

Yes I Can!

大方教育



超级解题 高考英语 阅读理解

主编 田术记 审读 Sandy Mabley

全国重点中学高三骨干教师联合编写



- 最新的材料
- 最强的讲解
- 最佳的方法
- 最好的训练

最理想的阅读
理解解题技能



外文出版社
FOREIGN LANGUAGES PRESS

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作 者 田术记

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阅读理解解题策略

命题体裁:记叙文,议论文,说明文,应用文

题型设置:细节理解,推理判断,词义猜测,观点态度,主旨大意

阅读用时:35 分钟左右

考查方向:1. 掌握所读材料的主旨和大意,以及用以说明主旨和大意的事实和细节。

2. 既理解具体的事实,也理解抽象的概念。

3. 既理解字面意思,也理解深层含义,包括作者的态度、意图等。

4. 既理解某句、某段的意义,也理解全篇的逻辑关系,并据此进行推理和判断。

5. 能根据阅读材料所提供的信息,结合中学生应有的常识正确判断生词的含义。

解题要诀:查找事实,把握细节,猜测词义,运用常识

细节理解与词义猜测是阅读中的必考题,需要在上下文的语境中,仔细推敲,反复核实,这类题难度不大,但是需要相当的耐心与细心。

弦外之音,确立主题,评论概括,分析推测

推理判断题是阅读中的重点,需要在分析、综合细节信息的基础上,按照行文逻辑与主题思想,推测其深层意义。

判断是非,简单计算,解读广告,辨认图表

应用文的特点是生僻词汇较多,语句多有省略,阅读时应当先读题,根据题目的要求从文中寻找所需的信息,对于时间、地点、人物、数字等要特别留意。

排除干扰,选择最佳,防止主观,题文并举

阅读理解的一个重要原则是根据文章本身或作者所表达的意思加以理解,决不能把自己的主观臆断随意加到其中,否则就会偏离大方向,导致不应有的失误。

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前言

英语学习的目的是为了应用,就中学的实际来讲,目的主要是为了应对考试,而应试的主要手段就是具备扎实的解题能力。阅读理解是英语试卷中分量最重的题型,也是很多学生欠缺的一项,为此,本书独辟蹊径,博采众长,融汇优秀教师的教学心得和状元学生的学习方法,为广大读者奉献这本超级解题。

本书独具如下特色:

最新的材料——本书选编最时新的语言材料,这些材料均来源于最新的英文报刊、杂志、网络等,含有最新的高考题、模拟题、原创题,充分展现当前社会的热点话题与题材,涵盖高考的考查面,帮助读者紧跟时代步伐,扣紧高考的脉搏。

最佳的顺序——本书完全按照由易到难的顺序编排,每一个体裁或题材都包含易、中、难三个难度等级的文章,分别按照2:5:3的比例分配,读者可以按此顺序进行训练,达到不断提高的目的。

最精的训练——本书的每一篇材料都是千挑万选,充分考虑文章的长度、难度、信度,所设的习题完全符合高考的要求,既有深度又不偏不怪,具有极高的训练价值,目的在于让读者花最少的时间获取最大的功效,从而做到精练、高效。

最细的讲解——本书在每一篇材料后都有【阅读分析】,帮助读者领略文章大意,掌握该类文章的阅读方法。每一个习题都有充分、细致的讲解,对正确选项提供其正确的依据,对错误选项分析其错误原因,同时还有注意事项、解题技巧等帮助读者提高阅读解题能力。

最强的效果——本书不但材料新、话题全、讲解细,还在【答案解读】之后设置【词汇拾遗】与【长难句析】,帮助读者丰富词汇知识、掌握词形的变化规律,学会对长难句的分析,排除阅读障碍。通过【参考译文】让读者更深刻地理解较难的篇目,从而达到最理想的训练效果。

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第一章 题型分类解读

第一节 细节理解题

◎ 考查内容

1. 所涉及的人物、时间、地点、方式、事件。
2. 简单的数字计算、事件发生的顺序、图表内容的识别。

关键词: statement 表述, true 正, false 误, except 除了, right order 正确顺序

◎ 解题要诀

1. 速读全文, 领悟大意, 细读题干, 查找信息。
2. 对比选项, 排除干扰, 再查原文, 准确定位。

◎ 注意事项

1. 切忌题干与选项的意义没有完全看懂就匆忙圈定答案。
2. 切忌只根据文中的个别字眼就确定信息来源。

自测热身



(2009 全国 I · E)

Sunday, October 5

Clear, 69°F

My wife, Eleanor, and I took the train from Paris to Strasbourg, where we were met by our driver and guide, and the minibus which goes along with the boat. We stopped off in Barn for an hour on the way. Then we were taken to Nancy where the boat was kept.

After the other passengers arrived, we had our first dinner on the boat. After dinner we walked into downtown Nancy, a village with a large square and wooden houses.

Monday, October 6

Rained last night, cloudy in the morning, 69°F

We spent about two hours in Nancy, then sailed on the Canal de la Marne au Rhine. Kind of a lazy day. Eating breakfast, lunch and dinner. After dinner we watched a tape on Baccarat, where we will visit tomorrow.

It was pleasant to sit out on deck(甲板) and watch the scenery go by at about 3 mph.

Tuesday, October 7

Light rain, 64°F

This morning we drove over to Baccarat and toured its museum and the church, which has this unbelievable lamp that is going on a world tour the next day. We did lots of shopping, then walked across the bridge to see a very, very modern Catholic church with special Baccarat windows.

We drove to the top of the Voges Mountains and started down the eastern side. Later we drove to Sorrenbourg to see the 13th century church at the Cordeliers. It contains the largest window by Marc Chagall—24 feet wide by 40 feet high.

Wednesday, October 8

Cloudy, 65 °F

Today we sailed from Schneckenbush to Saverne. We went through two caves, an extremely unusual part of the journey. This river scenery is very different. We were in a mountain valley with grassland on one side and a forest beginning to show some color on the other.

Thursday, October 9

Cloudy, 66°F

Our dependable minibus was waiting to load the luggage and take us to the hotel where everyone went their separate ways. Our boating days are over until next time.

72. Where did the author get off the train?

- A. Paris. B. Strasbourg. C. Nancy. D. Barn.

73. On which days did the tourists spend most of their time on the boat?

- A. Monday and Tuesday. B. Tuesday and Wednesday.
C. Wednesday and Thursday. D. Monday and Wednesday.

74. From the text, we learn that Baccarat and Sorrenbourg are the names of _____.

- A. towns B. churches C. museums D. mountains

75. What does the author think of the tour?

- A. Tiring. B. Expensive. C. Enjoyable. D. Quick.

72. B 从第一则日记的第一段看出,作者从巴黎坐火车到 Strasbourg,在这儿坐船继续其行程。

73. D 本题容易误选 D 项,其原因是只看到 stop off in Barn,而没有弄明白,作者是坐船的途中在 Barn 停了一小时。

74. D 每天坐船的时间如下:

① Sunday, 坐船途中在 Barn 停留一小时,到 Nancy 后吃饭、下船、走进 Nancy 的闹市区。

②Monday, 在 Nancy 待了两个小时后就一直在船上。

③Tuesday, 开车到 Baccarat, 然后又开车到了 Voges Mountains, 再后来开车到 Sorrenbourg。

④Wednesday, 乘船从 Schneckebush 到 Saverne, 一直欣赏两岸的风景。

⑤Thursday, 乘船结束, 坐 minibus 去旅馆。

由以上内容可知, Monday 与 Wednesday 这两天乘船的时间最长。

74. A 根据 Tuesday 的日记中 we drove over to Baccarat and toured its museum and the church 与 we drove to Sorrenbourg to see the 13th century church 得出推断。

75. C 从作者的行程介绍, 以及 pleasant, scenery 等字眼可以看出, 作者在这次旅行中非常愉快。

【词汇拾遗】

minibus *n.* 微型公共汽车 (mini - 前缀, 表示“小的, 微小的”)

unbelievable *adj.* 难以置信的 (un - 前缀, 表示否定; - able 后缀)

dependable *adj.* 可靠的, 可信赖的 (- able 后缀)

【长难句析】We were in a mountain valley with grassland on one side and a forest beginning to show color on the other.

分析 with 用于构成复合结构, 即 with + 名词 + 介词短语。beginning to show color 是现在分词短语作定语, 修饰 forest。

译文 我们身处一个山谷中, 一边是草地, 另一边是开始返青的森林。

自测热身 (2009 全国 II · C)

GUATEMALA CITY (Reuters)—A fish that lives in mangrove swamps (红树沼泽) across the Americas can live out of water for months at a time, similar to how animals adapted (适应) to land millions of years ago, a new study shows.

The Magrove Rivulus, a type of small killifish, lives in small pools of water in a certain type of empty nut or even old beer cans in the mangrove swamps of Belize, the United States and Brazil. When their living place dries up, they live on the land in logs (圆木), said Scott Taylor, a researcher at the Brevard Endangered Lands Program in Florida.

The fish, whose scientific name is Rivulus marmoratus, can grow as large as three inches. They group together in logs and breathe air through their skin until they can find water again.

The new scientific discovery came after a trip to Belize.

“We kicked over a log and the fish just came crowding out,” Taylor told Reuters in neighboring Guatemala by telephone. He said he will make his study on the fish known to the public in an American magazine early next year.

In lab tests, Taylor said he found the fish can live up to 66 days out of water without eating.

Some other fish can live out of water for a short period of time. The walking catfish found in Southeast Asia can stay on land for hours at a time, while lungfish found in Australia, Africa and South America can live out of water, but only in an inactive state. But no other known fish can be out of water as long as the Mangrove Rivulus and remain active, according to Patricia Wright, a biologist at Canada's University of Guelph.

Further studies of the fish may tell how animals changed over time.

"These animals live in conditions similar to those that existed millions of years ago, when animals began making the transition (过渡) from water onto land," Wright said.

49. The Mangrove Rivulus is a type of fish that _____.

- A. likes eating nuts
- B. prefers living in dry places
- C. is the longest living fish on earth
- D. can stay alive for two months out of water

50. Who will write up a report on Mangrove Rivulus?

- A. Patricia Wright.
- B. Researchers in Guatemala.
- C. Scientists from Belize.
- D. Scott Taylor.

51. According to the text, lungfish can _____.

- A. breathe through its skin
- B. move freely on dry land
- C. remain alive out of water
- D. be as active on land as in water

52. What can we say about the discovery of Mangrove Rivulus?

- A. It was made quite by accident.
- B. It was based on a lab test of sea life.
- C. It was supported by an American magazine.
- D. It was helped by Patricia Wright.

49. D 文章的第一句话就开门见山地对这种鱼做了综合的介绍... can live out of water for months at a time.

50. D 根据文章第五段 He (即 Taylor) said he will make his study on the fish known to the public in an American magazine early next year. 可以得出结论。

51. C 文章在倒数第三段谈到了 lungfish, 说它 can live out of water, but only in an inactive state (能在水外生存, 但仅处于不活动状态), D 项内容明显错误; A、B 内容没在文中涉及。

52. A 推理判断题。从文章第四段 The new discovery came after a trip to Belize 到下一段 We kicked... came crowding out 可以判断, 这种鱼是一种偶然的发现。

[错项分析]

C 文中谈到 Taylor 将要把他的研究成果发表在一家美国杂志上, 但并没有说这家美国杂志支持该发现。

D 文章最后三段谈到此人是加拿大一所大学的生物学家,他就这类鱼发表过个人看法,但并没有谈该发现是在他的帮助下完成的。

【词汇拾遗】

neighboring *adj.* 邻近的,附近的(*neighbor v.* 与……邻接)

inactive *adj.* 不活动的,怠惰的(*active* 积极的,活跃的)

【长难句析】These animals live in conditions similar to those that existed millions of years ago, when animals began making the transition from water onto land.

【分析】similar to... 是定语修饰 conditions; that... 是定语从句修饰 those; when 引导定语从句修饰 millions of years ago.

【译文】这些动物生存的条件类似于数百万年前存在的动物,那时动物开始从水中向陆地过渡。

跟踪补测

Passage A (2009 北京·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.

72. 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

73. 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

74. The last paragraph mainly deals with _____.

- A. protecting animals
- B. building a campfire
- C. camping in woodland
- D. finding a campsite with privacy

75. 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

Passage B (2009 湖南·A)

Eddie McKay, a once-forgotten pilot, is a subject of great interest to a group of history students in Canada.

It all started when Graham Broad, a professor at the University of Western Ontario, found McKay's name in a footnote in a book about university history. McKay was included in a list of university alumni (校友) who had served during the First World War, but his name was unfamiliar to Broad, a specialist in military history. Out of curiosity, Broad spent hours at the local archives (档案馆) in a fruitless search for information on McKay. Tired and discouraged, he finally gave up. On his way out, Broad's glance happened to fall on an exhibiting case showing some old newspapers. His eye was drawn to an old picture of a young man in a rugby uniform. As he read the words beside the picture, he experienced a thrilling realization. "After looking for him all day, there he was, staring up at me out of the exhibiting case," said Broad. Excited by the find, Broad asked his students to continue his search. They combed old newspapers and other materials for clues. Gradually, a picture came into view.

Captain Alfred Edwin McKay joined the British Royal Flying Corps in 1916. He downed ten enemy planes, outlived his entire squadron (中队) as a WWI flyer, spent some time as a flying instructor in England, then returned to the front, where he was eventually shot down over Belgium and killed in December 1917. But there's more to his story. "For a brief time in 1916 he was probably the most famous pilot in the world," says Broad. "He was credited with downing Oswald Boelcke, the most famous German pilot at the time." Yet, in a letter home, McKay refused to take credit, saying that Boelcke had actually crashed

into another German plane.

McKay's war records were destroyed during a World War II air bombing on London—an explanation for why he was all but forgotten.

But now, thanks to the efforts of Broad and his students, a marker in McKay's memory was placed on the university grounds in November 2007. "I found my eyes filling with tears as I read the word 'deceased' (阵亡) next to his name," said Corey Everett, a student who found a picture of McKay in his uniform. "This was such a simple example of the fact that he had been a student just like us, but instead of finishing his time at Western, he chose to fight and die for his country."

56. What made Professor Broad continue his search for more information on McKay?

- A. A uniform of McKay. B. A footnote about McKay.
C. A book on McKay. D. A picture of McKay.

57. What did the students find out about McKay?

- A. He trained pilots for some time. B. He lived longer than other pilots.
C. He died in the Second World War. D. He was downed by the pilot Boelcke.

58. McKay's flying documents were destroyed in ____.

- A. Belgium B. Germany C. Canada D. England

59. We can learn from the last paragraph that McKay ____.

- A. preferred fight to his study B. went to war before graduation
C. left a picture for Corey Everett D. set an example for his fellow students

60. What is the text mainly about?

- A. The research into war history. B. The finding of a forgotten hero.
C. The pilots of the two world wars. D. The importance of military studies.

Passage C (2009 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.

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 Aus-



tralia 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.”

65. George and Richard were _____ at school.

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

66. 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.

67. 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

68. 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.

◆◆◆◆◆ 答案全解 ◆◆◆◆◆

A

72. A 根据第二段最后一句... but in England you must ask the landowner's permission, except in national parks 得知。

73. B 根据最后一段中 Try to use an area where people have obviously camped before rather than creating a new spot. 看出, 作者建议使用人们原先宿营的地方。选项中 previously 意为“以前, 先前”。

[错项分析]从第三段最后两句看出,所找的宿营点应该是 more remote places with easy access to open spaces and perhaps beaches(更为偏远的地方,容易进入开阔地或海滩),with no road access(没有通公路的)。因此其他选项不对。

74. C 最后一段主要讲了在树林里宿营时应注意的事项。其他都是某一个方面。

75. D 通览全文可以看出,文章讲了宿营时应如何做,以及不能做什么。

【词汇拾遗】

wilderness *n.* 荒地, 荒野 (wild *adj.*)

remote *adj.* 遥远的,偏僻的

privacy *n.* 隱蔽, 独处 (private *adj.*)

downwind *adv.* 顺风地

【长难句析】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.

【分析】Wherever 引导地点状语从句,主句是两个并列的祈使句。

【译文】无论你在哪里,搞清楚负责管理野外空地的机构,与他们取得联系以便于弄明白他们对于野营以及搭建遮蔽物的政策。

B

56. D 由第二段中的 On his way out, Broad's glance happened to fall on an exhibiting case showing some old newspapers. His eye was drawn to an old picture of a young man in a rugby uniform. As he read words beside the picture, he experienced a thrilling realization. 可知是 a picture of McKay made Professor Broad continue his search for more information on McKay.

57. A 由第三段中的 He spent some time as a flying instructor in England 可知他曾经担任飞行员教练,训练飞行员。

【错项分析】

①文中提到 He outlived his entire squadron as a WWI flyer 但未说明他比所有其他的飞行员活得时间都长,只是他担任 WWI flyer 时比他整个中队的人活得长。因此 B 不对。

②由第三段中 then returned to the front, where he was eventually shot down over Belgium and killed in December 1917 知他死于一战,而不是二战,因此 C 错。

③由第三段 He was credited with downing Oswald Boelcke, the most famous German pilot at the time 知 D 错。

58. D 由第四段 McKay's war records were destroyed during a World War II air bombing on London 可知应选 England。

59. B 由最后一段最后一句 This was such a simple example of the fact that he had been a student just like us, but instead of finishing his time at western, he chose to fight and die for his country 可知他未完成大学学习就参军了,因此 B 项正确。

60. B 文章第一段讲了曾经被人遗忘的飞行员 Eddie McKay 激起了学生研究的兴趣,后面几段讲了研究的进程及发现。而这位飞行员最后为国而亡,也是一位英雄,因此概括选 B。

【词汇拾遗】

footnote *n.* 脚注

curiosity *n.* 好奇 (*curious adj.*)

exhibiting *adj.* 展览的 (*exhibit v.* *ipexhibition n.* 展览)

comb *n.* 梳子 || *v.* 仔细搜索 credit *n.* 名声,赞扬 || *v.* 把(功劳)归于……

【长难句析】He downed ten enemy planes, outlived his entire squadron(中队) as a WWI flyer, spent some time as a flying instructor in England, then returned to the front, where he was eventually shot down over Belgium and killed in December 1917.