

高考英语完全解析

阅读理解篇

- ➔ 萃选近年各地高考英语阅读真题，针对性强
- ➔ 题材丰富，分类详尽，以方便进行专项练习
- ➔ 题题详解，定位原文，答题有据，提高正确率
- ➔ 篇篇翻译，便于理解，单词点拨，句型拓展

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赖世雄(原中央人民广播电台英语教学节目主播)指导

上海文艺出版总社
百 家 出 版 社

● 高考英语丛书 ●

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前言

众所周知, 高考英语中阅读理解篇幅多, 而且占的分值也很高, 这部分试题得分的高低直接影响到高考英语的总分。阅读理解对于很多同学来说一直是个“老大难”问题, 尤其是遇到篇幅长、生词多的文章, 同学们往往会失去继续阅读下去的耐心和信心。《**高考英语完全解析·阅读理解篇**》一书正是为了在备战高考过程中想提高阅读能力的考生特别编写。

本书由**英语教学专家赖世雄亲自指导编写**。赖世雄教授原为中央人民广播电台英语教学节目主播, 从事英语教学及图书编撰工作三十余年, 他的英语教学节目在中央人民广播电台广受好评, 拥有上亿听众。本书由中外作者合力编写, 赖教授逐字审阅并做修改, 具有下列五大特色:

一、真题荟萃、针对性强。萃选近年来全国各地最具权威及代表性的优秀高考真题, 信息量大、题型丰富, 便于同学探索出题思路, 减少了随意性和盲目性。

二、题材丰富、体裁多样。针对目前高考题型丰富多样的趋势, 本书对所选题目加以归纳和分类。根据题材分为文教类、社会类、信息广告类、科普类、故事类、介绍类、新闻类和历史地理类这八大类, 其中涵盖了记叙文、说明文、议论文、应用文等各类文体。同学们可以根据自己的需要进行专项练习, 避免在题海中失去方向。

三、定位原文、答题有据。本书针对每道题均详尽解说答题理由, 引导学生以文章所提供的信息为依据, 紧密结合全文的中心思想, 有助于避免凭空想象或依个人主观认知来作答的习惯。

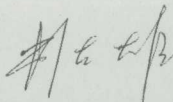
四、篇篇翻译、便于理解。每篇文章均附优美的翻译, 在帮助学生顺利阅读和理解之余, 还可以为学有余力的同学培养翻译能力。

五、单词点拨、句型拓展。词汇量是影响阅读理解的一大因素。在进行阅读训练时要掌握猜词的本领, 但做完练习后, 应该彻底了解文中出现的重要单词短语和句型。本书对阅读中的词汇和句型都作了讲解和适度拓展, 有效扩大学生的词汇量、提高阅读速度。

此外, 再为同学介绍几个阅读的小窍门。在阅读时, 学生自己可以用笔划出文章中出现的人物、事件、时间、地点等重点, 同时应特别注意主题句、设问句、转折词和数字。切记要看清题干, 以防“差以毫厘, 谬以千里。”

英语阅读理解的提高不是一蹴而就的, 还必须勤加练习, 逐步摸索出一套适合自己的解题方法, 面对零零总总的试题才能迎刃而解。希望同学们本着“博观而约取, 厚积而薄发”的精神通读各类文章并勤练本书, 再配合日常单词的积累, 相信大家定能在阅读理解上突飞猛进, 这也是我们编写本书的初衷。

成功往往垂青于努力不懈的人, 祝同学们勇夺高分!



赖世雄偕全体作者
2007年7月

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2007 年全国高考英语阅读 B 篇

Many animals recognize their food because they see it. So do humans. When you see an apple or a piece of chocolate you know that these are things you can eat. You can also use other senses when you choose your food. You may like it because it smells good or because it tastes good. You may dislike some types of food because they do not look, smell or taste very nice. Different animals use different senses to find and choose their food. A few animals depend on only one of their senses, while most animals use more than one sense.

Although there are many different types of food, some animals spend their lives eating only one type. The *giant panda* (大熊猫) eats only one particular type of *bamboo* (竹子). Other animals eat only one type of food even when given the choice. A kind of white *butterfly* (蝴蝶) will stay on the leaves of a cabbage, even though there are plenty of other vegetables in the garden. However, most animals have a more *varied diet* (多样化饮食). The bear eats fruits and fish. The fox eats small animals, birds and fruits. The diet of these animals will be different depending on the season.

Humans have a very varied diet. We often eat food because we like it and not because it is good for us. In countries such as France and Britain, people eat foods with too much sugar. This makes them overweight, which is bad for their health. Eating too much red meat and animal products, such as butter, can also be bad for the health. Choosing the right food, therefore, has become an area of study in modern life.

1. We can infer from the text that humans and animals _____.
 A. depend on one sense in choosing food
 B. are not satisfied with their food
 C. choose food in similar ways
 D. eat entirely different food
2. Which of the following eats only one type of food?
 A. The white butterfly.
 B. The small bird.
 C. The bear.
 D. The fox.
3. Certain animals change their choice of food when _____.
 A. the season changes
 B. the food color changes
 C. they move to different places
 D. they are attracted by different smells
4. We can learn from the last paragraph that _____.
 A. food is chosen for a good reason
 B. French and British food is good
 C. some people have few choices of food
 D. some people care little about healthy diet

许多动物都会辨识食物，因为它们看得见它。人类也是如此。当你看到一个苹果或一块巧克力时，你就知道这些是可以吃的东西。你也可以通过其他感官来选择食物。你喜欢某种食物，可能是由于它闻起来或尝起来味道不错。你不喜欢某些食物，则可能是因为它们看上去、闻起来或吃起来味道不怎么好。不同的动物使用不同的感官来寻找和选择食物。少数动物只依赖一种感官，而大多数动物则使用多种感官。

尽管食物的种类多种多样，但某些动物一生中只吃单一种类的食物。大熊猫就只吃一种特殊的竹子。还有其他一些动物即使是在有多种选择的情况下还是只吃一种食物。一种白蝴蝶就只愿意呆在卷心菜叶上，尽管菜园里还有很多其他种类的蔬菜。不过，大部分动物的饮食更加多样化。熊吃水果和鱼，狐狸吃小动物、鸟和水果。这类动物的饮食会随季节变换而有所不同。

人类的饮食也是多样化的。我们常吃某种食物，是因为我们喜欢它，而不是因为它对我们身体有好处。在英、法等国家，人们吃的食物中有太多糖分。这常常使得他们身体超重，危害了他们的健康。食用太多红肉和黄油之类的动物制品，也会对身体很不好。因此，选择健康食物已成为现代生活中的一项研究领域。

1. 从文章中我们可以推断出人类和动物_____。

- A. 在选择食物时依赖一种感官
- B. 对它们的食物不满意
- C. 选择食物的方式相似
- D. 食用完全不同的食物

理由

本题用排除法找出正确答案。

- a. 根据文中第一段末句“A few animals depend on only one of their senses, while most animals use more than one sense.”可知少数动物只依赖一种感官来选择食物，而大多数动物则使用多种感官，故 A 项说法有误，因此排除 A 项。
- b. 据常理，大家都有自己喜爱的食物，并非对所有的食物都不满意，故 B 项说法太绝对，因此排除 B 项。
- c. 人类和动物有很多食物是相同的，D 项说法不合常理，故 D 项也可排除。
- d. 根据第一段 So do humans 可知，人类和动物都依靠感官来辨识食物，故 C 为正确选项。

2. 下面哪种动物只吃单一种类食物？

- A. 白蝴蝶。
- B. 小鸟。
- C. 熊。
- D. 狐狸。

理由

根据文中第二段列出的例子“A kind of white butterfly will stay on the leaves of a cabbage, even though there are plenty of other vegetables in the garden.”可知白蝴蝶只吃卷心菜叶这一种食物，故 A 为正确选项。

3. 有些动物在_____时会改变食物选择。

- A. 季节变换
- B. 食物颜色发生变化
- C. 迁移到不同的地方
- D. 它们被不同的气味所吸引

理由

文中第二段提及“The diet of these animals will be different depending on the season.”可知某些动物的饮食会随着季节变换而有所改变，故 A 为正确选项。

4. 从文中最后一段我们可以知道_____。

- A. 食物是经过精挑细选的
C. 有些人对食物的选择没几项

- B. 法国和英国的食物很好
D. 有些人不太在乎健康饮食

理由

根据文章第三段第三句 “In countries such as France and Britain, people eat foods with too much sugar.” 可知在英、法等国家，人们的食物中有太多糖，这并非健康饮食，故 D 为正确选项。

答案: (1) C (2) A (3) A (4) D

重要单词短语

1. **recognize** [ˈrekəɡnaɪz] vt. 辨认，认出

例: I couldn't recognize Bill because he'd changed so much.

(比尔的变化太大，我都认不出他了。)

2. **chocolate** [ˈtʃɒklɪt] n. 巧克力
a piece of chocolate 一块巧克力

3. **sense** [sens] n. 感官；意义

例: Jim is blessed with a sense of humor.

(吉姆天生就有幽默感。)

What he says doesn't make sense.

(他的话没有丝毫意义。)

4. **dislike** [dɪsˈlaɪk] vt. 讨厌

注意:

dislike 之后只可接 V-ing 或名词作宾语，而不可接不定式 to V。但是 like 和 love 后面可接 V-ing 或不定式 to V 作宾语。句型如下：

dislike doing sth 不喜欢做某事

like / love doing sth 喜欢做某事

= like / love to do sth

例: I dislike to listen to music. (×)

→ I dislike listening to music. (✓)

= I don't like to listen to music.

(我不喜欢听音乐。)

I like to go shopping. (✓)

= I like going shopping.

(我喜欢逛街。)

5. **depend on...** 依赖……

= rely on...

例: John is trustworthy, so you can depend on him for help.

= John is trustworthy, so you can rely on him for help.

(约翰值得信赖，所以你可以指望他帮忙。)

6. **...spend their lives eating only one type.**

……一生中只吃一种食物。

本句使用了下列结构：

spend + 时间 + V-ing 花若干时间从事……

例: I spent a lot of time working on the problem.

(我花了很多时间研究这个问题。)

7. **giant** [ˈdʒaɪənt] a. 巨大的 & n. 巨人

例: The giant building costs lots of money to maintain.

(这栋庞大的建筑物维修费很贵。)

8. **panda** [ˈpændə] n. 熊猫

9. **particular** [pəˈtɪkjələ] a. 特别的；挑剔的

be particular about...

= be choosy about...

= be picky about...

对……很挑剔 / 讲究

例: John is particular about what he eats.

(约翰对他吃的东西很挑剔。)

10. **bamboo** [ˌbæmˈbuː] n. 竹子

11. **...even when given the choice.**

= ...even when they are given the choice.

……即便有多种选择。

12. **cabbage** ['kæbɪdʒ] *n.* 卷心菜

13. **plenty of...** 充分的…… (之后可接可数名词或不可数名词)

例: He has plenty of friends to help him, so he doesn't have to worry about that.

(他有很多朋友帮助他, 因此他不用担心那件事。)

We still have plenty of time, so there is no need to hurry.

(我们还有很多时间, 因此别急。)

14. **vary** ['veri] *vi.* 变化

= differ

= change

例: Hobbies vary from person to person. Some people enjoy singing, while others love hiking.

(嗜好因人而异。有些人喜欢唱歌, 有些人则喜欢远足。)

15. **overweight** ['əʊvəweɪt] *a.* 超重的

例: That overweight boy can consume a lot of food at one time.

(那个胖男孩一次可以吃很多食物。)

16. **red meat** 未煮前颜色是红色的肉类 (尤指牛、羊肉等)

white meat 白肉 (尤指鸡肉、鱼肉

等)

17. **butter** ['bʌtə] *n.* 黄油

18. **satisfy** ['sætɪsfaɪ] *vt.* 使满意; 使满足
be satisfied with... 对……感到满意
= be content with...

例: I'm not satisfied with your report. Go and rewrite it.

(我对你的报告并不满意。再重写一次。)

19. **similar** ['sɪmɪlə] *a.* 类似的; 相似的 (与介词 to 连用)

be similar to... 与……相似

例: This dress is similar to that one.

(这条裙子和那条很相似。)

20. **entirely** [m'taɪəli] *adv.* 完全地
= completely

例: I'm sorry, but your answer is entirely wrong.

(很抱歉, 你的答案全错了。)

21. **attract** [ə'trækt] *vt.* 吸引

be attracted by... 被……吸引

= be attracted to...

例: John was deeply attracted to Mary's beauty.

(约翰被玛丽的美貌深深吸引。)

2007 年全国高考英语阅读 C 篇

Our "Mommy and Me" time began two years ago. My next-door neighbor and fellow mother, Christie, and I were out in our front yards, watching seven children of age 6 and under ride their bikes up and down. "I wish I could take one of my children out alone," said Christie.

Then we worked out a plan: When Christie takes one of her children out, I'll watch her other three. And when she watches two of mine, I'll take someone out.

The children were extremely quick to accept the idea of "Mommy and Me" time. Christie's daughter, McKenzie, went first. When she returned, the other children showered her with tons of questions. McKenzie was smiling broadly. Christie looked refreshed and happy. "She's like a different child when there's no one else around," Christie shared with me quickly. With her mother all to herself, McKenzie didn't have to make an effort to gain attention.

Just as Christie had noticed changes in McKenzie, I also discovered something

different in each of my children during our alone times. For example, I am always surprised when my daughter, who is seldom close to me, holds my hand frequently. My *stuttering* (口吃的) son, Tom, doesn't stutter once during our activities since he doesn't have to struggle for a chance to speak. And the other son, Sam, who's always a follower when around other children shines as a leader during our times together.

The "Mommy and Me" time allows us to be simply alone and away with each child —talking, sharing, and laughing, which has been the biggest gain. Every child *deserves* (应得到) to be an only child at least once in a while.

1. What is the text mainly about?
 A. The experience of the only child being with mother.
 B. The advantage of spending time with one child at a time.
 C. The happy life of two families.
 D. The basic needs of children.
2. Right after McKenzie came back, the other children were _____.
 A. happy B. curious C. regretful D. friendly
3. What is one of the changes the author finds in her children?
 A. The daughter acts like a leader.
 B. Sam holds her hand more often.
 C. The boys become better followers.
 D. Tom has less difficulty in speaking.
4. The author seems to believe that _____.
 A. having brothers and sisters is fun
 B. it's tiring to look after three children
 C. every child needs parents' full attention
 D. parents should watch others' children

我们的“母子”活动始于两年前。我的隔壁邻居克里斯蒂也是一位母亲，她和我一起在前院里照看七个孩子。孩子们的年龄都不超过六岁，在院子里骑着自行车上上下下。“我真希望能带其中一个孩子单独外出。”克里斯蒂说道。

于是我们制定了一个计划：克里斯蒂带她的一个孩子外出时，我会照看她另外三个孩子。当她照看我其中两个孩子时，我会带第三个出门。

孩子们随即便接受了“母子”活动的构想。克里斯蒂的女儿麦肯锡是第一个被带出门的。她回来时，其他孩子向她提了一大堆问题。麦肯锡乐不可支，而克里斯蒂看上去也神采奕奕很开心。“周围没有其他孩子时，她就像变了一个人似的。”克里斯蒂立刻和我分享她的心得。当母亲完全属于麦肯锡一个人时，她就不用再努力去引起母亲的注意了。

正如克里斯蒂已经发现了麦肯锡的变化一样，我在和孩子们单独相处时，也发现他们每个人身上都有了一些变化。例如，当平时不怎么跟我亲近的女儿频繁地牵我的手时，我就很吃惊。我那个有口吃的儿子汤姆一旦参加这个活动时连一次口吃都没有，因为他无须再去努力争得说话的机会。另外一个儿子山姆平时在其他孩子面前总像个跟班，而在我们一起活动的时候却快乐得像一位领导者。

“母子”活动使我们能够完全单独和每个孩子相处——交谈、分享、还有欢笑，这是我们最宝贵的收获。每个孩子至少偶尔都应该享受一次独生子女的待遇。

1. 本篇文章主要讲述了什么?

- A. 独生子和母亲相处的经历。
C. 两个家庭的幸福生活。

- B. 每次和一个孩子单独相处的益处。
D. 孩子们的基本需求。

理由

统观全文, 文章主要讲述了“Mommy and Me”这个活动给孩子们带来的改变, 通过和孩子们单独相处, 他们变得更加快乐和自信, 故 B 为正确选项。

2. 麦肯锡一回来时, 其他的孩子就_____。

- A. 高兴

- B. 好奇

- C. 遗憾

- D. 友好

理由

由文中第三段第三句“*When she returned, the other children showered her with tons of questions.*”(当她回来时, 其他的孩子向她提出了一大堆问题。)可知当麦肯锡刚回来时, 其他的孩子很好奇, 故 B 为正确选项。

3. 作者发现她的孩子们的变化之一是什么?

- A. 女儿表现得像个领导者。

- B. 山姆更频繁地牵着她的手。

- C. 男孩子们成了更好的小跟班。

- D. 汤姆说话时不再那么吃力了。

理由

根据文章倒数第二段的描述可知作者的三个孩子所发生的变化分别是: 女儿平时不怎么亲近她, 现在却更频繁地牵她的手; 儿子汤姆原本口吃, 现在却不再口吃; 另外一个儿子以前在其他孩子面前像个小跟班, 现在表现得像个领导者。对照四个选项, A、B、C 三项说法均有误, 只有 D 项符合文中的描述, 故 D 为正确选项。

4. 作者似乎相信_____。

- A. 拥有兄弟姐妹很有趣

- B. 照看三个孩子很劳累

- C. 每个孩子都需要父母的全部关注

- D. 父母应该照看他人的孩子

理由

根据文章末段最后一句“*Every child deserves to be an only child at least once in a while.*”(每个孩子至少偶尔都应该享受独生子的待遇。)可推断, 在作者看来每个孩子都需要父母的全部关注, 故 C 为正确选项。

答案: (1) B (2) B (3) D (4) C

重要单词短语

1. **neighbor** [ˈneɪbə] *n.* 邻居

neighborhood [ˈneɪbəhʊd] *n.* 邻近地区

in one's neighborhood 在某人住处附近

例: I'm lucky that all my neighbors are friendly and helpful.

(很幸运, 我所有的邻居都很友善, 而且肯帮忙。)

There is a big department store in my neighborhood.

(我家附近有一家大型百货公司。)

2. **fellow mother** 同为母亲的人

fellow countryman 同胞

fellow teacher 同为教师的同事

3. **front yard** 前院

backyard 后院

4. **...watching seven children of age 6 and under ride their bikes up and down.**

= ...watching seven children who are of age 6 and below ride their bikes up and

down.

……照看七个孩子，他们的年龄都不超过六岁，在院子里骑着自行车上上下下。

up and down 上上下下地

back and forth 来来回回地

例: The little boy was jumping up and down.

(那小男孩在上下跳动。)

The old man is pacing back and forth in the room.

(那位老先生在房间里来回踱步。)

5. **work out...** 解决……

work on... 研究……

work out a problem 解决问题

= solve a problem

例: Two hours passed, but they still hadn't worked out their problem.

(两个小时过去了，他们还没有解决这个问题。)

I spend two hours working on the plan.

= I spend two hours studying the plan.

(我花了两个小时研究这个计划。)

6. **extremely** [ɪk'stri:mli] *adv.* 极端地

例: I was extremely happy upon hearing the good news.

(一听到这个好消息，我便高兴得不得了。)

7. **shower** ['ʃaʊə] *vt.* 大量给予 & *vi.* 下起阵雨 & *n.* 阵雨

shower sb with sth 将某物大量给予某人

take a shower 淋浴

例: They showered John with congratulations on his promotion.

(约翰荣升，大家纷纷向他道贺。)

After exercising, there is nothing more wonderful than taking a hot shower.

(运动完后，最棒的事情莫过于冲个热水澡了。)

It's showering now. You'd better wait until the rain stops.

(现在正在下雨，你最好等雨停了再

说。)

8. **tons of questions** 很多问题 (美式用语，夸张的用法)

= lots of questions

9. **smile / grin broadly** 开怀大笑

10. **refresh** [rɪ'freʃ] *vt.* 振奋 (精神)

refreshed [rɪ'freʃt] *a.* 恢复精神的

例: A glass of iced tea will refresh you.

(一杯冰茶会让你重振精神。)

Take a shower and you'll feel refreshed.

(冲个凉，你就会觉得神清气爽了。)

11. **effort** ['efət] *n.* 努力

make an effort to V 努力要……

= make an endeavor to V

* endeavor [ɪn'devə] *n.* 努力，尽力

例: I will make every effort to help you.

(我会尽一切力量来帮助你。)

12. **notice** ['nəʊtɪs] *n.* 通知; 注意 & *vt.* 注意到

take notice of... 注意……

= notice...

例: You should take notice of his behavior, because he is a little bit strange today.

= You should notice his behavior, because he is a little bit strange today.

(你应该注意他的一举一动，他今天有点奇怪。)

13. **discover** [dɪs'kʌvə] *vt.* 发现
discovery [dɪs'kʌvəri] *n.* 发现

例: The Vikings discovered Newfoundland.

(维京人发现了纽芬兰。)

Marie Curie made the discovery of a radioactive element.

(居里夫人发现了一种放射性元素。)

* radioactive [ˈreɪdɪəʊˈæktɪv] *a.* 放射性的

14. **frequently** ['fri:kwəntli] *adv.* 经常地

例: Mary frequently shows up late for work.

(玛丽上班经常迟到。)

15. **struggle** ['strʌɡəl] *vi.* 奋斗

struggle for... 努力争取……

struggle against... 奋力对抗……

例: The tiny nation is struggling for independence.

(这个袖珍小国正在争取独立。)

John struggled fiercely against the attacker.

(约翰同攻击他的人进行激烈搏斗。)

16. **follower** ['fɒləʊə] *n.* 追随者

17. **deserve** [dɪ'zɜ:v] *vt.* 应得 (只可接名词或不定式短语作宾语)

例: Such a hardworking man really deserves a raise.

(这么努力工作的人值得加薪。)

Those who make more money deserve to pay higher taxes.

(钱赚得较多的人理应付较多的税。)

18. **once in a while** 偶尔, 有时

= every now and then

= sometimes

= at times

= occasionally

= on occasion

例: I call on my grandparents in the country once in a while.

(我有时会去乡下看望爷爷奶奶。)

19. **advantage** [əd'vɑ:ntɪdʒ] *n.* 利益

disadvantage [,dɪsəd'vɑ:ntɪdʒ] *n.* 不利;

缺点

take advantage of... 利用……

例: What are the advantages and disadvantages to living / about living in the country?

(住在乡下的利弊各是什么?)

You should take advantage of every single minute you have to learn English.

(你应当善用每一分钟去学英文。)

20. **curious** ['kjʊəriəs] *a.* 好奇的

be curious about... 对……感到好奇

例: It is not wise to be curious about others' private affairs.

(对别人的私事感到好奇很不明智。)

21. **regretful** [rɪ'ɡretfʊl] *a.* 遗憾的, 抱歉的

例: I was regretful when I learnt that he failed the test.

(听说他考试不及格时, 我感觉很遗憾。)

22. **tiring** ['taɪərɪŋ] *a.* 累人的

tired [taɪəd] *a.* 感到劳累的

be tired of... 厌倦于……

例: Teaching is tiring, but it's worth it.

(教书很累, 但却很值得。)

I'm tired of having to reason with him.

(我已经厌倦了必须和他讲理。)

2007 年北京高考英语阅读 D 篇

The Best of Friends

The evidence for harmony may not be obvious in some families. But it seems that four out of five young people now get on with their parents, which is the opposite of the popularly-held *image* (形象) of unhappy teenagers locked in their room after endless family quarrels.

An important new study into teenage attitudes surprisingly shows that their family life is more harmonious than it has ever been in the past. "We were surprised by just how positive today's young people seem to be about their families," said one member of the research team. "They're expected to be *rebellious* (叛逆的)

and selfish but actually they have other things on their minds; they want a car and material goods, and they worry about whether school is serving them well. There's more *negotiation* (商议) and discussion between parents and children, and children expect to take part in the family decision-making process. They don't want to rock the boat."

So it seems that this generation of parents is much more likely than parents of 30 years ago to treat their children as friends." My parents are happy to discuss things with me and willing to listen to me," says 17-year-old Daniel Lazall. "I always tell them when I'm going out clubbing. As long as they know what I'm doing, they're fine with it." Susan Crome, who is now 21, agrees. "Looking back on the last 10 years, there was a lot of what you could call negotiation. For example, as long as I'd done all my homework, I could go out on a Saturday night. But I think my grandparents were a lot stricter with my parents than that."

Maybe this positive view of family life should not be unexpected. It is possible that the idea of teenage rebellion is not rooted in real facts. A researcher comments, "Our surprise that teenagers say they get along well with their parents comes because of a brief period in our social history when teenagers were regarded as different beings. But that idea of rebelling and breaking away from their parents really only happened during that one time in the 1960s when everyone rebelled. The normal situation throughout history has been a smooth change from helping out with the family business to taking it over."

1. What is the popular image of teenagers today?
 - A. They worry about school.
 - B. They dislike living with their parents.
 - C. They have to be locked in to avoid troubles.
 - D. They quarrel a lot with other family members.
2. The study shows that teenagers don't want to _____.
 - A. share family responsibility
 - B. cause trouble in their families
 - C. go boating with their family
 - D. make family decisions
3. Compared with parents of 30 years ago, today's parents _____.
 - A. go to clubs more often with their children
 - B. are much stricter with their children
 - C. care less about their children's life
 - D. give their children more freedom
4. According to the author, teenage rebellion _____.
 - A. may be a false belief
 - B. is common nowadays
 - C. existed only in the 1960s
 - D. resulted from changes in families

5. What is the passage mainly about?

- A. Negotiation in family.
- B. Education in family.
- C. Harmony in family.
- D. Teenage trouble in family.

朋友最好

在一些家庭中,和睦相处的迹象可能不是很明显。但现在好像每五个年轻人中就有四个和父母相处得很融洽,这一点与普遍认为的青少年形象截然不同,现在的青少年往往被描绘成一副不开心的样子,在与家人无休止的争吵之后锁在自己的房间里。

一项针对青少年态度的最新重要研究显示了一个令人惊讶的结果:他们的家庭生活比以往要和谐得多。“现在的年轻人对其家庭持正面态度,这一点倒是让我们很吃惊。”研究小组的一位成员说,“他们被认为既叛逆又自私,但实际上他们烦的是别的东西。他们想要有车,追求物质享受,同时他们也担心学校教育的好坏。父母与子女之间更多的是协商和讨论,孩子期望参与家庭决策的过程。他们不想破坏大局。”

比起 30 年前的父母,这一代的父母似乎更有可能把孩子当作朋友。17 岁的丹尼尔·拉扎尔说:“我父母很高兴和我讨论事情,他们也愿意听我的意见。”现年 21 岁的苏珊·克罗姆也同意这样的看法:“每当我要外出和朋友聚会时,我都会告诉他们。只要他们知道我在做什么,他们都无所谓。回顾过去的十年,有很多情况称得上是协商。举个例子,只要我把功课都做完,我就可以在星期六晚上出去。就这一点而言,当年我爷爷奶奶对我父母可要严格多了。”

也许对家庭生活持正面看法是应该在预料之中的。青少年叛逆的想法可能根本没有事实根据。一位研究人员表示:“青少年说他们与父母相处得很好,这一点令我们很惊讶,因为在社会史上曾有一段短暂的时期,青少年被视作新新人类。但是,叛逆以及与父母脱离的想法实际只有在 20 世纪 60 年代的一段时期出现过,当时每个人都叛逆。整个历史正常的情形向来都是从协助家庭事务到掌管家庭事务的平和转变。”

1. 现在青少年被普遍认为是什么形象?

- A. 他们担心学校。
- B. 他们不喜欢和父母住在一起。
- C. 他们必须被关起来以避免麻烦。
- D. 他们经常和其他家庭成员争吵。

理由

由第一段第二句“...which is the opposite of the popularly held image of unhappy teenagers...after endless family quarrels.”可知现在的青少年普遍被认为经常和家人发生争执,故 D 为正确选项。

2. 这项研究显示青少年不想_____。

- A. 分担家庭责任
- B. 给家里造成麻烦
- C. 和家人一起划船
- D. 做家庭决策

理由

根据第二段最后两句“‘There's more negotiation and discussion between parents and children...They don't want to rock the boat.’”可知青少年愿意参与家庭协商和讨论,他们不想破坏大局,因此 B 为正确选项。A、D 的说法错误, C 项的说法文章并未提及,故均不可选。

3. 与 30 年前的父母相比,今天的父母_____。

- A. 更经常带孩子到俱乐部去
C. 不太管孩子的生活

- B. 对孩子更加严格
D. 给孩子更多的自由

理由

根据文章第三段第一句 “So it seems that this generation of parents is much more likely than parents of 30 years ago to treat their children as friends.” 可知现在的父母更愿意把孩子当作自己的朋友，他们给了孩子更多的自由空间，因此 D 为正确选项。

4. 根据作者的说法，青少年的叛逆_____。

- A. 可能是一种错误的观念
C. 只存在于 20 世纪 60 年代

- B. 现在很普遍
D. 起源于家庭的改变

理由

根据最后一段第二句 “It is possible that the idea of teenage rebellion is not rooted in real facts.” 可知作者认为所谓的青少年叛逆并没有事实的根据，故作者认为青少年叛逆可能是一种错误的观念，故 A 为正确选项。

5. 本文主要讲什么？

- A. 家庭协商。
C. 家庭和谐。

- B. 家庭教育。
D. 家庭中青少年的麻烦。

理由

本文主要讲述了最新研究显示：现在的青少年大部分都能和家人和谐相处，这一点与普遍认为的叛逆的青少年形象截然不同，故 C 为正确选项。

答案: (1) D (2) B (3) D (4) A (5) C

重要单词短语

1. **evidence** ['evidəns] *n.* 证据 (集合名词, 不可数)

an evidence (×)

→ a piece of evidence (✓) 一件证据

many evidences (×)

→ a lot of evidence (✓) 许多证据

例: Police found a piece of evidence against Alan.

(警察发现一项对亚伦不利的证据。)

2. **harmony** ['hɑ:məni] *n.* 和谐

live in harmony 和谐地生活

harmonious [hɑ:'məniəs] *a.* 和谐的

例: The progress of society is based on harmony.

(社会的进步基于和谐。)

3. **four out of five** 每五个中有四个

= four in five

= four out of every five

例: One out of five children in that country contracts AIDS.

(那个国家每五个小孩中就有一个感染了艾滋病。)

* **contract** [kən'trækt] *vt.* 感染

4. **get on with...** 与……相处

= get along with...

例: It's really hard to get on with such a selfish guy.

(和这么一个自私的家伙相处真的很难。)

5. **opposite** ['əpəzɪt] *a.* 相对的; 相反的

例: He came up with an opposite opinion.

(他提出了相反意见。)

6. **popularly held image** 普遍认为的形象

image ['ɪmɪdʒ] *n.* 形象

例: You'll spoil your image if you get