



NEW SENIOR ENGLISH FOR CHINA  
STUDENT'S BOOK

必修 **1·2**

主编：孟凡民

**高中**  
英语同步

# 优选精练 阅读理解



CENTURY ORIENTAL 世纪东方



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人教版 高一上

快捷英语

# 高中英语同步优选精练

阅读理解·人教版

(高一上)

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# 编者的话

## 1. 这套丛书是由哪些分册构成的？

本丛书分高一上、下册，高二上、下册，共四个分册。高一上册对应教材必修1和必修2，高一下册对应教材必修3和必修4；高二上册对应教材必修5和选修6，高二下册对应教材选修7和选修8。

## 2. 这套丛书如何与教材同步？

本丛书以《英语课程标准》及教学大纲为依据，选材与教材话题同步，力求全方位、多角度理解教材。使用其他版本教材的学生和老师，也可以选择本丛书作为扩展阅读训练及系统培养和提高阅读理解应试能力的素材。

## 3. 这套丛书最主要的特色是什么？

- 语篇选材与教材话题同步，有助于全方位、多角度理解教材

以现行教材为依据，以素质教育要求为指导，面向各层次学生，为广大师生提供系统、实用、梯度分明的阅读篇章，每单元十篇文章尽量做到与话题完全同步，这是本书最突出的特色；同话题、多角度的选材定会使学生对教材有更深入的理解。

- 按“热身—基础—拓展—应用”渐进编排，由易到难、渐入佳境

每单元由热身篇、基础篇、拓展篇和应用篇四部分呈阶梯型排列，有利于学生从了解文化背景入手，由易到难，提高阅读水平，培养学生运用知识的能力。

- 优选精析各地模拟试题、高考真题、经典名题，着眼以练促考

每单元所选文章均来自全国各地模拟及与话题相关的高考试题和作者精心编选的阅读材料，帮助同学们真切体验“考什么—怎么考”的规律，既旨在提高能力，更旨在增强信心。

- 话题词汇、名言集锦、试题解析，一应俱全

本丛书还编排了与话题密切相关的词汇、名人名言，便于学生在做阅读的同时记忆单词，与名人对话；言简意赅的文章大意总结，一语中的的解题指导，会帮你扫清阅读的所有障碍。

- 题型靠近高考，提示体裁、字数，便于限时自测

为体现练习与测试的实战性，在题型灵活的基础上，力求在考虑同步教学特点的同时，敏锐捕捉和把握最新高考动态与趋势，并从编写理念上努力贴近《英语新课程标准》的特点与要求，具有很强的针对性、实用性和前瞻性。每篇文章的命题、设项贴近高考，通过一个表格提示该文章的体裁、字数，为你在课内和课外进行限时训练提供可操作的辅助。

#### 4. 这套丛书是怎样保证编写质量的？

本丛书坚持名师主笔、专家审稿的原则。丛书由来自国家级示范高中和省级示范高中的特高级教师及优秀骨干教师联合编写，并由中外专家审稿，充分体现了课改的新理念及课改后高考的动向，紧密追踪命题趋势。

#### 5. 学生怎样才能保证文章的阅读量？

要坚持每天做一定数量的题目。根据众多高考状元和高考英语单科状元的经验，他们每天普遍坚持不少于一千字的阅读量，本丛书设计的基础篇、拓展篇和应用篇的编排完全符合这个要求，以供老师和同学们在课内、课外灵活使用。

我们诚挚邀请全国各地使用本丛书的教师对书中的内容提出宝贵的意见和建议，您的意见和建议一经采纳，您将获得出版社提供的赠书。如果您有成熟的稿件或近期有编写计划，欢迎投稿。请发送至：[wang\\_huiyu@cepp.com.cn](mailto:wang_huiyu@cepp.com.cn)



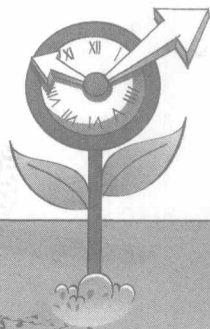
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## 热身篇

upset *adj.* 心烦意乱的; 不安的; 不适的

*vt.* 使不安; 使心烦

ignore *vt.* 不理睬; 忽视

calm *vt.* (使)平静; (使)镇定

concern *vt.* (使)担忧; 涉及; 关系到

*n.* 担心; 关注; (利害)关系

power *n.* 能力; 力量; 权力

partner *n.* 伙伴; 合作者

suffer *vt.* 遭受; 忍受

grateful *adj.* 感激的; 感谢的

dislike *n.* 不喜欢; 厌恶

tip *n.* 提示; 技巧; 尖; 小费

faithful *adj.* 忠实的; 守信的

treasure *n.* 财富; 珍宝

partnership *n.* 伙伴关系; 合伙关系

companion *n.* 同伴; 伙伴

happiness *n.* 幸福; 快乐

have got to 不得不; 必须

be concerned about 关心; 挂念

get through 经历; 经受

in order to 为了……

at dusk 在黄昏时

face to face 面对面地

no longer/not any longer 不再

get/be tired of 对……厌烦

get along with 与……相处; 进展

fall in love with 相爱; 爱上

join in 参加; 加入

keep us connected 使我们保持联系

## 话题词汇



Anne Frank was one of the Jewish victims of Nazi persecution during the Second World War.

After Nazi Germany invaded the Netherlands in 1940, they treated the Jewish badly here as well.

The Frank family tried to escape by going into hiding. In July 1942, Otto Frank, his wife and their daughters

Margot and Anne hid in the attic annex of a warehouse he rented in Amsterdam. The building consists of two parts: a

front house and a back annex. Otto Frank's business was located in the front house. The uppermost floors of the

back annex became the hiding place for them and another family. After more than two years the group was betrayed and

deported. Anne and Margot died of typhus in March 1945, only a few weeks before this concentration camp was

liberated. Otto Frank, the only member of the group to survive, returned after the war.

During the hiding period Anne Frank kept a diary. In it she described daily life in the back annex, the isolation and the fear of discovery. Anne's diary survived the war: after the betrayal it was found by one of the helpers. When it was confirmed that Anne would not be returning, this person gave the manuscripts to Otto Frank. In 1947 the first Dutch edition appeared. Since then the diary has been published in more than 55 languages.

作为犹太人, 安妮·弗兰克是第二次世界大战时纳粹德国迫害的一个受害者。1940年, 德军入侵荷兰, 他们对这里的犹太人也进行了迫害。弗兰克一家只能通过躲藏逃避。1942年7月, 奥托·弗兰克携妻子及两个女儿玛格特和安妮躲藏在他在阿姆斯特丹租赁的一个仓库的阁楼里。楼房包括前厅和后室两部分。奥托·弗兰克在前厅做生意, 后室的最上层成为他们和另外一个家庭的躲藏之处。两年多后, 他们被出卖并被驱逐出去。安妮和姐姐玛格特于1945年3月死于斑疹伤寒症, 仅仅几周后, 该集中营被解放。唯一的幸存者奥托·弗兰克在战后从集中营返回。

在躲藏期间, 安妮·弗兰克坚持写日记。日记里记述了在阁楼里的生活、与世隔绝的感受以及怕被发现的恐惧。安妮的日记逃过了战争劫难: 安妮被出卖后, 她的日记被一个曾经帮助过他们的人发现。在证实安妮不可能回来之后, 这个人把安妮的日记的原稿交给了奥托·弗兰克。1947年日记的第一个荷兰版本问世。从那时起, 安妮的日记被翻译成超过55种语言出版。

## 文化点滴

# 基础篇

## PASSAGE 1

体裁	字数	题数	阅读时间	正确率
记叙文	319	5		

Who finds a faithful friend, finds a treasure.

As I am now eighteen years of age, I have a great many friends. But one of them I like much better than any other. I became acquainted with him when I began to go to school. Since then he and I have been living together for ten years.

He is a man of a sweet and soft temper, but looks grave and solemn. He sometimes appears very old and sometimes very young and bright, but he is always clever, active, and alert. He is liked by all who know him.

He is a learned man. He knows everything and studies nearly all the languages spoken by mankind. Moreover, his memory is extremely remarkable. He remembers whatever has happened in the world. He is also a great teacher. He has taught millions upon millions of young men. Therefore he has been and is known to everybody.

He is my best teacher as well as my best friend. At first he taught me Chinese. When I was fifteen years of age, he began to teach me English and some sciences. This year he not only teaches me the languages mentioned above, but also teaches me a new language called French.

He is a patient man. Stupid as I am, he is never tired of teaching me. He continues to teach me until I am perfectly familiar with my lessons. But there is one thing which you may be surprised to know. Though I have lived with him a long time, I have never heard his voice. Whenever I ask him questions, he never answers them with his mouth, but shows me the answers on his face.

He is not only my best friend, but the best friend of many others. Therefore his name is widely known. I am sure you also know my best friend's name and love him very much. Do you want me to write out his name?

- What does the underlined phrase mean in Paragraph 1?
  - got to know
  - met with
  - heard of
  - got close to
- Although looks serious, this friend has a \_\_\_\_\_ character.
  - cold
  - impatient
  - gentle
  - numb
- As a learned man, this friend has a good knowledge of all the followings EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.
  - my temper
  - every foreign language
  - every field of science
  - all the events in history
- We may infer from the text the author must be a student majored in \_\_\_\_\_.
  - maths
  - history
  - physics
  - foreign language
- What do you think the author's friend is?
  - Dictionary.
  - Chinese book.
  - Book.
  - Computer.



体裁	字数	题数	阅读时间	正确率
记叙文	334	5		

No man can be happy without a friend, nor be sure of his friend till he is unhappy.

—Thomas Fuller

I have a rabbit whose name is Yuki. Since I was a small child, there have always been some pets in my house like cats or dogs. However, this is the first time for us to have a rabbit.

Now that I am in the US, my mother looks after Yuki instead of me, and I call her almost everyday to ask about Yuki. For me, Yuki is the one of the most important parts of life, and I cannot forget her even for a moment.

She is small, white, and above all, very cute. She often rubs her face with both paws and her long black ears with one paw. She likes being petted very much, and I also enjoy petting her, feeling the smooth, soft, fine texture of her fur. When I pet her, she always looks very pleasant; gradually her legs begin to spread out untidily, and she lies down at ease.

These gestures are so cute, and just watching her makes me feel happy. While I am petting her, I always talk to her even though she neither understands what I am saying nor answers me. However, those moments together with her are precious and happy times for me.

She is very weak and delicate. She is always afraid of anything which is noisy or big. She is different from dogs, which always follow behind people wagging their tails, or from cats, which always meow when they are hungry. Without protection, she would not survive, and this weakness makes her even dearer to me.

In these ways, Yuki is an important companion for me and makes me feel happy. I am really glad that she has become a member of our household. I am always thinking about Yuki and miss her very much now that we are apart. When I feel that way, I always look at her photos and remember her. That is my only way to be with her just now. I hope to see her again soon.

- .....
6. Since she was a small child, the author has played with the following animals EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. rats                      B. cats                      C. dogs                      D. rabbits
7. Why does the author call her mother very often while in America?
- A. She misses her mother very much.                      B. Everything is strange in another country.  
C. She has too many questions to be answered.                      D. She worries about her pet, Yuki.
8. What's the third paragraph mainly about?
- A. The rabbit is small and lovely.                      B. The rabbit's characters and hobbies.  
C. The author likes rubbing it.                      D. The rabbit likes being petted.
9. Compared with other animals, Yuki seems \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. much cleverer                      B. more lovely                      C. much weaker                      D. more naughty
10. By this passage, the author wants to show \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. she misses Yuki very much                      B. she has so many animal friends  
C. she wants to keep a pet in America                      D. she prefers rabbits to other animals

# 基础篇

## PASSAGE 3

体裁	字数	题数	阅读时间	正确率
议论文	237	4		

We are all travellers in the wilderness of this world, and the best we can find in our travells is an honest friend. —Robert Lewis Stevenson

Everybody has his friends. Some people like to choose friends who are different from themselves while others prefer those who are similar to themselves. Each of the choices has its advantages.

When people have friends similar to themselves, they and their friends can chat, play, and do things together harmoniously. The result is that they all feel relaxed and can truly enjoy each other's company.

When a guy has friends different from himself, the advantage he has is that he can benefit from the contacts with different people. His friends may be different from him in character, education, occupation, social status, or political and religious beliefs. From those friends, he can learn a lot of things that he has never experienced himself and he can also enjoy being with them when they know each other well.

Comparing the advantages of both cases, I think that it would be better for me to have both kinds of friends... some who are similar to me and some who are different from me. In this way, I can have the best of both worlds. For instance, when I want to relax or when I am too tired to be careful about my speech and manner, I can stay with those friends who are like me. But, when I feel like it, it is also possible for me to stay with those who are different from me and learn something new.

11. What is mainly discussed in this passage?

12. This passage can be divided into \_\_\_\_\_ parts. The first part includes \_\_\_\_\_, the second part consists of \_\_\_\_\_ and the last part includes \_\_\_\_\_.

13. What's the advantage one may have if he has a friend different from him?

14. What kind of a friend do you like? Why?

# 拓展篇

# PASSAGE 1

体裁	字数	题数	阅读时间	正确率
议论文	383	5		

True friendship is like sound health; the value of it is seldom known until it is lost. —Charles Caleb Colton

True friends always come to you when their help is in need. They try their best to help you without thinking what they can get from it. This invariably (始终不变地) wins them love and respect from others, for they devote themselves to the happiness of others.

Up to the time of my writing this article, Aero has been helping me with my selecting the courses with great effort. He is a friendly and kindhearted guy. He has always been a friend of mine because I like the way he acts and lives and the way we communicate.

One morning a week ago, he came to me and asked if he could be of help. Actually I had been worrying about my course of this semester (学期) for days since I hadn't got any English courses yet! I thought it was my own business and it had never occurred to me that some other people would offer to help with my selecting the courses. So I declined his kindness. The very next day, I got a cough and it later turned out to be a four-day high fever. In those days, I was extremely weak and lay in bed all day long and hardly had any strength even to eat. I lost the power to keep an eye on the possible vacancies of the English courses ever since I got a high fever. I began to regret declining Aero's offer. Just at that moment, Aero called, asking about my health and told me to have a good rest, saying that he would shoulder the responsibility of selecting my English courses for me. Now I am writing this article as the homework of this writing course and I'd like to reemphasize that it is all due to my friend's effort that I have finally made it.

I was really grateful to him when he called and offered to help and it is hard to express my gratitude with words. All I want to say about it is that at that moment, I realized that he had offered to help not because it made him feel he was important but because he meant business. He's a man of integrity. I am proud of having such a friend.

- According to Paragraph 1, a friend can't be a true friend unless he
  - \_\_\_\_\_
  - \_\_\_\_\_
  - \_\_\_\_\_
- It was when the author \_\_\_\_\_ that Aero came to help him.
- Why did the author decline his help at first?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- What does the underlined sentence mean?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- What may be the best title of this passage?  
\_\_\_\_\_

体裁	字数	题数	阅读时间	正确率
议论文	241	4		

You can make more friends in two months by becoming interested in other people than you can in two years by trying to get other people interested in you. —Dale Carnegie

When asked to point out one or two things that are most important to themselves, many put friends ahead of homes, jobs, clothes and cars.

A true friendship carries a long history of experience that determines who we are and keeps us connected. It is a treasure we should prove it. Unfortunately, the better friends you are, the more probably you'll have disagreements. And the result can be what you don't want an end to the relationship.

The good news is that most troubled friendships can be mended. First, don't let your pride get in your way. Most of us can forgive each other when differences are brought out in the open. Second, apologize when you're wrong—even if you've been wronged. Over the course of friendship, even the best people make mistakes. Sometimes, it may be best if the wronged person takes the lead and apologizes. When you apologize, give your friend a chance to admit that he has been wrong. Third, see things from your friend's point of view (观点). And finally, accept that friendships changes as our needs and lifestyles (生活方式) change. Making friends can sometimes seem easy. The hard part is keeping the connections strong during the nature ups and downs that have an effect on all relationships. My suggestion: Consider friendship an honour and a gift, and worth the effort to treasure and nurture (培养).

6. What would be the best title for the text?
- A. Easy ways to make friends.                      B. Ups and downs in friendship.  
C. How to mend a troubled friendship.            D. How to take the lead in making friends.
7. The underlined phrase "wronged person" in the text refers to a person \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. who has been mistaken for another            B. who has been blamed unfairly  
C. who has treated friends badly                  D. who has admitted his mistakes
8. According to the text a friendship can last long only if \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. we have much in common                      B. we know our friends' mistakes  
C. we treat our disagreements wisely            D. we have know one another for long
9. What should we do if we follow the author's second suggestion?
- A. Stick to our own points of view.                B. Avoid making mistakes.  
C. Make an apology first.                            D. Change our lifestyles.

# 拓展篇

## PASSAGE 3

体裁	字数	题数	阅读时间	正确率
记叙文	300	20		

Friends are the sunshine of life.

—John Hay

My friend Robert started a new job this week and he's been in training class for two days. The 10 has a very strict dress code—dark blue 11 and khaki pants (卡其布短裤).

On the first day, an older gentleman in his class did not have the 12 dress and he was sternly told that he 13 be dismissed if he didn't follow the requirement the next day. He 14, "Sir, I had not been told about this and I am too 15 to afford them."

Last night, Robert and I decided that this old man shouldn't 16 his job simply because he couldn't afford the clothes. I had some 17 on hand at home and Robert took it with him this morning just 18 it was needed.

When training started this morning, the trainer was 19 to fire the older gentleman. "You have 10 minutes to be in proper dress," he was told. At this 20, Robert spoke up and asked 21 he could have 10 minutes to get him the clothes. He then 22 to the store and purchased the proper size pants and a shirt; he returned with 23 and gave them to other man.

The older gentleman began to 24 and told him that he couldn't accept such a 25 from a stranger. Robert told him he 26 because he had lost the receipt and couldn't return it.

The pants were a perfect 27, the shirt was a bit tight but he was able to keep his job. With tears in his eyes, he said, "It's 28 to me that anybody would do such a thing for 29 knowing me a day!"

More unbelievable is how good it has made Robert and I feel to do this.

- |                     |               |                 |                  |
|---------------------|---------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 10. A. employee     | B. employer   | C. assistant    | D. captain       |
| 11. A. shirts       | B. coat       | C. trousers     | D. jacket        |
| 12. A. bright       | B. large      | C. proper       | D. good          |
| 13. A. should       | B. might      | C. need         | D. would         |
| 14. A. excused      | B. answered   | C. explained    | D. murmured      |
| 15. A. old          | B. slow       | C. weak         | D. poor          |
| 16. A. lose         | B. find       | C. have         | D. change        |
| 17. A. coins        | B. credit     | C. cash         | D. notes         |
| 18. A. in addition  | B. in case    | C. in time      | D. in chief      |
| 19. A. likely       | B. able       | C. eager        | D. ready         |
| 20. A. point        | B. stage      | C. word         | D. sight         |
| 21. A. if           | B. that       | C. when         | D. how           |
| 22. A. ran off      | B. ran up     | C. ran about    | D. ran out       |
| 23. A. all          | B. both       | C. none         | D. each          |
| 24. A. smile        | B. excite     | C. cry          | D. thank         |
| 25. A. thing        | B. kindness   | C. activity     | D. gift          |
| 26. A. ought to     | B. had to     | C. needed to    | D. dared to      |
| 27. A. fit          | B. shape      | C. colour       | D. style         |
| 28. A. unreasonable | B. unsuitable | C. unbelievable | D. unforgettable |
| 29. A. barely       | B. ever       | C. already      | D. even          |

体裁	字数	题数	阅读时间	正确率
记叙文	265	4		

I do not want a friend who smiles when I smile, who weeps when I weep, for my shadow in the pool can do better than that. —Confucius

My friends, Emma Daniels, spent the summer of 1974 travelling in Israel. During her month-long stay in Jerusalem she often went to a café called Chocolate Soup. It was run by two men, one of whom—Alex—used to live in Montreal. One morning when Emma went in for coffee, while chatting with her new friend Alex, she mentioned that she had just finished the book she was reading and had nothing else to read. Alex said he had a wonderful book she might like, and that he'd be happy to lend it to her. As he lived just above the café, he quickly ran up to get it. The book he handed to Emma just minutes later was *Markings*, a book by a former Secretary-General of the United Nations (UN).

Emma had never read it, nor had she ever bought a copy. But, when she opened it up, she was floored to see her own name and address inside the cover in her own handwriting (笔迹). It turned out that the summer before, at a concert back in Montreal. Emma had met a Californian who was in town visiting friends. They decided to exchange (交换) addresses, but neither of them had any paper. The man opened up a book he was carrying in his backpack (背包) and asked Emma to write her name and address inside. When he returned to California, he left the book behind in Montreal, and his friend Alex kept it. When Alex later moved to Jerusalem, he took the book along.

- Alex lent Emma the book, *Markings*, \_\_\_\_\_.
  - to show his friendliness to her
  - to show his interest in reading
  - to tell her about the importance of UN
  - to let her write her name and address inside
- How did Emma feel the moment she opened the book?
  - Pleased.
  - Satisfied.
  - Worried.
  - Surprised.
- We can learn from the text the Californian \_\_\_\_\_.
  - met Emma at a concert
  - invited Emma to a concert
  - introduced Emma to his friend
  - left Emma his backpack
- Who was supposed to be the first owner of the book?
  - An official of the UN.
  - A coffee shop owner.
  - A friend of the author's.
  - Alex's friend from California.

体裁	字数	题数	阅读时间	正确率
记叙文	387	5		

You can hardly make a friend in a year, but you can easily offend one in an hour.

When it comes to friends, I desire those who will share my happiness, who possess wings of their own and who will fly with me. I seek friends whose qualities illuminate (照亮) me and train me up for love. It is for these people that I reserve the glowing hours, too good not to share.

When I was in the eighth grade, I had a friend. We were shy and “too serious” about our studies when it was becoming fashionable with our classmates to learn acceptable social behaviors. We said little at school, but she would come to my house and we would sit down with pencils and paper, and one of us would say: “Let’s start with a train whistle today.” We would sit quietly together and write separate poems or stories that grew out of a train whistle. Then we would read them aloud. At the end of that school year, we, too, were changing into social creatures and the stories and poems stopped.

When I lived for a time in London, I had a friend. He was in despair (失望) and I was in despair. But our friendship was based on the idea in each of us that we would be sorry later if we did not explore this great city because we had felt bad at the time. We met every Sunday for five weeks and found many excellent things. We walked until our despairs disappeared and then we parted. We gave London to each other.

For almost four years I have had remarkable friend whose imagination illuminates mine. We write long letters in which we often discover our strangest selves. Each of us appears, sometimes in a funny way, in the other’s dreams. She and I agree that, at certain times, we seem to be parts of the same mind. In my most interesting moments, I often think: “Yes, I must tell...” We have never met.

It is such comforting companions I wish to keep. One bright hour with their kind is worth more to me than the lifetime services of a psychologist (心理学家), who will only fill up the healing (愈合的) silence necessary to those darkest moments in which I would rather be my own best friend.

- .....
5. In the eighth grade, what the author did before developing proper social behaviour was to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. become serious about her study      B. go to her friend’s house regularly  
C. learn from her classmates at school      D. share poems and stories with her friend
6. In Paragraph 3, “We gave London to each other” probably means \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. our exploring London was a memorable gift to both of us  
B. we were unwilling to tear ourselves away from London  
C. our unpleasant feeling about London disappeared  
D. we parted with each other in London
7. According to Paragraph 4, the author and her friend \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. call each other regularly      B. have similar personalities  
C. enjoy writing to each other      D. dream of meeting each other
8. In the darkest moments, the author would prefer to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. seek professional help      B. be left alone  
C. stay with her best friend      D. break the silence
9. What is the best title for the passage?
- A. Unforgettable experiences.      B. Remarkable imagination.  
C. Lifelong friendship.      D. Noble companions.

体裁	字数	题数	阅读时间	正确率
议论文	345	5		

My best friend is the one that brings out the best in me.

—Henry Ford

Parents and kids today dress alike, listen to the same music, and are friends. Is this a good thing? Sometimes, when Mr Ballmer and his 16-year-old daughter, Elizabeth, listen to rock music together and talk about interests both enjoy, such as pop culture, he remembers his more distant relationship with his parents when he was a teenager.

“I would never have said to my mom, ‘Hey, the new Weezer album is really great. How do you like it?’” says Ballmer. “There was just a complete gap in taste.”

Music was not the only gulf. From clothing and hairstyles to activities and expectations, earlier generations of parents and children often appeared to move in separate orbits (途径).

Today, the generation gap has not disappeared, but it is getting narrow in many families. Conversations on subjects such as sex and drugs would not have taken place a generation ago. Now they are comfortable and common. And parent-child activities, from shopping to sports, involve a feeling of trust and friendship that can continue into adulthood.

No wonder greeting cards today carry the message, “To my mother, my best friend.”

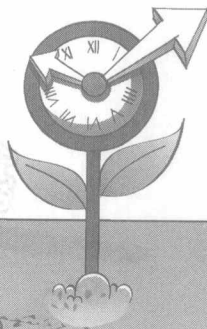
But family experts warn that the new equality can also result in less respect for parents. “There’s still a lot of strictness and authority on the part of parents out there, but there is a change happening,” says Kerrie, a psychology professor at Lebanon Valley College. “In the middle of that change, there is a lot of confusion among parents.”

Family researchers offer a variety of reasons for these evolving roles and attitudes. They see the 1960s as a turning point. Great cultural changes led to more open communication and a more democratic process that encourages everyone to have a say.

“My parents were on the ‘before’ side of that change, but today’s parents, the 40-year-olds, were on the ‘after’ side,” explains Mr Ballmer. “It’s not something easily accomplished by parents these days, because life is more difficult to understand or deal with, but sharing interests does make it more fun to be a parent now.”

10. The underlined word “gulf” in Paragraph 3 most probably means \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. interest                      B. distance                      C. difference                      D. separation
11. Which of the following shows that the generation gap is disappearing?
- A. Parents help their children develop interests in more activities.  
B. Parents put more trust in their children’s abilities.  
C. Parents and children talk more about sex and drugs.  
D. Parents share more interests with their children.
12. The change in today’s parent-child relationship is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. more confusion among parents  
B. new equality between parents and children  
C. less respect for parents from children  
D. more strictness and authority on the part of parents
13. By saying “today’s parents, the 40-year-olds, were on the ‘after’ side.” the author means that today’s parents \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. follow the trend of the change                      B. can set a limit to the change  
C. fail to take the change seriously                      D. have little difficulty adjusting to the change
14. The purpose of the passage is to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. describe the difficulties today’s parents have met with  
B. discuss the development of the parent-child relationship  
C. suggest the ways to handle the parent-child relationship  
D. compare today’s parent-child relationship with that in the past





## 热身篇

native *adj.* 出生的; 出生地的; 本国的; 本土的  
 actually *adv.* 实际上; 真实地  
 AD 公元  
 base *n.* 底部; 垒; 基础; 基地  
 gradual *adj.* 逐渐的; 逐步的  
 gradually *adv.* 逐渐地; 逐步地  
 vocabulary *n.* 词汇; 词汇量; 词汇表  
 fluent *adj.* 流利的; 畅通的  
 fluently *adv.* 流利地; 流畅地  
 usage *n.* 使用; 用法; 词语惯用法  
 command *n. & vt.* 命令; 指令; 掌握  
 request *n. & vt.* 请求; 要求

phrase *n.* 短语; 片语; 词组;  
 惯用语; 成语; 警句; 格言  
 retell *vt.* 再讲; 重复; 重说  
 recognize *vt.* 认出; 认可; 承认; 公认;  
 识别; 赏识  
 dialect *n.* 地方话; 方言; 土语  
 expression *n.* 表达; 说明; 表示; 表情; 态度  
 accent *n.* 口音; 腔调; 重音  
 conversation *n.* 交谈; 谈话; 会话  
 because of 因为; 由于  
 make use of 利用; 使用  
 such as 例如……; 像这种

话题词汇

It is a long-term process to learn a language well. It takes thousands of hours of practice. The most serious problem Chinese students have in learning English is that they do not use English as a tool. Most Chinese students study English like it is a science subject. They remember grammar rules and all the difficult words but they do not use them.

I remember being told by an English speaker that the English words commonly used in daily English conversation is less than one thousand. What does this mean? This means that most words Chinese students remembered are not very useful. Maybe you can find these words in books or a newspaper, but in a real conversation we don't use these words. Many students complain that their vocabulary is inadequate. They want to spend more time to remember new words. This is really unnecessary. I think it is much more important to use the current vocabulary that you know instead of memorizing new words.

Another interesting thing I know about Chinese students is that they learn English by translation. The other day in a Poland Workshop, one student did not understand the word "Austria". The teacher told her that Austria is a land locked country of Central Europe. The student was not satisfied with this explanation. She asked the student next to her what Austria meant. This student told her the Chinese name for Austria. She happily accepted this and was then satisfied. I don't understand why this student persisted in knowing the Chinese name. I am quite sure that when she sees this name again, what will come to her mind is the Chinese word for Austria. She will not know the perfect definition for the word Austria. Is this really learning English?

学好一门语言需要数千小时的练习, 因此是一个长期过程。中国学生学英语遇到的最大的问题是, 他们没有把英语作为一门工具来使用。大多数中国学生把英语当成一门课程学习, 他们只记英语语法规则和很多比较难记的单词, 却不使用它们。

我记得一位母语是英语的人告诉我一般用于日常交际的英语单词不足一千个。这意味着什么? 这说明中国学生记忆的大多数词汇都不很常用。或许你会在教科书或报纸上发现这些单词, 但在真正的对话中我们并不使用它们。很多学生抱怨他们的词汇量不够大, 他们要花更多时间记忆单词。这确实没必要。我认为使用目前已经掌握的词汇比记忆新词汇更重要。

据我所知, 另一件有趣的事是中国学生通过翻译学英语。前几天在波兰有一个研修班, 其中一个女生不知道 Austria 的意思。老师告诉她 Austria 是中欧的一个内陆国家, 但是这个学生对老师的解释不满意。她又问旁边一个女生, 这个学生告诉她 Austria 的中文名字是奥地利, 她很满意地接受了这个翻译。对于这个学生坚持知道中文名字的做法我感到不理解。我敢肯定当她再次看到这个名字时她会想到什么, 她不会对 Austria 有一个清晰的概念。难道这才是真正的英语学习方法吗?

文化点滴