

第二部分 SECTION TWO

阅读理解

考纲解读

高中英语教学大纲明确规定“侧重提高阅读能力”，这为我们的备考指明了方向。分析近几年的高考英语试题，我们不难看出，阅读理解是高考试题中难度最大，区分度最高的题型，自始至终占据着主导地位。阅读理解能力属于语言的领会技能，它不仅考查对语篇的整体把握能力，而且考查快速捕捉信息、准确理解特定细节以及复杂句子的能力。不仅要准确理解文章表层的意思，还要通过表层去推理、判断。除此之外，还涉及非语言因素，如：对所学语言国家的社会和文化背景知识的掌握、生活常识、逻辑知识和语言修养等。

考情分析

纵观近几年各地英语试卷，阅读理解题有如下特点：

1. 突出语用，体裁多样，题材丰富

阅读理解题体裁分布包括记叙文、说明文、应用文和议论文等，涉及的话题新颖广泛，体现了其多样化、现代化和生活化的特点，综合反映了政治、经济、文化和生活的各个方面，具有鲜明的英语语言文化特点，体现了“语言是文化的载体”这一重要理念。

2. 信息密集，句子优美，结构复杂

阅读理解题每篇都是以简约的语言负载高含量的信息，要求准确迅速地从特定的语篇中有目的地获取信息。阅读理解文章的句子原汁原味、语言地道、纯正优美，而且篇章结构和句子结构都有一定的难度。各篇或在时间顺序上，或在空间顺序上，或在逻辑推理上，均使用了较高级的组篇手段。结构复杂的长句、倒装句、省略句以及插入语等也随处可见。

3. 细节为主，推理随后，主旨突出

阅读理解题型分布合理，以细节理解题和推理判断题为主，主旨大意题几乎每年都考。各个题型的分布已逐步成熟且趋于平稳。阅读理解分为五大题型：主旨大意题、细节理解题、推理判断题、词义猜测题和篇章结构题。

考点1 主旨大意之精确归纳标题

真题解密

Doctors are known to be terrible pilots.They don't listen because they already know it all.I was lucky: I became a pilot in 1970, almost ten years before I graduated from medical school.I didn't realize then, but becoming a pilot makes me a better surgeon.I loved flying.As I flew bigger, faster planes, and in worse weather, I learned about crew resource management(机组

资源管理), or CRM, a new idea to make flying safer. It means that crew members should listen and speak up for a good result, regardless of positions.

I first read about CRM in 1980. Not long after that, an attending doctor and I were flying in bad weather. The controller had us turn too late to get our landing ready. The attending doctor was flying; I was safety pilot. He was so busy because of the bad turn, he had forgotten to put the landing gear(起落架) down. He was a better pilot than my boss, so it felt unusual to speak up. But I had to: Our lives were in danger. I put aside my uneasiness and said, "We need to put the landing gear down now!" That was my first real lesson in the power of CRM, and I've used it in the operating room ever since.

CRM requires that the pilot/surgeon encourage others to speak up. It further requires that when opinions are from the opposite, the doctor doesn't overreact, which might prevent fellow doctors from voicing opinions again. So when I'm in the operating room, I ask for ideas and help from others. Sometimes they're not willing to speak up. But I hope that if I continue to encourage them, someday someone will keep me from "landing gear up". (2013 新课标全国 II, A)

36. What does the author say about doctors in general?

- A. They like flying by themselves.
- B. They are unwilling to take advice.
- C. They pretend to be good pilots.
- D. They are quick learners of CRM.

答案 B

解析 细节理解题。从文中第一段的第一、二句 "Doctors are known to be terrible pilots. They don't listen because they already know it all." 可知, 作者认为医生一般都不愿意听取意见, 所以答案为 B 项。

37. The author deepened his understanding of the power of CRM when_____.

- A. he saved the plane by speaking up
- B. he was in charge of a flying task
- C. his boss landed the plane too late
- D. his boss operated on a patient

答案 A

解析 推理判断题。文中第二段首句提到 "I first read about CRM in 1980." 这是作者首次接触 CRM, 此后不久, 在一次飞行事故中, 作者的老板在操作飞机降落时忘记把起落架放下来, 这时作者主动向老板提出 "我们现在需要把起落架放下来", 从而拯救了机组成员。其他选项均不符合题意。

38. In the last paragraph “landing gear up” probably means “_____”.

- A. following flying requirements
- B. overreacting to different opinions
- C. listening to what fellow doctors say
- D. making a mistake that may cost lives

答案 D

解析 词义猜测题。“landing gear”在文中给出了中文释义，意为“起落架”，“landing gear up”意为“把起落架收起来”，结合该词组在文中出现的语境，可以知道在飞机降落时把起落架收起来是有生命危险的，所以 keep me from landing gear up 意为“让我避免犯此类会带来生命危险的错误”。

39. Which of the following can be the best title for the text?

- A. CRM: A New Way to Make Flying Safe
- B. Flying Makes Me a Better Doctor
- C. The Making of a Good Pilot
- D. A Pilot Turned Doctor

答案 B

解析 标题归纳题。文中第一段提到“...but becoming a pilot makes me a better surgeon.”，在第二段中作者讲述了其在一起飞行事件中的经历和从中得到的教训，作者将这一经验应用到手术室中，从而使他成为一个更好的医生，所以 B 项正确。

技巧归纳

(1)利用主题段来概括标题

主题段一般在文章的第一段和最后一段，一般来说第一段经常提出文章的主题或最后一段总结文章的主题，知道了文章的主题也就知道了文章的中心，把中心概括成一句话或一个短语——文章的标题。

(2)利用主题句来概括标题

解题的关键是要抓住每一段的首尾句，要注意贯穿文章始终的词语。通过寻找文章的主题句，并对主题句进行概括和提炼，从而确定文章的标题。

做此类题时，要避免以下三种错误：

- (1)概括不够(多表现为部分替代整体，从而缩小了范围)；
- (2)过度概括(多表现为人为扩大范围)；
- (3)以事实、细节替代文章大意。

趁热打铁

We’ ve reached a strange & some would say unusual point. While fighting world hunger continues to be the matter of vital importance according to a recent report from the World Health

Organization (WHO), more people now die from being overweight, or say, from being extremely fat, than from being underweight. It's the good life that's more likely to kill us these days.

Worse, nearly 18 million children under the age of five around the world are estimated to be overweight. What's going on?

We really don't have many excuses for our weight problems. The dangers of the problem have been drilled into us by public health campaigns since 2001 and the message is getting through. It's up to a point.

In the 1970s, Finland, for example, had the highest rate of heart disease in the world and being overweight was its main cause. Not any more. A public health campaign has greatly reduced the number of heart disease deaths by 80 per cent over the past three decades.

Maybe that explains why the percentage of people in Finland taking diet pills doubled between 2001 and 2005, and doctors even offer surgery of removing fat inside and change the shape of the body. That has become a sort of fashion. No wonder it ranks as the world's most body-conscious country.

We know what we should be doing to lose weight, but actually doing it is another matter. By far the most popular excuse is not taking enough exercise. More than half of us admit we lack willpower.

Others blame good food. They say: it's just too inviting and it makes them overeat. Still others lay the blame on the Americans, complaining that pounds have piled on thanks to eating too much American-style fast food.

Some also blame their parents' genes. But unfortunately, the parents are wronged because they're normal in shape, or rather slim.

It's a similar story around the world, although people are relatively unlikely to have tried to lose weight. Parents are eager to see their kids shape up. Do as I say, not as I do. (2013 湖北, C)

59. What is the "strange" point mentioned in the first sentence?

- A. The good life is a greater risk than the bad life.
- B. Starvation is taking more people's lives in the world.
- C. WHO report shows people's unawareness of food safety.
- D. Overweight issue remains unresolved despite WHO's efforts.

答案 A

解析 细节理解题。由第一段第二句的内容及最后一句话 "It's the good life that's more likely to kill us these days." 可知, 答案为 A 项。

60. Why does the author think that people have no excuse for being overweight?

- A. A lot of effective diet pills are available.
- B. Body image has nothing to do with good food.
- C. They have been made fully aware of its dangers.
- D. There are too many overweight people in the world.

答案 C

解析 细节理解题。由第三段第二句“The dangers of the problem have been drilled into us by public health campaigns since 2001 and the message is getting through up to a point.”可知，人们自 2001 年以来就在公共健康运动中认识到了这一问题的危险性，所以 C 项正确。

61. The example of Finland is used to illustrate_____.

- A. the cause of heart disease
- B. the fashion of body shaping
- C. the effectiveness of a campaign
- D. the history of a body-conscious country

答案 C

解析 推理判断题。由第四段第三句话“A public health campaign has greatly reduced the number of heart disease deaths by 80 per cent over the past three decades.”可知选 C 项。

62. Which would be the best title for the passage?

- A. Actions or Excuses?
- B. Overweight or Underweight?
- C. WHO in a Dilemma
- D. No Longer Dying of Hunger

答案 A

解析 标题归纳题。文章前三段引出超重的问题，最后四段分析了人们寻找各种不能减肥的借口，故最佳标题为 A 项，是采取行动还是找借口。

活页练(十一) 多项选择+完形填空+阅读理解+完成句子

I. 多项选择

1. The_____for the project is August 10. So we'd better hurry up.

- A. schedule
- B. deadline
- C. bonus
- D. cheque

答案 B

解析 句意为：工程的截止日期是 8 月 10 日，所以我们最好快点。schedule 时刻表；

deadline 最后期限; bonus 红利; 奖金; cheque 支票。

2. It makes no _____ which road you take; both lead to the city, and they are equally long.
- A. point B. sense
- C. matter D. difference

答案 D

解析 句意为：你走哪条路都无关紧要，二者都通往城里，而且一样远。make on difference 没有影响，无关紧要。

3. The minister said, “We are ready for discussions with any legal parties, but we’ ll never _____ with criminals. ” (2011 湖北, 27)
- A. negotiate B. quarrel
- C. argue D. consult

答案 A

解析 句意为：首相说：“我们准备和任何合法政党展开讨论，但决不会与罪犯谈判。” negotiate 谈判；quarrel 争吵；argue 辩论；consult 咨询。根据句意知应选 A 项。

4. We are confident that the two countries will _____ difficulties and build up a structure of friendly cooperation.
- A. reduce B. expand
- C. confuse D. overcome

答案 D

解析 句意为：我们确信这两个国家会克服困难并逐步建立友好合作的关系。overcome 意为“克服”，符合句意。reduce 减少；expand 扩大；confuse 使迷惑。

5. Thomas Edison considered genius to be_____one percent inspiration and ninety-nine percent perspiration.
- A. composed of B. constituted in
- C. consisted of D. comprised in

答案 A

解析 be composed of 由……组成。consist of 由……组成，是不及物动词，不能用被动语态，故不合题意；而 B、D 两项为及物动词不需要用介词。

6. The boy wanted to join the army, but he was _____ for he wasn't old enough.
- A. turned down B. turned up
- C. turned around D. turned to

答案 A

解析 句意为：这个男孩想参军，但由于年龄不够被拒绝了。turn down 拒绝，符合句意。turn up 出现；turn around 转身；turn to 向……求助。

7. The professor could tell by the _____ look in Maria's eyes that she didn't understand a single word of his lecture. (2011 浙江, 9)

A. cold B. blank
C. innocent D. fresh

答案 B

解析 cold 冷的; blank 空白的, 茫然的; innocent 无罪的, 天真的; fresh 新鲜的。句意为: 教授能够从玛丽亚眼里的茫然表情看出她对于他的演讲一点儿都不懂。表示“茫然的”用 blank。

8. It gives a _____ impression of being dead, but in fact it is still alive.

A. right B. false C. clear D. true

答案 B

解析 句意为: 它显出已经死了的假相, 但是实际上它还活着。false 错误的, 假的; right 正确的; clear 清楚的; true 真实的, 根据句意应选 B。

9. The young man couldn't afford a new car. _____, he bought a used one. (2011 天津, 9)

A. Besides B. Otherwise
C. Instead D. Still

答案 C

解析 句意为: 这个年轻人买不起一辆新汽车, 他就买了辆二手汽车代替。besides 此外, 表示语意上的递进; otherwise 否则的话, 表示语意的转折; instead 相反, 取而代之, 符合语境; still 仍旧。

10. Smoking too much can cause health problems, so any heavy smoker may find himself _____ in the long run.

A. at risk B. in need
C. in return D. at ease

答案 A

解析 at risk 处于危险中; in need 需要; in return 作为回报; at ease 舒适, 悠闲。故选 A 项。

II. 完形填空

Inspiration

“Mama, when I grow up, I'm going to be one of those!” I said this after seeing the Capital Dancing Company perform when I was three. It was the first time that my 1 took on a vivid form and acted as something important to start my training. As I grew older and was 2 to more, my interests in the world of dance 3 varied but that little girl's dream of someday becoming a 4 in the company never left me. In the summer of 2005 when I was 18, I

received the phone call which made that dream a 5: I became a member of the company 6 back to 1925.

As I look back on that day now, it surely 7 any sense of reality. I believe I stayed in a state of pleasant disbelief 8 I was halfway through rehearsals(排练) on my first day. I never actually 9 to get the job. After being offered the position, I was completely 10. I remember shaking with excitement.

Though I was absolutely thrilled with the chance, it did not come without its fair share of 11. Through the strict rehearsal period of dancing six days a week, I found it vital to 12 up the material fast with every last bit of concentration. It is that extreme 13 to detail(细节) and stress on practice that set us 14. To then follow those highenergy rehearsals 15 a busy show schedule of up to five performances a day, I discovered a new 16 of the words “hard work”. What I thought were my physical 17 were pushed much further than I thought 18. I learned to make each performance better than the last.

Today, when I look at the unbelievable company that I have the great 19 of being a part of, not only as a member, but as a dance captain, I see a 20 that has inspired not only generations of little girls but a splendid company that continues to develop and grow and inspires people every day to follow their dreams. (2012'北京)

1. A. hobby B. plan
C. dream D. word

答案 C

解析 由文中第一句“我想成为那些人中的一员”和下文的“...that little girl's dream...”可知此处填dream“梦想，愿望”。hobby爱好；plan计划；word消息。

2. A. connected B. expanded
C. exposed D. extended

答案 C

解析 联系上文和常识可知，随着年龄的增长，作者接触的东西越来越多。be exposed to sth.接触某物，符合题意。connect联合，连接；expand扩张；extend延伸，扩大。

3. A. rarely B. certainly
C. probably D. consistently

答案 B

解析 联系上文和本句中的“but”可知，“我”对舞蹈的兴趣“当然”有所改变，但那个小女孩的梦想……。certainly当然，符合题意。rarely很少地；probably可能地；consistently一致地，一贯地。

4. A. director B. trainer

-
- C. leader D. dancer

答案 D

解析 由上文提到的作者 3 岁时观看舞蹈队表演时想成为其中一员可知作者想成为一名舞蹈家。dancer 舞蹈家，符合题意。director 主任，导演；trainer 教练员；leader 领导。

5. A.symbol B. memory
C. truth D. reality

答案 D

解析 由下文的 “I became a member of the company...” 可知 “我” 的梦想实现了。reality 现实，真实，实际，符合题意。symbol 象征，符号；memory 记忆；truth 真相。

6. A.bouncing B. dating
C. turning D. tracking

答案 B

解析 句意为：……这家公司始于 1925 年。date back to 始于，追溯到，是固定短语，此处是现在分词短语作后置定语，修饰 the company。

7. A.lacks B. adds
C. makes D. brings

答案 A

解析 由下句 “I believe I stayed in a state of pleasant disbelief...” 可知，当 “我” 梦想成真时，“我” 缺乏真实的感觉。lack 缺乏，符合题意。

8. A.while B. since
C. until D. when

答案 C

解析 句意为：我认为我处于一种不相信的幸福状态中直到……。until 直到……才，符合题意。while 尽管；since 自从；when 当……时候。

9. A.cared B. expected
C. asked D. decided

答案 B

解析 由上句中 “缺乏真实感” 可知作者没有期望得到这份工作。expect 期望，符合题意。

10. A.motivated B. relaxed
C. convinced D. astonished

答案 D

解析 由空后的句意 “我记得因激动而发抖” 可知此处表示作者非常吃惊。astonish 震惊的，符合题意。motivate 有目的的，有积极性的；relax 放松的；convince 确信的，被

说服的。

11. A.challenges B. profits
C. advantages D. adventures

答案 A

解析 由本句句意“尽管对于这个机会我极其兴奋，但它的到来也不是没有它该有的挑战。”及下文作者艰苦的排练可知 challenges “挑战”符合题意。profit 利益；advantage 优势；adventure 冒险。

12. A.put B. mix
C. build D. pick

答案 D

解析 联系上下文可知是“全神贯注地快速学会每一个动作是很重要的”，pick up 学会，符合题意。put up 举起，张贴；mix up 混淆；build up 增进，加强。

13. A.attention B. association
C. attraction D. adaptation

答案 A

解析 由上句中的 concentration 可知 attention “注意力”符合题意。句意为：正是对细节的极其关注和对练习的强调使得我们……。association 联合；attraction 吸引，吸引力；adaptation 适应，改编。

14. A.apart B. aside
C. off D. back

答案 A

解析 句意为：正是对细节的极其关注和对练习的强调使得我们与众不同。set apart 使与众不同，区别，符合题意。set aside 把……放在一边；set off 动身，出发；set back 拨回。

15. A.over B. by
C. with D. beyond

答案 C

解析 with a busy show schedule 伴随着一个忙碌的演出时间表，with 结构在此作后置定语，修饰 rehearsals。

16. A.function B. meaning
C. expression D. usage

答案 B

解析 联系上文可知跟随着那些高耗能的彩排，“我”发现了词语“hard work”的新含义。meaning 意思，符合题意。function 功能；expression 表达；usage 用法。

17. A. boundaries B. problems
C. barriers D. efforts

答案 A

解析 句意为：我所认为的我的体能极限被激发得比我所认为的可能值还要大。
boundary 边界，范围，符合题意，此处用复数。problem 问题；barrier 障碍；effort 努力。

18. A. necessary B. perfect
C. proper D. possible

答案 D

解析 结合本句句意可知此处为“我认为的可能值”，possible 可能的，符合题意。
necessary 必需的；perfect 完美的；proper 恰当的。

19. A. talent B. honor
C. potential D. responsibility

答案 B

解析 联系上文可知“我”很荣幸地成为了其中的一员，have the great honor of 很荣幸，
符合题意。talent 才干；potential 潜能；responsibility 责任。

20. A. victory B. trend
C. tradition D. desire

答案 C

解析 联系上文可知回顾自己的经历，“我”看到了一个传统，tradition 惯例；传统，
符合题意。victory 胜利；trend 趋势；desire 要求。

III. 阅读理解

Dick Clark, entertainment pioneer and television host of *American Bandstand*, has died at age 82. He suffered a heart attack and died in Santa Monica, California on April 18th, 2012.

He wasn't a singer or musician, but Dick Clark was one of the most famous names in rock and roll. In the 1950s and 1960s, his afternoon television show, *American Bandstand*, was a daily program for teens across the country and it changed the way Americans listened to pop music.

Clark hit the airwaves before he was even out of high school. His career began in the mailroom of a radio station run by his father and uncle. Before long, he was on the air. He continued to work as a disc jockey (DJ, 电台音乐节目主持人) through college, and returned to the small, family-run station after graduation. One year later, in 1952, he hit the “big time,” moving to WFIL in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania and soon was one of the best-known radio DJs in town. At that time, WFIL also owned a television station that had an afternoon teen dance show called *Bandstand* and in a few years Clark became the regular host of that program, too.

In 1957, the ABC television network decided to take *Bandstand* national, after Clark convinced them that a teen dance show would be popular all across the country. Renamed *American Bandstand*, the show became one of TV's longest running series from 1957 to 1987. Everyone who was anyone in the pop music business performed on *Bandstand*, from Jerry Lee Lewis and the Jackson Five to Prince and the Talking Heads.

Dick Clark soon moved into the music publishing and record business. And then in 1963 he moved to Hollywood, where he started a company and produced some television programs. Some of the shows were music-related, but many were game shows and award shows. He was also a writer, leading some to wonder if Clark was a workaholic.

In 1972, Clark launched *Dick Clark's New Year's Rockin' Eve* and watching the show every December 31 was soon a yearly tradition for millions and millions of Americans. Clark continued to host the show until 2004, when he suffered a stroke(中风) that left him partially paralyzed(瘫痪) and struggling to speak. But a year later, Clark was back and even though his speech was, at times, still difficult to understand, many praised his bravery.

Thanks to his great achievements, Dick Clark earned countless awards and honors during his long career: he has Emmys, Grammys, a star on the Hollywood Walk of Fame and is in the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame.

1. It can be learned from the text that *American Bandstand* _____.

- A. was a television show launched by Dick Clark
- B. was hosted by Dick Clark since its birth
- C. was mainly about how to listen to pop music
- D. was quite popular with teenagers across the U. S.

答案 D

解析 推理判断题。根据第二段 "...his afternoon television show, *American Bandstand*, was a daily program for teens across the country and it changed the way Americans listened to pop music." 可知, 下午档电视节目《美国舞台》成为全国青少年争相追捧的节目, 由此判断选 D 项。

2. Dick Clark began to enter the radio business _____.

- A. when he was still a high school student
- B. after he graduated from college
- C. after he moved to WFIL in Philadelphia
- D. after he moved to Hollywood

答案 A

解析 细节理解题。根据第三段首句 "Clark hit the airwaves before he was even out of high

school.His career began in the mailroom of a radio station run by his father and uncle.”可知迪克·克拉克读高中的时候就开始从事广播事业，故选 A 项。

3. In the text, both Jerry Lee Lewis and the Jackson Five are mentioned to prove that _____.
A. Dick Clark was really a great TV host
B. Dick Clark had a great effect on others
C. *American Bandstand* was quite influential
D. *American Bandstand* helped many famous people

答案 C

解析 推理判断题。根据第四段可知，更名为《美国舞台》后，这个节目成为了从 1957 年到 1987 年连续播放时间最长的节目之一，之后举杰瑞·李·刘易斯、杰克逊五兄弟和 the Talking Heads 都在《美国舞台》表演过的例子来说明该节目极具影响力。

4. The underlined word “workaholic” in Paragraph 5 refers to a person who _____.
A. works happily
B. works aimlessly
C. works only for money
D. works most of the time and finds it difficult to stop

答案 D

解析 词义猜测题。根据上文，克拉克不仅是一名优秀的主持人，还进军音乐出版业和唱片业，1963 年他又到好莱坞创办了一家电视节目公司，他还是一名作家。由此推断，该词意为“工作狂”。

IV.完成句子

1. . He would like to buy a house whose windows face/the windows of which/of which the windows face/with the windows facing towards the south, with a beautiful garden and a swimming pool beside it.(face)
他想买一套窗户朝南的房子，旁边有漂亮的花园和游泳池。
2. The 16th Asian Games was held on November 12th to 27th, 2010 in Guangzhou, China, and Guangzhou is the second Chinese city to gain the right to host 或 which/that gained the right to host the Asian Games.(gain)
2010 年 11 月 12 日至 27 日在中国广州举办了第十六届亚运会，广州是中国第二个获得亚运会举办权的城市。
3. It doesn't matter whether he will come to attend the meeting or not tomorrow.(matter)
他明天是否来参加会议并不重要。
4. It is high time that you studied hard/you (should) study hard, because the final exam is drawing near.(study)

是你们该努力学习的时候了，因为期末考试临近了。

5. We have bought a new machine from a foreign country. The expert in our company has been in hospital for days, so we have to have it operated/have somebody/someone operate it in order to meet the requirement of production. (have)
我们从国外购买了一台新机器。因为我们公司的专家住院好几天了，所以为了满足生产的需求我们得找人操作。

考点2 主旨大意之概括文章大意

真题解密

“Indeed,” George Washington wrote in his diary in 1785, “some kind of fly, or bug, had begun to eat the leaves before I left home.” But the father of America was not the father of *bug*. When Washington wrote that, Englishmen had been referring to insects as bugs for more than a century, and Americans had already created *lightningbug* (萤火虫). But the English were soon to stop using the bugs in their language, leaving it to the Americans to call a bug a *bug* in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

The American *bug* could also be a person, referring to someone who was crazy about a particular activity. Although *fan* became the usual term, sports fans used to be called racing bugs, baseball bugs, and the like.

Or the bug could be a small machine or object, for example, a bug-shaped car. The bug could also be a burglar alarm, from which comes the expression *to bug*, that is, “to install (安装) an alarm”. Now it means a small piece of equipment that people use for listening secretly to others’ conversations. Since the 1840s, *to bug* has long meant “to cheat”, and since the 1940s it has been *annoying*.

We also know the bug as a flaw in a computer program or other design. That meaning dates back to the time of Thomas Edison. In 1878 he explained bugs as “little problems and difficulties” that required months of study and labor to overcome in developing a successful product. In 1889 it was recorded that Edison “had been up the two previous nights discovering ‘a bug’ in his invented record player.” (2013 辽宁, D)

68. We learn from Paragraph 1 that _____.

- A. Americans had difficulty in learning to use the word *bug*
- B. George Washington was the first person to call an insect a *bug*
- C. the word *bug* was still popularly used in England in the nineteenth century
- D. both Englishmen and Americans used the word *bug* in the eighteenth century

答案 D

解析 细节理解题。根据第一段第三句可知选 D 项。

69. What does the word “flaw” in the last paragraph probably mean?

- A. Explanation. B. Finding.
C. Origin. D. Fault.

答案 D

解析 词义猜测题。根据最后一段中的 “ ‘little problems and difficulties’ ” 可判断选 D 项。

70. The passage is mainly concerned with_____.

- A. the misunderstanding of the word *bug*
B. the development of the word *bug*
C. the public views of the word *bug*
D. the special characteristics of the word *bug*

答案 B

解析 主旨大意题。文章主要围绕 *bug* 一词的发展过程以及不同含义来展开的，故 B 项符合文章主旨。

技巧归纳

(1) 做概括文章大意题时，有效的方法就是辨认主题句。主题句具有简洁性、概括性的特点，文章的中心思想往往是每段主题句的综合。若文章无主题句，这就需要我们依据文中的事实、细节、观点去进行分析、推断和归纳，从而概括出文章大意。

(2) 在选择答案时，根据自己总结的大意，就可以用排除法将干扰项逐个排除。

趁热打铁

We’ ve considered several ways of paying to cut in line : hiring line standers , buying tickets from scalpers(票贩子) , or purchasing linecutting privileges directly from , say , an airline or an amusement park. Each of these deals replaces the morals of the queue (waiting your turn) with the morals of the market (paying a price for faster service).

Markets and queues are two different ways of allocating things , and each is appropriate to different activities. The morals of the queue , “ First come , first served , ” have an egalitarian(平等主义的) appeal. They tell us to ignore privilege , power , and deep pockets.

The principle seems right on playgrounds and at bus stops. But the morals of the queue do not govern all occasions. If I put my house up for sale , I have no duty to accept the first offer that comes along , simply because it’ s the first. Selling my house and waiting for a bus are different activities , properly governed by different standards.

Sometimes standards change, and it is unclear which principle should apply. Think of the recorded message you hear, played over and over, as you wait on hold when calling your bank:

“Your call will be answered in the order in which it was received.” This is essential for the morals of the queue. It’s as if the company is trying to ease our impatience with fairness.

But don’t take the recorded message too seriously. Today, some people’s calls are answered faster than others. Call center technology enables companies to “score” incoming calls and to give faster service to those that come from rich places. You might call this telephonic queue jumping.

Of course, markets and queues are not the only ways of allocating things. Some goods we distribute by merit, others by need, still others by chance. However, the tendency of markets to replace queues, and other nonmarket ways of allocating goods is so common in modern life that we scarcely notice it anymore. It is striking that most of the paid queue-jumping schemes we’ve considered—at airports and amusement parks, in call centers, doctors’ offices, and national parks—are recent developments, scarcely imaginable three decades ago. The disappearance of the queues in these places may seem an unusual concern, but these are not the only places that markets have entered.

(2013 江苏, B)

58. According to the author, which of the following seems governed by the principle “First come, first served” ?

- A. Taking buses.
- B. Buying houses.
- C. Flying with an airline.
- D. Visiting amusement parks.

答案 A

解析 细节理解题。由第三段第一句 “The principle seems right on playgrounds and at bus stops.” 可知。

59. The example of the recorded message in Paragraphs 4 and 5 illustrates _____.

- A. the necessity of patience in queuing
- B. the advantage of modern technology
- C. the uncertainty of allocation principle
- D. the fairness of telephonic services

答案 C

解析 细节理解题。由第四段第一句 “Sometimes standards change, and it is unclear which principle should apply.” 及第五段第一句 “But don’t take the recorded message too

seriously.”可推出。

60. The passage is meant to _____.

- A. justify paying for faster services
- B. discuss the morals of allocating things
- C. analyze the reason for standing in line
- D. criticize the behavior of queue jumping

答案 B

解析 主旨大意题。整篇文章主要探讨了如何分配的道德标准。而 A、C、D 三项只涉及到文中的部分内容。

活页练(十二) 多项选择+阅读理解+完成句子+短文写作

I. 多项选择

1. The talk the teacher had with the boy who failed to pass the exam was a great _____ for him.

- A. comfort
- B. relieve
- C. relaxation
- D. behavior

答案 A

解析 comfort 令人安慰的事；relieve 为动词，意为“减轻，缓解”；relaxation 放松；behavior 行为，表现。句意为：老师与那个没通过考试的男生的谈话对他来说是极大的安慰。根据句意可知选 A。

2. Don't try to persuade your boss; he won't have the _____ of employing me as a flesh student.

- A. intention
- B. attention
- C. sense
- D. attraction

答案 A

解析 考查名词词义辨析。此处 intention 意为“倾向”。

3. Clinical evidence began to _____, suggesting that the new drugs had a wider range of useful activities than had been predicted from experiments in animals. (2011' 湖北, 28)

- A. operate
- B. strengthen
- C. approve
- D. accumulate

答案 D

解析 句意为：临床证据开始积聚，表明这种新药物的用途比以往在动物身上做实验所预测的用途更广泛。operate 操作；strengthen 加强；approve 赞成；accumulate 积累；积

聚。根据句意可知应选 D 项。

4. The thief_____the papers all over the room while he was searching.

A. abandoned B. vanished
C. scattered D. deserted

答案 C

解析 句意为：小偷搜屋子时撒的满屋都是纸。scatter 撒，符合句意。abandon 放弃，抛弃；vanish 消亡，灭亡；desert 遗弃。

5. —Dad, I’ d like to go to the cinema with you.

—Sorry, dear, but the film is _____ adults only.

A. intended for B. made up of
C. protected from D. taken in

答案 A

解析 句意为：——爸爸，我想和你一起去电影院。——对不起，亲爱的，但这部电影儿童不宜。be intended for 打算供……用；be made up of 由……组成；protect from 保护……免受……；take in 吸收，理解，欺骗。由句意可知选 A 项。

6. She was invited but she didn’ t want to go to the party, so she_____an excuse.

A. put up B. gave up
C. made up D. showed up

答案 C

解析 make up 编造；虚构(故事等)；put up 提出；建立；give up 放弃；show up 露面。根据句意“她被邀请参加晚会但她不想去，所以她编了借口”，可知选 C 项。

7. Nowadays, there is a_____increase in children’ s creativity, for they are greatly encouraged to develop their talents. (2011’ 福建, 30)

A. sharp B. slight
C. natural D. modest

答案 A

解析 句意为：现在，孩子的创造力剧增，因为我们都非常鼓励他们发展自己的天赋。sharp 急剧的；slight 稍微的，极小的；natural 自然的；modest 谦逊的。由语境 greatly encouraged(极力鼓励)可知应是 a sharp increase in children’ s creativity(孩子创造力的剧增)，故 A 项正确。

8. I’ m not surprised that he became a writer.Even as a child he had a _____ imagination.

A. clear B. cautious
C. funny D. vivid

答案 D

解析 clear 清晰的; cautious 小心谨慎的; funny 滑稽的; vivid 丰富的; 生动的。have a vivid imagination 有丰富的想象力, 符合句意。

9. _____, I managed to get through the game and the pain was worth it in the end.

(2011 安徽, 31)

- A. Hopefully B. Normally
C. Thankfully D. Conveniently

答案 C

解析 句意为: 令人欣慰的是, 我成功地通过了比赛, 那些伤痛最终是值得的。根据句意可知我通过了比赛。hopefully 有希望地; normally 正常地; conveniently 方便地, 便利地, 都与题意不符, 只有 thankfully(感激地, 欣慰地)才能体现出我通过比赛的欣慰, 所以选择 C 项。

10. _____ it is a good thing I did not get the post I had applied for, though I must admit that I was disappointed at the time.

- A. By the way B. In a way
C. In the way D. In no way

答案 B

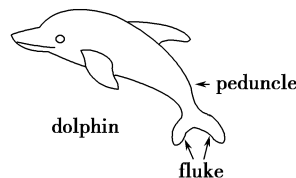
解析 in a way 在某种程度上; in no way 决不; by the way 顺便提一下; in the way 碍事。句意为: 我没有得到我申请得工作在某种程度上说是件好事, 尽管我承认当时我很失望。

II. 阅读理解

A

Tail Spin

Two dolphins race around in a big pool in the Ocean Park. The smaller dolphin, Grace, shows off a few of her tricks, turning around and waving hello to the crowd. The most amazing thing about her, however, is that she's even swimming at all. She doesn't have a tail.



Grace lost her tail as a baby when she got caught up in a fish trap. When the dolphin arrived at the Ocean Park in December 2005, she was fighting for her life. "Is she going to make it?" Her trainer, Abbey Stone, feared the worst. Grace did make it but her tail didn't. She ended up losing her flukes and the lower part of her peduncle.

Over the past six years, she has learned to swim without her tail. Dolphins swim by moving their flukes and peduncle up and down. Grace taught herself to move another way like a fish! She pushes herself forward through the water by moving her peduncle from side to side.

The movements put harmful pressure on Grace's backbone. So a company offered to create a manmade tail for her. The tail had to be strong enough to stay on Grace as she swam but soft enough that it wouldn't hurt her.

The first time Grace wore the artificial tail, she soon shook it off and let it sink to the bottom of the pool. Now, she is still learning to use the tail. Some days she wears it for an hour at a time, others not at all. "The new tail isn't necessary for her to feel comfortable," says Stone, "but it helps to keep that range of motion(动作) and build muscles(肌肉)."

Now, the dolphin is about to get an even happier ending. This month, Grace will star in *Dolphin Tale*, a film that focuses on her rescue and recovery. Her progress has inspired more than just a new movie. Many people travel from near and far to meet her. Seeing Grace swim with her manmade tail gives people so much courage. (2013 北京, B)

1. When Grace first arrived at the Ocean Park, her trainer worried about her_____.

- A. physical build
- B. potential ability
- C. chance of survival
- D. adaptation to the surroundings

答案 C

解析 细节理解题。第二段提到 Grace 失去了尾巴, 由 "When the dolphin arrived at the Ocean Park in December 2005, she was fighting for her life." 可知这只海豚生存下来的几率让人担忧。

2. A manmade tail is created for Grace to_____.

- A. let her recover faster
- B. make her comfortable
- C. adjust her way of swimming
- D. help her perform better tricks

答案 C

解析 推理判断题。第三段提到 Grace 教会自己像鱼一样去游泳。再由第四段第一句 "The movement put harmful pressure on Grace's backbone." 及第四段第二句, 一家公司为她设计人造尾巴以调整她游泳的方式, 可知 C 项正确。

3. The story of Grace inspires people to_____.

- A. stick to their dreams

-
- B. treat animals friendly
 - C. treasure what they have
 - D. face difficulties bravely

答案 D

解析 推理判断题。由全文及最后一段提到“Seeing Grace swim with her manmade tail gives people so much courage.”可知该故事激励人们勇敢面对困难。

B

Feeling blue about the world? “Cheer up,” says science writer Matt Ridley. “The world has never been a better place to live in, and it will keep on getting better both for humans and for nature.”

Ridley calls himself a rational optimist. Rational, because he’s carefully weighed the evidence; optimistic, because that evidence shows human progress to be both unavoidable and good. And this is what he’s set out to prove from a unique point of view in his most recent book, *The Rational Optimist*. He views mankind as a grand enterprise that, on the whole, has done little but progress for 100,000 years. He backs his findings with hard facts gathered through years of research.

Here’s how he explains his views.

1) Shopping fuels invention

It is reported that there are more than ten billion different products for sale in London alone. Even allowing for the many people who still live in poverty, our own generation has access to more nutritious food, more convenient transport, bigger houses, better cars, and, of course, more pounds and dollars than any who lived before us. This will continue as long as we use these things to make other things. The more we specialize and exchange, the better off we’ll be.

2) Brilliant advances

One reason we are richer, healthier, taller, cleverer, longer lived and freer than ever before is that the four most basic human needs—food, clothing, fuel and shelter—have grown a lot cheaper. Take one example. In 1800 a candle providing one hour’s light cost six hours’ work. In the 1880s the same light from an oil lamp took 15 minutes’ work to pay for. In 1950 it was eight seconds. Today it’s half second.

3) Let’s not kill ourselves for climate change

Mitigating (减轻) climate change could prove just as damaging to human welfare as climate change itself. A child that dies from indoor smoke in a village, where the use of fossil fuel (化石燃料) electricity is forbidden by well-meaning members of green political movements trying to save

the world, is just as great a tragedy as a child that dies in a flood caused by climate change. If climate change proves to be mild, but cutting carbon causes real pain, we may well find that we have stopped a nosebleed by putting a tourniquet(止血带) around our necks.(2011 湖北, D)

4. What is the theme of Ridley's most recent book?

- A. Weakness of human nature.
- B. Concern about climate change.
- C. Importance of practical thinking.
- D. Optimism about human progress.

答案 D

解析 主旨大意题。由文章第一、二段可知正确答案。

5. How does Ridley look at shopping?

- A. It encourages the creation of things.
- B. It results in shortage of goods.
- C. It demands more fossil fuels.
- D. It causes a poverty problem.

答案 A

解析 细节理解题。由标题“Shopping fuels invention”及下面的解释可知正确答案。

6. The candle and lamp example is used to show that_____.

- A. oil lamps give off more light than candles
- B. shortening working time brings about a happier life
- C. advanced technology helps to produce better candles
- D. increased production rate leads to lower cost of goods

答案 D

解析 推理判断题。作者以这两种物品为例主要是想说明“...the four most basic human needs...a lot cheaper.”。

7. What does the last sentence of the passage imply?

- A. Cutting carbon is necessary in spite of the huge cost.
- B. Overreaction to climate change may be dangerous.
- C. People's health is closely related to climate change.
- D. Careless medical treatment may cause great pain.

答案 B

解析 推理判断题。通过比喻告知我们不要对气候变化过于担心。

III.完成句子

1. I would/could/might have bought this book yesterday, but I had no money with me.(buy)

要不是当时我没有钱，我昨天就买这本书了。

2. The world has been changing at such a high speed as no one/none has expected, but we would manage to adapt to the situation.(expect)

世界一直按照没有人能意料到的速度发生着变化，但是我们会尽力适应这种形势。

3. Lao Li, at the age of 49, came from the countryside and his wife died several years ago, which made his life change/making his life change greatly.(make)

今年 49 岁的老李来自农村，他妻子几年前去世了，这使得他的生活发生了很大变化。

4. It was not until we had stayed together for a couple of weeks that I found we had a lot in common.(stay)

直到我们在一起待了几周之后，我才发现我们有许多共同之处。

5. A thought suddenly came to my younger brother and me that we might/could use the pocket money to buy some beautiful flowers for our mother's birthday.(use)

我和我弟弟突然想到我们可以用零花钱为妈妈的生日买些漂亮的花。

IV.短文写作

请结合材料，按要求用英文写作，词数为 120 左右。

Honesty is the human quality of communicating and acting truthfully and with fairness.

注意：①无须写标题，不得照抄英语提示语；

②除诗歌外，文体不限；

③文中不得透露个人姓名和学校名称；

④词数为 120 左右。

参考范文

Honesty means telling the truth and being fair and upright in act.Considered as a virtue, honesty is admired in every country and every culture.

However, there are still some dishonest people living in this world.For examples, some people try to take advantage of other people whenever they can; Some students are caught cheating over exams and punished to leave school.

Actually, being dishonest is generally looked upon as an evil, and is despised and condemned by society.While being an honest person, we can benefit a lot.I do believe honesty is a virtue which is the only key to opening the door to success in our careers and lives.

考点3 主旨大意之总结段落大意

真题解密

EP Portable Heater

We all know that the cost of heating our homes will continue to be a significant burden on the family budget. Now millions of people are saving on their heating bills with the EP portable heater. With over one million satisfied customers around the world, the new EP heats better and faster, saves more on heating bills, and runs almost silent.

The EP has no exposed heating parts that can cause a fire. The outside of the EP only gets warm to the touch so that it will not burn children or pets.



The EP will not reduce oxygen in the room. With other heaters, you'll notice that you get sleepy when the heat comes on because they are burning up oxygen. The advanced EP also heats the room evenly, wall to wall and floor to ceiling. It comfortably covers an area up to 350 square feet. Other heaters heat rooms unevenly with most of the heat concentrated to the center of the room. And they only heat an area a few feet around the heater. With the EP, the temperature will not vary in any part of the room.

The EP comes with a 3-year warranty (保修) and a 60-day, no questions asked, satisfaction guarantee. If you are not totally satisfied, return it at our expense and your money will be given back to you.

Now we have a special offer for 10 days, during which you can enjoy a half price discount and a free delivery. If you order after that, we reserve the right to either accept or reject order requests at the discounted price.

Take action right now!

(2013 北京, A)

56. What is mainly discussed in Paragraph 2?

- A. The heat of the EP.
- B. The safety of the EP.
- C. The appearance of the EP.
- D. The material of the EP.

答案 B

解析 段落大意题。第二段说 EP 裸露的部分不会引起火灾, 且 EP 的外表不会烫伤孩子们及宠物, 故第二段讲了 EP 的安全性。

57. From the passage, we can learn that the EP_____.

- A. doesn't burn up oxygen
- B. runs without any noise
- C. makes people get sleepy
- D. is unsuitable for children and pets

答案 A

解析 细节理解题。由第三段提到的“The EP will not reduce oxygen in the room.”可知选A项。

58. The underlined word “evenly” in Paragraph 4 probably means “_____”.

- A. continuously B. separately
C. quickly D. equally

答案 D

解析 词义猜测题。由第四段最后两句“And they only heat an area a few feet around the heater. With the EP, the temperature will not vary in any part of the room.”可知EP可使房间均匀受热，即equally。

59. The main purpose of the passage is to_____.

- A. persuade people to buy the product
B. advise people to save on heating bills
C. report the new development of portable heaters
D. compare the functions of different heater brands

答案 A

解析 写作目的题。全文讲述了EP的优点，由打折销售可知文章目的在于劝说人们购买该产品。

技巧归纳

段落大意即某一段的中心思想，通常中心思想会在首句体现出来，这就是常说的段落主题句。主题句具有鲜明的概括性，句子结构简单，段落中其他句子均用来解释、支撑或扩展主题句所表达的主题思想。主题句通常位于段首，也可位于段尾、段中。有时作者没有写出明显的主题句，要学会根据段落内容去概括主题句。

趁热打铁

Mothers and daughters go through so much yet when was the last time a mother and daughter sat down to write a book together about it all? Perri Klass and her mother, Sheila Solomon Klass, both gifted professional writers, prove to be ideal cowriters as they examine their decades of motherhood, daughterhood, and the wonderful ways their lives have overlapped(重叠).

Perri notes with amazement how closely her own life has mirrored her mother's: both have fulltime careers; both have published books, articles, and stories; each has three children; they both love to read. They also love to travel. In fact, they often take trips together. But in truth, the harder they look at their lives, the more they acknowledge their big differences in circumstance and basic nature.

A child of the Depression(大萧条), Sheila was raised in Brooklyn by parents who

considered education a luxury for girls. Starting with her college education, she has fought for everything she's ever accomplished. Perri, on the other hand, grew up privileged in the New Jersey suburbs of the 1960s and 1970s. For Sheila, wasting time or money is a crime, and luxury is unthinkable while Perri enjoys the occasional small luxury, but has not been successful at trying to persuade her mother into enjoying even the tiniest thing she likes.

Each writing in her own unmistakable voice, Perri and Sheila take turns exploring the joys and pains, the love and bitterness, the minor troubles and lasting respect that have always bonded them together. Sheila describes the adventure of giving birth to Perri in a tiny town in Trinidad where her husband was doing research fieldwork. Perri admits that she can't sort out all the mess in the households, even though she knows it drives her mother crazy. Together they compare thoughts on bringing up children and working, admit long-hidden sorrows, and enjoy precious memories.

Looking deep into the lives they have lived separately and together, Perri and Sheila tell their mother-daughter story with honesty, humor, enthusiasm, and admiration for each other. A written account in two voices, *Every Mother Is a Daughter* is a duet(二重奏) that produces a deep, strong sound with the experiences that all mothers and daughters will recognize.

(2013 湖北, B)

55. Why does Perri think that her own life has mirrored her mother's?

- A. They both have gone through difficult times.
- B. They have strong emotional ties with each other.
- C. They have the same joys and pains, and love and bitterness.
- D. They both have experiences as daughter, mother and writer.

答案 D

解析 细节理解题。由第二段的第一句话“Perri notes with amazement how closely her own life has mirrored her mother's: both have fulltime careers; both have published books, articles, and stories; each has three children; they both love to read.”可知 Perri 认为她和她母亲有很多相似的经历, 故选 D 项。

56. The word “luxury” in Paragraph 3 means_____.

- A. something rare but not pleasant
- B. something that cannot be imagined
- C. something expensive but not necessary
- D. something that can only be enjoyed by boys

答案 C

解析 词义猜测题。文章第三段第一句话“A child of the Depression(大萧条), Sheila was

raised in Brooklyn by parents who considered education a luxury for girls.”由经济大萧条期间这个时间背景可推知，对于女孩子来讲接受教育被认为是昂贵而没必要的；本段最后对 Sheila 和 Perri 消费观念的对比也可推知 C 项正确。

57. What is Paragraph 4 mainly about?

- A. The content of the book.
- B. The purpose of the book.
- C. The influence of the book.
- D. The writing style of the book.

答案 A

解析 段落大意题。由第四段第一句 “Each writing in her own unmistakable voice, Perri and Sheila take turns exploring the joys and pains, the love and bitterness, the minor troubles and lasting respect that have always bonded them together.” 及最后一句 “Together they compare thoughts on bringing up children and working, admit longhidden sorrows, and enjoy precious memories.” 以及第五段内容可知本段是她们所写的书的内容，故选 A 项。

58. How are women's lives explored in this book?

- A. In a musical form.
- B. Through field research.
- C. With unique writing skills.
- D. From different points of view.

答案 D

解析 推理判断题。由文章最后一段第一句话 “Looking deep into the lives they have lived separately and together...” 可知该书是她们从不同的观点来探索女性的生活。

活页练(十三) 多项选择+完形填空+阅读理解+完成句子

I. 多项选择

1. Anyway, I can't cheat him ~~D~~ it's against all my _____. (2011 浙江, 18)

- A. emotions
- B. principles
- C. regulations
- D. opinions

答案 B

解析 句意为：无论如何我不能骗他——这违背了我的_____。emotion 感情，情感，情绪；principle 原理；原则，行为准则，为人之道；regulation 规则，条例，法规；opinion 看法，主意，主张。所以 B 项符合逻辑。

2. What's the _____, in your opinion, of helping him if he doesn't make an effort to help himself? (2011 江西, 31)

- A. sympathy B. theme
C. object D. point

答案 D

解析 句意为：在你看来，如果他不努力帮助自己，我们帮他又有什么意义呢？the point of doing sth.做某事的意义，为固定结构。

3. What are you doing out of bed, Tom? You' re _____ to be asleep.(2011 辽宁, 22)

- A. supposed B. known
C. thought D. considered

答案 A

解析 句意为：汤姆，你不在床上，在做什么？你应该睡着了。be supposed to do sth.被期望或被要求(按规则、惯例等)做某事。又如：They were supposed to be here an hour ago. 他们应该在一个小时以前到达这儿。know 知道，了解；think 认为；consider 认为；考虑，均不符合题意。

4. If you don' t _____ at least one of the conditions , you can' t become a member of our club.

- A. please B. satisfy
C. interest D. mention

答案 B

解析 satisfy 满足(要求、需要等)；please 取悦；使满意；interest 使感兴趣；mention 提及。根据题意知 B 项正确。

5. The government has taken measures to _____ the high prices of daily goods to keep the market stable. (2011 湖北, 29)

- A. take down B. bring down
C. hand down D. tear down

答案 B

解析 句意为：政府已经采取措施来降低日用品的高价格，以保持市场稳定。take down 写下，记下；bring down 降低，减少；hand down 把……传下去；宣布；tear down 拆除。根据句意可知应选 B 项。

6. Jenny was looking for a seat when, luckily, a man _____ and left.

- A. took up B. got up
C. shut up D. set up

答案 B

解析 考查动词短语。get up 起床；起立。句意为：Jenny 正在找一个座位，正在那时，很幸运地，一个人站起来离开了。故选 B。take up 从事；占据(时间或空间)；shut up 闭嘴；

set up 建造，搭起。

7. He was regarded as such a _____ student that all of the teachers believed that his future would be bright.

A. bad B. stupid
C. poor D. gifted

答案 D

解析 由后面的 his future would be bright 可知，他是一个有天赋的(gifted)学生。

8. Our attitude toward our teachers should be _____, but not slavish or superstitious.

A. respectable B. respected
C. respective D. respectful

答案 D

解析 考查 respect 的变化辨析。respectable 值得尊敬的，品行端正的；respectful 有礼貌的，表示尊敬的；respective 各个的；respected 尊敬的。respecting *prep.*关于，说到。

9. We are sure that it's _____ impossible for them to finish the work in such a short time.

A. absolutely B. specially
C. roughly D. seriously

答案 A

解析 考查副词辨析。句意为：我们确信，对他们来说在如此短的时间内完成这项工作是完全不可能的。absolutely 完全地，绝对地。specially 尤其，特别；roughly 粗暴地，粗野地，大致地，大略地；seriously 严肃地，认真地。

10. Take your time. You will learn how to run the machine _____.

A. on time B. in time
C. for time D. at times

答案 B

解析 on time 按时；in time 最终；at times 有时。故选 B 项。

II.完形填空

I was having breakfast at a restaurant the other day. A man walked in and sat next to me. On top of the milk dispenser(自动售货机) was a small 1 placed there for both the customers' enjoyment and the owners, when things got 2. The news was mostly about the local people. There was a little girl 3 some coats in a shop on the screen now. The reporter asked her if she found something that 4. She smiled, "I like this store. Mommy said I could have any coat I wanted, 5 I'm getting this one for my friend, Mandy. All I know is that Mandy 6 a coat."

Out of the corner of my eye I could see the man lower his head and begin to 7 his

eyes. “Hey, don’ t feel 8, ” I told him.I could still see the 9.He said, “I’ m
Mandy’ s father.That’ s the first time I’ ve seen that.”

My hands shook and I also wept. “It must be raining, ” he 10. We spoke for a few more minutes. It turns out that he’ s been 11 for more than a year and now does odd(零散的) jobs to pay bills. We said 12 and I went to the cash register. I said in a low voice that I 13 his check. “He only gets coffee, ” the clerk said. “Well, here. This is for my 14, his coffee and tell him this is for Mandy.”

Many years ago I was robbed by a thief.A woman on the street gave me everything she had in her purse.I was shocked and began to 15 it. “It isn’ t very much , but it would multiply.Please take it, ” she said.

It was \$57.I 16 carried it with me until that very day.I gave it away and 17 it.
Another man sitting at the counter said , “ I heard your 18 with that man.I’ ll 19
him, too.” His eyes watered and he said, “He’ s 20 .It must be raining.”

1. A. radio B. television
C. recorder D. computer

答案 B

解析 由下文 “There was a little girl ____ some coats in a shop on the screen now.” 可知, 自动售奶机的上面放着一台电视。

2. A. busy B. easy
C. normal D. slow

答案 D

解析 由语境可知，餐厅里放电视是为了娱乐，店主只有在闲暇的时候才有可能看电视。

3. A. pointing at B. looking through
C. picking out D. clearing up

答案 B

解析 由下文“‘I like this store.Mommy said I could have any coat I wanted...’”可知,这个小女孩去商店买衣服,她正在看衣服。

4. A.fitted B. happened
C. mattered D. worked

答案 A

解析 由上文的 “There was a little girl ____ some coats in a shop...” 可知，小女孩正在看那些衣服，所以记者问她是否找到了合适的衣服。

5. A.or B. so
C. but D. for

答案 C

解析 根据“‘...I could have any coat I wanted...’”以及“‘I’ m getting this one for my friend...’”可知，这两句是转折关系。

6. A.needs B. collects
C. donates D. designs

答案 A

解析 由下文的“‘It turns out that he’ s been ____ for more than a year...’”可知，Mandy 的父亲失业了，没有钱给她买外套，她需要一个外套。

7. A.protect B. close
C. hide D. wipe

答案 D

解析 根据“...I also wept.”以及“‘It must be raining...’”可知，Mandy 的爸爸哭了，在擦眼泪。

8. A.sad B. guilty
C. nervous D. worried

答案 A

解析 由语境可知，作者在劝慰 Mandy 的父亲，让他不要伤心。

9. A.water B. eyes
C. tears D. sweat

答案 C

解析 由下文“‘It must be raining...’”可知答案。

10. A.warned B. guessed
C. screamed D. joked

答案 D

解析 由上文的“...I could see the man lower his head and begin to ____ his eyes.”可知，Mandy 的父亲哭了，他却说正在下雨，这是在开玩笑。

11. A.absent B. sad
C. unemployed D. disappointed

答案 C

解析 由下文的“...and now does odd jobs to pay bills.”可知，Mandy 的父亲失业一年多了。

12. A.okay B. hello
C. thanks D. goodbye

答案 D

解析 根据下文 “...I went to the cash register.” 可知，他们道别了。

13. A.knew B. wanted
C. found D. accepted

答案 B

解析 根据下文 “ ‘...his coffee and tell him this is for Mandy the other day.’ ” 可知，作者想为 Mandy 的父亲买单。

14. A.meal B. job
C. coat D. seat

答案 A

解析 由文章上文 “...I went to the cash register.” 可知，作者是为自己和 Mandy 父亲的早餐买单。

15. A.count B. separate
C. refuse D. check

答案 C

解析 根据下文 “please take it” 可知，开始作者拒绝接受那个女人的钱。

16. A.always B. sometimes
C. never D. almost

答案 A

解析 由 until that very day 可知，作者一直把那 57 美元带在身上。

17. A.forgot B. replaced
C. kept D. changed

答案 B

解析 由 “I gave it away...” 可知，作者把那 57 美元放回到该放的地方。

18. A.discussion B. problem
C. conversation D. decision

答案 C

解析 由语境可知，旁边的一位男士听到了作者和 Mandy 父亲之间的谈话。

19. A.encourage B. invite
C. tell D. help

答案 D

解析 根据 “His eyes watered...” 可知，这位男士被他们之间的谈话感动了，他也决定帮助 Mandy 的父亲。

20. A.patient B. right
C. funny D. friendly

答案 B

解析 由下文可知，这位男士边流泪边说“一定下雨了”，对应上文 Mandy 父亲的话。

III. 阅读理解

On a sunny day last August, Tim heard some shouting. Looking out to the sea carefully, he saw a couple of kids in a rowboat were being pulled out to sea.

Two 12-year-old boys, Christian and Jack, rowed out a boat to search for a football. Once they'd rowed beyond the calm waters, a beach umbrella tied to the boat caught the wind and pulled the boat into open water. The pair panicked and tried to row back to shore. But they were no match for it and the boat was out of control.

Tim knew it would soon be swallowed by the waves.

"Everything went quiet in my head," Tim recalls (回忆). "I was trying to figure out how to swim to the boys in a straight line."

Tim took off his clothes and jumped into the water. Every 500 yards or so, he raised his head to judge his progress. "At one point, I considered turning back," he says. "I wondered if I was putting my life at risk." After 30 minutes of struggling, he was close enough to yell to the boys, "Take down the umbrella!"

Christian made much effort to take down the umbrella. Then Tim was able to catch up and climb aboard the boat. He took over rowing, but the waves were almost too strong for him.

"Let's aim for the pier (码头)," Jack said. Tim turned the boat toward it. Soon afterward, waves crashed over the boat, and it began to sink. "Can you guys swim?" he cried. "A little bit," the boys said.

Once they were in the water, Tim decided it would be safer and faster for him to pull the boys toward the pier. Christian and Jack were wearing life jackets and floated on their backs. Tim swam toward land as water washed over the boys' faces.

"Are we almost there?" they asked again and again. "Yes," Tim told them each time. After 30 minutes, they reached the pier. (2013 四川, B)

1. Why did the two boys go to the sea?

- A. To go boat rowing.
- B. To get back their football.
- C. To swim in the open water.
- D. To test the umbrella as a sail.

答案 B

解析 细节理解题。由文章第二段第一句 "Two 12-year-old boys, Christian and Jack, rowed out a boat to search for a football." 可知 B 项正确。

2. What does “it” in Paragraph 2 refer to?

A. The beach.

B. The water.

C. The boat.

D. The wind.

答案 D

解析 词义猜测题。由上文“...a beach umbrella tied to the boat caught the wind and pulled the boat into open water.The pair panicked and tried to row back to shore.”可知选 D 项。

3. Why did Tim raise his head regularly?

A. To take in enough fresh air.

B. To consider turning back or not.

C. To check his distance from the boys.

D. To ask the boys to take down the umbrella.

答案 C

解析 细节理解题。由文中第五段第二句“Every 500 yards or so, he raised his head to judge his progress.”可知, Tim 不时把头伸出水面是为了弄清楚离两个孩子的距离。故选 C 项。

4. How did the two boys finally reach the pier?

A. They were dragged to the pier by Tim.

B. They swam to the pier all by themselves.

C. They were washed to the pier by the waves.

D. They were carried to the pier by Tim on his back.

答案 A

解析 细节理解题。由文中倒数第三段第一句“Once they were in the water, Tim decided it would be safer and faster for him to pull the boys toward the pier.”可知，男孩子们最终是被 Tim 拽上码头的。

IV.完成句子

- 1 . The crowd cheered wildly at the sight of Liu Xiang , who was reported to have broken the world record in the 110meter hurdles.(break)

据报道，刘翔打破了110米跨栏赛的世界纪录，观众一见到他就疯狂欢呼。

2. It is your brother, not you who/that is to blame for not finishing the work on time.(blame)

是你弟弟而不是你因没有按时完成工作应受到责备。

- 3 . If you find it necessary for us to learn/that we should learn at least a foreign language, which one do you think we should choose? (learn)

如果你认为我们有必要学习至少一门外语，你认为我们该选择哪一门呢？

4. With so many difficult problems to settle, the newlyelected headmaster is having a hard

time.(settle)

由于有许多棘手的问题要处理，新上任的校长现在正面临着一段艰难的时期。

5. One of the important problems to be solved is what material is most suitable for this particular part. (solve)

要解决的一个重要问题是什么材料最适合这个特殊部分。