

总主编：邱耀德

## 权威最新解读

决胜高考 专家团倾力打造

- 集中体现新课标和新课改
- 全面覆盖考纲和考试说明
- 多次准确押中高考中考试题



搞定阅读，赢定英语，一起来！

*Just go!*

最新高考英语

# 新题型 150 篇

## 阅读理解与完形填空

ENGLISH READING COMPREHENSION & CLOZE

- |           |                                |
|-----------|--------------------------------|
| ➔ 体例设计系统化 | 独有的“评估-训练-检测”三维学习模式，真正实现了高效备考。 |
| ➔ 题目编排优质化 | 真题+原创题+模拟题+预测题，科学组合，经典、优质、高效。  |
| ➔ 题型设置立体化 | 多角度的语言素材，多题型的题目设置，彻底告别单一和重复。   |
| ➔ 答案解析全面化 | 解析全面详尽，点拨精准到位，注重方法及技巧的渗透。      |



最新高考英语  
**新题型150篇**  
**阅读理解与完形填空**  
ENGLISH READING COMPREHENSION & CLOZE

丛书主编：周喜凤

本书主编：陈裕明 何巧云

**图书在版编目(CIP)数据**

最新高考英语新题型 150 篇. 阅读理解与完形填空/  
孙骞主编. —兰州: 甘肃教育出版社, 2011. 4  
ISBN 978-7-5423-2448-1

I. ①最… II. ①孙… III. ①英语课—高中—习题集  
—升学参考资料 IV. ①G634. 415

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2011) 第 049266 号

品牌策划: 开心图书·赵春霞  
责任编辑: 李慧娟 王露莹  
封面设计: 木头羊工作室·胡子

**最新高考英语新题型 150 篇 阅读理解与完形填空**

孙骞 主编

甘肃教育出版社出版发行

(730030 兰州市南滨河东路 520 号)

www.gseph.com 0931-8773255

湛江南华印务有限公司印刷

开本 889 毫米×1194 毫米 1/16 印张 13 字数 489 千

2011 年 4 月第 1 版 2011 年 4 月第 1 次印刷

ISBN 978-7-5423-2448-1 定价: 24.80 元

(图书若有破损、缺页可随时与本社联系)

# To Fight, to Win

——代前言

《开心英语中学英语阅读150篇》丛书面市两年多以来，畅销全国。丛书由中高考英语命题专家坐阵，准确命中了2009年和2010年的多道中高考试题，获得了广大读者的喜爱和认可。今年，我们认真听取了众多专家教师、大量读者的反馈意见，对丛书进行了第二次全面修订。修订后的丛书，将以更扎实的内容、更科学的编排和更实用的体例满足更多读者的需求，引领市场。

## 丛书特色



### ① 强调题目的优质，题目新鲜，题量充足，涵盖真题、原创题、模拟题和预测题

本书题材广泛，涵盖了历年高考常考的话题，内容翔实，融趣味性、知识性、科学性于一体，并结合近几年高考英语阅读理解和完形填空所考的新题型题型，编写成若干个独立的单元。训练题目来源广泛，涵盖了真题、原创题、模拟题和预测题，以“横向的题型训练+纵向的模拟训练”的经典组合，让阅读能力层层推进，使你的英语水平实现螺旋式提高。

### ② 强调体例的系统，涵盖评估、训练和检测，讲解与练习比例适当，实现高效备考

本书以“水平测试”为开篇，对你进行自我评估，接着深入分析历年试题中出现的阅读理解新题型和完形填空新题型类型、命制特点及命题预测，让你从战略上赢定新题型。本书安排了各种类型的新题型的试题，让你集中训练，从而实现专项突破；最后，本书淘金式地精选了一线名师编写的原创预测题，帮你领先一步进入考场。

### ③ 强调技巧的实用，一线名师执笔，解密命题特点，总结高分技巧，提供解题策略

本书以“技巧贯穿始终”为理念，将技巧、训练和答案解析融合在一起，更加实用。本书从对考纲的总体解读到对高考命题的深度透视，关注了考查目标、考查方式、命题特点、命题趋势等，先夯实你的理论基础。随后，结合不同题型和不同体裁，进行专项训练，将技巧与实战相结合。在答案解析中，渗透了大量的技巧，不放过任何一个难点和知识点，让你轻松举一反三。

### ④ 强调题型的全面，近年真题广泛收集，题型涵盖面广，详略得当，方便学生灵活选择

本书广泛囊括近年各地高考阅读理解新题型和完形填空新题型，并对其进行分类、总结。全面阐述了各类新题型的命题特点和解题技巧，利用最具典型性的真题进行深度剖析；选取最新、最具代表性的话题进行命题；而且根据实际情况，加重了对考查范围较广的新题型的训练，让学生能够根据自己的实际情况灵活选择。

### ⑤ 强调答案的深入，答案解析详尽，点拨到位，注重方法技巧的渗透

答案解析部分不只让你知其然，更让你知其所以然，告别了简单的答案罗列或者机械的文字讲解。篇章导读，为你迅速抓住文章要领；详尽、到位的解析文字为你剖析每一个知识点，助你触类旁通；发散式的“小贴士”，为你补充更多的英语知识食粮；“障碍语句分析”为你清除阅读的绊脚石，让阅读变成“悦读”。

英语学习可以很轻松，只要找到正确的方法。

英语学习可以很开心，只要建立积极的心态。

英语学习可以很高效，只要选择适合的图书。

开心英语研发中心组织教育专家、一线教师及资深编辑共同编写了本书，希望它成为你的Mr. Right！拥有它，并正确使用它，它就会成为你作战的秘密武器，帮助你搞定阅读，赢定英语！

## You can make it!

编者

2011年3月



# 目录

## 目录

### 上篇 阅读理解新题型

#### 第一部分 阅读理解新题型水平测试 002

#### 第二部分 阅读理解新题型精讲精练 007

##### 新题型概述

专题一	信息匹配型 .....	008
专题二	情景补全型 .....	028
专题三	阅读表达型 .....	043
专题四	篇章结构型 .....	063

#### 第三部分 阅读理解新题型名师押题 090

### 下篇 完形填空新题型

#### 第一部分 完形填空新题型水平测试 119

#### 第二部分 完形填空新题型精讲精练 122

##### 新题型概述

专题一	选词填空 .....	123
专题二	语法填空 .....	127
专题三	短文填空 .....	132
专题四	对话填空 .....	135
专题五	单项填空 .....	139

#### 第三部分 完形填空新题型名师押题 148

#### 全解全析 155

# 上篇

## 阅读理解新题型

### 第一部分

#### 阅读理解新题型水平测试

### 第二部分

#### 阅读理解新题型精讲精练

##### 新题型概述

##### 专题一

##### 信息匹配型

典题精讲 新题精练

##### 专题二

##### 情景补全型

典题精讲 新题精练

##### 专题三

##### 阅读表达型

典题精讲 新题精练

##### 专题四

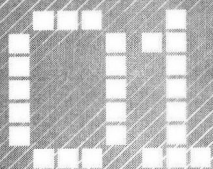
##### 篇章结构型

典题精讲 新题精练

### 第三部分

#### 阅读理解新题型名师押题

- Passage 1 ~ Passage 5
- Passage 6 ~ Passage 10
- Passage 11 ~ Passage 15
- Passage 16 ~ Passage 20
- Passage 21 ~ Passage 25
- Passage 26 ~ Passage 30



## 第 | 一 | 部 | 分 阅读理解新题型 水平测试

### Test

● 建议用时：35 分钟

● 实际用时：\_\_\_\_\_

● 正确率：\_\_\_\_/30

#### A

根据短文内容，从短文后的七个选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

#### Muzak

The next time you go into a bank, a store, or a supermarket, stop and listen. What do you hear? 1 It's similar to the music you listen to, but it's not exactly the same. That's because this music was especially designed to relax you, or to give you extra energy. Sometimes you don't even realize the music is playing, but you react to the music anyway.

Quiet background music used to be called "elevator (电梯) music" because we often heard it in elevators. But lately we hear it in more and more places, and it has a new name "Muzak". About one-third of the people in America listen to "Muzak" every day. The music plays for 15 minutes at a time, with short pauses in between. It is always more lively between ten and eleven in the morning, and between three and four in the afternoon, when people are more tired. 2

If you listen to Muzak carefully, you will probably recognize the names of many of the songs. Some musicians or songwriters don't want their songs to be used as Muzak, but others are happy when their songs are chosen. Why? 3

Music is often played in public places because it is designed to make people feel less lonely when they are in an airport or a hotel. It has been proven that Muzak does what it is designed to do. Tired office workers suddenly have more energy when they hear the pleasant sound of Muzak in the background. 4 Supermarket shoppers buy 38 percent more groceries.

5 They say it's boring to hear the same songs all the time. But other people enjoy hearing Muzak in public places. They say it helps them relax and feel calm. One way or another, Muzak affects everyone. Some farmers even say their cows give more milk when they hear Muzak!

★(2010 年北京)

- A. Some people don't like Muzak.
- B. The music gives them extra energy.
- C. Music is playing in the background.

- D. Factory workers produce 13 percent more.  
 E. Muzak tends to help people understand music better.  
 F. They get as much as \$ 4 million a year if their songs are used.  
 G. Muzak is played in most of the big supermarkets in the world.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_

**B**

阅读下面短文并回答问题,然后将答案写到相应的位置上(请注意问题后的词数要求)。

[1] One out of many important things for the whole family to do is to have dinner together. Researchers began reporting the benefits of family dinner about a decade ago, focusing mainly on how it affects children. Studies show that those families who eat dinner at least 3 or 4 times a week together benefit in many ways.

[2] Eating together helps families achieve open communication and build stronger and healthier relationships. Children have better grades at school and are better adjusted as teens and adults, and the entire family enjoys healthier nutrition. For many families, eating dinner together proves to be a good and effective way to reduce the risk of youth rates of addiction, and helps to raise healthier children. It is also a great time to share the events of the day, discuss news and ideas or just be together and enjoy each other's company.

[3] During dinner time parents have better opportunity to show that they care for their children. Sitting at the same table and sharing meals is where and when parents can find out more about their children's school performance, daily activities and attitudes toward life. When parents have all this information, they can better direct their kids toward positive things in life. They also have better chance to reduce the possibility that children will get involved with alcohol, tobacco, and illegal drugs.

[4] However, family researchers say that the benefits of family dinner by no means can be considered as automatic. Parents can sit down to dinner with their kids every day and achieve nothing. \_\_\_\_\_, if there is too much arguing going on, if there is no meaningful conversation or, what is even worse, if there is just plain silence during gathering.

★(2010 年山东)

1. What is the main idea of the text? (No more than 8 words)

2. Which sentence in the text is closest in meaning to the following one?

By having dinner together family members can have free exchange of information and ideas and develop closer ties among them.

3. Fill in the blank in Paragraph 4 with proper words. (No more than 8 words)

4. What information can parents probably get about their children at family dinner? (No more than 12 words)

5. Translate the underlined sentence in Paragraph 3 into Chinese.

C

阅读下面短文,并按照题目要求用英语回答问题。

When Dan Shaw gets up from the sofa in his home, Cuddles is never far away. When he wants to go outside, he doesn't take Cuddles out for walk — Cuddles takes him for a walk. Cuddles is clearly no ordinary family pet. It is a two-foot-high miniature horse and serves as the guiding eyes of Shaw, who is blind.

When Shaw lost his sight, his wife suggested he apply for a guide dog. Shaw, an animal lover, said he couldn't bear to part with a dog (which usually lives about eight to ten years) and get used to a new one, perhaps several times in his life.

Then Shaw heard of a program about the tiny guide horses. He learned that the horse possess many qualities that make them an excellent choice for guiding people. They are clean, friendly, smart and have great memories. They can be trained to remain calm in noisy and crowded places. Best of all, they live for 25 ~ 35 years, which would enable Shaw to have the same guide companion for most or all of his life.

Shaw immediately applied to be and was accepted as the first person to receive a guide horse. The instant he met Cuddles, he knew he was making the right choice. Then he began his training.

Through training, Shaw and Cuddles learned to find ways on busy streets, step over curbs(便道沿儿) and find elevator buttons. Cuddles even demonstrated(显示) its ability to step in front of Shaw and block him, to prevent him from walking into a dangerous situation. The little horse also expertly led Shaw through busy shopping malls. They got along without any difficulties. Now Shaw is confident that Cuddles will change his life for the better.

★(2010年天津)

1. What's the meaning of the underlined word "miniature" in Paragraph 1? (No more than 2 words)

2. Why didn't Shaw want to choose a dog as his guide? (No more than 15 words)

3. What does Paragraph 3 mainly tell us? (No more than 10 words)

4. How does Shaw feel about his future life with the help of Cuddles? (No more than 10 words)

5. In your opinion, what is the ideal relationship between man and animals? (No more than 20 words)

D

Peter, Helen, Catherine, Elizabeth 和 Levin 想根据各自在环保方面的兴趣(1~5)进行案例研究。阅读下面某杂志的专题报道摘要(A、B、C、D、E 和 F),选出适合他们研究的最佳案例。选项中有一项是多余选项。

1. Peter: Reducing plastic and other wastes through DIY.

2. Helen: Making use of the heavy traffic to produce electricity.

3. Catherine: Building a community without private cars.

4. Elizabeth: Building houses with recycled materials and energy-efficiency systems.

5. Levin: Developing a new type of urban car which burns less gas.

A	B
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Vauban</b></p> <p>We know cars are terrible polluters, but would you give yours up? Vauban, a community in southwestern Germany, did just that, and its 5,000 citizens are doing fine. Most streets are free of vehicles, and there are generous green spaces and good public-transport links, including fast buses and bicycle paths. When people must drive, they can turn to car-sharing clubs. "All the citizens had the chance to plan their own city," says Andreas Delleke, an energy expert, "and it's just how we wanted it to be."</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Denmark</b></p> <p>During the period of gas shortage in the early 70s, Denmark decided to become self-sufficient(自足). So they began a few projects making smart investments along the way. On the island of Samsøe, local families, fishermen and farmers bought wind turbines(涡轮机) to produce their own energy. Within seven years these turbines were completely paid for. And can you believe just one of wind turbines produces enough electricity for 600 households?</p>
C	D
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Trey Parker and Matt Stone</b></p> <p>Trey Parker and Matt Stone, creators of South Park, have built a sustainable(可持续的) castle with outer siding and inner flooring of recycled wood, recycled carpeting, high-efficiency boiler systems.</p> <p>"I think more and more today, people are willing to make a statement about the Earth and how they want to protect it," Michael Ruth, home designer and builder says. "For high-end homes in this valley, this is entirely consistent with what they cost."</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>P-NUT</b></p> <p>Who doesn't love the name P-NUT — short for Personal-Neo Urban Transport? It's Honda's latest attempt to create a tiny footprint for a new urban vehicle.</p> <p>This little P-NUT is unique. With a central driving position, the car is designed to move in tight settings. The 11-foot micro car will seat three with two rear-seat passengers behind the driver.</p> <p>"The P-NUT concept explores the packaging and design potential for a vehicle designed for the city lifestyle," said Dave Marek, a Honda design spokesman.</p>
E	F
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Israel Company</b></p> <p>Is it possible that annoying rush hour traffic could become a source of renewable energy? Israel's Technion Institute of Technology claims that if we placed special generator(发电机) under roads, railways, and runways, we could harvest enough energy to mass-produce electricity. A trial process has been used on a smaller scale, in dance clubs for instance, where the pounding feet of dancers light up the floor.</p> <p>"We can produce electricity anywhere there is a busy road using energy that normally goes to waste," said Uri Amit, chairman of Israel's Technion Institute of Technology.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Coffee</b></p> <p>Coffee. Some of us can't start our day without it, and we don't mind waiting 10 minutes in line for it.</p> <p>Here is the most effective tip to make you a superstar in environment protection.</p> <p>Get a coffee machine for your home or coffee, or persuade your company into buying one. (Tell them it will improve productivity.) Skip the coffee line on the way to work and make something that is better-tasting and much better for your wallet.</p> <p>Plus, you won't need those plastic cups or carrying cases that just get thrown away. Better yet, use your favorite travel mug.</p>



E

Fill in the numbered blanks by using the information from the passage. Write **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** for each answer.

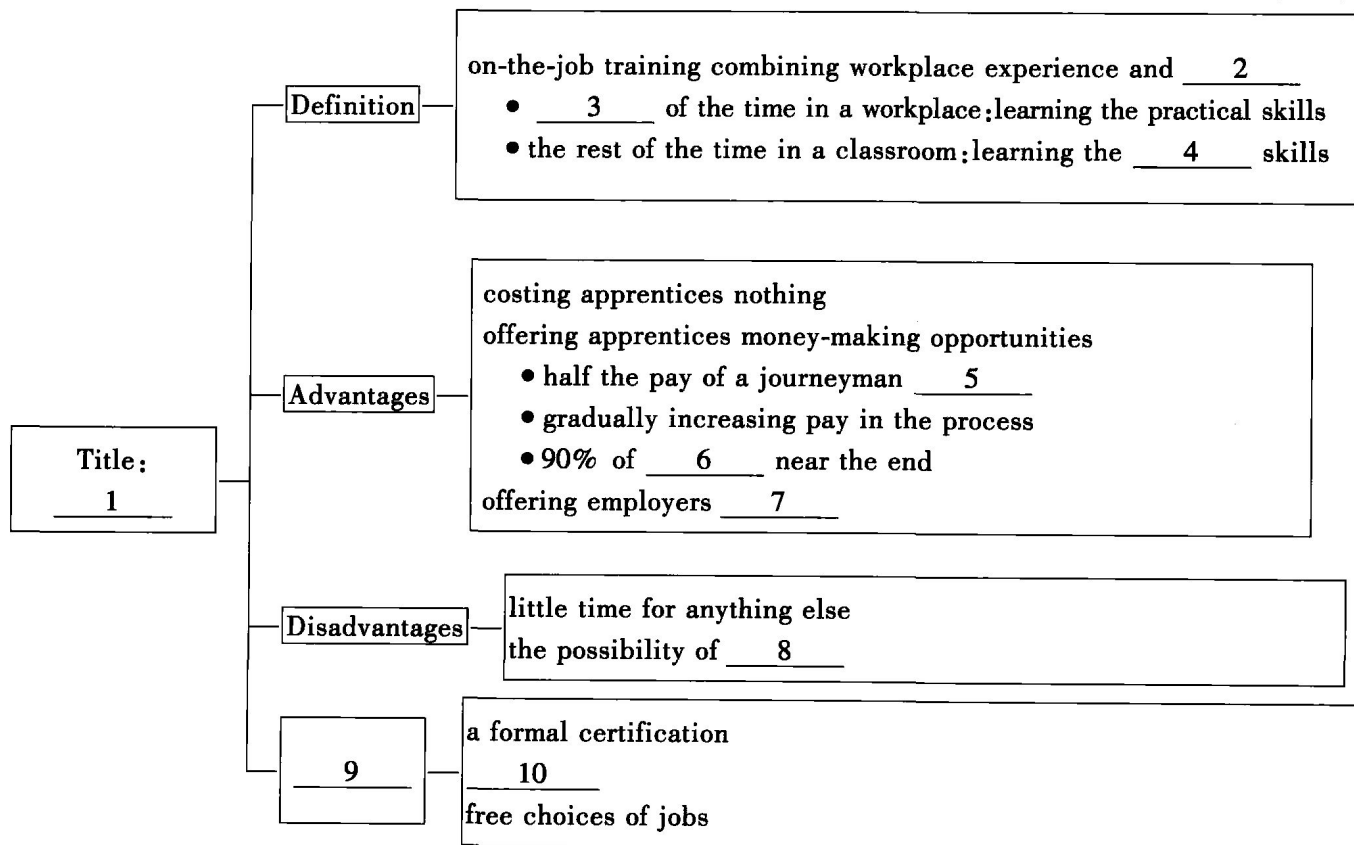
An apprenticeship is a form of on-the-job training that combines workplace experience and classroom learning. It can last anywhere from one to six years, but four years is typical for most. An apprentice spends the majority of the time in a workplace environment learning the practical skills of a career from a journeyman — someone who has done the job for many years. The rest of the apprentice's time is spent in a classroom environment learning the theoretical skills the career requires. Being an apprentice is a full-time undertaking.

One of the advantages of apprenticeship is that it does not cost apprentices anything. The companies that hire them pay for school. What's more, it offers apprentices an "earn while you learn" opportunity. They usually start out at half the pay of a journeyman, and the pay increases gradually as they move further along in the job and studies. Near the end of the apprenticeship, their wages are usually 90 percent of what a journeyman would receive. Apprenticeship also pays off for employers. It can offer employers a pool of well-trained workers to draw from.

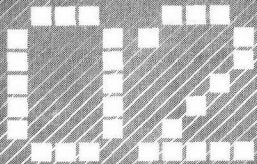
Despite the advantages, apprentices are usually required to work during the day and attend classes at night, which leaves little time for anything else. Sometimes, they might be laid off(下岗) if business for the employers is slow.

Once they have completed the apprenticeship and become journeymen, they receive a nationally recognized and portable certification and their pay also increases again. Some journeymen continue employment with the companies they apprenticed with; others go onto different companies or become self-employed contractors.

★(2010 年湖南)



1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_  
 6. \_\_\_\_\_ 7. \_\_\_\_\_ 8. \_\_\_\_\_ 9. \_\_\_\_\_ 10. \_\_\_\_\_



## 第 二 部 分 阅 读 理 解 新 题 型 精 讲 精 练



### 新题型概述

#### 一、高考新题型的变化与表现

近年来各地高考英语试题中阅读理解试题出现了一些新题型,且考试题型的创新已经成为一种趋势,主要有四种:信息匹配型、情景补全型、阅读表达型和篇章结构型。

信息匹配类主要表现在广东的信息匹配、浙江的配对阅读和上海的配对段落标题上;情景补全类主要表现在北京和辽宁的补全阅读,海南、宁夏和四川的补全对话上;阅读表达型主要表现在山东和天津的阅读表达及湖南的简答题上;篇章结构型主要表现在安徽的任务型读写、江苏的任务型阅读和湖南的阅读填空上。

#### 二、高考新题型命题特点

##### 1. 信息匹配型:

命题者很可能会选择广告类文章或新闻类文章,这类文章一般信息量大,行文方式灵活。话题内容一般贴近人们日常生活,并且题材广泛,如学习、旅游、购物、交通、文化娱乐、人才招聘、人物介绍、图书广告等。另外,有时还可能会有配图。这类文章中常常会出现省略句、专有名词、缩略语等。

##### 2. 情景补全型:

- (1) 对话较短,对话长度一般在 10 句左右;
- (2) 对话内容围绕某一场景进行,对话贴近生活,材料简单易懂;
- (3) 选择试题是完整的句子,而不是单词或词组;
- (4) 7 个选项中只有 5 个和试题内容关系密切,另外 2 个干扰性很强;
- (5) 对话内容间有很强的逻辑和语法关系;
- (6) 注重交际性的考查;
- (7) 选项中有 3 个左右的问句,其余为陈述句。

##### 3. 阅读表达型:

- (1) 主旨概括:概括短文、短文中某一段落的大意或标题,或指出作者的写作意图;
- (2) 句子填空:结合上下文,将文中空白处用合适的词语补充完整,使短文通顺;
- (3) 翻译句子:将短文中指定的句子翻译成通顺的汉语;
- (4) 同义语句替代:根据所给的英文句子寻找短文中意思相同的句子;
- (5) 封闭型问题(Close-ended Questions):结合文中具体依据进行回答;
- (6) 开放型问题(Open-ended Questions):结合个人观点态度进行表述;
- (7) 其他类型:结合文章的不同题材和体裁给出的其他类型的问题。

##### 4. 篇章结构型:

- (1) 篇章结构型由两部分组成:阅读材料和表格。它要求考生阅读所给材料,填写表格中空缺的信

息。阅读材料为一篇 300 词左右的文章,在文章后设 10 道小题,每小题 1 分,满分 10 分,所有题目都呈现在表格中。

(2) 篇章结构型所选文章体裁多样化,题材真实可靠,内容贴近现代社会生活。考生要想快速而准确地完成表格,就必须熟悉所读材料的整体结构与主旨大意,利用略读和检索阅读的方式寻求表格中所需的信息。

### 三、高考新题型命题预测

随着英语课改的深入和更多省市独立命题,英语新题型将会呈现更多的形式和内容,但新题型的命题更稳健更成熟,更能多角度地考查学生的深层次阅读能力。更能体现语言的综合性和语境化因素,在实际的语境中考查考生的语言知识,体现所解决问题的真实性、情境性和应用性,能够使学生展示个性发展和思维的多样性与开放性。

## 专题一 信息匹配型



### 典题精讲

### 典题 1

**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. Drug overuse and its consequence
- B. The problem of drug overuse in America
- C. Benefits of medicine and its wise use
- D. Female drug overuse with reference to that of males
- E. Misuse of medicine among the young generation
- F. Improper use of medicine among senior citizens

1.

Nowadays millions of people misuse and even overuse pain medications and other drugs. Research by the American National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA, 1999) shows that around 2% of the population over age 12 were using drugs non-medically.

2.

NIDA views medications as a powerful force for good in the contemporary world. They reduce and remove pain for millions of people suffering from illness and disease. They make it possible for doctors to perform complicated surgery to save lives. Many people afflicted by serious medical conditions are able to control their symptoms and become active, contributing citizens. NIDA points out that most individuals who take these drugs use them in a responsible manner.

3.

Nevertheless, overuse of drugs such as opioids, central nervous system (CNS) depressants and stimulants does lead to harmful reliance in some people and is therefore becoming a serious public health concern. Although this abuse affects many people worldwide, particular trends of concern to the medical profession in the US appear among older adults, teenagers and women.

4.

Though it may be a surprise to many, the misuse of medications may be the most common form of drug abuse among the elderly. Dr Kenneth Schrader of Duke University, North Carolina states that although the elderly represent about 13% of the US population, those aged 65 and over account for the consumption of one third of all drugs. People in this age group use medications roughly three times more than the general population and have poorer compliance with instruction for use. In another study of elderly patients admitted to treatment programs, 70% were women who had overused medicines.

5.

Unfortunately, this trend among women does not only affect those aged over in general, among women and men who are using either an anti-anxiety drug or a sedative, women are twice as likely to become addicted. In addition, statistics compiled for 12 ~ 17 year olds show that teenage girls are more likely than teenage boys to begin overusing psychotherapeutic medication such as painkillers, tranquilizers, stimulants and sedatives.

★(2010 年上海)

## 篇章导读

本文是一篇说明文,分别说明了年轻人、老年人用药不当和妇女过量用药及其后果,同时还说明了正确用药的好处。在阅读时一定要把握段落之间的逻辑关系。

## 题型透析

先题后文法是同学们做阅读理解时常用的一种方法,它指的是在做阅读理解题时,先读题目,然后带着问题去读文章,遇上相关信息画上記号,最后再通过分析和比较得出答案。对于信息匹配题来说,先题后文指的就是先读匹配对象,然后带着匹配对象中的关键信息阅读前面的信息材料,最后确定答案。这种方法的好处就在于,它可以提高阅读的针对性,从而提高答题速度和准确性。用先题后文的方法目的是为了有针对性地寻找答题信息,但有时答题信息不止一个,可能有多个,此时就需要考生能够辨认其中的关键信息,并将其与题目所给对象进行匹配。

## 答案解析

1. E 细节理解题。根据第一段最后“around 2% of the population over age 12 were using drugs non-medically”可知超过 12 岁的人中有 2% 用药不当,故正确答案为 E。
2. C 细节理解题。根据第二段第二句“They reduce and remove pain for millions...”可知该段标题为 Benefits of medicine and its wise use。
3. A 细节理解题。根据第三段中“...lead to harmful reliance in some people and is therefore becoming a serious public health concern.”可知该段的中心意思是药物滥用会导致一些人对药物产生依赖,从而成为严重的公共健康问题,故正确答案为 A。
4. F 细节理解题。根据第四段首句中“the misuse of medications may be the most common form of drug abuse among the elderly”和该段下文谈到年龄 65 岁以上的老年人消耗掉了三分之一的药物,而他们并没有得到正确的用药指导,故正确答案为 F。
5. D 细节理解题。根据第 5 段中的“women are twice as likely to become addicted 和 teenage girls are more likely than teenage boys to begin overusing psychotherapeutic medication...”可知该段主要谈论了与男性相比,女性滥用药物的情况,可知正确答案为 D。

## 典题 2

Bryan、Olga、Scott、Anna 和 David 正在进行一项“企业家成功秘诀调查”。他们将采访几位企业家。第 1~5 题是他们拟定的采访话题。阅读下面刊登在 *Entrepreneur* (《企业家》) 杂志上 6 位企业家的成功感言 (A, B, C, D, E 和 F), 为每位采访者选定最佳采访对象。选项中有一项是多余选项。

1. Bryan: What comes first, the customer or the profit?
2. Olga: How important is an entrepreneur's ambition to his/her company's growth?
3. Scott: How does an entrepreneur make use of his/her advantages?
4. Anna: Why do successful entrepreneurs seem to enjoy their work?
5. David: What attitude should an entrepreneur have toward his/her social responsibilities?

A

Sheri Poe

Ryka Inc.

Since I started this company in my kitchen seven years ago. I always dreamt of what it would be some day. Focusing on that goal helps me get through tough times. To get the kind of success that you want, you need to dream big. That's the starting point. Every success story begins with big dreams. You need to have big dreams for yourself, like being somebody rich, famous or fulfilled. You need to have a clear goal of what you want to achieve.

Also, I think it's really important that the people you're working with are as committed to the same goal as you are, so you can support each other and keep each other energetic.

B

Anita Roddick

The Body Shop Inc.

In America, we have a shop in Harlem where 50 percent of the profits go into the community development, and the other 50 percent go toward the funding of a similar shop elsewhere in the United States. The pride that shop brings to the staff and local people inspired me.

What the Body Shop does successfully is to use our facilities in the street and shopping centers to talk about real human issues like AIDS, recycling, human rights, and community service or to encourage people to speak out against anything they consider to be unjust. Knowing our products are symbols of social change is really encouraging.

C

Ben Cohen

Ben & Jerry's Homemade Inc.

I'm energized by the people I work with. I'm very relationship-driven, which I think is different from most entrepreneurs. I'm inspired by doing things that are not normal and that most people think don't fit into the business world or don't make any sense.

In business, you are judged by the company you keep — from your management team, board of directors, and strategic partners. Maybe the lady you met in a trade association meeting can help you secure funding, or the gentleman at a conference can provide you with management advice.

D

Richard Melman

Lettuce Entertain You Enterprises

A number of years ago, I was interviewed by someone who was writing a book on enterprises. He asked me, "What's the opposite of work?" I answered, "Lazy." He started laughing and said, "Believe it or not, a lot of entrepreneurs say the same thing."

The average person thinks the opposite of work is play, but to an entrepreneur, work is play. I think it all adds up to having fun. It's fun to create; it's fun to entertain, and it's fun to make people happy with our service. When it stops being fun. I'll stop doing it.

## E

Frank Toskan

Make-Up Art Cosmetics (M. A. C.)

One of the nicest things anyone ever said to me was, "I hate make-up, but I love M. A. C." That's what moves me on. Even people who don't wear make-up can appreciate our company, what it stands for, its values, and the way we do business.

We work from an inverted pyramid, where the customers are always at the top. Our customers inspire me and keep me going. They and our staff, not money, make me enthusiastic. If I had stayed in this business just for the money, I would have closed down years ago.

## F

Kenneth Cole

Kenneth Cole Productions Inc.

You can't be everything to everybody. Each of us has our own strengths and weaknesses. To be effective, you need to identify your strengths and concentrate on them, you'll become more successful if you are able to channel your efforts to areas that you do best. In business, for example, if you know you are good at marketing, then give it full play. Seek help or assistance in areas that you may be poor at, such as accounting or bookkeeping. To turn your weakness into strength, consider taking hands-on learning or training.

★(2009 年浙江)

## 篇章导读

本文介绍了 Entrepreneur(《企业家》)杂志上 6 位企业家的成功感言。6 位企业家从不同侧面介绍了各自的成功之道,对我们有很大启迪。

## 题型透析

该题型为配对阅读,通过阅读 6 位企业家的成功感言,从中提取出关键信息,然后再与所要求的记者采访话题进行配对。

## 答案解析

- 1. E** 细节理解题。根据 E 篇第二段 "We work from an inverted pyramid, the customers are always at the top" 可知我们的工作从一个倒立的金字塔开始,顾客总是处于塔顶。故与布赖恩所问的 "What comes first, the customer or the profit?" 一致。
- 2. A** 综合推断题。根据 A 篇 "Focusing on that goal helps me get through tough times. To get the kind of success that you want, you need to dream big. That's the starting point. Every success story begins with big dreams. You need to have big dreams for yourself, like being somebody rich, famous or fulfilled." 可知该位企业家认为要想获得成功,就必须有远大的梦想,故与奥尔加所采访话题 "How important is an entrepreneur's ambition to his/her company's growth?" 一致。
- 3. F** 细节理解题。根据 F 篇第二句 "To be effective, you need to identify your strengths and concentrate on them, you'll become more successful if you are able to channel your efforts to areas that you do best." 可知为了提高效率,你必须明确自己的优势,并将精力集中在这些优势上,这与斯科特所拟定的采访话题 "How does an entrepreneur make use of his/her advantages?" 一致。
- 4. D** 细节理解题。根据 D 篇第二段 "...to an entrepreneur, work is play. I think it all adds up to having fun. It's fun to create; it's fun to entertain, and it's fun to make people happy with our service." 可知对于一名企业家来说,工作如同玩游戏,这样才会有乐趣,才会高兴地去工作,这与安娜所采访话题 "Why do successful entrepreneurs seem to enjoy their work?" 一致。
- 5. B** 综合推断题。根据 B 篇第一段中的 "we have a shop in Harlem where 50 percent of the profits go into the community development" 可知我们在哈莱姆区有一家商店将 50% 的利润都用在了社区发展上;根



据第二段首句“to talk about real human issues like AIDS, recycling, human rights, and community service or to encourage people to speak out against anything they consider to be unjust”可知该企业家关心像艾滋病、循环利用、人权和社区服务或鼓励人们勇于同自己所认为不公平的事情进行斗争,这些具有社会责任感的事情,这与大卫所采访的话题“What attitude should an entrepreneur have toward his/her social responsibilities?”一致。

### 典题 3

阅读下列应用文及相关信息,并按照要求匹配信息。

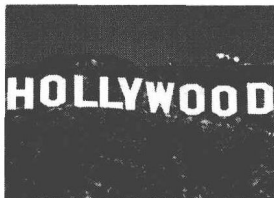
首先请阅读下列国外媒体上的插图及提示性文字:



A. Harry Potter stars add magic to young rich.



B. A tour of discovering Normandy.



C. Do Hollywood stars guarantee a film's success?



D. Save Emergency Rooms for emergencies.



E. Her theories on children's psychological problems created a sensation.



F. Jenny McCarthy and Jim Carrey, with Ms. McCarthy's son, in an anti-vaccine rally.

以下是关于这些插图的简要评论。请把评论与相关插图及提示性文字匹配起来。

1. The debate has been raging for years over the safety of, and necessity for, childhood vaccinations, which has been so much so that it is termed “The Vaccine War”. The debate has only a few moments that might be inspiring to those who have been following this now familiar issue.

2. There are certainly benefits of using a star in a film. It makes the film easier to market. Stars also help sell more tickets and drive DVD sales, which are a big part of studio revenue. However, a star does not guarantee success. The simple fact is that if you pay a star a great deal of money for a film that people don't want to see, then it won't work.

3. They are barely in their twenties and are already multimillionaires. At the age when many people are looking for their first job, the youngsters of *The Sunday Times* Rich List are buying country estates or jetting off to