D 从每则广告后的书价、售书地址等可以推断短文写作的目的是为书做广告,以便推销。

3

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1. What is the purpose of the text?
 - A. To introduce a language school in Japan.
 - B. To hire language teachers to work in Japan.
 - C. To describe working conditions in Japan.
 - D. To make clear the requirements for Japanese teachers.
2. We know from the text that those who are going to Japan will _____.
 - A. teach English only in Osaka
 - B. receive a degree from a university
 - C. have free accommodation
 - D. get trained for the job
3. Before going to Japan, you need _____.
 - A. to see the manager of NOVA France
 - B. to take some computer courses
 - C. to write a letter to Japan
 - D. to find a place to live
4. If you want to work in Japan you should _____.
 - A. have some working experience
 - B. know how to use computers
 - C. present good teaching plans
 - D. speak several languages

答案与提示

1. B 由文章标题“是否厌倦了国内工作?”及文章第三大段中的“apply now”可知,本文写作的目的在于招聘,而非介绍、描述等,故答案为 B。
2. D 由文章中的“Excellent teacher training programs”可知答案为 D。
3. A 参见文章最后一句话可知答案为 A。
4. B 参见文章中的“... but good English skills and practical computer knowledge are basic requirements.”可知答案为 B。

4

Have you ever had the strange feeling that you were being watched? You turned around and, sure enough, someone was looking right at you!

Parapsychologists (灵学家) say that humans have a natural ability to sense when someone is looking at them. To research whether such a “sixth sense” really exists, Robert Baker, a psychologist (心理学家) at the University of Kentucky, performed two experiments.

In the first one, Baker sat behind unknowing people in public places and stared at the backs of their heads for 5 to 15 minutes. The subjects(受试者) were eating, drinking, reading, studying, watching TV, or working at a computer. Baker made sure that the people could not tell that he was sitting behind them during those periods. Later, when he questioned the subjects, almost all of them said they had no sense that someone was staring at them.

For the second experiment, Baker told the subjects that they would be stared at from time to time from behind a two-way mirror in a laboratory setting. The people had to write down when they felt they were being stared at and when they weren't. Baker found that the subjects were no better at telling when they were stared at than if they had just guessed.

Baker concludes that people do not have the ability to sense when they're being stared at. If people doubt the outcome of his two experiments, said Baker, "I suggest they repeat the experiments and see for themselves."

1. The purpose of the two experiments is to _____.
 - A. explain when people can have a sixth sense
 - B. show how people act while being watched in the lab
 - C. study whether humans can sense when they are stared at
 - D. prove why humans have a sixth sense
2. In the first experiment, the subjects _____.
 - A. were not told that they would be stared at
 - B. lost their sense when they were stared at
 - C. were not sure when they would be stared at
 - D. were uncomfortable when they were stared at
3. The underlined word "outcome" in the last paragraph most probably means _____.
 - A. value
 - B. result
 - C. performance
 - D. connection
4. What can be learned from the passage?
 - A. People are born with a sixth sense.
 - B. The experiments support parapsychologists' idea
 - C. The subjects do not have a sixth sense in the experiments.
 - D. People have a sixth sense in public places.

答案与提示

1. C 考查本篇文章的写作目的,根据文章的第二段,可知答案为 C。
2. A 此题属于细节判断题。根据文章第三段中的第一句,可知答案为 A。
3. B 猜测词义,根据上下文,此处"outcome"应为"结果"。
4. C 此题属于细节推理判断题。根据文章最后一段中的第一句,可知答案为 C。

5

Since 1989, Dave Thomas, who died at age 69, was one of the most recognizable faces on TV. He appeared in more than 800 commercials (商业广告) for the hamburger chain named for his daughter. "As long as it works," he said in 1991, I'll continue to do those commercials."

Even though he was successful, Thomas remained troubled by his childhood. "He still won't

let anyone see his feet, which are out of shape because he never had proper-fitting shoes.” Wendy said in 1993. Born to a single mother, he was adopted (收养) as a baby by Rex and Auleva Thomas of Kalamazoo in Michigan. After Auleva died when he was 5, Thomas spent years on the road as Rex traveled around seeking construction work. “He fed me,” Thomas said, “and if I got out of line, he’d beat me.”

Moving out on his own at 15, Thomas worked, first as a waiter, in many restaurants. But he had something much better in mind, “I thought if I owned a restaurant,” he said, “I could eat for free.” A 1956 meeting with Harland Sanders led Thomas to a career as the manager of a Kentucky Fried Chicken restaurant that made him a millionaire in 1968.

In 1969, after breaking with Sanders, Thomas started the first Wendy’s Old Fashioned Hamburgers, in Columbus, Ohio, which set itself apart by serving burgers. With 6,000 restaurants worldwide, the chain now makes \$6 billion a year in sales.

Although troubled by his own experience with adoption, Thomas, married since 1954 to Lorraine, 66, and with four grown kids besides Wendy, felt it could offer a future for other children. He started the Dave Thomas Foundation (基金会) for Adoption in 1992.

In 1993, Thomas, who had left school at 15, graduated from Coconut Creek High School in Florida. He even took Lorraine to the graduation dance party. The kids voted him Most Likely to Succeed.

“The Dave you saw on TV was the real Dave,” says friend Pat Williams, “He wasn’t a great actor or a great speaker. He was just Joe Everybody.”

1. What is the article mainly about?
 - A. The life of Dave Thomas.
 - B. The dream of Dave Thomas.
 - C. The schooling of Dave Thomas.
 - D. The growth of Dave Thomas’ business.
2. What do we know about his childhood?
 - A. He lived a poor life.
 - B. He had caring parents.
 - C. He stayed in one place.
 - D. He didn’t go to school.
3. Choose the right time order of the following events in Thomas’ life.
 - a. graduated from high school
 - b. started his own business
 - c. became a millionaire
 - d. started a foundation
 - e. went Harland Sanders

☒ e, b, c, d, a ☐ B. a, e, c, b, d ☒ C. e, c, b, d, a ☐ D. a, e, b, c, d
4. “He was just Joe Everybody.” (in the last paragraph) means _____.
 - A. Dave was famous
 - B. Dave was ordinary
 - C. Dave was showy
 - D. Dave was shy
5. What is the name of Dave Thomas’ business?
 - A. Thomas’.
 - B. Wendy’s.
 - C. Lorraine’s.
 - D. Rex’s.

答案与提示

1. A 通读这篇文章后可知,它主要讲述了 Dave Thomas 的一生。故答案为 A。
2. A 第二段描述了 Dave Thomas 童年的生活。他出生在一个单身母亲家庭,被收养后生活一直十分贫穷,甚至连一双合适的鞋子也没有。故答案为 A。