



聚焦英语

A Guide to NMET Skills

高考英语 **名题**

4 各地高考阅读真题精选

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《聚焦英语》总顾问：薄冰 翟象俊

薄冰

北京外国语大学英语系教授，从事英语教学工作50余年，尤其专长英语语法的教学与研究，对英汉翻译亦有较深的造诣。现主持《英语世界》、《英语沙龙》和《大学英语》等刊物的咨询专栏，其主要论著如《英语语法手册》、《英语时态详解》、《高级英语语法》、《薄冰英语语法(袖珍本)》等，几十年来，一直是广大英语学习者首选的优质工具书。

翟象俊

1960年复旦大学外文系本科毕业，1966年研究生毕业。曾任复旦大学英语部主任兼外文系副主任、教授、硕士生导师，享受国务院特殊津贴。上海市翻译家协会副会长，曾参与《英汉大词典》、《英汉双解英语短语动词词典》的编写。主编《大学英语》(精读)及“九五”国家重点教材《21世纪大学英语》(共16册)；译著有《乱世佳人》、《钱商》和《阿马罗神父的罪恶》及英、美作家海明威、霍桑、贝克等的作品。



Introduction

这本阅读材料的宗旨在于以相对传统和前瞻性的眼光,收集整理了数套阅读真题,使考生在发散性阅读、思考及自检的同时,又能及时回归到传统高考卷阅读部分的思路上来。高考阅读部分的测试,考的是理解,而理解源于对广泛的题材、体裁及不同知识的积累。因此,这本书在阅读的安排上以涉及大面积题材、体裁的阅读为一部分,以达到使考生见多识广的目的;然后,又不断地回到传统高考测试原题上来,供考生进行自我检测。这部分高考题选自1999年以来上海、广东、北京等地各年高考试卷的阅读部分。同时,为了弥补缺失,也作为一种在两部分限时阅读中间的调整,插入了一些格言、导游用语和小广告等小杂文,使考生在阅读中得以放松,并扩大一些知识面,同时供考生理解并翻译,因为理解了才能译得出来。通过这个过程,可达到进一步拓宽阅读理解的目的。

编者

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Unit 1

2001 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试 英语试卷

阅 读 部 分

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的四个选项(A、B、C 和 D)中,选出最佳选项,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

Shanghai: Car rentals (出租) are becoming more and more popular as an inexpensive way of taking to the roads. Business people, foreigners and families alike are making good use of the growing industry.

The first car rental firm opened in Shanghai in 1992 and now 12 car rental players are in the game, with more than 11,500 cars in their books.

The largest player—Shanghai Bashi Tourism Car Rental Center offers a wide variety of choices—deluxe sedans, minivans, station wagons, coaches. Santana sedans are the big favorite.

Firms can attract enough customers for 70 percent of their cars every month. This figure shoots up during holiday seasons like National Day, Labor Day and New Year's Day, with some recording 100 percent



rental.

The major market force rests in the growing population of *white-collar employees* (白领雇员), who can afford the new service, said Zhuang Yu, marketing manager of Shanghai Angel Car Rental Co.

1. The words "deluxe sedans," "minivans" and "station wagons" used in the text refer to _____.
A. cars in the making
B. car rental firms
C. cars for rent
D. car makers
2. Which of the following statements is true according to the text?
A. 70% of the cars can be rented out on holiday.
B. 70% of the customers are white-collar employees.
C. More firms are open for service during holiday seasons.
D. Some firms rent out all their cars during holiday seasons.
3. Shanghai's car rental industry is growing so fast mainly due to _____.
A. better cars supplied by producers.
B. fast service offered by car rental firms
C. the increasing number of white-collar employees
D. people's growing interest in travelling during holidays

B

Holidaymakers who are bored with baking beaches and overheated hotel rooms head for a big igloo. Swedish businessman Nile Bergqvist is delighted with his new hotel, the world's first igloo hotel. Built in a small town in Lapland, it has been attracting lots of visitors, but soon the fun will be over.



In two weeks' time Bergqvist's ice *creation* (作品) will be nothing more than a pool of water. "We don't see it as a big problem," he says. "We just look forward to replacing it."

Bergqvist built his first igloo in 1991 for an art exhibition. It was so successful that he designed the present one, which measures roughly 200 square meters. Six workmen spent more than eight weeks piling 1,000 tons of snow onto a wooden base; when the snow froze, the base was removed. "The only wooden thing we have left in the igloo is the front door," he says.

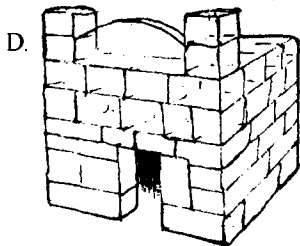
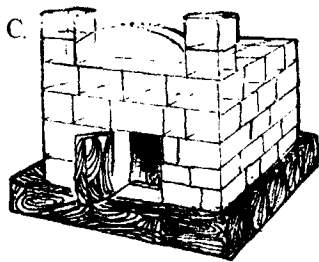
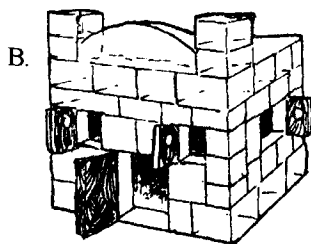
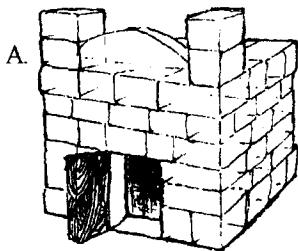
After their stay, all visitors receive a survival certificate recording their success. With no windows, nowhere to hang clothes and temperatures below 0°C, it may seem more like a survival test than a *relaxing* (轻松的) hotel break. "It's great fun," Bergqvist explains, "as well as a good start in survival training."

The popularity of the igloo is beyond doubt: it is now attracting tourists from all over the world. At least 800 people have stayed at the igloo this season even though there are only 10 rooms. "You can get a lot of people in," explains Bergqvist. "The beds are three meters wide by two meters long, and can fit at least four at one time."

4. Bergqvist designed and built the world's first igloo hotel because _____.
- A. he believed people would enjoy trying something new
 - B. he wanted to make a name for the small town
 - C. an art exhibition was about to open
 - D. more hotel rooms were needed
5. When the writer says "the fun will be over," he refers to the fact that _____.
- A. hotel guests will be frightened at the thought of the hard test
 - B. Bergqvist's hotel will soon become a pool of water
 - C. holidaymakers will soon get tired of the big igloo



- D. a bigger igloo will replace the present one
6. According to the text, the first thing to do in building an igloo is _____.
- A. to gather a pool of water
B. to prepare a wooden base
C. to cover the ground with ice
D. to pile a large amount of snow
7. When guests leave the igloo hotel they will receive a paper stating that _____.
- A. they have visited Lapland
B. they have had an ice-snow holiday
C. they have had great fun sleeping on ice
D. they have had a taste of adventure
8. Which of the four pictures below is the closest to the igloo hotel as described in the text?





Many cities around the world today are heavily polluted. Careless methods of production and lack of consumer demand for environment (环境) friendly products have contributed to the pollution problem. One result is that millions of tons of glass, paper, plastic, and metal containers are produced, and these are difficult to get rid of.

However, today, more and more consumers are choosing “green” and demanding that the products they buy should be safe for the environment. Before they buy a product, they ask questions like these: “Will this *shampoo* damage the environment?” “Can this metal container be reused or can it only be used once?”

A recent study showed that two out of five adults now consider the environmental safety of a product before they buy it. This means that companies must now change the way they make and sell their products to make sure that they are “green,” that is, friendly to the environment.

Only a few years ago, it was impossible to find green products in supermarkets, but now there are hundreds. Some supermarket products carry *labels* (标签) to show that the product is green. Some companies have made the *manufacturing* (生产) of clean and safe products their main selling point and emphasize it in their advertising.

The concern for a safer and cleaner environment is making companies rethink how they do business. No longer will the public accept the old attitude of “Buy it, use it, throw it away, and forget it.” The public pressure is on, and gradually business is cleaning up its act.

9. It becomes clear from the text that the driving *force* (动力) behind greenproducts is _____.

A. public caring for the environment



- B. companies' desire for bigger sales
C. new ways of doing business
D. rapid growth of supermarkets
10. What would be the best title for the text?
A. Business and People
B. Business Goes Green
C. Shopping Habits Are Changing
D. Supermarkets and Green Products
11. The underlined word "it" in the fourth paragraph refers to _____.
A. a selling point
B. the company name
C. a great demand for health foods
D. the manufacturing of green products

D

6

If you ask people to name the one person who had the greatest effect on the English language, you will get answers like "Samuel Johnson," and "Webster," But none of these men had any effort at all compared to a man who didn't even speak English—William the Conqueror.

Before 1066, in the land we now call Great Britain lived peoples belonging to two major language groups. In the west-central region lived the Welsh, who spoke a Celtic language, and in the north lived the Scots, whose language, though not the same as Welsh, was also Celtic. In the rest of the country lived the Saxons, actually a mixture of Anglos, Saxons, and other Germanic and Nordic peoples, who spoke what we now call Anglo-Saxon (or Old English), a Germanic language. If this state of affairs had lasted, English today would be close



to German.

But this state of affairs did not last. In 1066 the Normans led by William defeated the Saxons and began their rule over England. For about a century, French became the official language of England while Old English became the language of peasants. As a result, English words of politics and the law come from French rather than German. In some cases, modern English even shows a *distinction* (区别) between upper-class French and lower-class Anglo-Saxon in its words. We even have different words for some foods, meat in particular, depending on whether it is still out in the fields or at home ready to be cooked, which shows the fact that the Saxon peasants were doing the farming, while the upper-class Normans were doing most of the eating.

When Americans visit Europe for the first time, they usually find Germany more “foreign” than France because the German they see on signs and advertisements seems much more different from English than French does. Few realize that the English language is actually Germanic in its beginning and that the French influences are all result of one man’s ambition.

12. The two major languages spoken in what is now called Great Britain before 1066 were _____.
- A. Welsh and Scottish
B. Nordic and Germanic
C. Celtic and Old English
D. Anglo-Saxon and Germanic
13. Which of the following groups of words are, by inference, rooted in French?
- A. president, lawyer, beef B. president, bread, water
C. bread, field, sheep D. folk, field, cow
14. Why does France appear less foreign than Germany to Americans



- on their first visit to Europe?
- A. Most advertisements in France appear in English.
 - B. They know little of the history of the English language.
 - C. Many French words are similar to English ones.
 - D. They know French better than German.

15. What is the subject discussed in the text?
- A. The history of Great Britain.
 - B. The similarity between English and French.
 - C. The rule of England by William the Conqueror.
 - D. The French influences on the English language.



Betty and Harold have been married for years. But one thing still puzzles (困扰) old Harold. How is it that he can leave Betty and her friend Joan sitting on the sofa, talking, go out to a ballgame, come back three and a half hours later, and they're still sitting on the sofa? Talking?

What in the world, Harold wonders, do they have to talk about? Betty shrugs. Talk? We're friends.

Researching this matter called friendship, psychologist Lillian Rubin spent two years interviewing more than two hundred women and men. No matter what their age, their job, their sex, the results were completely clear: women have more friendships than men, and the difference in the content and the quality of those friendships is "marked and unmistakable."

More than two-thirds of the single men Rubin interviewed could not name a best friend. Those who could were likely to name a woman. Yet three-quarters of the single women had no problem naming a best friend, and almost always it was a woman. More married men than



women named their wife / husband as a best friend, most trusted person, or the one they would turn to in time of *emotional distress* (感情危机). "Most women" says Rubin, "identified (认定) at least one, usually more, trusted friends to whom they could turn in a troubled moment, and they spoke openly about the importance of these relationships in their lives."

"In general," writes Rubin in her new book, "women's friendships with each other rest on shared emotions and support, but men's relationships are marked by shared activities." For the most part, Rubin says, *interactions* (交往) between men are emotionally controlled — a good fit with the social requirements of "manly behavior".

"Even when a man is said to be a best friend," Rubin writes, "the two share little about their innermost feelings, Whereas a woman's closest female friend might be the first to tell her to leave a failing marriage, it wasn't unusual to hear a man say he didn't know his friend's marriage was in serious trouble until he appeared one night asking if he could sleep on the sofa."

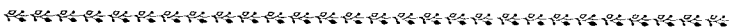
16. What old Harold cannot understand or explain is the fact that _____.
- A. he is treated as an outsider rather than a husband
 B. women have so much to share
 C. women show little interest in ballgames
 D. he finds his wife difficult to talk to
17. Rubin's study shows that for emotional support a married woman is more likely to turn to _____.
- A. a male friend B. a female friend
 C. her parents D. her husband
18. According to the text, which type of behavior is NOT expected of a man by society?



- A. Ending his marriage without good reason.
B. Spending too much time with his friends.
C. Complaining about his marriage trouble.
D. Going out to ballgames too often.
19. Which of the following statements is best supported by the last paragraph?
- A. Men keep their innermost feelings to themselves.
B. Women are more serious than men about marriage.
C. Men often take sudden action to end their marriage.
D. Women depend on others in making decisions.
20. The research done by psychologist Rubin centers around _____.
- A. happy and successful marriages
B. friendships of men and women
C. emotional problems in marriage
D. interactions between men and women



1—10 CDCAB, BDAAB 11—20 DCACD, BBCAB



Can you put the following into Chinese?

Your children are not your children.

They are the sons and daughters of life's longing
for itself....

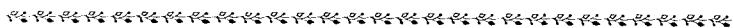
You may house their bodies but not their souls,
For their souls dwell in the house of tomorrow,
which you cannot visit, not even in your dreams.

—KAHLIL GIBRAN, *The Prophet*



What hunger is in relation to food, zest is in relation to life.—BERTRAND RUSSELL, *The Conquest of Happiness*

We find delight in the beauty and happiness of children that makes the heart too big for the body.—RALPH WALDO EMERSON, *The Conduct of Life*



阅读理解(七):A—E

A

Some villagers were going to celebrate an important wine festival in a few days' time. They borrowed a huge barrel from the nearest town, put it in the village square, and decided that each of them should empty into it a bottle of the best wine he had, so there should be plenty at the feast.

One of the villagers thought he would be very clever. "If I pour a bottle of water in, instead of wine, no one will notice it," he said to himself, "because there will be so much excellent wine in the barrel that water will be lost in it."

The night of the feast arrived. Everybody gathered in the village square with their jugs and their glasses for the wine. The tap on the barrel was opened, but, to the surprise of everyone, nothing but pure water came out.

1. By saying "... no one will notice it," he really meant _____.

- A. no one would see what he was doing
- B. no one would understand what he was doing