



主编//严筠贺哲



English Reading

**高考英语阅读  
一本通**



华东理工大学出版社

EAST CHINA UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY PRESS



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# Preface

## 前言

阅读是人生一种极具价值的基本技能。自有文字以来,阅读就是学习前人的知识、经验和文化的重要途径。教育研究发现,学生的阅读能力与其未来的学习成就有着极其密切的关系。概括地说,学生的阅读经验越丰富,其阅读能力就越强;而学生的阅读能力越强,其各方面的学习成就便越高。

在英语学习方面,情况亦是如此。要想在中文环境下学好英语,广泛而又大量的阅读是成功的必由之路。这是因为:

1) 语言是文明的载体。通过广泛的阅读,学生可以对英语国家的社会、政治、经济、文化、宗教等各方面有较深的了解,进而能够较好地理解和掌握英语的特点。

2) 语言学习的过程是语感培养的过程。英语学习不只是一个学习语法规则、然后到处生搬硬套的机械化过程;而是一个逐步培养语感、学会用英语去理解和思维的过程。这个过程需要大量的阅读材料来营造一个语言环境,产生潜移默化的影响。

3) 语言交流需要大量的词汇。阅读与词汇知识之间存在着密切的相关性。词汇量大的学生往往具有很强的阅读能力;而阅读能力强的学生也都有很大的词汇量,因为扩大词汇量的最佳方法正是阅读本身。

4) 语言课程不仅是一门知识课程,更是一种重要能力的传授与培养过程。在当今的认知教学心理学家看来,与任何领域的专长一样,熟练的阅读能力也有赖于构成专长的三要素:即观念性理解、自动化的基本技能以及认知策略。正如游泳、滑冰等运动项目一样,在达到自动化的理想境界之前,都需要付出长期艰苦的练习。对于语言课程而言,大量的阅读就是一种重要的练习。

基于上述认识,我们组织了英语测试专家、参加过命题的大学英语教师和长期从事高中英语教学的资深教师,为备战高考的同学们准备了一部英语阅读理解读本,取名为《高考英语一本通》。这个读本中的文章短小精悍,篇幅与高考英语试卷中的阅读理解题相仿,内容广泛有趣,由浅入深。根据阅读能力不断提高的需要,精心编排为四个阶段:(一)准备阶段、(二)攀登阶段、(三)提高阶段、(四)冲刺阶段;同时,读本中还配有阅读理解习题,以及教师为解题所作的分析与解释,因而成为一本能适应文化交流、语感培养、拓展词汇和训练技能等多种目的的习题集。

我们衷心希望《高考英语一本通》能为同学们的高考助一臂之力。更为重要的是,我们希望以此为契机,帮助同学们逐步养成英语阅读的良好习惯。众所周知,在当今这个信息时代,通过英语阅读汲取最新知识和信息的能力,比以往任何时候都显得更为迫切和重要。

编者

2006年7月

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## 第一章

# 准备阶段

### Passage 1

In early 1966, Australian media hear Rupert Murdoch selected his daughter, Elisabeth, to be the general manager of his British satellite television operation. It proved that blood is thicker than water in the Murdoch empire, just as in most family businesses.

There is nothing wrong with Elisabeth's being the apple of a proud father's eye; it seems unlikely that the *canny* (狡诈的) Murdoch should promote an ineffectual child to a high position in his company that is full of risk-taking.

There is no doubt that the wrong appointment in a family company can lead to its fall and break. Those who have worked for such companies and seen the death of them because of the incompetence of usually third-generation children know this to their cost.

No fewer than 75 percent of all British companies are currently family-owned. These families, in effect, employ half the country's workforce so their performance matters to everyone. Like any family, they are more likely to quarrel with each other; yet most continue to plant their children on the board, in the hope that they will succeed. Some do, some don't.

"There is always a problem raising the kids to take over the business," says Gerald Levan, an American author and expert in the

study of family businesses (in the States, 95 percent of businesses are family owned). "Many lack self-confidence because they know that everything they have—nice clothes, free homes, free cars—is not of their own making. This lack of self-confidence may not appear in the children's outward behavior, but remove the surface and you'll find it there."

- Which of the following is probably NOT the reason why Murdoch selects his daughter to be the general manager of his company?
  - His daughter is very capable.
  - He loves the daughter.
  - He prefers to trust his family member.
  - He could not find any other suitable person.
- \_\_\_\_\_ may lead the family company to its fall and break after the appointment.
  - The lack of trust
  - The struggle for power
  - The incompetence of the third-generation
  - The quarrels among family members
- The family business \_\_\_\_\_.
  - has influence on every British man
  - plays a minor role in Britain
  - only employs family members or relatives
  - takes less than 75% of all British companies
- The usual problem facing the children of the head of family business is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - their incompetence
  - their lack of experience
  - their lack of confidence
  - their *extravagance*(奢侈)
- The element which leads to the problem mentioned in the third question is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. they are too young
- B. they are spoilt by their parents or grandparents
- C. they are given too much money
- D. the family prepares every thing for them and they have no sense of achievement

### Passage 2

For most dog owners, the expression "work like a dog" doesn't make much sense. While the typical *canine* (犬的) companion certainly gives his owner immeasurable happiness, it's obvious that he lives a life of remarkable leisure. Our pets gracefully go from the carefree days of childhood directly to the rest and relaxation of retirement, skipping the working part of life entirely.

But some dogs happily perform very demanding jobs for much of their life, putting in a full day's work just like the rest of us. Guide dogs, one of the most familiar sorts of working dogs, provide an invaluable service to humans. They help blind or *visually impaired* (视力有缺陷者) people get around in the world. In most countries, they are allowed anywhere that the public is allowed, so that they can help their handlers be any place they might want to go.

Every day, they help their masters get from place to place more safely. To do this, a guide dog must know how to keep on a direct route, maintain a steady pace, stop at all *curbs* (路缘; 控制) until told to proceed. This capacity is extremely important at crosswalk, where the handler and dog must work very closely together to *navigate* (驾取) the situation safely. When the team reaches the curb, the dog stops, signaling to the handler that they have reached a crosswalk. Dogs cannot distinguish the colors of traffic lights, so the handler must make the decision of when it is safe to proceed across the road. The handler listens to the flow of traffic to figure

out when the light has changed and then gives the command "forward". If there is no danger, the dog proceeds across the road in a straight line. If there are cars approaching, the dog waits until the danger is gone and then follows the forward command.

Guide dogs enjoy their work very much, and they get a lot of satisfaction from a job well done, but there is no room for typical fun during the work day. When a guide dog gets home at the end of the day, however, it will play and soak up praise just like an ordinary pet. Guide dogs work very hard every day, but they lead extremely happy lives, full of lots of attention and stimulation.

- The writer believes that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - pet dogs are typical companions of blind people
  - working dogs are forced to work hard for a long time
  - dogs enjoy a leisure life after their retirement
  - dogs are allowed to go to any public place
- What does the word "team" (Para. 3) refer to?
  - The dog and his owner.
  - A group of guide dogs.
  - A team of traffic police.
  - Walking people on the street.
- When arriving at a crosswalk, \_\_\_\_\_.
  - guide dogs will instinctively stop when the lights change
  - guide dogs won't move until the handler gives an order
  - the handler will signal the dog to wait
  - the handler will command the dog to avoid traffic
- According to the passage, guide dogs \_\_\_\_\_.
  - have no fun if they don't work
  - are not allowed to play but work
  - like to be treated as pets
  - need praise and attention from their owners

5. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
- A. Guide dogs belong to a certain kind of working dogs.
  - B. Pet dogs can not distinguish the colors, but guide dogs can.
  - C. Guide dogs can help their handlers pass the crossway.
  - D. Generally speaking, guide dogs perform very demanding jobs for much of their life.

### Passage 3

“Everybody loves a bargain” is a well-known saying. A bargain is a good deal. It is something you get for less than its value. One person’s useless, ugly, or broken object can be another person’s bargain. That is why so many Americans do not throw things away. They put them outside their house. They put on a “For Sale” sign. And, as simple as that, they have a yard sale.

Over the years, many people’s houses fill up with objects: books or baby clothes. These objects are no longer useful to the first owner. Yet it seems wasteful to throw them away. Often, people must make a decision about things when they move to a different house. “Let’s have a yard sale,” they say, “Then we will not have to move the things we do not use anymore. And we can make a little money at the same time.” The sellers put a paid announcement in a local newspaper. It tells when and where the yard sale will take place. It lists some of the things to be sold. These sales are very popular during weekends in spring, summer and autumn.

Early in the morning, all the things to be sold are carried out of the house. Then they sit all day in the sunlight—like tried guests at a party—waiting for someone to take them home. Usually the seller puts a price on each object at a yard sale. However, that price can almost always be negotiated. By the end of the day, if the object has not been sold, the seller probably will accept much less.



**Serious buyers** spend time getting ready for yard sales. They collect the newspaper announcements and make lists of the sales they want to attend. Some use maps to plan their trip. They want to get to as many sales as possible. Some people go to yard sales to find a special thing that they collect. It may be old toy trains or paintings. Most people who go to yard sales, however, are not looking for anything special. They might buy an object simply because it costs so little. They enjoy negotiating over prices, even if they really do not need the object. Later, they may hold their own yard sale to sell all the things they have bought.

1. People don't throw all their old things away because \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. this way seems wasteful
  - B. the things are still useful and valuable
  - C. they can earn their living by selling them
  - D. they can keep them as collections
2. The yard sale announcement in a local newspaper \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. will cost the sellers some money
  - B. shows pictures of the things on sale
  - C. will be paid by the buyers
  - D. is very short
3. In which season do people seldom hold yard sale?
  - A. Spring.
  - B. Summer.
  - C. Autumn.
  - D. Winter.
4. By "**serious buyers**" (Para. 4) the writer really means \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. these buyers take things seriously
  - B. these buyers plan their visits to yard sales
  - C. these buyers really want to buy old things
  - D. these buyers never mind the price of the object they want
5. What do people do with things they bought from yard sales?
  - A. They just leave them at home.
  - B. They give them to their friends as presents.

- C. They throw them away some time later.  
 D. They hold their own yard sales and sell them.

Passage 4

*Crocodiles* (鳄鱼) only live where it is hot. They are found in India, Australia, Africa and America. Many centuries ago there were crocodiles in England, for bones of crocodiles have been found buried far down in the earth on which London is built. But Britain today is too cold for crocodiles to live in. Long-nosed crocodiles are only found in West Africa. They are shy and timid and because of this, people there sometimes catch them for food.

Crocodiles may grow to over thirty feet in length. They spend most of their time lying around in the earth or in the rivers. When they lie floating in the water, they look like floating tree-trunks and it is often impossible to tell that they are there.

The crocodile's long powerful tail is used when it is swimming. It is also an excellent weapon because it can be *swung* (摆动) with great speed and force. One blow will knock down a man or even a big animal at once. The crocodile is very well protected against its enemies by the hard bony *plates* (鳞甲) which cover most of its body. But because of the way its neck is formed, it cannot turn its head from side to side. So it can only see what is in the front.

The crocodile cannot move its tongue up and down and it has its teeth cleaned by the crocodile bird. The bird helps the crocodile to clean the teeth by taking the bits left in the crocodile's mouth. With rows of terrible pointed teeth a crocodile grasps its food. It may be a fish, an animal or even a careless man. After it, the animal holds it below the water until it drowns.

1. Crocodiles are not seen in England now because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. they have been extinct

