



TIAN TIAN LIAN
YINGYUYUEDULIJI

畅销10年

英语阅读理解 天天练

蔡晔◎主编

30天掌握技巧，突破高分》

学透一篇，胜过泛读10篇

强化训练，经典习题举一反三



高一

Gao Yi



机械工业出版社
CHINA MACHINE PRESS



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英语阅读理解 天天练

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本书以教育部最新颁布的“英语课程标准”为大纲,在对近年来高考命题趋势深入分析的基础上进行精心编写。本书依据主题和题型安排了30天的内容,每天精选一篇主题文章,从“疑难词释义”“重点词汇解析”“长难句解析”“答案详解”到“全文翻译”,让学生真正学透。随后编设了3篇同一主题的文章让学生进行强化训练,每篇文章前设有文章难度、阅读答题时间、答对题数,以体现学生的阅读能力和做题效果。训练题型的设计严格遵照当前的考试命题特点和趋势,涵盖全国各地高考新题型,使用现行各种版本教材的地区均适用本书。

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阅读理解能力是语言学习者的必备技能，也是中高考英语测试的重中之重。然而，由于课业负担较重、学习不得要领、英语思维能力较弱等原因，大多数学生在阅读理解题上失分严重；有的学生甚至发现每个词都认识，但仍然读不懂文章，做不对题目。鉴于这些原因，我们组织全国一批重点中学有丰富教学经验的一线优秀教师，精心编写了“天天练系列”英语阅读理解分册，旨在为中学生打造一套方法新颖实用、针对性强、题型完备、难度适当、紧扣课标、直击中高考的阅读理解技能自学提高用书。

本书特点：

本书以最新课标为依据，按主题和题型分专题进行突破。本书安排了30天的内容，每天精选一篇主题文章，从“疑难词释义”“重点词汇解析”“长难句解析”“答案详解”到“全文翻译”，让学生真正学透。随后编设了3篇同一主题的文章让学生进行强化训练，每篇文章前设有文章难度、阅读答题时间、答对题数，以体现学生的阅读能力和做题效果，达到有效阅读的目的。阅读提示和答案解析清楚、明了地展现了答题思路。

一、选材精值，原汁原味

对于以学习语言为主要目的的中学生而言，并不是什么样的文章都适合作为英语阅读训练，也不是读得越多越好，而是要有针对性、代表性，否则就会走许多弯路，事倍功半。本书所选的文章具有很强的代表性，不求多而求精。文章结构、难易度和生词量适中，包含的语法现象有针对性。本书在与中学英语课程标准和考试大纲保持一致的前提下，精选了一些省市重点中学的模拟试题和部分高考真题。为了力求语言上的纯正和原汁原味，我们引用了部分原版英文资料，并编写了相应的原创题。

二、题材新颖，可读性强

兴趣是最好的老师，充满新鲜感和好奇心的文章更能够吸引学生的注意力。本书所选文章具有内容新鲜、时代感强、贴近生活、趣味性强等特点，文章体裁多样，题材丰富，共分14个专题。为体现科技时代感，部分所选文章涉及当前最新、最有趣的多种高新科技，使学生在在学习语言的同时还能学到许多科学知识，一举两得。

三、编题严谨，有效提高

本书旨在为学生打下坚实的英语阅读基础，在设计上力求一天一练、有效提高。训练过程中对文中的重点词汇、疑难语法进行详解，注重知识积累，避免走马观花、似是而非。本书训练题型的设计严格遵照当前考试命题的特点和趋势，涵盖全国各地新题型，实用性强。

每天练一练，进步看得见；每天一小步，十天一大步。学习原来没那么辛苦，英语阅读原来也没那么困难！

编者

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主题突破一 人物传记

Day 1

>> 学透一篇 <<

①Joan Chen is famous both in China, where she grew up, and in the United States, where she now lives. How did Joan become a famous actress in two countries? It's an interesting story.

Joan Chen was born in Shanghai in 1961. When she was 14, some people from a film **studio** came to her school and chose her to study at the studio. She was happy about this chance, but mainly she liked the idea of getting out of school. Soon, however, she discovered that she really liked acting. At the age of 18, she won the Golden **Rooster**, China's top film prize.

疑难词释义

actress 女演员
studio 演播室
rooster 公鸡
major 主修
director 导演
interview 接见, 会面
immediately 立即
offer 提供
fame 声誉, 名望

In the late 1970s, Joan's parents, who were doctors, moved to the United States. Joan joined them when she was 20 and went to college there. Her parents hoped she would study medicine. Instead, she **majored** in film and later looked for work as an actress. To work in the United States, Joan had to start all over again. She told Hollywood that she was an actress in China, but she only got some small parts in TV shows.

②One day, Joan went to speak to a **director** who was making a movie called *Tai-pan*. The **interview** didn't go well. As she walked away, a man in a car noticed her. The man was Dino De Laurantiis, the film's producer. He **immediately offered** her a leading part. A year later, she starred in Bernardo Bertolucci's *The Last Emperor* and was on her way to worldwide **fame**.

- () 1. What was true about Joan Chen when she was 14?
- Some people came to her school and chose her as an actress.
 - She liked to study at the studio just because she wanted to be famous.
 - The most important reason for her going to the studio was that she wouldn't like to stay at school.
 - She found she was fond of acting even before she was 14.
- () 2. When did she move to the United States?
- In the late 1970s.
 - After she graduated from college.
 - In the late 1980s.
 - In the early 1980s.
- () 3. The interview with a director _____.
- made her on the way to being famous in the world
 - led to no immediate good result
 - made her play a leading part in *Tai-pan*
 - gave her a chance to act in *The Last Emperor*



重点词汇解析



1. **major** ['meɪdʒə] vi. 主修

She majored in maths and physics at uni-

versity. 她在大学期间主修数学和物理。

★ 一词多用: *adj.* 主要的, 重要的, 主修的



n. 陆军少校,专业(学生)

Their first major design took off in high schools and colleges.

他们的头一个重要的设计在高中和大学院校流行开来。

Her major is French. 她的主修科目是法语。

2. offer ['ɒfə] vt. 提供

He offered me a glass of wine. 他为我提供了一杯葡萄酒。

★ 一词多义: v. 出价,出示

n. 提供,提议,报价

★ offer sb. sth. 提供某人某物

I'll offer you 10 pounds for this book. 我

出价十英镑买你这本书。

★ offer to do sth. 主动提出做某事

He made an offer to teach me French. 他提议教我学法语。

3. on one's way 走向,在途中

He's on his way to being one of the best centers in the game.

他正在成长为球场上最好的中锋。

★ on one's way to 在去……的路上

I was on my way to school when I met him.

我见到他的时候,我正在去学校的路上。

★ in the way 妨碍,挡道

★ by the way 顺便说一下

▶ 长难句解析 >>>

1. 句①的主干为 Joan Chen is famous both in China and in the United States. 其中 where she grew up 是定语从句,修饰前面的名词 China; where she now lives 是定语从句,修饰前面的名词 the United States.

2. 句②的主干为 Joan went to speak to a director, 其中 who was making a movie 是定语从句修饰前面的名词 director; called *Tai-pan* 是分词短语作后置定语修饰前面的名词 movie, 其相对于一个定语从句,即 which was called *Tai-pan*。

▶ 答案详解 >>>

语篇解读: 本文按照时间顺序对电影明星陈冲作了介绍,她在电影 *The Last Emperor*《末代皇帝》和电影 *Tai-pan*《大班》中均有出色的表演。

题号	答案	难易度	解析	一对一技巧指导
1	C	中档题	细节理解题。易错选 A。因文中第二段 some people from a film studio came to her school and chose her to study at the studio 提到来自电影制片厂的人到学校选中她去电影制片厂学习,但不一定就是当演员,所以 A 项错误。由第二段第三句中的 but mainly she liked the idea of getting out of school 可知,她去那儿最主要的原因是她不喜欢待在学校,故 C 项正确	采取原文定位法,加上排除法
2	D	简单题	细节理解题。由第三段的前两句 In the late 1970s, Joan's parents, who were doctors, moved to the United States. Joan joined them when she was 20 可知,陈冲在 20 岁去的美国。由第二段第一句 Joan Chen was born in Shanghai in 1961 可知, D 项 20 世纪 80 年代初期为正确选项	先找关键词 United States 和时间点,再找相关信息句
3	B	简单题	细节理解题。由第四段第二句话 The interview didn't go well 可知, B 选项正确	直接在原文中找到相关信息句

▶ 全文翻译 >>>

陈冲在她成长的中国和现居的美国都很有名气。她是怎样在两个国家成为著名演员的呢? 这是一个有趣的故事。

陈冲于1961年出生于上海。当她14岁的时候,几名电影制片厂的人去她的学校选拔人才,并把她挑选到制片厂去学习。她很高兴有这次机会,但主要是因为她喜欢不去上学的感觉。可是不久她发现自己真的喜欢上了表演。18岁时,她赢得了中国最高级别的电影奖金鸡奖。

19世纪70年代末,陈冲当医生的父母搬到美国。她20岁时和父母待在一起,并在那儿上大学。她的父母希望她学医。可是,她选择了电影专业,后来她找当演员的工作。为了在美国演戏,陈冲不得不一切从头开始。她告诉好莱坞她在中国是个演员,但是她只能得到电视剧里一些小角色。

一天,陈冲去和准备拍电影《大班》的导演交谈,面试进行得不顺利。当她走的时候,车上的一个人注意到她,他是迪诺·迪劳伦特斯,这部电影的制片人。他立刻给了她一个主要角色。一年以后,她出演贝纳尔多·贝托鲁奇的《末代皇帝》,开始了她世界闻名的历程。

强化训练

Passage 1

难度: ☆ | 答题时间: _____ | 答对题数 _____ 个

In Mount Berry, Georgia, people find a group of schools built specially for mountain children. The schools, as well as the mountain itself, are named after Martha Berry herself, a daughter of a Georgian mountaineer.

Martha Berry was born in 1866. Luckier than most Georgian mountain children, she received an education. But she never forgot other children in the mountains whose parents couldn't afford to send them to school. In 1902 Martha Berry started a school for these children. It was housed in a single small log cabin(小木屋) and was attended by only five pupils. Now, eighty years later, there are a score of Berry schools in the area; with a total of over one thousand students and a waiting list of about five thousand.

In her later years, Martha Berry received many medals and honors for what she had done for the poor mountain children of Georgia, and in 1931, she was made one of the twelve most important women in the United States. She never stopped working for the mountain children till her death in 1942.

- () 1. The first Berry school was founded _____.
 A. to honor Martha Berry B. in memory of Martha Berry
 C. by the efforts of Martha Berry D. in Martha Berry's own house
- () 2. In Mount Berry there are now _____.
 A. enough schools for all the local children
 B. still not enough schools for all the local children
 C. more than enough schools for all the local children
 D. schools for local children as well as children from other parts
- () 3. Martha Berry was named one of the twelve most important women in the United States because _____.
 A. she had helped develop one of the poor mountain areas
 B. she had never stopped working till death
 C. she had received many medals and honors
 D. she had helped set up some of the most advanced schools



- () 4. This passage mainly tells us _____.
A. the Berry Schools
B. about a poor area in the United States
C. Mount Berry's development in education
D. Martha Berry's work and achievement

Passage 2

难度: ☆☆ | 答题时间: _____ | 答对题数 _____ 个

Halley Edmond was an English scientist who lived over 200 years ago. He studied the observations of comets(彗星), which other scientists had made. The orbit of one particular was a very difficult mathematical problem. He could not figure it out. Neither could other scientists who dealt with such problems.

However, Halley had a friend named Isaac Newton, who was a brilliant mathematician. Newton thought he had already worked out that problem, but could not find the papers on which he had done it. He told Halley that the orbit of a comet had the shape of an ellipse(椭圆).

Then Halley set to work. He figured out the orbits of some of the comets that had been observed by scientists. He made a surprising discovery. The comets that had appeared in the years 1531, 1607, and 1682 all had the same orbit. Yet their appearances had been 75 to 76 years apart.

This seemed very strange to Halley. Three different comets followed the same orbit. The more Halley thought about it, the more he thought that there had not been three different comets as people thought. He decided that they had simply seen the same comet three times. The comet had gone away and had come back again.

It was an astonishing idea! Halley felt certain enough to make a prediction of what would happen in the future. He decided that this comet would appear in the year 1758. There were 53 years to go before Halley's prediction could be tested. In 1758 the comet appeared in the sky. Halley did not see it, for he had died some years before. Ever since then that comet had been called Halley's comet, in his honor.

- () 1. Halley Edmond figured out the orbit of _____.
A. some different comets appearing several times
B. the same comet appearing at different times
C. three different comets appearing three times
D. several comets appearing at the same time
- () 2. Halley made his discovery _____.
A. by doing experiments
B. by means of his own careful observation
C. by using the work of other scientists
D. by chance
- () 3. Halley made a surprising, but correct prediction in the year of _____.
A. 1704 B. 1705 C. 1706 D. 1707
- () 4. This passage in general is about _____.
A. Halley and other scientists B. the orbit of a comet

- C. Newton and Halley D. Halley and his discovery
- ()5. Which of the following sentences is true?
- A. Edmund Halley was an American scientist.
- B. Halley made his discovery by doing experiments.
- C. Isaac Newton was a famous mathematician.
- D. The orbit of a comet had the shape of an around.

Passage 3

难度: ☆ | 答题时间: | 答对题数 ↑

William Shakespeare was born more than 400 years ago and spent his childhood in his hometown, Stratford on Avon. Little was known about his childhood though many stories are told, some of which may be true. He probably went to Grammar School at Stratford. At thirteen he had to leave school as his father became poorer at that time. So William had to make his own living. At the age of eighteen he married a farmer's daughter.

Not long after he left Stratford for London. London was growing rapidly. All kinds of people could be found in it. Here Shakespeare met travellers, students, and scholars, and his imagination was encouraged by the stories they told. He also met writers and actors. He soon found some work in a theatre. Before long he became an actor and writer of plays too. There were a few theatres in London. One of the most famous of these was called Globe. Shakespeare himself became one of the owners of this theatre. His reputation as a writer of plays began to grow. He made use of the writing of others and found ideas in the old poems of Chaucer. But by his genius he turned all these old stories into masterpieces of his own. Shakespeare wrote no fewer than thirty-seven plays in his life. Now his works are loved and studied all over the world.

- () 1. William Shakespeare was born in _____ about four hundred years ago.
A. France B. Germany C. England D. America
- () 2. William Shakespeare had to leave school because _____.
A. he tried to find a job in London
B. he was tired of the life in the school
C. he had to marry a farmer's daughter
D. his father was too poor to give him enough money
- () 3. William Shakespeare's plays stemmed from(产生于) _____.
A. the stories all kinds of people told
B. the stories his parents told
C. the stories the writers and actors told
D. his childhood's life
- () 4. William Shakespeare was famous for his _____.
A. stories B. plays C. poems D. act
- () 5. William Shakespeare became well-known to many people _____.
A. after he became an owner of a theatre
B. after his plays were written
C. after he found a job in London
D. after he tried to be a good actor



Day 2

学透一篇

Arthur Miller (1915—2005) is universally recognized as one of the greatest **dramatists** of the 20th century. Miller's father had moved to the USA from Austria Hungary. Drawn like so many others by the "Great American Dream", however, he **experienced** severe **financial** hardship when his family business was **ruined** in the Great Depression of the early 1930s.

① Miller's most famous play, *Death of a Salesman*, is a powerful **attack** on the American **system** with its **aggressive** way of doing business and its **insistence** on money and social **status** as indicators of worth. In Willy Loman, the hero of the play, we see a man who has **got into** trouble with his worth. Willy is "burnt out" and in the cruel (残忍的) world of business there is no room for sentiment (情绪); if he can't do the work, then he is no good to his employer, the Wagner Company, and he must go.

② Willy is painfully **aware** of this, and **at a loss** as to what to do with his lack of success. He refuses to face the fact that he has failed and kills himself in the end.

When it was first staged in 1949, the play was **greeted** with enthusiastic reviews, and it won the Tony Award for Best Play, the New York Drama Critics' Circle Award, and the Pulitzer Prize for Drama. It was the first play to win all three of these major awards.

Miller died of heart failure at his home in Roxbury, Connecticut, on the evening of February 10, 2005, the 56th **anniversary** of the first performance of *Death of a Salesman* on Broadway.

- () 1. Why did Arthur Miller's father move to the USA?
- A. He suffered from severe hunger in his home country.
B. He was attracted by the "Great American Dream".
C. He hoped to make his son a dramatist.
D. His family business failed.
- () 2. The play *Death of a Salesman* _____.
A. exposes the cruelty of the American business world
B. discusses the ways to get promoted (晋升) in a company
C. talks about the business career of Arthur Miller
D. focuses on the skills in doing business
- () 3. What can we learn about Willy Loman?
- A. He treats his employer badly.
B. He runs the Wagner Company.
C. He is a victim (牺牲品) of the American system.
D. He is regarded as a hero by his colleagues.
- () 4. After it was first staged, *Death of a Salesman* _____.
A. achieved huge success
B. won the first Tony Award
C. was warmly welcomed by salesmen
D. was severely attacked by dramatists

疑难词释义

dramatist 剧作家
experience 经历
financial 财政的
ruin 使……毁灭
attack 攻击; 抨击
system 体制
aggressive 侵略的
insistence 坚持; 强调
status 地位
get into 卷入; 进入
be aware of 意识到
at a loss 不知所措
greet 迎接; 致敬
anniversary 周年纪念

- () 5. What is the text mainly about?
- A. Arthur Miller and his family.
B. The awards Arthur Miller won.
C. The hardship Arthur Miller experienced.
D. Arthur Miller and his best-known play.

► 重点词汇解析 >>>

1. **experience** [ɪk'spiəriəns] *vt.* 经历, 体验, 感受
Did you experience an earthquake?
你经历过地震吗?
★ 一词多义: *n.* 阅历, 经验, 经历
It was the most educational experience I had ever had.
这是我经历过的教育意义最大的一次经历。(经历可数)
He has much teaching experience.
他有许多教学经验。(经验不可数)
2. **insistence** [ɪn'sɪstəns] *n.* 坚持, 强调
I did it because of your insistence.
我做这事是因为你的坚持。
★ **insist** *vt. & vi.* 坚持, 强调, 坚决要求, 坚决认为
★ **insist on sth. /doing sth.** 坚持做某事
I insist on the opinion I had.
我坚持原来的意见。
He insisted that he had done right.

他坚决认为(不用虚拟语气)自己做对了。
The manager insists that Jack (should) be fired.

经理坚决要求(用虚拟语气)解雇杰克。

3. **get into** 卷入, 进入
There is no need to get into sadness; everything will be all right.
没有必要悲伤, 一切都会好起来的。
★ **get into the habit of doing sth.** 有做某事的习惯
★ **get into trouble** 陷入麻烦
4. **be aware of** 意识到
John has been aware of having done something wrong.
约翰已意识到自己做错了事情。
★ **be aware that...** 意识到……
Everyone should be aware that this is of importance to us.
每个人都应该意识到这对我们很重要。

► 长难句解析 >>>

1. 句①的主干为: Miller's most famous play, *Death of a Salesman*, is a powerful attack on the American system, 之后的部分 with its aggressive way of doing business and its insistence on money and social status as indicators of worth 是 with + *n.* + *prep.* 的结构, 表示“带有……”, 其中 its aggressive way of doing business, its insistence on money and social status 是并列结构。
2. 句②是由 and 连接的两个并列分句, 第一部分是 Willy is painfully aware of this, 第二部分是 Willy is at a loss as to what to do with his lack of success 把相同的部分 Willy is 省去了。

► 答案详解 >>>

语篇解读: 本文主要介绍了美国剧作家阿瑟·米勒的生平以及他的主要作品《推销员之死》(*Death of a Salesman*)。

题号	答案	难易度	解析	一对一技巧指导
1	B	简单题	细节理解题。由第一段中的 Miller's father had moved to the USA from Austria Hungary. Drawn like so many others by the "Great American Dream" 可知, 米勒的父亲去美国是被“伟大的美国梦”所吸引, 故 B 项正确	采取原文定位法, 得出答案



(续)

题号	答案	难易度	解析	一对一技巧指导
2	A	简单题	细节理解题。从第二段的 Willy is “burnt out” and in the cruel (残忍的) world of business there is no room for sentiment 可知, A 项《推销员之死》揭露了美国商业的残酷性为正确项	先自然段定位, 再找相关信息句
3	C	简单题	细节理解题。由第二段最后一句 He refuses to face the fact that he has failed and kills himself in the end 可知 C 项正确。	根据关键词 Willy Loman 锁定段落, 找出相关信息
4	A	简单题	细节理解题。由第三段第一行 When it was first staged in 1949, the play was greeted with enthusiastic reviews, and it won the Tony Award for Best Play 可知 B 项错误, 而 C、D 两项均未提到, A 项获得巨大成功为正确项	信息回扣原文法
5	D	中档题	主旨大意题。本文介绍阿瑟·米勒的生平以及他的主要作品《推销员之死》, A、B 两个选项都只是文章的一个细节, 而 C 项文章未提到, 所以答案选 D	标题的选择要做到全面性和概括性相结合

▶ 全文翻译 >>>

亚瑟·米勒(1915—2005)是受到广泛认可的 20 世纪最伟大的戏剧家之一。米勒的父亲同其他追寻“伟大的美国梦”的人一样, 从奥匈帝国来到美国。然而, 其家族事业在 20 世纪 30 年代的经济大萧条中被毁后, 他遭遇了严重的经济困难。

《推销员之死》是米勒最著名的戏剧, 该剧对美国体制予以猛烈抨击, 批判了美国咄咄逼人的生意之道以及人们固执地把金钱和社会地位作为价值取向的态度。透过剧中的主人公威利·罗曼, 我们看到一个陷入个人价值困境的人。威利在毫无温情的残酷商场中心力交瘁; 如果他无法完成工作, 那么对瓦格纳公司的雇主来说他毫无用处, 他必须走人。他痛苦地意识到这一点, 不知道该如何应对自己的失败。他拒绝面对已经失败的现实, 最终自杀。

这部剧作于 1949 年首次上演, 受到舆论的热情评价。同时, 该剧接连斩获托尼最佳戏剧奖、纽约剧评奖和普利策最佳戏剧奖。这是有史以来第一部同获三项大奖的剧作。

2005 年 2 月 10 日的夜晚, 也就是《推销员之死》在百老汇演出后的 56 周年, 米勒在康奈迪克州罗克斯伯里市的家中死于心力衰竭。

» 强化训练 «

Passage 1

难度: ☆☆ | 答题时间: _____ | 答对题数 _____ 个

Harriet Tubman lived a life filled with adventure. Tubman worked for the Underground Railroad. She helped many slaves reach freedom in the North. She was a scout(童子军) in the Civil War. She also worked as a nurse during the war.

Life in the old South was very hard for slaves. Most slaves lived in small houses. They had large families, and even the children had to work in the fields. Most slaves dreamed of getting to the North. They wanted to be free.

One day Harriet saw a slave trying to run away. Then she saw the keeper running after him with a whip(鞭子). Harriet stood in the keeper's way. The keeper took a weight and threw it at the slave. He hit Harriet above her eyes. It almost killed her. The scar on Harriet's head was an emblem(象征) of her will to fight for what she believed in.

The Fugitive(逃亡) Slave Law made Harriet's job harder. The law said that slaves could be caught even in the North. Harriet began leading slaves all the way into Canada. There they're safe. The law couldn't hurt them there.

When Harriet came for her mother and father, they were very old. Harriet was afraid they might not be able to make the trip. She got a horse. She and a friend made a wagon(四轮马车). She helped her mother and father ride to freedom.

- () 1. The passage mainly tells us about _____.
 A. Harriet Tubman's fight for the freedom of the slaves
 B. life of the slaves in the old South
 C. life of Harriet Tubman
 D. the Civil War
- () 2. According to the passage, which of the following statements is NOT true?
 A. The Fugitive Slave Law protected running slaves in the North.
 B. Harriet Tubman used to work as a nurse during the Civil War.
 C. Harriet led slaves to Canada where the law couldn't hurt them.
 D. The weight hit Harriet in the head and left a scar on her head.
- () 3. Slaves in the South wanted to run away to the North for _____.
 A. making more money
 B. getting a better job
 C. freedom
 D. bigger houses
- () 4. The Fugitive Slave Law _____.
 A. protected running slaves
 B. offered good jobs for slaves
 C. set slaves free
 D. made Harriet's job more difficult
- () 5. We can infer from the story that the author _____.
 A. thought slaves were treated well in the North
 B. thought the Fugitive Slave Law was good
 C. was in favor of slavery
 D. was supportive about Harriet's work

Passage 2

难度: ☆☆ | 答题时间: _____ | 答对题数 _____ 个

Recently, a professor of philosophy in the United States has written a book called *Money and the Meaning of Life*. He has discovered that how we deal with money in our day-to-day life has more meaning than we usually think. One of the exercises he asked his students to do is to keep a record of every penny they spend for a week. From the way they spend their money, they can see what their really value in life.

He says our relation with others often become clearly defined when money enters the picture. You might have wonderful friendship with somebody and you think that you are very good friends. But you will know him only when you ask him to lend you some money. If he does, it brings something to the relationship that seems stronger than ever before. Or it can suddenly



weaken the relationship if he doesn't. This person may say that he has a certain feeling, but if it is not carried out in the money world, there is something less real about it.

Since money is so important to us, we consider those who possess a lot of it to be very important. The author interviewed some millionaires in researching his book.

Question: What is the most surprising thing you have discovered about being rich, because you are a self-made man?

Answer: The most surprising thing is how people give me so much respect. I am nothing. I don't know much. All I am is rich.

People just have an idea of making more and more money, but what is it for? How much do I need for any given purposes in my life? In his book, the professor uncovered an important need in modern society: to bring back the idea that money is an instrument rather than the end. Money plays an important role in the material world, but expecting money to give happiness may be missing the meaning of life.

- () 1. According to the first paragraph, people have not realized _____.
A. how important money is in their day-to-day life
B. how one spends money shows what is important to him
C. that they understand money is more important than life
D. that they understand that life is more important than money
- () 2. The writer thinks that borrowing some money from your friend _____.
A. is a good way to test your friendship
B. will do harm to your friendship
C. is a good way to strengthen your friendship
D. will break off your friendship
- () 3. What can we learn about the millionaire from his answer in the interview?
A. He does not feel that he is well educated.
B. He does not think that he is a very important person.
C. He does not think that being rich deserves so much attention.
D. He does not consider himself to be very successful.
- () 4. What does the American professor of philosophy want to explain in his book?
A. Money is an end. B. Money is a means.
C. Money is everything. D. Money is unimportant.
- () 5. Which of the following is NOT true according to the writer?
A. Money is important in modern society.
B. The meaning of life does not completely lie in money.
C. Wealth will surely bring the owner happiness.
D. Happiness is not necessarily the result of wealth.

Passage 3

难度: ☆☆ | 答题时间: _____ | 答对题数 _____ 个

Marie was born in Poland in 1867. She was given the name Marie Sklodowska by her parents. Her father was a teacher. Everyone soon saw that Marie had a quick mind.

Marie's mother died when her youngest daughter was only ten. This made Marie know that she must work hard at her lessons if she wanted to be successful in her life. So she did and won

top honors at her school.

Marie and her elder sister, Bronya, dreamed of studying in France. But their father did not have enough money to send them there. Then Marie made out a plan: she would teach at home and send her money to Bronya. After her sister finished studying in Paris, she could get work and send Marie the money to study there in return.

With tears in their eyes the girls said goodbye to each other, and Marie worked very hard for six years to pay for her sister's studies. At last it was Marie's turn, but by the time she got to France, her sister was married and could not give her much help.

Again Marie worked. She studied in a small room without heat or light. She lived on bread and tea most of the time, but what she cared of most was her science, her study and her research work. This was her world, and she liked her experiments most.

In Paris she met and married Pierre Curie, a young famous scientist. Together they made their experiments in an old house shabbily equipped. They knew that some elements in the world gave off a strange power. The power could go through other objects. They found more of this power in some elements than in any other elements. It made them believe that it must be a new element itself.

For four years they tried experiments to separate this new powerful element. Finally they found something that they called radium. Its power of radiation was much greater than that of other elements.

The Curies were awarded the Nobel Prize for their great contribution to science. They used the money for further experiments on the uses of radium. They found it could be used in treating diseases.

Unfortunately Pierre died suddenly just after he began to work as a professor at the Sorbonne(巴黎大学). Marie Curie took his place. She thus became the first woman ever to teach there. She continued their research work and made many more important discoveries. In 1911 she received another Nobel Prize. It is the only time in history that two Nobel Prizes have been given to the same person, and this person was a woman.

Marie Curie, an extraordinary woman scientist with extraordinary successes discovered a hidden power from which the world benefits much. It was this same power, however, that killed her in 1934.

- () 1. Marie and her sister wished to _____.
- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------------|
| A. study in France | B. work at home |
| C. visit Paris | D. travel around the world |
- () 2. Pick out the right order for Marie's plan.
- | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------|
| a. Bronya worked and earned money. | B. c, d, a, b |
| b. Marie studied in France. | |
| c. Marie worked and earned money. | |
| d. Bronya studied in France. | |
| A. a, b, c, d | D. a, d, c, b |
| C. c, b, a, d | |
- () 3. What made Marie forget and overcome her hardship in Paris?
- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| A. Pierre's help. | B. Her love for scientific research. |
| C. Six years' hard work. | D. Her sister's help. |