

2012 年高考英语湖北卷

阅读理解解析

第三部分：阅读理解答案（每小题 2 分，满分 40 分）

A 篇：51. A 52. B 53. C 54. B B 篇：55. B 56. A 57. D 58. A

C 篇：59. C 60. A 61. B 62. D D 篇：63. A 64. B 65. D 66. B

E 篇：67. B 68. C 69. D 70. A

阅读理解部分，整体难度不算太大。共五篇短文，细节题和推理题考察最多，根据题目中的关键词或者关键短语在文章中通过快速浏览获得准确定位，并查找相关信息，善于使用同义替换或者是反义对比是解题的关键。另外猜词题也有考到，需要学生通读整个段落，有较好的上下文理解能力，从而做出选择。考生在做阅读理解题时，在了解文章大意之后，切记一定要擅长搜索和跳读，并反复验证和检查信息的正确与否。

下面，我们从选材和解题的角度来对 2012 年高考英语湖北卷的阅读理解部分进行解析。

首先，如考纲的要求“考察内容和现实生活，社会发展结合紧密”。2012 年湖北卷的阅读理解均和社会热点或学生生活相关。A 篇是新闻报道和采访类的题材，讨论英国的变化，街道的日新月异和移民的增多，海关的森严。B 篇是典型的记叙文，不出意料，每年考试必然会有一篇记叙类的文章，该文章节选自 National Geographic 网站上的一篇名为“My Multimodal Mom: Growing Up With Public Transport”的文章。讲的是笔者幼年时期和兄弟一块在妈妈的指导和安排下，坐不同的交通工具独自到达目的地，从而建立了自信和锻炼了独自生活的能力。C 篇是 2012 年 4 月 11 日发表在 British Medical Association 的一篇名字是“Special delivery”的教育类的文章，从发现一封 140 年前的学位申请信开始窥探女性进入大学学习之始初。D 篇则是摘自 New Zealand Listener 2012 年 1 月 14 日发表的一篇名为“The sibling effect”的一篇讨论兄弟姐妹差异性及其原因的议论文。E 篇名字是“Why Morning Routines Are Creativity Killers”是 2012 年 2 月 1 日发表在 Time Ideas 的一篇文章。

从题材上看，五篇文章都不陌生，对学生而言，只要平时注意培养英文阅读习惯，常读英文报刊杂志，对这样的议论或者说明文都会比较熟悉。

此次选题，涉及到关于英国人对待新移民的态度和社会城市变化的模式，家庭教育关于自信和独立方面的教育，大学教育和关于创造性的讨论。由此不难看出命题人对于考纲的准确把握和对社会、学生发展需求的深入了解。整体选材借鉴西方文化和西方家庭教育等背景知识来使学生在答题的过程也能反思自己，加深考生对于西方文化的了解和认同。所以，在同等语言水平之上，思想积极阳光，培养独立意识和创造性思维，并且了解关心人类进步，是今年阅读考题的亮点之一。

A

You've just come home, after living abroad for a few years. Since you've been away, has this country changed for the better—or for the worse?

If you've just arrived back in the UK after a fortnight's holiday, small changes have probably surprised you—anything from a local greengrocer suddenly being replaced by a mobile-phone shop to someone in your street moving house.

So how have things changed to people coming back to Britain after seven, ten or even 15 years living abroad? What changes in society can they see that the rest of us have hardly noticed—or

now take for granted? To find out, we asked some people who recently returned.

Debi: When we left, Cheltenham, my home town, was a town of white, middle-class families—all very conservative (保守的). The town is now home to many eastern Europeans and lots of Australians, who come here mainly to work in hotels and tourism. There are even several shops only for foreigners.

Having been an immigrant (移民) myself, I admire people who go overseas to find a job. Maybe if I lived in an inner city where unemployment was high, I'd think differently, but I believe foreign settlers have improved this country because they're more open-minded and often work harder than the natives.

Christine: As we flew home over Britain, both of us remarked how green everything looked. But the differences between the place we'd left behind and the one we returned to were brought sharply into focus as soon as we landed.

To see policemen with guns in the airport for the first time was frightening—in Cyprus, they're very relaxed—and I got pulled over by customs officers just for taking a woolen sweater with some metal-made buttons out of my case in the arrivals hall. Everyone seemed to be on guard. Even the airport car-hire firm wanted a credit card rather than cash because they said their vehicles had been used by bank robbers.

But anyway, this is still a green, beautiful country. I just wish more people would appreciate what they've got.

51. After a short overseas holiday, people tend to _____.

- A. notice small changes
- B. expect small changes
- C. welcome small changes
- D. exaggerate small changes

52. How does Debi look at the foreign settlers?

- A. Cautiously.
- B. Positively.
- C. Sceptically.
- D. Critically.

53. When arriving at the airport in Britain, Christine was shocked by _____.

- A. the relaxed policemen
- B. the messy arrivals hall
- C. the tight security
- D. the bank robbers

54. Which might be the best title for the passage?

- A. Life in Britain.
- B. Back in Britain.
- C. Britain in Future.
- D. Britain in Memory

如上所述，本次阅读考题，细节题和推理题偏多。比如，A篇中51题和53题为细节判断，51题基本上是送分题，原文中的该信息就出现在第二段的第一句话中“small change”。53题则需要做一个基本词义替换，原文中倒数第二段的第一行提到：To see policemen with guns

in the airport for the first time was frightening, 而 53 的正确选项是用 the tight security 替换了原文信息。52 题是态度题 需要通读 Debi 的话, 才能得出她的态度对于新移民是 Positively, 解题的关键是第五段的第一句话--- Having been an immigrant (移民) myself, I admire people who go overseas to find a job. “admire” 这个词可以窥探到 Debi 的态度。而 54 题不出意料为全文主旨题, 本文属于新闻类题材, 主旨清晰明了, 开篇就有提到, 所以选择 B。

B

When my brother and I were young, my mom would take us on Transportation Days.

It goes like this: You can't take any means of transportation more than once. We would start from home, walking two blocks to the rail station. We'd take the train into the city center, then a bus, switching to the tram, then maybe a taxi. We always considered taking a horse carriage in the historic district, but we didn't like the way the horses were treated, so we never did. At the end of the day, we took the subway to our closest station, where Mom's friend was waiting to give us a ride home—our first car ride of the day.

The good thing about Transportation Days is not only that Mom taught us how to get around. She was born to be multimodal (多方式的). She understood that depending on cars only was a failure of imagination and, above all, a failure of confidence—the product of a childhood not spent exploring subway tunnels.

Once you learn the route map and step with certainty over the gap between the train and the platform, nothing is frightening anymore. New cities are just light-rail lines to be explored. And your personal car, if you have one, becomes just one more tool in the toolbox—and often an inadequate one, limiting both your mobility and your wallet.

On Transportation Days, we might stop for lunch on Chestnut Street or buy a new book or toy, but the transportation was the point. First, it was exciting enough to watch the world speed by from the train window. As I got older, my mom helped me unlock the mysteries that would otherwise have paralyzed my first attempts to do it myself: How do I know where to get off? How do I know how much it costs? How do I know when I need tickets, and where to get them? What track, what line, which direction, where's the stop, and will I get wet when we go under the river?

I'm writing this right now on an airplane, a means we didn't try on our Transportation Days and, we now know, the dirtiest and most polluting of them all. My flight routed me through Philadelphia. My multimodal mom met me for dinner in the airport. She took a train to meet me.

55. Which was forbidden by Mom on Transportation Days?

- A. Having a car ride.
- B. Taking the train twice.
- C. Buying more than one toy.
- D. Touring the historic district.

56. According to the writer, what was the greatest benefit of her Transportation Days?

- A. Building confidence in herself.
- B. Reducing her use of private cars.
- C. Developing her sense of direction.
- D. Giving her knowledge about vehicles.

57. The underlined word “paralyzed” (in Para. 5) is closest in meaning to “_____”.

- A. displayed

- B. justified
C. ignored
D. ruined

58. Which means of transportation does the writer probably disapprove of?

- A. Airplane.
B. Subway.
C. Tram.
D. Car.

B 篇中的 55 题为细节题，需要学生查找关键词“twice”，并锁定文章中的 You can't take any means of transportation more than once. 从而得出正确答案 B。56 题和 58 题均为推理题，需要反复推敲文章中跟题目选项相关的句子，得出结论。比如 56 题可以到文章的第三段和第四段查找到如下的句子 a failure of confidence—the product of a childhood not spent exploring subway tunnels 和...，nothing is frightening anymore. 从而得出结论--- Building confidence in herself. 58 题也是一样，可以迅速锁定最后一段的该句：the dirtiest and most polluting of them all，可知作者对于飞机是这种交通工具并不喜欢。至于 57 题是猜词题，需要对上下文有大致的理解，方能对该句有准确的把握，才能知道这里需要解释为 ruined。

C

It was a simple letter asking for a place to study at Scotland's oldest university which helped start a revolution in higher education. A 140-year-old letter written by a lady calling for her to be allowed to study medicine at St Andrews University has been discovered by researchers. Written by Sophia Jex-Blake in 1873, the seven-page document, which urged the university to allow women to study medicine at the institution, was released yesterday on International Women's Day.

The document was discovered buried in the university archives (档案) by part-time history student Lis Smith, who is completing her PhD at St Andrews Institute of Scottish Historical Research. She said: “We knew that Sophia Jex-Blake and her supporters, in their effort to open up university medical education for women, had written to the Senatus Academicus (校评议委员会) at St Andrews in an attempt to gain permission to attend classes there, but we didn't know documentary evidence existed. While searching the archives for information about the university's higher certificate for women, I was astonished to come across what must be the very letter Jex-Blake wrote.”

In the letter, Sophia and her supporters offered to hire teachers or build suitable buildings for a medical school and to arrange for lectures to be delivered in the subjects not already covered at St Andrews. Although her letter was not successful, it eventually led to the establishment of the Ladies Literate in Arts at St Andrews, a distance-learning degree for women. The qualification, which ran from 1877 until the 1930s, gave women access to university education in the days before they were admitted as students. It was so popular that it survived long after women were admitted as full students to St Andrews in 1892.

Ms Jex-Blake went on to help establish the London School of Medicine for Women in 1874. She was accepted by the University of Berne, where she was awarded a medical degree in January 1877. Eventually, she moved back to Edinburgh and opened her own practice.

59. Sophia wrote a letter to St Andrews University because she wanted _____.

- A. to carry out a research project there

- B. to set up a medical institute there
C. to study medicine there
D. to deliver lectures there
60. Lis Smith found Sophia's letter to St Andrews University _____.
- A. by pure chance
B. in the school office
C. with her supporters' help
D. while reading history books
61. Sophia's letter resulted in the establishment of _____.
- A. the London School of Medicine for Women
B. a degree programme for women
C. a system of medical education
D. the University of Berne
62. When did St Andrews University begin to take full-time women students?
- A. In 1873.
B. In 1874.
C. In 1877.
D. In 1892.

C 篇的四道题目中,有三道题都是可以直接在文中寻找答案的细节查找题。需要学生有敏锐的观察能力和捕捉信息的跳读能力。59 题相对来说查找最容易,开篇就是-- ..., calling for her to be allowed to study medicine at St Andrews University. 61 题的细节定位在倒数第二段的第三行有个让步状语从句-- Although her letter was not successful, it eventually led to the establishment of the Ladies Literate in Arts at St Andrews。二 62 题中关于年份的定位出现在倒数第二段的最后一句 It was so popular that it survived long after women were admitted as full students to St Andrews in 1892.至于 60 题是一个推理题,需要根据文中第二段关于该学生发现这封信的过程做出推断--- “pure chance”。另外文中也有提示语 “I was astonished to come across...” come across 有偶然发现之意。

D

How is it that siblings (兄弟姐妹) can turn out so differently? One answer is that in fact each sibling grows up in a different family. The firstborn is, for a while, an only child, and therefore has a completely different experience of the parents than those born later. The next child is, for a while, the youngest, until the situation is changed by a new arrival. The mother and father themselves are changing and growing up too. One sibling might live in a stable and close family in the first few years; another might be raised in a family crisis, with a disappointed mother or an angry father. Sibling competition was identified as an important shaping force as early as in 1918. But more recently, researchers have found many ways in which brothers and sisters are a lasting force in each others' lives. Dr. Annette Henderson says firstborn children pick up vocabulary more quickly than their siblings. The reason for this might be that the later children aren't getting the same one-on-one time with parents. But that doesn't mean that the younger children have problems with language development. Later-borns don't enjoy that much talking time with parents, but instead they harvest lessons from bigger brothers and sisters, learning entire phrases and getting an

understanding of social concepts such as the difference between “I” and “me”.

A Cambridge University study of 140 children found that siblings created a rich world of play that helped them grow socially. Love-hate relationships were common among the children. Even those siblings who fought the most had just as much positive communication as the other sibling pairs.

One way children seek more attention from parents is by making themselves different from their siblings, particularly if they are close in age. Researchers have found that the first two children in a family are typically more different from each other than the second and third. Girls with brothers show their differences to a maximum degree by being more feminine than girls with sisters. A 2003 research paper studied adolescents from 185 families over two years, finding that those who changed to make themselves different from their siblings were successful in increasing the amount of warmth they gained from their parents.

63. The underlined part “in a different family” (in Para. 1) means “_____”.

- A. in a different family environment
- B. in a different family tradition
- C. in different family crises
- D. in different families

64. In terms of language development, later-borns _____.

- A. get their parents’ individual guidance
- B. learn a lot from their elder siblings
- C. experience a lot of difficulties
- D. pick up words more quickly

65. What was found about fights among siblings?

- A. Siblings hated fighting and loved playing.
- B. Siblings in some families fought frequently.
- C. Sibling fights led to bad sibling relationships.
- D. Siblings learned to get on together from fights.

66. The word “feminine” (in Para. 4) means “_____”.

- A. having qualities of parents
- B. having qualities of women
- C. having defensive qualities
- D. having extraordinary qualities

D 篇讨论亲子关系和兄弟姐妹关系，63 和 64 为细节替换题，65 是推理理解题。66 是猜词。细节题需要找准关键词并回到原文中匹配，63 题的关键词是 in a different family，在原文的第一段马上可以发现 a completely different experience。64 题首先定位 “later-borns” 在第二段，然后需要把文章中的 they harvest lessons from bigger brothers and sisters 信息完整替换为答案中的 learn a lot from their elder siblings。65 题提到 “fight” 所以在原文的第三段中看到 fight 的身影就不要错过，接着看到第三段最后一句 Even those siblings who fought the most had just as much positive communication as the other sibling pairs，推理出正确答案 D。至于 66 题的猜词题需要基于对于全句乃至全文的理解，正好改句是在讨论 girls，也可以对答案起到提醒作用。

E

Brrriinnng. The alarm clock announces the start of another busy weekday in the morning. You jump out of bed, rush into the shower, into your clothes and out the door with hardly a moment to think. A stressful journey to work gets your blood pressure climbing. Once at the office, you glance through the newspaper with depressing stories or reports of disasters. In that sort of mood, who can get down to work, particularly some creative, original problem-solving work?

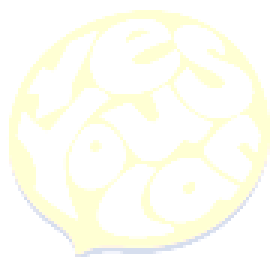
The way most of us spend our mornings is exactly opposite to the conditions that promote flexible, open-minded thinking. Imaginative ideas are most likely to come to us when we're unfocused. If you are one of those energetic morning people, your most inventive time comes in the early evening when you are relaxed. Sleepy people's lack of focus leads to an increase in creative problem solving. By not giving yourself time to tune into your wandering mind, you're missing out on the surprising solutions it may offer.

The trip you take to work doesn't help, either. The stress slows down the speed with which signals travel between neurons (神经细胞), making inspirations less likely to occur. And while we all should read a lot about what's going on in the world, it would not make you feel good for sure, so put that news website or newspaper aside until after the day's work is done.

So what would our mornings look like if we wanted to start them with a full capacity for creative problem solving? We'd set the alarm a few minutes early and lie awake in bed, following our thoughts where they lead. We'd stand a little longer under the warm water of the shower, stopping thinking about tasks in favor of a few more minutes of relaxation. We'd take some deep breaths on our way to work, instead of complaining about heavy traffic. And once in the office—after we get a cup of coffee—we'd click on links not to the news of the day but to the funniest videos the web has to offer.

67. According to the author, we are more creative when we are _____.
- A. focused
 - B. relaxed
 - C. awake
 - D. busy
68. What does the author imply about newspapers?
- A. They are solution providers.
 - B. They are a source of inspiration.
 - C. They are normally full of bad news.
 - D. They are more educational than websites.
69. By “tune into your wandering mind” (in Para. 2), the author means “_____”.
- A. wander into the wild
 - B. listen to a beautiful tune
 - C. switch to the traffic channel
 - D. stop concentrating on anything
70. The author writes the last paragraph in order to _____.
- A. offer practical suggestions
 - B. summarize past experiences
 - C. advocate diverse ways of life
 - D. establish a routine for the future

E 篇是讨论创造性的文章。67 题和 68 题都是细节题，分别细节定位在第二段的第四行有个明显的 relax 和第一段的 depressing stories or reports of disasters 而 69 为推理理解题，需要在对于第二段的整体理解之下选出答案，最后一题是段落主旨题，该段的第一句用提问的方式表达了建议的语气。所以根据首句原则，容易选出正确答案。



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