

根据最新《英语课程标准》编写

· 最新修订版 ·

赋予无与伦比的英语活力

# POWER

## 英语阅读理解 活力训练



活力英语

高考

- 1 全面打造你的英语学习力
- 2 彻底锤炼你的英语意志力
- 3 持续获得英语学习的动力
- 4 赋予无与伦比的英语活力

上海大学出版社

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# 英语阅读理解 活力训练



# 高考

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# POWER

## 前言

### 你知道答案吗？

#### ——唤醒你心中的巨人

为什么有的人无数次下定决心，却坚持不了几天又一切照旧？

为什么很多人整日埋头苦读、废寝忘食却成绩一般？

为什么在考试过后、用不了几天我的英语成绩又回到了起点？

为什么面对我呕心沥血、来之不易的英语成绩，我却一点儿也高兴不起来？

为什么……为什么……很多很多的为什么……

难道，这辈子，只能这样吗？

其实，你能猜到这些问题的答案吗？是的，所有的疑问都指向同一个答案：积极的心态和恰当的方法。

我们知道的太多，去做的太少，坚持做下来的就更少，因而做到的就少之又少。

阅读这本书，我强烈建议你仔细研究一下这本书，掌握了正确的方法，你就能在最短的时间激发你内在的潜能，释放能量！为了发挥最大潜能，你一定要摒弃积习，学习新的技巧。明确知道自己要什么，并依计划循序渐进，就一定会成功。否则，就像一直撞玻璃的苍蝇一样，永远都会遭遇无形的障碍。

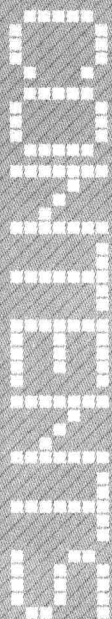
阅读这本书，拆掉思维的墙，打开梦想的窗，走出生命的困境，加速人生的巡航。

这本书就像是一张地图、一套计划，也是一整组的工具。本书聚集了数十位一线资深英语教师，将多年教研成果汇聚本书中，内容优质，题量充足，题材广泛，答案详尽，所有题目的题型、难度和篇幅均与考试保持一致。本书提供了实用、高效的方法，让你可以突破自我，获得英语学习的持续动力。

对于你，这本书有一定的催化和推助作用，而要真正发挥其效力从而影响人生，则需巧妙恰当的加以合理运用，才能唤醒心中沉睡的巨人。拖延是沉默的杀手，很多时候我都会找出各种各样的借口去拖延行动，现在我才知道，其实行动就是一个决定，只要我决定了，就立刻去做！我不知道我能坚持多久，但我相信，成功者永不放弃，放弃者永不成功！

——谨以此书，献给那些长了翅膀，却飞不起来的人！——

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## B

“Have a nice day!” may be a pleasant gesture or a meaningless expression. When my friend Maxie says “Have a nice day” with a smile, I know she sincerely cares about what happens to me. I feel loved and secure since another person cares about me and wishes me well.

“Have a nice day. Next!” This version of the expression is spoken by a salesgirl at the supermarket who is rushing me and my groceries out the door. The words come out in the same tone (腔调) with a fixed procedure. They are spoken at me, not to me. Obviously, the concern for my day and everyone else’s is the management’s attempt to increase business.

The expression is one of those behaviors that help people get along with each other. Sometimes it indicates the end of a meeting. As soon as you hear it, you know the meeting is at an end. Sometimes the expression saves us when we don’t know what to say. “Oh, you just had a tooth out? I’m terribly sorry, but have a nice day.”

The expression can be pleasant. If a stranger says “Have a nice day” to you, you may find it heart-warming because someone you don’t know has tried to be nice to you.

Although the use of the expression is an insincere, meaningless social custom at times, there is nothing wrong with the sentence except that it is a little uninteresting. The salesgirl, the waitress, the teacher, and all the countless others who speak it without thinking may not really care about my day. But in a strange and comfortable way, it’s nice to know they care enough to pretend they care when they really don’t care all that much. While the expression may not often be sincere, it is always spoken. The point is that people say it all the time when they like.

★(2012 年广东)

1. How does the author understand Maxie’s words?
  - A. Maxie shows her anxiety to the author.
  - B. Maxie really wishes the author a good day.
  - C. Maxie encourages the author to stay happy.
  - D. Maxie really worries about the author’s security.
2. What does the underlined sentence in Paragraph 2 mean?
  - A. The salesgirl is rude.
  - B. The salesgirl is bored.
  - C. The salesgirl cares about me.
  - D. The salesgirl says the words as a routine.
3. By saying “Have a nice day,” a stranger may \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. try to be polite to you
  - B. express respect to you
  - C. give his blessing to you
  - D. share his pleasure with you
4. According to the last paragraph, people say “Have a nice day” \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. sincerely
  - B. as thanks
  - C. as a habit
  - D. encouragingly
5. What is the best title of the passage?
  - A. Have a Nice Day — a Social Custom
  - B. Have a Nice Day — a Pleasant Gesture
  - C. Have a Nice Day — a Heart-warming Greeting
  - D. Have a Nice Day — a Polite Ending of a Conversation

## C

Easter (复活节) is still a great day for worship, candy in baskets and running around the yard finding eggs, but every year it gets quite a bit worse for bunnies.

And no, not because the kids like to pull their ears. The culprit is climate change, and some researchers found that rising temperatures are having harmful effects on at least five species of rabbit in the US.

Take the Lower Keys March rabbit, for instance. An endangered species that lives in the Lower Florida Keys, this species of cottontail is a great swimmer — it lives on the islands! — but it is already severely affected by development and now by rising levels. According to the Center for Biological Diversity, an ocean level rise of only 0.6 meters will send these guys jumping to higher ground and a 0.9-meter rise would wipe out their habitat (栖息地) completely.

The snowshoe hare, on the other hand, has a color issue. Most of these rabbits change their fur color from white in the wintertime to brown in the summer, each designed to give them better cover from predators (捕食者). As the number of days with snow decreases all across the country, however, more and more bunnies are being left in white fur during brown dirt days of both fall and spring, making them an easier mark for predators. Researchers know that the color change is controlled by the number of hours of sunlight, but whether the rabbit will be able to adapt quick enough to survive is a big question. The National Wildlife Federation has reported that hunters have noticed their numbers are already markedly down.

American pikas or rock rabbits, a relative of rabbits and hares, might be the first of these species to go extinct due to climate change. About 7-8 inches long, pikas live high in the cool, damp mountains west of the Rocky Mountains. As global temperatures rise, they would naturally migrate (迁徙) to higher ground—but they already occupy the mountaintops. They can't go any higher. The National Wildlife Federation reports that they might not be able to stand the new temperatures as their habitat heats up.

The volcano rabbit has the same problem. These rabbits live on the slopes of volcanoes in Mexico, and recent studies have shown that the lower range of their habitat has already shifted upward about 700 meters, but there are not suitable plants for them to move higher, so they are stuck in the middle. Scientists are concerned about their populations.

Native to the US, pygmy rabbits weigh less than 1 pound and live in the American West. They are believed to be the smallest rabbits in the world. Their habitats have been destroyed by development. Several populations, such as the Columbia Basin pygmy, almost went extinct and were saved by zoo breeding programs. Pygmy rabbits also rely on winter cover by digging tunnels through the snow to escape predators, but lesser snowfall is leaving them exposed.

All of this gives new meaning to dressing up in a giant bunny costume this Easter.

★(2012年浙江)

- The writer mentions Easter at the beginning of the passage in order to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. show the importance of Easter Day  
B. introduce the issue about bunnies  
C. remind people of Easter traditions  
D. discuss the relationship between Easter and bunnies
- The word "culprit" (Paragraph 2) is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. criminal  
B. judge  
C. victim  
D. producer
- According to the passage, some rabbits can now be easily discovered by predators because they \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. are exposed to more skillful hunters  
B. have moved to habitats with fewer plants  
C. haven't adapted themselves to climate change  
D. can't change their fur color into white in the fall and the spring
- The problem faced by volcano rabbits and rock rabbits is that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. both are affected by less snow  
B. both are affected by rising sea levels  
C. neither can find enough food  
D. neither can migrate to higher places
- Which best describes the writer's tone in the passage?  
A. Approving.  
B. Concerned.  
C. Enthusiastic.  
D. Doubtful.



## Mini Book Excerpts (节选)

## Biography

When Salinger learned that a car park was to be built on the land, the middle-aged writer was shocked and quickly bought the neighboring area to protect it... The townspeople never forgot the rescue and came to help their most famous neighbor.

*J. D. Salinger : A Life* by Kenneth Slawenski (Random House, \$27)

## Mystery ( 疑案小说 )

"You're a smart boy. Benny's death was no accident, and you're the only who saw it happen. Do you think the murderer should get away with it?" The boy was staring stubbornly at his lap again.

A thought suddenly occurred to Annika. "Did you ... You recognized the man in the car, didn't you?"

The boy hesitated, twisting his fingers, "Maybe," he said quietly.

*Red Wolf* by Liza Marklund (Atria Books, \$25. 99)

## Short Stories

She wants to say to him what she has learned, none of it in class: Some women are born stupid, and some women are too smart for their own good. Some women are born to give, and some women only know how to take. Some women learn who they want to be from their mothers, some who they don't want to be. Some mothers suffer so their daughters won't. Some mothers love so their daughters won't.

*You Are Free* by Danzy Senna (Riverhead Books, \$15)

## Humor

Do your kids like to have fun? Come to Fun Times! Do you like to watch your kids having fun? Bring them to Fun Times! Fun Times!'s "amusement cycling" is the most fun you can have, legally, in the United States right now. Why spend thousands of dollars flying to Disney World when you can spend less than half of that within a day's drive of most cities?

*Happy: And Other Bad Thoughts* by Larry Doyle (Ecco, \$14. 99)

★(2012 年辽宁)

- If the readers want to know about the life of Salinger , they should buy the book published by \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Ecco  
B. Atria Books  
C. Riverhead Books  
D. Random House
- The book *Happy: And Other Bad Thoughts* is intended for \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. young children  
B. Disney World workers  
C. middle school teachers  
D. parents with young children
- Which book describes women with characters of their own?  
A. *Happy: And Other Bad Thoughts*  
B. *J. D. Salinger: A Life*  
C. *You Are Free*  
D. *Red Wolf*
- After finishing the book *Red Wolf*, the readers would learn that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the boy helped arrest the murderer  
B. Benny died of an accident  
C. the murderer got away with the crime  
D. *Annika* carried out the crime

## E

## Empathy

Last year, researchers from the University of Michigan reported that empathy, the ability to understand other people, among college students had dropped sharply over the past 10 years. 1 Today, people spend more time alone and are less likely to join groups and clubs.

Jennifer Freed, a co-director of a teen program, has another explanation. Turn on the TV, and you're showered with news and reality shows full of people fighting, competing, and generally treating one another with no respect. 2

There are good reasons not to follow those bad examples. Humans are socially related by nature. 3 Researchers have also found that empathetic teenagers are more likely to have high self-respect. Besides, empathy can be a cure for loneliness, sadness, anxiety, and fear.

Empathy is also an indication of a good leader. In fact, Freed says, many top companies report that empathy is one of the most important things they look for in new managers. 4 "Academics are important. But if you don't have emotional (情感的) intelligence, you won't be as successful in work or in your love life," she says.

What's the best way to up your EQ (情商)? For starters, let down your guard and really listen to others. 5

To really develop empathy, you'd better volunteer at a nursing home or a hospital, join a club or a team that has a diverse membership, have a "sharing circle" with your family, or spend time caring for pets at an animal shelter.

★ (2012 年北京)

- A. Everyone is different, and levels of empathy differ from person to person.  
 B. That could be because so many people have replaced face time with screen time, the researchers said.  
 C. "One doesn't develop empathy by having a lot of opinions and doing a lot of talking," Freed says.  
 D. Humans learn by example—and most of the examples on it are anything but empathetic.  
 E. Empathy is a matter of learning how to understand someone else—both what they think and how they feel.  
 F. Good social skills—including empathy—are a kind of "emotional intelligence" that will help you succeed in many areas of life.  
 G. Having relationships with other people is an important part of being human—and having empathy is decisive to those relationships.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_

## A

## 日积月累

## ……“动词+介词”构成的固定搭配

answer for 对……负责, 为……担保

ask for 要求, 征求

believe in 信任

belong to 属于, 为……的一员

break into 强行进入, 侵占

burst into 突然进入; 迸发出

rely on/upon 依赖, 指望

result from 起因于

result in 导致

run across/into (无意中) 遇见或发现

search for 寻找

shoot at 向……射击

stand for 代表; 赞成

stare at 盯着

start with 以……开始

succeed in 在……方面成功



## I 测试结果

本测试共有 23 题，其中正确题数为\_\_\_\_\_。你在本次水平测试中的正确率为\_\_\_\_\_%。

## II 做题中常见问题及改进策略

## 1. 基础知识方面

常见问题	改进策略
○ 遭遇过多生词	● 熟记高考考纲内所有词汇，掌握常见的构词方法，熟练运用猜词方法，尽可能扩大词汇量；
○ 长句、难句困扰	● 通过本书的障碍语句分析，加强长难句学习，熟悉长难句阅读与分析方法；
○ 语法知识掌握不牢	● 牢固掌握高考要求的全部基本语法知识；熟悉常用固定搭配意义及用法。
○ 固定搭配意思不明	

## 2. 阅读技巧方面

常见问题	改进策略
○ 阅读速度过慢	● 学会运用快读，善于迅速抓文章大意；
○ 阅读技巧单一	● 掌握多种阅读方法，快慢结合，粗细结合；
○ 阅读方法欠佳	● 克服用嘴默念、动手指画、深陷于某一难词、难句等不良阅读习惯。养成先看试题，再读材料，带着问题阅读的习惯。

## III 我的活力成长计划

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## 第二部分

# 阅读理解高分攻略

### 一 新课标对高考英语的要求

#### 新课标语言技能目标

1. 能识别不同文体的特征；
2. 能通过分析句子结构理解难句和长句；
3. 能理解阅读材料中不同的观点和态度；
4. 能根据学习任务的需要从多种媒体中获取信息并进行加工处理；
5. 能在教师的帮助下欣赏浅显的文学作品；
6. 除教材外，课外阅读量应累计达到 30 万词以上。

#### 新课标语言知识目标

1. 熟悉个人、家庭和社会交往等方面的话题；
2. 进一步熟悉有关日常生活、兴趣爱好、风俗习惯、科学文化方面的话题；
3. 熟悉我国一般社会生活的话题：职业、节日、风俗、社交礼仪等；
4. 了解有关英语国家日常生活习惯的话题。

### 二 阅读理解考纲解读

#### 考查目标

要求考生读懂熟悉的有关日常生活话题的简短文字材料，例如公告、说明、广告以及书、报、杂志中关于一般性话题的简短文章。考生应能：

1. 理解主旨和要义；
2. 理解文中具体信息；
3. 根据上下文推断生词的词义；
4. 做出简单判断和推理；
5. 理解文章的基本结构；
6. 理解作者的意图、观点和态度。

因此，我们要让学生学会判断题目所属的类型以及

它们常见的形式，掌握每种类型的解题方法，理顺思路，这样才能有利于他们在训练中及时反馈，提高解题的针对性，真正提高解题的能力。

#### 考查方式

考查方式分为两种：一是传统的选择题型，主要分为主旨大意题、细节理解题、词义猜测题和推理判断题；二是新题型，新课改高考英语试题与传统高考英语试题相比最大的变化最主要体现在新题型上。新题型在阅读理解试题上体现得最为明显，各地高考先后出现了七选五阅读理解、任务型阅读、任务型读写、阅读表达、阅读简答等不同的阅读试题新模式。

这两种题型的选材真实地道，题材广泛，涵盖人文、科技、社会、教育、文化、环保、体育等各方面；材料选择注重思想性和实用性，兼具时代性和新颖性，同时关注语言知识与运用的关系，突出对综合能力的考查。

### 三 阅读理解命题透视

#### 命题特点

1. 为了考查考生对短文总体的把握程度，命题者往往考查文章的主旨、大意、最佳标题等；

2. 除了考查考生对短文的总体把握以外，命题者还往往要求考生对具体的词汇作出词义上的判断。如果是生词，命题者往往还要考查考生根据上下文的判断能力；

3. 命题者往往要从常识角度、跨文化差异角度来考查考生有关方面的知识和判断能力；

4. 命题者往往要求考生根据信息材料的表述判断作者的倾向和态度；

5. 命题者往往要考查考生对短文深层含义的理解能力；

6. 命题者往往考查考生在审视整个信息材料的基础上解决实际生活中问题的能力；

7. 命题者往往要考查考生对最新科技动态是否有初步知晓的知识能力。

### 命题趋势

今后高考阅读理解测试的内容和形式将朝着纵深方向发展, 高考英语试题将有以下发展趋势:

1. 信息量增大, 甚至篇章还会增多, 短文涉及面更广, 包括社会文化、教育、科普、日常生活等各个领域, 并更突出思想性、时代性和实用性;

2. 试题的设计发生变化, 增加有深层含义的试题, 重视让学生挖掘作者的写作思路和真正意图;

3. 词汇量继续增大, 且超纲词汇也会更多;

4. 语篇结构较为复杂。作者在阐述问题时使用多种句式方法, 行文跳跃程度较大, 陈述次序富于变化, 隐含信息较多, 题干的设计有加长的趋势, 同样需要加快阅读速度。

## 四 阅读理解高分突破

### 选择型题型高分突破

纵观近几年的高考命题, 根据《考试说明》对阅读理解能力的要求, 阅读理解所考查的内容可归纳成以下几种题型:

#### 1. 细节理解题

在阅读理解中, 有相当一部分属于事实细节理解题, 旨在考查考生对某个具体事实或某个具体情节, 或对某个特定的细节是否理解, 有的答案可从所提供的阅读材料中直接找出; 有的答案是短文中某个句子或经过改写的句子; 有的则需要结合上下文提供的信息进行简单的分析和概括, 最后得出正确答案。

#### 2. 词义猜测题

考查内容多为名词、动词或其他词组。英语中很多单词和词组在不同的语言环境中有着不同的内涵, 掌握大量单词和习语是重要的, 但语言是活的东西, 做这类题时, 考生应尽可能通过上下文猜测词义, 即利用所熟悉的词或短语和上下文已知的部分来进行合理推理, 有时还需要依靠常识和经验。

#### 3. 推理判断题

高考中推断性考题即考查对文章层次的理解能力, 在阅读理解中的分量越来越重。推断判断考题旨在考查考生透过表面的文字信息, 对某些深层次情节经过分析、综合、归纳, 作出合乎逻辑的推理。这类题的答案通常不在文章中明确表现出来, 要求考生在通盘理解全文的基础上, 推断文章的潜在含义, 找出结论。

#### 4. 主旨大意题

主旨大意题考查考生对文章的主题、标题、中心思想

的理解程度及辨别主要信息和次要信息的能力。常见题型为最佳标题(title)或中心思想(main idea)等。主题是文章的核心, 能否抓住文章的主题思想, 是考生阅读能力最主要的体现。高考中阅读理解的测试, 自然也以此作为检验考生阅读理解能力最重要的标准。要准确地抓住文章的主题思想, 就要十分留意文章的开头和结尾, 要抓住文中具有概括性的信息, 从上下文连贯的意思来理解全文, 看作者主要谈的是什么, 透过文字叙述的过程来归纳主题, 再从选择项中找出最符合表达主题思想的选项。有些干扰项从局部看也许不算错, 但从全局看却又片面。这类干扰项与正确答案之差, 其实是局部与全局之差。考生在做题时不要为局部现象迷惑, 而忽略了文章的整体思想。有的文章一开始就亮出主题, 全文随着主题而展开。

### 任务型阅读题高分突破

#### 1. 先表后文, 学会预测

“先表后文”是指先读表格, 了解表格的内容和要求, 再根据表格的要求快速阅读短文, 这样便使阅读带有较强的目的性和针对性, 从而有助于保证所获取的信息的准确性, 同时也节省了阅读的时间, 提高了正确做题的速度。

#### 2. 抓住大意, 把握细节

任务型阅读在很大程度上是考查学生对所读材料细节的理解和把握。要做好这类题型, 学生一定要在理解文章大意的同时, 充分把握所读材料的细节, 尤其是与表格内容直接相关的细节, 这是做好这类题型的关键。

#### 3. 分类整理, 善于归纳

任务型阅读题要求学生在读懂材料的同时, 要对所读材料进行整理、分类、加工等, 从而过滤出自己所需的有用信息。在通常情况下, 表格所涉及的内容都具有一定的规律性, 可能是同一个问题的几个方面, 也可能是几个不同问题的同一个方面。比如涉及几个物体的大小、形状、颜色、功能等。解题时既要注意相关信息的细节问题, 更要注意这些细节的共性或规律, 同时结合表格(尤其是表格的表头)的要求, 过滤出自己所需的信息。

#### 4. 寻找出处, 对号入座

任务型阅读题的解题要以所读材料为依据, 在通常情况下, 每个空格的所填内容一般可以从给定的材料中找到出处或依据。做题时要充分利用这一特点, 将空格与出处对号入座, 然后根据表格中已有信息的表现形式, 准确填出要填的内容。同时, 要注意如果表格所填的信息和原文中的出处基本相同, 则可以直接对号入座; 如果表格所填的信息与原文中的出处有较大的出入, 则要进行转换(尤其是同义转换或加否定词的反义转换), 然后确定答案。

#### 5. 正确运算, 注重要求

简单的数字运算是任务型阅读题经常涉及的一个考点。一般说来, 这类试题就运算本身来说并不难, 难的是要在弄清文章意思的基础上, 结合表格要求去进行运算。

#### 6. 准确拼写, 表述科学



任务型阅读与普通的阅读题不同的是，它不仅要求学生能读懂，而且要求学生能正确地表达出来。读懂材料是前提，是基础，但最终要正确地表达出来才算达到目的。具体怎样表达，要注意参考表格中其他相应栏目的表达方式，要注意整个表格的统一性以及表达的规范性和科学性。

如 2010 年安徽卷任务型阅读：

阅读下面短文，根据所读内容在表格中的空白处填入恰当的单词。

注意：每个空格只填一个单词。

When difficult people express themselves orally, they generally want at least two things: they've been heard and they've been understood. As a good communicator should be a good listener, five steps are advocated toward good listening.

The first step is cooperating (合作). How does a difficult person know that you're listening and understanding? In fact, it's through the way you look and sound while he is talking. You may help him to fully express his thoughts and feelings. You do this by nodding your head in agreement, making certain sounds of understanding.

When the person begins to repeat what's been said, it's a signal of step two: turning back. It means that you repeat back some words he is using, sending a clear signal that you're listening carefully and that you think what he is saying is important.

Having heard what he has to say, the next step is clarifying. At this point, you start to gather information about what is being communicated. Ask some open-ended questions, which will allow you to figure out what intention he is hoping to satisfy.

The fourth step is to summarize (概括) what you've heard. This allows you to make sure that both you and the difficult person are on the same page. When you do this, two things happen. First, if you've missed something, he can fill in the detail (细节). Second, you're shown that you're making an effort to understand completely. This increases the possibility of gaining cooperation from him.

Having listened carefully, you've now arrived at the point of confirming with the person that he feels satisfied that his thoughts have been fully voiced. Ask if he feels understood.

When enough sincere listening, questioning, and remembering are brought together, understanding is usually achieved and a difficult person becomes less difficult and more cooperative.

Topic	(76) _____ to understand
Reason	Difficult people hope they have been heard and (77) _____ when they express themselves.

(78) _____ on listening	<p>◆ (79) _____ in agreement and make some sounds of understanding while a difficult person is speaking.</p> <p>◆ Repeat some (80) _____ that you have heard.</p> <p>◆ Collect information about the person's expressions and find his (81) _____.</p> <p>◆ Give a (82) _____ of what the person has said.</p> <p>◆ Confirm that the person gains (83) _____ from speaking his thoughts.</p>
Result	A difficult person will be (84) _____ to cooperate with if understanding is achieved.
Comment	You may unlock the doors to difficult people's (85) _____ after you listen and understand.

76. Listen/Listening 主旨大意题。第一段是文章的主体段，引出话题，下文紧接着叙述倾听的五个步骤。此处可使用动词原形或动词-ing形式，注意首字母大写。

77. understood 捕捉信息题。由文章的第一句可得出两个关键词“heard, understood”，阐述了倾听不能取得良好效果的原因。

78. Suggestions/Tips/Advice 第一段第二句起承上启下的作用，下面四段都是围绕倾听这个话题提出的建议。可使用的表示“建议”的名词有 suggestion, tip, advice 等，注意区别使用可数名词的复数形式和不可数名词。

79. Nod 此处需要对第二段“You do this by nodding your head in agreement, making certain sounds of understanding.”进行转化。注意该动词的形式要与下面几个步骤的动词形式保持一致。

80. words 语义转换题。根据第三段第一句中“what's been said”可知答案。

81. intention 捕捉信息题。此处对应第三步“to figure out what intention he is hoping to satisfy”，注意使用名词形式。

82. summary 词义转换题。此处对应第四步“to summarize what you've heard”，注意使用名词形式。

83. satisfaction 词义转换题。由第六段首句中“he feels satisfied”可知答案，注意转换原文的表达。

84. easier 词义转换题。此处是最后一段“understanding is usually achieved and a difficult person becomes less difficult and more cooperative”的另一种表达。

85. hearts/minds 综合理解题。分析最后一段可知，当你倾听并理解一个难以相处的人的时候，你也就打开了他的内心世界。此处需要对全文内容作出归纳总结，有一定难度。

## 第三部分

## 阅读理解话题精练

## Unit 1 人物故事类

## 快速阅读

## Passage 1

题材: 个人经历    体裁: 记叙文    难度系数: ★★★★★    词数: 258    建议时间: 8 分钟    正确率: \_\_\_\_/5

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.

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 world of business there is no room for sentiment: if he can't do the work, then he is no good to his employer, the Wagner Company, and he must go. Willy is painfully aware of this, and at 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.

★(2011 年山东)

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

## Passage 2

题材: 文化教育    体裁: 记叙文    难度系数: ★★★    词数: 349    建议时间: 7 分钟    正确率: \_\_\_\_/5

A year after graduation, I was offered a position teaching a writing class. Teaching was a profession I had never seriously considered, though several of my stories had been published. I accepted the job without hesitation, as it would allow me to wear a tie and go by the name of Mr. Davis. My father went by the same name, and I liked to imagine people getting the two of us confused. "Wait a minute," someone might say, "are you talking about Mr. Davis the retired man, or Mr. Davis the respectable scholar?"

The position was offered at the last minute, and I was given two weeks to prepare, a period I spent searching for briefcase (公文包) and standing before my full-length mirror, repeating the words, "Hello, class. I'm Mr. Davis." Sometimes I would give myself an aggressive voice. Sometimes I would sound experienced. But when the day eventually came, my nerves kicked in and the true Mr. Davis was there. I sounded not like a thoughtful professor, but rather a 12-year-old boy.

I arrived in the classroom with paper cards designed in the shape of maple leaves. I had cut them myself out of orange construction paper. I saw nine students along a long table. I handed out the cards, and the students wrote down their names and fastened them to their breast pockets as I required.

"All right then," I said. "Okay, here we go." Then I opened my briefcase and realized that I had never thought beyond this moment. I had been thinking that the students would be the first to talk, offering their thoughts and opinions on the events of the day. I had imagined that I would sit at the edge of the desk, overlooking a forest of hands. Every student would yell. "Calm down, you'll all get your turn. One at a time, one at a time!"

A terrible silence ruled the room, and seeing no other opinions, I inspected the students to pull out their notebooks and write a brief essay related to the theme of deep disappointment.

★(2011 年广东)

- The author took the job to teach writing because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. he wanted to be expected                      B. he had written some storied  
C. he wanted to please his father                D. he had dreamed of being a teacher
- What can we learn about the author from Paragraph 2?  
A. He would be aggressive in his first class.      B. He was well-prepared for his first class.  
C. He got nervous upon the arrival of his first class. D. He waited long for the arrival of his first class.
- Before he started his class, the author asked the students to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. write down their suggestions on the paper cards    B. cut maple leaves out of the construction paper  
C. cut some cards out of the construction paper      D. write down their names on the paper cards
- What did the students do when the author started his class?  
A. They began to talk.                              B. They stayed silent.  
C. They raised their hands.                        D. They shouted to be heard.
- The author chose the composition topic probably because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. he got disappointed with his first class        B. he had prepared the topic before class  
C. he wanted to calm down the students        D. he thought it was an easy topic

## Passage 3

题材: 个人经历 体裁: 记叙文 难度系数: ★★★ 词数: 348 建议时间: 7 分钟 正确率: \_\_\_\_/5

## Remembering

The last time I saw him was 12 years ago. Twelve years have passed, and still I remember eating pomegranates (石榴) while his thin hands combed through my hair. To this day, I still remember stories my grandmother used to tell me. As a child living in Korea, my grandfather was my closest friend, the man I spent every day with and depended on for back rides. We were inseparable from the moment we awoke until I fell asleep in his arms. I ate the food he prepared, and he was my pillow and storyteller. Little did we know that a day would come when his first granddaughter would leave. My father was to be stationed in the United States and time would blur our images of each other.

On the summer of my sixteenth birthday, I would see my grandfather again. On the plane, thoughts of him ran through my mind during all 14 hours of the flight. Would he look the same? Would he be healthy? Did he still have the pictures I drew for him? Most importantly, would he remember me? I was short then and always smiling. He dressed me. Twelve years later and I was taller, had a different figure. I picked out my own outfits and had my own sense of style. I was afraid he wouldn't recognize I was his granddaughter.

I landed in the airport and rode with my aunt and cousin to my grandfather's house, where we found him pacing back and forth, awaiting my arrival. He looked the same, and as soon as I stepped out of the car and faced him, I began to cry. He ran toward me. "Tina!" my grandfather kept yelling. We met each other with open arms and he whispered, "I've been waiting for my granddaughter to come home. I missed you, my little Tina. Welcome home." Our eyes filled with tears as we walked up the stairs, arm in arm, telling each other all the events we had missed in each other's life. He did remember. After all, I am his first granddaughter.

★(原创试题)

1. It can be inferred that in childhood the author always \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. ate the food her grandmother prepared  
B. remembered the stories her grandfather told  
C. rode on her grandfather's back  
D. got on very well with her father
2. The underlined word "blur" in the first paragraph means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. make sth. clearer      B. make sth. unclearer      C. make sth. worsen      D. make sth. memorable
3. How old was the author when she left her grandfather?  
A. About 12 years old.      B. About 6 years old.      C. About 4 years old.      D. About 2 years old.
4. Why did the author think her grandfather would not make herself out?  
A. Because her grandfather was forgetful.  
B. Because she was already a "big girl".  
C. Because she was already an American.  
D. Because she changed only a little.
5. How did the author meet her grandfather?  
A. The author met her grandfather in the airport.  
B. The author went her grandfather's home alone.  
C. The author visited her grandfather with parents.  
D. The author visited her grandfather with relatives.