

新东方 高考英语

真题分类阅读
200篇

○ 朱奋梅 王 薇 编著



西安交通大学出版社
XI'AN JIAOTONG UNIVERSITY PRESS

新东方 高考英语

真题分类阅读
200篇

○ 朱奋梅 王 薇 编著



西安交通大学出版社
XI'AN JIAOTONG UNIVERSITY PRESS

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

高考英语真题分类阅读 200 篇 / 朱奋梅, 王薇编著.

西安: 西安交通大学出版社, 2007. 8

ISBN 978-7-5605-2548-8

I. 高… II. ①朱…②王… III. 英语—阅读教学—高中—
升学参考资料 IV. G634.413

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2007) 第 133685 号

- 书 名 高考英语真题分类阅读 200 篇
编 著 朱奋梅 王 薇
责任编辑 刘 晨 于 薇
封面设计 王 琳
出版发行 西安交通大学出版社
地 址 西安市兴庆南路 10 号(邮编:710049)
电 话 (029)82668357 82667874(发行部)
(029)82668315 82669096(总编办)
印 刷 北京画中画印刷有限公司
字 数 636 千字
开 本 787mm×1092mm 1/16
印 张 20
版 次 2007 年 9 月第 1 版 2007 年 9 月第 1 次印刷
书 号 ISBN 978-7-5605-2548-8/G·255
定 价 28.00 元

版权所有 侵权必究

如有缺页、倒页、脱页等印装质量问题,请拨打服务热线:010-62605166。

新东方
NEW ORIENTAL 图书策划委员会

主任 俞敏洪

委员 (按姓氏笔划为序)

王 强 王文山

包凡一 仲晓红

李 杜 邱政政

沙云龙 汪海涛

陈向东 周成刚

徐小平 窦中川

前言

“得阅读者得天下”，阅读理解是高考英语试题的重中之重，是考生获得高分的关键。鉴于此，本书编者集十多年的教学、教研及多次高考阅卷的经验，认真搜集、整理了最近五年全国各地的高考英语试题，分析了阅读理解试题的命题规律、考查重点、试题类型，按照广告、人物传记、历史地理、文化、科普、新闻报道、故事、社会、心理等类别将考题分为九大类，精选两百篇高考阅读真题，力图将每一类试题全方位、多侧面地展现出来，使学生对高考英语可能涉及的试题类型有全面深入的了解，进而在更高的层次上把握好高考阅读试题。

为了帮助学生轻松闯关，更好地了解高考对知识与能力的要求、熟悉题型特点，本书编者除了详细地进行试题解析外，还深入地解读了每篇阅读试题的重点词汇和疑难长句，使学生在解题的同时掌握更多信息，更加充分地利用高考试题，在融会贯通的基础上实现知识和能力的升华。

本书的阅读试题解析按照如下体例编写：

【重点词汇】

根据《教学大纲》的要求，总结和归纳出现频率较高但又容易混淆或易被学生忽略的单词和短语，强化学生的词汇基础，提高学生应对较高难度的阅读试题的能力。

【疑难长句】

根据试题的内容和特点筛选出难度较高或容易误解的句子，提供相应的参考译文，帮助学生更好地理解语句，准确把握全文，进而提升理解能力。

【答案解析】

提供试题的标准答案。对试题进行准确归纳和精确剖析，引导学生熟悉解题要领，逐渐掌握解题技巧，从而提高学生的解题能力和答题速度。

由于编者的水平和时间有限，本书难免存在缺点和不足，我们真诚欢迎读者提出批评和建议，以利我们改进。

编者

目 录

❖ 人物传记 ❖

Passage 1	2007 全国 I D	1
Passage 2	2006 湖南 E	2
Passage 3	2006 四川 C	4
Passage 4	2006 安徽 B	5
Passage 5	2005 福建 A	7
Passage 6	2005 湖南 C	8
Passage 7	2005 江苏 A	10
Passage 8	2005 辽宁 B	11
Passage 9	2005 浙江 E	13
Passage 10	2004 上海 春季 C	14
Passage 11	2004 福建 A	16
Passage 12	2002 全国 A	18
Passage 13	2002 北京 E	19
Passage 14	2002 北京 春季 D	21

❖ 史地类 ❖

Passage 15	2007 湖北 B	23
Passage 16	2005 福建 C	24
Passage 17	2005 天津 D	26
Passage 18	2005 重庆 D	27
Passage 19	2004 辽宁 D	29
Passage 20	2004 福建 E	30
Passage 21	2004 重庆 A	32
Passage 22	2003 全国 A	33
Passage 23	2002 全国 D	34
Passage 24	2001 全国 D	36

❖ 文化类 ❖

Passage 25	2007 北京 E	39
Passage 26	2006 江西 C	40
Passage 27	2006 湖南 A	42
Passage 28	2006 江苏 B	43
Passage 29	2006 江苏 D	45

Passage 30	2006 全国 I C	46
Passage 31	2006 福建 D	48
Passage 32	2006 广东 C	49
Passage 33	2006 北京 D	51
Passage 34	2005 北京 春季 E	52
Passage 35	2005 广东 D	54
Passage 36	2005 湖南 D	55
Passage 37	2005 江苏 C	57
Passage 38	2005 重庆 B	58
Passage 39	2005 重庆 E	59
Passage 40	2004 全国 II D	61
Passage 41	2004 北京 春季 D	62
Passage 42	2004 天津 E	64
Passage 43	2004 辽宁 B	66
Passage 44	2004 浙江 D	67

❖ 广告类 ❖

Passage 45	2007 北京 A	70
Passage 46	2007 天津 B	71
Passage 47	2006 江西 E	73
Passage 48	2006 湖北 A	75
Passage 49	2006 江苏 C	76
Passage 50	2006 全国 I E	77
Passage 51	2006 福建 C	79
Passage 52	2006 四川 B	80
Passage 53	2005 全国 I C	82
Passage 54	2005 山东 D	83
Passage 55	2005 安徽 D	85
Passage 56	2005 北京 春季 A	86
Passage 57	2005 北京 春季 B	87
Passage 58	2005 江西 C	89
Passage 59	2005 福建 D	90
Passage 60	2005 广东 E	92
Passage 61	2005 江苏 B	93
Passage 62	2005 辽宁 C	95

Passage 63	2005 天津 A	96
Passage 64	2004 上海 A	97
Passage 65	2004 全国 III D	99
Passage 66	2004 福建 B	101
Passage 67	2004 全国 I A	103
Passage 68	2004 辽宁 C	104
Passage 69	2004 广东 E	106
Passage 70	2004 湖南 B	108
Passage 71	2004 浙江 C	109
Passage 72	2004 湖北 C	110

❁ 科普类 ❁

Passage 73	2007 北京 B	113
Passage 74	2007 湖北 A	114
Passage 75	2007 湖北 E	116
Passage 76	2007 天津 D	117
Passage 77	2006 江西 D	119
Passage 78	2006 安徽 C	120
Passage 79	2006 湖南 C	121
Passage 80	2006 湖南 D	123
Passage 81	2006 全国I A	125
Passage 82	2006 福建 B	126
Passage 83	2006 安徽 D	127
Passage 84	2005 山东 E	129
Passage 85	2005 安徽 B	130
Passage 86	2005 江西 D	132
Passage 87	2005 广东 C	133
Passage 88	2005 湖北 A	134
Passage 89	2005 湖北 D	136
Passage 90	2005 湖北 E	137
Passage 91	2005 江苏 D	139
Passage 92	2005 辽宁 E	140
Passage 93	2004 北京 E	142
Passage 94	2004 全国I C	143
Passage 95	2004 全国II C	145
Passage 96	2004 江苏 B	146
Passage 97	2004 全国I D	148
Passage 98	2004 湖南 D	149
Passage 99	2004 浙江 B	151
Passage 100	2004 湖北 B	152
Passage 101	2004 湖北 E	153
Passage 102	2004 重庆 D	155

❁ 故事类 ❁

Passage 103	2007 北京 C	157
Passage 104	2007 天津 C	158
Passage 105	2006 湖北 C	159
Passage 106	2006 江西 A	161
Passage 107	2006 江西 B	162
Passage 108	2006 广东 B	164
Passage 109	2006 江苏 A	165
Passage 110	2006 江苏 D	167
Passage 111	2006 全国I D	168
Passage 112	2006 福建 A	170
Passage 113	2006 全国I B	171
Passage 114	2006 北京 B	173
Passage 115	2006 安徽 E	174
Passage 116	2005 北京 A	176
Passage 117	2005 山东 A	178
Passage 118	2005 江西 A	179
Passage 119	2005 全国I E	181
Passage 120	2005 北京 D	183
Passage 121	2005 广东 A	185
Passage 122	2005 湖北 B	186
Passage 123	2005 湖南 A	188
Passage 124	2005 天津 C	189
Passage 125	2005 浙江 A	191
Passage 126	2005 浙江 C	192
Passage 127	2005 重庆 A	193
Passage 128	2004 福建 C	194
Passage 129	2004 湖南 C	196
Passage 130	2004 湖北 A	197
Passage 131	2004 天津 C	199
Passage 132	2004 北京 B	201
Passage 133	2004 北京 C	202

❁ 社会类 ❁

Passage 134	2007 天津 E	205
Passage 135	2006 湖北 D	206
Passage 136	2005 全国III E	208
Passage 137	2005 全国III B	209
Passage 138	2005 安徽 C	211
Passage 139	2005 江西 E	213
Passage 140	2005 江西 B	214

Passage 141	2004 江苏 E	216
Passage 142	2004 全国I E	218
Passage 143	2004 辽宁 A	219
Passage 144	2005 安徽 E	221
Passage 145	2005 北京 C	223
Passage 146	2005 广东 B	225
Passage 147	2005 湖北 C	227
Passage 148	2005 湖南 B	228
Passage 149	2005 湖南 E	229
Passage 150	2005 江苏 E	231
Passage 151	2005 辽宁 A	232
Passage 152	2005 辽宁 D	234
Passage 153	2005 天津 B	235
Passage 154	2005 天津 E	237
Passage 155	2005 浙江 D	238
Passage 156	2005 重庆 C	240
Passage 157	2004 福建 D	241
Passage 158	2004 全国IV A	242
Passage 159	2004 上海 春季 B	244
Passage 160	2004 湖南 A	246
Passage 161	2004 重庆 C	247
Passage 162	2004 重庆 E	249

❁ 心理等 ❁

Passage 163	2007 北京 D	251
Passage 164	2007 湖北 C	252
Passage 165	2007 湖北 D	254
Passage 166	2006 湖北 B	255
Passage 167	2006 湖北 E	256
Passage 168	2006 广东 D	258
Passage 169	2006 四川 D	259
Passage 170	2006 北京 A	261

Passage 171	2006 北京 C	263
Passage 172	2005 北京 春季 D	264
Passage 173	2005 全国III C	266
Passage 174	2004 北京 春季 C	268
Passage 175	2004 辽宁 E	269
Passage 176	2004 上海 C	271
Passage 177	2004 广东 C	273
Passage 178	2004 湖北 D	274
Passage 179	2004 重庆 B	275
Passage 180	2003 全国 B	277
Passage 181	2003 北京 春季 E	278

❁ 新闻报道 ❁

Passage 182	2007 天津 A	280
Passage 183	2006 福建 E	281
Passage 184	2006 广东 A	283
Passage 185	2006 江苏 E	284
Passage 186	2006 四川 E	286
Passage 187	2006 湖南 B	288
Passage 188	2006 北京 E	289
Passage 189	2006 安徽 A	291
Passage 190	2005 全国I D	292
Passage 191	2005 全国I A	294
Passage 192	2005 山东 B	296
Passage 193	2005 安徽 A	298
Passage 194	2005 福建 B	299
Passage 195	2005 福建 E	300
Passage 196	2004 天津 D	302
Passage 197	2004 全国II A	304
Passage 198	2004 上海 春季 D	306
Passage 199	2004 全国II E	308
Passage 200	2004 天津 B	309

人物传记

Passage 1

(2007 全国 I D)

Anyone who cares about what schools and colleges teach and how their students learn will be interested in the memoir(回忆录) of Ralph W. Tyler, who is one of the most famous men in American education.

Born in Chicago in 1902, brought up and schooled in Nebraska, the 19-year-old college graduate Ralph Tyler became hooked on teaching while teaching as a science teacher in South Dakota and changed his major from medicine to education.

Graduate work at the University of Chicago found him connected with honorable educators Charles Judd and W. W. Charters, whose ideas of teaching and testing had an effect on his later work. In 1927, he became a teacher of Ohio State University where he further developed a new method of testing.

Tyler became well-known nationally in 1938, when he carried his work with the Eight-Year Study from Ohio State University to the University of Chicago at the invitation of Robert Hutchins.

Tyler was the first director of the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences at Stanford, a position he held for fourteen years. There, he firmly believed that researchers should be free to seek an independent(独立的) spirit in their work.

Although Tyler officially retired in 1967, he never actually retired. He served on a long list of educational organizations in the United States and abroad. Even in his 80s he traveled across the country to advise teachers and management people on how to set objectives(目标) that develop the best teaching and learning within their schools.

- Who are most probably interested in Ralph W. Tyler's memoir? C
 - Top managers.
 - Language learners.
 - Serious educators.
 - Science organizations.
- The words "hooked on teaching" underlined in paragraph 2 probably mean A.
 - attracted to teaching
 - tired of teaching
 - satisfied with teaching
 - unhappy about teaching
- Where did Tyler work as the leader of a research center for over 10 years? B
 - The University of Chicago.
 - Stanford University.
 - Ohio State University.
 - Nebraska University.
- Tyler is said to have never actually retired because C.
 - he developed a new method of testing
 - he called for free spirit in research
 - he was still active in giving advice
 - he still led the Eight-Year Study

【重点词汇】

honorable *adj.* 可敬的; 光荣的, 荣誉的

director *n.* 主任, 主管; 董事; 导演

nationally *adv.* 全国地

behavioral *adj.* 行为的, 动作的

【疑难长句】

Tyler became well-known nationally in 1938, when he carried his work with the Eight-Year Study from Ohio State University to the University of Chicago at the invitation of Robert Hutchins.

(参考译文)泰勒在1938年的时候已经全国闻名。那一年,他应罗伯特·哈钦斯的邀请,从俄亥俄州大学来到芝加哥大学,并把他8年的研究成果也一并带了过去。

【答案解析】

1. C 细节理解题。由文章第一句 “Anyone who cares about what schools and colleges teach and how their students learn will be interested in...”可知,有可能对Ralph W. Tyler的回忆录感兴趣的人是“那些关注学校和大学教什么以及他们的学生如何学习的人”,说得简单一些,就是和教育有关的人士。比较四个选项,可知C选项的内容与原文最为吻合,因此C选项为正确答案。
2. A 词义猜测题。由原句“became hooked on teaching”可知,该词组与教学联系在了一起,再从Ralph W. Tyler后来专门从事教育研究可知,此处的意思应该是“专门研究、从事”之类的意思。比较四个选项,可以发现A选项的内容放在原文当中最为合适,因此A选项是正确答案。
3. B 细节理解题。由文章倒数第二段第一句 “Tyler was the first director of the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences at Stanford, a position he held for fourteen years.”可知,他在斯坦福大学的行为科学高级研究中心担任了第一任主任,而且担任了14年。结合四个选项可知,B选项为正确答案。
4. C 推理判断题。由文章最后一段可知,尽管Tyler于1967年从工作岗位上退休,但那以后,他一直活跃在教学研究领域,在多家美国 and 国外教育机构任职,并且在80多岁的时候还飞到各地讲学和提供建议。比较四个选项可知,C选项为正确答案。

Passage 2

(2006 湖南 E)

Susan Sontag (1933-2004) was one of the most noticeable figures in the world of literature. For more than 40 years she made it morally necessary to know everything—to read every book worth reading, to see every movie worth seeing. When she was still in her early 30s, publishing essays in such important magazines as *Partisan Review*, she appeared as the symbol of American cultural life, trying hard to follow every new development in literature, film and art. With great effort and serious judgment, Sontag walked at the latest edges of world culture.

Seriousness was one of Sontag's lifelong watchwords (格言), but at a time when the barriers between the well-educated and the poor-educated were obvious, she argued for a true openness to the pleasures of pop culture. In “Notes on Camp”, the 1964 essay that first made her name, she explained what was then a little-known set of difficult understandings, through which she could not have been more famous. “Notes on Camp”, she wrote, “represents victory of ‘form’ over ‘content’, ‘beauty’ over ‘morals’.”

By conviction (信念) she was a sensualist (感觉论者), but by nature she was a moralist (伦理学者), and in the works she published in the 1970s and 1980s, it was the latter side of her that came forward. In *Illness as Metaphor*—published in 1978, after she suffered cancer—she argued against the idea that cancer was somehow a special problem of repressed personalities (被压抑的个性), a concept that effectively blamed the victim for the disease. In fact, re-examining old positions was her lifelong habit.

In America, her story of a 19th century Polish actress who set up a perfect society in California, won the National Book Award in 2000. But it was as a tireless, all-purpose cultural view that she made her lasting fame. “Sometimes,” she once said, “I feel that, in the end, all I am really defending...is the idea of seriousness, of tree seriousness.” And in the end, she made us take it seriously too.

- The underlined sentence in paragraph 1 means Sontag D.
 A. was a symbol of American cultural life
 B. developed world literature, film and art
 C. published many essays about world culture
 D. kept pace with the newest development of world culture
- She first won her name through D.
 A. her story of a Polish actress
 B. her book *Illness as Metaphor*
 C. publishing essays in magazines like *Partisan Review*
 D. her explanation of a set of difficult understandings
- According to the passage, Susan Sontag A.
 A. was a sensualist as well as a moralist
 B. looked down upon the pop culture
 C. thought content was more important than form
 D. blamed the victim of cancer for being repressed
- As for Susan Sontag's lifelong habit, she B.
 A. misunderstood the idea of seriousness
 B. re-examined old positions
 C. argued for an openness to pop culture
 D. preferred morals to beauty
- Susan Sontag's lasting fame was made upon A.
 A. a tireless, all-purpose cultural view
 B. her lifelong watchword: seriousness
 C. publishing books on morals
 D. enjoying books worth reading and movies worth seeing

【重点词汇】

noticeable *adj.* 引人注目的
 morally *adv.* 精神上
 seriousness *n.* 严肃, 认真
 barrier *n.* 障碍
 pop culture 通俗文化
 somehow *adv.* 不知何故

figure *n.* 人物, 尤其是著名人物
 symbol *n.* 象征
 lifelong *adj.* 终身的
 argue for 赞成
 represent *v.* 描绘, 表现
 victim *n.* 受害者, 牺牲品

【疑难长句】

When she was still in her early 30s, publishing essays in such important magazines as Partisan Review, she appeared as the symbol of American cultural life, trying hard to follow every new development in literature, film and art.

这个句子结构比较复杂。publishing和trying后面的句子作该句的状语, 所以该句的主要成分是she appeared as... life。

(参考译文)在30多岁的时候, 她在诸如*Partisan Review*等重要的杂志上发表文章。她被看做美国文化生命的象征, 努力追随着文化、电影、艺术方面的每一点新发展。

【答案解析】

- D 细节理解题。题目问的是画线句子的意思。选项A, Sontag是美国文化的一个代表; 选项B, 促进了世界文学、电影和艺术发展; 选项C, 发表过许多关于世界文化的文章; 选项D, 与世界文化发展同步。画线句子的意思是她走在世界文化的最前沿, 很明显正确答案为D。
- D 细节理解题。题目问的是她最早是通过什么出名的。根据原文“the 1964 essay that first made her name, she explained what was then a little-known set of difficult understandings”, 她的名字第一次为人所知是在解释a set of difficult understandings的时候, 因此正确答案为D。

3. A 细节理解题。选项A, 她既是感觉主义者又是伦理学者。根据文章第3段第一句话, 从信念上讲她是感觉论者, 从本性上讲她是伦理学者, 表述正确; 选项B, 她看不起通俗文化。根据原文第2段, 她的态度是argued for (赞成), 表述错误; 选项C, 内容应该比形式重要。根据“‘form’ over ‘content’”可知, 明显是形式比内容重要, 表述错误; 选项D, 认为抑郁是癌症患者得病的原因。从文章最后一段可以看出, 她对于该观点是持反对意见的。因此正确答案为A。
4. B 细节理解题。题目问的是就Susan Sontag的毕生习惯来讲, 她会做什么。选项A, 误解“严谨”的观点; 选项B, 对旧观点的重新审视; 选项C, 赞成通俗文化的公开; 选项D, 喜欢道德胜过美貌。根据原文 “In fact, re-examining old positions was her lifelong habit.” 很明显正确答案为B。
5. A 细节理解题。题目问的是Susan Sontag恒久的名望是建立在什么基础之上的。选项A, 持久、通用的文化观点; 选项B, 她的人生格言: 严谨; 选项C, 出版道德书籍; 选项D, 喜欢值得看的书和电影。根据原文 “But it was as a tireless, all-purpose cultural view that she made her lasting fame.” 很明显正确答案为A。

Passage 3

(2006 四川 C)

Juanito Estrella has been a housekeeping manager on the US-based large passenger ship Carnival Spirit for 18 months and feels he has found the suitable position in his career (职业). He has always wanted to travel. “I guess I am a really restless spirit. I like traveling, so when the chance came, I jumped at it,” he says.

The chance came in the form of a newspaper advertisement for work on cruise ships (游船). At the time Estrella was the housekeeping manager at a Melbourne hotel. He applied and, after two interviews, a medical check and police clearance, the job was his.

Estrella is responsible (负责的) for the cleanliness of the ship, making sure that 160 crew work properly. “I enjoy it because there is no other work—you wake up each day in a different place and a different culture. It’s exciting when you go to the next country and you don’t understand the language,” he says.

Estrella likes being busy and getting to know people from all over the world. The 1,000 crew come from 94 countries, and Estrella has learnt Spanish and a little Croatian.

But there is a downside. “You cannot get really drunk...because you have safety responsibilities to yourself and others,” he says. “You don’t really think about home. You start to think about home only when you get closer to your vacation and wonder what you’ll be doing.”

Life on the ship is anything but cruising. Estrella and his fellows work at least 10 hours a day, seven days a week. He warns the job is not for everybody. “You have to love being busy and be prepared to work every day—and to give up drinking too much alcohol.” In his spare time, if the ship sails into a port, Estrella explores it, otherwise he works out in the crew’s gym, goes on the internet or calls home.

1. What do we know about Estrella?

- | | |
|--|--|
| A. He is very fond of traveling. | B. He doesn’t drink wine now. |
| C. He cannot speak a foreign language. | D. He used to be a housekeeping manager. |

2. The underlined word “downside” in paragraph 5 probably means ____.

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| A. disappointment | B. disadvantage |
| C. failure | D. loss |

3. Which of the following is true?

- A. Estrella doesn’t often feel homesick because of his work.
- B. The work on the ship is not suitable for a married person.
- C. Estrella can find no other job except the one on the ship.

D. The people on the ship are from 94 countries.

4. In the last paragraph, the writer thinks that life on the ship is _____.

A. not a tiring journey at all

B. just an interesting voyage

C. far from a voyage for pleasure

D. more than a pleasant travel by sea

【重点词汇】

housekeeping *n.* 家务管理

restless *adj.* 得不到休息的

clearance *n.* 安全检查

crew *n.* 全体船员

downside *n.* 不利方面

anything but 绝不是

US-based 总部设在美国的

apply *v.* 申请

police clearance 保安审查

Croatian *n.* 克罗地亚语

alcohol *n.* 酒精

in one's spare time 在某人的空闲时间

【疑难长句】

In his spare time, if the ship sails into a port, Estrella explores it, otherwise he works out in the crew's gym, goes on the internet or calls home.

(参考译文)在空余时间里,如果船驶进了码头,Estrella就会去码头参观。否则,他会在员工健身房健身,上网或者给家里打电话。

【答案解析】

1. A 细节理解题。题目问的是我们从文章中可以知道有关Estrella的什么事。选项A, Estrella非常喜欢旅游;选项B, 他现在不喝酒;选项C, 他不会说外语;选项D, 他曾经是一名家政经理。根据原文第一段 “He has always wanted to travel” 可以推断出正确答案为A。
2. B 词义猜测题。根据原文But there is a downside来看,上文讲的是在船上工作的优点,而下面讲的则是船上工作不好的方面,也就是不能喝醉酒。选项A, 失望;选项B, 不利方面;选项C, 失败;选项D, 损失。可见选项B比较符合文章含义。
3. A 细节理解题。选项A, Estrella的工作使他经常想家。文章倒数第二段说“你不会真正想家,当假日临近,开始考虑假期该做什么的时候,你才开始想家”。选项B, 船上的工作不适合已婚人士。文中没有提到这一点,这是无中生有了。选项C, Estrella除了船上这份工作,找不到其他的工作。明显错误, Estrella在上船之前有其他的其他的工作。选项D, 船上的人来自94个国家。文章第四段第二句话明确提到了船上1000名员工来自94个国家,但这并不代表people on the ship来自94个国家,这是偷梁换柱了。因此,正确答案为A。
4. C 细节理解题。题目问的是最后一段中,作者认为船上的生活是什么样子的。选项A, 旅途一点都不劳累;选项B, 非常有趣的旅行;选项C, 绝不是单纯的寻乐旅行;选项D, 远不止一次愉悦的海上航行。文章最后说Life on the ship is anything but cruising. “船上的生活绝对不是游玩。”他们每周工作7天,每天工作10个小时,非常劳累。因此可以推断答案C比较贴近原文的意思。

Passage 4

(2006 安徽 B)

People fell in love with Elizabeth Taylor in 1944, when she starred in *National Velvet*—the story of Velvet Brown, a young girl who wins first place in a famous horse race. At first, the producers of the movie told Taylor that she was too small to play the part of Velvet. However, they waited for her for a few months as she exercised and trained—and added three inches to her height in four months! Her acting in *National Velvet* is still considered the best by a child actress.

Elizabeth Taylor was born in London in 1932. Her parents, both Americans, had moved there for business reasons.

When World War II started, the Taylors moved to Beverly Hills, California, and there Elizabeth started acting in movies. After her success as a child star, Taylor had no trouble moving into adult (成人) roles and won twice for Best Actress: *Butterfield 8* (1960) and *Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?* (1966).

Taylor's fame (名声) and popularity gave her a lot of power with the movie industry, so she was able to demand very high pay for her movies. In 1963, she received \$1 million for her part in *Cleopatra*—the highest pay received by any star up to that time.

Elizabeth Taylor is a legend (传奇人物) of our time. Like Velvet Brown in *National Velvet*, she has been lucky. She has beauty, fame and wealth. But she is also a hard worker. Taylor seldom acts in movies any more. Instead, she puts her time and efforts into her businesses, and into helping others—several years ago, she founded an organization that has raised more than \$40 million for research and education.

- The producers didn't let Taylor play the part of Velvet at first because they thought she _____.
A. was small in size
B. was too young
C. did not play well enough
D. did not show much interest
- What Elizabeth Taylor and Velvet Brown had in common was that they were both _____.
A. popular all their lives
B. famous actresses
C. successful when very young
D. rich and kind-hearted
- Taylor became Best Actress at the age of _____.
A. 12
B. 28
C. 31
D. 34
- In her later life, Elizabeth Taylor devoted herself to _____.
A. doing business and helping others
B. turning herself into a legend
C. collecting money for the poor
D. going about research and education work

【重点词汇】

fall in love with 与……相爱, 这里意为喜欢
win first place 获第一名
popularity *n.* 流行
up to that time 直到那时
raise *v.* 筹集

star *v.* 使成为明星, 让(一个演员)担任主角
play the part of (在戏中)扮演……
up to 直到
have trouble 在……有困难
raise money 筹款

【疑难长句】

However, they waited for her for a few months as she exercised and trained—and added three inches to her height in four months!

这句话的难点在于as一词。这里as引导的是时间状语从句, as she exercised and trained意思为在她锻炼身体和训练的时候。

(参考译文)不过, 他们仍然等了泰勒几个月, 那时她在锻炼身体和训练, 4个月后她的身高增加了3英寸。

【答案解析】

- A 细节理解题。题目问的是: 制片人起初不让Taylor扮演Velvet是因为什么。根据文章第1段中的At first, the producers of the movie told Taylor that she was too small to play the part of Velvet.“起初制片人告诉Taylor她太小了, 不适合扮演Velvet。”可知, A项为正确答案。
- C 推理判断题。题目问的是Elizabeth Taylor 和Velvet Brown的共同之处是什么。根据文章大意, 当Elizabeth Taylor扮演了Velvet Brown之后, 她便成为了公认的最小的儿童演员, 这也为她以后出演成人角色的电影提供了非常有利的条件, 而影片中Velvet Brown是一名获得赛马冠军的小女孩, 两者可谓是年少得志。因此C为正确答案。

3. B 细节理解题。Taylor曾获得两次最佳女演员，分别在1960年和1966年，而她出生于1932年，不难算出她首次获得最佳女演员是在28岁。因此B为正确答案。
4. A 细节理解题。题目问的是Elizabeth Taylor退出演艺圈后专心从事什么。选项A，经商和帮助他人；选项B，使她自己成为一名传奇人物；选项C，为穷人筹款；选项D，研究和教育工作。根据文章最后一段，“Taylor seldom acts in movies any more. Instead, she puts her time and efforts into her businesses, and into helping others.”她退出演艺圈后便开始经商和帮助他人，因此A为正确答案。

Passage 5

(2005 福建 A)

Paul Zindel's death on March 27, 2003 ended the brilliant life of a famous writer.

Not only did Paul Zindel win a Pulitzer Prize as well as an Obie Prize for his 1970 play *The Effect of Gamma Rays on Man-in-the-Moon Marigolds*, but he was one of the earliest writers in the field of contemporary (当代的) literature for young adults (成人). *The Pigman*, published in 1968, is still one of the most well-known and widely-taught novels in the genre. The American Library Association has named it one of the 100 Best of the Best Books for Young Adults published between 1967 and 1992, and Zindel's autobiography, *The Pigman and Me*, was among the 100 Best of the Best Books published for teenagers during the last part of the twentieth century. Six of Zindel's books, in fact, have been voted the Best Books for Young Adults, and most of his recent horror books—such as *The Doom Stone and Rats*—have been chosen as Quick Picks for Reluctant Young Adult Readers. Clearly, he was a writer who knew how to interest contemporary children. Recognizing that, the American Library Association in 2002 honored Paul Zindel with the Margaret A. Edwards Prize for his lifetime achievements, and later that same year he was presented the ALAN Prize for his contributions to Young Adult Literature. With his passing, young readers, teachers, and librarians have lost a great friend.

1. Which of Paul Zindel's books was the most popular with young adults in the 20th century?

A. *The Pigman*.
 B. *The Doom Stone*.
 C. *The Pigman and Me*.
 D. *The Effect of Gamma Rays on Man-in-the-Moon Marigolds*.

2. Why was Paul Zindel honored with the Margaret A. Edwards Prize?

A. His books were widely read by children.
 B. His books were interesting and helpful to adults.
 C. He made great contributions to contemporary literature.
 D. He wrote a number of horror books for young adults.

3. When did Paul Zindel win the ALAN Prize?

A. In 2002. B. In 2003.
 C. Between 1967 and 1992. D. Between 2002 and 2003.

4. Choose the correct statements from the following according to the passage.

a. *The Pigman and Me* was one of the Best Books for teenagers.
 b. Zindel was one of the earliest writers who wrote for adults only.
 c. *The Doom Stone and Rats* is not popular with young adults.
 d. Zindel was given four prizes for literature before he died.
 e. At least eight of Zindel's books were very popular in his times.

A. c, d, e B. a, b, c
 C. a, b, d D. a, d, e

【重点词汇】

brilliant *adj.* 辉煌的

play *n.* 剧本

autobiography *n.* 自传

lifetime achievements 终身成就

literature *n.* 文学

genre *n.* 类型, 流派

reluctant *adj.* 勉强的, 不愿的

passing *n.* 消逝(死); 经过, 通过

【疑难长句】

1. Not only did Paul Zindel win a Pulitzer Prize as well as an Obie Prize for his 1970 play *The Effect of Gamma Rays on Man-in-the-Moon Marigolds*, but he was one of the earliest writers in the field of contemporary literature for young adults.

(参考译文) Paul Zindel 不仅因他1970年的剧本 *The Effect of Gamma Rays on Man-in-the-Moon Marigolds* 荣获普利策奖和奥比奖, 而且还是当代青年文学领域最早的作家之一。

2. The American Library Association has named it one of the 100 Best of the Best Books for Young Adults published between 1967 and 1992, and Zindel's autobiography, *The Pigman and Me*, was among the 100 Best of the Best Books published for teenagers during the last part of the twentieth century.

(参考译文) 美国图书馆协会已将这本书认定为1967年至1992年间出版的百佳青年畅销书, 将 Zindel 的自传 *The Pigman and Me* 认定为20世纪末百佳青少年畅销书。

【答案解析】

1. A 细节理解题。由“The Pigman, published in 1968, is still one of the most well-known and widely-taught novels in the genre. The American Library Association has named it one of the 100 Best of the Best Books for Young Adults published between 1967 and 1992,”可知, A选项为正确答案。
2. C 推理判断题。由“most of his recent horror books—such as *The Doom Stone and Rats*—have been chosen as Quick Picks for Reluctant Young Adult Readers. Clearly, he was a writer who knew how to interest contemporary children.”可知, 对当代文学的贡献是他获奖的原因, 因此C选项为正确答案。
3. A 细节理解题。由“the American Library Association in 2002 honored Paul Zindel with the Margaret A. Edwards Prize for his lifetime achievements, and later that same year he was presented the ALAN Prize”可知, A选项为正确答案。
4. D 细节理解题。由原文第二段“*The Pigman and Me*, was among the 100 Best of the Best Books published for teenagers during the last part of the twentieth century.”可知a陈述是正确的, 因此A选项可先行排除, 同样是由这句话, 可知b陈述是错误的, 因为他也为teenagers写书, 不只为成年人写书, 因此B、C选项是错误的。由此可知, D选项为正确答案。

Passage 6

(2005 湖南 C)

Paula Radcliffe, chasing (角逐) a third London marathon title (冠军), says she has become a stronger person after her terrible experience at the 2004 Athens Games.

Radcliffe, who failed to complete the Olympic marathon and the 10,000m last August, said, “Athens made me a stronger person and it made me careless about criticism (批评).”

“In the past I wanted to please everyone, but now I’m not going to listen even more to the people around me.”

She didn’t care about criticism made at the weekend by Liz McCulgan, who felt Radcliffe should have rested and let her body recover after her failure in Athens.

"Liz is someone I look up to but she hasn't spoken to me since last year and if she really cared for me, I'm sure she would have contacted (联系) me."

Instead Radcliffe won the New York City marathon just 11 weeks after Athens.

"In New York I wasn't in my best state but I did know I was good enough to win the race. Radcliffe insisted her only goal in Sunday's race would be winning a third title and not chasing world records.

However, Radcliffe has not ruled out (排除) in the future chasing her "final" world record time and questioned sayings that marathon runners have the ability in their career to produce only four or five world-class times.

"I don't think that—although I can't put a number on it," said Radcliffe, "That changes from person to person."

Radcliffe is sure she can better her winning London 2003 performance at some point in the future. Following a successful three-month training period in the United States, the 31-year-old will chase a third title on Sunday after her first victory in 2002 and again 12 months later.

Radcliffe clocked a time of 2:18:56 in her first 42.2-kilometre race three years ago.

Afterwards she set a "mixed course" mark of 2:17:18 five months later in Chicago before lowering that to a time of 2:15:25 in the 2003 London event.

- Radcliffe's failure in Athens made her _____.
A. develop respect for Liz
B. love people around her more
C. rest for five months
D. face criticism calmly
- Which of the following is true according to the passage?
A. Radcliffe broke the world record in the New York City marathon.
B. Radcliffe didn't fully recover before the New York City marathon.
C. Radcliffe won her first marathon title in the New York City marathon.
D. Radcliffe had a 3-month training before the New York City marathon.
- By saying "I can't put a number on it," Radcliffe means she's not sure _____.
A. if she has the ability to set a new world record
B. if she can win another race though she has won many times
C. how many times a marathon runner can set the world record
D. if she has the ability to produce four or five world-class times
- According to the text, Radcliffe has won _____ London marathon title(s).
A. four
B. three
C. two
D. one
- What can we learn from Radcliffe's story?
A. Practice makes perfect.
B. Well begun is half done.
C. A friend in need is a friend indeed.
D. Where there is a will there is a way.

【重点词汇】

marathon *n.* 马拉松比赛

please *v.* 取悦, 使……喜欢

care for 关怀, 照顾, 喜欢

world record 世界纪录

career *n.* 事业, 生涯

change from person to person 因人而异

lower *v.* 降低, 下降

care about 关心, 担心

look up to 尊敬

best state 最佳状态

question *v.* 质疑, 怀疑

world-class *adj.* 世界级的

afterwards *adv.* 后来, 然后