

阅读理解(一)

Passage 1

题材	字数	建议做题时间
社会生活	256	4 分钟

There are many factors which may have an influence on adults and children being able to lead a healthy life.

Nowadays, people are very busy. Often, both parents work outside the home. Children are expected to take on more responsibility at home to help their parents. They also have sporting and *leisure*^① activities as well as school expectations.

The busyness also adds another factor: the need to use cars to get from one place to another quickly.

Today, society places a lot of emphasis on technology. Computers, DVDs, CDs, television, Playstations have become major leisure activities, rather than traditional more active *pursuits*^②. This has led to a more *sedentary*^③ lifestyle.

The media provide entertainment and information. Unfortunately, they also promote fast food which fits easily into busy lifestyles. It is much more convenient at times to buy a quick *takeaway*^④ rather than prepare a meal. The media constantly bombard (轰炸) their audience with “perfect” body images, the need to buy the most fashionable clothes, the most up-to-date computer games, the best places to visit and the best things to do.

Environments vary. We may be exposed to pollution, such as cigarette smoke. This can be harmful to people who suffer from breathing difficulties. Environments where passive smoking is unavoidable make it difficult to lead a healthy life.

Perhaps the important factor influencing healthy lifestyles is motivation, or the desire to be healthy. Any person who wants to be healthy will find a way to be healthy—if he/she is motivated enough!

- The passage is mainly about _____.
A. benefits of a healthy life style B. demands of daily life
C. factors affecting a healthy lifestyle D. a positive approach to healthy living
- The word “sedentary” in Paragraph 4 probable means _____.
A. having a lot of things to do B. involving little exercise or physical activity
C. being isolated from the outside world D. experiencing a lot of stress
- Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage as a factor leading to the popularity of fast food?
A. Cheap price. B. The media. C. Busy lifestyle. D. Convenience.
- Which is NOT listed as a factor influencing the ability to have a healthy lifestyle?
A. Pollution. B. Economic factors.
C. Dependence upon cars. D. Influence of family or friends.
- According to the author, _____ may be the most important factor influencing healthy lifestyles.
A. technology B. cultural background
C. environment D. the desire to be healthy

词汇过关

- leisure [ˈleɪzə(r)] *n.* 空闲时间, 闲暇; 悠闲, 安逸
- pursuit [pəˈsju:t] *n.* 追求, 追捕; 消遣, 嗜好
- sedentary [ˈsedntəri] *adj.* (指工作等)坐着干的; 定居的, 定栖的, 不迁徙的

4. takeaway ['teɪkəweɪ] n. 外卖餐馆, 外卖食品

【雅句精析】

1. Unfortunately, they also promote fast food which fits easily into busy lifestyles.

【翻译】不幸的是,他们也宣传很容易融入繁忙的生活方式之中的快餐。

【精析】本句的主干为... they ... promote fast food ...,其中 which fits easily into busy lifestyles. 是 which 引导的定语从句,修饰 fast food。

2. Environments where passive smoking is unavoidable make it difficult to lead a healthy life.

【翻译】在被动抽烟不可避免的环境中,很难过上一种健康的生活。

【精析】本句的主语是 Environments,后面的 where passive smoking is unavoidable 是 where 引导的定语从句,修饰前面的 Environments。谓语是 make,而 it 是形式宾语,真正的宾语是后面的 to lead a healthy life, difficult 是宾语补足语。

答案详解

1. [答案] C

【题型】主旨大意题

【精析】本题考查考生对文章主旨大意的把握。C项“影响健康生活方式的因素”正确。其他三项都是以偏概全。

2. [答案] B

【题型】词语理解题

【精析】本题考查特定语境中的词汇含义。答案定位到第四段。有关电脑、DVD、CD、电视、游戏机的休闲活动都是需要坐着进行的,因此锻炼和身体活动较少。所以 B 项正确。

3. [答案] A

【题型】事实细节题

【精析】本题考查考生对细节的把握。定位到

第二段和第五段。只有 A 项未提及。

4. [答案] B

【题型】细节和判断题

【精析】本题考查细节和推断。A 项和 C 项分别在第六段和第三段都很直接地说到了。而 D 项隐含在第二、六段之中:父母都上班,孩子就必须承担更多的家务;朋友、家人吸烟,会导致被动吸烟。而 B 项是没有提到过的。

5. [答案] D

【题型】事实细节题

【精析】定位到最后一段,可知作者的观点是只要有足够强烈的动机,任何人都可以过上健康的生活。

全文翻译

有许多因素可能会影响成人和儿童过一种健康的生活。

如今,人们都很忙。通常,父母双方都在外面工作。孩子们就被期望能在家中帮助他们的父母承担更多的责任。他们除了学校对他们的要求之外,还有自己的体育和娱乐活动。

忙碌的同时也增加了另一个因素:他们需要使用汽车才能迅速从一个地方到达另一个地方。

当今,社会很看重科技。电脑、DVD、CD、电视、游戏机等已经成为主要的休闲活动方式,而不再是传统的更加积极的消遣方式。这就导致了一个更加久坐不动的生活方式。

媒体提供娱乐和信息。不幸的是,它们也宣传很容易融入繁忙的生活方式之中的快餐。有时候叫外卖比做顿饭方便得多。媒体连续不断地用“完美的”身体形象、购买最时髦衣服的需求、最先进的电脑游戏、最好的游览地方以及最好的可行之事来向观众轰炸。

在不同的环境里,我们也可能会身处污染之中,例如香烟的污染。这可能会影响那些患有呼吸困难疾病的人们。在被动抽烟不可避免的环境中,很难过上一种健康的生活。

也许影响健康生活方式的重要因素是动机,或者说是保持健康的欲望。任何想要健康的人都会找到一个方法来保持健康——如果他/她有足够的动机!

Passage 2

题材	字数	建议做题时间
社会生活	241	4 分钟

Television has opened windows in everybody's life. Young men will never again go to war as they did in 1914. Millions of people now have seen the effects of a battle. And the result has been a general *loathing*^① of war, and perhaps more interest in helping those who suffer from all the terrible things that have been shown on the screen.

Television has also changed politics. The most distant areas can now follow state affairs, see and hear the politicians before an election. Better informed, people are more likely to vote, and so to make their opinion count.

Unfortunately, television's influence has been extremely harmful to the young. Children do not have enough experience to realize that TV shows present an unreal world; that TV advertisements lie to sell products that are sometimes bad or useless. They believe that the violence they see is normal and *acceptable*^②. All educators agree that the "television generations" are more violent than their parents and grandparents.

Also, the young are less patient. Used to TV shows, where everything is quick and interesting, they do not have the patience to read an article without pictures; to read a book that requires thinking; to listen to a teacher who doesn't do funny things like the people on children's programs. And they expect all problems to be solved happily in ten, fifteen, or thirty minutes. That's the time it takes on the screen.

6. The underlined word "loathing" in the first paragraph refers to _____.
A. preference B. faith C. dislike D. belief
7. In the past, many young people _____.
A. knew the effects of war B. went in for politics
C. liked to save the wounded in wars D. had to attend wars
8. Now with TV people can _____.
A. discuss politics at an information center B. show more interest in politics
C. know the result of an election quickly D. express their opinions freely
9. The author thinks that TV advertisements _____.
A. are reliable on the whole B. are useless to people
C. are a good guide to adults D. are very harmful to the young
10. From the passage, we can conclude that _____.
A. children should keep away from TV B. TV programs should be improved
C. children's books should have pictures D. TV has a deep influence on the young

词汇过关

1. loathing [ˈləʊðɪŋ] *n.* 厌恶, 憎恨
2. acceptable [ək'septəbl] *adj.* 值得接受的, 可接受的

句精析

1. Children do not have enough experience to realize that TV shows present an unreal world; that TV advertisements lie to sell products that are sometimes bad or useless.

【翻译】儿童由于没有足够的经验,无法认识到电视节目展现的是一个不真实的世界,以及电视广告往往也会为一些劣质的或没用的产品做虚假推销。

【精析】本句是一个主从复合句,realize 后面连接两个由 that 引导的宾语从句。realize 是“认识,意识”的意思;present 是一个动词,意思是“呈现,展现”。lie to do sth. 是一个固定短语,意思是“撒谎做某事”。

2. Used to TV shows, where everything is quick and interesting, they do not have the patience to read an article without pictures; to read a book that requires thinking; to listen to a teacher who doesn't do funny things like the people on children's programs.

【翻译】习惯于快捷有趣的电视节目,他们就没有耐心去读一篇没有图片的文章,或者是一本需要仔细思考的书本,更不愿意听一位一点也不像儿童节目中的人那样做有趣的事的老师讲课。

【精析】used to 是“习惯于”的意思。where 引导的是一个定语从句,修饰 TV shows, 后几句是并列的不定式。who 引导定语从句修饰 teacher。like the people on children's programs 可能比较难于理解,指的是“老师不像儿童节目中的那些人……”。on 这个介词的宾语是 the program, 比较特殊,需记住。

答案详解

6. [答案] C

【题型】词语理解题

【精析】根据文章第一段第二句话“*Young men will never again go to war ...*”以及最后一句中“*loathing*”和“*interest*”的对比可推知此处 *loathing* 的意思是 *dislike* (不喜欢,厌恶)。

7. [答案] D

【题型】事实细节题

【精析】根据短文第一段, A、C 两项都是错误的。B 项文中没有提到。只有 D 项根据文章第一段的第二句话“*Young men will never again go to war as they did in 1914.*”可以得出。

8. [答案] B

【题型】推理判断题

【精析】根据短文第二段, A、D 两项都不符合文章的意思。C 项比较片面。B 项的依据是: *Better informed, people are more likely to vote, and so to make their opinion count.* 由此可推断出人们

对政治的兴趣更多了。

9. [答案] D

【题型】事实细节题

【精析】第三段第一句提到“*Unfortunately, television's influence has been extremely harmful to the young.*”接下来讲了电视广告的危害。由此判断选 D。

10. [答案] D

【题型】推理判断题

【精析】本题考查考生对全文意思的整体把握。我们直接根据文中具体的段落或者句子可以推导出来的结论只有 D 项。A 项“孩子们应该远离电视”文中没有提到。文章只讲到电视对年轻人有害。B 项“电视节目应该提高”文章中也没有依据。C 项也是无依据的。D 项的依据是 *Unfortunately, television's influence has been extremely harmful to the young.* 整个后两段讲的都是对年轻人的影响。

全文翻译

电视机打开了人们生活的窗户。年轻人不用再像 1914 年那样去参加战争。数以百万计的人都看到了战争带来的影响,结果对战争都非常讨厌,与战争相比,或许他们更有兴趣去帮助那些遭受屏幕中显示的可怕事情的人们。

电视也改变了政治。偏远的地区现在也可以了解国家事务,在选举之前可以看到或听到政治家们的演说。如果能够更好地获取信息,人们更可能会参与投票,以使他们自己的意见起作用。

不幸的是,电视也对青少年产生了极为有害的影响。儿童由于没有足够的经验,无法认识到电视节目展现的是一个不真实的世界,以及电视广告往往也会为一些劣质的或没用的产品做虚假推销。他们相信他们所看到的暴力行为是正常的和可接受的。所有教育界人士都认为“电视的一代”比他们的父母和祖父母更具有暴力倾向。

同时,年轻人缺少耐心。习惯于快捷有趣的电视节目,他们就没有耐心去读一篇没有图片的文章,或者是一本需要仔细思考的书本,更不愿意听一位一点也不像儿童节目中的人那样做有趣的事的老师讲课。他们希望所有的问题都能在 10、15 或 30 分钟内愉快地解决。这都是屏幕上问题解决的时间。

Passage 3

题材	字数	建议做题时间
文化教育	236	4 分钟

In the United States *elementary*^① education begins at the age of six. At this stage nearly all the teachers are women, mostly married. The atmosphere is usually very friendly, and the teachers have now accepted the idea that the important thing is to make the children happy and interested. The old authoritarian (要绝对服从的) methods of education were discredited(不被认可) rather a long time ago—so much so that many people now think that they have gone too far in the direction of trying to make children happy and interested rather than giving them actual instruction.

The social education of young children tries to make them accept the idea that human beings in a society need to work together for their common good. So the emphasis is on cooperation rather than competition throughout most of this process. This may seem curious, in view of the fact that American society is highly competitive; however, the need for making people sociable in this sense has come to be regarded as one of the functions of education. Most Americans do grow up with competitive ideas, and obviously quite a few as *criminals*^②, but it is not fair to say that the educational system fails. It probably does succeed in making most people **sociable** and ready to help one another both in *material*^③ ways and through kindness and friendliness.

11. According to the passage, the U. S. elementary education is supposed to make children _____.
 A. sensible and sensitive B. competitive and interested
 C. curious and friendly D. happy and cooperative
12. Some Americans complain about elementary schools because they think _____.
 A. children are reluctant to help each other
 B. schools lay too much emphasis on cooperation
 C. children should grow up with competitive ideas
 D. schools give little actual instruction to children
13. The author's attitude towards American education can be best described as _____.
 A. favorable B. negative C. tolerant D. unfriendly
14. The American educational system emphasizes _____.
 A. material wealth B. competition
 C. cooperation D. personal benefit
15. The word "sociable" (Paragraph 2) most probably means _____.
 A. fond of talking freely B. friendly with other people
 C. concerned about social welfare D. happy at school

词汇过关

1. elementary [elɪ'mentəri] *adj.* 基本的,初级的;基础的,简单的,容易的
2. criminal ['krɪmɪnl] *n.* 罪犯,犯人
adj. 刑事的,犯罪的;道德上错误的;不道德的
3. material [mə'tɪəriəl] *n.* 材料,原料;衣料;素材,资料
adj. 物质的;身体的;肉体的;重要的,重大的

句精析

1. The old authoritarian (要绝对服从的) methods of education were discredited (不被认可) rather a long time ago—so much so that many people now think that they have gone too far in the direction of trying to

make children happy and interested rather than giving them actual instruction.

【翻译】旧的要绝对服从的教育方式早已不被认可,以至于现在许多人认为他们在让孩子感到快乐和有趣这方面已偏离太远,而缺少了给孩子们提供实际的指导。

【精析】这是一个句群,由两部分组成。破折号之前是主句,之后是用来修饰 discredited 的,其中 so that 引导的结果状语从句,是说人们对专制式教育方式不认可到什么程度, rather than 连接两个并列结构 trying... 和 giving...。have gone too far 表示“偏离得太远”, in the direction of... 表示“沿着……方向”。

2. It probably does succeed in making most people sociable and ready to help one another both in material ways and through kindness and friendliness.

【翻译】它可能在培养人们的随和友善、并愿用物质或友好善良的方式帮助别人这方面是成功的。

【精析】it 指的是美国的初等教育系统,在这个句子里有一个结构: make + 宾语 + 形容词做宾补; in ...and through... 做 help one another 的方式状语。

答案详解

11. [答案] D

【题型】事实细节题

【精析】全文分两段:第一段着重阐述美国初等教育是要给小孩创造一个充满快乐和兴趣的成长氛围。the important thing is to make the children happy and interested, “重要的是让孩子们快乐和有兴趣”;第二段主要阐述初等教育所包含的社会化教育,培养孩子们在竞争的过程中有合作的意识。So the emphasis is on cooperation rather than competition throughout most of this process. “所以这一过程中强调合作而不是竞争。”因此, D 项是正确的,其他几项在文章中没有提到,不符合题意。

12. [答案] D

【题型】事实细节题

【精析】由文章第一段最后一句话“The old authoritarian(要绝对服从的) methods of education were discredited(不被认可) rather a long time ago—so much so that many people now think that they have gone too far in the direction of trying to make children happy and interested rather than giving them actual instruction.”可以判断出

某些美国人抱怨初等教育的原因在于忽视了应该给孩子们一些实际的指导。因此,正确答案是 D。前三项都不是抱怨的原因。

13. [答案] A

【题型】推理判断题

【精析】本题考查考生对全文基调的把握,即作者的态度问题。通过全文,尤其是最后一句话可以看出作者对美国的教育是持赞美态度的。

14. [答案] C

【题型】事实细节题

【精析】本题考查考生对细节的理解。文中第二段第二句提到“So the emphasis is on cooperation rather than competition throughout most of this process”,所以这一过程中强调合作而不是竞争。依据以上句子可判断, C 为正确选项。

15. [答案] B

【题型】词语理解题

【精析】本题是词义题,考查考生根据上下文对具体词语的理解。由文章最后一句话可知选 B。

全文翻译

美国的基础教育始于孩子六岁的时候。在这一阶段几乎所有的老师都是女老师,而且大多都结婚了。气氛通常非常友好,老师们也接受了这个看法,即重要的是让学生们感到快乐和有兴趣。旧的要绝对服从的教育方法早已不被认可,以至于现在很多人认为他们在让孩子们感到快乐和有兴趣这方面偏离太远,而缺少了给孩子们提供实际的指导。

儿童的社会教育试图使他们接受这个观点,即人类社会为了共同的利益需要共同努力。所以这个过程的重点是合作而非竞争。这似乎很奇怪,因为事实上,美国社会竞争非常激烈,然而,让人们善于社交的需

要从这种意义上已经被视为教育的功能之一。多数美国人确实伴随着竞争的想法长大,很显然有很多人因此而犯罪,但要说是教育系统的失败也是不公平的。它可能在培养人们的随和友善,并愿用物质或友好善良的方式帮助别人这方面是成功的。

Passage 4

题材	字数	建议做题时间
科学信息	241	4 分钟

By **adopting**^① a few simple techniques, parents who read to their children can greatly increase their children's language development. It is surprising but true. How parents talk to their children makes a big difference in the children's language development. If a parent encourages the child to actively respond to what the parent is reading, the child's language skills increase.

A study was done with 30 three-year-old children and their parents. Half of the children participated in the experimental study; the other half acted as the control group. In the experimental group, the parents were given a two-hour training session in which they were taught to ask open-ended questions rather than yes-or-no questions. For example, the parent should ask, "What is the **doggie**^② doing?" rather than "Is the doggie running away?" The parents in the experimental group were also instructed in how to help children find answers, how to suggest **alternative**^③ possibilities and how to praise correct answers.

At the beginning of the study, the children did not differ in measures of language development, but at the end of one month, the children in the experimental group showed 5.5 months ahead of the control group on a test of verbal expression and vocabulary. Nine months later, the children in the experimental group still showed an advance of 6 months over the children in the control group.

16. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?
- Children who talk a lot are more intelligent.
 - Parents who listen to their children can teach them more.
 - Active children should read more and be given more attention.
 - Verbal ability can easily be developed with proper methods.
17. What does "it" in line 2 can most probably be replaced by?
- Parents increasing children's language development.
 - Reading techniques being simple.
 - Parents reading to children.
 - Children's intelligence development.
18. According to the author, which of the following questions is the best type to ask children about?
- Do you see the elephant?
 - Is the elephant in the cage?
 - What animals do you like?
 - Shall we go to the zoo?
19. The difference between the control group and the experimental group was _____.
- the training that parents received
 - the age of the children
 - the books that were read
 - the number of the children
20. The best conclusion we can draw from the passage is that _____.
- parents should be trained to read to their children
 - the more children read, the more intelligent they will become
 - children's language skills increase when they are required to respond actively
 - children who read actively seem six months older

词汇过关

1. adopt [ə'dɒpt] *vt.* 收养; 采用, 采纳, 采取; 正式接受, 通过

2. doggie ['dɒgi] n. 小狗,狗

3. alternative [ɔ:l'tɜ:nətɪv] adj. 两者择一的,供替代的;非正统的
n. 取舍,抉择,可供选择的事物;选择的余地,可供选择的机会

句精析

1. How parents talk to their children makes a big difference in the children's language development. If a parent encourages the child to actively respond to what the parent is reading, the child's language skills increase.

【翻译】父母和孩子的谈话方式对于孩子的语言发展水平会产生很大的影响。如果家长鼓励孩子对其所读的东西做出积极回应,孩子的语言技能就会提高。

【精析】第一句中注意 how 引导的从句做主语,谓语为 makes a difference 这一固定搭配,意思是“产生很大影响”。第二句的 if 条件状语从句中,respond to 后面跟 what 引导的宾语从句。

2. The parents in the experimental group were also instructed in how to help children find answers, how to suggest alternative possibilities and how to praise correct answers.

【翻译】实验组里的家长们还被指导如何帮助孩子们寻找答案、如何暗示其他可能的答案以及如何称赞正确的回答。

【精析】句子的复杂性在于其介宾部分有三个 how to... 并列充当 be instructed in 的宾语部分,分别译出即可。be instructed in 被动可译为主动。

答案详解

16. [答案] D

【题型】事实细节题

【精析】本题答案在第一段:By adopting a few simple techniques, parents who read to their children can greatly increase their children's language development. 可知,父母给孩子读书的时候,通过采用一些简单的方法可以极大提高孩子的语言能力。因此可以得出这样的结论:语言能力可以通过适当的方法轻松地提高。D 正确。

17. [答案] A

【题型】推理判断题

【精析】根据文章第一段第一句和第三句中的 children's language development 部分,可以看出 it 指父母能提高孩子的语言能力。代词的指代内容一般应从该句的上下句中找。

18. [答案] C

【题型】推理判断题

【精析】文章第二段第三句说到:In the experimental group, the parents were given a two-hour training session in which they were taught to ask

open-ended questions rather than yes-or-no questions. 即在实验组里,对家长进行了两小时的培训,让他们学会向孩子们提一些开放式问题,而不是问用“是或不是”回答的问题。再根据下文提问的举例可推出家长提出的最好的问题应该是:What animals do you like? (你喜欢什么样的动物?)C 为正确答案。

19. [答案] A

【题型】事实细节题

【精析】本题答案在第二段第三句:In the experimental group, the parents were given a two-hour training session ... (在实验组里,对家长进行了两小时的培训……) 文章的调查研究中把孩子及其家长分成两组,显然区别在于实验组里的家长接受了培训。

20. [答案] C

【题型】推理判断题

【精析】本题答案在第一段最后一句话:If a parent encourages the child to actively respond to what the parent is reading, the child's language skills increase. 可知 C 为正确答案。

通过采用一些简单的技巧,读书给孩子听的父母可以大大提高他们孩子的语言能力的发展,这令人吃惊但却是事实。父母和孩子的谈话方式对于孩子的语言发展水平会产生很大的影响。如果家长鼓励孩子对其所读的东西做出积极回应,孩子的语言技能就会提高。

有人做了一项对30位三岁的小孩和他们的父母的研究。有一半儿童属于实验组,另一半则充当控制组。在实验组,对父母们进行了两小时的训练,训练中教给他们问开放性的问题,而不是“是与否”的问题。例如,父母应该这样问,“那条小狗在干什么?”而不是“小狗在跑吗?”实验组里的家长们还被指导如何帮助孩子们找到答案、如何暗示其他可能的答案以及如何称赞正确的回答。

在试验的初期,孩子们没有语言发展的差别,但在一个月后,实验组的孩子们在语言表达和词汇测试中比控制组的孩子们领先5.5个月。九个月后,实验组的孩子们仍然在这些方面显示出比控制组的孩子们领先6个月。

阅读理解(二)

Passage 1

题材	字数	建议做题时间
社会生活	245	4分钟

Every year just after Christmas the January Sales start. All the shops reduce their prices and for two weeks, they are full of people looking for bargains. My husband and I do not normally go to the sales as we don't like crowds and in any case are short of money as we have to buy lots of Christmas presents.

Last year, however, I took my husband with me to the sales at the large shop in the center of London. We both needed some new clothes and were hoping to find a television set. When we got to Oxford Street, it was so crowded that we decided to split up^① and meet again at the underground station. So I left my husband and started looking around the shops. Unfortunately all the clothes were in very large sizes and so were not suitable for me. But I did buy a television at a very cheap price, so I felt quite pleased with myself.

When I arrived at the station, my husband was not there. So I sat down in a nearby cafe to have a cup of tea. I quickly finished my tea when I saw my husband and went out to meet him. He looked very happy. Then I saw he was carrying a large and heavy **cardboard^②** box. “Oh, dear!” I thought. Yes, we had no new clothes but two televisions. We shall not be going to the sales again.

- In January _____.
 - lots of people go shopping for discount
 - people have a lot of money to spend after Christmas
 - all the shops close for a two-week Christmas holiday
 - people don't have enough money to go looking for bargains
- In this passage, the word “bargain” could best be replaced by “something _____”.
 - given to people
 - offered at a reduced price
 - offered, sold or bought which is expensive
 - sold for the purpose of reaching an agreement
- The husband and wife in the story _____.
 - wished to buy a TV
 - went to the sales normally
 - often went to the sales to buy clothes
 - were usually not short of money after Christmas
- The phrase “split up” in the second paragraph means “_____”.

- A. break apart
C. become pieces

5. After their day's shopping, they _____.

- A. were happy with their bargains
C. got more than they had hoped for

- B. cause to break
D. go in different directions

- B. had got everything they wanted
D. had to go back to the sales the next day

词汇过关

1. split up 劈成;分开;(使)分成若干小部分
2. cardboard ['kɑ:dbɔ:d] n. 硬纸板

难句精析

When we got to Oxford Street, it was so crowded that we decided to split up and meet again at the underground station.

【翻译】当我们到达牛津街时,它非常拥挤,于是我们决定分头行动,然后到地铁站会合。

【精析】本句为包含状语从句的主从复合句,主句为... it was so crowded that ...。其中 when we got to Oxford Street 是 when 引导的一个时间状语从句;表语部分包含一个由 so ... that ... (如此……以至于……)引导的结果状语从句。split up 的本义为“分裂”,在此处可译为“分开”。

答案详解

1. [答案] A

【题型】 词语理解题

【精析】 其中 A 项中的关键词为 discount, 它的意思是“reduction in price”(降价),与文章第一段中“All the shops reduce their prices.”的意思相一致,故 A 项是正确的。其他三个选项都不符合文章的意思。

2. [答案] B

【题型】 词语理解题

【精析】 题中“bargain”为关键词,它的意思是“something that is cheap”(便宜货),与 B 项“降价所提供的东西”相一致,所以 B 项是正确答案。

3. [答案] A

【题型】 事实细节题

【精析】 从文章第二段中的第二句“We both

needed ... and were hoping to find a television set.”可判断 A 项为正确答案。其他三项不符合文章的意思。

4. [答案] D

【题型】 词语理解题

【精析】 短语动词 split up 的汉语意思是:朝不同方向前进。如:The group split up to try to find food(队伍分头去寻找食物)。D 项就是 split up 的含义,故为正确答案。

5. [答案] C

【题型】 推理判断题

【精析】 本文作者和她丈夫本想购买一台电视机,结果他们却买了两台电视机,和 C 项内容相符;比他们原来希望购买的多。其他三项和文章的内容不符。

全文翻译

每年刚过圣诞节,一月销售就开始了。所有的商店都在减价并在两周时间内,商店里都挤满了寻找便宜货的顾客。我和丈夫通常不去凑这个热闹,一是我们不喜欢人多拥挤,再者是我们不想出现资金短缺,因为我们还要买很多圣诞礼物。

然而,去年我带丈夫和我一起去了伦敦中心一个大商店的促销市场。我们都需要一些新衣服,并希望能买到个电视机。当我们到达牛津街时,它非常拥挤,于是我们决定分头行动,然后到地铁站会合。因此我离开丈夫开始逛商店。不幸的是,所有的衣服都是大号的,因此不适合我。但我以很便宜的价格买了一台电

视,因此我很自鸣得意。

当我到达车站时,我的丈夫不在那里。于是我就坐在附近的一家咖啡厅喝茶等他。当看到丈夫时,我很快把茶喝完出去迎接他。他看上去很高兴。然后,我看见他背着一个又大又重的纸箱。“噢,天哪!”我想。是的,我们没有买到新衣服,但是却买了两台电视。我们以后再也不去促销市场了。

Passage 2

题材	字数	建议做题时间
科普知识	201	4 分钟

It was a case of **emergency**^①. The four-year-old girl awoke and smelled smoke. She couldn't wake her mother, so she dialed "zero". An operator immediately called the fire department. Help was sent, and a **tragedy**^② avoided.

Days before this emergency, the mother had taught her child how to telephone for help. Children as young as two and one-half years old can be taught to use the phone in emergency situations. Here are some points.

• Memorizing some facts is important. Teach your children their names, and the **section**^③ of town where you live. Try to keep what they learn within their abilities. Simple information, learned well, is better than difficult information only partly learned.

• Be sure your children know how to use the telephone. They should be taught to dial "zero" for the **operator**^④, at the very least. And they should be taught to dial "911" if it is used in your town.

• Practise over a period of several days. Over-learning is necessary so the child can act **automatically**^⑤ in case of emergency.

• If you would like a booklet giving instructions on calling for help, write Telephone For Help, Box 99, Bowling Green Station, New York, NY 10004.

6. Why is it a good idea for children to learn how to use the telephone?

- A. Children have fun dialing. B. Emergencies happen without warning.
C. Children can wake their parents. D. Dialing can help children with their math study.

7. Based on this passage, over-learning is good because _____.

- A. simple information is used B. children should know their names
C. it helps children act automatically D. difficult information is only partly learned

8. Paragraph 4 talks about dialing "911". This number is probably _____.

- A. the operator B. an emergency number
C. a practice number for children D. used to keep children calm

9. One thing the passage does NOT tell you to do is _____.

- A. call your neighbor B. practise several times
C. teach children how to use the telephone D. have children memorize some simple facts

10. What is the main idea of the passage?

- A. Give instructions on calling for help. B. Partly-learned information is useless.
C. Teach children how to deal with emergencies. D. Keep what children learn within their abilities.

词汇过关

- emergency [ɪ'mɜ:dʒənsɪ] n. 紧急情况, 不测事件, 非常时刻
- tragedy ['trædʒədɪ] n. 惨事, 灾难; 悲剧
- section ['sekʃən] n. 章节; 部分; 部门, 科; 截面, 剖面; 地区
- operator ['ɒpəreɪtə(r)] n. (机器、设备等的) 操作员; 电话接线员
- automatically [ɔ:tə'mætɪkəlɪ] adv. 自动地

句精析

Children as young as two and one-half years old can be taught to use the phone in emergency situations.

【翻译】两岁半的孩子就该被教授在紧急情况下打电话了。

【精析】本句结构简单,主语是 children, as young as two and one-half years 是 children 的定语,谓语是 can be taught, 后面的不定式是 taught 的宾语, in emergency situations 做状语。翻译时顺译即可。

答案详解

6. [答案] B

【题型】推理判断题

【精析】文章第一段讲的是一位四岁的女孩报警避免一场火灾发生的故事,第三、四、五段分别从不同侧面说明了如何教孩子学会使用电话报警。所以本题答案 B。“紧急情况会毫无征兆地发生”。是正确答案。

7. [答案] C

【题型】事实细节题

【精析】文章第五段第二句意思是“多训练很有必要,以使孩子能在紧急情况下自动行动。”本题的问题“多训练是有好处的,因为……”根据原文的因果关系得知答案是 C。“它使孩子自动行动”。

8. [答案] B

【题型】事实细节题

【精析】从文章第四段最后一句意思是“应该教他们学会拨打‘911’,如果你的城市里有这种

服务的话”。从中可以得知“911”应是一组电话号码。本文讲的就是教孩子学会在紧急情况下用电话报警,所以选项 B 是正确答案。

9. [答案] A

【题型】事实细节题

【精析】选项 B 在第五段出现(over-learning)。选项 C 在第四段出现(Be sure your children know how to use the telephone)。选项 D 在第三段出现(Memorizing some facts is important)。只有选项 A 没有在文章中出现。

10. [答案] C

【题型】主旨大意题

【精析】文章前两段讲述了一个孩子通过电话报警避免了一场火灾事故的发生,三、四、五段告诉我们教会孩子怎样打电话报警。所以选项 C(教会孩子如何应付紧急情况)为正确答案。

全文翻译

那是一个突发事件。一个四岁的小女孩醒来时,闻到了烟味。她未能叫醒她的母亲,于是就拨通了“0”。操作员立刻给消防部门打了电话。援助被派来了,一场悲剧就这样避免了。

就在这个事件的前几天,母亲教给了这孩子如何打电话求助。两岁半的孩子就该被教授在紧急情况下打电话了。以下是教育的要点。

- 记住某些事实是很重要的。教会你的孩子记住他们的名字和所住城镇的区域。尽量学些力所能及的东西。熟练掌握简单的信息比掌握零碎的复杂信息要好得多。

- 确保你的孩子知道如何使用电话。最起码的,要教给他们拨“0”接通接线员。教给他们如何拨打“911”,如果你所在的城镇有这种服务的话。

- 反复练习几天。多训练很有必要,这样孩子在紧急情况下就可以自动行动。

- 如果你想要一个求救指导的小册子,可以写信给《电话求助》栏目,地址是纽约 10004 号,保龄球绿色站,99 号信箱。

Passage 3

题材	字数	建议做题时间
科学信息	263	5 分钟

At the first sight the planet Mars does not appear very welcome to any kind of life. It has very little oxygen and water, the temperature at night is below 50°C and winds of 100 miles per hour cause severe dust storms. However, the surface of the planet seems to show that water flowed across it some time in the past, and it is believed that there is enough ice at the poles to cover the planet with water if it melts. Although there is no life on the Mars now, some scientists think that there may have been some form of life long time ago. At that time, the planet had active **volcanoes**^①; the atmosphere was thicker and warmer; and there was water. In fact, in some ways the Mars may have been similar to the Earth, where life exists.

Some people believe that the Mars could support life in the future if the right conditions were produced. The first step would be to warm the planet using certain gases which trap the Sun's heat in the planet's atmosphere. With warmth, water and carbon dioxide(二氧化碳), simple plants could begin to grow. These plants could slowly make the Mars more **suitable for**^② living. It is **estimated**^③ that the whole process might take between 100,000 and 200,000 years. **In the meantime**^④, people could begin to live on the planet in special closed environments. They would provide a lot of useful information about conditions on the Mars and the problems connected with living there.

11. Some scientists think there may have been life on the Mars in the past because _____.
 - A. there is no life there now
 - B. there is a large amount of water at the poles
 - C. the Mars may be able to support life in the future
 - D. conditions may have been similar to those on the Earth
12. There could be life on the Mars in the future if _____.
 - A. it supported life in the past
 - B. certain gases are used to cool the planet
 - C. the atmosphere can be heated enough to grow simple plants
 - D. the planet's volcanoes become as active as they were in the past
13. People may be able to live on the Mars _____.
 - A. within the next 200,000 years
 - B. only 200,000 years from now
 - C. only 150,000 years from now
 - D. as soon as the planet becomes cool enough
14. The author's attitude towards the possibility of life on the Mars in the future is _____.
 - A. doubtful
 - B. positive
 - C. negative
 - D. uninterested
15. Which is the best title for this passage?
 - A. The Possibility of Life on the Mars
 - B. Future Conditions on the Mars
 - C. The Mars and the Earth
 - D. A Study of the Climate of the Mars

词汇过关

1. volcano [vɒl'keɪnəʊ] n. 火山
2. suitable for 适合……的
3. estimate ['estɪmənt] vt. 估计, 估价
4. In the meantime 在……期间, 同时

句精析

However, the surface of the planet seems to show that water flowed across it some time in the past, and it is believed that there is enough ice at the poles to cover the planet with water if it melts.

【翻译】但是,火星的表面看起来好像以前有水流过,而且人们相信火星两极有足够的冰,如果融化的话能全部淹没火星。

【精析】 However 表示转折,后面是由 and 连接的两个分句,前一句中 that water flowed across it some time in the past 做前面 show 的宾语,后一句中 it 是形式主语,真正的主语是后面的 that 从句,其中 to cover the planet with water if it melts 做前面 ice 的定语,条件状语从句 if it melts 中的 it 指代的是“ice”。

答案详解

11. [答案] D

【题型】 事实细节题

【精析】 第一段最后一句“In fact, in some ways the Mars may have been similar to the Earth, where life exists.”就是“也许火星上过去有生命形式的存在”的原因。故选 D。

12. [答案] C

【题型】 事实细节题

【精析】 第二段第一句意为“有些人认为将来如果条件合适的话火星是能够存在生命的”。这种适当的条件就是“聚集大气层中太阳的热量”使“火星变暖”。因此确定 C 为正确答案。

13. [答案] A

【题型】 推理判断题

【精析】 第二段中“据估计整个过程也许要用 10 万到 20 万年”。所以答案 A 正确。

14. [答案] B

【题型】 推理判断题

【精析】 要求判断作者对未来火星上有生命可能性的态度。第一段中作者表明火星上有流水的痕迹,两极有冰,有些科学家认为火星上曾经有生命存在。第二段作者分析了未来火星上生活的可能性。因此可以判断答案为 B。

15. [答案] A

【题型】 主旨大意题

【精析】 通观全篇文章,作者讲述了在火星上生活的可能性。所以选项 A 为正确答案。

全文翻译

初看起来,火星似乎不适合任何有生命的东西生存。它有很少量的氧和水,夜晚的温度低于 50°C,风速每小时为 100 英里,并会引起严重的沙尘暴。但是,火星的表面看起来好像以前有水流过,而且人们相信火星两极有足够的冰,如果融化的话能全部淹没火星。虽然现在火星上没有有生命迹象,一些科学家认为很久以前可能有某种生命形式。在那个时候,火星上有活火山,大气层厚而温暖,还有水的存在。事实上,在某些方面,火星与有生命存在的地球很相似。

有些人认为将来如果条件合适的话火星是能够存在生命的。第一步就是用某种气体在这颗行星的大气层中吸收太阳的热量,以温暖这个行星。有了温度、水和二氧化碳,简单的植物就可能开始生长。这些植物可以慢慢使火星更适合生存。据估计,整个过程可能需要 100,000 至 200,000 年时间。与此同时,人们开始能够在特殊的封闭的环境下生活在这个行星上。这样,对于火星生存的条件和问题,他们可以提供更多有用的信息。

Passage 4

题材	字数	建议做题时间
科普知识	191	4 分钟

After a busy day of work and play, the body needs to rest. Sleep is necessary for good health. During this time, the body recovers from the activities of the *previous*^① day. The rest that you get while sleeping *enables*^② your body to prepare itself for the next day.

There are four levels of sleep, each being a little deeper than the one before. As you sleep, your muscles relax little by little. Your heart beats more slowly, and your brain slows down. After you reach the fourth level, your body *shifts*^③ back and forth from one level of sleep to the other.

Although your mind slows down, from time to time you will dream. Scientists who study sleep *state*^④ that when dreaming occurs, your eyeballs begin to move more quickly (although your *eyelids*^⑤ are closed). This stage of sleep is called REM, which stands for rapid eye movement.

If you have trouble falling asleep, some people recommend breathing very slowly and very deeply. Other people believed that drinking warm milk will help make you **drowsy**. There is also an old suggestion that counting sheep will put you to sleep!

16. A good title for this passage is _____.
A. Sleep B. Good Health C. Dreams D. Work and Rest
17. The word “drowsy” in the last paragraph means _____.
A. sick B. stand up C. asleep D. a little sleepy
18. This passage suggests that not getting enough sleep might make you _____.
A. dream more often B. have poor health C. nervous D. breathe quickly
19. During REM, _____.
A. your eyes move quickly B. you dream
C. you are restless D. both A and B
20. The average number of hours of sleep that an adult needs is _____.
A. approximately six hours B. around ten hours
C. about eight hours D. not stated here

词汇过关

1. previous [ˈpri:vɪəs] *adj.* 之前的, 以前的; 过早的, 过急的
2. enable [ɪˈneɪbl] *vt.* 使能够; 提供做……的权利; 使可能
3. shift [ʃɪft] *vt. & vi.* 改变, 变换, 转移, 移动; 去掉; 摆脱掉; 换挡
n. 转换, 转变; 轮班; 轮班工人
4. state [steɪt] *n.* 状态, 状况 *vt.* 陈述; 叙述; 规定
5. eyelid [ˈaɪlɪd] *n.* 眼睑, 眼皮

句精析

1. The rest that you get while sleeping enables your body to prepare itself for the next day.
【翻译】你在睡眠中得到的休息能使身体为第二天的活动做好准备。

【精析】本句的谓语是 enables(使……能够),宾语是 your body,而主语是 The rest, that 引导的是修饰 the rest 的定语从句。while sleeping 是该定语从句的时间状语, to prepare itself for the next day 则是修饰宾语的宾语补足语。

2. If you have trouble falling asleep, some people recommend breathing very slowly and very deeply.

【翻译】如果你入睡有困难的话,有人建议慢慢地深呼吸。

【精析】此句前半部分为 if 引导的条件状语从句,后半部分为主句,主语是 some people,谓语是 recommend(建议)。其中, recommend doing sth. 意为“建议做……”;从句中的 have trouble (in) doing sth. 意为“做……有困难”。

答案详解

16. [答案] A

【题型】主旨大意题

【精析】本题考查考生对全文意思的整体把握。文章的第一段谈到睡眠能使身体健康,第二段、第三段谈到睡眠的几种状态,最后一段谈到很快入睡的几种方法。即整篇文章都是围绕睡眠而谈,因此 A 为正确答案。

17. [答案] D

【题型】词语理解题

【精析】本题是词义题,考查考生根据上下文对具体词语的理解。因为上一句的意思是:“如果你睡觉有困难的话,有人建议慢慢深呼吸。”紧接着作者说:“另外一些人认为喝热牛奶能使你……”,根据上下文应该选“瞌睡的”, sick 意为“有病的”; stand up 意为“起立”; a-sleep 意为“睡着的”; a little sleepy 意为“想睡觉”。因此只有 D 最符合题意。

18. [答案] B

【题型】事实细节题

【精析】答案在文章的第一段第二句话: Sleep

is necessary for good health, (睡眠对良好的健康是必需的。)本题是正话反说,即睡眠不足是有损健康的, A 项文章中没有提及; C、D 项凭经验判断貌似正确但跟本句话内容没有联系,只有 B 最符合题意。

19. [答案] D

【题型】事实细节题

【精析】答案在第三段第二、三句话: Scientists who study sleep state that when dreaming occurs, your eyeballs begin to move more quickly. 而第三句中“ This stage of sleep is called REM”, 因此, this stage 指代的是第二句中所表现出的状态。 A 项“眼球快速转动”以及 B 项“做梦”都是正确的, 因此正确答案为 D。

20. [答案] D

【题型】事实细节题

【精析】本题考查考生对全文意思的整体把握。整篇文章中没有谈到成年人的平均睡眠时间。因此正确答案为 D。

全文翻译

经过了一天忙碌的工作和玩耍后,身体需要休息。睡眠对良好的健康是必需的。睡眠中,身体会从前一天的活动中恢复过来。你在睡眠中得到的休息能使身体为第二天的活动做好准备。

睡眠有四个层次,一层比一层更深。当你睡觉的时候,你的肌肉会慢慢变得放松,心跳得更慢,大脑也减慢了速度。当到达第四层次时,身体会来回的从一个层次的睡眠到其他层次的睡眠转换。

虽然你的思维慢了下來,但你会不时地做梦。研究睡眠的科学家说,当人做梦时,眼球会开始快速移动(尽管你的眼皮是闭着的)。这个阶段叫做 REM 睡眠,表示快速眼球运动。

如果你入睡有困难的话,有人建议慢慢地深呼吸。也有人认为,喝杯温牛奶会帮助你产生睡意。还有一个古老的建议说数羊的数目可以帮助你入睡!