



真题篇

From Entrance Examinations

Text 1



文思文笔

2000年高考阅读理解题比1999年及1999年以前的高考阅读都难，文章的篇幅比较长。本文是阅读文D。这篇文章的不同寻常之处就是用了些比喻（如：Yet to men of 50,000 years from now, we may seem as primitive in our ideas as the Stone-Age hunters do to us.）以及杜撰的词（如：gollocking, ballalators, crie）来说明未来不可预计。但是，作者的写作意图就是告诉读者要为未来着想，为子孙着想。本文的立意是环保。

Olaf Stapledon wrote a book called *First and Last Men*, in which he looked millions of years ahead. He told of different men and of strange civilizations(文明), broken up by long "dark ages" in between. In his view, what is called the present time is no more than a moment in human history and we are just the First Men. In 2,000 million years from now there will be the Eighteenth or Last Men.

However, most of our ideas about the future are really very short-sighted. Perhaps we can see some possibilities for the next fifty years. But the next hundred? The next thousand? The next million? That's much more difficult.

When men and women lived by hunting 50,000 years ago, how could they even begin to picture modern life? Yet to men of 50,000 years from now, we may seem as primitive(原始的) in our ideas as the Stone-Age hunters do to us. Perhaps they will spend their days gollocking to make new spundles, or struggling with ballalators through the crie. These words, which I have just made up, have to stand for things and ideas that we simply can't think of.

So why bother even to try imagining life far in the future? Here are two reasons. First, unless we remember how short our own lives are compared with the whole human history, we are likely to think our own interests are much more important than they really are. If we make the earth a poor place to live on because we are careless or greedy(贪婪) or quarrelsome, our grand-children will not bother to think of excuses for us.

Second, by trying to escape from present interests and imagine life far in the future, we may arrive at quite fresh ideas that we can use ourselves. For example, if we imagine that in the future men may give up farming, we can think of trying it now. So set your imagination free when you think about the future. (全国高考真题)

1. A particular mention made of Stapledon's book in the opening paragraph _____.
A. serves as a description of human history
B. serves as an introduction to the discussion
C. shows a disagreement of views
D. shows the popularity of the book
2. The text discusses men and women 50,000 years ago and 50,000



years from now in order to show that _____.

- A. human history is extremely long
- B. life has changed a great deal
- C. it is useless to plan for the next 50 years
- D. it is difficult to tell what will happen in the future

3. Spindles and ballalators are used in the text to refer to _____.

- A. tools used in farming
- B. ideas about modern life

- C. unknown things in the future
- D. hunting skills in the Stone Age

4. According to the writer of the text, imagining the future will _____.

- A. serve the interests of the present and future generations
- B. enable us to better understand human history
- C. help us to improve farming
- D. make life worth living



词语注释

- 1. break up 分裂, 结束, 解散
- 2. in between 在中间
- 3. no more than 只是
- 4. short-sighted *adj.* 短视的, 目光短浅的
- 5. picture *v.* 画, 生动地描写, 想象
- 6. bother *v.* 打扰, 烦扰

答案详解

1. [答案] B

[解析] 写作意图判断。设置的四个选项要求考生判断作者开篇提到的Stapledon的书在文章中起什么作用, 显然是为了导入下面的讨论(an introduction to the discussion)。此题的关键是要看懂题目。

2. [答案] D

[解析] 细节题。答案在第二段。第三段的“五万年以前的人很难想象我们现在的的生活, 五万年后的人可能会把我们看成原始人, 就像我们看石器时代的猎人一样(as primitive in our ideas as the Stone-Age hunters do to us)”是证实第二段的说法: 未来很难预测。

3. [答案] C

[解析] 判断题。可从“These words, which I have just made up(杜撰), have to stand for things and ideas that we simply can't think of(我们简直想象不到的事物和概念).”一句中得出答案。

4. [答案] A

[解析] 细节题。答案是根据最后两段所讲的两个原因得出的。

Excluded from recycling(回收利用) because you live in a high rise with a rubbish chute(垃圾道)? You won't be for long. Miami's Mark Shantzis has made it simple for those living in tall buildings to use the chute and recycle too.

In Shantzis' Hi-Rise Recycling System, a chute leads to a pie-shaped container with six boxes that can turn around when operated. The system, which fits in the same space as the chute and container now in use, enables glass, plastic, paper, metal, and other rubbish to go into separate boxes.

The system is controlled from a board next to the chute door. The board has a button for each class of recycling materials (as well as for unrecyclables). At the press of a button, a microcomputer locks all other floors' chute doors and sets the recycling container turning until the right box comes under the chute. The computer also counts the loads and gives a signal by phone when the box is full. And a particular piece of equipment breaks up the nonrecyclables.





Sorting(分类) recyclables before they are collected saves the use of expensive materials recovery equipment which otherwise has to do the sorting. Such equipment often makes recycled materials very expensive, so expensive that tons of recyclables remain wasted. Shantzis believes his system could help recycled materials become more cost-effective. (全国高考真题)

文思文笔

本文是说明文,介绍一种针对高楼住宅的新型回收系统——Shantzis' Hi-Rise Recycling System。文章第一句“Excused from recycling because you live in a high rise with a rubbish chute”相当于“Can you be excused from...”, excuse在此句中的意思不是“原谅,对不起”,而是“免除,宽免”,常与from连用。理解第一句是回答第二个问题的关键。另外,“The system is controlled from a board next to the chute door.”是设置第三个问题的题眼。本文也是一篇与环保有关的文章。

- The purpose in writing this text is _____.
 - to encourage people to recycle their rubbish
 - to introduce a recycling system for high rises
 - to describe the use of computer technology in recycling
 - to explain the need for rubbish collection in high rises
- When he says "You won't be for long", the writer means that _____.
 - you'll soon be living in a cleaner building
 - rubbish chutes will become out of date before long
 - you won't wait long for your turn to recycle rubbish
 - it won't be long before you'll have to recycle your rubbish
- Before dropping rubbish into the chute you have to _____.
 - lock the other floors' chute doors
 - check if the container is full
 - press the correct button
 - break up the rubbish
- The biggest advantage of this new system is that _____.
 - it reduces the cost of recycling
 - it saves time and space
 - it saves money for people living in high rises
 - it makes better use of the existing recovery equipment

词语注释

- excuse v. (常与from连用) 免除, 宽免
- high rise 高楼
- pie-shaped adj. 馅饼形状的
- turn around 回转, 转向
- microcomputer n. 微型计算机
- break up 分裂, 结束, 解散
- recyclable n. & adj. 可能再使用的 (物质)
- unrecyclable n. & adj. 不可能再使用的 (物质)
- nonrecyclable n. 没有回收的物质
- materials recovery equipment 材料回收设备
- cost-effective adj. 划算的

答案详解

- [答案] B



[解析] 写作意图判断。本文主要介绍Shantzis' Hi-Rise Recycling System (Shantzis高楼回收系统)。

- [答案] D

[解析] 判断题。从“Excused from recycling (可以不用考虑回收利用的问题) because you live in a high rise with a rubbish chute”可以看出: You won't be for long (长久). = You'll have to recycle your rubbish soon.

- [答案] C

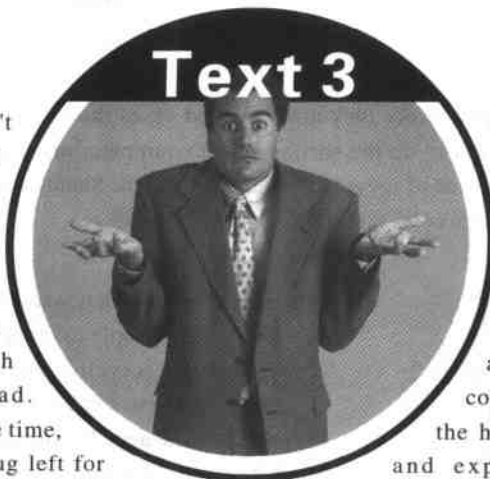
[解析] 细节题。答案在倒数第二段中可以找到。

- [答案] A

[解析] 细节题。答案在最后一句。



Text 3



The easy way out isn't always easiest. I learned that lesson when I decided to treat Doug, my husband of one month, to a special meal. I glanced through my cookbook and chose a menu which included homemade bread. Knowing the bread would take time, I started on it as soon as Doug left for work. As I was not experienced in cooking, I thought if a dozen was good, two dozen would be better, so I doubled everything. As Doug loved oranges, I also opened a can of orange and poured it all into the bowl. Soon there was a sticky dough(面团) covered with ugly yellowish marks. Realizing I had been defeated, I put the dough in the rubbish bin outside so I wouldn't have to face Doug laughing at my work. I went on preparing the rest of the meal, and, when Doug got home, we sat down to Cornish chicken with rice. He tried to enjoy the meal but seemed disturbed. Twice he got up and went outside, saying he thought he

heard a noise. The third time he left, I went to the window to see what he was doing. Looking out, I saw Doug standing about three feet from the rubbish bin, holding the lid up with a stick and looking into the container. When I came out of the house, he dropped the stick and explained that there was something alive in our rubbish bin. Picking up the stick again, he held the lid up enough for me to see. I felt cold. But I stepped closer and looked harder. Without doubt it was my work. The hot sun had caused the dough to double in size and the fermenting yeast(酵母) made the surface shake and sigh as though it were breathing. It looked like some unknown being from outer space. I could see why Doug was so shaken. I had to admit what the "living thing" was and why it was there. I don't know who was more embarrassed(尴尬) by the whole thing—Doug or me. (全国高考真题)

文思文笔

本文是记叙文。用记叙文来设阅读理解题在近三年的高考题中并不多见。记叙文一般是描述一个事件。本文就是描述一个新婚的妻子想要给她的丈夫Doug做一顿饭，做面包时多放了一倍的量，结果面包做不成，只好把所发的面丢进垃圾桶，为的是不让丈夫知道。但垃圾桶里的面在阳光下发起来，而且还发出响声，丈夫最终还是知道了真相。本篇较容易读懂。

- The writer's purpose in writing this story is _____.
 - to tell an interesting experience
 - to show the easiest way out of a difficulty
 - to describe the trouble facing a newly married woman
 - to explain the difficulty of learning to cook from books
- Why did the woman's attempt at making the bread turn out to be unsuccessful?
 - The canned orange had gone bad.
 - She didn't use the right kind of flour.
 - The cookbook was hard to understand.
 - She did not follow the directions closely.
- Why did the woman put the dough in the rubbish bin?
 - She didn't see the use of keeping it.
 - She meant to joke with her husband.
 - She didn't want her husband to see it.
 - She hoped it would soon dry in the sun.
- What made the dough in the bin look frightening?
 - The rising and falling movement.
 - The strange-looking marks.
 - Its shape.
 - Its size.
- When Doug went out the third time, the woman looked out of the window because she was _____.
 - surprised at his being interested in the bin
 - afraid that he would discover her secret
 - unhappy that he didn't enjoy the meal
 - curious to know what disturbed him

**词语注释**

1. be experienced in... 在……方面有经验
2. double *v.* 使加倍; *adj.* 两倍的, 双重的
3. yellowish *adj.* 呈黄色, 带黄色的
4. Cornish chicken 考尼什(雏)鸡
5. disturbed *adj.* 被打扰的, 不安的, 心理失常的
6. sigh *v.* 叹息, 叹气

答案详解

1. [答案] A

[解析] 写作意图判断。

2. [答案] D

[解析] 信息题。

3. [答案] C

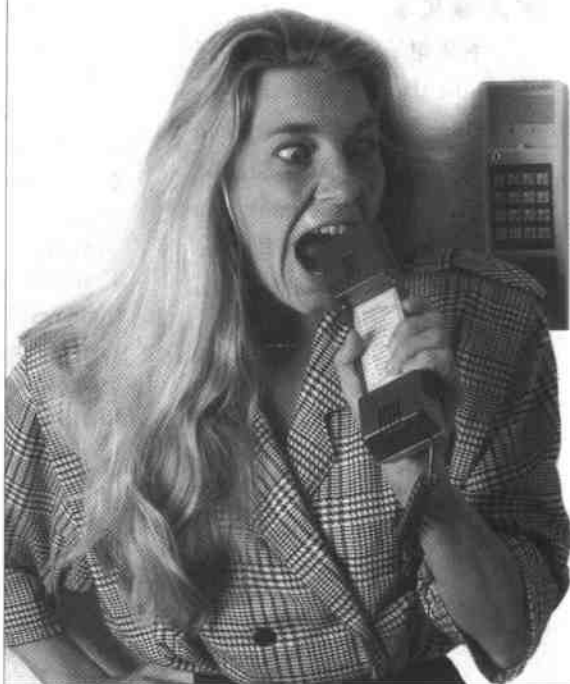
[解析] 信息题。

4. [答案] A

[解析] 推理题。可以从noise, alive, shake, sigh等词推出“The rising and falling movement”。

5. [答案] D

[解析] 推理题。



Decision-thinking is not unlike poker—it often matters not only what you think, but also what others think you think and what you think they think you think. The mental process(过程) is similar. Naturally, this card game has often been of considerable interest to people who are, by any standards, good thinkers. The great mathematician John von Neumann was one of the founders of game theory. In particular, he showed that all games fall into two classes; there are what he called games of “perfect information”, games like chess where the players can't hide anything or play tricks: They don't win by chance, but by means of logic and skills. Then there are games of “imperfect information”, like poker, in which it is impossible to know in advance that one course of action is better than another.

Text 4

One mistaken idea about business is that it can be treated as a game of perfect information. Quite the reverse. Business, politics, life itself are games which we must normally play with very imperfect information. Business decisions are often made with many unknown and unknowable factors(因素) which would even puzzle(困惑) best poker players. But few business people find it comfortable to admit that they are taking a chance, and many still prefer to believe that they are playing chess, not poker. (全国高考真题)





文思文笔

本文句子结构复杂。如开头一句: Decision-thinking is not unlike (like) poker—it often matters not only what you think, but also what others think you think (别人认为你怎么想) and what you think they think you think (你认为别人怎么认为你怎么想)。本文讲了两类游戏,一类是完全信息游戏,获胜方是靠逻辑和技巧取胜;另一类是不完全信息游戏,比如扑克游戏,事先并不知道哪个行动更好。作者认为生意、政治、生活是像扑克牌一样的游戏。

- The subject discussed in this text is _____.
A. the process of reaching decisions
B. the difference between poker and chess
C. the secret of making good business plans
D. the value of information in winning games
- An important factor in a game of imperfect information is _____.
A. rules B. luck C. time D. ideas
- Which of the following can be used in place of "Quite the reverse"?
A. Quite right. B. True enough.
C. Most unlikely. D. Just the opposite.
- In the writer's opinion, when making business decisions one should _____.
A. put perfect information before imperfect information
B. accept the existence of unknown factors
C. regard business as a game of chess
D. mix known and unknown factors

词语注释

- poker *n.* 扑克牌戏
- matter *v.* 有重要性, 有关系
- considerable *adj.* 相当大(或多)的, 可观的, 值得考虑的, 不可忽视的, 重要的
- fall into 可分成, 陷入, 落入
- by chance 偶然, 意外地
- by means of 通过, 用, 借助于
- in advance 预先
- mistaken *adj.* 错误的, 误解的
- reverse *n.* 相对, 相反, 反面, 背面

答案详解

1. [答案] A

[解析] 主旨大意题。整篇文章谈的是决定形成的过程。

2. [答案] B

[解析] 推理题。可从 "...games of 'imperfect information', like poker, in which it is impossible to know in advance (不可能预先知道)" 以及 "But few business people find it comfortable to admit that they are taking a chance (碰运气)..." 推出答案。

3. [答案] D

[解析] 词义推断题。从上一个句子中的 "perfect information (完整信息)" 到下一个句子中的 "imperfect information (不完整信息)" 可以推出。

4. [答案] B

[解析] 推理判断题。作者说 "Business decisions are often made with many unknown and unknowable (很多未知和不可知的) factors...", 可见他认为应该接受 "the existence of unknown factors"。





Text 5



New York, 10 November 5:27 pm, yesterday. Biggest power failure in the city's history.

* Thousands of people got stuck in lifts. Martin Saltzman spent three hours between the 21st and 22nd floors of the Empire State Building. "There were twelve of us. But no one panicked. We passed the time telling stories and playing word games. One man wanted to smoke but we didn't let him. Firemen finally got us out."

* "It was the best night we've ever had," said Angela Carraro, who runs an Italian restaurant on 42nd Street. "We had lots of candles on the tables and the waiters were carrying candles on their trays. The place was full—and all night, in fact, for

after we had closed, we let the people stay on and spend the night here."

* The zoos had their problems like everyone else. Keepers worked through the night. They used blankets to keep flying squirrels and small monkeys warm. While zoos had problems keeping warm, supermarkets had problems keeping cool. "All of our ice cream and frozen foods melted," said the manager of a store in downtown Manhattan. "They were worth \$50,0000."

* The big electric clock in the lobby(大厅) of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in downtown Manhattan started again at 5:25 this morning. It was almost on time. (全国高考真题)

文思文笔

新闻体裁。报道纽约停电时发生的几种情况。Martin Saltzman等12人被卡在电梯里，但用讲故事、玩字谜打发时间。意大利餐馆老板为别人提供方便的同时，生意也由此兴隆。动物园工作人员忙着给动物保暖，超市人员面对冰激凌化成水、冰冻食品解冻而苦不堪言。这篇文章是2000年高考阅读中较容易的一篇。

- Throughout the period of darkness, Martin Saltzman and the eleven others were _____.
A. nervous B. excited C. calm D. frightened
- In what way was the night of November 10 the best night for Angela Carraro?
A. She had a taste of adventure.
B. Burning candles brightened the place.
C. Business was better than usual.
D. Many people stayed the night in her restaurant.
- How long did the power failure last?
A. Nearly 12 hours. B. More than 12 hours.
C. Nearly 24 hours. D. More than 24 hours.





词语注释

1. power failure 停电
2. panic *v.* (panicked, panicking) 恐慌, 惊慌
3. run *v.* 经营, 主持
4. melt *v.* 融化, 熔化
5. downtown *n.* 城镇中心区

答案详解

1. [答案] C

[解析] 细节题。答案可从 "But no one panicked

(没有人恐慌). We passed the time telling stories and playing word games." 推断出来。

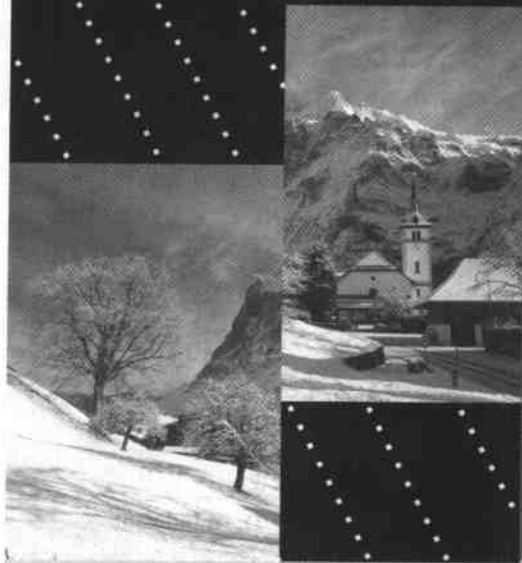
2. [答案] C

[解析] 推理判断题。对于开意大利餐馆的 Angela Carraro, 什么让她觉得那个晚上过得最好? 当然是餐馆的人很多, 生意好。

3. [答案] A

[解析] 简单计算题。前一天下午5:27到第二天早上5:25。

Text 6



文思文笔

作者采用了两次点题的写作手法。文章第一段首句点题: Holidaymakers who are bored with baking beaches and overheated hotel rooms head for a big igloo. 作者在此说明了雪屋在度假者心目中已成热点。为了进一步强调igloo旅馆的热门, 作者在最后一段又一次点题: The popularity of the igloo is beyond doubt: it is now attracting tourists from all over the world.

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.

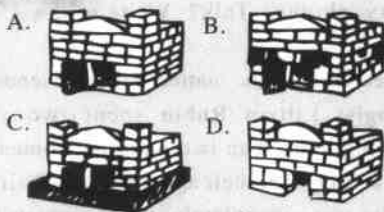
After their stay, all visitors receive a survival certificate recording their success. With no windows, nowhere to hang clothes and temperatures below 0°C, it may seem more like a survival test than a relaxing(轻松的) hotel break. "It's great fun," Bergqvist explains, "as well as a good start in survival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



- 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
- 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 text
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
- 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

- 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
- Which of the four pictures below is the closest to the igloo hotel as described in the text?



词语注释

- baking *adj.* 灼热的, 炎热的
- overheated *adj.* 热度过高的
- head for 出发, 动身, 前往
- igloo *n.* 冰屋
- nothing more than 仅仅, 只不过
- roughly *adv.* 粗略地, 约略地
- certificate *n.* 证(明)书, 执照, 文凭
- beyond doubt 无疑地, 不容怀疑

答案详解

- [答案] A
[解析] 事实推理题。Bergqvist为什么建冰屋? 从开始的一句 "Holidaymakers who are bored with (厌倦) baking beaches and overheated hotel rooms head for a big igloo." 可知人们喜新厌旧的心态, 所以选A。
- [答案] B
[解析] 细节题。答案可在第二段的第一句找到: In two weeks' time Bergqvist's ice creation(作

品) will be nothing more than a pool of water (只不过是一潭水)。

- [答案] B
[解析] 细节题。要注意D项是一个干扰项。文中有 "Six workmen spent more than eight weeks piling 1,000 tons of snow onto a wooden base (往一个木制的基座里堆1,000吨雪)", 考生容易选D, 但木制的基座隐藏其中, 一定要先有a wooden base才行。
- [答案] D
[解析] 事实题。答案在倒数第二段的第一句: ...all visitors receive a survival certificate recording their success (记录他们成功)。
- [答案] A
[解析] 看图找答案。可以从第三段和第四段推知冰屋的形状没有底座: ...when the snow froze, the base was removed (移开)。只有木门: The only wooden thing we have left in the igloo is the front door. 没有窗户: With no windows, nowhere to hang clothes...



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

Text 7



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." (全国高考真题)



本文涉及心理学家Lillian Rubin就“友谊”这个题目展开的调查。女人朋友多，而且大多数是女性，男人却没有好朋友。这个题材是关于社会交往方面的。

- 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
- 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
- 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.
- 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.
- 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

**词语注释**

1. psychologist *n.* 心理学者
2. marked *adj.* (差别等) 明显的, 引人注目的
3. emotional *adj.* 情绪的, 感情的
4. distress *n.* 巨大的痛苦, 危险, 困境, 悲伤
5. troubled *adj.* 麻烦的, 困惑的, 不安的
6. openly *adv.* 公开地, 公然地
7. for the most part 大部分, 大概, 一般地
8. innermost *adj.* (=inmost) 最里面的, 最深处的
9. whereas *conj.* 然而, 反之, 尽管, 但是

答案详解

1. [答案] B

[解析] 推理判断题。old Harold不明白他的妻子Betty怎么会跟朋友有谈不完的话, 而“women have so much to share (communicate)”就是“What in the world, Harold wonders, do they have to talk about”的另一种说法。

2. [答案] B

[解析] 细节题。答案在最后一段: Whereas a woman's closest female friend might be the first to tell her to leave a failing marriage (失败的婚姻)...

3. [答案] C

[解析] 推理判断题。先要搞懂问题的意思: ...which type of behavior is NOT expected of a man by society (男人的什么行为不被社会接受)? 答案的依据是“...men's relationships are marked by shared activities (男人的关系显现在共同活动上, 而不是感情交流上”, 因为这才符合社会对男人行为的要求 (the social requirements of “manly behavior”)。

4. [答案] A

[解析] 推理判断题。看文章的最后一句: ...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 (他只有到了他的朋友来找他, 要求睡在他家的沙发上的时候, 才知道他的朋友婚姻出现危机)。这种情况就是“Men keep their innermost feelings to themselves (男人不把内心情感告诉别人)”的很好的说明。

5. [答案] B

[解析] 信息题。从文中“Researching this matter called friendship”可推知答案。

**Text 8**

If you ask people to name the one person who had the greatest effect on the English language, you will get answers like “Shakespeare,” “Samuel Johnson,” and “Webster,” but none of these men had any effect 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 the result of one man's ambition. (全国高考真题)

文思文笔

说明文。这篇文章的内容离高中生的现实生活较远,所以高中生读起来感到生疏和难懂。但是设题并不是特别难。设置阅读理解题的问答部分,有时设题人会不知不觉暴露答案,如本篇阅读第三和第四题就是相关的、联系的,会做第三题,第四题就没问题。

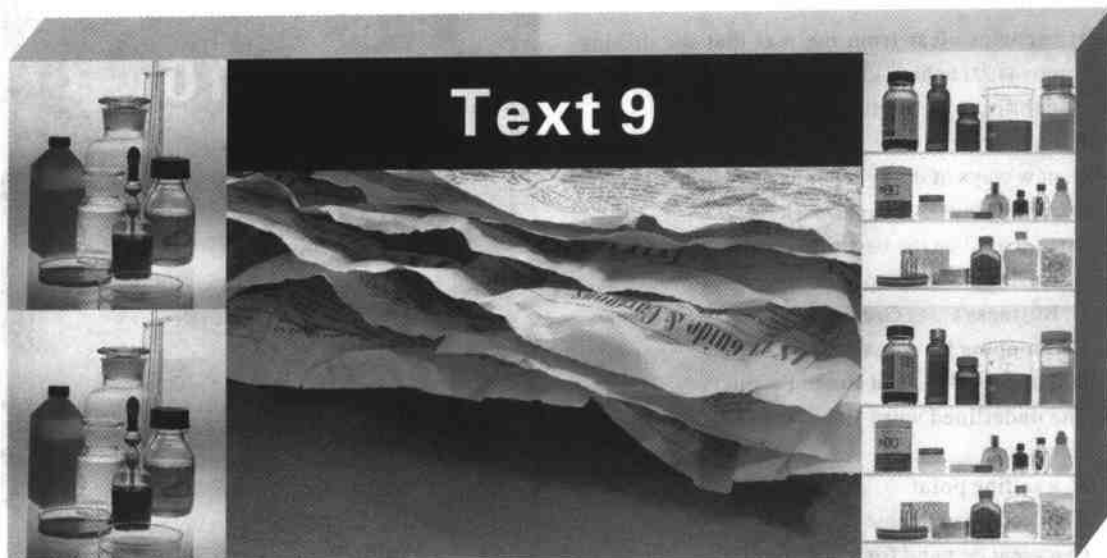
- The two major languages spoken in what is now called Great Britain before 1066 were _____.
A. Welsh and Scottish
B. Nordic and Germanic
C. Celtic and Old English
D. Anglo-Saxon and Germanic
- Which of the following groups of words are, by inference, rooted in French?
A. President, lawyer, beef.
B. President, bread, water.
C. Bread, field, sheep.
D. Folk, field, cow.
- 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.
- 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.

词语注释

- have an effect on/upon 对……有影响,对……起作用,产生效果
- William the Conqueror 征服王威廉(诺曼威廉王朝一世打败其他两位公爵,赢得王位,随后称为William the Conqueror)
- peoples 不同民族的人
- Celtic *adj.* 凯尔特人的; *n.* 凯尔特语
- Germanic *adj.* 日耳曼人的,日耳曼语(系)的,日耳曼民族的,条顿民族的
- Nordic *adj.* 北欧日耳曼民族的,北欧人的,斯堪的纳维亚的
- state of affairs 事态,局势
- Norman *n.* 诺曼底人,诺曼人
- Saxon *n. & adj.* 萨克逊人(的)
- inference *n.* 推论,推断,结论

答案详解

- [答案] C
[解析] 细节题。答案在第二段。1066年以前,“west-central region, the north”使用“Celtic”;“the rest of the country”使用“Anglo-Saxon (or Old English)”。注意括号中的文字就是解释Anglo-Saxon的。
- [答案] A
[解析] 信息题。答案可从“...English words of politics and the law come from French rather than (instead of) German.”及下两句中得出。
- [答案] C
[解析] 推断题。答案在文章的最后一句:“...the English language is actually Germanic in its beginning and that the French influences are all the result of one man's ambition (一个人的野心而造成的结果)。”
- [答案] D
[解析] 主旨大意题。文章的最后一句点题。



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.

文思文笔

说明文。环保是近些年来来的一个热点话题，相关文章很多，自然也就成了高考阅读文的选择之一。本文开篇主要讲全球污染问题很严重。原因是生产方法不当，消费者对食品的环保要求不高，导致玻璃、纸、塑料、金属罐等垃圾很难处理。文章结尾可以看出作者对解决这个问题持乐观态度。



1. It becomes clear from the text that the driving force (动力) behind green products is _____.
A. public caring for the environment
B. companies' desire for bigger sales
C. new ways of doing business
D. rapid growth of supermarkets
2. 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
3. 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

词语注释

1. consumer *n.* 消费者, 用户; consumer demand 消费者需求
2. environment friendly products 环保产品 (经常写成 environmentally friendly products)
3. contribute *vi.* (常与 to 连用) 有助于, 促成
4. shampoo *n.* 洗发剂, 香波
5. that is = that is to say 即
6. rethink *v.* (rethought, rethinking) 再思考, 再想
7. clean up 清理掉, 清除, 整理

答案详解

1. [答案] A
[解析] 细节题。文章第三段谈到五个成年人中有两个购物时考虑环保问题。最后一段中 "The **concern** for a safer and cleaner environment" 和 "The public pressure **is on** (存在并继续着)" 也提供了线索。
2. [答案] B
[解析] 主旨大意题。从全文, 特别是倒数第二段和最后一段, 可以引申出这个题目, 尤其是 "gradually business is **cleaning up its act** (净化其所作所为)" 一句。
3. [答案] D
[解析] 寻找信息题。

Text 10



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. (全国高考真题)

文思文笔

新闻报导。内容是上海租用车行业的发展。文中所讲的 "12 car rental players are in the game (在这个比赛中有12个租用车选手)" 有点调侃的味道, 实际上指的是 "12个租用车公司", 其含义要通过上下文得出。



- 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
- 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.
- 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 traveling during holidays

**词语注释**

- inexpensive *adj.* 便宜的, 不贵重的
- alike *adj.* 相似的, 相同的
- player *n.* 做游戏的人, 比赛者, 演员, 演奏者, 表演者
- deluxe *adj.* 华丽的, 奢侈的, 高级的
- sedan *n.* 私家轿车, 小轿车
- minivan *n.* 小型货车
- station wagon *n.* 旅行车
- coach *n.* 长途旅游汽车, 四轮大马车; 教练, 私人教师
- firm *n.* 公司, (合伙)商号
- figure *n.* 数字, 外形, 轮廓
- shoot up 迅速生长, 迅速成长, 迅速上升
- rest in 取决于, 在于, 归于
- Co.=corporation *n.* 社团, 法人, 公司, 企业; <美>有限公司, (市、镇的)自治机关

答案详解

- [答案] C
[解析] 猜测词义题。这些词虽然没有学过, 但可以从上下文判断出这些词和车有关, 而且是供出租用的车。
- [答案] D
[解析] 认定事实题。在第四段中可以找到答案: This figure **shoots up** (急升) during holiday seasons like National Day, Labor Day and New Year's Day, **with some recording 100 percent rental** (一些租车公司租出率达百分之百)。
- [答案] C
[解析] 细节题。从 "The major market force (主要的市场力量) rests in the growing population of **white-collar employees** (白领雇员)" 中可以知道答案。





Text 11



Treasure hunts (寻宝) have excited people's imagination for hundreds of years both in real life and in books such as Robert Louis Stevenson's *Treasure Island*. Kit Williams, a modern writer, had the idea of combining the real excitement of a treasure hunt with clues (线索) found in a book when he wrote a children's story, *Masquerade*, in 1979. The book contained a large number of clues to help readers find the hare, but Williams put in a lot of "red herrings", or false clues, to mislead them.

Ken Roberts, the man who found the hare, had been looking for it for nearly two years. Although he had been searching in the wrong area most of the time, he found it by logic (逻辑), not by luck. His success came from the fact that he had gained an important clue at the start. He had realized that the words "One of Six to Eight" under the first picture in the book connected the hare in some way to Katherine of Aragon, the first of Henry VIII's six wives. Even here, however, Williams had succeeded in misleading him. Ken knew that Katherine of Aragon had died at Kimbolton in Cambridgeire in 1536 and thought that Williams had buried the hare there. He had been digging there for over a year before a new idea occurred to him. He found out that Kit Williams had spent his childhood near Ampthill, in Bedfordshire, and thought that he must have buried the hare in a place he knew well, but he still could not see the connection with Katherine of Aragon, until one day he came across two stone crosses in Ampthill Park and learnt that they had

been built in her honor in 1773.

Even then his search had not come to an end. It was only after he had spent several nights digging around the cross that he decided to write to Kit Williams to find out if he was wasting his time there. Williams encouraged him to continue, and on February 24th 1982, he found the treasure. It was worth 3,000 in the beginning, but the excitement it had caused since its burial made it much more valuable. (全国高考真题)

文思文笔

说明文。文章的第一句就点出主题：千百年来，“寻宝”无论是在书中还是在现实生活中都刺激着人们的想象力。作者列举Robert Louis Stevenson的*Treasure Island*（《金银岛》），然后讲到Kit Williams的小说*Masquerade*（《化装舞会》），由这本小说引出一个现代的寻宝故事。

- The underlined word "them" (Paragraph 1) refers to _____.
A. red herrings
B. treasure hunts
C. Henry VIII's six wives
D. readers of *Masquerade*
- What is the most important clue in the story to help Ken Roberts find the hare?
A. Two stone crosses in Ampthill.
B. Stevenson's *Treasure Island*.
C. Katherine of Aragon.
D. Williams' hometown.
- The stone crosses in Ampthill were built _____.
A. to tell about what happened in 1773
B. to show respect for Henry VIII's first wife
C. to serve as a road sign in Ampthill Park
D. to honor Williams' hometown
- Which of the following describes Roberts' logic in searching for the hare?
a. Henry VIII's six wives



- b. Katherine's burial place at Kimbolton
c. Williams' childhood in Ampthill
d. Katherine of Aragon
e. stone crosses in Ampthill Park
A. a-b-c-e-d B. d-b-c-e-a
C. a-d-b-e-c D. b-a-e-c-d

5. What is the subject discussed in the text?
A. An exciting historical event.
B. A modern treasure hunt.
C. The attraction of *Masquerade*.
D. The importance of logical thinking.

词语注释

- treasure *n.* 金银财宝, 珍宝, 财产, 财富
- combine *v.* (使) 联合, (使) 结合
- masquerade *n.* 化装舞会, 假面舞会
- put in 插入, 打断, 插嘴
- herring *n.* 鲱鱼, 青鱼; red herring 提出不相干的事实或论点, 以分散对主题的注意力
- mislead *v.* 把……领错路, 使入歧途, 使误解, 使产生错误印象
- gain *v.* 获得, 得到
- in some way 以某种方式 (其中 some = a certain)
- occur (与 to 连用) 想起, 想到, 发生, 出现
- come to an end 结束, 终止
- in the beginning 当初, 开始时

答案详解

1. [答案] D

[解析] 答案在第一段就可以找到。当代作家 Kit Williams 把寻宝和读他的小说 *Masquerade* 结合起来。小说中有些假信息, 目的是为了误导读者, 让他们很难找到目标——他自己埋藏的宝贝。

2. [答案] C

[解析] 信息题。答案可从 “His success came from the fact that he had gained an important clue at the start (at the beginning).” 和 “the first of Henry VIII's six wives” 中得出。

3. [答案] B

[解析] 细节题。答案可从第二段的最后一句 “they had been built in her honor (to show respect to her) in 1773” 中找出。

4. [答案] C

[解析] 信息搜寻题。在文中先找出这些信息, 然后根据顺序排列。根据第三题可知亨利八世的妻子是 Ken Roberts 开始寻宝的重要线索, 选择范围就缩小到 A 和 C 两个选项。而 A 项也可以很快排除。

5. [答案] B

[解析] 主旨题。这篇文章主要讲 Ken Roberts 寻宝的过程。Kit Williams 的小说 *Masquerade* 是引导他去寻宝的书, 并不是该文的主旨。



Text 12

THEATRE

City Varieties

The Headrow, Leeds. Tel. 430808

Oct 10—11 only **A Night at the Varieties**. All the fun of an old music hall with Barry Cryer, Duggie Brown, 6 dancers, Mystina, Jon Barker, Anne Duval and the Tony Harrison Tri-o. Laugh again at the old jokes and listen to your favourite songs.

Performances: 8 pm nightly.

Admission: £5; under 16 or over 60: £4.

York Theatre Royal

St Leonard's Place, York. Tel. 223568

Sept 23—Oct 17 **Groping for Words** —a comedy by Sue Townsend. Best known for her *Adrian Mole*