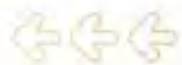


高考英语

快速阅读

轻松练

孟全安 主编



金盾出版社
JINDUN CHUBANSHE

高考英语快速阅读轻松练

主 编

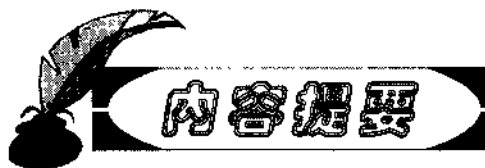
孟全安

编 者

祝 洁 车华兰 徐康宁 孟全安



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本书从近年全国各地高考英语试题、名校质量检测试题及国外英文书刊中精选短文 67 篇,供学生进行快速阅读训练时使用。每篇短文都附有生词和难点的注释,使学生不仅能提高英语综合运用水平,而且能增强学习的兴趣。本书适用于高中学生、英语教师以及广大英语自学人员。

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前 言



众所周知,中学英语教学已由知识传授型转为能力培养型,高考试题正向着考查学生综合语言运用能力的方向发展。高考试题中的完形填空、阅读理解、短文改错和书面表达达四项都要求考生具有较强的篇章意识和较好的篇章技能,而这种意识和技能只有在大量的阅读实践中才能逐渐形成。快速阅读不仅能使学生获得更多信息,扩大词汇量和知识面,而且有助于提高理解水平和表达能力。“读书破万卷,下笔如有神”就是这个道理。因此,学生除了学好课本以外,还要大量阅读各种题材的文章,全面提高自己的语言综合运用能力,在最短时间内准确理解篇章内容,迅速捕捉相关信息,轻松愉快地完成答卷,才能获得理想的高考成绩。

为了给广大学生提供丰富的阅读材料,我们特意编写了这本《高考英语快速阅读轻松练》。在编写过程中,我们注意以下几点:

1. 所选内容主要来自全国不同地区的高考真题或各省市知名学校的质量检测题,具有很强的权威性和针对性。

2. 另有部分短文选自国外最近出版的书刊,内容新颖,语言地道。其篇幅与难度与近年的高考试题紧密贴近。

3. 短文有记叙文、说明文、议论文、应用文和新闻报道,涉及自然、地理、历史、文化教育、科学技术、社会生活等方方面面,使学生通过阅读不仅能提高英语综合运用能力,而且寓学于乐,提高学习英语的兴趣。

4. 在每篇短文后面对生词和难点作了注释,以减少学生阅读中的障碍。

这本书能使广大学生受益就是我们最大的心愿。

编 者

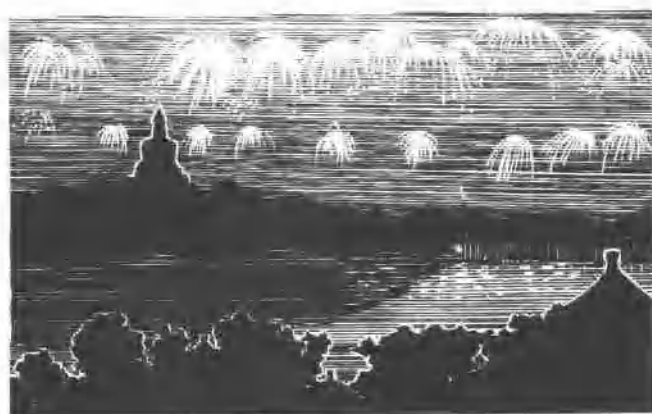
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Social Life

社会生活

*The wonder of life lies in its colorfulness.
To make life more interesting, we have to en-
rich it continuously.*

生活的奇妙就在于它的丰富多彩。要使生
活更有趣,就要不断地充实它。

*Ideal is the beacon. Without ideal, there
is no secure direction; without direction,
there is no life.*

Leo Tolstoy, Russian writer

理想是灯塔。没有理想,就没有可靠的方
向;没有方向,就没有生活。

——列夫·托尔斯泰,俄国作家



(1)

Like many lovers of books, Mary and her husband, Richard Goldman, seldom walked past a bookstore without stopping to look inside. They often talked of opening their own store one day.

When Mary was hospitalized with heart trouble in 1989, they decided it was time to get serious. Richard, who worked for a business company, was eager to work for himself, and Mary needed to slow down from her demanding job.

They started by talking to bookstore owners and researching the industry, "We knew it had to be a specialty store because we couldn't match the big chains dollar for dollar," said Mary. One figure caught her attention: She'd read somewhere that roughly 20 percent of books sold were mysteries, and many buyers spent more than \$300 a year on books. She and Richard were themselves mystery readers.

On Halloween 1992, they opened the Mystery Lovers Bookshop and Café near their home. With three children in college, the couple could not spend all the family's money to start a shop. To cover the \$100,000 cost, they drew some of their savings borrowed from relatives and from a bank.

The store merely broke even in its first year, with only \$120,000 in sales. But Mary was always coming up with new ways to attract customers. The shop had a coffee bar and it offered gifts to mystery lovers and served dinners for book clubs that met in the store. She also invited dozens of writers to discuss their stories.

Today Mystery Lovers makes sales of about \$420,000 a year. After paying taxes, business costs and the six part-time salesclerks, Richard and Mary together earn about \$34,000.

"The job you love may not go hand in hand with a million dollar income," said Richard. "This has always been about an enjoyable life for ourselves, not about making a lot of money."

1. When Mary was in hospital, the couple realized that _____.
 - A. they had to put their plan into practice
 - B. health was more important than wealth
 - C. heart trouble was a serious illness
 - D. they both needed to stop working
2. After Mary got well from her illness they began _____.
 - A. to study industrial management
 - B. to buy and read more mystery books
 - C. to do market research on book business
 - D. to work harder to save money for the bookstore
3. How did their bookstore do in the first year?
 - A. They had to borrow money to keep it going.
 - B. They made just enough to cover all the costs.
 - C. They succeeded in earning a lot of money.
 - D. They failed though they worked hard.
4. According to Richard, the main purpose of running the bookstore is _____.
 - A. to pay for their children's education
 - B. to get to know more writers
 - C. to set up more bookstores
 - D. to do what they like to do



Vocabulary:

1. hospitalize *vt.* 将(某人)送入医院,就医
2. specialty *n.* 专业,特长
3. chains *n.* 连锁店
4. roughly *adv.* 大约,粗略地
5. mystery *n.* 推理小说,神秘剧

Notes:

1. Mary needed to slow down from her demanding job.

【解析】带 to 的动词不定式短语 to slow ... 作宾语。

【句意】玛丽需要从她费力的工作中缓一缓。

2. They started by talking to bookstore owners and researching the industry.

【解析】by + doing sth. 表示方式、手段,作方式状语。

【句意】他们从和书店老板谈话、研究业务开始。

3. because we couldn't match the big chains dollar for dollar.

【解析】dollar for dollar 名词短语作状语,意为“一美元一美元地”。

【句意】因为我们不能一美元一美元地和人的连锁店相比。

4. The store merely broke even in its first year, with only \$120,000 in sales.

【解析】with + 宾语 + 介词短语为独立主格结构,在句中作状语或定语。

【句意】在第一年,书店的销售额为 120,000 美元,仅能做到收支平衡。

答案:1—4 ACBD

(2)

Holiday Inns and McDonald's, both saw unmatched growth in the 1960s. Their growth opened another direct business operation—franchising.

These operations have the same general pattern. The franchisor, the parent company, first establishes a successful retail business. As it expands, it sees a profit potential in offering others the right to open similar business under its name. The parent company's methods and means of identification with consumers are included in this right. The parent company supplies skill, and may build and rent stores to franchisees. For these advantages the franchisee pays the franchisor a considerable fee. However, some of the advantages and disadvantages are different.

By extending a “proven” marketing method, a parent can profit in several ways. First, the franchisee's purchase price gives the parent an immediate return on the plan. Then the sale of supplies to the franchisee provides a continuing source of profits. As new businesses are added and the company's reputation spreads, the value of the franchise increases and sales of franchises become easier. The snowballing effect can be dramatic. Such growth, too, brings in to play the economies of scale; Regional or national advertising that might be financially impossible for a franchisor with 20 franchises could be profitable for one with 40.

The parent, then, finds immediate gains from the opportunity to expand markets on the basis of reputation alone, without having to put up capital or take the risk of owning retail stores. Added to this advantage is a less obvious but material one. Skilled, responsible retail managers are rare. People who in-



vest their capital in franchises, though, probably come closer to the ideal than do paid managers. In fact, the franchisee is an independent store operator working for the franchisor, but without an independent's freedom to drop supplies at will. Of course the factory's costs of selling supplies are less. But also certainly the franchisee buying goods that have had broad consumer acceptance will not casually change supplies, even when the contract permits. If the hamburger is not what the customer expected, they may not return. Having paid for the goodwill, the franchisee won't thoughtlessly destroy it.

Franchising may give you the idea that as a franchisor, you need only relax in the rocking chair. Franchising, however, has problems to be solved.

1. Franchising refers to a business operation in which a successful parent company _____.
 - A. sells name-brand goods to a private investor
 - B. rents proven ideas and techniques for investment
 - C. sells the right, the guidance to a business under its name
 - D. takes no advertising responsibility for individual investors
2. The advantages of franchising to the parent company are all the following EXCEPT _____.
 - A. an immediate investment return
 - B. the ownership of additional retail stores
 - C. the profit from the sale of supplies
 - D. the possibility of profitable advertising
3. The passage mainly tells the reader _____.
 - A. the advantages and disadvantages of franchising
 - B. the benefits of franchising to the franchisor
 - C. the unmatched economic growth in the 1960s
 - D. some regional and national business operation
4. What will the author probably discuss after the last paragraph?
 - A. More advantages of franchising.
 - B. Risks of investment besides franchising.
 - C. The standard of consumer acceptance.
 - D. Negative aspects related to franchising.

Vocabulary:

1. unmatched *adj.* 不相配的
2. franchising *n.* 特许经营
3. retail *n.* 零售
4. potential *adj.* 可能的,有潜力的
5. identification *n.* 身份证明,认同
6. purchase price 实价;买价
7. dramatic *adj.* 戏剧性的,生动的
8. aspect *n.* 方面,方位,神态

Notes:

1. Holiday Inns and McDouald's, both saw unmatched growth in the 1960s.

【解 析】 无生命的名词作主语,谓语为知觉动词,是英语中一种习惯表达方法。



【句意】人们发现假日饭店和麦当劳两家企业在二十世纪六十年代都有着不同寻常的发展。

2. As it expands, it sees a profit potential in offering others the right to open similar business under its name.

【解析】从属连词 as 引导时间状语从句。

【句意】随着总公司的扩展,在以自己的名义给别人提供权利开办类似的企业中获得利润。

3. Such growth, too, brings in to play the economies of scale.

【解析】动词不定式短语 to play... 作目的状语。

【句意】这样的发展也会形成规模经济。

4. Regional or national advertising that might be financially impossible for a franchisor with 20 franchises could be profitable for one with 40.

【解析】关系代词 that 引导限制性定语从句,修饰先行词 advertising.

【句意】对于一个有 20 个特许经营授权者财务上或许是不可能的地方成国家广告业,而对于一个有 40 个特许经营者可能是有利可图的。

5. Franchising may give you the idea that as a franchisor, you need only relax in the rocking chair.

【解析】that 引导的复合句是同位语从句,修饰先行词 idea.

【句意】特许经营可以让你知道作为一个特许经营授权者,你只需要坐在摇椅上休息。

答案:1—4 CBBD

(3)

I'm usually fairly doubtful about any research that concludes that people are either happier or unhappier or more or less certain of themselves than they were 50 years ago. While any of these statements might be true, they are practically impossible to prove scientifically. Still, I was struck by a report that concluded that today's children are far more anxious than children in the 1950s. In fact, the analysis showed that normal children aged 9 to 17 exhibit a higher level of anxiety today than children who were treated for mental illness 50 years ago.

Why are America's kids so stressed? The report gives two main causes: increasing physical isolation and a growing feeling that the world is a more dangerous place.

Given that we can't turn the clock back, adults can still do plenty to help the next generation.

At the top of the list is helping develop a better understanding of the limits of individualism. No child is an island. Strengthening social ties helps build communities and protect individuals against stress.

To help kids build stronger connections with others, you can pull the plug on TVs and computers. Your family will thank you later. They will have more time for face-to-face relationships, and they will get more sleep.

Limit the amount the virtual violence with in the reach of your children. It's not just video games and movies; children see a lot of murder and crime on the local news.

Keep your expectations for your children reasonable. Many highly successful people never attended Harvard or Yale.

Make exercise part of you daily life. It will help you deal with your own anxieties and provide a good model for your kids. Sometimes anxiety is unavoidable. But it doesn't have to ruin your life.

1. The author thinks that the conclusions of any research about people's state of mind are _____.



- A. surprising B. reasonable C. believable D. questionable
2. What does the author mean when he says, "we can't turn the clock back"?
- A. It's impossible to slow down the speed of change.
B. The social reality children are facing cannot be changed.
C. Lessons learned from the past should not be forgotten.
D. It's impossible to forget what happened in the past.
3. The first and most important thing parents should do to help their children is to _____.
A. provide them with a safer environment
B. lower their expectations for them
C. get them into more touch with other people
D. set a good model for them to follow
4. What conclusion can be drawn from the passage?
A. Anxiety, though unavoidable, can be dealt with.
B. Children's anxiety has been described to be far too serious.
C. Children's anxiety can be got rid of with more parental care.
D. Anxiety, if properly controlled, may help fit children for life.

Vocabulary:

1. mental *adj.* 精神的, 心理的, 智力的
2. stressed *adj.* 紧张的, 有压力的
3. isolation *n.* 隔离, 孤立
4. individualism *n.* 个人主义, 利己主义
5. community *n.* 团体, 社区
6. virtual *adj.* 虚拟的, 实质上的

Notes:

1. I'm usually fairly doubtful about any research that concludes that people are either happier or unhappier or more or less certain of themselves than they were 50 years ago.

【解析】这是一个多重从句的主从复合句, 第一个 *that* 引导定语从句; 第二个 *that* 引导宾语从句, *than* 后面是比较状语从句。

【句意】我通常对推断现在人们比五十年前快乐或不快乐, 自信或不自信的研究颇为怀疑。

2. Still, I was struck by a report that concluded that today's children are far more anxious than children in the 1950s.

【解析】*strike sb.* 给……以深刻印象, 使……突然想起。

【句意】推断今天的孩子比 20 世纪 50 年代的孩子焦虑得多的一份报告, 仍给我留下深刻印象。

3. Given that we can't turn the clock back, adults can still do plenty to help the next generation.

【解析】*given* 在这里用作连词, 引导条件状语从句, 意为“考虑到”, “鉴于”。

【句意】考虑到我们不能使时钟倒转, 成年人仍能做大量的事来帮助下一代。

4. Keep your expectations for your children reasonable.

【解析】这是动词开头的无主语的祈使句, *reasonable* 为形容词, 作宾语补足语。

【句意】要使你对孩子的期待合理。

答案: 1—4 DBCA



(4)

"Opinion" is a word that is used carelessly today. It is used to refer to matters of taste, belief, and judgment. This casual use would probably cause little puzzlement if people didn't consider opinion to be of too much importance. Unfortunately, we often hear people make remarks such as "I have as much right to my opinion as you to yours". In fact, anyone who would challenge another's opinion is likely to be thought of as intolerant.

Is it true? Is it really intolerant to challenge another's opinion? It depends on what you think opinion is. For example, you may ask a friend, "What do you think of the new Ford cars?" And he may reply, "In my opinion, they're ugly." In this case, it would not only be intolerant to challenge his statement, but foolish, for it's obvious that by opinion he means his personal preference, a matter of taste. And as the old saying goes, "It's pointless to argue about matters of taste."

But consider this very different use of the word. A newspaper reports that the Supreme Court has delivered its opinion in a controversial case. Obviously the judges did not share their personal preferences, their mere likes and dislikes. They stated their considered judgment, painstakingly arrived at after careful questioning and thinking.

Most of what is referred to as opinion falls somewhere between these two extremes. It is not an expression of taste. Nor is it careful judgment. Yet it may be both. It is a view or belief more or less casually arrived at, with or without examining carefully. Is it right for everyone to have and stick to his own opinion? Of course. We are free to act on our opinions only so long as, in doing so, we do not harm others.

1. According to the passage, which of the following statements is TRUE?
 - A. Everyone has a right to hold his own opinion.
 - B. Free expression of opinions often leads to puzzlement.
 - C. Most people are often careless in forming their opinions.
 - D. Casual use of the word "opinion" often brings about quarrels.
2. "The new Ford cars" are used as an example to show that _____.
 - A. it is foolish to find fault with a famous car
 - B. one should not always agree with others' opinions
 - C. personal tastes are not something to be challenged
 - D. it is unwise to express one's likes and dislikes in public
3. Considered judgment is different from personal preference in that _____.
 - A. it is stated by judges in the court
 - B. it suggests public likes and dislikes
 - C. it is a result of a lot of argument
 - D. it is based on careful thought
4. It can be inferred from the passage that being free to act on one's opinion _____.
 - A. means that one should accept other people's opinion
 - B. means that one can share his preferences with others
 - C. doesn't mean that one has the right to do things as one wishes
 - D. doesn't mean that one should always think carefully

Vocabulary:

1. casual *adj.* 偶然的, 随便的, 不经意的, 临时的



2. puzzlement *n.* 困惑,茫然不解
3. intolerant *adj.* 不容忍的,难以忍受的
4. Supreme Court *n.* 最高法院(美国)
5. controversial *adj.* 有争议的
6. extreme *n.* 极端,极度,过分

Notes:

1. In fact, anyone who would challenge another's opinion is likely to be thought of as intolerant.

【解析】 think of sth. as sth. 把……看作……,who 引导的定语从句修饰先行词 anyone, likely 形容词作表语,意为“有倾向的”,“可能的”,to be thought of ... 动词不定式被动形式作状语,修饰表语形容词 likely.

【句意】 事实上,质疑别人意见的人很可能被看做难以容忍的。

2. It depends on what you think opinion is.

【解析】 It 是人称代词指前文中 to challenge another's opinion. what 引导的句子作介词 on 的宾语从句。

【句意】 那要看你认为是什么意见。

3. In this case, it would not only be intolerant to challenge his statement, but foolish.

【解析】 it 是形式主语,动词不定式 to challenge ... 为真正主语。

【句意】 既然如此,对他的叙述质疑不仅是难以容忍的,而且是愚蠢的。

4. for it's obvious that by opinion he means his personal preference, a matter of taste.

【解析】 for 为并列连词,对前面的句子进行补充推理,解释。it 为形式主语,连词 that 引导主语从句。

【句意】 因为很明显,按意见他意味着个人偏爱,爱好问题。

5. They stated their considered judgment, painstakingly arrived at after careful questioning and thinking.

【解析】 painstakingly arrived at 带有介词 at 的过去分词短语,作非限制性定语,修饰先行词 judgment。

【句意】 他们经过认真的查问和思考以后,详述了考虑好的十分小心所作出的判决。

6. Most of what is referred to as opinion falls somewhere between these two extremes.

【解析】 refer ... to ... 提交……仲裁,what 连接的句子作介词 of 的宾语从句。

【句意】 作为意见所提交仲裁的东西中大多数处在两个极端之间的某个地方。

7. We are free to act on our opinions only so long as, in doing so, we do not harm others.

【解析】 act on 遵照……行动,so long as 引导条件状语从句。

【句意】 只要我们这样做不伤害别人,就可以不受约束地根据自己的意见办事。

答案:1—4 ACDC

(5)

In the 1960s, medical researchers Thomas Holmes and Richard Rachel developed a checklist of stressful events. They found out that any major change can be stressful. Negative events like “serious illness of a family member” were high on the list, but so were some positive life-changing events, like marriage. When you take the Holmes-Rachel test you must remember that the score does not show how



you deal with stress—it only shows how much you have to deal with. And we now know that the way you deal with these events has a great effect on your chances of staying healthy.

By the early 1970s, hundreds of similar studies had followed Holmes and Rahe. And millions of Americans who work and live under stress worried over the reports. Somehow, the research got boiled down to a memorable message. Women's magazines ran headlines like "Stress causes illness!" If you want to stay physically and mentally healthy, the articles said, avoid stressful events. But such simplistic advice is impossible to follow. Even if stressful events are dangerous, many—like the death of a loved one are impossible to avoid. Moreover, any warning to avoid all stressful events is a prescription for staying away from opportunities as well as trouble. Since any change can be stressful, a person who wanted to be completely free of stress would never marry, have a child, take a new job or move.

The idea that all stress makes you sick also takes no notice of what we know about people. It is supposed that we're all weak and passive in the face of difficulty. But many come through periods of stress with more physical and mental strength than they had before. We also know that a long time without change or challenge can lead to boredom, and physical and mental damage.

1. The result of Holmes-Rahe's medical research tells us _____.
 - A. the way of dealing with major events may cause stress
 - B. what should be done to avoid stress
 - C. what kind of event would cause stress
 - D. how to deal with sudden changes in life
2. The studies on stress in the early 1970s led to _____.
 - A. widespread worry over its harmful effects
 - B. great fear about the mental problems it could cause
 - C. a deep research into illnesses connected with stress
 - D. popular avoidance of stressful jobs
3. According to the passage people who have experienced ups and downs may become _____.
 - A. discouraged when faced with difficulty
 - B. physically and mentally weak
 - C. more experienced in the face of difficulty
 - D. uninterested in what happens to them
4. What's the purpose of writing the text?
 - A. To tell people the discoveries about stress.
 - B. To tell people how to keep healthy.
 - C. To help people avoid stressful events.
 - D. To help people view stress properly.

Vocabulary:

1. negative *adj.* 否定的, 消极的, 负的
2. positive *adj.* 确定的, 有益的, 正的
3. memorable *adj.* 值得纪念的, 容易记住的
4. headlines *n.* 头版头条新闻, 标题, 内容摘要
5. prescription *n.* 处方, 诀窍



Notes:

1. When you take the Holmes-Rachel test you must remember that the score does not show how you deal with stress—it only shows how much you have to deal with.

【解析】 take... test 进行……检查,从属连词 when 引导时间状语从句,从属连词 that 引导的宾语从句中包含有 how 引导的宾语从句。

【句意】 当你进行霍姆斯和雷切尔的医学检查时,你必须记住,其结果不表明你怎么对付压力的,仅仅表明你有多少压力要对付。

2. And we now know that the way you deal with these events has a great effect on your chances of staying healthy.

【解析】 you deal with these events 作先行词 the way 的后置定语,省去了关系代词 that 或 in which, have a great effect on 对……有极大作用, staying healthy 连系动词的动名词形式作介词 of 的宾语。

【句意】 我们现在知道你处理这些事件的方法对你保持健康的机缘有极大作用。

3. somehow, the research got boiled down to a memorable message.

【解析】 boil down to 固定词组意为“表明是”,“归结为”。

【句意】 不知怎么的,研究被归结为一条容易记住的信息。

4. Even if stressful events are dangerous, many—like the death of a loved one—are impossible to avoid.

【解析】 even if 主从连词引导让步状语从句。

【句意】 即使有压力的事件是危险的,许多像亲人死亡的事件也是不可能避免的。

5. Moreover, any warning to avoid all stressful events is a prescription for staying away from opportunities as well as trouble.

【解析】 短语动词 stay away from 意为“离开”。

【句意】 而且避免所有有压力事件的警告,就是远离麻烦和机会的约方。

6. The idea that all stress makes you sick takes no notice of what we know about people.

【解析】 短语动词 take no notice of 意为“不理睬”,关系代词 that 连接的定语从句修饰先行词 idea, what 引导的句子作介词 of 的宾语从句。

【句意】 所有压力都会使你生病的想法未采纳我们对人们所了解的东西。

答案:1—4 CACD

(6)

Beware of those who use the truth to deceive. When someone tells you something that is true, but leaves out important information that should be included, he can create a false impression. For example, someone might say, “I just won a hundred dollars on the lottery. It was great. I took that dollar ticket back to the store and turned it in for one hundred dollars!”

This guy's winner, right? Maybe, maybe not. We then discover that he bought two hundred tickets, and only one was a winner. He's really a big loser!

He didn't say anything that was false, but he deliberately omitted important information. That's called a half-truth. Half-truths are not technically lies, but they are just as dishonest.

Untrustworthy candidates in political campaigns often use this tactic. Let's say that during Governor



Smith's last term, her state lost one million jobs and gained three million jobs. Then she seeks another term. One of her opponents runs an ad saying, "During Governor Smith's term, the state lost one million jobs!" That's true. However an honest statement would have been, "During Governor Smith's term, the state had a net gain of two million jobs."

Advertisers will sometimes use half-truths. It's against the law to make false claims so they try to mislead you to the truth. An ad might boast, "Nine out of ten doctors recommend Yucky Pills to cure nose pimples." It fails to mention that they only asked ten doctors and nine of them work for the Yucky Corporation.

This kind of deception happens too often. It's a sad fact of life: Lies are lies, and sometimes the truth can lie as well.

1. Which statement is true according to the article?
 - A. Whenever people tell truth, they are really lying.
 - B. You can't trust gamblers.
 - C. All governors help their states.
 - D. The truth can be used in dishonest ways.
2. The underlined word "deceive" means _____.
 - A. mistake
 - B. ignore
 - C. fool
 - D. repair
3. The author clearly wants people to _____.
 - A. think carefully about what they read and hear
 - B. wear mismatched socks during political campaigns
 - C. never trust anyone
 - D. vote for female candidates
4. The best title for this passage would be _____.
 - A. Lies Are Lies
 - B. Everyone Lies
 - C. Lying with the Truth
 - D. Nose Pimples

Vocabulary:

1. beware *v.* 当心, 小心(主要用于祈使句)
2. deceive *vt.* 欺骗, 蒙蔽
3. lottery *n.* 抽彩, 彩票
4. guy *n.* 家伙, 人
5. candidate *n.* 申请人, 候选人
6. tactic *n.* 手段, 策略, 方法
7. campaign *n.* 战役, 运动
8. net *adj.* 净的, 纯的; a net gain 纯利
9. recommend *vt.* 推荐, 介绍, 建议
10. pimple *n.* 丘疹, 小脓疱, 粉刺

Notes:

1. When someone tells you something that is true, but leaves out important information that should



be included...

【解析】两个关系代词 that 引导定语从句,固定词组 leave out 意为“删去”。

【句意】当有人告诉你某一真实的东西,但隐去本该包括的重要信息时……

2. I took that dollar ticket back to the store and turned it in for one hundred dollars!

【解析】习惯语 turn in sth. for 调换。

【句意】我把那美元奖券送回店里,把它调换一百美元!

3. One of her opponents runs an ad saying, “During Governor Smith's term, the state lost one million jobs!” That's true. However an honest statement would have been, “During Governor Smith's term, the state had a net gain of two million jobs.”

【解析】run vi. “竞选”, would have been 虚拟语气,与过去事实相反,“本来是”。

【句意】她的一个对手竞选登广告说,“在史密斯州长任期中,这个州失去了一百万个工作”,那是真的,可是诚实的陈述本该是“史密斯州长任期中净增两百万个工作”。

4. It fails to mention that they only asked ten doctors and nine of them work for the Yucky Corporation.

【解析】习惯语 fail to do 肯定形式表示否定内容,“不,没有”。

【句意】它不提,他们只问了十个医生,其中九个医生为肮脏公司(摇头丸公司)工作。

答案:1—4 DCAC