

高考英语命题透视

——阅读理解

（第二版）

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上海科学技术出版社

前 言

高考,已经成为我国当前规模最大的人才选拔性考试,每年都要牵动着千家万户的心。作为有多年高三一线教学与辅导经历的英语教师,作为华东师范大学外语学院第一个高考英语命题测试改革方向毕业的英语教育硕士,笔者在长期的教学研究过程中,深深体会到,熟悉高考英语试题特点,把握高考英语命题趋势,对广大考生获得英语高分来说,至为关键。在上海张思中外语教学法研究所工作期间,笔者编著了一本《高考英语金钥匙》,但限于篇幅,无法详细分析历年高考英语真题,所以决定再编写一套《高考英语命题透视》系列辅导丛书,分语法与词汇、阅读理解、完形填空与写作(含改错、翻译)、听力(分全国卷和上海卷)等分册,为广大考生指点迷津。2004年8月这套丛书首次推出后,深受广大考生欢迎;事实上,2005年各地高考试题都能从本套丛书的模拟题中找到类似试题。为适应各地读者的要求,本套丛书在对2005年各地高考英语试题综合分析的基础上,及时推出第二版。

本套丛书修订时力争体现以下特点:

1. 内容新。

本套丛书是在2005年高考全国卷(I、II、III)、上海卷、北京卷、天津卷、重庆卷、江苏卷、福建卷、湖南卷、湖北卷、浙江卷、安徽卷、山东卷、江西卷、广东卷、辽宁卷等全国各地所有高考英语试题的基础上编写的,内容最新,力求把握2006年高考英语命题的走向。

2. 资料全。

本套丛书将2005年全国各地高考英语试题与历年各地试题(含春季高考试题)一网打尽,具有很强的资料性。考生在复习过程中一定不能只局限于当地高考试题,因为各地的高考英语命题组每年都在互相借鉴。各省市的高考试题都是专家精心编制的,是质量上乘的高考试题。

3. 体例独特。

本套丛书第一部分是作者对高考英语命题趋势测试学的专业分析,第二部分是对历年高考真题的分类详解,提供了详细的答题思路和考点提示,第三部分是模拟测试,考生只要循序渐进,就能取得事半功倍的复习效果。

本套丛书在编写与修订过程中,得到了华东师范大学从事英语语言测试研究的有关专家教授的指导,上海科学技术出版社英语编辑室张晨等编辑也热情支持,在此一并感谢!

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2005年7月

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目 录

前 言

第一章 最新高考英语阅读理解试题总体命题趋势分析与答题指导·····	1
第二章 高考英语阅读理解真题分析·····	4
第一节 对 2005 年高考全国卷、上海卷、北京卷及其他省市阅读理解真题分析·····	4
第二节 对 2004 年高考全国卷、上海卷、北京卷及其他省市阅读理解真题分析·····	34
第三节 对 2003 年高考全国卷、上海卷、北京卷阅读理解真题分析·····	66
第四节 对近年春季高考上海卷、北京卷阅读理解真题分析·····	85
第三章 最新高考英语阅读理解模拟试题·····	118
参考答案·····	165

第一章

最新高考英语阅读理解试题总体命题趋势 分析与答题指导

一、2005 年高考英语学科命题的总特点

2005 年高考，全国使用统一试题的局面已经被彻底打破，继 2004 年天津等九省市单独命题后，安徽、山东、江西也加入了单独命题的行列。纵观 2005 年高考全国卷（I—III）（I、II 卷英语试题相同）、上海卷、北京卷、天津卷、重庆卷、江苏卷、浙江卷、福建卷、湖南卷、湖北卷、安徽卷、江西卷、山东卷、辽宁卷和广东卷等 16 套英语试题，我们可以看出高考英语学科的命题改革方向，即教育部考试中心制定的“突出语篇、强调交际、注重应用、稳定发展”。这与 2004 年高考英语的命题思路一脉相承。从 2005 年全国各地的高考英语学科试题中，我们不难总结出进行高考英语测试的如下特点：

特点之一：强调对考生英语语言的实际应用能力的考查。

同往年相比，16 份试题更加突出语言的交际性，更加强调英语知识的灵活运用。可以说，2005 年高考英语测试已成功地实现了从知识型向能力型的过渡，这也体现了今后高考英语命题的走向。

特点之二：试题内容更加丰富多彩，贴近生活，贴近时代。

从听力、语法、词汇、完形填空、阅读理解、改错或翻译，到书面表达，无论哪一部分的试题内容都与学生的日常生活息息相关，有很强的时代感。

特点之三：适当调整了试题各部分的难度。

语法与词汇部分的难度与往年相比，明显下降。这对当前的中学英语改革有良好的反拨作用（backwash），引导学生不再死记硬背语法知识，而将精力花在语言应用能力的培养上。与此同时，为了平衡整份试题的难度，完形填空与阅读理解的难度得到适当提高，阅读材料中继续出现一些不加注释、但不太影响对考试内容理解的生词，这使阅读内容更接近实际读物，使阅读活动更贴近生活实际，也更好地反映了新课程改革的基本精神。

特点之四：大胆改革，勇于创新。

2003 年,上海卷为了利于更全面地测出考生的听力水平,增加了 8 题单词、词组填空的主观题型,打破了听力测试标准化题型一统天下的局面。2005 年高考,重庆、广东等地的听力测试也开始使用类似的主观题型;北京卷在摒弃了颇有争议的短文改错题型、考两篇写作(情景作文与开放式作文)、把对考生写作能力的考查上升到了新的高度后,2005 年又加大了对词汇量的考查力度;2005 年湖南卷率先使用教育部考试中心公布的填空题新题型;上海卷、浙江卷也增加了六选五的阅读新题型;口语教学在英语新课程标准中占有非常重要的位置,广东省 2005 年高考试题(二)继续采取“人机对话”的形式,对考生进行英语口语试,并将口试成绩计入高考总分。

应该承认,我国现行的 NMET 试题是经过几十年的积极探索、改进并逐步完善起来的比较成熟的、全国性的、人才选拔性质的大规模语言测试,在英语新课程标准的全面推行过程中,必然要试图对全国中小学英语教学产生积极的反拨作用,正是从这种意义上说,英语新课程标准中的八级要求(高三应达到的要求)肯定会与 2006 年乃至以后的高考英语命题息息相关。因此,考生应熟悉国家英语新课程标准中的听、说、读、写、译的具体要求及现行高考英语中各大题型的命题特点,有针对性地各个击破,强化英语语言的实际应用能力。

二、高考英语阅读理解的命题趋势与复习指导

英语新课程标准对高三学生的英语课外阅读量作了明确规定:八级课外累计阅读量为 36 万词。与之相适应的是,阅读理解题在高考英语测试中所占比例最大,上海卷共五篇,前四篇 15 题,每题 2 分;2005 年高考又增加了一篇六选五的阅读新题型,每题 1 分,阅读总分达到了 35 分;全国卷及其他省市卷都是五篇,20 题,每题 2 分,共 40 分。答好高考阅读理解测试题,无疑是高考英语取得高分的关键。由于阅读理解在英语高考测试中占了较大比重,大多数考生对阅读测试特别重视。

考生如何才能答好阅读理解题、挑战英语高考高分呢?

第一,考生要熟悉高考阅读理解题的命题特点。

考生必须研究教育部考试中心制定的考试大纲及自己省市的高考英语考试说明,有针对性地提高自己的阅读理解能力,尤其是考试大纲提出的要考查的几种能力以及相应的命题形式,研究分析高考英语阅读理解的命题特点,这是取得高分的基本前提。一般来说,高考英语阅读理解常测的是以下几种能力:

1. 辨认材料的细节、理解基本事实的能力(细节题或辨认基本事实题),典型题型是: According to the passage, which of the following is true / NOT true?

2. 理解文章主旨大意的能力(概括文章的主题题、添加标题题、辨认图形题、客观事实排序题、简单的计算题等),典型题型是: The title of the passage is _____. / What is the main idea of the passage? / The passage is mainly talk about _____.

3. 理解字面意思及深层含义的能力(如根据上下文猜测划线单词或词组的含义、推测作者的写作意图或感情态度、判断文章的体裁、猜测下文的可能写作内容等),典型题型是: The meaning of the underlined words is _____. / What is the purpose of the passage? / What will the author probably discuss after the last paragraph?

第二,考生要把握高考阅读理解的命题趋势。

近几年的高考英语试题阅读理解的语篇均选自英文原版读物、国内外英文报纸(如 *China Daily* 等),甚至英文网页。阅读理解的内容无所不包,上自天文地理,下至社会历史、风俗民情及政治、

经济、文化等的热点话题。上海卷的选材有对人的方位感的阐述，有对全球饮用水安全的担心，有西方人对珍稀鸟类的关注，有对拍卖这种商业行为的介绍，有冒牌医生在医院行医的社会事件，有产品邮购广告，有对学校是否需要取消考试的议论，还有现在商业界流行的连锁店特许经营的优点阐述。全国卷、北京卷阅读理解的内容也很广泛，涉及到办公室里饲养宠物的益处、旅游广告、工具设计、语言符号与意义的关系、岛屿的地理位置与历史、国外训练学生读写能力的研究项目介绍、新书广告、日本的语言现象、电脑带来的环境问题、手机对儿童的影响、网页信息、亚洲人的饮食习惯、纳米高科技技术等。而且，近几年全国各地高考英语阅读理解所选语篇涉及的体裁也是记叙文、说明文、议论文、应用文应有尽有。一句话概括，现在的高考英语阅读理解的内容贴近生活、贴近时代。

第三，考生要总结阅读理解的答题思路。

阅读理解试题一般由三部分构成：原文；题干；选项（含正确答案和三个干扰项）。建议考生答题分三步走：首先简单浏览一下全文，了解文章的大意；然后仔细阅读题目，再从原文中找对应的句子，考生可以拿铅笔在原文相关句子下划线，便于检查，确定答案最好采取排除法，排除错误的三个，再确定所选答案；最后一定要检查，由于时间有限，考生不妨在有疑问的地方先划个问号，以便有检查的重点。

第四，考生要加强考前的针对性强化训练。

词汇量是制约大多数考生阅读理解能力提高的“瓶颈”，阅读速度是建立在一定阅读量的基础之上，考生只有经过系统的阅读强化训练，完成一定的阅读量，掌握一定的阅读技巧，才能提高阅读速度，最终实现阅读能力的提高。要求考生不能局限于课本，而要扩大知识面，增加课外阅读量，真正全方位提高自己的阅读能力。建议考生不妨多阅读一些具备时代感、散发出浓郁的生活气息的文章，尤其是最新出版的英文报刊杂志，如 *China Daily*, *21st Century*, *Beijing Weekly*, *Shanghai Daily* 及互联网上的英语材料，如介绍“神州五号”及相关航天技术的科普文章等。

第二章

高考英语阅读理解真题分析

第一节 对 2005 年高考全国卷、上海卷、北京卷 及其他省市阅读理解真题分析

NMET 2005 真题全国卷（I、II）

A

Pet owners are being encouraged to take their animals to work, a movie scientists say can be good for productivity, workplace morale(士气), and the well-being of animals.

A study found that 25% of Australian women would like to keep an office pet. Sue Chaseling of Petcare Information Service said the practice of keeping office pets was good both for the people and for the pets. "On the pets' side, they are not left on their own and won't feel lonely and unhappy," she said. A study of major US companies showed that 73% found office pets beneficial(有益的) while 27% experienced a drop in absenteeism(缺勤).

Xarni Riggs has two cats walking around her Global Hair Salon in Paddingdon. "My customers love them. They are their favorites," she said. "They are not troublesome. They know when to go and have a sleep in the sun."

Little black BJ has spent nearly all his two years "working" at Punch Gallery in Balmain. Owner Iain Powell said he had had cats at the gallery for 15 years. "BJ often lies in the shop window and people walking past tap on the glass," he said.

Ms Chaseling said cats were popular in service industries because they enabled a point of conversation. But she said owners had to make sure their co-workers and the cats were comfortable.

56. The percentage of American companies that are in favor of keeping office pets is_____.

- A. 73% B. 27% C. 25% D. 15%

57. We know from the text that "BJ" _____.

- A. works in the Global Hair Salon B. often greets the passers-by
C. likes to sleep in the sun D. is a two-year-old cat

58. The best title for this text would be_____.

- A. Pets Help Attract Customers B. Your Favorite Office Pets
C. Pets Join the Workforce D. Busy Life for Pets

【真题分析】

56. A. 本题是对细节的考查，见第二段最后一句：A study of major US companies showed that 73% found office pets beneficial(有益的) while 27% experienced a drop in absenteeism(缺勤).
57. D. 本题是对细节的考查，见第四段，尤其是第一句 Little black BJ has spent nearly all his two years “working” at Punch Gallery in Balmain. 可以看出 BJ 是只两岁的猫。
58. C. 本题是对全文的综合考查。综观全文，宠物在工作场所能够产生积极的影响，进而提高工作效率，故选 C 项；A 项太片面，不能作为文章标题。

B

MONTREAL(Reuters)—Crossing the US-Canada border(边界) to go to church on a Sunday cost a US citizen \$10,000 for breaking Washington’s strict new security(安全) rules.

The expensive trip to church was a surprise for Richard Albert, who lives right on the Canadian borders. Like the other half-dozen people of Township 15, crossing the border is a daily occurrence for Albert. The nearby Quebec village of St. Pamphile is where they shop, eat and go to church.

There are many such situations in these areas along the largely unguarded 5,530-mile border between Canada and the US—which in some cases actually run down the middle of streets or through buildings.

As a result, Albert says he did not expect any problems three weeks ago when he returned home to the US after attending church in Canada, as usual. The US customs(海关) station in this area is closed on Sundays, so he just drove around the locked gate, as he had done every weekend since the gate appeared last May, following a tightening of border security. Two days later, Albert was told to go to the customs office, where an officer told him he had been caught on camera crossing the border illegally(非法).

Ottawa has given out special passes to some 300 US citizens in that area so they can enter the country when Canadian customs stations are closed, but the US stopped a similar program last May. That forces the people to a 200-mile detour along hilly roads to get home through another border checkpoint.

Albert has requested that the customs office change their decisions on the fine, but he has not attend a Sunday church since. “I feel like I’m living in a prison,” he said.

59. We learn from the text that Richard Albert is_____.

- A. an American living in Township 15
B. a Canadian living in a Quebec village
C. a Canadian working in a customs station
D. an American working in a Canadian church

60. Albert was fined because he_____.

- A. failed to obey traffic rules
B. broke the American security rules
C. worked in St. Pamphile without a pass

D. worked the gate of the customs office

61. The underlined word “detour” in paragraph 5 means_____.

A. a drive through the town

B. a race across the fields

C. a roundabout way of traveling

D. a journey in the mountain area

62. What would be the best title for the text?

A. A cross-country Trip

B. A Special Border Pass

C. An unguarded Border

D. An Expensive Church Visit

【真题分析】

59. A. 本题是对文章细节的考查，由第一段和第二段的第二句 Like the other half-dozen people of Township 15, crossing the border is a daily occurrence for Albert.以及第四段第一句中的 when he returned home to the US after attending church in Canada, 可以看出 Albert 是居住在 Township 15 的美国人。

60. B. 本题是对文章细节的考查，由第一段得出结论，Albert 被罚是因为非法越境而违反了美国的安全条例。

60. C. 本题是结合上下文语境对生词的考查，下划线单词所在句的句子意思是：强迫人们沿山路走 200 里的弯路而从另外一个边防检查站回家。

61. D. 本题是对全文的综合考查。综观全文，美国人去邻近的加拿大教堂却要付出昂贵的罚款，所以 D 项最合适。

C

Welcome to Adventureland!

Everyone loves Adventureland! The parks and Exhibitions were built for you to explore(探索), enjoy, and admire their wonders. Every visit will be an unforgettable experience. You will go away enriched, longing to come back. What are you going to do this time?

The Travel Pavilion

Explore places you have never been to before, and experience different ways of life.

Visit the Amazon jungle(丛林) village, the Turkish market, the Tai floating market, the Berber mountain house and others. Talk to the people there who will tell you about their lives, and things they make. You can try making a carpet, making nets, fishing...

The Future Tower

This exhibition shows how progress will touch our lives. It allows us to look into the future and explore the cities of the next century and the way we'll be living then. Spend some time in our space station and climb into our simulator(模拟装置) for the Journey to Mars!

The Nature Park

This is not really one park but several.

In the Safari Park you can drive among African animals in one of our Range Cruisers: see lions, giraffes, elephants in the wild. Move on to the Ocean Park to watch the dolphins and whales. And then there is still the Aviary to see...

The Pyramid

This is the center of Adventureland. Run out of film, need some postcards and stamp? For all these things and many more, visit our underground shopping center. Come here for information and ideas too.

63. The Travel Pavilion is built to help visitors _____.

- A. realize the importance of traveling
 B. become familiar with mountain countries
 C. learn how to make things such as fishing nets
 D. learn something about different places in the world
64. If you are interested in knowing about what people's life will be, you may visit _____.
 A. the Travel Pavilion B. the Future Tower
 C. the Safari Park D. the Pyramid
65. If you want to get a toy lion to take home, where will you most likely go?
 A. The Pyramid B. The Nature Park C. The Future Tower D. The travel Pavilion

【真题分析】

63. D. 本题是对文章细节的考查, 根据第一则广告 **The Travel Pavilion** 中的第一句 Explore places you have never been to before, and experience different ways of life.
64. B. 本题是对文章细节的考查, 根据第二则广告选择。
65. A. 本题是对文章细节的推理, 有购物中心的是最后一则广告。最后一段提到, 胶卷、明信片 and 邮票到地下购物中心买, 可以推测买玩具狮子也只能去那里了。

D

As any homemaker who has tried to keep order at the dinner table knows, there is far more to a family meal than food. Sociologist Michael Lewis has been studying 50 families to find out just how much more.

Lewis and his co-workers carried out their study by videotaping(录像) the families while they ate ordinary meals in their own homes. They found that parents with small families talk actively with each other and their children. But as the number of children gets larger, conversation gives way to the parents' efforts to control the loud noise they made. That can have an important effect on the children. "In general the more question-asking the parents do, the higher the children's IQ scores," Lewis says. "And the more children there are, the less question-asking there is."

The study also provides an explanation for why middle children often seem to have a hard time in life than their siblings(兄弟姐妹). Lewis found that in families with three or four children, dinner conversation is likely to center on the oldest child, who has the most to talk about, and the youngest, who needs the most attention. "Middle children are invisible," says Lewis. "When you see someone get up from the table and walk around during dinner, chances are it's the middle child." There is, however, one thing that stops all conversation and prevents anyone from having attention: "When the TV is on," Lewis says, "dinner is a non-event."

66. The writer's purpose in writing the text is to _____.
 A. show the relationship between parents and children
 B. teach parents ways to keep order at the dinner table
 C. report on the findings of a study
 D. give information about family problems
67. Parents with large families ask fewer questions at dinner because _____.
 A. they are busy serving food to their children
 B. they are busy keeping order at the dinner table
 C. they have to pay attention to younger children

- D. they are tired out having prepared food for the whole family
68. By saying “Middle children are invisible” in paragraph 3, Lewis means that middle children_____.
- A. have to help their parents to serve their dinner
- B. get the least attention from the family
- C. are often kept away from the dinner table
- D. find it hard to keep up with other children
69. Lewis’ research provides an answer to the question_____.
- A. why TV is important in family life
- B. why parents should keep good order
- C. why children in small families seem to be quieter
- D. why middle children seem to have more difficulties in life
70. Which of the following statements would be the writer agree to?
- A. It is important to have the right food for children.
- B. It is a good idea to have the TV on during dinner.
- C. Parents should talk to each of their children frequently.
- D. Elder children should help the younger ones at dinner.

【真题分析】

66. C. 本题是对文章中心意思的概括。结合全文，文章是作者调查结果的叙述。
67. B. 本题是对文章细节的考查。根据第二段中 But as the number of children gets larger, conversation gives way to the parents’ efforts to control the loud noise they made.可以看出，大家庭中的父母在孩子吃饭时提问少，是因为他们要努力控制孩子们不吵闹，即维持秩序。
68. B. 本题是对词义的猜测。结合上下文，可以知道“年龄处在中间的孩子是看不见的”的意思就是他们得到的家庭关注少。
69. D. 本题是对细节的判断。根据第三段第一句：The study also provides an explanation for why middle children often seem to have a hard time in life than their siblings.
70. C. 本题是推理题，要综合全文的意思。作者的观点是父母要与每个孩子多交流，所以选 C 项。

E

“Soon, you’re going to have to move out!” cried my neighbor upon seeing the largest tomato plant known to mankind, or at least known in my neighborhood.

One tiny 9-inch plant, bought for \$1.25 in the spring, has already taken over much of my rose bed, covering much of other plants, and is well on its way to the front door.

Roses require a good deal of care, and if it weren’t for the pleasure they gave, it wouldn’t be worth the work. As it is, I have a garden full of a sweet-smelling roses for most of the year. Bushes must be pruned(剪枝) in early spring, leaving ugly woody branches until the new growth appears a few weeks later. It was the space available (可用的) in the garden that led me into planting just one little tomato plant. A big mistake.

Soil conditions made just perfect for roses turn out to be even more perfect for tomatoes. The daily watering coupled with full sun and regular fertilizing(施肥) have turned the little plant into a tall bush. The cage I placed around it as the plant grew has long since disappeared under the thick leaves.

Now the task I face in harvesting the fruit is twofold: First, I have to find the red ones among the leaves, which means I almost have to stand on my head, and once found I have to reach down and under,

pick the tomatoes and withdraw(缩回) my full fist without dropping the prize so dearly won. I found two full-blown white roses completely hidden as I picked tomatoes in June, but they were weak and the leaves already yellow for lack of light.

Here I am faced with a painful small decision: To tear up a wonderful and productive tomato plant that offers up between ten and twenty ripe sweet tomatoes each day or say goodbye to several expensive and treasured roses. Like Scarlett in *Gone With the Wind*, I'll think about that tomorrow.

71. What are the requirements for the healthy growth of roses?
A. A lot of care and the right soil.
B. Frequent pruning and fertilizing.
C. Tomato plants grown alongside.
D. Cages placed around the roots.
72. The writer planted the tomato because_____.
A. it cost only \$1.25
B. the soil was just right for it
C. there was room for it in the garden
D. the roses' branches needed to be covered
73. This year the writer's roses were_____.
A. removed from the rose bed
B. picked along with the tomatoes
C. mostly damaged by too much sunlight
D. largely hidden under the tomato plant
74. By saying "the prize so dearly won" in paragraph 5, the writer wants to_____.
A. show the difficulty in picking the tomatoes
B. show the hardship of growing the roses
C. express her liking for the roses
D. express her care for the tomatoes
75. In the situation described in the text, one good thing is that_____.
A. the roses cost the writer little money
B. the writer has a daily harvest of tomatoes
C. someone will help the writer make the decision
D. the writer can now enjoy both roses and tomatoes

【真题分析】

71. A. 本题是对细节的考查, 根据第三段第一句和第四段第一句得出结论。
72. C. 本题是对细节的考查, 根据第三段最后一句: It was the space available (可用的) in the garden that led me into planting just one little tomato plant.
73. D. 本题是对细节的考查, 根据第二段可以知道, 西红柿占据了玫瑰的地盘。
74. A. 本题是对词汇意思的猜测。结合上下文, 作者摘西红柿很费力。
75. B. 本题是对全文的推理。从最后一段作者的两难选择可以知道。

NMET 2005 真题 (上海)

A

You either have it, or you don't---a sense of direction, that is. But why is it that some people could find their way across the Sahara without a map, while others can lose themselves in the next street?

Scientists say we're all born with a sense of direction, but it is not properly understood how it works. One theory is that people with a good sense of direction have simply worked harder at developing it. Research being carried out at Liverpool University supports this idea and suggests that if we don't use it we lose it.

"Children as young as seven have the ability to find their way around," says Jim Martland, Research Director of the project. "However, if they are not allowed out alone or are taken everywhere by car, they never develop the skills."

Jim Martland also emphasizes that young people should be taught certain skills to improve their sense of direction. He makes the following suggestions:

- If you are using a map, turn it so it relates to the way you are facing.
- If you leave your bike in a strange place, put it near something like a big stone or a tree.
- Note landmarks on the route as you go away from your bike. When you return, go back along the same route.
- Simplify the way of finding your direction by using lines such as streets in a town, streams, or walls in the countryside to guide you. Count your steps so that you know how far you have gone and note any landmarks such as tower blocks or hills which can help to find out where you are.

Now you need never get lost again!

65. Scientists believe that_____.

- A. some babies are born with a sense of direction
- B. people learn a sense of direction as they grow older
- C. people never lose their sense of direction
- D. everybody possesses a sense of direction from birth

66. What is true of seven-year-old children according to the passage?

- A. They never have a sense of direction without maps.
- B. They should never be allowed out alone if they lack a sense of direction.
- C. They have a sense of direction and can find their way around.
- D. They can develop a good sense of direction if they are driven around in a car.

67. If you leave your bike in a strange place, you should_____.

- A. tie it to a tree so as to prevent it from being stolen
- B. draw a map of the route to help remember where it is
- C. avoid taking the same route when you come back in it
- D. remember something easily recognizable on the route

68. According to the passage, the best way to find your way around is to_____.

- A. ask policemen for directions
- B. use walls, streams, and streets to guide yourself
- C. remember your route by looking out for steps and stairs
- D. count the number of landmarks that you see

【真题分析】

65. D. 本题是对细节的考查, 根据文章开头的 Scientists say we're all born with a sense of direction, 选择 D 项。

66. C. 本题是对细节的考查, 根据 Children as young as seven have the ability to find their way around, 但是下文提到要开发孩子的识别方位的能力。

67. D. 本题是对细节的考查, 根据文中 If you leave your bike in a strange place, put it near something like a big stone or a tree.
68. B. 本题是对段落的考查, 根据最后一段得出结论。

D

Equipped only with a pair of binoculars(双筒望远镜) and ready to spend long hours waiting in all weathers for a precious glance of a rare bullfinch(红腹灰雀), Britain's birdwatchers had long been supposed to be lovers of a minority sport. But new figures show birdwatching is fast becoming a popular pastime, with almost three million of us absorbed in our fluttering feathered friends.

Devoted birdwatchers, those prepared to travel thousands of miles for a sighting of a rare Siberian bird, are fast being joined by a new breed of follower whose interest is **satiated** by watching a few finches(雀科鸣鸟) on a Sunday walk or putting up a bird-box in the back garden.

Almost three million UK birdwatchers is certainly possible if you include everyone with only a casual interest." Stephen Moss said in his newly published book—*A Bird in the Bush: a Social History of Birdwatching*—which records the pursuit from the rich Victorian Englishman's love of shooting rare birds to the less offensive observational tendencies of birdwatchers today.

Television wildlife programmes have helped to fuel the new trend. Last summer, BBC 2's *Britain Goes Wild* was a surprise success. It pulled in three million viewers and led to bird-houses selling out across the UK as 45,000 people promised to put up a box.

Birdwatchers' networking system first came to the attention of the nation in 1989, when a birdwatcher caught sight of the first *Vermivora chrysoptera*—a golden-winged songbird from North America—to be seen in Britain. He put a message out on the network services Birdline, and the next day 3,000 birdwatchers proved the full pull of a truly rare bird as they visited the Tesco car park in Kent, where it had settled. Today, birdwatchers can log on to www.birdwatchline.co.uk or have news of the latest sightings texted to their phones.

"Multimillion-pound spending on binoculars, birds took and boxes point to the increasing numbers of birdwatchers," said David Cromack, the editor of *Bird Watching* magazine, "The number of people involved is so big that they have great potential to influence government decisions affecting the environment."

76. The word "**satiated**" in paragraph 2 can be replaced by "_____".
A. affected B. shared C. satisfied D. narrowed
77. What happened after the message of seeing a *Vermivora chrysoptera* was put on the network?
A. Birdwatchers helped the rare bird settle in Kent.
B. Large numbers of birdwatchers went to view the bird.
C. Many birdwatchers logged on to the website for details.
D. Birdwatchers showed their determinations to protect the rare bird.
78. Which of the following **CANNOT** be true according to the passage?
A. Television wildlife programmes started the popular pastime of birdwatching.
B. The network service has contributed to the rapid development of birdwatching.
C. Birdwatching in Britain was long considered a sport with a small group of followers.
D. The current situation of birdwatching may promote the protection of the environment.
79. The passage mainly tells us about_____ in UK.

- A. the history of birdwatching B. a growing passion for birdwatching
C. the impact of media on birdwatching D. birdwatching as a popular expensive sport.

【真题分析】

76. C. 本题是对词义的猜测，结合上下文，C项“满意的”合适。
77. B. 本题是对细节的考查，根据文中 and the next day 3,000 birdwatchers proved the full pull of a truly rare bird as they visited the Tesco car park in Kent, where it had settled.
78. A. 本题是对细节的考查，文中 Television wildlife programmes have helped to fuel the new trend. 表明野生动物电视节目加剧了这种倾向，而不是开始。
79. B. 本题是对全文的综合考查，文章涉及的主题是人们观察鸟的激情膨胀。

E

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. Goods for auction sales
B. Definition of bidding
C. Way to sell more goods by auction
D. Auction sales in history
E. Brief introduction to auctions
F. Making a larger profits as an auctioneer

80.

Auctions are public sales of goods, conducted by an officially approved auctioneer. He asks the crowd assembled in the auction-room to make offers, or “bids”, for the various item on sale. He encourages buyers to bid higher figures, and finally names the highest bidder as the buyer of the goods. This is called “knocking down” the goods, for the bidding ends when the auctioneer strikes a small hammer on a table at which he stands.

81.

The ancient Roman probably invented sales by auction, and the English word comes from the Latin *auctio*, meaning “increase”. The Romans usually sold in this way the goods taken in war. In England in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, goods were often sold “by the candle”: a short candle was lit by the auctioneer, and bids could be made while it stayed alight.

82.

Practically all goods whose qualities vary are sold by auction. Among these are coffee, skins, wool, tea, furs, silk and wines. Auction sales are also usual for land and property, furniture, picture, rare books, old china and similar works of art.

83.

An auction is usually advertised beforehand with full particulars of the articles to be sold and where and when they can be viewed by potential buyers. If the advertisement cannot give full details, catalogues are printed, and each group of goods to be sold together, called a “lot”, is usually given a number. The auctioneer need not begin with Lot 1 and continue in the order of numbers: he may wait until he notices the fact that certain buyers are in the room and then produce the lots they are likely to be

interested in.

84.

The auctioneer's services are paid for in the form of a percentage of the price the goods are sold for. The auctioneers therefore has a direct interest in pushing up the bidding as high as possible. He will not waste time by starting the bidding too low. He will also play on the opponents among his buyers and succeed in getting a high price by encouraging two business competitors to bid against each other.

【真题分析】

80. E. 本题是对段落意思的考查，本段是对拍卖的简单介绍。

81. D. 本题是对段落意思的考查，本段是对拍卖历史的介绍，谈到古罗马和英国的拍卖以及拍卖这个单词的来历。

82. A. 本题是对段落意思的考查，本段是对拍卖品的范围介绍，列举了很多拍卖商品。

83. C. 本题是对段落意思的考查，本段介绍了如何通过拍卖的方式卖出更多的商品。

84. F. 本题是对段落意思的考查，本段介绍拍卖师赚取最大利润的方式。

综观全文，只有 B 项“拍卖的定义”没有涉及到，故排除 B 项。

NMET 2005 真题（北京）

A

Chances

I really love my job because I enjoy working with small children and like the challenges and awards from the job. I also think my work is important. There was a time when I thought I would never have that sort of career（职业）.

I wasn't an excellent student because I didn't do much schoolwork. In my final term I started thinking what I might do and found I didn't have much to offer. I just accepted that I wasn't the type to have a career.

I then found myself a job, looking after two little girls. It wasn't too bad at first. But the problems began when I agreed to live in, so that I would be there if my boss had to go out for business in the evening. We agreed that if I had to work extra hours one week, she'd give me time off the next. But unfortunately, it didn't often work out. I was getting extremely tired and fed up, because I had too many late nights and early mornings with the children.

One Sunday, I was in the park with the children, and met Megan who used to go to school with me. I told her about my situation. She suggested that I should do a course and get a qualification（资格证书）if I wanted to work with children. I didn't think I would be accepted because I didn't take many exams in school. She persuaded me to phone the local college and they were really helpful. My experience counted for a lot and I got on a part-time course. I had to leave my job with the family, and got work helping out at a kindergarten.

Now I've got a full-time job there. I shall always be thankful to Megan. I wish I had known earlier that you could have a career, even if you aren't top of the class at school.

56. What is the author's present job?

A. Working part-time in a college.

B. Taking care of children for a family.

- C. Helping children with their schoolwork.
D. Looking after children at a kindergarten.
57. When staying with the two girls' family, the author _____.
A. was paid for extra work B. often worked long hours
C. got much help from her boss D. took a day off every other week
58. Why did the author leave her first job?
A. She found a full-time job.
B. She was fed up with children.
C. She decided to attend a part-time course.
D. She needed a rest after working extra hours.
59. What has the author learned from her own experiences?
A. Less successful students can still have a career.
B. Qualifications are necessary for a career.
C. Hard work makes an excellent student.
D. One must choose the job she like.

【真题分析】

56. D. 本题是对文章细节的考查, 根据文章最后一段的第一句: Now I've got a full-time job there. 可以看出作者目前的工作是在一所幼儿园当教师。
57. B. 本题是对文章细节的考查, 根据文章第三段的最后一句: I was getting extremely tired and fed up, because I had too many late nights and early mornings with the children.
58. C. 本题是对文章细节的考查, 根据文章第四段最后两句: I had to leave my job with the family, and got work helping out at a kindergarten.
59. A. 本题是对全文中心意思的综合考查。文章前两段谈及她由于功课不好就认为自己不会找到工作, 但她的经历让她得出这样的结论: 即使你在学校不是高才生, 也可以拥有一份职业。

B

Good tool design is important in the prevention of overuse injuries. Well-designed tools and equipment will require less force to operate them and prevent awkward (别扭的) hand positions. They will allow the worker to keep the elbows (肘) next to the body to prevent damage to the shoulder and arm.

Overuse injuries can therefore be prevented or reduced if the employer provides, and workers use:

- power tools rather than having to use muscle (肌肉) power
- tools with specially designed handles that allow the wrist (手腕) to keep straight (See Figure 1).

This means that hands and wrists are kept in the same position as they would be if they were hanging relaxed at a person's side

● tools with handles that can be held comfortably by the whole hand. This means having a selection of sizes—remember that tools that provide a comfortable firm Hold for a person with a very large hand may be awkward for someone with a very small hand. This is a particularly important consideration for women who may use tools originally designed for men.

● tools that do not press fingers (or flesh) between the handles, and whose handles do not have sharp edges or a small surface area.