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周周练

阅读理解

主编 / 徐西华

高一年级

.....名校名师权威编写 重点中学指定用书



中国电力出版社
CHINA ELECTRIC POWER PRESS

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图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

快捷英语. 阅读理解周周练. 高一年级 / 徐西华主编.

北京 : 中国电力出版社, 2013.7

ISBN 978-7-5123-4530-0

I. ①快… II. ①徐… III. ①英语—阅读教学—高中—习题集

IV. ①G634.41

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2013) 第 117516 号

快捷英语·阅读理解周周练 高一年级

主编: 徐西华

出版发行	中国电力出版社	购书热线	010-58383416/3328
印 刷	北京雁林吉兆印刷有限公司	编辑热线	010-58383425
邮政编码	100044	社 址	北京市西城区三里河路6号

尺 寸	210 mm × 285 mm	版 次	2013 年 7 月第 1 版
印 张	10	印 次	2013 年 7 月第 1 次印刷
书 号	ISBN 978-7-5123-4530-0	定 价	23.80 元

敬告读者

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编者的话

在中学英语测试中,阅读理解题在卷面考查部分占有很大的比重。因此,一个学生英语考试成绩的高低很大程度上取决于阅读能力的强弱。“阅读理解”与“完形填空”这两种题型已成为英语试卷中分值最高、分量最重、耗时最多的题型。《义务教育英语课程标准》也对中学生的英语阅读能力提出了更高的要求,而学生仅仅依靠阅读教材上的文章是不够的,课外还需要进行适量而有效的阅读训练。为此,我们特邀长期工作在教学一线的知名教师和命题专家精心编写了这套“快捷英语·阅读理解周周练”系列图书。

“快捷英语·阅读理解周周练”系列图书的编写宗旨包括以下方面:

一、理念科学:本系列图书继续遵循按周设置任务的学习模式,保证学生每周每天都能进行适量的学习,实现计划性学习。全部阅读理解文章按《义务教育英语课程标准》及中高考常考话题进行分类,题目安排由易到难、循序渐进,使训练过程更加科学化。本系列图书在挑选素材和设置测试点的思路坚持以《义务教育英语课程标准》和考纲为依据,注重语言运用能力的培养和学习策略的提升,辅以适量拔高训练,故可适用于人教版、外研版、北师大版、冀教版以及牛津版等多版本初高中教材。

二、选材新颖:书中所选文章均源于最新的英文报刊,语篇原汁原味、新颖时尚、图文并茂,融趣味性、知识性与实用性于一身,内容涉及热点新闻、科普科幻、社会时尚、环保意识等各个方面,不但能够提升学生阅读兴趣,做题的同时还可了解更多的社会、政治、文体、艺术、科技等方面的知识。

三、难易适中:图书编写以《义务教育英语课程标准》规定的词汇量与语法为依据,难度与课程同步,语法不超纲、词汇量及生词数适中,符合相应学段学生的阅读能力要求。

四、答案准确:答案解析部分先对文章进行简要的概括性说明,然后详细分析每一题的考点及解题思路,点拨简明到位,便于老师讲解与学生自学自测时参考。

五、名校名师:本书编者队伍由省市教研员、中高考试题研究专家及具有多年教学经验的名校骨干教师组成,书中所编选内容均为作者常年教学经验与智慧的体现。

六、方便实用:图书采用独特的装帧设计形式,可当作活页卷使用,合理的体例安排既适合教师课堂进行统一训练,也便于学生课下自测。

“快捷英语·阅读理解周周练”系列图书在编写过程中得到了北大附中、人大附中、北京四中、景山中学、湖北黄冈中学、苏州中学、天津南开中学、东北师大附中、山东师大附中、河北衡水中学、宁夏一中等重点名校的大力支持,在此一并表示感谢!

我们诚挚邀请全国各地使用本套图书的教师对书中的内容提出宝贵意见和建议,如果您有成熟的稿件或近期有编写计划,欢迎投稿。

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第一部分 解题指导

《全日制义务教育普通高级中学英语课程标准》对高一年级阶段“读”的要求：

1. 能从一般文章中获取和处理主要信息；
2. 能理解文章主旨和作者意图；
3. 能通过上下文克服生词困难，理解语篇意义；
4. 能通过文章中的线索进行推理；
5. 能根据需要从网络等资源中获取信息；
6. 能阅读适合高中生的英语报刊或杂志；
7. 课外阅读量应累计达到 23 万词以上。

阅读理解解题技巧

阅读理解能力不仅是同学们将来直接运用外语能力的一个最重要的方面，由于其在高考中占有很大的比重，它也是高考成败的关键。因此，了解阅读理解题的命题特点，掌握解题技巧非常重要。

一、主旨大意题

1. 设题的主要方式

- The main idea of the text is _____.
- The passage is mainly about _____.
- Which of the following _____ statements best expresses the main idea of the passage?
- The best title of the passage is _____.
- What can be the best title of the passage?
- From the passage we can conclude that _____.
- The last paragraph is chiefly concerned with _____.

2. 规律方法

主旨大意题旨在考查考生的归纳总结能力以及对文章整体上的理解把握能力，这类题目常就文章的主要内容、主题或标题进行设题。此类题型又可细分为主题型主旨大意题、标题型主旨大意题和目的型主旨大意题。解答此类题时要抓住文章的主题句（topic sentence）。这种概括文章中心思想的主题句往往分布于文章的各个部分。

★ 文首呈现主题句。主题句位于段首是作者运用先立论、后摆事实讲道理的写作手法，这种段落可称做演绎型段落。这是英语最常见的写作方法。开门见山提出主题，然后再用细节来解释、支持或发展主题句表达主题思想。

★ 文末出现主题句。主题句位于文末是作者采用了先摆事实、后作结论的手法，这种段落称作归纳型段落。在表达细节后，归纳要点、得出结论或概括主题。

★ 主题句位于段落的中间。主题句偶尔也位于段落的中间。这种段落是从支撑细节开始，发展到结论。当主题句出现后，又进一步用细节支持说明。其顺序是：次要——重要——次要。

★ 主题句隐含在文章中。有些文章没有明显的主题句，需要考生把文中所有的细节综合起来，进行逻辑推理，概括归纳出文章的主题句。

3. 典例

(2012·安徽卷 B 篇)

Why is pink or purple a color for girls and blue or brown for boys? The answer depends largely on cultural values as well as personal experiences. To the Egyptians, green was a color that represented the hope and joy of spring, while for Muslims, it means heaven. Red is a

← 第一句提出问题，引起读者注意。

→ 第一段主题句。人们对颜色的选



symbol of good luck in many cultures. In China, children are given money in a red envelope to bring good fortune in the New Year. For many nations, blue is a symbol of protection and religious beliefs. Greek people often wear a blue necklace hoping to protect themselves against evils (灾祸).

People's choice of colors is also influenced by their bodies' reactions (反应) toward them. Green is said to be the most restful color. It has the ability to reduce pain and relax people both mentally and physically. People who work in green environments have been found to have fewer stomach aches.

Red can cause a person's blood pressure to rise and increase people's appetites (食欲). Many decorators will include different shades of red in the restaurant. Similarly, many commercial websites will have a red "Buy Now" button because red is a color that easily catches a person's eye.

Blue is another calming color. Unlike red, blue can cause people to lose appetite. So if you want to eat less, some suggest that eating from blue plates can help.

The next time you are deciding on what to wear or what color to decorate your room, think about the color carefully.

择主要受文化价值观影响。

第二段主题句。人们对颜色的选择还受到个人身体反应的影响。

第三段主题句。颜色的作用：红色使人血压升高，增加食欲。

第四段主题句。蓝色是一种使人安静的颜色。

第五段提出建议。

Which of the following would be the most proper title for the text?

A. Colors and Human Beings

B. The Cultural Meaning of Color

C. Colors and Personal Experiences

D. The Meaning and Function of Color

【解析】D 主旨大意题。第一段主题句：人们对颜色的选择主要受文化价值观影响，不同颜色在不同文化中代表的意思不同。第二段主题句：人们对颜色的选择还受到个人身体反应的影响。第三段主题句：颜色的作用：红色使人血压升高，增加食欲。第四段主题句：蓝色是一种使人安静的颜色。第五段提出建议。因此，用 D 作标题概括了全文的主要内容。

二、细节理解题

1. 设题的主要方式

- Which of the following is true?
- All of the following may be true EXCEPT _____.
- Which of the following is NOT the result of?
- Which of the following maps shows the right way to get to?
- Choose the right order of the events given in the passage.

2. 规律方法

细节理解题要求考生对阅读材料中的某一具体事实和细节进行理解。有些问题考生可以直接从文中找到明确的答案，有些则需要在理解的基础上将有关信息进行处理。选项的设计一般从以下几个方面着手：① 意义替换；② 颠倒因果；③ 是非判断；④ 图形识别。

★ 正确选项的特点：① 一般可以在文章中找到直接或间接的答案，但不可能与阅读材料完全相同，而是用不同的词语或句型去表达相同的思想。例如，原文用双重否定，选项用肯定句式；进行同义词替换



或是句子结构的替换或句子结构变换；原文与选项互换反义词等。②在因果关系处常常命题，正确项多为产生原因或是主要原因，也有少量考结果的；③体现中心思想，有很多选项刚好落在段落主旨句中。

★ 干扰项的特点：①部分正确，部分错误；②是原文信息，但不是题目要求的内容，如：根据题干中的关键词定位到段落，若选项中出现这个范围之外其他段落的内容必错；③符合常识，但不是文章的内容；④与原句的内容极为相似，但程度上有些变动，如：将文中并非绝对化的内容绝对化，或偷梁换柱改动一些关键词；⑤明显不是文中信息，与文章信息不符或是相反。

★ 解答细节理解题可使用三步法：第一，明问题。首先阅读试题及选项，明确所提的问题。第二，巧定位。根据问题，找准文章中的关键词语。第三，定答案。在理解短文的基础上，根据相关的信息进行合理地推理判断，从而得出正确答案。

3. 典例

(2012·湖南卷 A 篇)

What makes a gift special? Is it the price you see on the gift receipt? Or is it the look on the recipient's face when they receive it that determines the true value? What gift is worth the most?

This Christmas I was debating what to give my father. My dad is a hard person to buy for because he never wants anything. I pulled out my phone to read a text message from my mom saying that we were leaving for Christmas shopping for him when I came across a message on my phone that I had locked. The message was from my father. My eyes fell on a photo of a flower taken in Wyoming, and underneath a poem by William Blake. The flower, alone dandelion standing against the bright blue sky, inspired me. My dad had been reciting those words to me since I was a kid. That may even be the reason why I love writing. I decided that those words would be my gift to my father.

I called back. I told my mom to go without me and that I already created my gift. I sent the photo of the cream-colored flower to my computer and typed the poem on top of it. As I was arranging the details another poem came to mind. The poem was written by Edgar Allan Poe; my dad recited it as much as he did the other. I typed that out as well and searched online for a background to the words of it. The poem was focused around dreaming, and after searching I found the perfect picture. The image was painted with blues and greens and purples, twisting together to create the theme and wonder of a dream. As I watched both passing through the printer, the white paper coloring with words that

56. The idea for a special gift began to form when the author was _____.

- A. doing shopping
- B. having a debate
- C. reading a message
- D. leaving for Wyoming

问题：作者什么时候有了给爸爸一个特殊礼物这个想法。

定位：when I came across a message on my phone

答案：C 细节理解题。根据关键词语可知，作者是在读短信的时候有了这个想法。

57. The author's inspiration for the gift came from _____.

- A. a photo of a flower
- B. a story about a kid
- C. a call from the mother
- D. a text about Christmas

问题：作者给爸爸这个特殊礼物的灵感来自哪里。

定位：The flower, alone dandelion standing against the bright blue sky, inspired me.

答案：A 细节理解题。根据第二段中的 the flower ... inspired me 可知，作者的灵感是来自那朵蒲公英花。

59. The author made the gift by _____.

- A. searching for the poems online
- B. drawing the background by hand
- C. painting the letters in three colors
- D. matching the words with pictures

问题：作者是如何制作的这个特殊礼





shaped my childhood, I felt that this was a gift that my father would truly appreciate.

Christmas soon arrived. The minute I saw the look on my dad's face as he unwrapped those swirling black letters carefully placed in a cheap frame, I knew I had given the perfect gift.

物。

定位: The poem 和 I found the perfect picture.

答案: D 细节理解题。前面提到 poem, 后面又提到...found the perfect picture, 由此可知, 作者使用的是把诗和画相匹配制作的礼物。

三、推理判断题

1. 设题的主要方式

- We can infer from the passage that _____.
- It can be inferred from the passage that _____.
- From the passage we can learn that _____.
- The main purpose of the passage is that _____.
- Which of the following words best describes the writer's attitude?
- The passage seems to suggest that _____.
- In the writer's opinion, smoking is _____.
- In writing the passage, the writer intends to _____.
- The passage implies, but doesn't directly states that _____.

2. 规律方法

推理判断题是阅读理解中较难的题型, 多属于深层理解题。它要求考生根据上下文的内在联系充分挖掘文章深层的内涵, 对暗含在文章中的因果关系、人物的目的、动机以及作者未言明的倾向、态度和意图等进行合乎逻辑的推理判断。

★ 此类试题的干扰项通常具有以下特点: 或是自己的某种看法或观点, 或是社会的一种普遍倾向, 或是与本文无关或与作者的观点相反的观点或看法等。

★ 做此类题要注意两点: 一要分清所考查的题是问作者的观点还是读者的观点。二要严格依据作者所陈述的细节、事实以及作者的措词、态度和语气, 找出能够表达作者思想倾向和感情色彩的词句, 然后利用已获得的相关知识进行推理判断, 从而得出符合逻辑的结论。

3. 典例

(2011 • 全国卷 I A 篇)

When milk arrived on the doorstep

When I was a boy growing up in New Jersey in the 1960s, we had a milkman delivering milk to our doorstep. His name was Mr. Basille. He wore a white cap and drove a white truck. As a 5-year-old boy, I couldn't take my eyes off the coin changer fixed to his belt. He noticed this one day during a delivery and gave me a quarter out of his coin changer.

Of course, he delivered more than milk. There was cheese, eggs and so on. If we needed to change our order, my mother would pen a note—"Please add a bottle of buttermilk next delivery"—and place it in the box along with the empty bottles. And then, the buttermilk would magically appear.

All of this was about more than convenience. There existed a close relationship between families and their milkmen. Mr. Basille even had a key to our house, for those times when it was so cold outside

56. Mr. Basille gave the boy a quarter out of his coin changer _____.

- A. to show his magical power
- B. to pay for the delivery
- C. to satisfy his curiosity
- D. to please his mother

答案: C 推理判断题。根据第一段中的 I couldn't take my eyes off the coin changer fixed to his belt 可知, 作者对送奶工腰带上的换零钱袋子感到好奇; 根据 He noticed this one day during a delivery and gave me a quarter out of his coin changer 可知, 送奶工看到作者老是看他换零钱的袋子, 所以给了他一点钱, 来满足他的好奇心。故选 C。

57. What can be inferred from the fact that the milkman had the key to the boy's



that we put the box indoors, so that the milk wouldn't freeze. And I remember Mr. Basille from time to time taking a break at our kitchen table, having a cup of tea and telling stories about his delivery.

There is sadly no home milk delivery today. Big companies allowed the production of cheaper milk, thus making it difficult for milkmen to compete. Besides, milk is for sale everywhere, and it may just not have been practical to have a delivery service.

Recently, an old milk box in the countryside I saw brought back my childhood memories. I took it home and planted it on the back porch (门廊). Every so often my son's friends will ask what it is. So I start telling stories of my boyhood, and of the milkman who brought us friendship along with his milk.

house?

- A. He wanted to have tea there.
- B. He was a respectable person.
- C. He was treated as a family member.
- D. He was fully trusted by the family.

答案: D 推理判断题。根据第三段中的 There existed a close relationship between families and their milkmen 可知, 需要奶的家庭和送奶工关系密切; 根据 Mr. Basille even had a key to our house... 可知, Mr. Basille 甚至有作者家里的钥匙, 可以随时进入作者家里, 这表明了作者家人对他的信任。故选 D。

四、词义猜测题

1. 设题的主要方式

- In Line..., the word "... " probably means _____.
- In Line..., the phrase "... " could be replaced by _____.
- By saying "... ", the author means _____.
- The word / phrase "... " is closest in meaning to _____.
- The word "... " refers to / probably means _____.
- The underlined word "... " could best be replaced by _____.
- What do you think the expression "... " stand for?
- By saying "... " we mean _____.
- Which of the following words can take the place of the word "... "?

2. 规律方法

猜词技巧是阅读中一项非常重要和常用的技巧, 是猜测生词、确定词汇在具体语境中的确切含义的主要手段。阅读的生词不是孤立的, 而是在上下文中的词、句乃至整个篇章, 在意义上、结构上和逻辑上存在着各种各样的联系, 这些联系是我们推测词义的依据, 通常简称为词的上下文线索。具体的解题方法有:

★ 反义词法

Most of the points of your plan are **clear** to me, **but** some are still **hazy**.

【点拨】根据 but 和 clear 可知 clear 和 hazy 是一对反义词, 而 clear 的意思是“清晰的”, 因此很容易就能推断出 hazy 的意思是“模糊不清的”。

★ 举例法

Some ships carried **cargo**, **such as** coal, oil and military supplies (军用物资), while others carried only passengers.

【点拨】在所考查的生词 cargo 后面带有 such as, 表示举例, 列举了一系列的货物, 因此可以猜测出 cargo 的意思是“货物”。

★ 情景法

The little girl **sat on the floor** and cried her eyes out for **losing her favorite necklace**.

【点拨】从 losing her favorite necklace 和 sat on the floor 这些原因表达和情景描述, 可以猜测出 cried her eyes out 的意思是“号啕大哭”。

★ 构词法、对比法





My father manages money judiciously while my mother manages money unwisely.

【点拨】可以运用构词法猜测出 unwisely 的意思，wise 意思是“明智的”，wisely 是副词，意思是“明智地”，加否定前缀 un-构成其反义词 unwisely 意思是“不明智地”。同时可以运用对比法猜测出 judiciously 的意思为“明智地”。

★ 释义法

Shopkeepers may have to spend extra hours to deal with problems, such as shoplifts, who always take away things from the shop without paying for them.

【点拨】在所考单词 shoplifts 的后面跟了一个非限制性定语从句来解释 shoplifts 的意思，通过对这个句子的理解，我们不难猜测出 shoplifts 的意思是“商铺内盗窃者”。

3. 典例

(2012·辽宁卷 B 篇)

Astronauts on shorter shuttle missions (使命) often work very long days. Tasks are scheduled so tightly that break times are often used to finish the day's work. This type of schedule is far too demanding for long missions on the International Space Station (ISS). ISS crewmembers usually live in space for at least a quarter of a year. They work five days on and two days off to mimic the normal way they do things on Earth as much as possible. Weekends give the crew valuable time to rest and do a few hours of housework. They can communicate with family and friends by email, internet phone and through private video conferences.

While astronauts cannot go to a baseball game or a movie in orbit, there are many familiar activities that they can still enjoy. Before a mission, the family and friends of each ISS crewmember put together a collection of family photos, messages, videos and reading material for the astronauts to look at when they will be floating 370 kilometers above the Earth. During their mission, the crew also receives care packages with CDs, books, magazines, photos and letters. And as from early 2010, the internet became available on the ISS, giving astronauts the chance to do some “web surfing (冲浪)” in their personal time. Besides relaxing with these more common entertainments, astronauts can simply enjoy the experience of living in space.

Many astronauts say that one of the most relaxing things to do in space is to look out the window and stare at the universe and the Earth's vast land mass and oceans.

60. What does the word “mimic” in Paragraph 1 probably mean?

- A. Find. B. Copy.
C. Change. D. Lose.

答案：B 词义猜测题。此处意为“他们连续工作五天，休息两天来尽量他们在地球上做事情的正常方式。”根据语义可知，此处缺少的意思相当于“复制；模仿”，所以选 copy。

完形填空解题技巧

完形填空题是历年高考的必考题型，旨在考查英语基础知识在语篇层面上的运用能力，包括阅读理解能力、词汇辨析能力、分析判断能力、逻辑推理能力和跨文化交际能力等，是高考试题中要求较高、难度较大的一种题型。

1. 命题原则

以实词为主，虚词为辅，突出词汇语境化。具体来讲有以下几点：

- 文章选材贴近学生的认知能力，体裁多样（记叙文、议论文、说明文等），其中记叙文和议论文



这两种体裁应予以充分关注。

- 短文内容逻辑性强，文章结构严谨、层次分明。
- 具体语境是判断选择的主要依据，单纯的词义辨析或语法选择填空极少。
- 备选的单词多以实词为主，虚词为辅。
- 旨在全面考查考生英语基础知识和语言综合运用能力，具有较高的区分度。

2. 解题方法

★ 充分利用文章的上下文，找到对选择有提示作用的词或句。这些词有可能是同义词或反义词。

Some parts of the water are very shallow. But in some places it is very, very ____.

- A. deep B. high C. cold D. dangerous

根据转折连词 but 的提示，所选的词应与 shallow 相反，因此选 A。

★ 注意固定搭配，包括动词与介词的搭配、动词与名词的搭配以及形容词与名词的搭配等，同时要根据内容选择正确的短语。

In protecting the environment, every one of us can make a ____.

- A. difference B. sense C. meaning D. thought

此处是动词和名词的搭配，make a difference 意为“有影响，有关系”。

★ 注意同义词的辨义

“Give me a hand,” he shouted ____ he got near the boat.

- A. while B. till C. for D. as

四个选项都可以表示时间。while 强调一段时间内进行的动作，常与进行时连用；till 表示的是动作持续到某时或到某时才开始；for 表示的是动作持续了一段时间；as 表示的是一个与谓语动作几乎同时发生的动作。答案应选 D，表示他一边向船靠近一边大声喊。

★ 根据动作的发出者确定所选的词

Japan is an island country and its 1 go all over the Pacific looking for fish to 2.

1. A. fishing boats B. lifeboats C. planes D. trains
2. A. buy B. catch C. hold D. weigh

只有 fishing boats 能够到太平洋捕鱼，因此第一个空答案 A 为。捕鱼用动词 catch，第二个空答案为 B。

★ 根据上下文的逻辑关系确定选项

有时，选项中所给的四个词为表示上下文逻辑关系的连接性词语，它涉及到文章的起承转合、上下连贯。这类题主要考查考生对上下文逻辑关系的理解，如转折关系、让步关系、因果关系、递进关系、增补关系、比较关系以及对比关系等。

常见的承接语有 and, but, however, so, therefore 等。其中 for one thing...for another 等连接词表示列举；First...and then, First...Next...Then...Finally 等用来按次序描述动作发生的过程；anyhow, still, though, although 等表示让步关系；therefore, so 表结果；because, since, due to, owing to 等表原因，等等。

★ 根据生活常识以及相关知识确定选项

..., you 1 the international dateline. By agreement, this is the point where a new day begins.

1. A. see B. cross C. watch D. stop

the international dateline 是国际日期变更线，是人们所规定的，看不见，摸不着，但是可以越过。它是新的一天开始的地方。答案为 B。

3. 典例

(2012 • 湖南卷)

“What’s it like to have a gap between your teeth?” a girl asked me one day. Nobody had ever 36 before. My hand unconsciously rose to cover my mouth. But, as she looked at me, sincerely waiting for 37, I realized she was not trying to be rude. “I never think about it,” I truthfully replied. She nodded and turned away. I was left wondering if people 38 me and saw only gappy teeth.

Later that day at home, I began to 39 my teeth again. I felt upset. I thought my life would be

somehow better if my teeth were not gappy. How I wanted the perfect teeth that everyone else seemed to have!

Of course, Mom 40 everything. She has lived her entire life with gappy teeth, and tried to convince me that there was nothing to 41. When I refused to listen, she told me I could get the surgery to close the gap if it was that important. "Let's be 42, though," she said. "If everyone got surgeries to become pretty, everyone would be exactly the same. There is beauty in differences."

Her 43 made me consider my teeth seriously. The thought of losing my gap was more terrible than the reality that people were going to notice it. I realized how important it was to me. It is part of my 44.

Nowadays many people do ridiculous things to realize their dream of "perfection". The 45 is that no one is perfect. When all potential for ugliness is removed, so is all of the potential for 46.

So if that girl ever asked about my teeth 47, I would truthfully answer, "You know? It's really cute."

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 36. A. faced | B. guessed | C. asked | D. imagined |
| 37. A. an offer | B. an answer | C. a suggestion | D. a result |
| 38. A. heard of | B. thought of | C. talked about | D. looked at |
| 39. A. consider | B. brush | C. cover | D. appreciate |
| 40. A. admitted | B. noticed | C. controlled | D. changed. |
| 41. A. worry about | B. put off | C. give up | D. wipe out |
| 42. A. friendly | B. lovely | C. honest | D. helpful |
| 43. A. words | B. jokes | C. dreams | D. acts |
| 44. A. ability | B. decision | C. goal | D. identity |
| 45. A. possibility | B. purpose | C. truth | D. choice |
| 46. A. courage | B. wisdom | C. kindness | D. beauty |
| 47. A. once | B. again | C. too | D. instead |

答案与解析:

作者通过自己的亲身经历告诫人们,任何人都不是完美的,而真正的美正是体现在人们的差别上。

36. C 短文的第一句是一个问句,而且有 a girl asked me one day,由此判断以前从未有人“问过”作者这个问题,所以用 asked。

37. B 既然问了,所以想得到“答案”,因此填 an answer,与前面的 asked 相呼应。

38. D 根据下文的 saw only gappy teeth 判断,上文的意思应为“看”,因为只有“看”了,才能“看到”。

39. A 根据下文的“我感到难过,我认为如果我的牙没有那么大的缝隙的话,我的生活会更好”推测,此处作者在“考虑(consider)”自己的牙,下文 consider my teeth seriously 处也有提示。

40. B 根据下文的 try to convince me 可知,作者的妈妈“注意(notice)”到了作者的不安,因为妈妈有亲身体会。

41. A 由于妈妈是在安慰作者,所以此处的意思应为“没有什么可担忧的”,所以填 worry about。

42. C friendly 友好的; lovely 可爱的; honest 诚实的; helpful 有帮助的。根据下文妈妈说的话可知,妈妈不想让作者做手术把缝隙补上,所以要选“诚实的(honest)”。

43. A 这里指前面妈妈说的话,所以用 words。

44. D 作者若是把缝隙补上了,和别人也就一样了,所以也就没有自己的“特征(identity)”了。

45. C “没有人是完美无缺的”这是个事实,所以应该用 truth,意为“事实,真理”。

46. D 根据 ugliness 可知,此处应为 beauty,两者形成对比。

47. B 前面那个女孩已经问过一次了,此处为假设,如果“再”问的话,所以用 again。

第二部分 话题周阅读

WEEK 1 人物介绍



Passage 1 阅读理解

题材 游泳名将

体裁 记叙文

词数 292

难度 ★★

建议用时 6mins

In the 2012 Summer Olympics in London, Phelps won four golds and two silver medals, making him the most successful athlete of the Games for the third Olympics in a row.

Phelps is known as^① “the Flying Fish” in China; in America, they call him “the Baltimore Bullet”. Whatever you call him, American swimmer Michael Phelps has become a household name across the world after breaking the Olympic record for most gold medals in a single Olympic Games after the 2008 Games. Phelps’ total of eight golds in Beijing put him one ahead of Mark Spitz’s tally set in 1972.



A good place to start might be his body shape. Phelps has the perfect body shape for a swimmer. His arm span is longer than his height, and he has very flexible joints (柔韧的关节) and huge lungs. His unbelievably large feet (size 49 in China) act like flippers (脚蹼) in the water.

To feed his huge swimmer’s body, Phelps eats a surprising 12,000 calories a day, six times the average for a man of his age. According to his coach, Phelps starts with a breakfast of champions—three fried egg sandwiches with cheese, tomatoes, fried onions and mayo, a bowl of grits, three slices of French toast and three pancakes with chocolate chips.

He then slips into a swimsuit which has been making waves in the world of swimming. Designed by NASA (美国宇航局), the American space agency, the suit is made of^② a special material which is said to help swim 2% faster.

Michael Phelps should spare a thought for^③ his mom, who first pushed him into swimming as a way of making friends, and who believed in^④ him when one teacher said he would never be a success.

1. People call Michael Phelps “the Baltimore Bullet” or the “Flying fish” to ____.

- A. encourage him to swim faster
- B. describe how fast he swims
- C. show how much they admire him
- D. tell him that they will always love him

2. How many gold medals did Mark Spitz’s tally set in 1972?

- A. One.
- B. Two.
- C. Seven.
- D. Eight.

3. From the fifth paragraph we know that ____.

- A. Phelps once worked in NASA
- B. Phelps benefits from the suit
- C. Phelps enjoys making waves
- D. his suit was designed for astronauts

4. It is implied in the passage that ____.

- A. Phelps has the longest arms in the world
- B. Phelps has always believed that eight is his lucky number
- C. Phelps’ success has a lot to do with his mother’s encouragement
- D. Phelps’ teachers thought he wouldn’t succeed in swimming

