


## 第一章 阅读理解 ( 4 选 1 )



### 答题技巧

#### 一、基本介绍

阅读理解题主要用来测试学生的阅读速度、理解能力和记忆能力，内容广泛，题材各异。以题目的难易程度分析，人们常常把它们分为表层理解和深层理解。表层理解就是对文中客观事实进行感知记忆。深层理解是根据文中事实进行逻辑推理、总结概括，得出结论。

以题材或体裁论，阅读理解题的文章大致有下述几种：

- ( 1 ) 记叙文 ( 故事、人物小传、新闻报道、史地知识介绍等 )。
- ( 2 ) 说明文 ( 科普文章、说明书等 )。
- ( 3 ) 议论文 ( 有关政治、经济、社会各方面的论述 )。
- ( 4 ) 应用文 ( 书信、广告、通知等 )。

#### 二、测试要点

阅读理解第一节主要考查以下方面：① 理解主旨大意；② 把握图表信息；③ 理解具体细节；④ 推测生词词义；⑤ 判断作者意图；⑥ 理解文化信息；⑦ 弄清文章结构；⑧ 明确指代关系。

从高考命题的实际情况看，命题者常用下述方法提问：

- ( 1 ) What can we infer/learn from the passage/text?
- ( 2 ) It can be concluded/inferred from the text/passage that \_\_\_\_\_.
- ( 3 ) What is the general idea/main idea/the purpose of the text?

- ( 4 ) What is the main subject discussed in the text?
- ( 5 ) What is the best title of the text/for the article?
- ( 6 ) The meaning of the word/sentence in Paragraph × is related to \_\_\_\_\_?
- ( 7 ) In Paragraph ×, “×××” can be replaced by\_\_\_\_\_?
- ( 8 ) The underlined word “×”/sentence in Paragraph × probably means \_\_\_\_\_.
- ( 9 ) Which of the following statements is true?
- ( 10 ) Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the text?

### 三、基本要求

- ( 1 ) 学会使用 3 300 个左右的单词和 400 ~ 500 个习惯用语或固定搭配、400 ~ 500 个合成词与派生词。
- ( 2 ) 按大纲要求，除教材外，高中三年的课外阅读量应在 30 万词以上，换言之，长度 300 词左右的文段 1 000 篇。以现在的每套题 8 篇文章计算 ( 4 篇阅读，1 篇 7 选 5，1 篇完形填空，1 篇语法填空，一篇短文改错 )，1 000 篇约为 125 套综合练习，125 套除以 6 个学期，每个学期约 21 套，也就是说，每周一套综合练习就是大纲对同学们最基本的课外阅读方面的要求。如果同学们每天能有效地阅读 3 篇文章，一年就可以完成 1 000 篇文章的阅读量的，长期坚持，高考必胜。

再次强调，阅读要天天坚持，坚持就是最好的学习方法。“每天读 5 篇，高考 130；每天读 3 篇，重点 ( 大学 ) 好过关。”

- ( 3 ) 能根据阅读目的和文体的不同，调整阅读速度和阅读方法，一般来讲，阅读速度为每分钟 70 ~ 80 个单词，每篇时间控制在 7 分钟左右。

- ( 4 ) 带着兴趣阅读英语，并且在阅读中增加兴趣。阅读的目的 在于培养兴趣、形成语感、开阔视野、稳定词汇量。

### 四、答题技巧

## 1. 区别对待不同文章

判断文章类别，根据文章性质有意识地掌握和记住某些关键内容。这样既抓住了要害，又节省了时间，避免了在若干细节及无关全局的问题上纠缠。以记叙文为例：

如果是故事或传记，应注意找出人物、事件发生的时间、地点、主要情节以及最后结局。故事、传记主要是叙述主人公的主要特征，同时也应记住他与其他重要人物之间的关系。

新闻报道、史地知识往往是一人一事地介绍，比故事、传记要简单，但也离不开记叙文的基本特点，对于上述要求同样适用。新闻报道特别强调时间性、准确性，因此要搞清时间、地点和数字。

记叙文中往往没有很生僻的语言和内容，提问往往是细节内容或理解内容。比如：时间、地点或人物间关系排序，理解某句话的含义等。很多同学遇到此类文章时往往没有作稍细一些的阅读，结果在做题时不能发现关键信息，不仅耗去时间，而且常常出错。

## 2. 善于捕捉关键信息

注意找出主题句，利用主题句来查找有关信息。一般来说，说明文或论述性较强的文章，每一段或相关的几段里总有一句话是主题句。读了主题句后，便能知道这一段大致的中心内容，因为主题句概括了全段的主要内容，而该段其余的句子则是用来阐述或说明主题句的。主旨大意题多出现在说明文、议论文中。

说明文、议论文的长度基本控制在 300 词左右。文章的主旨大意多出现在第一段，甚至第一段的前几句，而最后一段则多与第一段呼应；至于中间部分，多是论据或说明文的展开部分。阅读理解的问题多是以下类型：

( 1 ) What is the best title of the passage?

( 2 ) What can be inferred from the passage?

( 3 ) What does the author mainly tell us about in the text?

(4) What is mainly discussed in the article/passage/text?

回答这类问题时，将阅读重点放在首尾部分，中间部分则可采用略读的方式，一则省时间，二则目标明确，正确率自然也相应提高了。

### 3. 积极采纳先进方法

有的学生要用“顺读法”，就是先读短文后读题目，然后再读短文寻找答案。有的学生采用“倒读法”，就是先读题目（四个选项不读），后读短文，最后寻找答案。相对而言，后者更为可取，因为这种阅读方法是带着问题阅读，目的明确，重点突出，能及时抓住文中与解题关系密切的信息，从而节省阅读时间。“倒读法”尤其适合广告、通知类文章。

### 4. 有效控制考试时间

一定要掌握好解题速度，先易后难是考试答题的一般方法。碰到难题时，千万不要钻牛角尖，耽误太多时间。一时做不出的题，要果断舍弃，以免影响解答其他较有把握的题。待全部题解完后，如有剩余时间再回来做临时放弃的题。

对于一般不影响句子或全文理解的生词，可以放过去，不必务求理解。遇到重要生词时，不要着急，也不要轻易放弃，我们可以根据上下文或构词法来推测该词大意。

对于深层理解的问题，应浏览全文，了解全文概貌，看完后，应记住文章要点，如重要结论以及一些关键性的人名、地名、定义和数字等，不同的人名、地名可用铅笔在试卷上分别打上不同的记号，以便查找。

### 5. 推理判断绝不慌乱

推理判断题属于主观性较强的高层次阅读理解题。每年的英语高考题中，推理判断题都占阅读理解题的一半左右。此类题主要考查学生根据文章的字面信息，通过逻辑关系及事物的发展变化，研究细节的暗示，推断出作者没有直接表达的态度和观点。做好该类试题的关键是根据文章选答案，绝不

能仅凭个人经验。

总之，只要平时刻苦用功，打下坚实基础，加之科学的解题方法，做阅读理解是不会太难的。

### 【例题】

Two traveling angels(天使) stopped to spend the night in the home of a wealthy family. The family was rude and refused to let the angels stay in the guest room. Instead the angels were given a space in the cold basement (地下室). As they made their bed on the hard floor, the older angel saw a hole in the wall and repaired it. When the younger angel asked why, the older angel replied, “Things aren’t always what they seem.”

The next night the pair came to rest at the house of a very poor, but very hospitable(好客的) farmer and his wife. After sharing what little food they had, the couple let the angels sleep in their bed where they could have a good night’s rest. When the sun came up the next morning, the angels found the farmer and his wife in tears. Their only cow, whose milk had been their only income, lay dead in the field.

The younger angel was very angry and asked the older angel, “How could this happen? Why did you not watch out for the cow? The first man had everything, yet you watched over his house,” she accused, “The second family had little but was willing to share everything, and you did not help.”

“Things aren’t always what they seem,” the older angel replied. “When we stayed in the basement, I noticed there was gold stored in that hole in the wall. Since the owner was so greedy(贪婪的) and unwilling to share his good fortune, I asked God if I could seal(密封) the wall so he couldn’t find it. Then last night as we slept in the farmer’s bed, the angel of death came for his wife. I asked God if the angel could take the cow instead. Things aren’t always what they seem.”

21. The older angel repaired the hole for the rich family because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. she didn’t like the greedy owner
- B. she wanted to save the gold for the poor
- C. the basement was too cold to stay in
- D. she believed that one should always be ready to offer help

22. Which of the following statements is true according to the passage?

- A. The older angel killed the farmer’s cow.
- B. The younger angel was surprised at the cow’s death.
- C. The younger angel watched over the farmer’s house.
- D. The older angel saved the farmer’s wife.

23. The younger angel was very angry because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the old angel killed the farmer’s cow
- B. the old angel treated the two families differently
- C. the wealthy man gave them a bad place to live
- D. the angel of death took the cow away

24. The story tries to tell the reader that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. angels are always ready to help the poor      B. sometimes things are not what they seem  
C. angels are always ready to help the rich      D. the young should always learn from the old

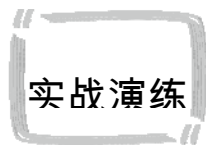
答案：21—24 ADBB

### 【注释与解析】

段 1：\*traveling angel *n.* 旅行的天使      \*When the younger angel asked why, the older angel replied, “Things aren’t always what they seem.” 年轻的天使不明白于是询问，老天使说：“事情并不总是看起来的那样。”

段 3：\*watch out for *vt.* 小心照看；监视，留心      \*watch over *vt.* 监视；照管，照看

【答案出处】 21—负 1    22—负 1    23—3    24—大意



### 阅读理解 ( 1 )

#### A

Have you ever heard about “cyberbullying”? This is a new kind of bullying. Teenage cyberbullies post lies and hateful things about other young people on the Internet in order to embarrass them and make them feel bad.

It is getting to be a serious problem, and it is spreading very fast. The victims ( 被伤害的人 ) don't want to go out or go to only school and avoid talking to everyone because they worry that people have already seen the lies on the Internet.

Teenagers bully other teenagers online by sending insults or threats ( 侮辱或威胁 ) directly to them in emails or instant messages. Also, they spread hateful comments about a person through e-mail, instant messaging, or by posting on blogs or Web sites teenagers often read.

A teenage student from Canada was physically( 身体上 ) bullied for years. Finally, people began to bully him online too, sending him hateful e-mails telling him no one liked him. He didn't know how to get away from the bullies, so he left school and isolated ( 隔离 ) himself from everyone.

Another example is when a group of middle school students bullied a teenage girl and started sending her unpleasant messages about her physical appearance. They called her names online and said many things to hurt her. She was very badly emotionally (情绪上) wounded.

Some parents, teachers, and other adults are trying to stop it by talking to victims they know about. If victims can talk about these problems with someone, they can find ways to deal with cyberbullying.

Parents of students need to check and see what their children are doing online. If they see their children bullying someone online, they need to help their children understand that they are seriously hurting their victims and see that it is wrong.

Recently I read that thousands of students and teachers in Michigan attended a conference about stopping bullying. They all worked together and discussed ways to stop bullying in their schools.

21. Cyberbullying is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a kind of net cheat and jokes  
B. a way of telling lies merely  
C. an online insult or threat  
D. a new method of grading
22. Cyberbullying can't possibly arise \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. so long as schools don't give free access to the Internet  
B. if teachers charge the students with adequate schoolwork  
C. if cyber users raise their awareness of their respect for others  
D. if parents are strict enough with their children in their online time.
23. Which of the following points is included in this passage?  
A. Many effective ways have been performed (执行) to stop cyberbullying.  
B. Some victims are both physically and emotionally insulted.  
C. Most teenage cyberbullies have realized its seriousness.  
D. Parents of the cyberbullies should be responsible for the bullying.
24. What can you learn from the passage?  
A. Cyberbullying has been under control.  
B. The influence of cyberbullying is getting around fast.  
C. Teenagers mean no harm by cyberbullying.  
D. Victims are ready to turn to other people for help.

### 【注释与解析】

关注网上欺凌。

段 1 : \*cyberbullying *n.* 网上欺凌   \*cyber ['saɪbə] *adj.* 网络的   \*bully ['bʊli]   1) *vt.* 欺负 ; 威

吓   2) *vi.* 欺侮人   \*post *vt.* 张贴 , 公布

段 3 : \*hateful *adj.* 可恶的 , 充满恶意的

段 4 : \*isolate ['aɪsəleɪt] *vt.* 使隔离 ; 使孤立 ; 使绝缘

负 1 段 : \*Michigan ['mɪʃɪɡən] *n.* ( 美国 ) 密歇根州

22. B. \*charge *vt.* 使承担 ( 任务等 ) e.g. He was charged with an important mission. 他被委以重任。

【答案出处】 21—1、3 22—负 2 23—3

## B

Paris is the capital of the European nation of France. It is also one of the most beautiful and most famous cities in the world.

Paris is called the City of Light. It is also an international fashion center. What women are wearing in Paris will soon be worn by women all over the world. Paris is also a famous world center of education. For example, it is where the headquarters of UNESCO, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, located.

The Seine River divides the city into two parts. Thirty-two bridges cross this beautiful river. The oldest and perhaps most well-known is the Pont Neuf, which was built in the sixteenth century. The Sorbonne, a famous university, stands on the left bank of the river. There are many other famous places in Paris, such as the famous museum, the Louvre, as well as the Notre Dame. However, the most famous building in this city is Eiffel Tower.

Paris is named after a group of people called the Parisii. They built a small village on an island in the middle of the Seine River about two thousand years ago. This island, called the lie de la Cite, is where Notre Dame lies. Today around eight million people live in the Paris area.

25. What's the main idea of this article? \_\_\_\_\_.

- |                            |   |
|----------------------------|---|
| A. the buildings in Paris  | B. the general introduction to Paris          |
| C. the center of the world | D. the famous buildings along the Seine River |

26. From the passage we may conclude that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the clothes worn by women in Paris are liked by women all over the world
- B. women in Paris sell their clothes all over the world
- C. women from all over the world go to Paris and wear their own clothes
- D. women from all over the world like to go to Paris to buy clothes

27. Which of the following descriptions of Paris is NOT TRUE according to the text?

- A. Paris is the capital of the European nation of France.
- B. Paris is called the City of Light.
- C. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization is located in Paris.
- D. Paris is the world center of fashion but not that of education.

### 【注释与解析】

段 2 : \*the City of Light 光明之城

段 3 : \*Seine [seɪn] *n.* 塞纳河 \* the Pont Neuf 九桥 , 杜邦新桥 拓展 : In 1906, Madame Curie's

husband was run over and killed by a horse drawn carriage near the Pont Neuf in Paris. 1906 年 , 居里夫人的



丈夫在巴黎的九桥被马车压过至死。 \*Louvre ['lu:vɾə] 卢浮宫(位于法国巴黎,旧时为王宫,1793年起辟为国家艺术博物馆) 拓展: The original Mona Lisa is an oil painting, housed at the Louvre Museum in Paris. 《蒙娜丽莎》的原作是一幅油画,如今收藏在巴黎的卢浮宫博物馆。 \*the Notre Dame ['nəʊtrə deɪm] (法) 巴黎圣母院;(法) 圣母玛利亚(= Virgin Mary) \*virgin ['vɜ:dʒɪn] 1) *adj.* 处女的;纯洁的;未经利用的,处于原始状态的 2) *n.* 处女 \*notre *adj.* (法) 我们的 \*dame [deɪm] *n.* 夫人; 年长妇女 \*Eiffel ['aɪfəl] *n.* 艾菲尔铁塔(法国著名建筑);埃菲尔(姓氏)

【答案出处】 25—大意 26—2 27—2

## C

Summer is not a good season for most people because of its hot weather. You've probably also got memories of asking your parents for money to buy one of those big chocolate ice creams, and being refused. Well, Matt Allen, known as the Ice Cream Man, is here to give both children and adults good memories of summer. For the last four years, Allen has spent his summers driving an old ice cream truck named "Bessie", handing out free ice creams to children and grown-ups. He's traveled over 15,000 miles, and handed out more than 125,000 free ice creams.

At first Allen wanted to earn money by selling ice creams, as most people would. But in his first season of selling, he made a lot of money, yet had so many ice creams left that he wasn't sure what to do with them. So he decided to give them away.

That may seem like a strange thing, but the Ice Cream Man did it. "You go through your life thinking you can change the world or thinking you cannot," he says. "If those are the only two options, why not at least have a try?"

"If I'm not going to make any money by selling ice creams, why not give them away, and make people happy?" Allen says. And so, every summer since that first one, he's traveled from coast to coast across America in his old Bessie, giving away ice creams.

28. The author mentioned childhood memories at the beginning in order to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. tell that ice creams were not common snacks then
- B. show that his childhood was interesting
- C. introduce the Ice Cream Man, Matt Allen
- D. show that he did not like summers

29. What's the meaning of the underlined word "options" in the third paragraph?

- A. Opinions.
- B. Decisions.
- C. Goals.
- D. Choices.

30. What does Allen think of life?

- A. He doesn't care about what life throws on his way.
- B. He thinks it necessary to have a try in life.
- C. He thinks it is important to wait and see.

- D. He doesn't think life is very easy.
31. What does the passage mainly want to tell us?
- A. Helpfulness is a kind of life attitude.
- B. We should never be defeated by the difficulty ahead.
- C. It's a kind act to pass on what others give us in life.
- D. It's easy to help people who are in trouble.

【注释与解析】

段 1 : \*the Ice Cream Man 冰淇淋先生 \*Bessie ['besi] n. 贝茜 (女子名)

【答案出处】 31—大意 28—1 29—3 30—3

D

How many people have I met who have told me about the book they have been planning to write but have never yet found the time? Far too many.

This is Life, but we do treat it like a rehearsal (排演) and, unhappily, we do miss so many of its best moments.

We take jobs to make a living and provide homes for our families. We always believe that life is only a temporary (暂时的) state of affairs on the way to what we really want to do. Then, at 60 or 65, we suddenly find that we have a life clock and several grandchildren. When we look back, we realize that all those years waiting for Real Life to come were in fact real life.

In America we often hear people say "Have a nice day". They speak slowly and seriously in their shops and hotels. I think it is a wonderful phrase, reminding us to enjoy the moment: to value (珍惜) this very day.

How often do we say to ourselves, "I'll play horse-riding (or golf, or sailing) as soon as I get a higher position". But in the end we do none of those things when we really get the higher position.

When I first became a reporter I knew a man who gave up a very well-paid respectable (受人尊敬的) job at the *Daily Telegraph* to go and edit (编辑) a small weekly newspaper. At the time I was astonished by what appeared to me to be his completely abnormal mental state (反常的精神状态). How could anyone **turn**

**his back on** Fleet Street in central London for a small local area? I wanted to know.

Now I am a little older and possibly cleverer. I see the meaning in it. In Fleet Street the man was under great pressure. He lived in an unattractive London suburb and he spent much of his life sitting on Southern Region trains.

32. The first paragraph of the passage tells us that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. we always try to find some time to write a book
- B. we always make plans but rarely complete them





Michelangelo, Raphael, Bruegel, Bronzino, Titan and Veronese.

The North Wing houses 17<sup>th</sup>-century paintings, and artists include Caravaggio, Rubens, Poussin, Van Dyck, Velazquez, Claude and Vermeer.

The East Wing houses 18<sup>th</sup>- to early 20<sup>th</sup>-century paintings, and artists include Canaletto, Goya, Turner, Constable, Renoir and Van Gogh.

**Opening Hours:**

The Gallery is open every day from 10 am to 6 pm (Fridays 10 am to 9 pm) and is free, but charges apply to some special exhibitions.

**Getting There:**

Nearest underground stations: Charing Cross (2-minute walk), Leicester Square (3-minute walk), Embankment (7-minute walk), and Piccadilly Circus (8-minute walk).

25. In which century's collection can you see religious paintings?

- A. The 13th.                      B. The 17th.                      C. The 18th.                      D. The 20th.

26. Where are Leonardo da Vinci's works shown?

- A. In the East Wing.    B. In the main West Wing.  
C. In the Sainsbury Wing.    D. In the North Wing.

27. Which underground station is closest to the National Gallery?

- A. Piccadilly Circus.      B. Leicester Square.      C. Embankment.      D. Charing Cross.

**【注释与解析】**

介绍国家美术馆。

段 1 : \*Trafalgar Square 特拉法加广场      \*Trafalgar [trə'fælgə] *n.* 特拉法加(人名)      \*house *vt.* 覆

盖 ; 给.....房子住 ; 把.....储藏在房内      \*diverse [daɪ'vɜ:s; 'daɪvɜ:s] *adj.* 不同的 ; 多种多样的

\*Renoir [rən'waɪ] *n.* 雷诺阿(人名)      \*Van Gogh [væn gəʊ] *n.* 梵高(荷兰画家)      拓展 : van *n.* 厢

式货车      \*the East Wing 东厢房      \*ground floor entrance 一层入口, 地下入口

段 2 : \*layout ['leɪaʊt] *n.* 布局 ; 设计 ; 安排 ; 陈列      \*Sainsbury Wing 塞恩斯伯里展览室

负 2 段 : \*charges apply to some special exhibitions 收费适用于一些特殊的展览

负 1 段 : \*Charing ['tʃa:rɪŋ] Cross 查令十字地铁站

**【答案出处】** 25—1    26—2    27—负 1

**C**

Once many years ago, I pulled a family out of a burning car somewhere in Wyoming. Last week I received a telephone call from a woman who could not stop crying as she told me that one of my stories had saved her son from committing suicide. In closing she called me a hero.

That got me thinking about what a hero is. Was I a hero because I pulled a family from a burning car? If so, how could I be a hero just because I wrote a story that saved someone's life?

Today I looked up the word "hero" in the dictionary to see exactly what it meant. It read "a person who does something brave" and also "a person who is good and noble".

That statement impressed me more than the part about being brave. So I thought about something very important. And I remembered what happened to me years ago.

After my marriage of twenty years ended, I was in such a condition. I was within hours trying to get up enough courage to end the pain and misery. When I returned home, someone had sent me a card in the mail which told me how much they would appreciate me as a friend. That wonderful card probably saved my life. That person, without even knowing it, saved a life and became a hero.

The many stories I kept writing in the following years saved the life of a teenage boy. In turn that makes the person who sent me the card a double hero. I suppose that is why I fight so hard to help the children now living in orphanages (孤儿院). Most children come out of these institutions with a very hard and bitter attitude against the world. The gifts we send them let them know that they have not been forgotten. Hopefully, most of them will never hurt anyone because of the kindness shown to them by those of us who cared. If it works, we will also become "heroes".

28. The main idea of the passage is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. why the writer should be a hero
  - B. what a hero exactly is
  - C. whether the writer is a hero
  - D. that everyone is a hero
29. Why did the woman call the writer a hero at the end of the call?
- A. Because his story saved her son's life.
  - B. Because he saved a family from a burning car.
  - C. Because he asked her son not to kill himself.
  - D. Because he was cute and kind to everybody.
30. What does the underlined word "it" in the last sentence of Paragraph 5 refer to?
- A. The wonderful card the writer received.
  - B. The action of sending the card.
  - C. The fact that the sender helped the writer.
  - D. The fact that the sender was a friend of the writer.
31. According to the writer, who can be considered as a hero?
- A. A person who is brave.
  - B. A person who writes wonderful stories.
  - C. A person who can hold a door for others.
  - D. A person who helps someone in trouble.

### 【注释与解析】

段 1 : \*Once many years ago 很多年前 ( 曾经 )      \*Wyoming [wai'əʊmɪŋ] n. 美国怀俄明州      \*in

closing 最后 ; 在结束前

段 3 : \*good and noble 优良高贵的

段 5 : \*get up enough courage to end the pain and misery 得到足够的勇气来结束痛苦和不幸 \*get up vt. 激发(某种情感); 产生(某种感情): He got up a strange affection for the little girl. 他对这个小姑娘产生了一种奇怪的感情。 \*misery ['mɪz(ə)rɪ] n. 痛苦, 悲惨, 不幸

负 1 段 : \*come out of 来自, 从.....出来 \*institution [ɪnstrɪ'tju:ʃ(ə)n] n. 制度; 建立;( 社会或宗教等 ) 公共机构; 禁止外出的机构(如监狱、收容所、教养院等) \*hard and bitter attitude 冷酷的和充满仇恨的态度 \*against the world 与全世界为敌; 冒天下之大不韪, 冒犯去干天下人都认为不对的事 ( \*韪 wei : 是, 对 \*不韪 : 不是, 错误 ) \*hopefully adv. 但愿

30. \*sender n. 寄件人; 发报机

【答案出处】 28—大意 29—1 30—5 31—5、6

## D

It was the summer of 1965. DeLuca, then 17, visited Peter Buck, a family friend. Buck asked DeLuca about his plans for the future. "I'm going to college, but I need a way to pay for it," DeLuca recalls saying. Buck said, "You should open a sandwich shop."

That afternoon, they agreed to be partners. And they set a goal: to open 32 stores in ten years. After doing some research, Buck wrote a check for \$1,000. DeLuca rented a storefront (店面) in Connecticut, and when they couldn't cover their start-up costs, Buck kicked in another \$1,000.

But business didn't go smoothly as they expected. DeLuca says, "After six months, we were doing poorly, but we didn't know how badly, because we didn't have any financial controls." All he and Buck knew was that their sales were lower than their costs.

DeLuca was managing the store and going to the University of Bridgeport at the same time. Buck was working at his day job as a nuclear physicist in New York. They'd meet Monday evenings and brainstorm ideas for keeping the business running. "We convinced ourselves to open a second store. We figured we could tell the public, 'We are so successful, we are opening a second store.'" And they did - in the spring of 1966. Still, it was a lot of learning by trial and error.

But the partners' learn-as-you-go approach turned out to be their greatest strength. Every Friday, DeLuca would drive around and hand-deliver the checks to pay their suppliers. "It probably took me two and a half hours and it wasn't necessary, but as a result, the suppliers got to know me very well, and the personal relationships established really helped out," DeLuca says.

And having a goal was also important. "There are so many problems that can get you down. You just

have to keep working toward your goal,” DeLuca adds.

DeLuca ended up founding Subway Sandwich, the multimillion-dollar restaurant chain.

32. Which of the following is true of DeLuca?

- A. He put money into the sandwich business.
- B. He couldn't pay for his college education before he opened the first sandwich shop.
- C. He was studying at the University of Bridgeport in the summer of 1965.
- D. It took him two and a half hours to pay his suppliers.

33. What can we learn about their first shop?

- A. It stood at an unfavorable place.
- B. It lowered the prices to promote sales.
- C. It made no profits due to poor management.
- D. It lacked control over the quality of sandwiches.

34. According to the passage, the underlined phrase “kicked in” means \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. open violently
- B. contribute to some cause
- C. pay some money
- D. donate some money

35. What contributes most to their success according to the author?

- A. Learning by trial and error.
- B. Making friends with suppliers.
- C. Finding a good partner.
- D. Opening chain stores.

### 【注释与解析】

段 1 : \*DeLuca 德卢卡 \*Peter Buck 彼得·巴克 \*a family friend 一位家庭朋友 \*DeLuca

recalls saying 德卢卡回忆道 拓展 : I can recall saying those words to her. 我能回想起来曾对她说过那样的话。

段 2 : \*a check for \$1,000 一千美元的支票 \*for 表数量 \*Connecticut [kə'netikət]( c 没有发音 )

n. 美国康乃迪克州( 位于美国东北部 ) \*kick in vt. 缴付(应付之一份) ;加入(股份等) e.g. to kick in 5% of the cost 缴付费用的 5%

段 3 : \*financial controls 金融控制 ;金融控制权( 如 :控制物价 ) \*financial [fai'nænsj(ə)l] adj. 金

融的 , 财政的

段 4 : \*brainstorm ideas 集思广益 \*brainstorm ['breɪnstɔ:m] n. 集思广益 ;头脑风暴 ;灵机一动 vt.

集体讨论 ;集思广益以寻找 \*figure vt. 设想 , 料想 ;认为 \*still adv. 依然 , 仍然 \*by trial and error 反复试验 , 不断摸索



段 5 : \*learn-as-you-go approach 顺其自然的方法 ; 边做边学的方法 \* hand-deliver vt. 亲手交送

\*supplier n. 供应商 , 供货商

段 6 : \*get sb. down 使沮丧 拓展 : 1) get sth. down 吞下 2) get down to + n. 认真对待 , 善于处理 3) get down to business 开始做正事 , 着手干正事

【答案出处】 32—1 33—3 34—2 35—5

### 阅读理解 ( 3 )

#### A

It was very cold and I had been watching a homeless man make himself comfortable in a “shelter” on the river bank. His “shelter” was a tarpaulin (油布) tied to rocks to keep the wind from blowing it away. He had been living there for over a month. I never saw him with warm clothing or food. I knew what I wanted to do.

When I told my parents what I wanted to do they were alarmed. They said I could be putting myself at risk, taking a box to a homeless person at night! But I knew, in my deep heart, that I would be safe.

I got a box. My parents watched as I added warm gloves, a heavy blanket ... into the box until it was full! Then, I put a Christmas card on top. It said, “Even though we hardly know each other, I want to wish you a Merry Christmas!” I put ten one-dollar bills inside it as well.

My father insisted he went there with me as it was 10 pm on Christmas Eve. I said he could drive me but he had to stay in the car. He agreed.

I took the box and walked towards his “house”. I called, “Sir, I have a Christmas box for you!”

“Go away!” he shouted.

“Sir,” I repeated.

“Go away!” he shouted.

“Why?” I asked him.

He walked over and I expected to see an angry face. Instead I saw two of the most beautiful, gentle, blue eyes I have ever seen.

“Merry Christmas!” I said.

“Why are you doing this?” he asked.

“Because you matter to me,” I said. With that, I gave him the box.

Tears came to his eyes and he thanked me. I got back to the car and watched him carry the box as if it was filled with gold. I didn’t want to embarrass (使困窘) him by watching him any more so Dad and I left.

21. The underlined word “alarmed” can best be replaced by \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. pleased
- B. worried
- C. disappointed
- D. surprising

22. Why did the author ask his father to stay in the car?

- A. Because he wanted to prove he was brave.