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英语 阅读理解

无敌决胜 :::: 高考

ENGLISH READING COMPREHENSION

150 篇

高考英语命题研究专家组 编

➔ 命题原创化	最新的语言素材，绝对原创的题目设置，彻底告别陈旧与重复。
➔ 体例系统化	独有的“评估—训练—检测”三维学习模式，真正实现了高效备考。
➔ 训练梯度化	题目编排按专项分类，由易到难，循序渐进，学习过程更加科学化。
➔ 答案人性化	解析全面详尽，点拨精练到位，注重方法及技巧的渗透。



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TO FIGHT, TO WIN

——代前言

马克思曾经说过：“外语是人生斗争的武器。”

飞人刘翔：“学好英语真的是太重要了！”

小巨人姚明：“英语就是一门工具，掌握了也没什么了不起！”

同你一样，你的偶像也要学习英语，他们也经历了曲折的学习之路。英语考试就是人生中一场持续的战斗！身处其中，除了勇敢面对，你别无选择！你现在所想的和所做的，将会决定你未来的命运。

一个English hero应该具备哪些素质？

新《英语课程标准》中有这样的阐述：“明确自己的学习需要和目标”、“积极探索适合自己的学习方法”、“能尝试使用不同的教育资源”、“能对自己的学习进行评价”。针对上述要求，开心英语研发中心组织教育专家、一线教师及资深编辑共同编写了本书，它就是你作战的秘密武器。拥有它，并正确使用它，将帮助你赢得这场战斗。You can make it!

丛书特色

体例系统化 科学的“评估→训练→检测”的三维学习模式，真正实现高效备考

本书以“水平测试”开篇，让你先进行自我评估，了解自己的真实水平；接着深入分析历年试题中各种题型及命题特点，解读阅读理解的解题策略和解题步骤，让你从战略上赢定阅读。然后，本书安排了各种题型、题材的阅读，让你集中训练，从而实现专项突破；最后我们淘金式地精选了若干模拟试题，以综合检测你前期的学习成果。

命题原创化 最新的语言素材，绝对原创的题目设置，彻底告别陈旧与重复

本书题材广泛，涵盖了历年高考的常考话题，文章取自于英文图书、报刊、网络媒体，语言地道、纯正；内容翔实，融趣味性、知识性、科学性于一体；题型丰富，覆盖了全国高考的所有题型，由编者结合阅读理解的命题特点和考试趋势精心编制，原创且不乏经典的试题全面有效地检测你在不同实际生活环境下对所学语言的感悟和接受能力。

训练梯度化 题目编排专项分类，由易到难、循序渐进，学习过程更加科学化

试题以“真题汇析+原创新题”，以“横向的话题训练+纵向的模拟训练”的经典组合，难度循序渐进，阅读能力层层推进，让你的英语水平实现螺旋式的提高。

答案人性化 解析详尽全面，点拨精练到位，注重方法技巧的渗透

答案解析部分不只让你知其然和所以然，其中还渗透了我们人性化的栏目设计，告别了简单的答案罗列或者机械的文字讲解。精辟简练的“篇章导读”为你迅时抓住文章要领。详尽到位的解析文字为你剖析每一个难点和知识点，帮助你举一反三，触类旁通。“小贴士”发散式地全面拓展，生词、短语、背景知识让你在做完题后补充更多的英语知识食粮。“障碍语句翻译”为你扫除阅读的绊脚石，让阅读变成“悦读”。

总之，本套丛书通过权威编审来把握考试信息、考试重点和命题趋势；通过学习层次的划分来体现科学递进的原则；通过人文学习理念来挖掘每个学生的无限潜能；通过浓缩英语世界之精华来有效提高英语；通过田园般愉悦的学习氛围来营造快速学习英语的好心情。希望每个学生都能够成为一个English hero!

编者

2009年5月

CONTENTS

目录

001 第一部分 阅读理解水平测试

水平测试一 002

水平测试二 007

012 第二部分 阅读理解解题策略

024 第三部分 阅读理解真题汇析

042 第四部分 阅读理解原创新题

Unit 1 *Famous People*

043-051 人物传记

Unit 2 *Science and Technology*

052-060 科学技术

Unit 3 *Health and Medicine*

061-069 健康医药

Unit 4 *Culture and Education*

070-079 文化教育

Unit 5 *Stories*

080-088 故事荟萃

Unit 6 *News Reports*

089-098 新闻报道

Unit 7 *Social Life*

099-107 社会传真

Unit 8 *Hot Topics*

108-117 热点聚焦

118 第五部分 阅读理解模拟考场

模拟一 119 模拟五 139

模拟二 124 模拟六 144

模拟三 129 模拟七 149

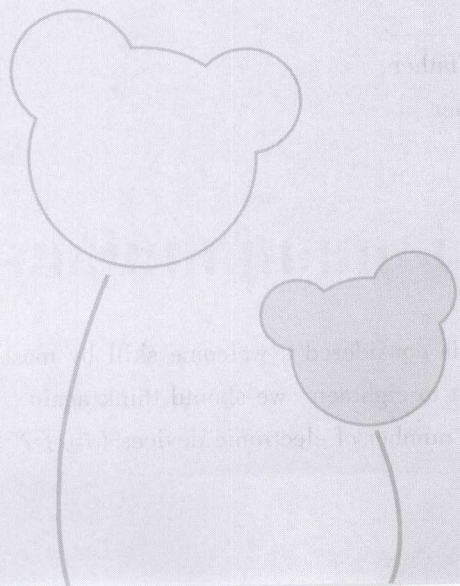
模拟四 134 模拟八 155

161 全解全析

第 一 部 分

阅读理解 水平测试

阅读理解水平测试是由全国各地精选的最新高考真题、模拟题、竞赛试题组成的测试卷，其目的在于使每一位学习者在最短的时间内对自身的阅读水平有整体的了解和认知。学习者可以根据自身阅读水平选取其中一套试卷进行测试，然后对照答案进行自我评估。通过测试成绩，并结合自己的实际情况和指导教师的意见，正确使用本书。



>>> 水平测试 一 >>>

A

Last week my youngest son and I visited my father at his new home in Tucson, Arizona. He moved there a few years ago, and I was eager to see his new place and meet his friends.

My earliest memories of my father are a tall, handsome, successful man devoted to his work and family, but uncomfortable with his children. As a child I loved him. He seemed unhappy with me unless I got straight A's and unhappy with my boyfriends if their fathers were not as "successful" as he was. Whenever I went out with him on weekends, I used to struggle to think up things to say, feeling on guard.

On the first day of my visit, we went out with one of my father's friends for lunch at an outdoor café. We talked along that afternoon, did some shopping, ate on the street table, and laughed over my son's funny facial expressions. Gone was my father's critical (挑剔的) air and strict rules. Who was this person I knew as my father, who seemed so friendly and interesting to be around? What had held him back before?

The next day my dad pulled out his childhood pictures and told me quite a few stories about his own childhood. Although our times together became easier over the years, I never felt closer to him at that moment. After so many years, I'm at last seeing another side of my father. And in so doing, I'm delighted with my new friend. My dad, in his new home in Arizona, is back to me from where he was.

(2008 年全国卷 I)

1. Why did the author feel bitter about her father as a young adult?
A. He was silent most of the time. B. He was too proud of himself.
C. He did not love his children. D. He expected too much of her.
2. When the author went out with her father on weekends, she would feel _____.
A. nervous B. sorry C. tired D. safe
3. What does the author think of her father after her visit to Tucson?
A. More critical. B. More talkative.
C. Gentle and friendly. D. Strict and hard-working.
4. The underlined words "my new friend" in the last paragraph refer to _____.
A. the author's son B. the author's father
C. the friend of the author's father D. the café owner

B

Being able to multitask — doing several things at the same time — is considered a welcome skill by most people. But if we consider the situation of the young people aged from eight to eighteen, we should think again.

What we often see nowadays is that young people juggle an ever larger number of electronic devices (电子产

品) as they study. While working, they also surf on the Internet, send out e-mails, answer the telephone and listen to music on their iPods. In a sense, they are spending a significant amount of time of fruitless efforts as they multitask.

Multitasking is even changing the relationship between family members. As young people give so much attention to their own worlds, they seem to have no time to spend with the other people around them. They can no longer greet family members when they enter the house, nor can they eat at the family table.

Multitasking also affects young people's performance at university and in the workplace. When asked about their opinion of the effect of modern gadgets (器具) on their performance of tasks, many young people gave a positive response (反应). However, the response from the worlds of education and business was not quite as positive. Educators feel that multitasking by children has a serious effect on later development of study skills. They believe that many college students now need help to improve their study skills. Similarly, employers feel that young people entering the job market need to be taught all over again, as modern gadgets have made it unnecessary for them to learn special skills to do their work.

(2008 年重庆卷)

5. What does the underlined word "juggle" in Paragraph 2 most probably mean?
 - A. Want to buy.
 - B. Take the place of.
 - C. Use at the same time.
 - D. Seek for information from.
6. In Paragraph 3, the author points out that _____.
 - A. family members do not eat at the family table
 - B. family members do not greet each other
 - C. young people live happily in their families
 - D. young people seldom talk with their family members
7. What is the main idea of the last paragraph?
 - A. Multitasking is harmful to young people's development.
 - B. Young people benefit a lot from modern gadgets.
 - C. Multitasking is an important skill to young people.
 - D. Young people must learn skills for future jobs.
8. The author develops the passage mainly by _____.
 - A. providing typical examples
 - B. following the natural time order
 - C. comparing opinions from different fields
 - D. presenting a cause and analyzing its effects

C

Far from the land of Antarctica (南极洲), a huge shelf of ice meets the ocean. At the underside of the shelf there lives a small fish, the Antarctic cod.

For forty years scientists have been curious about that fish. How does it live where most fish would freeze to death? It must have some secret. The Antarctic is not a comfortable place to work, and research has been slow. Now it seems we have an answer.

Research was begun by cutting holes in the ice and catching the fish. Scientists studied the fish's blood and measured its freezing point.

The fish were taken from seawater that had a temperature of -1.88°C and many tiny pieces of ice floating in it. The blood of the fish did not begin to freeze until its temperature was lowered to -2.05°C . That small difference

is enough for the fish to live at the freezing temperature of the ice-salt mixture.

The scientist's next research job was clear: Find out what in the fish's blood kept it from freezing. Their search led to some really strange thing made up of a protein (蛋白质) never before seen in the blood of a fish. When it was removed, the blood froze at seawater temperature. When it was put back, the blood again had its antifreeze quality and a lowered freezing point.

Study showed that it is an unusual kind of protein. It has many small sugar molecules (分子) held in special positions within each big protein molecule. Because of its sugar content, it is called a glycoprotein. So it has come to be called the antifreeze fish glycoprotein, or AFGP.

(2008 年辽宁卷)

9. What is the text mainly about?
 - A. The terrible conditions in the Antarctic.
 - B. A special fish living in freezing water.
 - C. The ice shelf around Antarctica.
 - D. Protection of the Antarctic cod.
10. Why can the Antarctic cod live at the freezing temperature?
 - A. The seawater has a temperature of -1.88°C .
 - B. It loves to live in the ice-salt mixture.
 - C. A special protein keeps it from freezing.
 - D. Its blood has a temperature lower than -2.05°C .
11. What does the underlined word "it" in Paragraph 5 refer to?
 - A. A type of ice-salt mixture.
 - B. A newly found protein.
 - C. Fish blood.
 - D. Sugar molecule.
12. What does "glyco-" in the underlined word "glycoprotein" in the last paragraph mean?
 - A. Sugar.
 - B. Ice.
 - C. Blood.
 - D. Molecule.



Domestic (驯养的) horses now pull ploughs, race in the Kentucky Derby, and carry police. But early horses weren't tame (驯服的) enough to perform these kinds of tasks. Scientists think the first interactions humans had with horses were far different from those today.

Thousands of years ago, people killed the wild horses that lived around them for food. Over time, people began to catch the animals and raise them. This was the first step in domestication.

As people began to tame and ride horses, they chose to keep those animals that had more desirable characteristics. For example, people may have chosen to keep horses that had a gentle personality so they could be ridden more easily. People who used horses to pull heavy loads would have chosen to keep stronger animals. Characteristics like strength are partly controlled by the animals' genes. So as the domesticated horses reproduced, they passed the characteristics on to their young. Each new generation of horses would show more of these chosen characteristics.

Modern day horse breeds come in a wide variety of shapes and sizes. This variety didn't exist in the horse population before domestication. The Shetland horse is one of the smallest breeds — typically reaching only one meter tall. With short, strong legs, the animals were bred to pull coal out of mine shafts (矿井) with low ceilings. Huge horses like the Clydesdale came on the scene around 1700. People bred these heavy, tall horses to pull large vehicles used for carrying heavy loads.

The domestication of horses has had great effects on societies. For example, horses were important tools in the advancement of modern agriculture. Using them to pull ploughs and carry heavy loads allowed people to farm more efficiently. Before they were able to ride horses, humans had to cross land on foot. Riding horses allowed people to

travel far greater distance in much less time. That encouraged populations living in different areas to interact with one another. The new form of rapid transportation helped cultures spread around the world.

(2008 年北京卷)

13. Before domestication horses were _____.
A. caught for sports B. hunted for food C. made to pull ploughs D. used to carry people
14. The author uses the Shetland horse as an example to show _____.
A. it is smaller than the Clydesdale horse B. horse used to have gentle personalities
C. some horses have better shaped than others D. horses were of less variety before domestication
15. Horses contributed to the spread of culture by _____.
A. carrying heavy loads B. changing farming methods
C. serving as a means of transport D. advancing agriculture in different areas
16. The passage is mainly about _____.
A. why humans domesticated horses
B. how humans and horses needed each other
C. why horses came in different shapes and sizes
D. how human societies and horses influenced each other



阅读下面的短文,并根据短文后的要求答题(请注意问题后的字数要求)。

The word “addiction” usually makes you think of alcohol or drugs, but in modern-day society we are seeing some new kinds of addictions. Some people are compulsive (难以自制的) shoppers. Others find it impossible to pull themselves away from their work. Still others spend countless hours watching TV or playing computer games.

Over the years, shopping has become a very common activity. Many people enjoy going to malls or stores more and more everyday, but it's more than a common hobby for some of them. They have turned into shopaholics. They are people who simply enjoy shopping and walking around spending money without being able to stop doing it. They are hooked on shopping and usually buy things that they don't need. Even though they don't have enough money, they buy everything they want.

The question is: why do they have this addiction? There isn't a specific answer. Some people go shopping when they are sad, worried, upset or lonely and they want to feel better. They use this activity as a way to forget their problems. Shopaholics say that they feel more important and better after they buy something. They also tend to have this addiction when they feel guilty.

Shopaholism seems to be a harmless addiction, but it can _____. Some of them can be psychological. If this is the case, people addicted to shopping should go to a support group to help them break this habit. However, the process, like for most addictions, is long, and they suffer a lot. It can also cause financial problems. They just think about satisfying their feelings, so they spend money they don't have. They get deep in debt, and they can even go bankrupt and get sent to prison.

(2008 年山东卷)

17. List three activities that might develop into addictions based on the text. (Please answer within 8 words)

- ① _____
② _____
③ _____

18. What's the main idea of Paragraph 3? (Please answer within 8 words)

19. Fill in the blank in Paragraph 4 with proper words. (Please answer within 6 words)

20. Which sentence in the text is the closest in meaning to the following one?

Accordingly, these shopaholics should turn to a certain organization for help so that they can stop compulsive shopping.

21. Translate the underlined sentence in Paragraph 2 into Chinese.

文章	正确题数	建议用时	层级评价	失分原因总结
A		30 ~ 35 分钟	正确率 90% 以上:要继续保持,成功离你很近!	○生词
B			正确率 80% 以上:提高命中率,再创佳绩!	○语法
C		实际用时	正确率 70% 以上:斟酌一下你的解题方法,仍有提高的空间!	○固定搭配
D			正确率 60% 以上:再接再厉,你会比想象的更强!	○速度
E			正确率不足 60%:吃透这本书,惊喜等着你!	○其他原因
指导意见				

>>> 水平测试二 >>>



Almost every day we come across situations in which we have to make decisions one way or another. Choice, we are given to believe, is a right. But for a good many people in the world, in rich and poor countries, choice is a luxury, something wonderful but hard to get, not a right. And for those who think they are exercising their right to make choices, the whole system is merely an illusion, a false idea created by companies and advertisers hoping to sell their products.

The endless choice gives birth to anxiety in people's lives. Buying something as basic as a coffee pot is not exactly simple. Easy access to a wide range of everyday goods leads to a sense of powerlessness in many people, ending in the shopper giving up and walking away, or just buying an unsuitable item (商品) that is not really wanted. Recent studies in England have shown that many electrical goods bought in almost every family are not really needed. More difficult decision-making is then either avoided or trusted into the hands of the professionals, lifestyle instructors, or advisors.

It is not just the availability of the goods that is the problem, but the speed with which new types of products come on the market. Advances in design and production help quicken the process. Products also need to have a short lifespan so that the public can be persuaded to replace them within a short time. The typical example is computers, which are almost out-of-date once they are bought. This indeed makes selection a problem. Gone are the days when one could just walk with ease into a shop and buy one thing; no choice, no anxiety.

(2008 年重庆卷)

1. What does the author try to argue in Paragraph 1?
 - A. The exercise of rights is a luxury.
 - B. The practice of choice is difficult.
 - C. The right of choice is given but at a price.
 - D. Choice and right exist at the same time.
2. Why do more choices of goods give rise to anxiety?
 - A. Professionals find it hard to decide on a suitable product.
 - B. People are likely to find themselves overcome by business persuasion.
 - C. Shoppers may find themselves lost in the broad range of items.
 - D. Companies and advertisers are often misleading about the range of choice.
3. By using computers as an example, the author wants to prove that _____.
 - A. advanced products meet the needs of people
 - B. products of the latest design flood the market
 - C. competitions are fierce in high-tech industry
 - D. everyday goods need to be replaced often
4. What is this passage mainly about?
 - A. The variety of choices in modern society.
 - B. The opinions on people's right in different countries.
 - C. The problems about the availability of everyday goods.
 - D. The helplessness in purchasing decisions.

B

The Lego Group had a very humble beginning in the workshop of Ole Kirk Christiansen, a carpenter from Denmark. Christiansen began creating wooden toys in 1932. Two years later, he stumbled on the Lego name by putting together the first two letters of the Danish words *Leg* and *Godt*, which mean “play well”. The name could be interpreted as “I put together” in Latin; it also corresponds to the Greek verb meaning “gather” or “pick up”.

In 1947, the company expanded to making plastic toys. At first, the use of plastic for toy manufacture was not highly regarded by retailers and consumers of the time. Many of the Lego Group’s shipments were returned, following poor sales. However, Christiansen’s son, Godtfred Kirk Christiansen, saw the immense potential in Lego bricks to become a system for creative play. As the junior managing director of the Lego Group, he spent years trying to improve the “locking” ability of the bricks and made the bricks more versatile. In 1958, the modern interlocking brick design was finally developed and patented.

Today Lego is sold in more than 130 countries. Every minute 33,824 Lego bricks are made, and kids around the world spend 5 billion hours a year playing with Lego. There will be more than 400 million people playing with Lego bricks this year. On average, every person in the world owns 62 Lego bricks, and about seven Lego sets are sold every second.

This year Lego fans all over the world are celebrating the 50th anniversary of the tiny building blocks. Though already 50 years old, Lego is still the same product it was in the 1950s. Bricks bought then are still compatible with current bricks and that is probably the reason the toy has never fallen out of favor.

(2008 年台湾指考)

5. Which of the following is TRUE about the name *Lego*?
 - A. It is a combination of Greek and Latin words.
 - B. It was created by Ole Kirk Christiansen’s son.
 - C. It was created in 1947 for naming the plastic toys.
 - D. It came from Danish words meaning “play” and “well”.
6. When did the Lego brick become as a creative form of toy?
 - A. 1958.
 - B. 1947.
 - C. 1934.
 - D. 1932.
7. Which of the following is TRUE in describing the popularity of Lego?
 - A. More than 5 billion people in the world own Lego sets.
 - B. Children spend an average of 62 dollars on Lego bricks each year.
 - C. People in the world spend 400 million hours playing with Lego every year.
 - D. The Lego Group now produces more than 30 thousand toy bricks every minute.
8. What is most likely the reason why Lego still remains popular?
 - A. Old Lego bricks may still be connected to new ones.
 - B. The company hasn’t changed its name since 1947.
 - C. The material for the bricks has proved to be safe.
 - D. The price of the toy is relatively reasonable.

C

Runners in a relay (接力) race pass a stick in one direction. However, merchants passed silk, gold, fruit, and glass along the Silk Road in more than one direction. They earned their living by traveling the famous Silk Road.

The Silk Road was not a simple trading network. It passed through thousands of cities and towns. It started from eastern China, across Central Asia and the Middle East, and ended in the Mediterranean Sea. It was used from about 200 B. C. to about A. D. 1300, when sea travel offered new routes (路线). It was sometimes called the world's longest highway. However, the Silk Road was made up of many routes, not one smooth path. They passed through what are now 18 countries. The routes crossed mountains and deserts and had many dangers of hot sun, deep snow and even battles. Only experienced traders could return safe.

The Silk Road got its name from its most prized product. Silk could be used like money to pay taxes or buy goods. But the traders carried more than just silk. Gold, silver, and glass from Europe were much found in the Middle East and Asia. Horses traded from other areas changed farming practices in China. Indian merchants traded salt and other valuable goods. Chinese merchants traded paper, which produced an immediate effect on the West. Apples traveled from central Asia to Rome. The Chinese had learned to graft (嫁接) different trees together to make new kinds of fruit. They passed this science on to others, including the Romans. The Romans used grafting to grow the apple. Trading along the Silk Road led to world-wide business 2,000 years before the World Wide Web.

The people along the Silk Road did not share just goods. They also shared their beliefs. The Silk Road provided pathways for learning, diplomacy (外交), and religion (宗教).

(2008 年陕西卷)

9. It's probable that traders along the Silk Road needed _____.
A. to remember the entire trade route
B. to know the making of products
C. to receive certain special training
D. to deal with a lot of difficulties
10. The Silk Road became less important because _____.
A. it was made up of different routes
B. silk trading became less popular
C. sea travel provided easier routes
D. people needed fewer foreign goods
11. New technologies could travel along the Silk Road because people _____.
A. learned from one another
B. shared each other's beliefs
C. traded goods along the route
D. earned their living by traveling
12. What is the best title for the passage?
A. The Silk Road, Past and Present
B. The Silk Road, East Meets West
C. The Silk Road, Routes Full of Dangers
D. The Silk Road, Pathways for Learning



Most young architects — particularly those in big cities — can only dream about working in a building of their own. And marking that dream come true often means finding a building no one else seems to want, which is exactly what happened to David Yocum and his partner, Brain Bell. Their building is a former automobile electrical-parts firm in Atlanta. From the outside, it looks too old, even something horrible, but open the door and you are in a wide, open courtyard, lined on three sides with rusting (生锈的) walls.

In 2000, Yocum and Bell found this building in the city's West End. Built in 1947, the structure had been abandoned years earlier and the roof of the main building had fallen down. But the price was right, so Yocum bought it. He spent eight months of his off-hours on demolition (拆除), pulling rubbish out through the roof, because it was too dangerous to go inside the building. The demolition was hard work, but it gave him time to think about what he wanted to do, and "to treasure what was there — the walls, the rust, the light," Yocum said. "Every season, more paint falls off the walls and more rust develops. It's like an art installation (装置)

there — a slow-motion show.”

Since the back building had been constructed without windows, an all-glass front was added to the building to give it a view of the courtyard, and skylights were installed in the roof. The back of the building is a working area and a living room for Yocum and his wife. A sort of buffer (缓冲) zone between the front and the back contains a bathroom, a kitchen and a mechanical room, and the walls that separate these zones have openings that allow views through to the front of the studio and the courtyard beyond.

Yocum and Bell, who have just completed an art gallery for the city, feel that the experience from decoration of their building, focusing on the inside rather than the outside, has influenced their work. It has also given these architects a chance to show how they can make more out of less.

(2008 年湖南卷)

13. According to the passage, it is _____ for most young architects in big cities to work in a building of their own.
A. easy B. unnecessary C. unrealistic D. common
14. Yocum bought the old building because _____.
A. it was a bargain to him B. it was still in good condition
C. it was located in the city center D. it looked attractive from the outside
15. Working on the old building, Yocum and Bell _____.
A. pulled rubbish out through the roof
B. removed the skylights from the bathroom
C. presented a slow-motion show in an art gallery
D. built a kitchen at the back part of the old building
16. It can be inferred from the passage that Yocum and Bell _____.
A. benefited a lot from pulling down the roof B. turned more old buildings into art galleries
C. got inspiration from decorating their old building D. paid more attention to the outside of the gallery
17. The main idea of the passage is that _____.
A. people can learn a lot from their failures
B. it is worthwhile to spend money on an old building
C. people should not judge things by their appearance
D. creative people can make the best of what they have



When it comes to friends, I desire those who will share my happiness, who possess wings of their own and who will fly with me. I seek friends whose qualities illuminate (照亮) me and train me up for love. It is for these people that I reserve the glowing hours, too good not to share.

When I was in the eighth grade, I had a friend. We were shy and “too serious” about our studies when it was becoming fashionable with our classmates to learn acceptable social behaviors. We said little at school, but she would come to my house and we would sit down with pencils and paper, and one of us would say: “Let’s start with a train whistle today.” We would sit quietly together and write separate poems or stories that grew out of a train whistle. Then we would read them aloud. At the end of that school year, we, too, were changing into social creatures and the stories and poems stopped.

When I lived for a time in London, I had a friend. He was in despair (失望) and I was in despair. But our

friendship was based on the idea in each of us that we would be sorry later if we did not explore this great city because we had felt bad at the time. We met every Sunday for five weeks and found many excellent things. We walked until our despairs disappeared and then we parted. We gave London to each other.

For almost four years I have had a remarkable friend whose imagination illuminates mine. We write long letters in which we often discover our strangest selves. Each of us appears, sometimes in a funny way, in the other's dreams. She and I agree that, at certain times, we seem to be parts of the same mind. In my most interesting moments, I often think: "Yes, I must tell..." We have never met.

It is such comforting companions I wish to keep. One bright hour with their kind is worth more to me than the lifetime services of a psychologist (心理学家), who will only fill up the healing (愈合的) silence necessary to those darkest moments in which I would rather be my own best friend.

(2008 年北京卷)

18. In the eighth grade, what the author did before developing proper social behavior was to _____.
A. become serious about her study B. go to her friend's house regularly
C. learn from her classmates at school D. share poems and stories with her friend
19. In Paragraph 3, "We gave London to each other" probably means _____.
A. our exploration of London was a memorable gift to both of us
B. we were unwilling to tear ourselves away from London
C. our unpleasant feeling about London disappeared
D. we parted with each other in London
20. According to Paragraph 4, the author and her friend _____.
A. call each other regularly B. have similar personalities
C. enjoy writing to each other D. dream of meeting each other
21. In the darkest moments, the author would prefer to _____.
A. seek professional help B. be left alone C. stay with her best friend D. break the silence
22. What is the best title for the passage?
A. Unforgettable Experiences B. Remarkable Imagination
C. Lifelong Friendship D. Noble Companions

文章	正确题数	建议用时	层级评价	失分原因总结
A		30 ~ 35 分钟	正确率 90% 以上: 要继续保持, 成功离你很近!	○ 生词
B			正确率 80% 以上: 提高命中率, 再创佳绩!	○ 语法
C		实际用时	正确率 70% 以上: 斟酌一下你的解题方法, 仍有提高的空间!	○ 固定搭配
D			正确率 60% 以上: 再接再厉, 你会比想象的更强!	○ 速度
E			正确率不足 60%: 吃透这本书, 惊喜等着你!	○ 其他原因
指导意见				

第 二 部 分

阅读理解 解题策略

阅读是一种重要的学习技能，在高考中所占的比重最大，语言难度也最大。从命题的角度讲，阅读同高考英语成绩是成正比的。因此，只有掌握正确的解题方法，才能轻松面对考试。本部分教你掌握阅读理解的各种题型、解题技巧，来增强语感，提高阅读速度和对文章的理解力，增强解决问题的能力，在实践中斩获阅读高分。