



本书编写组 编

新高考英语

专项训练

Special English Training for New NMET

阅读理解与任务型阅读

◎命题精准独到 选材丰富多样

◎揣摩考点热点 预测趋势走向

 苏州大学出版社

ENGLISH

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**新高考英语专项训练
阅读理解与任务型阅读**

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前 言

新考纲明确要求考生在掌握约 3500 个英语单词和 400~500 个习惯用语和固定搭配基础上能进行语言知识的综合运用,那么在新课标、新教材、新考纲、新高考的精神指导下,什么样的高考教学辅助资料才能满足广大学生、家长、教师的需求呢?应广大师生的迫切需要,我们特组织江苏省部分名校名师精心策划、认真编写了《新高考英语专项训练》丛书。它分为四个分册的专题训练,即单项填空、词汇与话题写作、完形填空、阅读理解与任务型阅读。本套丛书能着眼新高考,配套新教材,把握高考走向,定位复习热点,贴近高考真题,使教与学更具有针对性和有效性,让学生在繁重的学习中激活自身学习,做到事半功倍,从而提高考试成绩。

江苏省教育考试院最新颁布的《2008 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试(江苏卷)说明》对学生在阅读方面提出了具体、明确的要求。要求考生能够读懂简易的英语文学作品、科普文章、公告、说明、广告以及书、报、杂志中关于一般性话题的简短文章,并回答相关问题。考生应能:(1)理解语篇主旨大意;(2)理解文中具体信息;(3)根据上下文提供的线索推测生词的词义;(4)作出简单的判断和推理;(5)理解文章的基本结构;(6)理解作者的观点、意图和态度;(7)根据文中提供的信息用恰当的词语完成与短文相关的图表。可以说在阅读方面,2008 年江苏高考对学生提出了更高的要求。

本册“阅读理解与任务型阅读”就是根据最新出版的高考英语《考试说明》的要求编写的。本书共分为四部分:第一部分为阅读理解课堂限时训练,具体细分为:名师点津(一):如何提高高考英语阅读理解解题速度。该部分旨在提高学生的阅读速度,帮助他们在考试时做到从容不迫。名师点津(二):高考英语阅读理解解题技巧。该部分从四个方面进行讲解:一、如何做主旨大意题;二、如何做词义猜测题;三、如何做推理判断题;四、如何做事实细节题。该部分从高考阅读理解试题命题的角度探究学生解决阅读理解题的有效方法。名师点津(三):高考英语阅读理解题的类型。试题类型共分为七类:一、科技环保类;二、人物故事类;三、新闻报道类;四、广告信息类;五、历史地理类;六、教育心理类;七、国外风情类。该部分通过分析高考阅读理解试题文章的题材,以提高学生解决阅读理解题的能力。名师点津(四):高考阅读理解体裁和题材特点。体裁分为四类:一、记叙

文;二、说明文;三、应用文;四、议论文。该部分通过分析高考阅读理解试题文章的体裁,以提高学生解决不同体裁阅读理解题的能力。第二部分为实战模拟,共有10套,供学生全面提高阅读理解能力。第三部分为任务型阅读,共48篇,强化学生对江苏新题型“任务型阅读”的训练。另外,本书还附有高考阅读高频词,供学生查阅。第四部分为答案与解析。本书附有详尽的解释供学生参考,能使学生一点就通,起到自学钻研的显著效果。

总之,该书层次清晰、题型新颖、内容丰富、针对性强、训练量大、是考前强化训练,进而自如运用它们进行话题写作和训练的良师益友。相信有了本书的加盟,您的高中英语学习定会突飞猛进!

愿我是座灯塔,指引你前行的航向!

愿我是金钥匙,叩开你成功的大门!

时间仓促,书中难免有不足之处,望广大读者和同行给与批评指正,以便将来更好地改进和提高。

编 者

目 录

也谈阅读理解·····	(1)
-------------	-----

第一部分 课堂限时训练

名师点津(一):如何提高高考英语阅读理解解题速度·····	(3)
名师点津(二):高考英语阅读理解解题技巧·····	(8)
一、如何做主旨大意题·····	(8)
二、如何做词义猜测题·····	(12)
三、如何做推理判断题·····	(22)
四、如何做事实细节题·····	(27)
名师点津(三):高考英语阅读理解题的类型·····	(32)
一、科技环保类·····	(32)
二、人物故事类·····	(36)
三、新闻报道类·····	(40)
四、广告信息类·····	(45)
五、历史地理类·····	(50)
六、教育心理类·····	(53)
七、国外风情类·····	(58)
名师点津(四):高考英语阅读理解体裁和题材特点·····	(63)
一、记叙文·····	(63)
二、说明文·····	(67)
三、应用文·····	(71)
四、议论文·····	(75)

第二部分 实战模拟

实战模拟组合(一)·····	(80)
实战模拟组合(二)·····	(84)
实战模拟组合(三)·····	(88)
实战模拟组合(四)·····	(92)
实战模拟组合(五)·····	(96)
实战模拟组合(六)·····	(99)
实战模拟组合(七)·····	(103)
实战模拟组合(八)·····	(107)
实战模拟组合(九)·····	(110)



实战模拟组合(十).....	(115)
----------------	-------

第三部分 任务型阅读

强化训练(1~48)	(120)
------------------	-------

附:高考阅读高频词	(164)
-----------------	-------

答案与解析.....	(173)
------------	-------

也谈阅读理解

2008年江苏高考英语试题中,阅读理解4篇(共15题,30分),在高考中仍占着较大的比重,是高中学生高考复习备考的重点,也是难点。把握住阅读理解的出题思路、考查点的落实、取材的范围和方向,对我们平时的阅读教学就能起到导航的作用。

历年高考阅读理解文章内容的特点

1. 材料的选择

从短文的选材上看,文章的内容都非常贴近生活,特别强调时代气息。重视语言文化背景,所涉及的内容非常广泛,有一定的知识性、趣味性和思想性。体裁多样,一般有应用文、叙述文、说明文和议论文,往年试题都包含了这四种体裁。题材趋向多样化,包括日常生活、古代传说、人物、社会、文化、史地、科技、政治、环保和经济等。材料来源广泛,有些节选自各类丛书,有些出自报刊杂志,有些选自各类活页宣传材料。往年选用的5篇短文几乎均为不同的题材,体裁也不尽相同。材料较为简短,最长不超过350词。多为母语为英语的人写的原汁原味的反映外国生活内容的文章,很少涉及国内题材,这符合中学生学习英语的目的和实践性。题材的选择体现了“贴近时代、贴近生活、贴近学生”的原则。

2. 问题的设置

阅读理解主要考查学生在细节理解、推理判断、词义猜测、归纳主旨大意等方面的能力。阅读理解能力测试的主要要求是:

- ①掌握所读材料的主旨和大意以及用以说明主旨和大意的事实和细节;
- ②既理解具体的事实,也理解抽象的概念;
- ③既理解字面的意思,也理解深层的含义,包括作者的态度、意图等;
- ④既理解某句、某段的含义,也理解全篇的逻辑关系,并据此进行推理和判断;
- ⑤既能根据所提供的信息去理解,也能结合中学生应有的常识去理解。

阅读理解教学建议

虽然阅读理解部分的文章贴近我们的生活,具有浓厚的时代气息,但并不意味着文章的内容是我们所熟悉的发生在我们身边的事。其实,试卷中这些文章的内容大多是我们的学生不了解,并无亲身感受的事,因此,我们在平时教学过程中更应鼓励学生用所学英语知识,去看懂这些文章中所讲的关于现代社会的“新鲜事”,而不要局限于课本知识,积极地扩大自己的知识面。

阅读理解的能力是在阅读的实践过程中培养并提高的,大量的阅读固然非常必要,但是掌握一种科学的阅读方法将有助于阅读能力的迅速提高,因此,我们可以尝试从以下几个方面指导学生阅读。

1. 打好基本功

词汇是英语最基本的知识,因此我们要引导学生在英语单词的记忆上狠下功夫,平时要记好教材中所学过的词汇,特别是《课标》中规定的词汇。阅读过程中不要遇到不认识的单词就去查字典,因为这些单词多数可以根据词法结构和上下文含义来猜出词义,从平时就开始学会培养自己猜测词义的能力和方法,这是非常必要的。

2. 提高阅读速度和效率

阅读理解的信息量不断增加,这就要求学生必须要提高阅读速度和效率。读的时候思想要集中,有的学生说一篇文章要看三遍才看懂,这样是不利于考试的,因为考试



的时间是有限的,因此我们平时要要求学生:(1)阅读时不能念出声(这是很多学生的习惯),否则会影响阅读速度;(2)根据问题要求,掌握快速阅读法,从大量的文章内容里获得有用的信息;(3)阅读要有目的性,不能盲目地阅读。

3. 培养良好的阅读习惯

(1)坚持“天天读”,鼓励学生利用平时的零碎时间,坚持每天读一篇或几篇英语文章,并且尝试阅读不同体裁的文章。

(2)培养兴趣,广泛阅读

首先让学生读一些趣味性较强而且难度不大的文章,这样可以让他们觉得英语并不枯燥。随着学生阅读能力的提高,再向广泛性和实用性发展。尤其要重视阅读时事文章以及含有西方文化背景的文章。阅读材料的选择要符合高考选篇的特点。

4. 进行阅读强化训练

阅读部分在试卷中所占的分数比例非常大,只有做好这部分,学生才能在考试中得高分。到了高三阶段,对学生进行一定模拟训练是非常必要的,这样可以让学生更加明确高考命题的方向。

总之,我们在阅读的教学过程中,要培养学生粗读和细读习惯,阅读一篇文章时既要把握文章的主旨含义、作者的观点和态度,还要了解文章中的一些重要的细节,粗中有细,这样才能做到考试时不惧怕阅读,镇定自如,胸有成竹。

第一部分 课堂限时训练



名师点津(一):如何提高高考英语阅读理解解题速度

阅读理解能力是阅读和理解两种能力的综合体现。其中阅读能力主要体现在阅读速度上。近年来,高考阅读理解的词汇量逐年加大,而做阅读理解的时间却没有增加。这对考生的阅读速度提出了更高的要求。

因此,只有同时提高阅读速度和理解能力,才能最终提高阅读理解能力。那么怎样才能提高阅读速度呢?

1. 阅读理解是为了交流信息、获取信息,而不是为了研究语言。所以阅读时不要求百分之百的理解,只要求抓住中心思想,快速找出题目所要求的信息即可。所以没有必要将短文中所有单词都掌握,只要能掌握大意,不影响对全文的理解即可。
2. 阅读时,不纠缠于语法和语言细节。平时做阅读理解时,尽量少查词典,以免影响阅读速度和整体理解(个别关键词除外)。要学会根据上下文猜测词义,因为正式考试是不允许查词典的。
3. 在阅读过程中头不要来回摆动;不要读出声;尽量不回视。一口气读完,不懂时,可根据问题的要求再回头重读,有针对性地查找相关信息。尽量克服默读的习惯,即不要在心里读出声来。只用眼睛左右扫视,并保持眼睛与书之间的一定距离,扩大视野。以意群为阅读单位,一目一行(或一句),而不要逐词逐句地读。做到这点有些难,但只要坚持就能办到。
4. 阅读时要集中注意力。每做一篇阅读理解,都给自己计时、限时,读完短文后立即做题。要重视阅读后的效果,争取每一次都做得更好。未来的高考对考生阅读速度会有更高的要求。一般说来,高中毕业生的英语阅读速度必须达到每分钟 45~50 个单词。
5. 阅读速度的提高和理解能力的加强都有赖于进行大量的阅读实践。质和量是辩证的统一,量的增加必然会导致质的飞跃。所以,只有每天坚持做一定数量的阅读理解,并坚持运用正确的阅读方法,才能提高阅读速度,进而提高阅读理解能力。

A

词数:411个

建议阅读时间:9分钟

Last weekend I took my five-year-old son, Robert, to the Science Museum. He had always enjoyed going to museums, particularly those where you can press buttons to make things work. He did not much like the sort where there are bones and bits of pots in glass cases; but I told him the Science Museum was not like this.

When I mentioned to him that we were going to the Science Museum, he looked puzzled. He asked me what there was to see there, and when I replied that there was a collection of cars, trains and aero-planes, and an imitation coalmine that you could walk into, he looked even more puzzled. But there was nothing he liked better than climbing on old railway engines, so he smiled and said he would come. I told him that we would see models of all the world's most famous ships, and of all the most useful machines that men had invented over



the years; I told him that there was a part of a space ship that you could go into, and imagine that you were far away from the Earth; and I said that we would probably see a film showing the development of science from earliest times to the present day.

But there was one thing I hadn't prepared my son for. Every afternoon at four o'clock, a man switched on a very powerful electric current and makes it jump between two terminals, like a flash of lightning. There were notices making it clear that there would be a bright flash and a loud bang—but I had no idea just how loud it would be.

When four o'clock came, we stood with a large crowd of people near to where this event would take place. I lifted Robert up onto my shoulders so that he would be able to see the flash more clearly and we waited. We had not waited more than a minute or so, when a very bright flash jumped across the terminals, and at the same time, a very loud bang made everyone in the audience jump. I could feel Robert shaking with the sudden shock of the noise. I lifted him back down onto the floor, and we left the museum.

He said nothing until we were outside in the street. Then he looked up at me and said, "Why do they call it the Science Museum? It seems a very funny name to me."

●生词解析

1. button *n.* 钮扣, [计]按钮 *v.* 扣住, 扣紧
2. imitation *n.* 模仿, 效法, 冒充, 赝品, 仿造物
3. terminal *n.* 终点站, 终端, 接线端 *adj.* 末期的, 每期的, 每学期的

1. The sort of museum that Robert liked was one where _____.

- A. he could climb on things to make them work
- B. there were lots of bones and pots in glass cases
- C. there were glass cases full of things that had once worked
- D. he could press buttons so as to make things work

2. I told him that the Science Museum contained _____.

- A. transport of all sorts and a life-size model of a coalmine
- B. a real coalmine and lots of different types of transport
- C. old railway engines that worked at the touch of a button
- D. a coalmine in which you feel you are far away from the Earth

3. I said that there would be models of _____.

- A. science from earliest times to the present day
- B. the Earth as seen from part of a spaceship
- C. all sorts of machines and famous ships
- D. machines that you could go into

4. I thought we might see a film about _____.

- A. the development of transport over the years
- B. the history of space-flight from earliest times to the present
- C. man's understanding and use of all sorts of machines
- D. the history and growth of man's knowledge about the world

B

词数: 226 个

建议阅读时间: 5 分钟

Chinese are now spending more time surfing the net than watching TV, according to results of a survey by the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences(CASS) published Thursday.

The survey, of citizens of five Chinese cities, found that 79 percent of interviewees use the internet for information, and 55.1 percent to read news on the internet. About 63 percent of the interviewees use e-mail. The average times spent surfing the net and watching TV were 2.73 hours and 1.29 hours, respectively.

Only 10.4 percent reported use the internet primarily to send and receive e-mail; 65.9 percent read online news; 62.2 quite often play games on-line. More and more people have taken an interest in the entertainment opportunities online. Up to 56.5 percent of interviewees quite often download music, and 53.5 percent get entertainment messages from the internet.

Yet the survey found that television is still the dominant mass medium. Seventy-nine percent of interviewees choose to watch TV to get information, and another 75 percent take newspapers as important as TV.

Five major web sites in the Chinese language, namely Sina, Sohu, Netease, Baidu and Yahoo are still ranked top ones by web users, and those that voted for Sina as the best among them were 30.9 percent.

Authorized statistics showed that web users in China have already exceeded 100 million, second to that of the United States.

●生词解析

1. respectively 各自地 2. primarily 首先, 起初 3. dominant 占优势的

4. exceed 超过, 胜过 5. authorized 权威的 6. CASS 中国社科院

5. Which of the following is NOT true?

- A. Chinese people are now spending more time surfing the net than watching TV.
- B. There are more Chinese people using the internet for information compared with those reading news on the internet.
- C. There are more people using e-mail compared with those searching information on the internet.
- D. There are more people using e-mail compared with those reading news on the internet.

6. The survey shows that _____.

- A. only 10.4% reported use the internet to send and receive email.
- B. less than half of the people use the internet for entertainment.
- C. all of the people reported like to play games on-line.
- D. most of the people reported read online news.

7. Which will you choose if you want to chat with your friends on the internet?

- A. TV B. Sina C. telephone D. QQ

8. The underlined word "exceeded" means _____.

- A. increased to B. increased by C. risen D. decreased

C

词数: 313 个

建议阅读时间: 8 分钟

Welcome to this Website on the British Isles. Over the coming months it will be expanded to allow you to find information on all aspects of life in the British Isles. The British Isles is visited by millions of people each year, many returning time and again.

Wales: Wales is full of fascinating places to visit and stay. The castles of Beaumaris,



Conwy, Harlech and Caernarfon are officially listed as World heritage sites and provide an insight into the troubled past of this great land. The national park of Snowdonia is stunning and provides walkers and climbers with many opportunities to challenge their limits. South Wales also has interesting places to visit; Pembrokeshire is especially inviting for tourists.

England: We all know about the attractions of London but England has a lot more to offer outside of the city. The 'English Riviera', Torquay, is blessed with good weather and is a major tourist attraction. This is a great place to stay and explore the local seaside resorts.

Windsor castle is a great place to visit and the town and surrounding areas are beautiful. Warwick castle in the centre of England is world famous and holds regular events to show how life was like in the time it was built.

Scotland: A great place to visit, Scotland still has many places that are relatively uninhabited and are great for getting away from it all. Ben Nevis is the highest mountain in the British Isles and the numerous lakes provide great fishing. In parts you can still hear Gaelic spoken and we all know about the Scottish expertise in making Whisky! You can also visit the ski resorts of Aviemore in the Cairngorms. Glasgow, the capital is now recognized as a centre of culture as well as being a great shopping centre.

●生词解析

1. events 同额赌注 2. uninhabited 杳无人迹的

9. The highest mountain in the British Isles is in _____.

- A. Wales B. England C. Scotland D. Chester

10. A mountain-climber will probably visit _____.

- A. Wales and England B. Wales and Scotland
C. England and Wales D. Pembrokeshire and Torquay

11. Which of the following is NOT true about England?

- A. Windsor castle is in the center of England.
B. London is the capital city.
C. You can enjoy good weather in Torquay.
D. There are more than one castles.

12. Where are you likely to get such information?

- A. A TV program on tourism. B. A newspaper.
C. A geography book. D. Internet.

D

词数: 264 个

建议阅读时间: 7 分钟

BEUING (Associated Press 美联社)—China has a growing middle class, a tradition of expecting education and 21 million new babies every year. Selling educational toys should be easy.

While China may be the world's biggest toy maker, many of the best are exported. Department stores here do not have enough high quality toys. It is said that the demand for educational toys is low.

A US company, BabyCare, is trying to change that with a new way to sell toys in China.

BabyCare works basically together with doctors in Beijing hospitals. People who join the company's "mother club" can get lectures and newsletters on baby and child development at no extra cost, if they agree to spend 18 dollars a month on the company's educational toys and

child care books.

"We want to build a seven-year relationship with those people," said Matthew J. Estes, BabyCare's president. "It starts during pregnancy, when the anxiety and needs are highest." BabyCare works on a one to one basis. Doctors, nurses, and teachers paid by BabyCare advise parents, explain toys that are designed for children at each stage of development to age six.

BabyCare opened its first store in China last June in a shopping center in central Beijing and another near Beijing Zoo. It plans to have 80 stores in China within six years.

It is a new model for China and develops a market in young children's education and health that no other companies are in.

●生词解析

1. Associated Press 美联社 2. exported 出口 3. pregnancy 孕期 4. stage 阶段

13. What do the first two paragraphs mainly tell us?

- A. Educational toys and foreign toy markets.
- B. Problems with China's toy market and education.
- C. Reasons for pushing sales of educational toys in China.
- D. Baby population and various kinds of toys made in China.

14. Which of the following is a fact according to the passage?

- A. Club members buy BabyCare products for free child care advice.
- B. Doctors in Beijing help in making BabyCare products.
- C. Parents are encouraged to pay \$18 for club activities.
- D. BabyCare trains Chinese doctors at no extra cost.

15. Which of the following would be the most suitable title for the passage?

- A. Mother's Club in China.
- B. BabyCare and Doctors.
- C. American Company Model.
- D. Educational Toys in China.



名师点津(二): 高考英语阅读理解解题技巧

一、如何做主旨大意题

研究近年高考阅读理解,我们会发现,命题者越来越注重考查学生把握全文和中心思想的能力。因此,每年阅读理解中的主旨大意题都达5题左右。主旨大意题提问的形式主要有两类:一类是 Main Idea 型;一类是 Topic 或 Title 型。

主旨大意题常见的问题形式有:

1. Which of the following best expresses the main idea?
2. Which of the following can best summarize the main idea of this text?
3. Which is the best title for the text?
4. Which is the subject discussed in the text?

这类问题都是全局性的问题,只有读完全文,且做完相关语篇的其它题后才能做这类题,因为做完了局部性的细节题后,自然会对文章大意有一定的了解。具体地说,解这类题应注意以下几点:

1. 读首句抓大意。

说明文、议论文等多采用这种结构,文章段落的中心,即主题句在文章开头。因此,要寻找这类文章的主旨大意就要研究文章的首句。例如:

Kleptomania is an illness of the mind that gives a person the desire to steal. Such a person is not really a thief. They are sick and cannot help themselves. All small children act naturally and as they grow up they normally learn to control their actions...

Question: What is the topic of the text?

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| A. Young thieves. | B. An unusual illness. |
| C. Reasons for stealing. | D. A normal child's actions. |

该题的答案,就是由文章第一句话而得,答案为 B。

2. 读尾句抓大意。

有时文章的主题句安排在文章的结尾,作为对全篇的总结。

3. 读首尾段抓大意。

有些文章或段落的开头和结尾部分都有主题句。这种结构是为突出主题思想而使用两次点题的写作方法。这两个主题句在句子结构和用词上有所不同,而且在内容上前句和后句也不重复。例如:

As prices and building costs keep rising, the "do-it-yourself" (DIY) trend (趋势) in the U. S. continues to grow...

John and Jim are not unusual people. Most families in the country are doing everything they can to save money so that they can fight the high cost of living. If you want to become a "do-it-yourself", you can go to DIY classes. And for those who don't have time to take a course, there are books that tell you how you can do things yourself.

Question: What would be the best title for the text?

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| A. The Joy of DIY. | B. You Can Do It Too! |
| C. Welcome to Our DIY Course! | D. Ross and Hatfield; Believers in DIY. |

读文章第一段和最后一段会发现答案是 B。

4. 从段落中抓大意。

有些文章或段落的主题句居中,这种文章或段落往往以一句或几句话引出要表达的主题,在主题句出现后,再举例子陈述细节或继续论证。

5. 归纳要点抓大意。

有些文章或段落无明显的主题句,只是暗示性地体现主题。这就要求考生在阅读过程中根据文中所叙述的事实或提供的线索来概括总结主旨大意。

A

词数:328个

建议阅读时间:8分钟

Pictures published for the first time seem to suggest that unborn babies can smile, blink and cry weeks before they leave the womb. The pictures of foetus's about 26 weeks after conception have been taken by scanning equipment now being used at some clinics and teaching hospitals.

The smile might appear at 26 weeks development, but the new techniques clearly show limb movements at eight weeks, the foetus leaping, turning and "jumping" at 11-12 weeks, movement of fingers at 15 weeks. Stuart Campbell, who has been using the Austrian developed equipment at the private Create Health Clinic, London, for two years, said, "It is remarkable that a newborn baby does not smile for about six weeks after birth. But before birth, most babies smile frequently. This may indicate the baby's trouble-free existence in the womb and the relatively traumatic first few weeks after birth when the baby is reacting to a strange environment." Professor Campbell, who is also head of St George's medical school, London, said: "With this new advance, there are many questions that can now be studied. Do babies with genetic problems such as Down's syndrome have the same pattern of activity as normal babies? Does the foetus smile because it is happy or cry because it has been disturbed by some event in the womb? Why does a baby blink when we think it is dark inside the uterus?" The £120,000 scanner that makes this possible costs two-three times more than ordinary equipment. Prof Campbell thinks he was the first to use it in Britain. The machine develops ultrasound so that it can be changed and shaded to produce detailed surface information from the foetus which move in real time.

●生词解析

1. blink 眨眼 2. womb 子宫 3. foetus(es) 胎儿 4. conception 受孕 5. limb 手足、肢
6. traumatic 创伤 7. Down's syndrome 唐氏综合症 8. ultrasound 超声波

1. What is the best title of the passage?

- A. New Hi-tech Scans Show Babies Smiling and Crying before Birth.
B. Foetuses Smile before Birth.
C. Expensive Equipment to Scan.
D. New Equipment Helps Women to Give Birth.

2. Which of the following is true?

- A. The foetus can move his leg at eight weeks.
B. The newborn baby can smile the moment he was born.
C. The foetus can move his fingers at 11-12 weeks.
D. Most babies can't smile before birth.

3. The new scanning equipment may be of great value in _____.



- A. observing the movement of the newborn baby
 B. diagnose(诊断) some genetic diseases
 C. telling the foetus' gender(性别)
 D. treating some illness for the newborn
4. An ordinary scanning equipment often costs about _____.
 A. £360,000 B. £80,000 C. £40,000 D. £12,000

B

词数:299个

建议阅读时间:8分钟

Americans are proud of their variety individuality, yet they love and respect few things more than a uniform, whether it is the uniform of an elevator operator or the uniform of a five-star-general. Why are uniforms so popular in the United States?

Among the arguments for uniforms, one of the first is that in the eyes of most people they look more professional than civilian clothes. People have become conditioned to expect superior quality from a man who wears a uniform. The television repairman who wears a uniform tends to inspire more trust than one who appears in civilian clothes. Faith in the skill of a garage mechanic is increased by a uniform. What easier way is there for a nurse, a policeman, a barber, or a waiter to lose professional identity than to step out of uniform?

Uniforms also have many practical benefits. They save on other clothes, they save on laundry bills. They are tax-deductible. They are often more comfortable and more durable than civilian clothes.

Primary among the arguments against uniforms is their lack of variety and the consequent loss of individuality experienced by people who must wear them. Though there are many types of uniforms, the wearer of any particular type is generally stuck with it, without change, until retirement. When people look alike, they tend to think, speak, and act similarly, on the job at least.

Uniforms also give rise to some practical problems. Though they are long-lasting, often their initial expense is greater than the cost of civilian clothes. Some uniforms are also expensive to maintain, requiring professional dry cleaning rather than the home laundering possible with many types of civilian clothes.

●生词解析

1. civilian 百姓的 2. identity 身份 3. tax-deductible 可减税的

5. It is surprising that Americans who worship variety and individuality _____.
 A. still judge a man by his clothes
 B. hold the uniform in such high regard
 C. enjoy having a professional identity
 D. will respect an elevator operator as much as a general in uniform
6. People are accustomed to think that a man in uniform _____.
 A. suggests quality work
 B. discards his social identity
 C. appears to be more practical
 D. looks superior to a person in civilian clothes
7. The chief function of a uniform is to _____.
 A. provide practical benefits to the wearer