

考纲说明

要求考生能读懂图书、报纸、杂志中关于一般性话题的简短文段,比如公告、说明、广告等,并能从中获取相关 信息。考生应能:

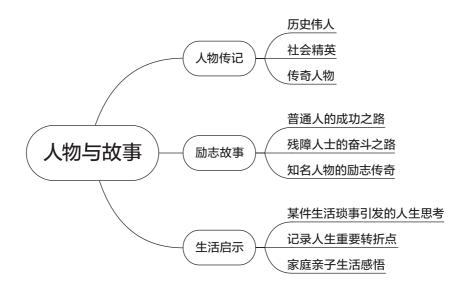
- (1)理解主旨和要义;
- (2)理解文中具体信息;
- (3)根据上下文推断生词的词义;
- (4)作出判断和推理:
- (5)理解文章的基本结构;
- (6)理解作者的意图、观点和态度。

考题形式

在老高考试卷中,阅读理解占 40 分;新高考从 2020 年开始将阅读理解的分值提高至 50 分,要求考生在 35 分钟 内阅读共计 2 000~2 200 词的五篇文章。阅读理解分为两节,第一节含四篇文章,为"四选一"的题型;第二节含一 篇文章,为"七选五"的题型,即要求考生从罗列在短文后面的七个选项中(均为完整的句子),选出五个最佳选项来 填入文章空格处。

话题 1 人物与故事

考点概览



一页 测

选择: "He is a green hand." 中的 green hand 指

A. 有经验的人 B. 绿手 C. 没经验的人 D. 老手

话题说明

"人物与故事"话题的阅读文章描述的是一件具体事情的发生、发展和结局,通常包括故事发生的时间、地点、原因、发展、经过、结果以及人物在故事中的思想认识及感情的发展变化。总体上说,这类话题的文章难度不大。在阅读过程中,我们需要把握故事的线索,随着作者的思路去了解一个人物、一个事件或一个故事。题目主要考查学生对细节的辨识能力以及推理判断能力,其中深层理解题目是难点。这时,我们必须从故事的情节、人物或事件之间的关系、作者的意图和态度、故事的前因和后果等方面入手,理解作者所传递的信息;根据文章内容答题,而不可完全根据常识答题。



精选6年高考题

✓ 自测题 1

With a satisfied smile, Keisha finished the last sentence of her English essay about one of her heroes, Rosa Parks, an

"Keisha," her mother shouted from downstairs. "It's almost 4:15."

important figure in the Civil Rights Movement.

"Don't worry. I won't be late." Keisha pulled down a storybook from her bookshelf, as she always read to the nursing home's residents. And on an impulse (一时 心血来潮), she added her English notebook as well.

As Keisha came running in the door, the manager told her, "We have a new resident this week, Mrs. Ruby Watson. She's still adjusting to her new surroundings. You'll find her in Room 28. And by the way, Keisha, good luck."

Keisha walked down the hallway at a quick pace. As she entered Room 28, she met two sharp brown eyes staring at her doubtfully.

"I'm Keisha Jackson, a volunteer," Keisha explained. "I come here to help pass the time with residents, or read to them, or…" Keisha started stammering (结巴) as Mrs. Watson continued to stare at her.

"I didn't request anyone to keep me company," Mrs. Watson interrupted. "I'm alone most of the time, and that's how I prefer it."

"I brought along some funny stories," Keisha said hesitantly.

"I'm not in the mood for funny stories," Mrs. Watson

(2018·天津卷 B 篇)

🎤 答案 P226

replied angrily. "What else do you have?"

Nervously, Keisha opened her notebook to her essay. She read the title aloud, "Rosa Parks: A Woman of Courage and Conviction (信念)." She glanced at Mrs. Watson to see how she might react, but to her surprise, Mrs. Watson's face relaxed and her eyes shone. "Read to me about Rosa," Mrs. Watson said.

Keisha read how Rosa Parks' refusal to give up her seat to a white passenger on a bus in 1955 inspired the protest that became a turning point in the struggle for civil rights.

"I walked with Rosa Parks and Dr. Martin Luther King," Mrs. Watson said with pride. "That was the greatest moment of my life because..." She paused.

"Because... you were a woman of courage and conviction too."

Sitting up straighter, Mrs. Watson said, "Yes, I was and I still am. Thank you for reminding me, Keisha. Next Thursday, I will tell you my story."

- 1. Why did Keisha take her English notebook along?
 - A. Her mother asked her to take it.
 - B. She would hand it in on her way.
 - **C.** She might read her essay to someone.
 - D. The manager wanted to read her essay.
- 2. Why did the manager wish Keisha good luck before she visited Mrs. Watson?
 - A. Mrs. Watson could be difficult.

问答: "Rosa Parks was an important figure in the Civil Rights Movement." 中的 figure 一词是什么意思?





- B. Mrs. Watson was in poor health.
- C. Keisha was feeling nervous.
- D. Keisha was a shy person.
- 3. Mrs. Watson's eyes (Para. 10) suggested that she was
 - A. amused B. puzzled C. annoyed D. interested
- 4. What effect did Keisha's essay have on Mrs. Watson?
 - A. It aroused her curiosity in volunteer work.

- B. It built up her expectation for more visitors.
- C. It awoke her pride in her struggle for civil rights.
- D. It changed her attitude to the Civil Rights Movement.
- 5. Readers may find this story inspiring because
 - A. a girl enjoys learning about her heroes
 - B. a girl helps someone feel appreciated
 - C. a woman overcomes hardship by herself
 - D. a woman gathers the courage for life

✓ 自测题 2

Adults understand what it feels like to be flooded with objects. Why do we often assume that more is more when it comes to kids and their belongings? The good news is that I can help my own kids learn earlier than I did how to live more with less.

I found the pre-holidays a good time to encourage young children to donate less-used things, and it worked. Because of our efforts, our daughter Georgia did decide to donate a large bag of toys to a little girl whose mother was unable to pay for her holiday due to illness. She chose to sell a few larger objects that were less often used when we promised to put the money into her school fund (基金) (our kindergarten is serious about becoming a doctor).

For weeks, I've been thinking of bigger, deeper questions: How do we make it a habit for them? And how do we train ourselves to help them live with, need, and use less? Yesterday, I sat with my son, Shepherd, determined to test my own theory on this. I decided to play with him with only one toy for as long as it would keep his interest. I expected that one toy would keep his attention for about five minutes, ten minutes, max. I chose a red rubber ball—simple, universally available. We passed it, he tried to put it in his mouth, he tried bouncing it, rolling it, sitting on it, throwing it. It was

(2018·全国 III 卷 D 篇)

▶ 答案 P227

totally, completely enough for him. Before I knew it an hour had passed and it was time to move on to lunch.

We both became absorbed in the simplicity of playing together. He had my full attention and I had his. My little experiment to find joy in a single object worked for both of us.

- 1. What do the words "more is more" in Paragraph 1 probably mean?
 - A. The more, the better.
 - B. Enough is enough.
 - C. More money, more worries.
 - D. Earn more and spend more.
- 2. What made Georgia agree to sell some of her objects?
 - A. Saving up for her holiday.
 - B. Raising money for a poor girl.
 - C. Adding the money to her fund.
 - D. Giving the money to a sick mother.
- 3. Why did the author play the ball with Shepherd?
 - A. To try out an idea.
 - B. To show a parent's love.
 - C. To train his attention.
 - D. To help him start a hobby.
- 4. What can be a suitable title for the text?
 - A. Take It or Leave It
- B. A Lesson from Kids
- C. Live More with Less
- D. The Pleasure of Giving

✓ 自测题 3

One of the most stressful days of Susan McFrederick's life was watching her son get wheeled away for surgery hours after he was born in 2011.

(2020·天津卷 B 篇)



But after the operation, Susan burst into tears for a different reason: Across the cut on their newborn son's back was a sweet winter scene, hand-drawn on



填空: Because of our efforts, our daughter Georgia did decide to donate a large bag of toys to a little mother was unable to pay for her holiday due to illness.

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自我评价与导学

[自我评价]

| <u> </u> | / と出っ つ 日五 \ | / tt / c 日五 \ | (错7题或以上) |
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[名师导学]

自测题 2 第 4 题为重点易错题,属于主旨大意题。本篇文章根据育儿经验论述了极简主义的生活方式,以少量的物质博取更有内涵和丰富的生活。文章开头"Why do we often assume that more is more when it comes

to kids and their belongings? The good news is that I can help my own kids learn earlier than I did how to live more with less." 说明了作者得出的人生教训。因此,本题应该选C项(Live More with Less)。关于其他干扰项,A 项(Take It or Leave It)是关于具体的取舍问题; B 项(A Lesson from Kids)和 D 项(The Pleasure of Giving)都没有涉及文章的中心意图。

自测题 4 第 3 题属于此类题型。有关这类题型的解题方法请参考话题 1 和 2 "重点难点导学"中"主旨大意题解题方法指导"进行思考和学习,并结合技能训练中的主旨大意题加以巩固。

必备知识

基础话题词汇

| ✓ 写一写 | (汉译英或英译汉) | | |
|----------|------------------------------------|------------------|--|
| 1 | | 16. acquire | ν |
| 2 | ν. 集中;聚集 | 17. architect | n |
| 3 | <mark>n.</mark> 部门;部;处;系 | 18. chief | n adj |
| 4 | n. 尊严;高贵的品质 | 19. crime | n |
| 5 | n. 编辑 | 20. deliberately | adv. |
| 6 | ν. 更新;使现代化 | 21. dilemma | n |
| 7 | <i>adj</i> . 犯罪的;有罪的;内疚的 | 22. feature | n |
| 8 | | 23. humble | adj |
| 9 | <i>adv</i> . 其间;同时 | 24. literature | n |
| 10 | <i>adj.</i> 外向的;外出的 | 25. personality | n |
| 11 | v. 给·····照相 n. 照片 | 26. polish | ν |
| 12 | v. 加工 n. 过程 | 27. profile | n |
| | n. 职业;专业 | 28. section | n |
| 14 | ν. 出版;发行;发表 | 29. unusual | adj |
| 15 | <i>adj</i> . 年长的;高年级的 | 30. surgery | n |
| ✓ 考一考 | (写出下列词汇的词形变化) | | |
| 1. adapt | v.(使)适应;改编 n. 适应;改编 adj. 适合的 | 2. admirable | adj. 值得赞扬的;令人钦佩的 v. 钦佩;欣赏 n. 钦佩;欣赏 |

选择: "I don't like going after the dog." 中画线处指的是 。

页

A. 背后议人

B. 无事生非

C. 滔滔不绝

D. 说三道四



| 3. ambition4. appointment5. approve | adj. 有雄心的;有抱负的 | 9. encourage | n. 集中; 聚集 adj. 集中的 v. 鼓励; 奖励 n. 鼓励; 奖励 adj. 受到鼓舞的 | | | |
|---|---|-----------------------|---|---|--|--|
| 6. assist | adj. 得到认可的;核准的 v. 帮助;协助;援助 n. 帮助;协助;援助 n. 助于;助理 | 10. motivate | adj. 令人振奋的v. 激发,激励n. 动机;积极性adj. 有动机的;积极的 | | | |
| 7. companion | v. 陪伴; 陪同 | | | | | |
| 1 | 写出下列词汇的同义词) | 6 genius | | _ | | |
| | skeptical | | 6. genius | | | |
| 3. passion | | 8. colleague | 8. colleague | | | |
| 4. journalist | | 9. maintain | 9. maintain | | | |
| 5. resign | 5. resign | | 10. accuse | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | 2 | 案 案 | | | | |
| 写一写 | | 19. 罪行;犯罪 | | | | |
| 1. case | | 20. 故意地 | | | | |
| 2. concentrate | | | 21.(进退两难的)困境;窘境 | | | |
| department | 3. department | | 22. 特征,特点;特写,专题节目;故事片 | | | |
| | 4. dignity | | 23. 谦逊的,谦虚的;低下的,卑微的 | | | |
| | 5. editor | | 24. 文学(作品);著作 | | | |
| • | 6. update | | 25. 人格,个性;名人,风云人物 | | | |
| | 7. guilty | | 26. 擦亮; 磨光; 润色 | | | |
| | 8. inform | | 27. 侧面(像); 概述; 印象; 轮廓, 外形 | | | |
| 9. meanwhile | | | 28. 部分; 节 | | | |
| | 10. outgoing | | 29. 不同寻常的; 独特的 | | | |
| 11. photograph | | 30. 外科手术; 引 | F小至 | | | |
| 12. process13. profession | | 考一考 | | | | |
| 14. publish | | ち一ち 1. adaptation; | adanted | | | |
| 15. senior | | 2. admire; adm | | | | |
| 16. 获得; 取得; | 受到 | 3. ambitious | madon | | | |
| 17. 建筑师 | | 4. appoint; app | pointed | | | |
| 18. n. 首领 adi. 寸 | = 要的:首席的 | 5. appoint, app | | | | |

选择: "We don't want it. It's 'a white elephant'."

中画线处的意思是

A. 一件昂贵而无用的东西 B. 一头白象

C. 白给的东西

D. 白色陷阱

- 6. assistance; assistant
- company
- 8. concentration; concentrated
- 9. encouragement; encouraged; encouraging
- 10. motivation; motivated

想一想

- 1. follow; engage
- 2. questioning; doubting; unbelieving

- 3. love; enthusiasm
- 4. reporter; newspaperman
- 5. quit; desert
- 6. talent; brain; brilliance
- 7. desire; request; want
- 8. co-worker; work-fellow; workmate
- 9. sustain; advocate
- 10. charge; blame

重点难点导学

主旨大意题解题方法指导(上)

主旨大意题主要考查考生对一篇文章或一段文字的深刻理解程度,以及在阅读过程中对主旨大意的概括和归纳能力。该题型通常针对某一语篇或某一语段的主题或标题。主题类主旨大意题的常见提问形式有:"What's the main idea of the passage?" "What's the passage mainly about?"等;标题类主旨大意题的常见提问形式有:"What's the best title for this passage?"等。

涉及主旨大意题的阅读材料以说明文和议论文居多,这类文本常见的语篇类型包括:概括一具体模式(general-specific)、问题一解决模式(problem-solution)、主张一反主张模式(claim-counterclaim)、机会一获取模式(opportunity-taking)等。考生们要熟悉常见语篇类型的典型特征,这有助于准确把握文本材料的主旨大意。

依据语篇文本类型找准文章的主题句,不失为一种有效的方法。主题句的显著特点有:表达的意思具有明显的概括性;句子结构简单精练;文章或段落中的其他句子都是对主题句的进一步解释、说明、论证或扩展。在确定主题句时,选读文首、文尾,或每段的首句和尾句等,重点搜索主题线索和主题信息。

例 1 (2020·北京卷 C 篇):

If we can rediscover the values of hands-on experience and craftwork, Smith says, we can marry the best of our modern insights with the handiness of our ancestors.

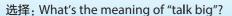
Which would be the best title for this passage?

- A. Craftsmen Set the Trends for Artists
- B. Craftsmanship Leads to New Theories
- C. Craftsmanship Makes Better Scientists
- D. Craftsmen Reshape the Future of Science

分析:

这是一篇记叙文,主要讲述科学家 Paula Smith 致力于对古代手工技能的研究。在定位主题句时,我们很容易锁定文章最后一段中的"If we can rediscover the values of hands-on experience and craftwork, Smith says, we can marry the best of our modern insights with the handiness of our ancestors."。由此可知,本文的中心思想在于如果科学家能把古代的手工技能同现代的理论方法结合起来,就能够创造更大的成就。C 选项"工艺造就了更好的科学家",符合文章主题,适合作为标题。

有时,考生们会碰到没有明确主题句的文章,这时应关注文章中的高频信息词。毕竟,任何一篇文章都是围绕某 个特定主题而展开的,因此文章中往往会有一个反复出现的中心词,即高频信息词。抓住它便抓住了文章的中心。



A. 吹牛 B. 说谎话 C. 骂人 D. 很大





例 2 (2018·全国卷 III B 篇):

Cities usually have a good reason for being where they are, like a nearby port or river. People settle in these places because they are easy to get to and naturally suited to communications and trade. New York City, for example, is near a large harbour at the mouth of the Hudson River. Over 300 years its population grew gradually from 800 people to 8 million. But not all cities develop slowly over a long period of time. Boom towns grow from nothing almost overnight. In 1896, Dawson, Canada, was unmapped wilderness (荒野). But gold was discovered there in 1897, and two years later, it was one of the largest cities in the West, with a population of 30,000.

Dawson did not have any of the natural conveniences of cities like London or Paris. People went there for gold. They travelled over snow-covered mountains and sailed hundreds of miles up icy rivers. The path to Dawson was covered with thirty feet of wet snow that could fall without warming. An avalanche (雪崩) once closed the path, killing 63 people. For many who made it to Dawson, however, the rewards were worth the difficult trip. Of the first 20,000 people who dug for gold, 4,000 got rich. About 100 of these stayed rich men for the rest of their lives.

But no matter how rich they were, Dawson was never comfortable. Necessities like food and wood were very expensive. But soon, the gold that Dawson depended on had all been found. The city was crowded with disappointed people with no interest in settling down, and when they heard there were new gold discoveries in Alaska, they left Dawson City as quickly as they had come. Today, people still come and go—to see where the Canadian gold rush happened. Tourism is now the chief industry of Dawson City—its present population is 762.

What is the text mainly about?

- A. The rise and fall of a city.
- C. Journeys into the wilderness.

- B. The gold rush in Canada.
- D. Tourism in Dawson.

分析:

这是一篇说明文,讲述了 Dawson 的兴衰。纵览全文,文章主要围绕 Dawson 的发展而展开,Dawson 这一中心词反复出现;再根据每一段的段首句可以总结出:第一段通过城市发展的原因引出 Dawson;第二段介绍 Dawson 发展的原因;第三段介绍人们选择离开该城市的原因及它现在的状况,从而推出文章的主旨大意,故选 A 选项"一座城市的兴衰"。



精选 2 年模拟题

✓ 模拟题 1

I am a putterer—a person spending a lot of time doing things people usually consider unimportant in a relaxed way. However, I don't think puttering is wasting my time. It is a satisfying way of dealing with one's domestic environment in a way one cannot do with the world at large.

(2020 · 广东省江门市一模)

▶ 答案 P230

As a father, I've had a difficult time communicating this to my college-age son. Tom recently bought a used car. I was proud of him for negotiating a good deal. When I looked it over, I noticed a tiny spot of rust (锈). Like a superhero out to save the day, I rushed toward the imperfection with a piece of sandpaper and



填空: But once again, there is something in the sensibility of the putterer that makes correcting them deeply (reward).

rewarding.



a small bottle of clear nail polish from my puttering resources. Tom watched as I sanded the spot and then coated it with the nail polish. He rolled his eyes. "You'll understand someday," I told him.

As a rule, I do not usually conduct such public performances. Puttering is, in brief, a solitary (独自进行 的) act, and putterers are modest people. They observe small things that most folks simply tolerate—a picture hung not in a straight position, a door not shutting well, a shaky table leg... It doesn't take much effort or time to right such deficiencies. But once again, there is something in the sensibility of the putterer that makes correcting them deeply rewarding.

All of this risks giving an impression of endless, and perhaps mindless activity. But nothing could be further from the truth. The beauty of puttering is that it is a symbol of having control over one's time, responding to the needs of one's home as one sees fit: If I don't fix the shaky kitchen table today, I can do it tomorrow, or the next day, or not at all. Puttering, you

might say, has set me free.

- 1. Which of the following best describes Tom's attitude toward his father's puttering?
 - A. Disapproval.
- B. Admiration.
- C. Gratitude.
- D. Embarrassment.
- 2. What do we know about the author?
 - A. He is extremely strict with his son.
 - B. He shows interest in collecting old things.
 - C. He has an observing eye for small things.
 - D. He often overlooks others' imperfections.
- 3. Which of the following words is closest in meaning to the underlined word "deficiencies" in Paragraph 3?
 - A. Consequences.
- B. Obstacles.
- C. Inconveniences.
- D. Drawbacks.
- 4. What can be a suitable title for the text?
 - A. The Benefits of Puttering
 - B. My Enjoyment of Puttering
 - C. Puttering, Wasting Time
 - D. Puttering, My Daily Life

✔ 模拟题 2

(2021:河南省洛阳市模拟题)

▶ 答案 P231

Naomi Shihab Nye has lots of things to write about. She never seems to run out of ideas. Naomi writes poetry for young people and adults, but she is also the author of essays, children's picture books, songs, and a novel for teenagers.

Where does Naomi get her ideas? She sees poetry in the details of everyday life, like the way things smell or taste, the sounds of nature, the voices of her family, and the colors of a flower or a bird's wing or a strawberry.

Naomi's poetry is also often influenced by places she has lived in and visited. Naomi was raised by her Palestinian father and American mother. She grew up in St. Louis, Missouri, US, Jerusalem, Israel and San Antonio, Texas, US. Each of these places has its own unique features, which Naomi has described with her rich, descriptive language.

Naomi also writes about her dual (双重的) cultures and the conflict between the Israelis and Palestinians

in the Middle East. Today, Naomi has settled down in San Antonio. She knows many people who have a Mexican-American identity, and she works their experiences into her poetry. Naomi focuses on the ways that people of different cultures and backgrounds are similar rather than different. She has even traveled to the Middle East and Asia to promote international goodwill through the arts. Naomi firmly believes in the power of writing to change the world and help people find common ground.

Naomi Shihab Nye began writing poetry as soon as she learned how to write. She published her first poem when she was only seven years old! Since that time, Naomi has written and edited more than 20 books. She often tells young writers to write about their daily lives—the things they observe and the feelings they have. That's a good reminder for any writer!

选择: "You can play with Bill. He is not in the same class." 中第二句的意思是

A. 他与你不是同班

B. 他是个生手

C. 他棒极了

D. 他不是你的对手





- 1. Which of the following best describes Naomi according to Paragraph 1?
 - A. Optimistic.
- B. Productive.
- C. Generous.
- D. Traditional.
- 2. How does Naomi get her ideas?
 - A. By reading famous writers' works.
 - B. By visiting many different people.
 - C. By observing the world around her.
 - D. By comparing features of different places.

- 3. Where does Naomi live now?
 - A. In Missouri, US.
- B. In Texas, US.
- C. In Mexico.
- D. In Israel.
- 4. What can we learn about Naomi from the last two paragraphs?
 - A. She lived a hard life in childhood.
 - B. She focuses more on cultural differences.
 - C. She has a strong sense of social responsibility.
 - D. She writes books for improving writing skills.

高度仿真原创题

✓ 原创题 1

▶ 答案 P231

Huang Wenxiu didn't know the rainy night in the mountains surrounding the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region's Baise city would be her last. She instead expected it'd be a homecoming to the village where she began her career after graduation.

The 30-year-old was Party chief of Baini village in Baise's Leye county. She led the local poverty-relief work. Her death drew huge attention among the locals and netizens on social media, who mourned for her because she devoted her life to the wellbeing of others instead of her own. In 2016, Huang Wenxiu graduated from Beijing Normal University with a master's degree. Instead of seeking a career in the capital city, she decided to work in Baise, her hometown, and was employed by the municipal publicity department. In 2018, she was sent to Baini, which is in a remote area. Huang Wenxiu had tasted the bitterness of poverty herself. A bed and a "sofa" made of tires and planks were once all the furniture in her house in De'ai village in Baise's Tianyang county. Huang Aijuan, her elder sister, tells People's Daily that Huang Wenxiu got a government subsidy (补贴) when studying in high school and university. "She always said she wanted to help develop her hometown and bring hope to more people."

Baini is about 200 kilometers, or four hours' drive, from the urban area of Baise. She was

appointed Party chief in March 2018, and she soon realized the job was by no means easy. To figure out solutions to help the poor families, Huang Wenxiu needed to visit each household to learn more about them. But some villagers refused to talk and some even refused to let her in, according to a Xinhua report. Then she entered villagers' homes and occasionally cleaned their yards or washed vegetables with them. If they were not at home, she would go to the farmlands to help them plant seeds and pick fruits. She even learned the local dialect to chat with them. Huang Wenxiu promoted the development of agriculture based on firs (冷杉), oranges, star anise (八角茴香) and loquats (枇杷).

Over 100 people attended her funeral on June 22. The story of how a young woman sacrificed her life on the way to help a poor village is inspiring. Activities were held on the campus of Beijing Normal University to mourn the loss. Qiu Jianzhong, a student there, tells *Guangming Daily* that Huang Wenxiu has become a role model. "She had a spirit that's rarely seen but most needed in our modern times—dedication to the country."

- 1. Why did the locals and netizens mourn deeply over the death of Huang Wenxiu?
 - A. Because she was the Party chief of Baini village in Baise's Leye county.
 - B. Because she led the local poverty-relief work.



翻译: She had a spirit that's rarely seen but most needed in our modern times—dedication to the country.

对相国的忠诚热爱。 如相国的忠诚热爱。







第一部分 阅读理解

话题 1 人物与故事

释疑解惑笔记

偏难单词

- 1. figure n. 人物
- 2. protest n. 抗议
- 3. pause v. 停顿

经典词组

- 1. adjust to 适应
- 2. stare at 盯着看

难句分析

Keisha read how Rosa Parks' refusal to give up her seat to a white passenger on a bus in 1955 inspired the protest that became a turning point in the struggle for civil rights.

- 译文 Keisha 朗 读 的 内 容 是,1955 年 Rosa Parks 在公交车上拒绝为一个 白人让座,这引发了黑人抗议运动, 成为民权运动的转折点。
- 解析 本句中 how 引导的这部分是宾语从句,而 that became a turning point in the struggle for civil rights 是定语从句,修饰先行词 protest。

真题自测 自测题 1 | 答案速查 CADCB

答案详解

语篇导读 这是一篇记叙文,讲述了 Keisha 与 Mrs. Watson 之间的故事。

文化知识

罗莎·帕克斯(Rosa Parks)是一位美国黑人民权行动主义者,被称为"现代民权运动之母"。在美国内战后种族隔离依然盛行的美国南方,法律明确规定黑人与白人在公交车、餐馆等公共场所内须分隔,且黑人必须给白人让座。在北方,法律认可的种族歧视使黑人被许多行业和社区拒之门外。1955 年 12 月 1 日,Parks 在一辆公共汽车上就座时,被司机要求给白人让座。她拒绝了司机的要求,却随后遭到监禁,并被罚款 10美元。她的被捕引发了蒙哥马利市长达 381 天的黑人抵制公交车运动,即"蒙哥马利巴士抵制运动"。组织者是马丁·路德·金。这场运动的结果是 1956 年最高法院裁决禁止公交车上的"黑白隔离"; 1964 年出台的民权法案禁止在公共场所实行种族隔离和种族歧视政策。

解题思路

- 1. C 细节理解题。由第三段中的 "And on an impulse, she added her English notebook as well." (一时心血来潮,她拿上了英语笔记本)以及第十段中的 "Nervously, Keisha opened her notebook to her essay. She read the title aloud." (Keisha 紧张地把笔记翻到她写的文章,她大声地朗读着标题)可知,Keisha 带着她的英语笔记本是因为她可能会把她的文章读给别人听。
- 2. A 推理判断题。由第四段中的 "She's still adjusting to her new surroundings."(她还在适应新环境)以及第七段中 Mrs. Watson 的回答 "I didn't request anyone to keep me company. I'm alone most of the time, and that's how I prefer it."(我没有要求任何人陪我,我大部分时间都是一个人,这就是我喜欢的方式)可知,经理在 Keisha 拜访 Mrs. Watson 之前祝她好运是因为 Mrs. Watson 可能很难相处。
- 3. D 推理判断题。由第十段中的 "She glanced at Mrs. Watson... Mrs. Watson's face relaxed and her eyes shone." (她瞥了 Mrs. Watson 一眼,想看看她会有什么反应,但出乎意料的是,Mrs. Watson 的脸放松了,眼睛闪闪发光)可知,Mrs. Watson 的眼睛发光表明她很感兴趣。

- 4. C 细节理解题。由第十二段中 Mrs. Watson 的回答 "I walked with Rosa Parks and Dr. Martin Luther King. That was the greatest moment of my life because..."(我和罗 莎・帕克斯和马丁・路徳・金博士一起散步、那是我一生 中最伟大的时刻,因为……)可知,Keisha 的文章唤起了 Mrs. Watson 为争取公民权利而斗争的自豪感。
- 5. B 推理判断题。由第四段中的 "She's still adjusting to her new surroundings." 以及第七段中 Mrs. Watson 的回 答 "I didn't request anyone to keep me company... I'm alone most of the time, and that's how I prefer it."可知, Mrs. Watson 是个很难相处的人;再由第十二段中 Mrs. Watson 的回答 "I walked with Rosa Parks and Dr. Martin Luther King. That was the greatest moment of my life because..."可知, Keisha 的文章这唤起了 Mrs. Watson 为争取公民权利而斗争的自豪感。所以判断,读者可能会 觉得这个故事很鼓舞人心, 因为一个女孩能帮助别人而感 到被重视。

真题自测 **自测题 2 | 答案速** ACAC

答案详解

语篇导读 这是一篇夹叙夹议文,讲述了作者的极简主义生活态度以及如 何让这种人生态度影响自己的孩子。

文化知识 "Less is more." 这是 20 世纪 30 年代著名的建筑师路德维 希·密斯·凡德罗说过的一句话, 意思是"少即是多"。这是 一种提倡简单、反对过度装饰的设计理念。

- 解题思路 1.A 词义猜测题。根据第一段中的"Why do we often assume that more is more..."可知,对于孩子来说,人们 普遍认为东西越多越好。
 - 2. C 细节理解题。根据第二段中的 "She chose to sell a few larger objects that were less often used when we promised to put the money into her school fund."可知, 女儿把钱捐给了基金会。
 - 3. A 细节理解题。根据第三段中的 "And how do we train ourselves to help them live with, need, and use less? Yesterday, I sat with my son, Shepherd, determined to test my own theory on this."可知,作者这么做是为了验 证自己的想法,即怎么把人生所需减到最少。
 - 4. C 主旨大意题。整篇文章围绕极简主义的生活准则,展开 人生经验和育儿方式的介绍。

释疑解惑笔记

经典词组

- 1. become absorbed in... 沉浸于……
- 2. be flooded with 到处是
- 3. keep sb.'s attention 保持某人的专注力
- 4. make it a habit for sb. 使它成为一种
- 5. universally available 到处都可以得到
- 6. when it comes to 关于

难句分析

The good news is that I can help my own kids learn earlier than I did how to live more with less.

译文 好消息是我可以帮助我的孩子们比 我更早学会极简主义生活。

that I can help my own kids learn 解析 earlier than I did how to live more with less 是表语从句, than I did 是 than I learned 的省略。