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阅读理解

策划◎郎 建主编◎孙云玲

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阅读理解作为高考英语中的重头戏,一直是考生关注的重点。这部分可以说是词汇、语法、句型等内容的综合载体,在高考试卷中占有较大比重,因此在复习中更应重点关注。

"阅读理解"顾名思义,就是对要阅读的语言材料进行有条理、有目的地分析,也就是我们所说的"带着问题读",从而加深理解。要求考生在理解所给的语言材料的基础上完成问题,这是考查考生阅读能力重要的有效的手段。

本书由以下四个部分构成:

第一部分: 考纲解读

考试大纲是高考命题的基准,深层理解考试大纲可以使考生更加容易把握高考命题脉络,了解命题趋势。全书结合了新课标的最新理念,对考纲的"纲""目"要点和考点进行了100%的覆盖,帮助考生明确复习的方向、做题的目的、考试的依据,以提高应试能力。

第二部分: 考点精讲

从高考考查的知识点出发,分为记叙文、议论文、说明文等文体考查。结合各文体所考查的不同重点、难点,全面分析高考的命题动向,考查要点及命题规律特征,构建完善的知识体系。

第三部分: 真题精练

本部分汇集了近三年高考真题,讲解内容紧扣热点和难点,避免了泛泛而谈。每 道习题基本反映了一个知识点。同时,通过真题中典型试题的练习,快速达到准确掌 握、自如运用的境界,以提高考生的实战能力。

第四部分: 预测模拟题

2010 年预测模拟题精选自全国各地最新高考英语模拟试题,典型性更强,命题方式更科学,导向性更明确,使考生在演练中提高,在实践中掌握,为考生的备战提供自测和强化平台。

通过考纲解读、考点精讲、真题精练和预测模拟环节的层层过滤使考生对考试命题的特点及规律有准确的把握,具有很强的权威性、前瞻性和导向性。

高中英语专项训练—— @愛理解——

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第一部分 | || 考纲解读

阅读理解是高考题目中的重头戏,整个题型中总词汇量最多,阅读量最大,在高考英语中起着决定性作用。几年来,全国大多数省市高考中的阅读理解考查的都是五篇文章,每篇设3-5个题目,每题的分值是2分。五篇文章的题材与体裁各异,文章的信息量大,要在规定的时间内完成并不是十分容易。因此在平常的阅读训练中我们必须掌握解题的方法,并加之以大量的练习,在今后的高考中才能够做到得心应手,胸有成竹。

纵观 2009 年试题,在选材上仍然保留往年试题的风格,趣味性强,信息量大,内容多样化,既涉及有人文、社会现象、旅游观光、人物传记,又有科普知识等。文章本身和所附问题共约 2000—2300 个单词。和往年相比总词汇量有所增加,阅读量大,有利于考查学生快速获取信息、处理信息、处理分析等能力,这对考生阅读速度有更高的要求。文中陌生词汇不太多,有利于考生对文章的理解或可根据上下文猜出词义。短文后面的问题设计和选项总体比较直接明了。

命题中体现新课标"以人为本"、"为学生的终生发展奠定基础"的精神,关注测试内容与社会进步、科技发展、学生经验的联系。在选材和试题的立意上考虑到高中阶段外语教育所应具有的多重人文和社会意义,将知识技能、过程与方法、情感态度价值观三者统一起来考虑。选材内容体现科学和人文素养,同时也发掘了素质教育的因素,对学生有很好的教育意义。

纵观今年的阅读理解试题,对考生有以下具体要求:

1. 理解主旨要义

任何一篇文章都会有一个主旨要义。有时从文章的第一个段落,甚至第一个句子即可得出文章的主旨要义,通过这一段或这个句子,读者会知道文章描述的是谁或是什么(即文章的主题),也会了解作者希望读者了解主题哪些方面的内容。有时,文章的主旨要义则需从文章的字里行间进行推断。这类试题主要考查考生略读文章、领会大意的能力,它对考生的归纳、概括能力有一定的要求。

2. 理解文中具体信息

文章主题和中心思想的阐述往往需要大量细节信息的支持,这些细节对于理解全文内容至关重要,同时也是归纳和概括文章中心思想的基础。命题人员往往会要求考生根据不同的要求阅读文章,以获得某些特定的信息,或准确地寻求所需的细节。这类试题有时比较直接,理解字面意思即可答题;有时则较为间接,需要归纳、概括和推理才能答题。

3. 根据上下文推断生词的词义

正确理解文章中单词或短语的含义是理解文章的第一步,也是理解文章的基础。不懂单词含义根本就谈不上理解文章。但英语单词的含义并非完全等同于词典中所标注的汉语意思,其含义随不同的语境会有所不同。能根据上下文正确理解灵活变化的词义,才算是真正初步具备了一定的阅读理解能力。此外,阅读文章时,常常会遇到一些过去未见过的词,但许多这类生词的词义可以通过上下文推断出来。这是不使用词典而通过阅读上下文来推断生词含义的能力,是一个合格的读者所必须具备的能力,因此也是

阅读测试中经常检测的一种能力。

4. 作出简单判断和推理

阅读文章的主要目的是获取信息,即理解作者所要传达的信息。在实际的阅读中, 有时需要根据文章提供的事实和线索,进行逻辑推理,推测作者未提到的事实或某事发 生的可能性等。

5. 理解文章的基本结构

英语文章讲究使用主题段和主题句。主题段通常在文章开头,简要概括文章的主题。主题句可能在一段的开头,也可能在中间或末尾,作用是交代该段的中心思想,再由全段展开或讨论这个主题。各个段落通常由某些起连接作用的词语连接,以使文章行文连贯。如果希望准确、深刻地理解一篇文章,必须对文章的结构有所了解,把握住全篇的文脉,即能够分析句与句、段与段之间的逻辑关系。对这种能力的考查,一般反映在理解文中某一段落的作用或某些词语的指代关系的题目中。

6. 理解作者的意图、观点和态度

每篇文章都有一个特定的写作目的,或是向读者传递某个信息,或是愉悦读者,或是讲授某个道理,而这些信息通常并不是明确地表达出来,而是隐含在文章之中。因此,这类问题要求考生在理解文章总体内容的基础上,去领会作者的言外之意。

阅读理解考查的方面有很多,其中主要考查考生的分析综合能力、感受能力和逻辑推理能力。

- (1)分析综合能力指的是:分析细节(文中的人物、事件、时间、地点、原因、有关数据以及论据等);把握文章脉络(逻辑次序、时间次序等);归纳出文章或段落的主题、标题、大意或中心思想等。
- (2)感受能力指的是:领悟作者的意图、情感以及作者在文中所用的比喻、象征等修辞方法;领会文章中隐含的幽默、含蓄、夸张、嘲讽等风格以及事物发展的趋势等。
- (3)逻辑推理能力指的是:根据原文有关信息以及常识推出结论,确定答案;根据上下文提示或暗示、定义或释义、同义或反义以及构词法等去推断,猜出"生词"或"指代不明的词"的意思。

通过对近三年的高考阅读理解试题的分析,我们可以推测今后的命题趋势:

- 1. 信息量加大,对阅读速度的要求提高。文章有一定长度,覆盖信息广,要求考生加快阅读速度,确保有效时间内最大限度地获取信息。
 - 2. 更加重视对语篇分析、推测能力的考查,而减少对事实细节的考查。
- 3. 多采用原版的英文材料,内容新,语言地道,并会穿插一些英语国家文化背景知识的考查。
- 4. 选材贴近生活,贴近时代。文章体裁多样,题材丰富,涉及科普、社会、文化、政治、经济、人物介绍等。语言生动规范,描写具体,推理严谨。丰富的文章内容反映了高考的文化内涵,体现了高考对学生了解多元文化、提高全面文化素质的要求。
- 5. 在试题类型上,考查文章深层含义的主旨大意题、推理判断题的比例将会有所增加。
 - 6. 注重考查学生理解作者对所涉及的多种观点的态度的能力。

考点一 四选一型阅读

- 1. 人物传记类:以叙述某个人物的生平事迹、趣闻轶事、生活背景、成长或奋斗历程等为主。其特点是以时间的先后或事情的发展为主线,脉络清楚,可读性较强。因此这类文章应该抓住时间线索来获取有关信息,即主人翁在某个时间做什么,然后通过分析推理、综合归纳的方法进行解题。
 - 2. 新闻报道(时文公告)类:这类文章有非常鲜明的特点:
- (1)主题突出:文章的第一句话或第一段即是对整篇文章的高度概括,以下各句(各段)才是详细介绍(节选段落除外)。
- (2)要点明显:写作要点即五个"W"(when, where, who, what, how)的表述一目了然。但命题时往往不会几点俱全,而需要考生依据已提供的几个"W",以及各"W"之间的联系去推出未知的"W",同时也不排除对细节的理解。
- 3. 史地文化类:涉及某个(或几个)国家、地区、河流、山脉、海洋、城镇等的地理位置以及与之相关的社会生活、政治经济、人文历史、自然资源、文化习俗等方面的情况,相当一部分文章还附有图表供理解或选择。考生必须弄清各个地名、人名之间的相互关系和各个国家或地区之间的位置关系,结合所学的史地知识,选择正确答案。
- 4. 科普知识小品类:介绍科普知识、科研动态以及科技成果的开发、特点、用途等等。该类文章理论性、逻辑性较强,叙述条理、层次分明。特点是科技词汇较多,句子长且结构复杂难懂;同时,由于文章所介绍的知识对部分考生而言可能是完全陌生的,这就使得科普文章成为令考生比较头疼的一类题材。考生应运用词法、句法规则并根据上下文去猜测词义,理解难句,以达到理解全篇、把握主旨的目的。
- 5. 说理小品类(议论):有理论,有事实。作者往往根据一些很普通的事实,通过严谨的思维、缜密的推理得出一个具有普遍性或指导性的观点。该类文章逻辑性较强,命题往往从事实的有关细节以及文章的主旨或作者的表达意图等方面着手,考查考生的思维能力和判断能力。
- 6. 生态环保类:这类文章主要是从保护环境的主题出发,通过目前的一些环境状况(动物、植物等)体现出保护环境的重要性。考生应多抓住文章主题,把握文章的脉络,找到答题的切入点。
- 7. 社会生活类:此类文章实用性强,信息量大,体现我们学习生活的方方面面。做此类文章有一些解题技巧:有的文章观点明确,基调清楚,这时跳读(skimming)文章的开头、结尾及段落的首句和尾句。而另一些则需要阅读时对某些细节仔细琢磨。尤其应注意有些表明作者观点词汇,如形容词、副词等。



考点二 任务型阅读

据《2009年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试北京卷考试说明》分析今年的高考命题 将与去年基本保持一致,但会体现"新课改"内容。在阅读理解中,任务型阅读是新课改 的具体体现,它关注学生的能力和综合素质,在以后的高考中将发挥重要的作用。

任务型阅读是考查学生阅读材料信息、收集整理直接与间接信息、科学表述信息的能力。学生刚刚接触到这种题型还比较陌生,不知如何去做。下面归纳总结一下做题方法和技巧。

1. 通读全文,理解文章大意

理解文章大意的目的是了解文章的主要内容和基本结构,以便在解题时快速找到答案所在的方向,也就是用最短的时间了解文章的主题,了解什么地方有什么信息,答题时就可以直奔该部分。概览时最好用笔在文章的中心词下画线,使之醒目,各段中的中心名词,如概念名词、事物名词或任务名词等,会提示各段的话题,使我们易于找到答案,迅速答题。只有理解了文章,才能顺利地在表格中填出相应的信息。要特别注意表格前的小标题,它通常就是段落和表格的主题句。读懂了表格标题有助于理解短文及表格的大意,了解表格结构。

2. 熟悉短文的写作思路和结构

熟悉短文的写作思路和结构,有助于加深对文章内容的了解,同时文章的结构往往 也是很重要的设题线索。表格项目可能就是根据文章的结构而设计的。

3. 分析表格线索

通过分析表格的项目内容,根据已有的表格内容提示可以确定表格的设计线索,理 清表格的设计原理。

4. 找出关键词,确定题目答案

确定题目答案,在了解表格设计项目的基础上,再回到短文中,寻找确定答案的关键词语,或从文中进行概括,从而确定正确答案。关键词也并非一定就选一个,尤其是在问题里没有任何容易辨认的词时,可以确定 1-3 个关键词。因为参照词多,找起来就快,而且准确,也避免了一个关键词有时会把我们引入歧路的危险。

切记在填写答案时,一定要注意语言规范、所填词的词形变化、大小写以及书写工整。总之,要想很好掌握上述解题策略,需要备战高考的学生在平时的练习中立足双基、 认认真真地加以培养和训练,这样,才能切实掌握任务型阅读的诀窍和能力。

考点三 阅读篇目题型

1. 主旨大意题

这类题目一般包括以下几点:短文话题、主题、大意、段落大意和写作目的等。做这类题时,要找到各段的主题句,剔除文中的细节事实,然后进行归纳、总结和概括。注意,概括出来的中心意思一定要能够覆盖全文或整个段落,不可用符合文章的细节代替其主旨。主旨一定要具有概括性、全面性。此类问题常见的提问方式有:

The passage is mainly about...

风 读 理 俗 高中英语专项训练

The main idea of the passage is...

The passage mainly deals with...

What is the subject of the passage?

What is the main topic of the passage?

The title of the passage is...

The author's purpose of writing this passage is... 等等。

2. 事实细节题

这类试题考查考生对文章某一细节或重要事实进行辨认和理解。对于这类题目,考生可以首先阅读问题,然后确定所考细节或事实在文章中的出处,并对其进行分析理解,最后得出答案。此类问题常见的提问方式有:

What's the meaning of the underlined part in the paragraph?

Which of the following is the closest in meaning to the...?

Which of the following is(not)true?

Which of the following is not mentioned?

The author mentions that...

The author states... 等等。

3. 推理判断题

做这类题目时,要依据作者所陈述的细节、事实以及作者的措词,找出能够表露作者思想倾向和感情色彩的词语,然后利用自己从文章中已获得的背景等相关知识进行推理判断,从而得出符合逻辑的结论。注意一定要立足原文,不要以自己的观点来代替作者的观点。

此类问题常见的提问方式有:

The aim of the passage is...

The best solution to... seems to be...

According to the passage,... seems to be...

Which of the following can best describe...?

What can we infer from...?

What do you think may happen after the passage? 等等。

4. 猜测词义题

猜测词义是英语阅读的重要技能。考生须掌握必要的猜词技巧。高考中常考的词多为实词(动词、名词、形容词)或短语,考生可利用上下文线索及构词法知识来推测词义,高考阅读文章中更侧重于利用上下文线索推测词义。猜测词义题常见的设题方式有:

The word"... "refers to/most probably means/could be replaced by...

The word"..."is most likely to mean...

What do you think the expression"... "stands for?



By saying"..."we mean...

"... "used in the passage can best be defined as...

By definition, the word"..." means... 等。

(1)利用词缀猜词

掌握词根、前缀和后缀对猜测词义也很有帮助。假如我们学了 selfish(自私的),利用构词法可猜出 unselfishness 的词义。因为 selfish 加上后缀-ness 变成相应的名词 selfishness(自私),再加上前缀 un-(意为"不")变成 unselfishness,这样便可知它的词义为"无私,慷慨"。

(2)利用同义词猜词

The old woman has a strange habit to keep over 100 cats in her house. Her neighbours all called her an eccentric lady.

仅看后句,也许 eccentric 是生词,但若和前一句联系起来看,就可发现 eccentric 与 strange 应是意思相近的形容词,意为"奇怪的"或"古怪的"。

Large chunks of ice and snow melt very slowly. Once they begin to thaw, several weeks of warm weather may be required before they are totally dissolved.

如果 thaw 是生词,我们可以根据上下文中与之同义的词 melt 和 dissolve 猜出它的词义也是"解冻","融化"。

(3)利用反义词猜词

In many nations there are two financial extremes, from penury to great wealth.

假如 penury 是生词,让我们看看如何猜出其词义? 句中讲到 two financial extremes (两个财政极端),极端之一是"巨富"(great wealth),那么另一极端就应该是"赤贫",这也就猜出 penury 的词义了。

Our spacious house has more advantages than our overcrowded apartment.

假设 spacious 是生词,用同样的方法可推测其词义。比 overcrowded(过分拥挤的)有更多的优点,那么 spacious 的词义就可明了,应该是"宽敞的"。

Mrs Smith is loquacious while her husband is the silent type.

如果 loquacious 是生词,我们通过与 silent(寡言的)对比可猜出 loquacious 应为"多嘴的、爱说话的"。

(4)根据文意猜词

Scientists grow large quantities of common mould so that they can get penicillin from it in order to make antibiotics, that is, substances that kill germs.

假若 antibiotics 是生词,我们通过后面的解释,便知道它的意思是"抗生素"。

There are some glaciers moving down the mountain valleys. A glacier is a river of ice.

根据后句的解释,我们不难猜出生词 glacier 的词义是"冰河"。

为了强调某个观点或把某事叙述得更明白,作者有时会运用不同的词汇来表达同一比为证法,需要完整PDF请访问: www.ertongbook.com

阅读理解 高中英语专项训练

个概念,即重复前面的内容。

如: Should the government regulate the cost of resources such as oil and gas? Some people do not believe that government control is the solution to the problem of the rising cost of fuel.

如果 regulate 是生词,不要紧,往下看,作者的第二句话实际是第一句话的重复表达。因此,可猜出 regulate 意为"控制"。

(5)根据语义的转折猜词

有些句子含有表示转折的连词、副词或短语,我们可以根据转折意思猜测词义。

This boy is not stupid; on the contrary, no one could be more intelligent.

通过 on the contrary 可推断出 intelligent 与 stupid 意义相反,其意应为"聪明的、有才智的"。

表示意思转折的常用连词、副词或短语有 though, although, still, but, instead, however, nevertheless 等。

(6)凭自身经验猜词

Many people from Hunan or Sichuan like to eat hot peppers.

我们知道,湖南人和四川人都喜欢吃辣味菜,是全国有名的"湘辣子""川辣子",据此很容易推出生词 pepper 是指"辣椒"。

(7)通过关联词猜词

在阅读过程中我们可利用常见的一些关联词来猜测词义。如:that is(i. e.)也就是说, namely 即, such as 如, for example/instance 例如, or 或者, by definition 定义是, in other words 换句话来讲。另外, which 引导的非限制性定语从句也可表示对上文的解释或补充说明。

Statics, by definition, is a branch of physics dealing with bodies remaining at rest or with forces which balance one another.

静力学从定义上讲是研究静态物体或诸力均衡的物理学的一个分支。

beverage, namely any sort of drink, includes milk, tea, wine, beer, etc.

beverage 即饮料,包括牛奶、茶、葡萄酒、啤酒等。

Rugby, that is, rugby football, is a kind of football played by two teams of fifteen players using an oval-shaped ball which may be handled.

橄榄球,也称之为 rugby football,由两个队玩,每队十五人,球为椭圆形,可使用手。

(8)通过标点猜词

英语中的","":""()"及"一"等标点符号后的内容均可表示对上文的解释。

While I was studying in the university, I chose linguistics, the science of languages. 通过逗号后的内容可猜出 linguistics 就是指"语言学"。

Dynamics, a branch of physics dealing with matter in motion, is a very important subject.

动力学是物理学的一个分支,是研究物质运动状态的学科,非常重要。通过逗号后的 a branch of physics... 可断定 dynamics 是指"动力学"。

考点四 解题方法小结

- 1. 略读法:略读旨在快速了解阅读材料的内容大意,在这个过程中要运用意群视读法,不纠缠只言片语,不迫求百分之一百的理解细节,要以最快的速度来理解文章的概貌,掌握文章的大意,作阅读理解的第一遍时可用此方法。
- 2. 查阅法:考生可以不需要阅读整篇文章,而只需找出可能包含所需信息的部分,然后加以阅读就行。查阅法主要用于获得具体的信息,即谁、什么、什么时间、什么地点、什么原因以及如何发生等有关或者具体的数字。
 - 3. 同义互释法:在高考中有些深层理解或者判断推理的问题可以采用同义互释法。
- 4. 判断推理法:有时 4 个选项中不止一个可以作为答案项,这时就应该意识到该题是一个判断推理题。要根据文章的主旨和作者的意图,选择比较,去伪存真,选出切合文章主旨和作者意图的最佳答案。

考点五 解题思路分析

- 1. 浏览试题,明确要求。在阅读文章前,最好先浏览一下文章后面的题干和选项。 知道了问题后再去看文章,可使思路更敏捷,而且也便于阅读时留意文中出现的与选项 有关的信息。
- 2. 通读全文,抓住主要内容。考生要在不影响理解的前提下,尽可能地阅读以便在 尽可能短的时间内理解文章或段落的内容。阅读时,如遇到不熟悉的单词、词组或一时 看不懂的句子,不要停下来苦思冥想,要继续读下去,通过上下文的词语和句子可能就理 解了。
- 3. 抓住中心思想和段落大意。通读全文时,要特别注意主题句。每篇文章或每个段落都有与文章有关的句子,尤其是科技、政论性文章的主题句一般都在文章的开头或结尾,插在中间的很少。所以,文章的第一段或开头的第一、二个句子往往包含着文章的中心思想、作者的意图或全文的概述,因此要特别注意,彻底理解。
- 4. 有针对性地仔细阅读,找寻所需信息。在前面的基础上,可进行有针对性地阅读了。把与问题无关的内容一扫而过,而对于和问题有关的内容认真阅读,还可以用笔在下面做出记号。再把这些信息与问题的要求结合起来,逐条分析,综合判断,找出正确答案。
- 5. 进行合理的推理判断。对文章有了全面的了解之后,可以按照文章要求以及上下文之间的关系,做出推理判断。在进行推理判断的时候,需要综合考虑句型、语法、句子之间的逻辑关系、文化背景等方面的因素。
- 6. 认真复读,验证答案。要用全文的中心思想统帅各个题目,研究其内在联系和逻辑关系,并依次审核那些还未答上的题目,确保理解无误。

第三部分 [真题精练_

一、四选一型阅读

人物传记类

(-)

Computer programmer David Jones earns £35,000 a year designing new computer games, yet he cannot find a bank ready to let him have a credit card(信用卡). Instead, he has been told to wait another two years, until he is 18. The 16-year-old works for a small firm in Liverpool, where the problem of most young people of his age is finding a job. David's firm releases(推出) two new games for the fast growing computer market each month.

But David's biggest headache is what to do with his money. Even though he earns a lot, he cannot drive a car, take out a mortgage(抵押贷款), or get credit cards. David got his job with the Liverpool-based company four months ago, a year after leaving school with six O-levels and working for a time in a computer shop. "I got the job because the people who run the firm knew I had already written some programs," he said. David spends some of his money on records and clothes, and gives his mother 50 pounds a week. But most of his spare time is spent working.

"Unfortunately, computing was not part of our studies at school," he said, "But I had been studying it in books and magazines for four years in my spare time. I knew what I wanted to do and never considered staying on at school. Most people in this business are fairly young, anyway. "David added: "I would like to earn a million and I suppose early retirement(退休) is a possibility. You never know when the market might disappear."

(2009 年全国 I)

- 1. In what way is David different from people of his age?
 - A. He often goes out with friends.
 - B. He lives with his mother.
 - C. He has a handsome income.
 - D. He graduated with six O-levels.
- 2. What is one of the problems that David is facing now?
 - A. He is too young to get a credit card.
 - B. He has no time to learn driving.
 - C. He has very little spare time.
 - D. He will soon lose his job.
- 3. Why was David able to get the job in the company?
 - A. He had done well in all his exams.
 - B. He had written some computer programs.

- C. He was good at playing computer games.
- D. He had learnt to use computers at school.
- 4. Why did David decide to leave school and start working?
 - A. He received lots of job offers.
 - B. He was eager to help his mother.
 - C. He lost interest in school studies. D. He wanted to earn his own living.

欧文章大意

本文讲述了一个 16 岁的少年电脑程序员 David Jones 的生活。虽然他年仅 16 岁,可是他的年薪高达 35000 英镑。他在利物浦的一个公司设计电脑程序,但令他苦恼的是,再过两年,等他到 18 岁时他才能拥有自己的信用卡。

1. 解析 细节理解题。根据第一段的前两句可知,年仅16岁的 David Jones 收入不菲。这是他与同龄人的不同之处。

答案:C

2. 解析 细节理解题。根据文章第二段的前两句可知 David Jones 最大的烦恼是不知道该怎么花自己挣来的那么多钱。由于年龄小,虽然他挣很多的钱,可是他不能开车、不能抵押贷款、也不能办理信用卡。

答案:A

3. 解析 推理判断题。由第二段的"I got the job because the people who run the firm knew I had already written some programs"一句判断选 B。

答案:B

4. 解析 推理判断题。最后一段中的"I knew what I wanted to do and never considered staying on at school"说明他早早地开始工作是因为他对学校学习不感兴趣。

答案:C

 (\perp)

Lisa was running late. Lisa, 25, had a lot to do at work, plus visitors on the way: her parents were coming in for Thanksgiving from her hometown. But as she hurried down the subway stairs, she started to feel uncomfortably warm. By the time she got to the platform, Lisa felt weak and tired—maybe it hadn't been a good idea to give blood the night before, she thought. She rested herself against a post close to the tracks.

Several yards away, Frank, 43, and his girlfriend, Jennifer, found a spot close to where the front of the train would stop. They were deep in discussion about a house they were thinking of buying.

But when he heard the scream, followed by someone yelling, "Oh, my God, she fell in!" Frank didn't hesitate. He jumped down to the tracks and ran some 40 feet toward the body lying on the rails. "No! Not you!" his girlfriend screamed after him.

She was right to be alarmed. By the time Frank reached Lisa, he could feel the tracks shaking and see the light coming. The train was about 20 seconds from the station.



It was hard to lift her. She was just out. But he managed to raise her the four feet to the platform so that bystanders could hold her by the arms and drag her away from the edge. That was where Lisa briefly regained consciousness, felt herself being pulled along the ground, and saw someone else holding her purse.

Lisa thought she'd been robbed. A woman held her hand and a man gave his shirt to help stop the blood pouring from her head. And she tried to talk but she couldn't, and that was when she realized how much pain she was in.

Police and fire officials soon arrived, and Frank told the story to an officer. Jennifer said her boyfriend was calm on their 40-minute train ride downtown—just as he had been seconds after the rescue, which made her think about her reaction at the time. "I saw the train coming and I was thinking he was going to die," she explained.

(2009 年广东)

- 1. What was the most probable cause for Lisa's weakness?
 - A. She had run a long way.
 - B. She felt hot in the subway.
 - C. She had done a lot of work.
 - D. She had donated blood the night before.
- 2. Why did Jennifer try to stop her boyfriend?
 - A. Because they would miss their train.
 - B. Because he didn't see the train coming.
 - C. Because she was sure Lisa was hard to lift.
 - D. Because she was afraid the train would kill him.
- 3. How did Frank save Lisa?
 - A. By lifting her to the platform.
 - B. By helping her rise to her feet.
 - C. By pulling her along the ground.
 - D. By dragging her away from the edge.
- 4. When did Lisa become conscious again?
 - A. When the train was leaving.
 - B. After she was back on the platform.
 - C. After the police and fire officials came.
 - D. When a man was cleaning the blood from her head.
- 5. The passage is intended to
 - A. warn us of the danger in the subway
 - B. show us how to save people in the subway
 - C. tell us about a subway rescue
 - D. report a traffic accident

曖文章大意

Lisa 因工作过度劳累加上献血在等车的时候晕倒在地铁的铁轨上,但及时地被正在站台上等车的人们救起,幸运地躲过了一劫。

1. 解析 事实细节题。文中提到"maybe it hadn't been a good idea to give blood the night before"可知 Lisa 认为她的这次 眩晕与献血有关,故 D 项为答案。

答案D

2. 解析 推理判断题。Frank 跳下去救Lisa 时,车马上就要来了,由文章最后Jennifer 所说的"I saw the train coming and I was thinking he was going to die"可知Jennifer 极力阻拦她男朋友下去救人是怕他会被撞死,故 D 项正确。

答案D

3. 解析 事实细节题。从文章第五段中

的"he managed to raise her the four feet to the platform"可知答案。该题也可以通过排除法来做。

答案A

4. 解析 事实细节题。文中第五段提到 "That was where Lisa briefly regained consciousness",此处 that 代指前面的 platform。由此可知 B 项正确。

答案:B

5. 解析 主旨大意题。通读全文可知文章主要讲述了 Lisa 在地铁站被路人救起的故事。

答案(

(Ξ)

My grandfather came from Hungary and was the only one in his family who settled down in the United States. The rest of his family remained in Europe. When World War I broke out, he seemed to have become another man, downhearted. Such obvious change was not born out of concern for his welfare, but out of fear: if his only son, my uncle, had to go to war, it would be cousin fighting against cousin.

One day in 1918, my Uncle Milton received his <u>draft notice</u>. My grandparents were very upset. But my mother, at the age of 10, felt on top of the world about her soldier brother going off to war. Realizing how he was regarded by his little sister and all of her friends, my uncle bought them all service pins, which meant that they had a loved one in the service. All the little girls were delighted.

The moment came when my uncle and the other soldiers, without any training but all in uniforms, boarded the train. The band played and the crowd cheered. Although no one noticed, I'm sure my grandmother had a tear in her eye for the only son. The train slowly pulled out, but not about a thousand yards when it suddenly paused. Everyone stared in wonder as the train slowly returned to the station. There was a dead silence before the doors opened and the men started to step out. Someone shouted, "The war is over!" For a moment, nobody moved, but then the people heard someone bark orders at the soldiers. The men lined up in two lines, walked down the steps, and with the band

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