

高考英语

真题分类阅读200篇

Classified Reading

适合高中各年级

• 朱奋梅 王薇 / 编著

- 精选200篇近年各地高考英语 **阅读真题**，全方位覆盖阅读文章的选题范围
- 深入剖析每题的考点和答题信息点，帮助考生养成科学、高效的 **解题思路**
- 总结归纳真题文章中的 **重点词汇**，扫除理解障碍，帮助扩大考生的词汇量
- 分析 **疑难长句** 的语法结构并给出译文，通过巩固语言基础，提高理解能力



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

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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、整理了最近几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，按照人物传记、历史地理、文化、广告、科普、故事、社会、心理、新闻报道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

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人物传记

Passage 1

(2012 安徽 C)

When Frida Kahlo's paintings were on show in London, a poet described her paintings as "a ribbon (丝带) around a bomb". Such comments seem to suggest Kahlo had a big influence on the art world of her time. Sadly, she is actually a much bigger name today than she was during her time.

Born in 1907 in a village near Mexico City, Kahlo suffered from polio (小儿麻痹症) at the age of seven. Her spine (脊柱) became bent as she grew older. Then, in 1925, her back was broken in several places in a school-bus accident. Throughout the rest of her life, the artist had many operations, but nothing was able to cure the terrible pain in her back. However, the accident had an unexpected side effect. While lying in her bed recovering, Kahlo taught herself to paint.

In 1929, she got married to Diego Rivera, another famous Mexican artist. Rivera's strong influence on Kahlo's style can be seen in her early works, but her later works from the 1940s, known today as her best works, show less influence from her husband.

Unfortunately, her works did not attract much attention in the 1930s and 1940s, even in her home country. Her first one-woman show in Mexico was not held until 1953. For more than a decade after her death in 1954, Kahlo's works remained largely unnoticed by the world, but in the 1970s her works began to gain international fame at last.

1. What does the phrase "a much bigger name" in Paragraph 1 most nearly mean?
 A. a far better artist B. a far more gifted artist
 C. a much stronger person D. a much more famous person
2. The terrible pain Kahlo suffered was caused by _____.
 A. polio B. her bent spine
 C. back injuries D. the operations she had
3. Kahlo's style had become increasingly independent since the _____.
 A. 1930s B. 1940s C. 1950s D. 1970s
4. What is the author's attitude toward Kahlo?
 A. Devotion. B. Sympathy.
 C. Worry. D. Encouragement.

【重点词汇】

painting *n.* 绘画(作品); 油画
 comment *n.* 评论; 意见; 注释

describe *v.* 形容; 描写, 描绘; 叙述
 influence *n.* 影响; 势力 *v.* 影响; 感染

bent adj. 弯曲的

recover v. 恢复健康(或体力、能力等)

attract attention 引起注意

side effect 副作用

work n. (艺术家、作家、作曲家等的) 作品; 著作

decade n. 十年

【疑难长句】

1. *Rivera's strong influence on Kahlo's style can be seen in her early works, but her later works from the 1940s, known today as her best works, show less influence from her husband.*

该句是由but连接的并列句,前半句和后半句意思各自独立,二者间存在转折关系。

(参考译文)里韦拉对卡洛画风的巨大影响能够从卡洛的早期作品中看到,但是她20世纪40年代以后的作品,也就是如今公认的她最好的作品,所反映出的她丈夫对她的影响则较少。

2. *For more than a decade after her death in 1954, Kahlo's works remained largely unnoticed by the world, but in the 1970s her works began to gain international fame at last.*

该句也是由but连接的并列句,前半句中for引导时间状语,remain作为系动词构建了主系表结构,后半句时间状语前置,句子结构相对简单。

(参考译文)在她1954年去世之后的十多年里,卡洛的作品一直未能引起世人的关注,但到了20世纪70年代,她的作品终于开始蜚声国际。

Passage 2

(2011 陕西 B)

Most people know that Marie Curie was the first woman to win the Nobel Prize, and the first person to win it twice. However, few people know that she was also the mother of a Nobel Prize winner.

Born in September, 1897, Irene Curie was the first of the Curies' two daughters. Along with nine other children whose parents were also famous scholars, Irene studied in their own school, and her mother was one of the teachers. She finished her high school education at the College of Sévigné in Paris.

Irene entered the University of Paris in 1914 to prepare for a degree in mathematics and physics. When World War I began, Irene went to help her mother, who was using X-ray facilities(设备) to help save the lives of wounded soldiers. Irene continued the work by developing X-ray facilities in military hospitals in France and Belgium. Her services were recognised in the form of a Military's Medal by the French government.

In 1918, Irene became her mother's assistant at the Curie Institute. In December 1924, Frederic Joliot joined the Institute, and Irene taught him the techniques required for his work. They soon fell in love and were married in 1926. Their daughter Helene was born in 1927 and their son Pierre five years later.

Like her mother, Irene combined family and career. Like her mother, Irene was awarded a Nobel Prize, along with her husband, in 1935. Unfortunately, also like her mother, she developed leukemia because of her work with radioactivity(辐射能). Irene Joliot-Curie died from leukemia on March 17, 1956.

1. Why was Irene Curie awarded a Military Medal?

- A. Because she received a degree in mathematics.
- B. Because she contributed to saving the wounded.
- C. Because she won the Nobel Prize with Frederic.
- D. Because she worked as a helper to her mother.

2. Where did Irene Curie meet her husband Frederic Joliot?

- A. At the Curie Institute.
- B. At the University of Paris.
- C. At a military hospital.
- D. At the College of Sévigné.

3. When was the second child of Irene Curie and Frederic Joliot born?
 A. In 1932. B. In 1927. C. In 1897. D. In 1926.
4. In which of the following aspects was Irene Curie different from her mother?
 A. Irene worked with radioactivity. B. Irene combined family and career.
 C. Irene won the Nobel Prize once. D. Irene died from leukemia.

【重点词汇】

along with 与……一起

recognise v. 认可

technique n. 技术

combine v. (使)联合

leukemia n. 白血病

facility n. 设备, 设施

assistant n. 助手

require v. 要求, 规定

award v. 授予, 奖给

radioactivity n. 辐射能

【疑难长句】

1. *Along with nine other children whose parents were also famous scholars, Irene studied in their own school, and her mother was one of the teachers.*

Along with nine other children whose parents were also famous scholars 做study 的状语, 而这个状语中又多了一个whose引导的定语从句, 因而使整个句子变长, 读起来稍显费劲。whose parents were also famous scholars 用来修饰说明nine other children。along with 意为“与……一起”。

(参考译文)艾琳与其他9个小孩一起在他们自己的学校读书, 这9个小孩的父母都是著名的学者, 而且, 艾琳的母亲也是这个学校的教师之一。

2. *When World War I began, Irene went to help her mother, who was using X-ray facilities(设备) to help save the lives of wounded soldiers.*

who was using X-ray facilities to help save the lives of wounded soldiers 是非限制性定语从句, 修饰说明her mother。

(参考译文)当第一次世界大战开始的时候, 艾琳去给她妈妈帮忙。当时, 她妈妈正在用X射线设备挽救受伤战士的生命。

Passage 3

(2011 辽宁 C)

Many people believe Henry Ford invented the automobile (汽车). But Henry Ford did not start to build his first car until 1896. That was eleven years after two Germans developed the world's first automobile. Many people believe Henry Ford invented the production line that moved a car's parts to the worker, instead of making the worker move to the parts. That is not true, either. Many factory owners used methods of this kind before Ford. What Henry Ford did was to use other people's ideas and make them better. And he made the whole factory a moving production line.

In the early days of the automobile, almost every car maker raced his cars. It was the best way of gaining public notice. Henry Ford decided to build a racing car. Ford's most famous race was his first one. It was also the last race in which he drove the car himself.

The race was in 1901, at a field near Detroit. All of the most famous cars had entered, but only two were left: the Winton and Ford's. The Winton was famous for its speed. Most people thought the race was over before it began.

The Winton took an early lead. But halfway through the race, it began to lose power. Ford started to gain. And near the end of the race, he took the lead. Ford won the race and defeated the Winton. His name appeared in newspapers and he became well-known all over the United States. Within weeks of the race, Henry Ford formed a new automobile

company. In 1903, a doctor in Detroit bought the first car from the company. That sale was the beginning of Henry Ford's dream. Ford said: "I will build a motor car for the great mass of people. It will be large enough for the family, but small enough for one person to operate and care for. It will be built of the best materials. It will be built by the best men to be employed. And it will be built with the simplest plans that modern engineering can produce. It will be so low in price that no man making good money will be unable to own one."

The Model T was a car of that kind. It only cost \$850. It was a simple machine that drivers could depend on. Doctors bought the Model T. So did farmers. Even criminals, they considered it the fastest and surest form of transportation. Americans loved the Model T. They wrote stories and songs about it. Thousands of Model T's were built in the first few years.

1. What do we know about Henry Ford from Paragraph 1?

- A. He made good use of ideas from others.
- B. He produced the first car in the world.
- C. He knew how to improve auto parts.
- D. He invented the production line.

2. Why did Henry Ford take part in the 1901 car race?

- A. To show off his driving skills.
- B. To draw public attention.
- C. To learn about new technology.
- D. To raise money for his new company.

3. "That sale" in Paragraph 4 refers to _____.

- A. the selling of Ford cars at reduced prices
- B. the sale of Model T to the mass of people
- C. the selling of a car to a Detroit doctor
- D. the sales target for the Ford Company

4. What was Henry Ford's dream according to the text?

- A. Producing cars for average customers.
- B. Building racing cars of simple design.
- C. Designing more car models.
- D. Starting more companies.

【重点词汇】

invent v. 发明, 创造

race v. 比赛; 比速度

public notice 公众注意

defeat v. 战胜, 打败

form v. 组建, 创立

operate v. 操作

engineering n. 工业

criminal n. 罪犯

transportation n. 交通

automobile n. 汽车

gain v. 获得

lead n. 领先地位, 上风

appear v. 出现

the mass of 大多数, 大部分

employ v. 雇佣

be unable to 不可能

consider v. 认为

【疑难长句】

1. But Henry Ford did not start to build his first car until 1896.

not...until: 直到……才……

(参考译文)直到1896年, 亨利·福特才开始制造他的第一辆小轿车。

2. Many people believe Henry Ford invented the production line that moved a car's parts to the worker, instead of making the worker move to the parts.

that moved a car's parts to the worker 做 production line 的定语。instead of 是介词短语, 表示“(是……)而不是……”。

(参考译文)很多人认为亨利·福特发明了一种生产线, 这种生产线将汽车零件运到工人面前进行安装, 而不再需要工人走到零件旁边进行安装。

Passage 4

(2010 福建 A)

F. Scott Fitzgerald, born on September 24, 1896, an American novelist, was once a student of St. Paul Academy, the Newman School and attended Princeton University for a short while. In 1917 he joined the army and was posted in Alabama, where he met his future wife Zelda Sayre. Then he had to make some money to impress her.

His life with her was full of great happiness, as he wrote in his diary: "My own happiness in the past often approached such joy that I could share it even with the person dearest to me but had to walk it away in quiet streets and take down parts of it in my diary."

This Side of Paradise, his first novel, was published in 1920. Encouraged by its success, Fitzgerald began to devote more time to his writing. Then he continued with the novel *The Beautiful and Damned* (1922), a collection of short stories *Tales of the Jazz Age* (1922), and a play *The Vegetable* (1923). But his greatest success was *The Great Gatsby*, published in 1925, which quick brought him praise from the literary world. Yet it failed to give him the needed financial security. Then, in 1926, he published another collection of short stories *All the Sad Young Men*.

However, Fitzgerald's problems with his wife Zelda affected his writing. During the 1920s he tried to reorder his life, but failed. By 1930, his wife had her first breakdown and went to a Swiss clinic. During this period he completed novels *Tender Is the Night* in 1934 and *The Love of the Last Tycoon* in 1940. While his wife was in hospital in the United States, he got totally addicted to alcohol. Sheila Graham, his dear friend, helped him fight his alcoholism.



F. Scott Fitzgerald (1896–1940)

- How many novels written by Fitzgerald are mentioned in the passage?
A. 5 B. 6 C. 7 D. 8
- Which of the following is the correct order to describe Fitzgerald's life according to the passage?
a. He became addicted to drinking.
b. He studied at St. Paul Academy.
c. He published his first novel *This Side of Paradise*.
d. *The Great Gatsby* won high praise.
e. He failed to reorder his life.
f. He joined the army and met Zelda.
A. f-c-e-a-b-d B. b-e-a-f-c-d C. f-d-e-c-b-a D. b-f-c-d-e-a
- We can infer from the passage that Fitzgerald _____.
A. had made some money when he met Zelda in Alabama
B. was well educated and well off before he served in the army
C. would have completed more works if his wife hadn't broken down
D. helped his friend get rid of drinking while his wife was in hospital
- The passage is probably followed by a concluding paragraph about _____.
A. Zelda's personal life B. Zelda's illness and treatment
C. Fitzgerald's friendship with Graham D. Fitzgerald's contributions to the literary world

【重点词汇】

novelist *n.* 小说家

attend *v.* 上(学), 前往

post v. 派遣

approach v. 接近, 达到

devote v. (to) 把……专用(于); 将……奉献给

literary adj. 文学(上)的

reorder v. 重新安排, 重新排序

get addicted to 沉溺于, 上瘾

impress v. 给……极深的印象; 使感动

paradise n. 天堂

damned adj. 该死的, 被诅咒的

financial adj. 财务的, 财政的, 金融的

breakdown n. (精神、体力等的)衰弱, 衰竭

【疑难长句】

F. Scott Fitzgerald, born on September 24, 1896, an American novelist, was once a student of St. Paul Academy, the Newman School and attended Princeton University for a short while.

academy在美国英语里有“私立学校”的含义。attend: 上(学), 前往, 这里可以译为“就读”。for a short while: 短暂地。

(参考译文) F. 斯科特·菲茨杰拉德, 生于1896年9月24日, 美国小说家, 曾在圣保罗私立学校和纽曼中学就读, 并曾在普林斯顿大学短暂就读。

Passage 5

(2010 湖南 B)

When Mary Moore began her high school in 1951, her mother told her, “Be sure and take a typing course so when this show business thing doesn’t work out, you’ll have something to rely on.” Mary responded in typical teenage fashion. From that moment on, “the very last thing I ever thought about doing was taking a typing course,” she recalls.

The show business thing worked out, of course. In her career, Mary won many awards. Only recently, when she began to write *Growing Up Again*, did she regret ignoring her mom, “I don’t know how to use a computer,” she admits.

Unlike her 1995 autobiography, *After All*, her second book is less about life as an award-winning actress and more about living with diabetes (糖尿病). All the money from the book is intended for the Juvenile Diabetes Research Foundation (JDRF), an organization she serves as international chairman. “I felt there was a need for a book like this,” she says. “I didn’t want to lecture, but I wanted other diabetics to know that things get better when we’re self-controlled and do our part in managing the disease.”

But she hasn’t always practiced what she teaches. In her book, she describes that awful day, almost 40 years ago, when she received two pieces of life-changing news. First, she had lost the baby she was carrying, and second, tests showed that she had diabetes. In a childlike act, she left the hospital and treated herself to a box of doughnuts (甜甜圈). Years would pass before she realized she had to grow up—again—and take control of her diabetes, not let it control her. Only then did she kick her three-pack-a-day cigarette habit, overcome her addiction to alcohol, and begin to follow a balanced diet.

Although her disease has affected her eyesight and forced her to the sidelines of the dance floor, she refuses to fall into self-pity. “Everybody on earth can ask, ‘why me?’ about something or other,” she insists. “It doesn’t do any good. No one is immune (免疫的) to heartache, pain, and disappointments. Sometimes we can make things better by helping others. I’ve come to realize the importance of that as I’ve grown up this second time. I want to speak out and be as helpful as I can be.”

1. Why did Mary feel regretful?

A. She didn’t achieve her ambition.

C. She didn’t complete her high school.

B. She didn’t take care of her mother.

D. She didn’t follow her mother’s advice.

2. We can know that before 1995 Mary _____.

A. had two books published

C. knew how to use a computer

B. received many career awards

D. supported the JDRF by writing

3. Mary's second book *Growing Up Again* is mainly about her _____.
 A. living with diabetes B. successful show business
 C. service for an organization D. remembrance of her mother
4. When Mary received the life-changing news, she _____.
 A. lost control of herself B. began a balanced diet
 C. tried to get a treatment D. behaved in an adult way
5. What can we know from the last paragraph?
 A. Mary feels pity for herself.
 B. Mary has recovered from her disease.
 C. Mary wants to help others as much as possible.
 D. Mary determines to go back to the dance floor.

【重点词汇】

typing *n.* 打字

work out 产生结果; 被证明有效

recall *v.* 回忆起, 回想

autobiography *n.* 自传

be intended for 为……而打算, 目的是用于……

lecture *v.* 讲授, 讲课

describe *v.* 叙述, 形容, 描写

childlike *adj.* 天真的, 幼稚的, 孩子般的

self-pity *n.* 自怜

show business 演艺事业

fashion *n.* 方式, 样子

ignore *v.* 忽视, 对……不予理会

award-winning *adj.* 获奖的, 优等的, 一流的

juvenile *adj.* 青少年的

self-controlled *adj.* 自我控制的

awful *adj.* 糟糕的, 可怕的

treat *v.* 请客, 款待

【疑难长句】

1. When Mary Moore began her high school in 1951, her mother told her, "Be sure and take a typing course so when this show business thing doesn't work out, you'll have something to rely on."

be sure: 一定要。take a course: 修习一门课程。so在这里表示目的, 意思是“以便”。本句结构稍显复杂, 但比较清晰, when引导时间状语从句, 引号部分是主句的直接引语, 引语中so后面是目的状语从句, 该从句本身也是个复合句。

(参考译文)1951年, 当玛莉·摩尔开始上中学时, 她的妈妈告诉她, “一定要学一学打字, 这样如果演艺事业不顺利, 你还能有所依靠。”

2. All the money from the book is intended for the Juvenile Diabetes Research Foundation (JDRF), an organization she serves as international chairman.

本句结构比较简单, 但有两个短语有一定难度, 第一个是“is intended for”, 这里的意思是“用于……”, 第二个是“serves as”, 意思是“担任”。

(参考译文)这本书的所有收入都将用来支持青少年糖尿病研究基金会(JDRF), 她担任这个组织的国际主席。

Passage 6

(2009 陕西 B)

When people hear a president speak, they seldom think about others helping to shape the presentation(报告). Today, however, presidents depend on writers such as J. Terry Edmonds to help them communicate(交流)effectively.

Edmonds is the first African American ever to work as a full-time speechwriter for a U. S. president; he is also the first African American to serve as director of speechwriting for the White House. His is an all-American story of success.

Edmonds grew up in Baltimore, Maryland; his father drove a truck, and his mother worked as a waitress. A great reader, Edmonds showed a gift for writing at his high school, Baltimore City College. After graduating in 1967, Edmonds went on to Morgan State University.

Edmonds began his career in business, with jobs in public relations and communications. He joined the world of politics as news secretary for his congressman (国会议员) from Baltimore. During Bill Clinton's presidency, he wrote speeches for Health and Human Services Secretary Donna Shalala and worked in a number of jobs in the White House and in governmental departments. President Clinton then appointed (任命) him to the office of director of speechwriting. Following the 2000 elections, Edmonds returned to Morgan State University as the school's special assistant to the president for 2001–2002.

- Which of the following statements is TRUE according to the text?
 - Edmonds proved himself to be good at writing at high school.
 - Edmonds graduated from Morgan State University in 1967.
 - Edmonds was the first full-time speechwriter.
 - Edmonds served the White House after 2000.
- Edmonds entered the world of politics first as _____.
 - news secretary for a congressman
 - a speechwriter for President Clinton
 - news secretary in the White House
 - a speechwriter for Secretary Donna Shalala
- The text is most likely to be found in a book about _____.
 - popular science
 - historical events
 - successful people
 - political systems

【重点词汇】

shape *v.* 制作, 使成形, 塑造

full-time *adj.* 全职的

gift *n.* 天赋

communication *n.* 交流, 沟通

presidency *n.* 总统的职位(任期)

effectively *adv.* 有效地

speechwriter *n.* 演讲稿撰写人

public relations 公共关系

news secretary 新闻秘书

special assistant 特别助理

【疑难长句】

1. *Edmonds is the first African American ever to work as a full-time speechwriter for a U. S. president; he is also the first African American to serve as director of speechwriting for the White House.*

本句为并列句结构, 前一分句中 *ever to work as a full-time speechwriter for a U. S. president* 短语为定语短语, 修饰 *African American*, 后一分句中的 *to serve as director of speechwriting for the White House* 短语也是定语短语, 修饰后一个 *African American*。本句中 *African American* 的意思是“非洲裔美国人”, *ever* 用来加强语气, 表示“有史以来、迄今为止”, *full-time* 表示“全职的”。

(参考译文)埃德蒙兹是迄今第一个全职担任美国总统演讲撰稿人的非洲裔美国人, 他也是第一个出任白宫撰稿主任的非洲裔美国人。

2. *During Bill Clinton's presidency, he wrote speeches for Health and Human Services Secretary Donna Shalala and worked in a number of jobs in the White House and in governmental departments.*

本句为双谓语组成的简单句, *presidency* 的意思是“担任总统期间、总统任期”, *secretary* 此处指“部长”, 美国政府的部长一般都用 *secretary* 一词, 而不用 *minister*, 如 *Secretary of Defense* “国防部长”; *Secretary of Commerce* “商务部长”等等。

(参考译文)在比尔·克林顿担任总统期间, 埃德蒙兹曾为医疗和人力服务部部长多纳·莎拉拉撰写演讲稿, 并曾在白宫以及多个政府部门任职。

Passage 7

(2009 浙江 E)

Four people in England, back in 1953, stared at Photo 51. It wasn't much—a picture showing a black X. But three of these people won the Nobel prize for figuring out what the photo really showed—the shape of DNA. The discovery brought fame and fortune to scientists James Watson, Francis Crick, and Maurice Willkins. The fourth, the one who actually made the picture, was left out.

Her name was Rosalind Franklin. "She should have been up there," says historian Mary Bowden. "If her photo hadn't been there, the others couldn't have come up with the structure." One reason Franklin was missing was that she had died of cancer four years before the Nobel decision. But now scholars doubt that Franklin was not only robbed of her life by disease but robbed of credit by her competitors.

At Cambridge University in the 1950s, Watson and Crick tried to make models by cutting up shapes of DNA's parts and then putting them together. In the meantime, at King's College in London, Franklin and Wilkins shone X-rays at the molecule (分子). The rays produced patterns reflecting the shape.

But Wilkins and Franklin's relationship was a lot rockier than the celebrated teamwork of Watson and Crick. Wilkins thought Franklin was hired to be his assistant. But the college actually employed her to take over the DNA project.

What she did was to produce X-ray pictures that told Watson and Crick that one of their early models was inside out. And she was not shy about saying so. That angered Watson, who attacked her in return. "Mere inspection suggested that she would not easily bend. Clearly she had to go or be put in her place."

As Franklin's competitors, Wilkins, Watson and Crick had much to gain by cutting her out of the little group of researchers, says historian Pnina Abir-Am. In 1962 at the Nobel prize awarding ceremony, Wilkins thanked 13 colleagues by name before he mentioned Franklin. Watson wrote his book laughing at her. Crick wrote in 1974 that "Franklin was only two steps away from the solution."

No, Franklin was the solution. "She contributed more than any other player to solving the structure of DNA. She must be considered a co-discoverer," Abir-Am says. This was backed up by Aaron Klug, who worked with Franklin and later won a Nobel Prize himself. Once described as the "Dark Lady of DNA", Franklin is finally coming into the light.

1. What is the text mainly about?

- A. The disagreements among DNA researchers.
- C. The process of discovering DNA.

- B. The unfair treatment of Franklin.
- D. The race between two teams of scientists.

2. Watson was angry with Franklin because she _____.

- A. took the lead in the competition
- C. proved some of his findings wrong

- B. kept her results from him
- D. shared her data with other scientists

3. Why is Franklin described as "Dark Lady of DNA"?

- A. She developed pictures in dark labs.
- C. Her name was forgotten after her death.

- B. She discovered the black X—the shape of DNA.
- D. Her contribution was unknown to the public.

4. What is the writer's attitude toward Wilkins, Watson and Crick?

- A. Disapproving.
- C. Admiring.

- B. Respectful.
- D. Doubtful.

【重点词汇】

stare at 凝视, 盯住

figure out 解决, 断定, 领会到

rob of 抢劫

teamwork *n.* (集体的)配合, 合作, 协调

bend *v.* 弄弯, 使屈从, 压迫

rocky *adj.* 像岩石的, 无情的, 摇晃的

take over 接收, 接管

contribute to 归功于, 有助于, 促成

【疑难长句】

1. *But three of these people won the Nobel prize for figuring out what the photo really showed—the shape of DNA.*

本句结构比较清晰, won为主句谓语, for figuring out为介词短语充当状语, what引导的从句为figuring out的宾语。win...for...表示“因为……而赢得……”, figure out的意思是“弄清楚, 发现”。

(参考译文)但这些人当中有三位因为发现了照片显示的真正内容, 即DNA的形态, 而赢得了诺贝尔奖。

2. *What she did was to produce X-ray pictures that told Watson and Crick that one of their early models was inside out.*

What引导主语从句, 第一个that引导定语从句, 修饰pictures, 第二个that引导宾语从句, 充当told的宾语。inside out的意思是“把里外弄反了”, 类似的用法还有upside down, 即“上下颠倒”。

(参考译文)她所做的就是制作出X光照片, 向沃特森和克里克表明, 他们早期的模型有误, 把里外弄反了。

Passage 8

(2008 福建 A)

After the Summer Olympics are over, when all the athletes and viewers have gone home and the television audience has switched off, another group of athletes and fans will arrive at the host city, and another competition will begin. These are the Paralympics, the games for athletes with a disability. But in Beijing in 2008, for the first time, one of the greatest paralympians will not be taking part.

She is a British athlete by the name of Tanni Grey-Thompson. Born with spine bifida (脊椎裂) which left her paralysed from the waist down. Tanni used a wheelchair from the age of 7. At first, she was not keen on sport, apart from horse-riding, which gave her a sense of freedom. But in her teens, she started taking sports more seriously. She tried swimming, basketball and tennis. Eventually she found athletics, and never looked back.

Indeed, Tanni's athletic career took off. In 1984, when she was 15, she pulled off a surprise victory in the 100 metres at the Junior National Wheelchair Games.

In 1988, Tanni went to her first Paralympic Games in Seoul. She won bronze in the 400 metres. Even greater success followed at the 1992 Barcelona Paralympics. Tanni won gold in the 100, 200, 400 and 800 metres relay, setting two world records in the process. In the same year she achieved the first of her six London Wheelchair Marathon victories.

Tanni's enduring success has been part motivation (动机), part preparation. “The training I do that enables me to be a good sprinter (短跑运动员) enables me to be good at a marathon too. I train 50 weeks of the year and that keeps me prepared for whatever distance I went to race...I am still competing at a very high level, but as I get older things get harder and I want to retire before I fall apart.”

Indeed Tanni retired finally after the Visa Paralympic World Cup in 2007. Her wish is to coach young athletes for Beijing 2008 Olympic Games.

In spite of ups and downs, she never takes her fate lying down. In her splendid life, she has won an amazing eleven gold medals, four silvers and one bronze in a series of Paralympics—a top level athletic career covering two decades. She has won the London Wheelchair Marathon six times, more than any other competitor, and she has set over thirty world records.

What advice does she have for young athletes? “Work hard at your studies, and then train, train, and train again.”