



高三英语晨读 300篇

含英咀华哈佛人
驰骋纵横中国龙

丛书主编 孙雪冰

DFHF 2004

东方哈佛

根据二〇〇三年《考试说明》/新课程标准编写
全国名校特级教师审定



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编写说明

在历年高考英语中,语篇理解始终是一项最重要的考查内容,成为高考英语试题的主体。近年全国高考英语试题加大了阅读理解试题的难度,试题选取 5 篇文章,总词汇量均在 2200 到 2400 之间,文章题材广泛,语句复杂,有一定的生词量,考生需在 40 分钟内完成 20 道题的解答。且许多试题把命题点集中在综合理解和推理判断上,一般考生做起题来都感到很难。怎样在高中阶段有效培养和提高阅读理解能力,提高考生的英语语言素质和应试能力是广大师生和家长十分关注的问题。《高中英语晨读 300 篇》便是尝试解决这个问题的一条途径。

《高中英语晨读 300 篇》共分高二册和高三册两本书,供高中二、三年级学生使用,每册含 300 个语篇,上下学期共用,最适合学生每日早读时间练习使用。

书中所选阅读语篇尽量体现时代特征,联系现实生活,文化意味浓厚,文章大多选自原版英语书刊和报纸,并经过适当加工整理。每篇文章都设几道试题用以检验阅读效果。阅读理解题采用单项选择的形式命题。依据试题的测试目标大致可分成四种类型:1. 理解认定事实试题;2. 猜测词义试题;3. 推理判断试题;4. 归纳概括试题。试题体现了教学大纲的要求,即“能够把握所读材料的主要逻辑线索,时间和空间的顺序”;“能够根据上下文理解作者的态度和观点”;“能根据已知的事实推断出文中未直接写出的意思”。

阅读本书,相信老师和同学们会有耳目一新之感,也诚挚地希望得到广大读者的批评指正。

编 者

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Passage 1

效果评估

词汇量	阅读时间	阅读速度(词/分)	答案					正确率(%)
			1	2	3	4	5	

Ah, Africa! My favorite place in the whole, wide world. It's the only place where you can lie in bed at night and listen to hyenas (土狼) and lions. That's exactly what I did on a recent trip to Kenya — plus a whole lot more.

My friend Pat and I visited the Maasai Mara. Many other wildlife parks compete for the title of "most famous" or "most popular". But the Maasai Mara boasts the largest wildlife population in East Africa. If you like wildlife, it's a must-see tourist destination (目的地).

We made the 400-km trip to the park from Nairobi, Kenya's capital, by car. We knew we were getting close to the park when we started seeing antelope (羚羊) right next to the road. We also saw many Maasai people. Men, women and children dressed in red, driving their cows along dirt roads.

We checked in at our camp and then headed out into the park. We returned with plenty of photos of what we'd seen: elephants, three lions, hyenas and more.

The next morning, we readied ourselves for our next big adventure: a hot-air balloon ride! From high in the air, we saw giraffes (长颈鹿), elephants and many different kinds of antelope on the ground below. After almost an hour in the air, we touched down for breakfast beside the Mara River.

Later that day, Pat and I drove to the western side of the park. Philip, our guide, didn't just tell me where to drive. He also pointed out at least 15 lions!

After an exhausting day, Pat and I were more than happy to check in to a Maasai-style hotel and relax.

The next day, from the window of our hotel room, Pat and I observed the animals in the valley below. We saw two lions hunting an antelope. And we watched the hippos (河马), giraffes and elephants in the valley below for hours. Though the animals were too far to hear us, we couldn't help but whisper! It was the most serene scene neither of us had ever experienced.

Would I go back? Definitely!

1. Maasai Mara is thought _____.

- A. to be the most popular tourist destination in the world
- B. to have more wild animals than any other parks in East Africa
- C. to be famous for its beautiful scenery
- D. to be the best place where rare animals can be preserved from extinction

2. The author and her friend did all the things EXCEPT _____ in the Maasai Mara Park.

- A. driving a car
- B. observing animals
- C. taking pictures
- D. feeding animals

3. The underlined word serene in the last but one paragraph probably means _____.

- A. calm and peaceful
- B. exciting and inspiring
- C. natural and accustomed
- D. noisy but impressive

4. From the passage, we know that _____.

- A. the author wants to advertise for Maasai Mara Park
- B. the author has been to Maasai Mara Park several times
- C. the author loves wildlife and is keen on travelling
- D. the author has extensive knowledge of wildlife and Africa

Passage 2

效 果 评 估

词汇量	阅读时间	阅读速度(词/分)	答 案					正确率(%)
			1	2	3	4	5	

New York: Since the first case of anthrax (炭疽病) was found in US, in the past month it has left four dead and infected more than a dozen others in US. Meanwhile, the anthrax outbreak continued to spread, it's reported to be found in Pakistan and Germany.

Beijing: Shi Guangsheng, Chinese Minister of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation, signed the agreement on China's entry to the WTO on early morning of Nov. 12, Beijing Time. The agreement makes clear the rights and duties of China's WTO membership. Under WTO rules, China will formally become a WTO member on December 11 this year.

Washington: Disaster relief agencies said on Tuesday they were rushing blood supplies to New York City and Washington as Americans crowded donation (捐献) centers to help untold number of victims of the attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon. The American Red Cross, which collects about half of the country's blood supply, said it has 60,000 units at collection centers in various East Coast cities ready to ship to hospitals in New York and the Washington area.

Kabul: On Dec. 9, Taliban forces handed over Kabul, bringing their hardline (强硬的) rule of the country to an end. Afghanistan's temporary (临时的) leader Hamid Karzai called on fellow Afghans to capture terrorism suspect (恐怖分子疑犯) Osama bin Laden and Taliban leader Mohammed Omar.

1. China will probably celebrate its first anniversary (周年) of its formal entry to WTO on _____.

- A. Nov. 12, 2001 B. Dec. 11, 2001 C. Nov. 12, 2002 D. Dec. 11, 2002

2. According to the report, Afghans are most likely to accept _____.

- A. Taliban government B. temporary government
C. the hardline rule D. Osama bin Laden

3. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?

- A. Many blood collection centers in US will soon get their blood supplies sent to New York and Washington after the ATTACKS.
B. Because of the outbreak of anthrax, the American Red Cross collects as much blood as possible in Pakistan and Germany.
C. Once anthrax is found in an area, it is likely to bring death and serious infection to the people there.
D. After the ATTACKS, Americans were quite willing to offer their help to the victims.

Passage 3

效 果 评 估

词汇量	阅读时间	阅读速度(词/分)	答 案					正确率(%)
			1	2	3	4	5	

A picture, a calendar or even a balloon may be the best way for millions of people living in China's vast country areas to learn about AIDS, one of the biggest threats to public health in the world today.

China has decided to use user-friendly methods including exhibitions, VCDs and TV programmes to spread knowledge of the disease across the nation to try to keep it in check.

Educating people nationwide about AIDS is the top priority (优先权) to prevent the disease from getting out of hand. The farmers will be given knowledge in the easiest way that they can understand.

A recent survey from the commission (调查团) of more than 7,000 people in China showed that nearly 20 percent of them had never heard of AIDS before. Just over 71 percent said they knew AIDS was highly infectious (传染的), but most of them had no clear idea of how the disease could be spread. Just over 62 percent said they knew they could do things in advance to prevent them catching AIDS but they didn't know what these measures were.

The month-long survey, carried out last December, talked to people in seven counties and cities across China including both developed coastal areas and the less-developed inland areas. The interviewees changed from 15 to 49 years old, and country residents were about 63% of the total surveyed.

Chinese residents, especially those in the country, have very little knowledge about what AIDS is all about, not to mention prevention and treatment. More than 6,000,000 people in China have been infected.

Since 1985, China has discovered 880 patients with AIDS — 466 of them died. Sharing needles, prostitution (卖淫) and contaminated blood transfusions are major ways for HIV to spread. A lack of education has been the biggest difficulty against nationwide efforts to prevent AIDS, especially in the countryside.

- After reading the passage, we know that _____.
 - AIDS is not serious in the Chinese mainland
 - most people in the country don't know what AIDS is
 - China has taken many measures to control AIDS
 - TV programmes are the only useful way in spreading knowledge of AIDS in the countryside
- The author's purpose in writing the passage is to _____.
 - show his concern about the health of people
 - make people know about AIDS
 - call on people to fight against AIDS
 - tell us people are short of the knowledge of AIDS
- "Since 1985, China has discovered 880 patients with AIDS — 466 of them had died." Do you know why?
 - Because their families refused to cure them.
 - Because they had been in low spirits for a long time.
 - Because there weren't enough effective measures to treat AIDS.
 - Because they couldn't lead a normal life like other healthy people.

Passage 4

效果评估

词汇量	阅读时间	阅读速度(词/分)	答案					正确率(%)
			1	2	3	4	5	

Major Cities Take Steps
To protect Water Resources

Faced with the threat of water shortages, Beijing and Shanghai will take effective measures to save water and protect water resources.

Beijing will stick more strictly to water-saving policies through the readjustment of industrial structures. Beijing is expected to be short of 1.185 billion cubic metres of water by 2020. Beijing will shut down factories with high water consumption (消耗) and pollution including electric power manufacturing equipment. Advanced water-saving technology will be introduced to new Industrial projects in the capital city.

Grain-growing areas will be reduced to save ground water and more trees will be planted. Animal breeding and other "highly efficient" agriculture with modern water-saving irrigation methods will be developed.

It is said that water used in agriculture will drop to 35 percent of the city's water consumption in 2010 from 43 percent in 1998, and the figure will continue to drop to 28~30 percent in 2020. Beijing will increase the speed of renovation (修复) of its urban water supply equipment. It's reported that more than 15 percent of water is lost during distribution (分发). Water-saving equipment and efficient management can save Beijing more than 537 million cubic metres by 2010.

Shanghai still faces key problems connected with its water resources and environment. Since 1998, the city has invested nearly US \$ 169 million to treat its rivers, especially Suzhou Creek. The city's rivers have become noticeably clearer since putting it into action.

The government will provide a further US \$ 24 million for the treatment of rivers and US \$ 12 million to treat waste.

This year's task is to improve the water quality at the three ports of Longhua, Yang shupu and Hongkou. Another emphasis to raise the water system in Songjiang New Area with a project worth US \$ 4.8 million. Efforts will be made to improve public awareness about the need to protect water resources.

- How many measures has Beijing taken to save water and protect water resources?
A. three B. four C. five D. six
- Grain-growing areas in Beijing will be reduced because _____.
A. grains can't fetch a good price in China
B. a lot of ground water will be saved by this means
C. Beijing helps to develop advanced technology
D. highly effective agriculture needs fewer farmland
- Beijing can save over 537 million cubic metres by 2010 by means of _____.
A. water-saving equipment B. effective management
C. artificial rainfall D. reducing water pollution
- From the passage, we know Shanghai will invest _____ million dollars on the treatment of river and waste.
A. 169 B. 36 C. 40.8 D. 201.7
- The author wrote the passage to tell us _____.
A. Beijing and Shanghai are short of water
B. to save every drop of water in our daily life
C. big cities like Beijing and Shanghai are trying their best to protect water resources
D. water shortages have become one of the problems.

Passage 5

效 果 评 估

词汇量	阅读时间	阅读速度(词/分)	答 案					正确率(%)
			1	2	3	4	5	

Hou Yuanming is bargaining with a buyer over a university textbook. He insists on four yuan. "You'll never find such a fine book as this one," he says to his customer.

Anyone mistaking Hou for a professional merchant can not be further from the truth.

Hou is a junior majoring (主修) in Russian and is just one of the many students who sold their second-hand books on campus at Peking University recently.

Normally large-scale book fairs (市集) come at the end of the academic year (学年) when many students are set to leave university for ever. But this year it occurred just after a new flock (批) of students enrolled (入学).

"With more than 3,000 freshmen (大学一年级学生) enrolling, old students with second-hand books realize that this is an opportunity for them to cash in (获利)," said a teacher at the Student Affairs Department of the University.

"The top-list publications are English, computer and entertainment (娱乐) magazines such as Readers' Digest and Time," said Hou.

Hou says that not only books are popular at the fair. There is also a widespread demand for music and language learning tapes.

Liu Wuan, a senior majoring in urban environmental (城市环境) science, seems to be satisfied with her role as a bookseller.

"It is a win-win deal, the buyers get the books at a low price, and the student sellers are grateful to earn a bit of money," she said.

(In addition to being a place for exchanging books, the book fair is also a place where older students and freshmen can bond (交往). Yu Haibo, a junior in the department of urban environmental science at Peking University, said: "I enjoy being able to help my 'sisters' and 'brothers' with my used books."

1. The passage is mainly about _____.

- A. Peking University
- B. the students' life at Peking University
- C. how popular the used book fairs in the university are at Peking University
- D. how college students in China can gain some practical experience before graduation

2. Book fairs in the university are well-received at Peking University just because _____.

- A. they are very convenient
- B. they play multi-roles, for example, of being a place where students have a win-win deal and where older students and freshmen can bond
- C. they sell books and tapes in the vogue of the day (时尚)
- D. they are the only places where students can get in touch with each other

3. One of the reasons why the book fairs attract the students is that _____.

- A. it is a win-win deal
- B. they want to get more information about the world.
- C. they want to make more friends
- D. the juniors feel that they are not better than those seniors

4. Which of the following is implied in the second paragraph?

- A. The purpose of the student sellers is to make money.
- B. Anyone who makes mistakes in life is understandable.
- C. Hou Yuanming is to become a professional merchant.
- D. The truth is that students can experience life in society by being a book seller.

Passage 6

效果评估

词汇量	阅读时间	阅读速度(词/分)	答案					正确率(%)
			1	2	3	4	5	

In order to learn to be one's true self, it is necessary to obtain a wide and extensive knowledge of what has been said and done in the world; critically to inquire into it; carefully to consider it; clearly to analyze it; and earnestly to carry it out.

It matters not what you learn, but when you once learn a thing, you must never give it up until you have mastered it. It matters not what you inquire into, but when you once inquire into a thing, you must never give it up until you have thoroughly understood it. It matters not what you try to think of, but when you once try to think of a thing, you must never give it up until you have got what you want. It matters not what you try to carry out, but when you once try to carry out a thing, you must never give it up until you have done it thoroughly and well.

If another man succeeds by one effort, you will use a hundred efforts. If another man succeeds by ten efforts, you will use a thousand.

- According to the author, first of all one must _____.
 A. analyze B. inquire C. obtain D. act
- When you try to do something, what matters is _____.
 A. not to care too much about it B. to act immediately
 C. to think carefully before you do it D. to carry it through to the end
- According to the author, another man's success should _____.
 A. encourage us to make greater efforts B. not be taken into consideration
 C. make us nervous D. cause one to stop trying
- The author implies but does not say that _____.
 A. the way to knowledge is through specialization
 B. one has to know everything to be successful
 C. success depends not so much on natural ability as it does on effort
 D. success in one's profession is least important in one's life

Passage 7

效果评估

词汇量	阅读时间	阅读速度(词/分)	答案					正确率(%)
			1	2	3	4	5	

All research to date on body image (形象) shows that women are much more particular about their appearance than men — much less likely to admire what they see in the mirror. Up to 8 out of 10 women are dissatisfied with their images and more than half may see a distorted (扭曲的) image.

Men looking in the mirror are more likely to be either pleased with what they see or uninterested. Research shows that men generally have a greater faith in their body-image than women — if anything, they may tend to think too much of their attractiveness. Some men looking in the mirror may hardly see the weakness in their appearance.

Why are women so much more self-critical than men? Because women are judged on their appearance more than men, and standards of female beauty are considerably higher and can't be changed. Women are continually bombarded with images of the "ideal (理想的)" face. And constant sight of idealized images of female beauty on TV, magazines and billboards makes exceptional good looks seem normal and anything short of perfection seem abnormal and ugly. It has been said that young women now see more images of outstandingly beautiful women in one day than our mothers saw throughout their entire youth.

Also, most women are trying to achieve the impossible; standards of female beauty have in fact become progressively more unrealistic during the last century. In 1917, the physically perfect woman was about 5.4 feet tall and weighed only 8% less than the average women, now they weigh 23% less. The present media ideal for women can be achieved by less than 5% of the female population and that's just in terms of weight and size. If you want the ideal shape, face, etc., it's probably more like 1%.

- The main purpose of the passage is to _____.
☒ A. show that standards of female beauty are more unrealistic
☐ B. suggest that women should hold a correct attitude to their appearance than men
☐ C. point out that media get modern women in a difficult situation
☐ D. explain various reasons for women being self-critical
- The difference between men and women when they look into the mirror is that _____.
☐ A. women stay longer before the mirror than men
☐ B. women feel more comfortable about their appearance
☒ C. women, more than men, come away from the mirror feeling unsatisfied
☐ D. women's looks before the mirror appear more distorted than men's
- The underlined part "bombarded with" in the third paragraph could best be replaced by _____.
☒ A. attracted by B. doubtful of C. attacked by D. affected by
- Which of the following can be inferred about the physically perfect woman in 1917?
☒ A. She was not very much different from the average women.
☐ B. She was hardly achievable by the female population.
☐ C. She looked into the mirror more often than women today.
☐ D. She was regarded perfect only judged by face.

Passage 8

效 果 评 估

词汇量	阅读时间	阅读速度(词/分)	答 案					正确率(%)
			1	2	3	4	5	

The old idea that child prodigies (神童) “burn themselves” or “overtax their brains (用脑过度)” in the early years, therefore, are prey to failure and (at worst) mental illness is just a myth. As a matter of fact, the outstanding thing that happens to bright children is that they are very likely to grow into bright adults.

To find this out, 1,500 gifted persons (were followed up to) their thirty-fifth year with these results:

On adult intelligence tests, they scored as high as they did as children. They were, as a group, in good health, physically and mentally. Eighty-four percent of their group were married and seemed content with their life.

About 70 percent had graduated from colleges, though only 30 percent had graduated with honors. A few had even flunked out (退学), but nearly half of these had returned to graduate.

Of the men, 80 percent were in one of the professions or in business, managers or semiprofessional jobs. The women who had remained single had offices, business, or professional occupations.

The group had published 90 books and 1,500 articles in scientific, scholarly, and literary magazines and had collected more than 100 patents (专利权).

In a material way they didn't do badly either. Average income was considerably higher among the gifted people, especially the men, than for the country as a whole, despite (尽管) their comparative youth when last surveyed (调查).

In fact, far from being strange, maladjusted (难以适应) people locked in an ivory tower, most of the gifted were turning their early promises into practical reality.

- The main idea of the passage is _____.
 - how many gifted children turned successful when they grew up
 - that bright children were unlikely to physically and mentally healthy
 - that gifted children were most likely to become bright grown-ups
 - that when the bright children grew up, they would become ordinary
- From the passage, we can conclude that _____.
 - most of the gifted children became white collars
 - half of the gifted followed up graduated from all colleges
 - each of the talented published at least one article
 - bright men got higher income than bright women
- Which of the following is mentioned in the passage?
 - The gifted men could not be fit for their social positions.
 - Most of the bright and successful women kept single.
 - The gifted men got full marks in intelligence tests.
 - Most of the gifted appeared satisfied with their life.
- The explanation of the underlined “turning their early promises into practical reality” is _____.
 - earning their living and keeping promises
 - doing practical jobs and facing reality
 - doing what they have promised
 - realizing what they were expected

Passage 9

效果评估

词汇量	阅读时间	阅读速度(词/分)	答案					正确率(%)
			1	2	3	4	5	

Do you dream of a huge comfortable bed? Nearly everyone does. This is not only because rest is necessary for life, but also because there's comfort in a large bed. It's wonderful to stretch out. The narrow single bed really means lonely life in rented rooms. So, many people buy beds which are even bigger than the traditional double bed. Here, in comfort, they can spend a third of their lives asleep.

Perhaps this was why a man called Sir Henry Fanshawe asked a carpenter (木匠) to build the biggest bed in England, called The Great Bed of Ware. It was made in about 1580 and soon became famous, for in 1596 a German traveler saw it and noted that it was wide enough for four couples. Poets and play-writers (including Shakespeare in "Twelfth Night") often mentioned it.

This is not surprising for it is a grand piece of work. It is made of oak (橡木) and measures 3.3 metres in length and width. Except for its size, it is like other beds of the period, a four-poster bed. The posts, the headboard and the cover are richly decorated. The headboard in particular has carved and painted figures and two panels of inlaid wood which show special structure.

The Great Bed of Ware became a curiosity. In 1610 it was placed in a small hotel, the Saracen's Head, in the town of Ware. People came to see it and those who slept in it carved some words and their names on the woodwork, just like modern tourists. Over the years, the bed became covered with words, names and dates; the earliest date is 1653. During the nineteenth century, the old bed was moved from one hotel to another until it was finally shown to the public at two pence a head.

- The Great Bed of Ware _____.
 A. is shown to the public in the Saracen's Head; one ticket costs two pence
 B. was named after the carpenter
 C. is big enough for eight persons to sleep in
 D. was made because people spend a third of their lives asleep
- Ware is the name of _____.
 A. a town B. a noble man C. a carpenter D. a hotel
- We can learn from the passage that _____.
 A. a narrow single bed at home stands for lonely life
 B. a German tourist had an effect on making the Great Bed well-known in the world
 C. the Great Bed was shown in "Twelfth Night"
 D. it is its size that makes the Great Bed look like other beds of that time
- How many years has it been since the first date was carved on the Great Bed?
 A. 422 B. 406 C. 392 D. 350

Passage 10

效果评估

词汇量	阅读时间	阅读速度(词/分)	答案					正确率(%)
			1	2	3	4	5	

A large Chinese government company has offered former US president Bill Clinton US \$ 2 million to represent the company as its "image ambassador (形象大使)".

When I came across this information in a newspaper, I was greatly surprised. It reminds me of another report not long ago, when a general election was underway in Israel, some Israelis suggested that Clinton move to Israel to be their new prime minister! Fortunately that was just talk. But the suggestion of the Chinese government company is not just talk; it has been put formally to Clinton himself. To offer US \$ 2 million to a former president to be an "image ambassador" is unbelievable! Even Yuan Longping, an agronomist (农学家) who contributes greatly to agriculture in China, was given only 5 million yuan by the government.

First, is it wise to spend so much money on advertising? No one can refuse to say the great function and influence of advertising. But it goes too far. Wouldn't it be wiser to invest this sum to improve the quality of the company's products? Microsoft hasn't needed Bill Clinton to be its "image ambassador," while it does need Bill Gates to be its manager.

Second, can the position of a company really be raised to a higher place by having one or two famous persons as "image ambassador?" As the saying goes, borrowed plumage (羽衣) never appears beautiful on one's own body. Would the company's "image ambassador" prove to be "borrowed plumage?"

1. The China company shouldn't hire Clinton as its "image ambassador" because 使节.
- it is unwise to spend such large money on advertising
 - the quality of the company's products is the most important
 - a famous person sometimes has quite an effect on a company
 - he once deeply hurt the feelings of the Chinese people
2. The underlined sentence in the passage probably means 大使、代表.
- though he is a well-known person in the world, he doesn't suit China's national conditions
 - one shouldn't depend on others too much
 - buy clothes yourself, or it won't fit you
 - the company should strengthen itself by its own effort
3. The main idea of paragraph 2 is 使节.
- people like spending a lot in advertising instead of improving agriculture
 - considering Yuan Longping's contributions to the world, it's unbelievable to offer so much money to Clinton as "image ambassador"
 - the Chinese government paid less attention to the development of agriculture
 - compared with Clinton, the agronomist Yuan Longping is less important
4. The writer wrote the passage to 使节.
- explain why a Chinese company wants to hire Clinton as its "image ambassador"
 - emphasize (强调) the importance of improving the quality of the company's products
 - make people know a company will hire Clinton as its "image ambassador"
 - tell us it is unnecessary to spend so much on advertising