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魔法英语



English

征服高考

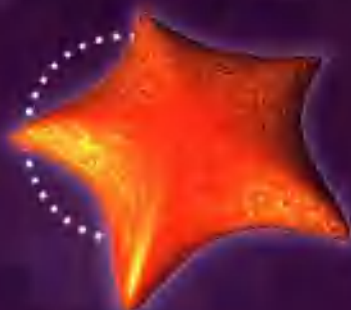
阅读理解

政治 经济

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郑州大学出版社

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魔法英语 征服高考

阅读理解

政治经济

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致读者

在新的世纪,国内英语教学正发生着日新月异的变化,广大教师和学生对中学英语教辅读物出版创新的呼声也此起彼伏:中学英语教辅需要精品,需要品牌,需要从更远、更新的角度重新打造!魔法英语的出现,为中学英语教辅的历史翻开了新的一页。

美国 AT&T 国际语言研究中心、英国剑桥国际语言研究院等国内外十多所英语教育研究机构积极参与,北京四中、黄冈中学、华东师大附中、清华大学附中等国内几十所重点中学鼎力协助,一百多位英语教育专家及知名特高级教师联手缔造……魔法英语,已悄然走在中学英语教辅的最前沿,成为一个全新的中学英语教辅品牌!一个真正由专家打造的具有国际品质的中学英语教辅品牌!

魔法英语横空出世,骤然引起广大教师和学生的关注,得到社会各界读者的厚爱,这对我们实在是一种莫大的鼓励。我们本意旨在给中学生提供一个崭新的学习平台,为每位读者所付出的时间和期待提供丰厚的回报。在这里,最不能释怀的是我们对中学英语教育的敏锐察觉和积累,我们力求通过不懈的努力,让“魔法英语——解放中学生的英语,让英语学习变得如此简单”的思想光芒,照耀每位读者!

我们与读者的心是相通的,同广大一线教师的心是相通的。现在,我们付出的每一份努力,都得到了广大教师和读者的支持和肯定。面对这些勉励和关怀,我们将会以百倍的努力来报答。未来我们会做得更好!这是我们的目标,也是我们不变的承诺。

魔法英语愿做中学生学习英语的最佳助手,最贴心的朋友!让魔法英语伴随着我们的幸福、快乐和回忆,一起成长!



Preface

前言

阅读理解是高考英语的重头戏,能否顺利通过此关将对英语成绩的提高有着举足轻重的影响。而提高阅读理解应试水平也绝非一蹴而就,要经过长时间有计划、有目的、大量的阅读实践,只有在大量的阅读中,才能建立语感,掌握正确的阅读方法,提高阅读技能。

为此,我们力邀全国重点名校数十位经验丰富的特高级教师精心编写了这套《魔法英语征服高考阅读理解》丛书,旨在通过精选大量最新、最优美和最具有代表性的阅读材料,透彻分析阅读理解文章的题型特点和解题技巧,帮助大家强化达标训练,最终征服高考阅读理解,获取理想的英语高分。

本套丛书按照高考中常见的热点题材归类,分为《文化教育》、《时事新闻》、《历史地理》、《文学艺术》、《风俗习惯》、《体育休闲》、《名人轶事》、《政治经济》八册,最大限度地覆盖了高考阅读中的各类题材,集指导性、方向性与能力培养为一体,与最新高中英语教材相配套,是广大中学生朋友课外阅读、高考备考的理想用书。

本套丛书具有如下鲜明的特色:

主旨明确:旨在帮助读者轻松愉快且迅速高效地掌握阅读技能,提高阅读速度和答题准确率。

难度适当:所选的文章和题目的难度等于或略高于高考阅读理解全真试题的难度。





Preface

前言

题材广泛：涉及诸多领域，文化教育、时事新闻、历史地理、文学艺术、风俗习惯、体育休闲、名人轶事、政治经济八大类，几乎囊括了阅读理解的各类题材。

内容新颖：内容均选自国内外最新出版的英文报刊、杂志，紧跟社会热点、焦点，鲜活的材料体现出强烈的时代感。

信息量大：紧密联系生活实际，800篇300—500词的短文，完全突破高中阶段的阅读数量。

英语阅读能力的提高并非难事，只要方法对路，肯下功夫，广猎素材，注重积累，就一定能跨越这一难关——《魔法英语征服高考阅读理解》丛书将是你的最佳选择！

编者



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UNIT 1

Passage 1

难度等级

The government, especially the president, must be responsible for the present economic crisis(危机). Though the government was warned by some experts months ago that the economic crisis would probably happen very shortly, the president did not take their advice but allowed developments to pass beyond his control. If he had improved political relations with his northeastern neighbors, made trade agreements with them, and expanded(扩大) foreign trade in other directions, the crisis would not have taken place. Now thousands of skilled workers as well as untrained workers have lost their jobs. Steps must be taken at once to reduce the cost of living, which has already risen to a dangerous high level. In a few weeks we may be faced with a revolution, and we must choose a government which will enable us to face it.

1. Who do the public think should especially be responsible for the present economic crisis?

A Some experts.	B The government
C The president.	D Nobody.
2. According to the passage, the president was not a leader _____.

A who was good at listening to other's advice
B who was fit for his job
C who was easy to get on with
D who was an expert on economics

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重点英语四六级真题详解——政治经济——

3. The result of the present economic crisis was that _____.
A thousands of workers became out of work
B a revolution had already burst forth
C the cost of living had gone up too high
D both A and C
4. What will probably happen to the present government ?
A Thousands of workers will go on strike to fight against it.
B Armed rebellions would take place.
C A new government will take the place of the present one.
D The present president would choose new ministers and officials to form a new government.

Passage 2

难度等级 ★★

A US-led commission began investigating(调查) 10 weeks of Middle East blood-shed, yesterday, starting talks with Israeli and Palestinian leaders.

The five-member international team, led by former US Senator George Mitchell, met Israeli Prime Minister Ehud Barak in Jerusalem and was due to meet Palestinian President Yasser Arafat in the Gaza Strip later in the day.

"We don't want to be part of a problem. We want to be part of a solution to a problem," European Union foreign policy chief Javier Solana, a member of the commission, told reporters.

The US-led commission is going ahead despite the resignation(辞职) of Barak, who will remain care-taker prime minister until a new government is formed.

Solana said the team aimed to make a study at the situation with the two sides, to meet the leaders of Egypt and Jordan this week, and to make suggestions to the US President by the end of March. Israel and Palestinians agreed



to the creation of the commission at a peace summit in mid-October that failed to end the violence(暴力).

At least 310 people have died since the start of the Palestinian uprising for independence in the Gaza Strip and West Bank-259 Palestinians, 13 Israeli Arabs and 38 Israeli soldiers and other Israelis.

Palestinians, the UN and human rights groups have accused(控告) Israel of using excessive(过度的) force. Palestinians want the committee to determine who is to blame and to take action.

Israel says its soldiers act only to defend themselves and Israeli civilians. It accuses Arafat of giving a green light to the violence.

It is said that Israeli Foreign Minister Shlomo Ben-Ami would fly to Paris to try to prevent the UN from deploying(部署) international observers who Israel says will do more to prevent peace than to keep it.

- From the passage, we know that _____.
 A Barak is going to form a new government
 B Barak has resigned from his position, and a new government has been formed
 C Barak remains care-taker prime minister though he has already resigned
 D Barak's resignation will lead to the stop of clashes
- Both Palestine and Israel _____.
 A not only agreed to the creation of the commission, but also agreed who was to blame
 B had already held a peace summit but failed to end the violence
 C had some civilians killed, the majority of whom are Israeli soldiers
 D wanted the UN to deploy international observers
- The underlined phrase "giving a green light" probably means _____ in Chinese.
 A 准许 B 对抗 C 利用 D 阻止
- The US-led commission is going to do the following things except to _____.
 A meet not only the leaders from Palestine and Israel but also leaders from Jordan and Egypt
 B advise the UN to deploy international observers
 C try to find a way to solve the problem

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重庆英语中考真题考纲解读——政治经济

- ① make some suggestions to the US President

Passage 3

难度等级 ★★

Robert Spring, a 19th century forger, was so good at his profession that he was able to make his living for 15 years by selling false signatures of famous Americans. Spring was born in England in 1813 and arrived in Philadelphia in 1858 to open a bookstore. At first he got rich by selling his small but real collection of early U. S. autographs (手稿). Discovering his ability at copying handwriting, he began imitating signatures of George Washington and Ben Franklin and writing them on the title pages of old books. To lessen the chance of detection, he sent his forgeries to England and Canada for sale and circulation (流通; 传播).

Forgers have a hard time selling their products. A forger can't approach a respectable buyer but must deal with people who don't have much knowledge in the field. For example, they buy old books to use the aged paper of the title page, and they can treat paper and ink with chemicals.

In Spring's time, right after the Civil War, Britain was still fond of the southern states, so Spring invented a respectable maiden (未婚的) lady known as Miss Fancy Jackson, the only daughter of General "Stonewall" Jackson. For several years Miss Fancy's financial (经济的) problems forced her to sell a great number of letters and handwritings belonging to her famous father. Spring had to work very hard to satisfy the demand. All this activity did not prevent Spring from dying in lack of money, leaving sharp-eyed experts the difficult task of separating his forgeries (伪造者) from the originals.

1. Why did Spring sell his false autographs in England and Canada?

- A there was a greater demand there than in America.
B There was less chance of being detected there.
C Britain was Spring's birthplace.

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Unit 1

1. The prices were higher in England and Canada.
2. After the Civil War, there was a great demand in Britain for _____.
A southern money
B signatures of George Washington and Ben Franklin
C southern handwritings and letters
D Civil War battle plans and Ben Franklin
3. Robert Spring spent 15 years _____.
A running a bookstore in Philadelphia
B satisfying the needs of Miss Fancy Jackson
C as a forger
D as a respectable dealer
4. According to the passage, forgeries are usually sold to _____.
A sharp-eyed experts
B persons who aren't experts
C book dealers
D owners of old books

Passage 4

难度等级 ★ ★

One phase (阶段) of the business cycle is the expansion phase. This phase is a two-fold one, including recovery and prosperity (繁荣). During the recovery period there is ever-growing expansion of existing facilities (设施), and new facilities for production are created. More businesses are created and older ones expanded. Improvements of various kinds are made. There is an ever-increasing optimism (乐观) about the future of economic growth. Much capital is invested (投资) in machinery or "heavy" industry. More labour is employed. More raw materials are required. As one part of the economy develops, other parts are affected. For example, a great expansion in automobiles results in an expansion of the steel, glass, and rubber industries. Roads are required, thus the cement and machinery industries are stimulated (刺激). De-

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难度等级 中考难度等级——政治经济

mand for labor and materials results in greater prosperity for workers and supplies of raw materials, including farmers. This increases purchasing power and the volume of goods bought and sold. Thus prosperity is diffused(传播) among the various portions of the population. This prosperity period may continue to rise and rise without an apparent end. However, a time comes when this phase reaches a peak and stops spiraling upwards. This is the end of the expansion phase.

1. Which of the following industries will probably be a good indicator(指示物) of a period expansion just according to the passage?

☐ A Toys.	☐ B Machine tools.
☐ C Foodstuffs.	☐ D Farming.
2. In the fourth sentence, the underlined word "ones" refers to "_____".

☐ A facilities	☐ B businesses
☐ C improvements	☐ D factories
3. We may suppose that in the next paragraph the writer will discuss _____.

☐ A prosperity in agriculture	☐ B the peak period
☐ C the higher cost of living	☐ D another phase of the business cycle

Passage 5

难度等级 ★★☆☆

"American dream? What a lie!" this comment was made by a Cuban teenage girl. She was attending a huge protest in Havana, Cuba, against American immigration laws(移民法) last Tuesday.

Tens of thousands of people, including Cuba's President, Fidel Castro, took part in the protest to remember 30 missing Cubans, including 13 children.

Their boat was lost in the Florida Straits after setting out from Cuba on November 17. It is one of the worst accidents involving(牵扯到) Cubans be-

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Unit 1

ing smuggled (偷渡) into the US. Fourteen people died in the sinking of a smuggler's boat in 1998, and about 40 people died in 1994 when a tugboat (拖船) sank near Havana. Castro believes that the "Cuban Adjustment Act" is responsible for the 30 people disappearing.

This 1996 law gives special allowances to Cuban immigrants who reach the US land by whatever means. It gives them resident's status (居民身份) and chances to work. It is very different from the US policy to immigrants from other countries. Because it encourages illegal immigration and these types of accidents, some called it "the murderous law".

The US uses the so-called "dry foot, wet foot" rule. Those found at sea are sent back to Cuba. But those who set foot on the US soil are generally allowed to stay.

Castro said that the law encourages Cubans to undertake dangerous sea journeys with the hope of living in the US.

The immigration policy of the US has caused many problems between the US and Cuba. The two countries plan to meet next month to discuss immigration issues.

1. Why did so many people attend the protest?
☐ A Because they were not allowed to enter the US.
☐ B Because their children were missing.
☐ C Because they wanted to come back to their homeland.
☐ D Because they were against American immigration laws.
2. Why did so many people want to smuggle into the US?
☐ A They wanted to live a better life there.
☐ B They were treated badly in their country.
☐ C They had relatives in the US.
☐ D The Americans were very friendly.
3. What is the result of "Cuban Adjustment Act"?
☐ A The two countries plan to meet next month.
☐ B It is very different from the US policy to immigrants from other countries.
☐ C Those who set foot on the US soil are generally allowed to stay.
☐ D It encourages Cubans to undertake dangerous sea journeys.



答案与解析

Passage 1

作为一个国家的首脑一定要对国家的经济发展负责,要始终考虑人民的利益。

1. **C** 细节理解题。从文章 "... especially, the president, must be responsible for the present economic crisis (危机)." 可得出。
2. **A** 细节理解题。从文章 "... the president did not take their advice but allowed developments to pass beyond his control." 得出。
3. **D** 细节判断题。从文章 "Now thousands of skilled workers as well as untrained workers have lost their jobs. Steps must be taken at once to reduce the cost of living, which has already risen to a dangerous high level." 可确定 A, C 答案。从 "In a few weeks we may be faced with a revolution, ..." 可排除 B 项, 因 B 答案所用时态为过去完成时, 表示在题干谓语动词前“已经发生”的事。
4. **C** 推理判断题。根据文章语气和文章最后一句 "... we must choose a government which will enable us to face it." 可推测出此可能性。A 答案中工人的罢工和 B 答案中军队的反叛对现政府造成的直接结果可能就是产生新的政府, 人们期望改变目前的经济状况。

Passage 2

巴以冲突是历史问题。国际组织曾多次派代表团调停解决, 但收效如何呢?

1. **C** 细节判断题。从文章第四段 "... Barak, who will remain caretaker prime minister until a new government is formed." 可确定该答案。
2. **B** 细节判断题。从文章第五段 "Israel and Palestinians agreed to the creation of the commission at a peace summit in mid-October that failed to end the violence (暴力)." 可得出。通过阅读 1—9 段可排除答案 A, C, D。
3. **A** 词义猜测题。可根据短语字面含义“开绿灯”来确定 A 选项“准许”。
4. **B** 细节理解题。A 答案可从文章第一段、第二段及第五段 "... to meet the leaders of Egypt and Jordan this week, ..." 可得出; C, D 答案可以从第五段 "... the team aimed to make a study of the situation with the two sides, ... and to make suggestions to the US President. ..." 可确定; 文章中并没有提到 "The US-led commission, ..." 建议联合国部署国际观察员, 故排除 B 项。