

高 考 英 语 命 题 透 视

刘决生 编著

高考 英语命题 透视

2005 版

——阅读理解

探索预测 2005 年高考英语命题趋势

——对高考英语命题趋势进行测试学的专业分析

最新解读 2004 年全国各地高考试题

——全国卷、上海卷、北京卷、天津卷、重庆卷、
浙江卷、江苏卷、福建卷、湖南卷、湖北卷

精选分析历年全国各地高考试题

——提供详细的答题思路和测试热点

精心打造全新高考模拟试题

——循序渐进，复习效果事半功倍

上 海 科 学 技 术 出 版 社

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前 言

高考,已经成为我国当前规模最大的人才选拔性考试,每年都要牵动着千家万户的心。作为有多年高三一线教学与辅导经历的英语教师,作为华东师范大学外语学院第一个攻读高考英语命题测试改革方向的英语教育硕士,笔者在长期的教学研究过程中,深深体会到,熟悉高考英语试题特点,把握高考英语命题趋势,对广大考生获得英语高分来说,至为关键。在上海张思中外语教学法研究所工作期间,笔者编著了一本《高考英语金钥匙》,但限于篇幅,无法详细分析历年高考英语真题,所以决定再编写一套《高考英语命题透视》系列辅导丛书,分语法与词汇、阅读理解、完形填空与写作(含改错、翻译)、听力四个分册,为广大考生指点迷津。

本系列丛书力争体现以下特点:

1. 内容新。

本套丛书是在2004年高考全国卷(1—4套)、上海卷、北京卷、天津卷、重庆卷、江苏卷、福建卷、湖南卷、湖北卷、浙江卷等全国所有高考英语试题的基础上编写的,内容最新,力求把握2005年高考英语命题的走向。

2. 资料全。

本套丛书将2004年全国各地高考英语试题与历年各地试题一网打尽,具有很强的资料性。考生在复习过程中一定不能只局限于当地高考试题,因为各地的高考英语命题组每年都在互相借鉴。各省市的高考试题都是专家精心编制,是质量上乘的高考试题。

3. 体例独特。

本套丛书第一部分是作者对高考英语命题趋势测试学的专业分析,第二部分是对历年高考真题的分类详解,提供了详细的答题思路和考点提示,第三部分是模拟测试,考生只要循序渐进,就能取得事半功倍的复习效果。

本套丛书在编写过程中,得到了华东师范大学从事英语语言测试研究的有关专家教授的指导,上海科学技术出版社英语编辑室张晨等编辑也热情支持,在此一并感谢!

由于编写时间和本人水平有限,欢迎读者不吝指出,以便再版时修正。

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2004年7月

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第一章

最新高考英语阅读理解试题总体命题趋势 分析与答题指导

一、2004 年高考英语学科命题的总特点

2004 年高考,是我国高考改革动作最大的一年,全国统一试题的局面已经被彻底打破。除了原有的上海市、北京市单独命题外,又新增了天津等九省市单独命题,全国卷又分四套试题。纵观 2004 年高考全国卷(I—IV)、上海卷、北京卷、天津卷、重庆卷、江苏卷、浙江卷、福建卷、湖南卷、湖北卷共 13 套英语试题,我们可以看出高考英语学科的命题改革方向,即教育部考试中心制定的“突出语篇、强调交际、注重应用、稳定发展”。这与 2003 年高考英语的命题思路一脉相承。从 2004 年全国各地的高考英语学科试题中,我们不难总结出现行高考英语测试的如下特点:

特点之一:强调对考生英语语言的实际应用能力的考查。

同往年相比,13 份试题更加突出语言的交际性,更加强调英语知识的灵活运用。可以说,2004 年高考英语测试已成功地实现了从知识型向能力型的过渡,这也体现了今后高考英语命题的走向。

特点之二:试题内容更加丰富多彩,贴近生活,贴近时代。

从听力、语法、词汇、完形填空、阅读理解、改错或翻译,到书面表达,无论哪一部分的试题内容都与学生的日常生活息息相关,有很强的时代感。

特点之三:适当调整了试题各部分的难度。

语法与词汇部分的难度与往年相比,明显下降。这对当前的中学英语改革有良好的反拨作用(backwash),引导学生不再死记硬背语法知识,而将精力花在语言应用能力的培养上。与此同时,为了平衡整份试题的难度,完形填空与阅读理解的难度得到适当提高,阅读材料中继续出现一些不加注释、但不太影响对考试内容理解的生词,这使阅读内容更接近实际读物,使阅读活动更贴近生活实际,也更好地反映了新课程改革的基本精神。

特点之四:大胆改革,勇于创新。

上海卷为了有利于更全面地测出考生的听力水平,增加了8题单词、词组填空的主观题型,打破了听力测试标准化题型一统天下的局面。北京卷则摒弃了颇有争议的短文改错题型,考两篇写作(情景作文与开放式作文),把对考生写作能力的考查上升到了新的高度。口语教学在英语新课程标准中占有非常重要的位置,广东省2004年高考试题(二)采取“人机对话”的形式,对考生进行英语口语试,并将口试成绩计入高考总分。

应该承认,我国现行的NMET试题是经过几十年的积极探索、改进并逐步完善起来的比较成熟的、全国性的、人才选拔性质的大规模语言测试,在英语新课程标准的全面推行过程中,必然要试图对全国中小学英语教学产生积极的反拨作用,正是从这种意义上说,英语新课程标准中的八级要求(高三应达到的要求)肯定会与2005年乃至以后的高考英语命题息息相关。因此,考生应熟悉国家英语新课程标准中的听、说、读、写、译的具体要求及现行高考英语中各大题型的命题特点,有针对性地各个击破,强化英语语言的实际应用能力。

二、高考英语阅读理解的命题趋势与复习指导

英语新课程标准对高三学生的英语课外阅读量作了明确规定:八级课外累计阅读量为36万词。与之相适应的是,阅读理解题在高考英语测试中所占比例最大,上海卷共四篇,15题,每题2分,共30分;全国卷及其他省市卷都是五篇,20题,每题2分,共40分。答好高考阅读理解测试题,无疑是高考英语取得高分的关键。由于阅读理解在英语高考测试中占了较大比重,大多数考生对阅读测试特别重视。

考生如何才能答好阅读理解题、挑战英语高考高分呢?

第一,考生要熟悉高考阅读理解题的命题特点。

考生必须研究教育部考试中心制定的考试大纲及自己省市的高考英语考试说明,有针对性地提高自己的阅读理解能力,尤其是考试大纲提出的要考查的几种能力以及相应的命题形式,研究分析高考英语阅读理解的命题特点,这是取得高分的基本前提。一般来说,高考英语阅读理解常测的是以下几种能力:

1. 辨认材料的细节、理解基本事实的能力(细节题或辨认基本事实题),典型题型是: According to the passage, which of the following is true / NOT true?

2. 理解文章主旨大意的能力(概括文章的主题题、添加标题题、辨认图形题、客观事实排序题、简单的计算题等),典型题型是: The title of the passage is _____. / What is the main idea of the passage? / The passage is mainly talk about _____.

3. 理解字面意思及深层含义的能力(如根据上下文猜测划线单词或词组的含义、推测作者的写作意图或感情态度、判断文章的体裁、猜测下文的可能写作内容等),典型题型是: The meaning of the underlined words is _____. / What is the purpose of the passage? / What will the author probably discuss after the last paragraph?

第二,考生要把握高考阅读理解的命题趋势。

近几年的高考英语试题阅读理解的语篇均选自英文原版读物、国内外英文报纸(如 *China Daily* 等),甚至英文网页。阅读理解的内容无所不包,上自天文地理,下至社会历史、风俗民情及政治、经济、文化的热点话题等。以2004年上海市高考卷为例,选材有冒牌医生在医院行医的社会事件,有产品邮购广告,有对学校是否需要取消考试的议论,还有现在商业界流行的连锁店

特许经营的优点介绍。2003 年全国卷、上海卷、北京卷阅读理解的内容也很广泛，涉及到岛屿的地理位置与历史、国外训练学生读写能力的研究项目介绍、新书广告、日本的语言现象、电脑带来的环境问题、手机对儿童的影响、网页信息、亚洲人的饮食习惯、纳米高科技技术等。而且，近几年全国各地高考英语阅读理解所选语篇涉及的体裁也是记叙文、说明文、议论文、应用文应有尽有。一句话概括，现在的高考英语阅读理解的内容贴近生活、贴近时代。

第三，考生要总结阅读理解的答题思路。

阅读理解试题一般由三部分构成：原文；题干；选项：含正确答案和三个干扰项。建议考生答题分三步走：首先简单浏览一下全文，了解文章的大意；然后仔细阅读题目，再从原文中找对应的句子，考生可以拿铅笔在原文相关句子下划线，便于检查，确定答案最好采取排除法，排除错误的三个，再确定所选答案；最后一定要检查，由于时间有限，考生不妨在有疑问的地方先划个问号，以便有检查的重点。

第四，考生要加强考前的针对性强化训练。

词汇量是制约大多数考生阅读理解能力提高的“瓶颈”，阅读速度是建立在一定阅读量的基础之上，考生只有经过系统的阅读强化训练，完成一定的阅读量，掌握一定的阅读技巧，才能提高阅读速度，最终实现阅读能力的提高。要求考生不能局限于课本，而要扩大知识面，增加课外阅读量，真正全方位提高自己的阅读能力。建议考生不妨多阅读一些具备时代感、散发出浓郁的生活气息的文章，尤其是最新出版的英文报刊杂志，如 *China Daily*, *21st Century*, *Beijing Weekly*, *Shanghai Daily* 及互联网上的英语材料，包括“神州五号”及航天技术介绍等。

第二章

高考英语阅读理解真题分析

第一节 对 2004 年高考全国卷、上海卷、北京卷 及其他省市阅读理解真题分析

NMET 2004 真题

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的四个选项（A、B、C 和 D）中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

After a quick breakfast in the station restaurant, Peter set off to look for a room where he could live for the next few months. He knew exactly what he wanted: a room which was not too small, nor so large that it would be difficult to heat in winter. It had to be clean and comfortable too but, above all, it had to be quiet. In the newspaper he had bought from the bookshop, there were very few advertisements(广告) for rooms to let. But, as he glanced down the page, a notice caught his eye.

JOHNSON'S HOUSING AGENCY FLATS AND ROOMS TO LET
--

This seemed hopeful, so he made a note of the address and set off in search of the agency. He found it in a narrow street just off the main road. The woman at the desk gave him a bright smile as he entered and, after Peter had explained what sort of room he was looking for, he paid two pounds for a list of about half a dozen landladies who had rooms to let.

56. What does the text mainly describe?

- A. Peter's room-hunting experience.
- B. Peter's determination to find a room.
- C. The difficulties in finding rooms.
- D. The housing market.

57. Peter's most important consideration in choosing a room was that it should be_____.

- A. neat and tidy B. away from noise
C. of the right size D. warm in winter

58. The underlined word "this" in the second paragraph refers to_____.

- A. a list of rooms to let
B. the newspaper Peter bought
C. the notice in the restaurant
D. Johnson's Housing Agency

【真题分析】

56. A. 本题是对考生归纳文章主要内容能力的考查, 整篇文章讲述的是 Peter 想租房, 求助于一家中介机构的事, 故选 A 项 "Peter 的找房经历"; B 项 "Peter 找房的决定", C 项 "找房的困难", D 项 "房屋市场" 均与文章主要意思相差悬殊。
57. B. 根据文中 above all, it had to be quiet (最重要的是, 它必须安静), 选择 B 项 "远离噪音"。
58. D. 本题测试代词的指代作用, 必须结合上下文的语境综合考虑。根据文章, this 应该指上文的房产机构, 故选 D 项。

B

When Nancy Lublin received \$5,000 from her grandfather in 1996, she never once considered taking a vacation or paying off student loans (贷款). Instead, the 24-year-old New York University law student began thinking about helping low-income women get better jobs. "If a woman goes for a job interview (面试) poorly dressed, she won't get the job," Lublin says. "But without a job, she can't afford suitable clothes."

So, with the money Lublin founded "Dress for Success" and began collecting women's clothes which were still in good condition but which their owners no longer needed. "So many women have clothes lying around that they will never wear again," one of Lublin's assistants says. "Nancy's idea is so simple and yet so important to women."

Many women come to Lublin's office before going to a job interview. Here, they receive a suit, shoes and any other things they need. Since it was set up, more than 1,000 women have turned to "Dress for Success" for help. Many of them have won jobs. Some have found jobs after being out of work for many years. Jenny, a 32-year-old woman who was recently hired as a law-firm office manager says, "I made a good impression (印象) because of 'Dress for Success'."

59. What can we learn from the text?

- A. Nancy's grandfather lent her the money to set up the office.
B. Nancy's office gathers used clothes from women.
C. Low-income women can get jobs at "Dress for Success".
D. Nancy set up "Dress for Success" to make money.

60. "Dress for Success" attracts many women because they_____.

- A. like to wear different clothes
B. like the design of the dresses
C. prefer buying clothes at a low price
D. need to look smart when looking for a job

61. From what Jenny says, we know that_____.

- A. she got a lot of good ideas from Nancy
- B. she is working happily at her present job
- C. clothes from Nancy's office helped to get her a job
- D. "Dress for Success" has a good business relation with her firm

62. What would be a good title for the text?

- A. Keep Your Old Clothes.
- B. A Helping Hand for Women.
- C. Nancy: A Successful Law Student.
- D. A Successful Clothing Business.

【真题分析】

59. B. 本题是对文章细节的考查, 文章叙述的是 Nancy 用她祖父给的钱创办了一个收集闲置女装的机构, 专门帮助因为经济条件不好而没有合适衣服去参加工作面试的失业女子, 所以选 B 项。A 项错在 lent (借); C 项错在低收入的女子不是在 "Dress for Success" 机构里工作, 而是在 "Dress for Success" 的帮助下找到工作; D 项错在 Nancy 这样做的目的是赚钱, 实际上她从事的是公益事业。
60. D. 根据文章的中心意思, "Dress for Success" 吸引了妇女们的原因是他们找工作时需要给用人单位好的印象, 所以选 D 项, A、B、C 项明显不符合文章意思。
61. C. 根据文章最后一段, 不难看出 Jenny 是在 "Dress for Success" 帮助下找到工作的一个成功案例, A、D 项错误, B 项没提及。
62. B. 文章的标题选择是对考生综合概括能力的考查, A 项 "保留你的旧衣服", C 项 "Nancy: 一个成功的法律系学生", D 项 "一项成功的服装事业" 都不是文章的中心, 只有 B 项 "对妇女的援助之手" 合适。

C

Sitting is an art that isn't getting passed along. People these days feel as though they have to be doing something. If they are not working, they are jogging, or playing tennis or golf, or taking courses to improve their minds or bodies-or they are parked in front of the TV. Sitting in front of the TV isn't sitting-it's watching.

People used to sit a whole lot. You would walk down the street or drive down the road, and there they would be, out on the doorsteps, sitting. You could go down to the store and sit on the beach out front in the summer or around the fire in the winter. There were sitting benches out in the town square. At the garage, there were straight-backed chairs. There among the oilcans and tires and spare parts, you could kick back and sit.

Houses used to have sitting rooms, where the grown-ups would go after Sunday dinner. Mom and Dad, Grandpa and Aunt Ruby would sit and digest (消化) the fried chicken and talk about Aunt Ethel's illness, and how well the minister did today. Outside, the children would play, and the afternoon would pass by in a comfortable haze (悠闲的氛围).

That sort of thing looks like doing nothing. A recharging battery (正充电的电池) doesn't look as if it's doing anything either. Sitting restores your soul. If you want to enjoy a truly full life, don't just do something-sit there.

63. What message does the author try to get through to us?

- A. People should make better use of their sitting room.

- B. People should spend less time watching TV.
 C. People should pass down their good habits.
 D. People should take things easy for their own good.
64. We can learn from the second paragraph that ____.
- A. people lived a more restful life in the past
 B. towns were built to make living convenient
 C. small town garages had a lot to offer
 D. people enjoyed going out for a drive
65. The sitting room mentioned in the text used to be a place of ____.
- A. eating food
 B. watching TV
 C. gathering together
 D. playing with children
66. From the text we know the writer believes ____.
- A. sitting has a good spiritual effect
 B. sitting helps people remember the past
 C. a sitting room may have different purposes
 D. a sitting room is important for the old

【真题分析】

63. D. 本题是概括提高题，考查对作者写作意图的理解。根据文章的中心意思，坐下来休息，不要忙忙碌碌，有益于人的身心健康，所以作者传达给我们的意思是“人们应该善待自己，把一切事情看淡点。”D项是作者的意图，A、B项似乎对，但不是作者的写作意图，C项与文章的意思差别太大。
64. A. 对段落意思的理解，考生只要回顾一下第二段，就会发现，第二段的第一句 *People used to sit a whole lot* 是本段的中心句，后面都是对其说明，所以选A项“人们在过去过着很舒适的生活。”
65. C. 根据第三段，*sitting rooms* 是人们聚会的地方。
66. A. 本题是对文章中心的总结，综观全文，作者认为坐着休息有很好的作用，故选A项。

D

Houston, Texas(June 8,2002) —In 2004, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) will send two robots(机器人) to separate places of Mars to seek out past or present signs of water. It is an exciting idea to send two robots driving over very different places of Mars at the same time, to be able to see what is on the other side of the hill.

Last month, NASA announced it was sending one robot to Mars, but after two weeks, it decided there was enough money for two. The robots will be sent up within two weeks of each other in May and June of 2003 from Kennedy Space Center. If all goes well, the two spacecraft (宇宙飞船) will touch down on Mars, after a seven-and-a-half-month space flight, on January 2 and 20, 2004.

The robots, each weighing 150 kilograms, can cover 100 meters per day. They are designed to be able to examine the mineral content of the soil, and their special camera will take pictures of the lands and hills. Although they will be under control from Earth, the robots are able to move more freely compared to those sent up before them.

The actual landing points have not been determined yet, but the scientists say it will be in areas where they hope to find water.

67. According to the news report, scientists plan to send robots up to Mars to_____.

- A. find out whether there is water on Mars
- B. see if robots can find minerals there
- C. test how fast robots can drive there
- D. prove that robots can work on Mars

68. How long in between will the two robots be sent to Mars?

- A. 1 year B. 7.5 months C. 2 months D. 2 weeks

69. One of the important jobs for the robots on Mars is to_____.

- A. study the soil B. walk everywhere
- C. test the new camera D. find a suitable landing point

70. We can infer from the last sentence that scientists _____.

- A. have changed the landing points many times
- B. hope to land the robots on the surface of water
- C. are still working on the plan
- D. know where they can find water

【真题分析】

67. A. 根据文章的第一段, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) will send two robots (机器人) to separate places of Mars to seek out past or present signs of water.可以看出, 其发射机器人到火星的目的是查找水的迹象, 所以选 A 项。

68. D. 根据第二段中的 The robots will be sent up within two weeks of each other in May and June of 2003 from Kennedy Space Center. 尤其是 within two weeks of each other (相隔两周) 可以看出, D 项为正确选择。

69. A. 根据第三段中的 They are designed to be able to examine the mineral content of the soil 选择。

70. C. 根据最后一段, 科学家们还没有确定机器人的着陆点, 但他们希望是可能找到水的地方, 可见科学家们仍然在制定计划, 所以 C 项为最佳答案。

E

THE BRONTË FAMILY

Yorkshire, England was the setting for two great novels (小说) of the 19th century. These were Charlotte Brontë's *Jane Eyre* and Emily Brontë's *Wuthering Heights*. The young sister, Anne, was also a gifted novelist, and her books have the same extraordinary quality as her sisters'.

Their father was Patrick Brontë, born in Ireland. He moved with his wife, Maria Brontë, and their six small children to Haworth in Yorkshire in 1820. Soon after, Mrs. Brontë and the two eldest children died, leaving the father to care for the remaining three girls and a boy.

Charlotte was born in 1816. Emily was born in 1818 and Anne in 1820. Their brother Branwell was born in 1817. Left to themselves, the children wrote and told stories and walked over the hills. They grew up largely self-educated. Branwell showed a great interest in drawing. The girls were determined to earn money for his art education. They took positions as teachers or taught children in their homes.

As children they had all written many stories, Charlotte, as a young girl, alone wrote 22 books, each with 60 to 100 pages of small handwriting. Therefore, they turned to writing for income. By 1847,

Charlotte had written *The Professor*; Emily, *Wuthering Heights*; and Anne, *Agnes Grey*. After much difficulty Anne and Emily found a publisher (出版商), but there was no interest shown in Charlotte's book. (It was not published until 1859.) However, one publisher expressed an interest in seeing more of her work. *Jane Eyre* was already started, and she hurriedly finished it. It was accepted at once; thus each of the sisters had a book published in 1847.

Jane Eyre was immediately successful; the other two, however, did not do so well. People did not like *Wuthering Heights*. They said it was too wild, considered one of the finest novels in the English language. Emily lived only a short while after the publication of her book, and Anne died in 1849.

Charlotte published *Shirley* in 1849, and *Villette* in 1853. In 1854 she married Arthur Bell Nicholls. But only a year later, she died of tuberculosis (肺结核) as her sisters had.

71. What did the Brontë sisters want to do for Branwell Brontë?

- A. Help him write stories.
- B. Help him get trained in art.
- C. Teach him how to draw well.
- D. Teach him how to educate himself.

72. We know from the text that_____.

- A. *Jane Eyre* was published in 1847
- B. Charlotte Brontë wrote 22 books in all
- C. the Brontë sisters received good education
- D. Patrick Brontë helped his daughters with their writing

73. Which of the following was published after the death of its writer?

- A. *Shirley* B. *Villette* C. *Agnes Grey* D. *The Professor*

74. The underlined words "the other two" in the 5th paragraph refer to_____.

- A. *Shirley* and *Villette* B. *the Professor* and *Agnes Grey*
- C. *Agnes Grey* and *Wuthering Heights* D. *the Professor* and *Wuthering Heights*

75. What do we know about the Brontë sisters from the text?

- A. Their novels interested few publishers.
- B. None of them had more than two books published.
- C. None of them lived longer than 40 years old.
- D. Emily was the least successful of the three.

【真题分析】

本篇文章是对英国著名的勃朗特三姐妹作家家族的介绍。

71. B. 本题是对文章细节的考查, 根据第三段 Branwell showed a great interest in drawing. The girls were determined to earn money for his art education.
72. A. 本题也是对文章细节的考查, 根据第四段的结尾“However, one publisher expressed an interest in seeing more of her work. *Jane Eyre* was already started, and she hurriedly finished it. It was accepted at once; thus each of the sisters had a book published in 1847.”三姐妹都在1847年出了书, 所以选A项。B项与第四段开头“As children they had all written many stories, Charlotte, as a young girl, alone wrote 22 books, each with 60 to 100 pages of small handwriting.”不符合, Charlotte 年轻时就写了22本书; C项说 the Brontë sisters received good education, 与原文 They grew up largely self-educated. 不符合; D项根据文章不符合, 她们父亲没有帮助她们写作。
73. D. 根据第四段与最后一段, *The Professor* 是1859年出版的, 作者1855年去世。

74. C. 根据上下文, 另两本书应该是 C 项。

75. C. 根据文章意思, Charlotte was born in 1816. Emily was born in 1818 and Anne in 1820.而且 Emily lived only a short while after the publication of her book, and Anne died in 1849.是 Charlotte 在 1855 年去世, 可见 Charlotte 活得最长, 活了 39 岁, 所以选 C 项。

SHANGHAI 2004 真题

A

For almost two months Dominic York, a 23-year-old hairdresser, wandered about hospitals at night, wearing a white coat and pretending he was a doctor. Yesterday he proudly claimed in court that despite his complete lack of medical experience or qualifications, he had saved several people's lives. He had even been allowed to assist a surgeon during an emergency operation on a patient who was about to die on something she had swallowed.

"I watched one of those TV dramas about a hospital and suddenly I felt like playing one of the roles myself. So I put on a white jacket and a stethoscope (听诊器) and walked around one of the biggest hospitals in London. At first I just watched. Once you learn how doctors talk to patients, nurses and other doctors, it's easy to take people in," he said.

One of the patients he treated was Laura Kennan. She had been knocked down by a car and fainted. When she came to in hospital, York was standing over her.

"He looked very professional. He told me his name was Doctor Simon. Then he gave me some sort of injection," she said. And then he suddenly cleared off when a nurse asked who he was. She didn't think there was anything wrong. "I would never have realized he was a fake if a policeman hadn't showed me his photograph a week later. When the policeman told me who he really was, I could hardly believe my ears."

Judge Raymond Adams told York that he was "shocked and horrified" that he got away with his deceiving for so long, and then sentenced him to eighteen months in a special prison for criminals with mental disorders.

"I can only hope that this will not lead to further problems. After all, you will have considerable opportunity to study the behavior of the psychiatrists (神经科医生) who will look after you while you are there. If you try to persuade people that you yourself are a psychiatrist after you are set free, I shall make sure that you are given a much longer sentence," Judge Adams warned York.

75. York was proud of the fact that_____.

- A. a surgeon let him watch an operation
- B. he could perform some duties of a doctor
- C. he had cheated doctors for so long
- D. people thought he could become a real doctor

76. York learned how to behave like a doctor by_____.

- A. watching other doctors work
- B. talking to doctors and nurses
- C. getting some training and experience
- D. observing doctors while he was a patient

77. Why was Laura Kennan in hospital?

- A. She had swallowed something and almost died.

- B. She had to have an emergency operation.
 C. She had been injured in a road accident.
 D. She had lost consciousness while driving.
78. The judge's remark implied that York would be more severely punished if he _____.
 A. pretended to be a psychiatrist B. tried to get away from prison
 C. was proud of what he had done D. studied the behavior of the psychiatrist

【真题分析】

本文介绍了 York 晚上在医院里装成医生给患者看病被判刑的事, 要结合全文答题是上海卷阅读理解的特点。选项意思比较接近, 所以上海卷的阅读理解难度较大, 考生必须学会推测与判断, 因为这是高考阅读理解测试改革的方向。

75. B。文章开头谈到 Yesterday he proudly claimed in court that despite his complete lack of medical experience or qualifications, he had saved several people's lives. York 感到自豪的是尽管他无医疗经验和资格, 但是成功地救了几个人的命。所以 B 项“他能尽一些医生的职责”是正确选项。A 项“一个外科医生让他看手术”、C 项“他欺骗医生们很长时间”、D 项“人们认为他可能成为一名真正的医生”都不是他自豪的原因。
76. A。根据第二段 York 的坦白, At first I just watched. Once you learn how doctors talk to patients, nurses and other doctors, it's easy to take people in. 他先观察其他医生的行为, 然后模仿去欺骗别人。B、C、D 项与文章不符。
77. C 根据第三段 One of the patients he treated was Laura Kennan. She had been knocked down by a car and fainted. 可以看出, Laura Kennan 在车祸中受伤了, 所以选 C 项。
78. A。根据最后一段, 法官在判决 York 在精神病院 18 个月, 说 If you try to persuade people that you yourself are a psychiatrist after you are set free, I shall make sure that you are given a much longer sentence. 由此可见, 如果 York 再模仿精神病医生骗人, 惩罚将更严厉。

B

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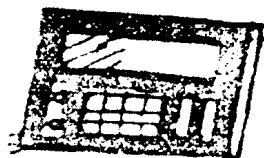
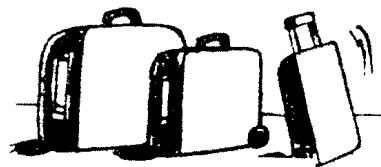
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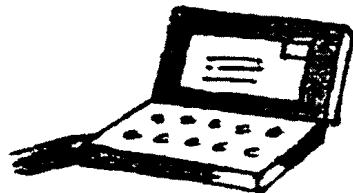
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79. In advertisement 2, the Traveller enables us to learn _____.
 A. the road conditions from London to Oxford
 B. all the garages along the chosen route
 C. the time and speed of the journey in Britain
 D. the directions from London to Paris
80. In advertisement 3, the Quizmaster _____.
 A. contains nothing but 5400 questions
 B. can only answer challenging questions
 C. can be purchased in many shops
 D. can be used by people of all ages
81. All these advertisements are aimed at those _____.
 A. who like to order goods at home
 B. who are going to travel abroad
 C. who do market researches
 D. who are interested in intelligence tests

【真题分析】

79. C. 根据第二个广告, The Traveller can also estimate the journey time, average speed and fuel consumption. 我们可以选择 C 项, A 项的路面状况, B 项的“沿途加油站”都未提及, D 项错误, 广告只说在 England, Scotland and Wales, 没谈到 Paris。
80. D. 在第三个广告中, Quizmaster 既有问题, 又有答案, 所以 A、B 项排除, C 项没提及, D 项“适合所有人”在文中能找到这样对应的句子: younger children can fairly compete against teenagers and adults.
81. A. 明显, 这三个广告都是推销商品, 标题上说 **Products: mail order** 所以是邮购商品, 故选 A 项“在家购物。”

C

We are all interested in equality, but while some people try to protect the school and examination system in the name of equality, others, still in the name of equality, want only to destroy it.

Any society which is interested in equality of opportunity and standards of achievement must regularly test its pupils. The standards may be changed—no examination is perfect—but to have no tests