

高考英语

College Entrance Examination. English Test

Reading Comprehension

阅读理解

18年高考试题 **最新** 详解版 (第五版)



18 年高考试题最新详解版

高考英语——阅读理解

(第五版)

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第五版前言

为适应高中教育的需求和发展,并结合时代和社会的步伐,我们推出了这套针对高中考生和教师专用的系列品牌教辅,多年来受到了师生广泛的欢迎。为了体例和知识点的完善,吸取了教师和考生的广泛意见,并结合多年的实践经验,本套书在过去的基础上精益求精,特推出了全新加量版。

本套书在实践中不断的总结和发展,目前已成为内容丰厚、试题全面、指导性强、体现最新、反映高考方向的强势高考大餐。

《高考英语——阅读理解》内容解读:

☞ 当年所有阅读理解试题

掌握最新命题特点,记录最新高考动态和方向,体现重点与热点。

☞ 历年最具参考价值试题分类汇编

掌握时代经典脉搏,了解核心考题发展之旅,体现巅峰和含金量。

☞ 最新热门英语考试链接

掌握最新流行趋势,辅助高考能力提升和顺利过关,体现全球视野。

☞ 附加最新英语模拟试题

掌握最新教学要求,把握本年度教学重点,展望未来高考方向。

☞ 当年最新高考动向预报

天津今年增加了问答型阅读。福建新增阅读填单词的题型。安徽新增填空型阅读。四川新增对话阅读,选句子填入阅读空白处的新题型。

本系列丛书主编张叶军、李欣,参与本册编写人员名单:李平、张艳丽、张景丽、黄瑜、潘娟、金辉军、文一西、许锦绒、戴杰、王雁茹、姚宇星。

编者

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2009 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试 上海

(A)

Even at school there had been an unhealthy competition between George and Richard.

"I'll be the first millionaire in Coleford!" Richard used to boast.

"And you'll be sorry you knew me," George would reply "because I'll be the best lawyer in town!"

George never did become a lawyer and Richard never made any money. Instead both men opened bookshops on opposite sides of Coleford High Street. It was hard to make money from books, which made the competition between them worse.

Then Richard married a mysterious girl. The couple spent their honeymoon on the coast—but Richard never came back. The police found his wallet on a deserted beach but the body was never found. He must have drowned.

Now with only one bookshop in town, business was better for George. But sometimes he sat in his narrow, old kitchen and gazed out of the dirty window, thinking about his former *rival* (竞争对手). Perhaps he missed him?

George was very interested in old dictionaries. He'd recently found a collector in Australia who was selling a rare first edition. When the parcel arrived, the book was in perfect condition and George was delighted. But while he was having lunch, George glanced at the photo in the newspaper that the book had been wrapped in. He was astonished—the smiling face was older than he remembered but unmistakable! Trembling, George started reading.

"Bookends have bought ten bookstores from their rivals *Dylans*. The company, owned by multi-millionaire Richard Pike, is now the largest bookseller in Australia."

1. George and Richard were _____ at school.

- A. roommates B. good friends C. competitors D. booksellers

2. How did George feel about Richard after his disappearance?

- A. He envied Richard's marriage. B. He thought of Richard from time to time.
C. He felt lucky with no rival in town. D. He was guilty of Richard's death.

3. George got information about Richard from _____.

- A. a dictionary collector in Australia B. the latter's rivals *Dylans*
C. a rare first edition of a dictionary D. the wrapping paper of a book

4. What happened to George and Richard in the end?

- A. Both George and Richard became millionaires.
B. Both of them realized their original ambitions.
C. George established a successful business while Richard was missing.
D. Richard became a millionaire while George had no great success.

(B)



Horse-drawn sleigh rides

Dogsledding

Snowmobiling

Welcome to Banff, Canada's first, most famous and arguably most fascinating national park. If you've come to ski or snowboard, we'll see you on the slopes. Skiing is a locals' favourite too.

While you're here, try other recreational activities available in our mountains. Popular choices include a Banff Gondola ride up Sulphur Mountain, bathe in the natural mineral waters at the Upper Hot Spring, horse-drawn sleigh ride, drive-your-own-team dog sled excursion, and snowmobile tour to the highland (but not in the national park).

We also recommend you make time to enjoy simple pleasures. After looking around Banff Ave shops, walk a couple of blocks west or south to the scenic Bow River.

Try ice skating on frozen Lake Louise where Ice Magic International Ice Sculpture Competition works are displayed after Jan 25. You can rent skates in Banff or at the sport shop in the Fairmont Chateau Lake Louise hotel.

Banff's backcountry paths access a wilderness world of silence and matchless beauty—cross country skis and snowshoes provide the means. Banff sport shops rent equipment and clothes, or join an organized tour. Although we've been many times, we still find the cliffs and icefalls of our frozen canyons worth visiting.

Wildlife watching also creates satisfying memories. We have seen hundreds of the elk and bighorn sheep that attract visitors, yet they still arouse a sense of wonder. And the rare spotting of a cougar, wolf or woodland caribou takes our breath away.

See if simple pleasures work for you. Fight in the snow with your kids, walk beside a stream or climb to a high place and admire the view.

—Banff Resort Guide Editors

5. According to the passage, Banff's backcountry is accessible by _____.

- A. cross country skiing
- B. horse-drawn sleigh riding
- C. snowmobiling
- D. dogsledding

6. Which of the following is true according to the passage?

- A. Dogsledding is the most popular sport among local people.
- B. Watching wildlife is a memorable experience.
- C. Travellers should bring their own sports equipment.
- D. Shopping is too simple a pleasure to enjoy.

7. The purpose of the writing is to _____.

- A. promote scenic spots in Canada
- B. advertise for the sports in Banff
- C. introduce tourist activities in Banff
- D. describe breathtaking views in Banff

(C)

"Get your hands off me, I have been stolen," the laptop, a portable computer, shouted. That is a new solution to laptop computer theft: a program that lets owners give their property a voice when it has been taken.

The program allows users to display alerts on the missing computer's screen and even to set a spoken message. Tracking software for stolen laptops has been on the market for some time, but this is thought to be the first that allows owners to give the thief a piece of their mind.

Owners must report their laptop missing by visiting a website, which sends a message to the model; a red and yellow "lost or stolen" sign appears on its screen when it is started. Under the latest version (版本) of the software, users can also send a spoken message.

The message can be set to reappear every 30 seconds, no matter how many times the thief closes it. "One customer sent a message saying, 'You are being tracked. I am right at your door'," said Carrie Hafeman, chief executive of the company which produces the program, Retriever.

In the latest version, people can add a spoken message. For example, the laptop's speakers will say: "Help, this laptop is reported lost or stolen. If you are not my owner, report me now."

The Retriever software package, which costs \$ 29.95 but has a free trial period, has the functions of many security software programs. Owners can remotely switch to an alternative password if they fear that the thief has also got hold of the access details.

If a thief accesses the internet with the stolen laptop, Retriever will collect information on the internet service provider in use, so that the police can be alerted to its location.

Thousands of laptops are stolen every year from homes and offices, but with the use of laptops increasing, the number stolen while their owners are out and about has been rising sharply.

Other security software allows users to erase data remotely or lock down the computer.

8. The expression "to give the thief a piece of their mind" can be understood as "_____".
 A. to give the thief an alert mind B. to express the owners' anger to the thief
 C. to remind the thief of his conscience D. to make the thief give up his mind
9. Different from other security software, Retriever can _____.
 A. record the stealing process B. help recognize the lost laptop
 C. lock down the computer remotely D. send a spoken message
10. One function of the program is that it allows the owner to _____ at a distance.
 A. change some access details for switching on the laptop
 B. turn on the laptop by using the original password
 C. operate the laptop by means of an alternative password
 D. erase the information kept in the stolen laptop
11. Which of the following can best summarize the main idea of the passage?
 A. With no Retriever, thousands of laptops are stolen every year.
 B. A new software provides a means to reduce laptop theft.
 C. Retriever has helped to find thieves and lost computers.
 D. A new program offers a communication platform with the thief.

(D)

The latest research suggests that the key factor separating geniuses from the merely accomplished is not I. Q., a generally bad predictor of success. Instead, it's purposeful practice. Top performers spend more hours practising their craft. If you wanted to picture how a typical genius might develop, you'd take a girl who possessed a slightly above average language ability. It wouldn't have to be a big talent, just enough so that she might gain some sense of distinction. Then you would want her to meet, say, a novelist, who coincidentally shared some similar qualities. Maybe the writer was from the same town, had the same family background, or, shared the same birthday.

This contact would give the girl a vision of her future self. It would give her some idea of a fascinating circle she might someday join. It would also help if one of her parents died when she was 12, giving her a strong sense of insecurity and fuelling a desperate need for success. Armed with this ambition, she would read novels and life stories of writers without end. This would give her a primary knowledge of her field. She'd be able to see new writing in deeper ways and quickly understand its inner workings.

Then she would practise writing. Her practice would be slow, painstaking and error-focused. By practising in this way, she delays the automatizing process. Her mind wants to turn conscious, newly learned skills into unconscious, automatically performed skills. By practising slowly, by breaking skills down into tiny parts and repeating, she forces the brain to internalize a better pattern of performance. Then she would find an adviser who would provide a constant stream of feedback, viewing her performance from the outside, correcting the smallest errors, pushing her to take on tougher challenges. By now she is redoing problems—how do I get characters into a room—dozens and dozens of times. She is establishing habits of thought she can call upon in order to understand or solve future problems.

The primary quality our young writer possesses is not some mysterious genius. It's the ability to develop a purposeful, laborious and boring practice routine. The latest research takes some of the magic out of great achievement. But it underlines a fact that is often neglected. Public discussion is affected by genetics and what we're "hard-wired" to do. And it's true that genes play a role in our capabilities. But the brain is also very plastic. We construct ourselves through behaviour.

12. The passage mainly deals with _____.
 A. the function of I. Q. in cultivating a writer B. the relationship between genius and success
 C. the decisive factor in making a genius D. the way of gaining some sense of distinction
13. By reading novels and writers' stories, the girl could _____.
 A. come to understand the inner structure of writing
 B. join a fascinating circle of writers someday
 C. share with a novelist her likes and dislikes
 D. learn from the living examples to establish a sense of security
14. In the girl's long painstaking training process, _____.
 A. her adviser forms a primary challenging force to her success
 B. her writing turns into an automatic pattern of performance

- C. she acquires the magic of some great achievements
 D. she comes to realize she is "hard-wired" to write
15. **What can be concluded from the passage?**
 A. A fuelling ambition plays a leading role in one's success.
 B. A responsible adviser is more important than the knowledge of writing.
 C. As to the growth of a genius, I. Q. doesn't matter, but just his/her efforts.
 D. What really matters is what you do rather than who you are.

(E)

Directions: Read the following text and choose the most suitable heading from A – F for each paragraph. There is one extra heading which you do not need.

- A. Varieties of college dictionaries
 B. Accessing dictionaries electronically
 C. Elements under a word item
 D. Complete editions of dictionaries
 E. Using dictionaries for particular fields
 F. Features of college dictionaries

16.

You're probably most familiar with college dictionaries, often called abridged dictionaries. Although abridged means "shortened", these dictionaries contain more than 150 000 entries and provide detailed definitions that are sufficient for most college students and general users. College dictionaries also contain separate lists of abbreviations, biographical and geographical names, foreign words and phrases, and tables of measures. *Webster's II New Riverside University Dictionary* and the *American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language* are college dictionaries.

17.

Unabridged dictionaries contain as many as 500 000 entries and provide detailed definitions and extensive word histories (etymologies). These dictionaries, possibly in several volumes and mostly found in libraries, are excellent sources for scholarly inquiries. Unabridged dictionaries include the *Oxford English Dictionary* and the *Random House Dictionary of the English Language*.

18.

A dictionary entry has many elements: multiple definitions, syllabication, preferred spelling and pronunciation (some words have more than one acceptable spelling and pronunciation), and part-of-speech labels. Some entries also include plurals and capitalized forms, synonyms, antonyms, and derivatives. Americanisms and etymologies may be provided along with usage notes, cross-references, and idioms.

19.

If you prefer using the dictionary on a computer, you can obtain CD-ROM versions of many major dictionaries. In addition, you can access numerous dictionaries, such as *Webster's Dictionary*, on the Internet. Online dictionaries allow you to enter a search word (you even get help with spelling) to see a definition, and sometimes even an illustration. Online dictionaries also offer additional features, such as word games, language tips, and amusing facts about words. Some online dictionary services allow you to access numerous dictionaries, both general and specialized, in one search.

20.

Specialized dictionaries provide in-depth information about a certain field. For example, there are dictionaries for the specialized vocabularies of law, computer technology, and medicine. In addition, there are dictionaries of synonyms, clichés, slang, and even regional expressions, such as the *Dictionary of American Regional English (DARE)*. There are also dictionaries of foreign languages, famous people's names, literary characters' names and place names.

2009 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试 北京

(A)

How I Turned to Be Optimistic

I began to grow up that winter night when my parents and I were returning from my aunt's house, and my

mother said that we might soon be leaving for America. We were on the bus then. I was crying, and some people on the bus were turning around to look at me. I remember that I could not bear the thought of never hearing again the radio program for school children to which I listened every morning.

I do not remember myself crying for this reason again. In fact, I think I cried very little when I was saying goodbye to my friends and relatives. When we were leaving I thought about all the places I was going to see—the strange and magical places I had known only from books and pictures. The country I was leaving never to come back was hardly in my head then.

The four years that followed taught me the importance of optimism, but the idea did not come to me at once. For the first two years in New York I was really lost—having to study in three schools as a result of family moves. I did not quite know what I was or what I should be. Mother remarried, and things became even more complex for me. Some time passed before my stepfather and I got used to each other. I was often sad, and saw no end to “the hard times.”

My responsibilities in the family increased a lot since I knew English better than everyone else at home. I wrote letters, filled out forms, translated at interviews with immigration officers, took my grandparents to the doctor and translated there, and even discussed telephone bills with company representatives.

From my experiences I have learned one important rule: all common troubles eventually go away! Something good is certain to happen in the end when you do not give up, and just wait a little! I believe that my life will turn out all right, even though it will not be that easy.

1. **How did the author get to know America?**
A. From her relatives. B. From her mother.
C. From books and pictures. D. From radio programs.
2. **Upon leaving for America the author felt _____.**
A. confused B. excited C. worried D. amazed
3. **For the first two years in New York, the author _____.**
A. often lost her way B. did not think about her future
C. studied in three different schools D. got on well with her stepfather
4. **What can we learn about the author from Paragraph 4?**
A. She worked as a translator. B. She attended a lot of job interviews.
C. She paid telephone bills for her family. D. She helped her family with her English.
5. **The author believes that _____.**
A. her future will be free from troubles B. it is difficult to learn to become patient
C. there are more good things than bad things D. good things will happen if one keeps trying

(B)

Dear Friend,

The recent success of children's books has made the general public aware that there's a huge market out there.

And there's a growing need for new writers trained to create the \$3 billion worth of children's books bought each year... plus stories and articles needed by over 650 publishers of magazines for children and teenagers.

Who are these needed writers? They're ordinary folks like you and me.

But am I good enough?

I was once where you might be now. My thoughts of writing had been pushed down by self-doubt, and I didn't know where to turn for help.

Then, I accepted a free offer from the Institute to test my writing *aptitude* (潜能), and it turned out to be the inspiration I needed.

The promise that paid off

The Institute made the same promise to me that they will make to you, if you show basic writing ability.

You will complete at least one *manuscript* (手稿) suitable to hand in to a publisher by the time you finish our course.

I really didn't expect any publication before I finished the course, but that happened. I sold three stories. And I soon discovered that was not unusual at the Institute.

Since graduation, I have authored 34 nationally published children's books and over 300 stories and articles.

Free test and brochure

We offer a free aptitude test and will send you a copy of our brochure describing our recognized home-study courses on the basis of one-on-one training.

Realize your writing dream today. There's nothing sadder than a dream delayed until it fades forever.

Sincerely,



Kristi Holl, Instructor
Institute of Children's Literature

6. From the first three paragraphs, we learn that _____.
A. children's books are usually bestsellers
B. publishers are making \$ 3 billion each year
C. magazines for teenagers have drawn public attention
D. there is a growing need for writers of children's books
7. When finishing the course, you are promised to _____.
A. be a successful publisher
B. become a confident editor
C. finish one work for publication
D. get one story or article published
8. Kristi Holl mentions her experience mainly to _____.
A. prove she is a good instructor
B. promote the writing program
C. give her advice on course preparation
D. show she sold more stories than articles

(C)

How Room Designs Affect Our Work and Feeling

Architects have long had the feeling that the place we live in can affect our thoughts, feeling and behaviors. But now scientists are giving this feeling an *empirical* (经验的, 实证的) basis. They are discovering how to design spaces that promote creativity, keep people focused, and lead to relaxation.

Researches show that aspects of the physical environment can influence creativity. In 2007, Joan Meyers-Levy at the University of Minnesota, reported that the height of a room's ceiling affects how people think. Her research indicates that higher ceilings encourage people to think more freely, which may lead them to make more abstract connections. Low ceilings, on the other hand, may inspire a more detailed outlook.

In addition to ceiling height, the view afforded by a building may influence an occupant's ability to concentrate. Nancy Wells and her colleagues at Cornell University found in their study that kids who experienced the greatest increase in greenness as a result of a family move made the most gains on a standard test of attention.

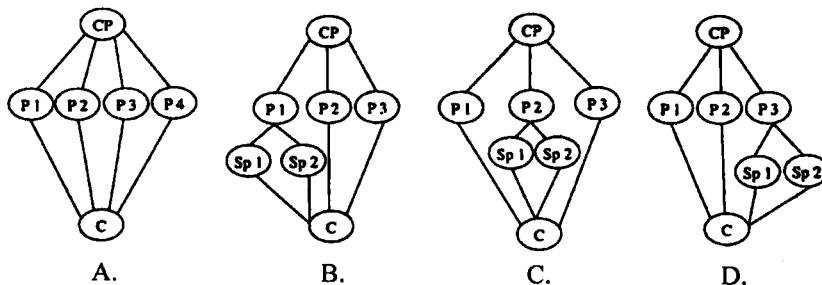
Using nature to improve focus of attention ought to pay off academically, and it seems to, according to a study led by C. Kenneth Tanner, head of the School Design & Planning Laboratory at the University of Georgia. Tanner and his team found that students in classrooms with unblocked views of at least 50 feet outside the window had higher scores on tests of vocabulary, language arts and maths than did students whose classrooms primarily overlooked roads and parking lots.

Recent study on room lighting design suggests that *dim* (暗淡的) light helps people to loosen up. If that is true generally, keeping the light low during dinner or at parties could increase relaxation. Researchers of Harvard Medical School also discovered that furniture with rounded edges could help visitors relax.

So far scientists have focused mainly on public buildings. "We have a very limited number of studies, so we are almost looking at the problem through a *straw* (吸管)," architect David Allison says. "How do you take answers to very specific questions and make broad, generalized use of them? That's what we're all struggling with."

9. What does Joan Meyers-Levy focus on in her research?
A. Light. B. Ceilings. C. Windows. D. Furniture.
10. The passage tells us that _____.
A. the shape of furniture may affect people's feelings
B. lower ceilings may help improve students' creativity
C. children in a dim classroom may improve their grades
D. students in rooms with unblocked views may feel relaxed

11. The underlined sentence in the last paragraph probably means that _____.
 A. the problem is not approached step by step
 B. the researches so far have faults in themselves
 C. the problem is too difficult for researchers to detect
 D. research in this area is not enough to make generalized patterns
12. Which of the following shows the organization of the passage?



CP: Central Point P: Point Sp: Sub-point(次要点) C: Conclusion

(D)

When students and parents are asked to rate subjects according to their importance, the arts are unavoidably at the bottom of the list. Music is nice, people seem to say, but not important. Too often it is viewed as mere entertainment, but certainly not an education *priority* (优先). This view is shortsighted. In fact, music education is beneficial and important for all students.

Music tells us who we are. Because music is an expression of the beings who create it, it reflects their thinking and values, as well as the social environment it came from. Rock music represents a lifestyle just as surely as does a Schubert song. The jazz influence that George Gershwin and other musicians introduced into their music is obviously American because it came from American musical traditions. Music expresses our character and values. It gives us identity as a society.

Music provides a kind of *perception* (感知) that cannot be acquired any other way. Science can explain how the sun rises and sets. The arts explore the *emotive* (情感的) meaning of the same phenomenon. We need every possible way to discover and respond to our world for one simple but powerful reason: No one way can get it all.

The arts are forms of thought as powerful in what they communicate as mathematical and scientific symbols. They are ways we human beings "talk" to each other. They are the language of civilization through which we express our fears, our curiosities, our hungers, our discoveries, our hopes. The arts ways we give form to our ideas and imagination so that they can be shared with others. When we do not give children access to an important way of expressing themselves such as music, we take away from them the meanings that music expresses.

Science and technology do not tell us what it means to be human. The arts do. Music is an important way we express human suffering, celebration, the meaning and value of peace and love.

So music education is far more necessary than people seem to realize.

13. According to Paragraph 1, students _____.
 A. regard music as a way of entertainment . B. disagree with their parents on education
 C. view music as an overlooked subject D. prefer the arts to science
14. In Paragraph 2, the author uses jazz an example to _____.
 A. compare it with rock music B. show music identifies a society
 C. introduce American musical traditions D. prove music influences people's lifestyles
15. According to the passage, the arts and science _____.
 A. approach the world from different angles B. explore different phenomena of the world
 C. express people's feeling in different ways D. explain what it means to be human differently
16. What is the main idea of the passage?
 A. Music education deserves more attention. B. Music should be of top education priority.
 C. Music is an effective communication tool. D. Music education makes students more imaginative.

(E)

Camping wild is a wonderful way to experience the natural world and, at its best, it makes little environmental influence. But with increasing numbers of people wanting to escape into the wilderness, it is becoming more and more important to camp *unobtrusively* (不引人注目地) and leave no mark.

Wild camping is not permitted in many places, particularly in crowded lowland Britain. Wherever you are, find out about organizations responsible for managing wild spaces, and contact them to find out their policy on camping and shelter building. For example, it is fine to camp wild in remote parts of Scotland, but in England you must ask the landowner's permission, except in national parks.

Camping is about having relaxation, sleeping outdoors, experiencing bad weather, and making do without modern conveniences. A busy, fully-equipped *campsite* (野营地) seems to go against this, so seek out smaller, more remote places with easy access to open spaces and perhaps beaches. Better still, find a campsite with no road access; walking in makes a real adventure.

Finding the right spot to camp is the first step to guaranteeing a good night's sleep. Choose a campsite with privacy and minimum influence on others and the environment. Try to use an area where people have obviously camped before rather than creating a new spot. When camping in woodland, avoid standing dead trees, which may fall on a windy night. Avoid animal runs and caves, and possible homes of biting insects. Make sure you have most protection on the windward side. If you make a fire, do so downwind of your shelter. Always consider what influence you might have on the natural world. Avoid damaging plants. A good campsite is found, not made—changing it should be unnecessary.

17. You needn't ask for permission when camping in _____.
A. national parks in England B. most parts of Scotland
C. crowded lowland Britain D. most parts of England
18. The author thinks that a good campsite is one _____.
A. with easy access B. used previously
C. with modern conveniences D. far away from beaches
19. The last paragraph mainly deals with _____.
A. protecting animals B. building a campfire
C. camping in woodland D. finding a campsite with privacy
20. The passage is mainly about _____.
A. the protection of campsites B. the importance of wild camping
C. the human influence on campsites D. the dos and don'ts of wild camping

2009 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试 天津

(A)

Societies all over the world name places in similar ways. Quite often there is no official naming ceremony but places tend to be called names as points of reference by people. Then an organized body steps in and gives the place a name. Frequently it happens that a place has two names: One is named by the people and the other by the government. As in many areas, old habits die hard, and the place continues to be called by its unofficial name long after the meaning is lost.

Many roads and places in *Singapore* (新加坡) are named in order that the pioneers will be remembered by future generations. Thus we have names such as Stamford Road and Raffles Place. This is in keeping with traditions in many countries—in both the West and the East.

Another way of naming places is naming them after other places. Perhaps they were named to promote friendships between the two places or it could be that the people who used to live there were originally from the places that the roads were named after. The mystery is clearer when we see some of the roads named in former British bases. If you step into Selector Airbase you will see Piccadilly Circus—obviously named by some homesick Royal Air Force personnel.

Some places were named after the activities that used to go on at those places. Bras Basah Road is an interesting example. "Bras Basah" means "wet rice" in *Malay* (马来语). Now why would anyone want to name a road "Wet Rice Road"? The reason is simple. During the pioneering days, wet rice was laid out to dry along this road.

A few roads in Singapore are named by their shapes. There is "Circular Road" for one. Other roads may have part of their names to describe their shapes, like "Paya Lebar Crescent". This road is called a *crescent* (月

牙) because it begins on the main road, makes a crescent and comes back to join the main road again.

1. **We learn from Paragraph 1 that _____.**
 - A. the government is usually the first to name a place
 - B. many places tend to have more than one name
 - C. a ceremony will be held when a place is named
 - D. people prefer the place names given by the government
2. **What does the underlined phrase “die hard” in Paragraph 1 probably mean?**
 - A. Change suddenly.
 - B. Change significantly.
 - C. Disappear mysteriously.
 - D. Disappear very slowly.
3. **Which of the following places is named after a person?**
 - A. Raffles Place.
 - B. Selector Airbase.
 - C. Piccadilly Circus.
 - D. Paya Lebar Crescent.
4. **Bras Basah Road is named _____.**
 - A. after a person
 - B. after a place
 - C. after an activity
 - D. by its shape
5. **What can be inferred from the passage?**
 - A. Some place names in Singapore are the same as in Britain.
 - B. Some places in Singapore are named for military purposes.
 - C. The way Singaporeans name their places is unique.
 - D. Young Singaporeans have forgotten the pioneers.

(B)

I am a writer. I spend a great deal of my time thinking about the power of language—the way it can *evoke* (唤起) an emotion, a visual image, a complex idea, or a simple truth. Language is the tool of my trade. And I use them all—all the Englishes I grew up with.

Born into a Chinese family that had recently arrived in California, I've been giving more thought to the kind of English my mother speaks. Like others, I have described it to people as “broken” English. But I feel embarrassed to say that. It has always bothered me that I can think of no way to describe it other than “broken”, as if it were damaged and needed to be fixed, as if it lacked a certain wholeness. I've heard other terms used, “limited English,” for example. But they seem just as bad, as if everything is limited, including people's *perceptions* (认识) of the limited English speaker.

I know this for a fact, because when I was growing up, my mother's “limited” English limited my perception of her. I was ashamed of her English. I believed that her English reflected the quality of what she had to say. That is, because she expressed them imperfectly her thoughts were imperfect. And I had plenty of evidence to support me; the fact that people in department stores, at banks, and at restaurants did not take her seriously, did not give her good service, pretended not to understand her, or even acted as if they did not hear her.

I started writing fiction in 1985. And for reasons I won't get into today, I began to write stories using all the Englishes I grew up with; the English she used with me, which for lack of a better term might be described as “broken”; and what I imagine to be her translation of her Chinese, her *internal* (内在的) language, and for that I sought to preserve the essence, but neither an English nor a Chinese structure. I wanted to catch what language ability tests can never show: her intention, her feelings, the rhythms of her speech and the nature of her thoughts.

6. **By saying “Language is the tool of my trade”, the author means that _____.**
 - A. she uses English in foreign trade
 - B. she is fascinated by languages
 - C. she works as a translator
 - D. she is a writer by profession
7. **The author used to think of her mother's English as _____.**
 - A. impolite
 - B. amusing
 - C. imperfect
 - D. practical
8. **Which of the following is TRUE according to Paragraph 3?**
 - A. Americans do not understand broken English.
 - B. The author's mother was not respected sometimes.
 - C. The author's mother had positive influence on her.
 - D. Broken English always reflects imperfect thoughts.
9. **The author gradually realizes her mother's English is _____.**
 - A. well structured
 - B. in the old style
 - C. easy to translate
 - D. rich in meaning
10. **What is the passage mainly about?**

- A. The change of the author's attitude to her mother's English.
- B. The limitation of the author's perception of her mother.
- C. The author's misunderstanding of "limited" English.
- D. The author's experiences of using broken English.

(C)

Tens of thousands of theatre tickets will be given away to young people next year as part of a government campaign to inspire a lifelong love for theatre.

The plan to offer free seats to people aged between 18 to 26—funded with £2.5 million of taxpayers' money—was announced yesterday by Andy Burnham, the Culture Secretary. It received a cautious welcome from some in the arts world, who expressed concern that the tickets may not reach the most underprivileged.

The plan comes as West End theatres are enjoying record audiences, thanks largely to musicals teaming up with television talent shows. Attendances reached 13.6 million in 2007, up 10 percent on 2006, itself a record year. Total sales were up 18 percent on 2006 to almost £470 million.

One theatre source criticised the Government's *priorities* (优先考虑的事) in funding free tickets when pensioners were struggling to buy food and fuel, saying: "I don't know why the Government's wasting money on this. The Young Vic, as *The Times* reported today, offers excellent performances at cheap prices."

There was praise for the Government's plan from Dominic Cooke of the Royal Court Theatre, who said: "I support any move to get young people into theatre, and especially one that aims to do it all over England, not just in London."

Ninety-five publicly funded theatres could apply for funding under the two-year plan. In return, they will offer free tickets on at least one day each week to 18 to 26-year-olds, first-come, first-served. It is likely to be on Mondays, traditionally a quiet night for the theatre.

Mr. Burnham said: "A young person attending the theatre can find it an exciting experience, and be inspired to explore a new world. But sometimes people miss out on it because they fear it's 'not for them'. It's time to change this perception."

Jeremy Hunt, the Shadow Culture Secretary, said: "The real issue is not getting enthusiastic children into the theatre, but improving arts education so that more young people want to go in the first place. For too many children theatres are a no-go area."

11. Critics of the plan argued that _____.

- A. the theatres would be overcrowded
- B. it would be a waste of money
- C. pensioners wouldn't get free tickets
- D. the government wouldn't be able to afford it

12. According to the supporters, the plan should _____.

- A. benefit the television industry
- B. focus on producing better plays
- C. help increase the sales of tickets
- D. involve all the young people in England

13. Which of the following is TRUE about the plan?

- A. Ninety-five theatres have received funding.
- B. Everyone will get at least one free ticket.
- C. It may not benefit all the young people.
- D. Free tickets are offered once every day.

14. We can infer from the passage that in England _____.

- A. many plays are not for young people
- B. many young people don't like theatre
- C. people know little about the plan
- D. children used to receive good arts education

15. According to the passage, the issue to offer free tickets to young people seems _____.

- A. controversial
- B. inspiring
- C. exciting
- D. unreasonable

(D)

Next time a customer comes to your office, offer him a cup of coffee. And when you're doing your holiday shopping online, make sure you're holding a large glass of iced tea. The physical *sensation* (感觉) of warmth encourages emotional warmth, while a cold drink in hand prevents you from making unwise decisions—those are the practical lesson being drawn from recent research by psychologist John A. Bargh.

Psychologists have known that one person's *perception* (感知) of another's "warmth" is a powerful determinant in social relationships. Judging someone to be either "warm" or "cold" is a primary consideration, even trumping evidence that a "cold" person may be more capable. Much of this is rooted in very early childhood experiences, Bargh argues, when babies' conceptual sense, of the world around them is shaped by physical sensations, particularly warmth and coldness. Classic studies by Harry Harlow, published in 1958, showed monkeys preferred to stay close to a cloth "mother" rather than one made of wire, even when the wire