



# 高中英语 经典阅读 150篇

刘决生 主编

(2015 版)

· 第 5 次修订 ·

内容趣味 循序渐进  
同样的训练时间 别样的高分回报

上海科学技术出版社

英语 (CET) 目录表

中学英语经典试题 150 系列

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# 前 言

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《2012 全日制义务教育普通高级中学英语课程标准（实验稿）》明确规定，高中阶段要完成六、七、八级目标。六级要求课外英语阅读量应累计达到 20 万词以上；七级要求课外英语阅读量为 30 万词以上；高中毕业生的英语水平应该达到八级，其中课外英语阅读量应累计达到 36 万词以上。这还不包括最高级别九级（外国语学校 and 外语特色学校高中毕业课程目标的指导级别）对课外阅读的要求。《上海市中小学英语课程标准（修改稿）》要求高中阶段完成五、六级目标，其中，五级课外阅读量（累计）不少于 25 万词，六级课外阅读量不少于 30 万词。与之相适应的是，2014 年各地高考英语试题，每份试题中阅读理解题量都在 5 篇左右，有的省份如浙江省甚至高达 6 篇（这还不包括浙江卷自选模块测试中一篇 10 分的阅读理解和一篇 10 分的阅读短文填空）。2014 年各省市高考阅读理解的分值均在 40 分以上，是英语试题中比重最大的一块。毫不夸张地说，谁答好了阅读理解题，谁就将能赢得高考英语的高分。

未雨绸缪，为了满足广大高中学生尽快熟悉高考英语阅读理解的选材范围与试题设计特点的迫切需求，本书广泛收集全国各地重点高中各年级最新经典英语模拟试题，从中筛选出阅读理解精华试题 150 篇，分为人物经历篇、事件描述篇、科技说明篇、现象介绍篇、异域风情篇、广告信息篇、话题谈论篇和任务型阅读篇八个板块，与多次再版的《高考英语经典阅读 150 篇》《最新高考英语阅读模拟精选 150 篇》相配套，供广大高中师生选用。

参加本书编写的老师既有多年从事高考英语测试专业研究的专家，又有长期奋战在高三英语教学一线的骨干教师。杜文明、吴铭、李艳艳、刘晓琳、李珊、张丽、李琼、王晓燕、杨丹、程德芳、张大伟、孙莉、马春蕾、郭斌、倪文芳、俞丽萍、高健、沙莉莉和吴宝剑等同志参与了本版的修订工作。

上海科学技术出版社的编辑们为这套“中学英语经典试题 150 系列”丛书的再版付出了辛勤的劳动，在此一并致谢。

由于编写时间有限，书中不足之处还望读者不吝指正，以便再版时及时修订。

编 者

2014 年 6 月

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# 第一章

## 高中英语阅读理解的能力要求与训练策略

从 2014 年全国各地高考英语试题中阅读理解题的分量来看,每份试题中阅读理解的题量都是 5~6 篇,分值都在 40 分以上,这还不包括与阅读能力紧密相关的完形填空题。所以,能否在阅读理解题上取得高分将直接关系到高考英语的成败。

那么,未雨绸缪,如何在高中甚至高一、高二阶段就提前熟悉高考英语阅读理解的命题特点,全面提升自己的英语阅读能力呢?

### 一、必须全面熟悉高中阶段对英语阅读理解的能力要求

全面熟悉高考英语阅读理解的能力要求,无疑是广大高中学生提前备战高考英语阅读理解的起点。

教育部颁布的《2012 全日制义务教育普通高级中学英语课程标准(实验稿)》明文规定,到高三时,英语综合运用能力应该达到八级标准。课程标准对六、七、八级阅读理解技能目标依次做了如下文字描述:

六级:

(1) 能从一般文字资料中获取主要信息和观点;

(2) 能利用上下文和句子结构猜测词义;

(3) 能根据上下文线索推理、预测故事情节的发展;

(4) 能根据阅读目的确定不同的阅读策略;

(5) 能通过不同的信息渠道查找所需信息;

(6) 除教材外,课外阅读量应累计达到 20 万词以上。

七级:

(1) 能从文章中获取主要信息并能摘录要点;

(2) 能理解文章主旨、作者意图;

(3) 能提取、筛选和重新组织简单文章中的信息;

(4) 能利用上下文的线索帮助理解;

(5) 能理解和欣赏一些浅显的经典英语诗歌;

(6) 除教材外,课外阅读量应累计达到 30 万词以上。

八级:

- (1) 能理解阅读材料中不同的观点和态度;
- (2) 能识别不同文体的特征;
- (3) 能通过分析句子结构理解难句和长句;
- (4) 能在教师的帮助下欣赏浅显的文学作品;
- (5) 能根据学习任务的需要从电子读物或网络中获取信息并进行加工处理;
- (6) 除教材外, 课外阅读量应累计达到 36 万词以上。

上海市将高中阶段(十到十二年级)英语能力区分为五、六两个等级, 其对阅读的能力要求依次描述如下:

五级:

- (1) 能阅读多种体裁的语言材料;
- (2) 不借助工具书, 能读懂文学、科技等原版的简易读物及含有少量生词的语言材料;
- (3) 课外阅读量不少于 25 万词。

六级:

- (1) 能较为流利地朗读多种体裁的语言材料;
- (2) 能借助工具书读懂报纸、杂志、网络等媒体上的语言材料;
- (3) 能阅读一般的科普读物;
- (4) 能阅读通俗的文学原著;
- (5) 课外阅读量不少于 30 万词(累计)。

由此可以看出, 各地高考英语试题中阅读理解的分值比例最高, 与课程标准的基本要求是密切相关的。

因此, 按照高中英语阅读理解的能力要求, 尤其是课外阅读量的要求, 精选课外阅读材料, 进行有针对性的系统阅读训练, 是广大高中学生提升英语阅读能力的不二选择。

## 二、必须提前了解高考英语阅读理解的命题趋向

综观历年各地的高考英语试题, 不难看出, 高考英语阅读理解的命题呈现出以下趋向:

### 1. 试题的选材贴近生活、贴近时代

这是由英语这门工具学科以致用的特点和英语考试是水平测试的性质所决定的。我国的现行英语教学以交际法为指导, 学生学英语的目的就是要在现实的生活环境中灵活运用英语。那么, 怎样考查学生对英语这门应用学科的学习、掌握和应用情况呢?

现实生活为我们提供了大量的英语素材。新课程出现了“一纲多本”(一个教学大纲, 多本教材), 提出了教材只是教学工具的新理念, 提倡教师们“用教材教, 而不是教教材”。所以, 高考英语阅读理解的选材必然会跳出书本, 转向丰富多彩的日常生活。其实, 现在的英语报纸杂志及网络资源为高考英语阅读理解提供了广阔的选材空间。当然, 按照常规, 被选中的文章内容必须健康, 体现出正确的情感、态度与价值观; 同时也要根据高考的阅读要求做适当的修改, 如更换或注释生词等, 之后再以文章为基础编制试题。

### 2. 文章的体裁多元化, 有机组合为一个系列

高考英语阅读文章除了保持题材的鲜活外, 也特别注重所选文章体裁的多样性。通常, 一份高考英语试题的阅读部分会包括人物经历或事件描述类的记叙文、介绍社会现象或现代高科



技类的说明文、提供各种信息的应用文、话题谈论类的议论文、任务型阅读等。由于高考试题选材具有典型性与不可重复性的特点,这就决定了每一类体裁的文章一般都只能选择一篇。不同类别的五篇(浙江省、安徽省、湖南省为六篇)文章组合在一起,基本上按照文章由易到难的顺序排列(记叙文、应用文、说明文、议论文、任务型阅读是最常见的组合方式),有机组合,形成一个高考英语阅读理解测试系列,从而达到比较全面地测试考生英语阅读能力的目的。

本书的八大板块分类标准就是根据近年各地高考英语阅读理解真题确定的。

### 3. 试题的难易度分布有序,比例分布合理

具体到每一道试题,命题者基本上都是分别根据词、句、段、篇的不同要求来设计阅读理解的。细节信息题要求考生能从文章中找到相关细节或关键词即可,难度最低,在广告信息类的语篇后就经常设计这类试题。细节语义转换理解题所占的比例最高,正确选项是原文有关词语和句子的转换,要求考生能结合上下文正确理解原文中某个短语或句子的含义,从备选答案中找到与之意思一致的选项,属于中等难度题。一般来说,高考英语阅读理解试题都会设计一道对下划线生词或词组意思猜测的题,测试考生根据上下文提示或词根来猜测词义的能力,难度可大可小,视具体情况而定。推理判断题属于难度较高的主观试题,一般设计为每篇的最后一道题,主要是检测考生通过文章的字面意思和段落或全篇的内在逻辑关系进行合乎逻辑的推理判断的能力。有的说明类文章后面还设计一题图形识别题,要求考生根据文章的介绍,选择合适的图片。也有少数试题难度更高,特别是在话题谈论类的文章后面,要求考生能正确理解作者的写作意图与态度倾向。考生只有在整体理解文章内容的基础上才能领会作者的言外之意。

但是,综观任何一套高考英语阅读理解试题,试题的难易度分布都比较有序。在每篇阅读文章后面,试题基本上是由易到难,而且,基础题与难题的比例都不大,中等难度的试题占主体。

### 4. 题型以四选一的客观题型为主,主观题型试题逐步增加

综观各地的高考试题,阅读理解题型均以四选一的多项选择题为主体,但近年来,形式多样的主观题型呈现增加的趋势,基本出现在阅读理解的最后一篇,如上海卷限制词次的简答题、山东卷与天津卷的阅读表达、江苏卷的任务型阅读、安徽卷的任务型读写等,对阅读理解的要求逐步提高。

## 三、要在训练中及时总结并灵活运用高中阅读理解的答题策略

在全面了解了高考英语阅读理解的命题趋向后,广大高中学生就可以有的放矢,循序渐进,在平时的阅读理解训练中及时总结并灵活运用阅读理解的答题策略。

可能有同学会问:答阅读理解题时,应该是先读文章再看试题呢?还是先看试题再读文章?答题效率究竟哪种高呢?

最常见的阅读理解答题思路是先阅读全文,了解文章的大意;然后逐题阅读题干,带着问题回到原文查找相关的句子与关键词;最后判断出四个选项中的正确项。但也有考生为了节省答题时间,采用先看问题再阅读文章、边阅读边判断答案的策略。这两种答题策略谈不上孰优孰劣,要根据文章与考生的具体情况选用。但从近年来的高考英语阅读试题的构成来看,建议两种策略同时使用。

几乎每份高考试题与模拟试题中都有意选择了一篇以测试查找信息为主要目的的应用文,



文章的形式或表格,或各类广告,有的还图文并茂。而且,此类文章后面的题目一般都只设计三题,少的甚至只有两题。建议考生在阅读这类文章时,采用先看题干再阅读的策略。因为这类文章设计的问题少,而且以查找与应用文章中的相关信息为主,考生只需要根据问题略读文章,找出并运用相关的信息即可。文章中的大量内容甚至整个段落都可能是冗余信息,与设计的问题无关。这样一来,在不影响答题准确率的前提下,先看题干再寻找相关信息可以节省宝贵的答题时间。

但是大多数文章,特别是科技类说明文与话题谈论类的议论文,所选文章本身就有一定的难度。建议还是先快速浏览一遍文章,掌握文章的大致意思;再根据题目研读相关的句子与段落,比较四个选项,判断出最佳答案。阅读文章应遵循由整体到局部的原则,按“全文、段落、句子、关键词”的步骤,答题流程基本如下:

### 1. 快速阅读全文,整体把握文章的体裁、题材与大意

阅读能力一般包括阅读速度和理解能力两个方面的内容。高考英语要求的阅读速度为每分钟 60~70 词,这就要求考生必须在十分有限的时间内运用略读、跳读等快速阅读技巧,查找出关键词(key words)、主题句(topic sentences),捕捉文章的时空、顺序、人物、情节和观点等,并且理顺文章脉络,把握文章的体裁、题材,掌握文章大意。几乎是一目十行地快速阅读,并不要求考生能把握全文的所有细节,考生只要能根据文章的标题、开头、中心句、插图、表格和结尾等部分,判断出文章大意就可以了。例如,大多数议论性质的文章都在第一段提出问题,中间部分进行详细分析与例证,最后一段是总结观点。这类文章的每段第一句话往往是主题句,但也有些文章没有主题句,如记叙人物、事件的文章,需要考生自己去归纳。

### 2. 仔细阅读题干的问题指向,带着问题查找原文相关内容

首先,要仔细阅读题干(即问题),明白问题的指向。考生读完问题,就应该能判断出问题的设计是针对一个单词、一句话、一段话还是全文。

如 Which of the following is the best title for the passage? 属于给文章添加标题,就是对文章中心意思的考查,必须通读全文、结合全文的意思来考虑。

再如 According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true? 很明显,这是一道查找细节的判断題,通常在问题设计时,否定词 NOT 采用大写形式,提醒考生不要正确地理解了文章却答错了題。考生只需要从文中查找到相关细节,与提供的选项比较,判断正确与否即可。

试题的题干决定了考生答题时不同的阅读范围,尤其值得注意。

其次,要理清问题的类型。应用文中的客观信息題一般都可以直接从文章中找到答案;主观判断題则不同,如对全文中心主旨的理解、对作者的写作意图与态度倾向的理解、对文章的来源判断等,考生必须在把握全文意思的基础上,进行深层的推理才能正确选择。

最后,要理解题干及选项所提供的信息。注意题干的中心意思,尤其是疑问词(what、how、why 等)、主语及重要的谓语动词,判断出空格中可能要填入的内容或者针对问题的可能答案。然后有针对性地复读原文中的相关细节,对关键词和句子进行快速定位,在仔细分析、对比后,形成自己对问题的理解,再根据自己的理解去确定正确的选项。只有有意识地加强阅读内容的针对性,才能提高答题的准确率。

### 3. 围绕问题反复研读相关细节,学会对词语与句子意思的转换理解

在高考英语阅读理解试题中,对词语和句子意思的转换理解題所占的比例很高。很多考生都能从原文中找到与题目相关的词语、句子与段落,但总是发现选项的表述与原文有差异。这

两种表述的意思究竟是否一致呢？这就涉及考生对词语和句子意思的转换理解能力。考生必须快速查找出两者之间的相同之处与不同点，重点分析不同点的意思，学会“横看成岭侧成峰”的理解方式。如果意思相同或相似，就确定为正确答案；反之则排除。特别要提醒的是，高考试题中与原文貌似相似的选项一般都是迷惑考生的错误选项。

#### 4. 理顺文章的思路与脉络，加强逻辑推理，深层理解文章的主题与言外之意

考生的逻辑推理只能在回顾文章内容、理顺文章思路与脉络的基础上进行。如果是记叙事件的文章，就必须先理清事情的开端、发展、结局等经过；如果是记叙人物的文章，就必须找到时间或空间等线索；如果是说明文，则肯定要理顺说明的顺序；如果是议论文，则论点、论据、结论三大要素的查找必不可少。

逻辑推理能力的考查，在高考英语阅读理解中的比例越来越大。考生要学会根据文章的内容提示与生活常识，透过字面意思看本质，深层理解文章所反映的主题与作者的真实意图。一旦题目中出现 infer, imply, suggest, indicate 等常见的表示推理的词语时，考生就要从文章的全局考虑，整体把握。

#### 5. 以对全文意思的把握为基础，学会结合上下文猜测词义

准确地猜测词义也是英语阅读理解的一项重要能力。虽然高考英语阅读理解试题中明确要求猜测下划线单词或词组意思的题目一般只设计一道题，但是在实际测试中，也经常要求考生能够结合上下文猜测其他生词或生僻单词的意思。如果考生不能准确猜测，就会影响对细节与全文意思的理解，从而降低答题准确率。考生应该学会以对全文意思的把握为基础，“顺藤摸瓜”，通过词根与构词法知识，结合上下文的同位、对比、因果等关系与生活常识来推断词义。

#### 6. 巧用选项排除法答题，重点检查心存疑问的考题

为了提高答题准确率，考生完全可以采用选项排除法答题。特别是那些不能一眼就看出正确答案的题，通过排除确定无疑的错误选项，就缩小了选项的范围，增加了答对的机会。由于考试的答题时间有限，对于那些做后仍然心存疑问的难题，要将其作为重点检查的对象。考生通过反复研读相关细节，在排除肯定错误的选项后，重点比较可能正确的剩余选项，再做出最后的判断。

#### 7. 做任务型阅读时要善于查找关键词句，能根据题目要求变换单词形式

近年来，任务型读写、填空、简答等主观题型被越来越多的省市高考英语阅读理解试题的最后一篇采用，答题要求一般都有词数限定（如2014年高考上海卷采用的简答主观题型）。考生训练时应该根据题目要求查找原文中的关键词句，并能根据题目要求变换所填单词的形式，把答案控制在限定的词数内。如果考生不按照答题要求全句摘抄，答案就可能会超出词数的限制，极有可能找对了信息却得不了分。

## 第二章

### 高中英语阅读理解答题示例

#### Passage 1 (人物经历篇)

Wang Chuanfu, Chairman of BYD Co., Ltd., was named China's richest individual this week by *Forbes* magazine, which stated his wealth is worth \$5.8 billion.

Wang grew up in a poor family in Anhui Province and had lost his parents for illness when he was a teenager. He went to college only through the encouragement and support of his older siblings (兄弟姐妹), who also helped him.

"I was born on a rice farm very, very poor," Wang told *The Wall Street Journal* in an interview last year. "Both of my parents were farmers and they planted rice. Both of them passed away when I was still very young. I was about 10 years old when my father died, and I was 15 or so when my mother passed away."

He developed a fascination with batteries back in his university days in the mid-1980s, when he studied Metallurgical (冶金) Physics and Chemistry. After receiving a Master's degree, he found a research position at the General Research Institute for Nonferrous Metals in Beijing. It was an easy job, but he grew bored and decided to go out on his own.

He established the company that is now BYD in 1995, borrowing \$300,000 from a cousin, and started out making batteries for cellphones. Today, the company still makes phone batteries but also produces gasoline-fueled cars that have made BYD a top-10 auto brand in China.

The company, listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange since 2002, is also getting ready to sell electric cars to private buyers and launch an all-electric battery car model soon in China. All this has helped BYD attract investors' attention, including from one of Warren Buffett's companies, and has helped enrich Wang as BYD's share price has increased.

Wang's fast climb shows that personal struggle is still working in China even as the country faces widening gaps between the haves and the have-nots.

"Because I came from a poor background, I knew the only way for me to get ahead was to get good education. I studied very hard."

1. When did Wang Chuanfu's mother die?

A. When he was eight.

B. When he was ten.

C. When he was about eighteen.

D. When he was about fifteen.

2. Why did Wang Chuanfu decide to give up his job at the General Research Institute for

- Nonferrous Metals?
- A. He felt the job difficult.
  - B. He felt the job cost too much time.
  - C. He wanted to make his own business.
  - D. He wanted to become a general manager.
3. Where did Wang Chuanfu borrow the money to open his first company?
- A. From the bank.
  - B. From a relative.
  - C. From his friend.
  - D. From his colleague.
4. The best title for this passage is “\_\_\_\_\_”.
- A. Wang Chuanfu's Road of Struggle
  - B. The Success of BYD Co., Ltd
  - C. Wang Chuanfu's Great Dream
  - D. Wang Chuanfu's Success

### 答案与分析:

1. D。本题测试对文章细节的查找。根据第三段最后一句 and I was 15 or so when my mother passed away 选择。
2. C。本题测试对文章细节的理解。根据第四段最后一句 It was an easy job, but he grew bored and decided to go out on his own 选择。
3. B。本题测试对文章细节的查找与理解。根据第五段中 borrowing \$300,000 from a cousin, 可以判断是从亲戚那里借钱的。
4. A。本题测试对全文意思综合理解的能力。文章是对比亚迪股份有限公司总裁王传福人生经历的简介, A 项“王传福的奋斗之路”符合全文大意。

### Passage 2 (事件描述篇)

It was 3:45 in the morning when the vote was finally taken. After six months of arguing and final 16 hours of hot parliamentary debates, Australia's Northern Territory became the first legal authority in the world to allow doctors to take the lives of incurably ill patients who wish to die. The measure passed by the convincing vote of 15 to 10. Almost immediately word flashed on the Internet and was picked up, half a world away, by John Hofsess, executive director of the Right to Die Society of Canada. He sent it on by way of the group's online service, Death NET. Hofsess says, "We posted bulletins all day long, because of course this isn't just something that happened in Australia. It's world history."

The full import may take a while to sink in. *The NT Rights of the Terminally Ill Law* has left physicians and citizens alike trying to deal with its moral and practical implications. Some have breathed sighs of relief, others, including churches, right-to-life groups and the Australian Medical Association, bitterly attacked the bill and the hurry of its passage. But the tide is unlikely to turn back. In Australia — where an aging population, life-extending technology and changing community attitudes have all played their part — other states are going to consider making a similar law to deal with euthanasia (安乐死). In the US and Canada, where the right-to-die movement is gathering strength, observers are waiting for the dominoes (多米诺骨牌) to start falling.

Under the new Northern Territory Law, an adult patient can request death — probably by a

deadly injection or pill — to put an end to suffering. The patient must be diagnosed (诊断) as Terminally Ill by two doctors. After a “cooling off” period of seven days, the patient can sign a certificate of request. After 48 hours the wish for death can be met. For Lloyd Nickson, a 54-year-old Darwin resident suffering from lung cancer, *the NT Rights of the Terminally Ill Law* means he can get on with living without the haunting fear of his suffering: a terrifying death from his breathing condition. “I’m not afraid of dying from a spiritual point of view, but what I was afraid of was how I’d go, because I’ve watched people die in the hospital fighting for oxygen and clawing at their masks,” he says.

- Which of the following has the similar meaning to “But the tide is unlikely to turn back”?
  - What happened in Australia can change world history.
  - It is impossible to pass *the NT Rights of the Terminally Ill Law*.
  - Doctors are allowed by law to take the lives of the ill patients.
  - That the Law has been passed probably can’t be changed.
- From the second paragraph we learn that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - the objection to euthanasia is slow to come in other countries
  - physicians and citizens share the same view on euthanasia
  - changing technology is chiefly responsible for the hurry passage of the law
  - it takes time to realize the significance of the law’s passage
- By saying “observers are waiting for the dominoes to start falling”, the author means \_\_\_\_\_.
  - observers are taking a wait-and-see attitude towards the future of euthanasia
  - similar bills are likely to be passed in the US, Canada and other countries
  - observers are waiting to see the result of the game of dominoes
  - the effect-taking process of the passed bill may finally come to a stop
- When Lloyd Nickson dies, he will \_\_\_\_\_.
  - face his death with calm characteristic of euthanasia
  - experience the suffering of a lung cancer patient
  - have an intense fear of terrible suffering
  - undergo a “cooling off” period of seventy days
- The author’s attitude towards euthanasia seems to be that of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - opposition
  - doubt
  - approval
  - anxiety

#### 答案与分析:

- D. 本题测试对段落意思的理解。结合上下文, 尽管一些人反对, 但安乐死的法案已经通过, “潮流不可能逆转”, 即该项法案不可能被改变。
- D. 本题测试对段落意思的理解。根据第二段第一句 *The full import may take a while to sink in* 提示, 选择 D 项。其他选项均错误或没被提及。
- B. 本题测试对句子意思的理解。根据上文 *In the US and Canada, where the right-to-die movement is gathering strength* 可以看出, 美国和加拿大也兴起了推动安乐死死亡权利的运动, 由此可以推测出, 在美国、加拿大及其他国家, 会引发多米诺骨牌效应, 类似允许安乐死的法案也可能会被通过。
- A. 本题测试对句子意思转换的理解。根据 *the NT Rights of the Terminally Ill Law means he can get on with living without the haunting fear of his suffering* 可以看出, Lloyd Nickson 能够平静



地安乐死。

5. C. 本题测试对作者态度的推理。综观全文，作者对安乐死持肯定态度，故选择 C 项“赞同”。A 项“反对”、B 项“怀疑”与 D 项“焦虑”均被排除。

### Passage 3 (科技说明篇)

Scientists have long believed one way to stop the earth's atmosphere from warming is by planting more trees. The idea is that more trees will take in or absorb some of the carbon dioxide in the atmosphere. Carbon dioxide is a gas released by cars, factories and other human activities. The gas traps heat in the earth's atmosphere, which warms the planet. However, two new studies have found that trees may not be as helpful in reducing carbon dioxide as thought.

The first study was done at Duke University in Durham, North Carolina. Researchers pumped extra carbon dioxide into a test area where pine trees were growing. The trees grew thirty-four percent faster during the first three years. However, in time, the trees slowed to about their normal growth rate. The scientists say this is because trees need other nutrients, such as nitrogen.

In the second study, researchers from Duke and Bowdoin College in Brunswick, Maine examined the soil around trees. They discovered that as the leaves broke down into the soil, all the carbon was not trapped in the soil. Much of it was released into the atmosphere as carbon dioxide.

The findings of the two studies were published last month in *Nature* magazine. They suggest there is limited value in planting trees to reduce the carbon dioxide pollution in the atmosphere.

Forest planting has been a part of negotiations on a world agreement to reduce greenhouse gases that scientists believe cause global warming. The United States, Canada, Japan and some other industrial countries have supported the idea. But this new research suggests the idea is not as effective as environmental activists had thought. Scientist Ram Oren of Duke University led the study on tree growth. He says that earlier estimates on the ability of forests to absorb carbon dioxide were overly hopeful.

Some scientists not involved in the studies say the research provides some of the first evidence on how trees react to carbon dioxide. Other scientists say the research disputes a belief among some coal and power companies. The companies say that more carbon dioxide in the atmosphere will not create harmful global warming. Instead, they say it will increase forests and other plants.

- What is the purpose of this passage?
  - Introduce some new ideas about the relationship between trees and carbon dioxide.
  - Introduce recent condition of global industrial pollution.
  - Call on people to plant more trees to reduce greenhouse gases.
  - Point out that power companies should be responsible for the rising levels of carbon dioxide.
- Why did the researchers put trees in extra carbon dioxide in the first study?
  - To learn whether trees can still absorb carbon dioxide under extreme conditions.
  - To get more oxygen from these trees.
  - To evaluate the maximum carbon dioxide that trees can absorb.
  - To see the effect of carbon dioxide on the growth rate of these trees.
- What happened to the leaves falling from the trees in the second study?
  - They broke down and the main parts turned into oxygen.

- B. They broke down and the carbon content had mainly turned into carbon dioxide.  
 C. They broke down and the carbon content was mainly absorbed in the soil.  
 D. They absorbed more carbon dioxide.
4. Scientist Ram Oren thinks that common beliefs of the tree's ability to absorb carbon dioxide are \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. appropriate      B. pessimistic      C. over-optimistic      D. convincing
5. The word "dispute" (Line 2, Paragraph 6) probably refers to "\_\_\_\_\_".  
 A. question      B. support      C. maintain      D. accept

### 答案与分析:

1. A. 本题测试对全文意思的综合理解。根据第一段最后一句 However, two new studies have found that trees may not be as helpful in reducing carbon dioxide as thought (两项科学实验表明, 树不一定有助于减少二氧化碳) 的提示, 全文介绍了树和二氧化碳之间关系的新观点。
2. D. 本题测试对段落意思的理解。根据第二段中 Researchers pumped extra carbon dioxide into a test area where pine trees were growing. The trees grew thirty-four percent faster during the first three years. However, in time, the trees slowed to about their normal growth rate 可以判断出, 科学家是想看看过量二氧化碳对树的成长的影响。
3. B. 本题测试对句子意思的理解。根据第三段中 They discovered that as the leaves broke down into the soil, all the carbon was not trapped in the soil. Much of it was released into the atmosphere as carbon dioxide 选择。
4. C. 本题测试对句子意思的理解。根据第五段中 He says that earlier estimates on the ability of forests to absorb carbon dioxide were overly hopeful 可知, Ram Oren 认为人们对树可以吸收二氧化碳的能力过于乐观。
5. A. 本题测试对词意的理解。结合上下文, dispute 是“引起争议”之意, 即“引起疑问”。

### Passage 4 (现象介绍篇)

#### Chinese Dinner Table

Of course, the main difference on the Chinese dinner table is chopsticks instead of knife and fork, but that's only superficial. Besides, in decent restaurants, you can always ask for a pair of knife and fork, if you find the chopsticks not helpful enough. The real difference is that in the West, you have your own plate of food, while in China the dishes are placed on the table and everyone shares. If you are being treated to a formal dinner and particularly if the host thinks you're in the country for the first time, he will do the best to give you a taste of many different types of dishes.

The meal usually begins with a set of at least four cold dishes, to be followed by the main courses of hot meat and vegetable dishes. Soup then will be served (unless in Guangdong style restaurants) to be followed by staple food ranging from rice, noodles to dumplings. If you wish to have your rice to go with other dishes, you should say so in good time, for most of the Chinese choose to have the staple food at last or have none of them at all.

Perhaps one of the things that surprise a western visitor most is that some of the Chinese hosts like to put food into the plates of their guests. In formal dinners, there are always "public" chopsticks and spoons for this purpose, but some hosts may use their own chopsticks. This is a



sign of genuine friendship and politeness. It is always polite to eat the food. If you do not eat it, just leave the food in the plate.

People in China tend to over-order food, for they will find it embarrassing if all the food is consumed. When you have had enough, just say so. Or you will always overeat!

- The real difference on dinner table between China and West is that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - you're treated to a formal dinner for the first time
  - on Chinese dinner table, chopsticks replace knife and fork
  - the host will do the best to give you a taste of many different types of dishes
  - you have your own plate of food in West while in China everyone shares the dishes
- If you have a dinner in a Chinese home, in which order will the food be served?
  - Serving soup.
  - A set of four cold dishes.
  - Staple food such as rice, noodle or dumplings.
  - The main courses of hot meat and vegetable dishes.

A. b, a, d, c      B. c, a, b, d      C. b, d, a, c      D. c, d, a, b
- The public chopsticks and spoons are used to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - taste different dishes
  - consume the food in the plate
  - show the friendship and politeness
  - put food into the plates of their guests

### 答案与分析:

- D. 本题测试对文章细节的理解能力, 根据第一段中 The real difference is that in the West, you have your own plate of food, while in China the dishes are placed on the table and everyone shares 选择。
- C. 本题测试对文章段落意思的理解能力, 根据第二段内容选择。
- D. 根据第三段中 some of the Chinese hosts like to put food into the plates of their guests. In formal dinners, there are always “public” chopsticks and spoons for this purpose 选择。

### Passage 5 (异域风情篇)

An upper class British lady once declared, “Anyone seen on a bus after the age of 30 has been a failure in life.”

I guess she meant that if you're middle aged and don't have a car then you are a loser. How arrogant (傲慢) and ignorant!

Unfortunately, there are still people who think in that way that somehow public transport is only for the poor. And the rest have a right to their cars. Some wealthy folk in the West look down on buses and boast (吹嘘) about how many years it has been since they last traveled by one.

How sad is that? Our roads are packed with cars and the air is full of the pollution they emit (排放). But still, many car users are unwillingly to get on a bus or a bike or a train to take themselves to work.

It's convenient to drive, they'll say. Buses are so unreliable, they'll claim. And trains are



expensive — at least in the UK.

It's an attitude which may have to change. It doesn't make sense to drive a car in a city where there's a public transport system. Also, these rush hour commuters (往返上班者) usually travel alone.

As a result, transport authorities in the UK are looking at solutions to city center congestion (拥堵).

One is to increase the number of parking spaces at out-of-town railway stations. More motorists (乘汽车的人) can then leave their cars and travel into the city by train.

Light rail or tramways are another environmentally friendly solution. Many cities across Europe have installed light rail or tramway systems.

The subway in London is used by everyone, rich and poor. It's the quickest way of getting around the city, whatever your bank balance.

And then there are the cycle hire schemes you find in many modern cities. In London and Paris, you can hire a bike by the hour to get you where you need to go.

While commuters in Beijing abandon their bicycles for cars, cycling to work grows in popularity in the West.

Many cyclists are willing to pay more than 10,000 yuan for their bicycles. Mayor of London, Boris Johnson, is often pictured cycling to work. David Cameron, the British prime minister, cycled to the House of Commons before he became leader. These days he takes the prime ministerial limousine (豪华轿车).

1. According to the article, some British people, like the upper class woman, think that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. buses are inconvenient  
 B. bus services are unnecessary  
 C. having a car is a sign of success  
 D. only the upper class should have cars
2. Which of the following measures is taken by transport authorities in the UK to solve city center congestion?  
 A. The development of cycle hire schemes.  
 B. Increasing the number of parking spaces in the city center.  
 C. Installing light rail or tramway systems in out-of-town areas.  
 D. Banning commuters from traveling alone during rush hour.
3. The author mentions the example of Boris Johnson in the last paragraph to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. express his respect for the mayor of London  
 B. point to the growing popularity of cycling to work in the West  
 C. criticize Beijing commuters for abandoning their bicycles for cars  
 D. show that cars are still the most common means of transportation for famous people in Britain
4. Which of the following might the writer agree with?  
 A. The British prime minister should give up his limousine.  
 B. British commuters should learn from Beijing commuters.  
 C. British solutions to public transport problems are inadequate.  
 D. Many car owners need to change their attitudes if the traffic problem is to be solved.