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汤普森太太是一位小学老师。在开学第一天,她就对班上的五年级学生说了一句谎话。就像大多数老师一样,她对学生们说,她会一视同仁地爱班上的每一个学生。但这是不可能的,因为坐在第一排的是泰迪·斯托达德。

汤普森太太注意到,泰迪的表现并不好,他不合群,衣服很脏,总是不洗澡,而且泰迪总是郁郁寡欢。汤普森太太也乐于在他的作业本上用红笔打上大大的“叉”,并批上“不及格”。学校规定,老师要阅读以前的老师对每一个学生的评语。当她读到泰迪的记录时,她吃了一惊。泰迪一年级老师的评语是:“泰迪是一个开朗、聪明的孩子。作业整洁,仪表良好,善与人相处。”他的二年级老师的评语是:“泰迪是一个优秀的学生,深受同学爱戴,但他并不快乐,因为他的母亲患了重病。”他的三年级老师的评语是:“他母亲的亡故给他的打击很大。他很努力,但他的父亲对他毫不关心。”泰迪的四年级老师的评语:“泰迪丧失了学习兴趣。他不合群,有时在课上打瞌睡。”

现在,汤普森太太知道了问题所在,她为自己感到羞愧。当她收到学生们的圣诞礼物时,她更感到无地自容了。在系着美丽缎带的色彩鲜艳的礼物中,只有泰迪的礼物是用杂货店的纸袋包的。汤普森太太打开泰迪的礼物时,她发现,里面是一只掉了几颗水晶石的手镯和一瓶只剩四分之一的香水。一些学生发出嘲笑声,但她却赞叹说:“手镯很漂亮。”她把手镯戴在手上,并在手腕上洒了一些香水,同学们的笑声停止了。那天泰迪放学后留了下来,他对老师说:“汤普森太太,今天你闻起来就像我妈妈一样。”在孩子们放学后,她独自哭了一小时。从那天开始,她不再是教书,而是开始教孩子。

汤普森太太对泰迪尤其关心。在她的辅导和鼓励下,泰迪飞速进步。学期结束时,泰迪已成为班上最好的学生之一。尽管她说过,她会对学生们一视同仁,但她还是对泰迪关爱有加。一年后,她在门缝里发现一张泰迪写的纸条,上面说,她依然是他所遇到的最好的老师。六年过去了,她收到一封泰迪的信。信上说,他已高中毕业,是班上第三名,而且,她仍然是他所遇到的最好的老师。又过了四年,她又收到了泰迪的信,信上说,尽管他遇到许多麻烦,但他依然在上学,并且成绩优异,很快就要大学毕业了。他向她保证,她仍然是他所遇到的他最喜欢的、最好的老师。又是四年过去了,她又收到泰迪的来信。这次他解释说,他获得了博士学位,他决定继续深造。他还说,她依然是他所遇到的他最喜欢的、最好的老师。

但故事并没有就此结束。那年春天他又寄来了一封信。泰迪说,他正在准备结婚。他说,几年前他父亲去世了。他问汤普森太太是否愿意参加他的婚礼,并坐在通常为新郎母亲所留的位子上。当然,汤普森太太同意了。那天,她戴上了那只掉了几粒水晶石的手镯,她洒的香水正是泰迪母亲所用的同样的香水。他们互相拥抱。泰迪在汤普森太太耳边低声说道:“谢谢你,汤普森太太,谢谢你信任我,非常感谢你让我觉得自己很重要。”汤普森太太热泪盈眶,她轻声告诉泰迪:“泰迪,应该是我谢谢你。是你教会了我,我可以让自己变得很重要。我以前并不知道如何教书,直到我遇到了你。”



前言



纵观近几年的英语高考试卷,阅读理解能力是高考考查的重点,自始至终占着主导地位,并且阅读量逐年增加,阅读难度逐年加大。因此做好阅读理解题,是高考英语获得高分的关键。在高考英语试题中,总词汇量最多、阅读量最大、分值最高、考试分配时间最长的大题是阅读理解。本书在编写过程中充分考虑了全国各地教学和考试的实际情况,精心选取高考英语试题阅读理解所涉及的各种体裁、题材的阅读素材,并由全国资深一线特、高级英语教师及英语教研专家精心设置题目,从而保证了每一套阅读理解题目选材精到,题目命制科学合理。

本丛书以先进的教学理念为指导,及时关注最新高考动态,具有以下特点:

权威性:本书作者有 20 多年的高中英语教学和试题命题经验,是多家报纸和杂志的特约撰稿人,从事阅读理解的试题原创多年,能够精确地把握近几年全国和各省独立命题的原则,对阅读过程中的重点、难点的把握十分准确。

新颖性:本书的选材全部来自近两年来的英美国家的报纸杂志或主流英语网站,内容新颖、原汁原味,选材多样化,包括社会生活、人物故事、科普知识、文娱体育、饮食健康、新闻报道等。在文体上包括记叙文、说明文、议论文、应用文等。注重所选文章的思想内涵,使学生在阅读文章的同时,精神境界也得到进一步升华。

科学性:体例设置新颖、科学,本书共有 30 个模拟冲刺,每个模拟冲刺包括 5 篇传统阅读



理解和 1 篇阅读新题型,共 180 篇,在题型方面兼顾了传统题型和阅读新题型;所选文章契合高考相关的话题,语言能够体现当代英语的特点,语篇逻辑经得起推敲,与学生的阅读水平相吻合,从而能够激发学生的学习兴趣,提高他们的阅读理解能力。本书设置了详细的解题指导,在具体的试题讲解中根据不同的文章类型和设题特点给出了有针对性的解题方法:先以试题所属题型进行总结,再针对考点进行详细分析,并在部分试题中找到关键词,使同学们更加清晰、容易地了解答案所在;在每篇短文前提供短文体裁、题材、难度、单词量、建议用时和实际用时,为广大考生提供了良好的训练和检测平台。

总之,阅读理解是一项含有多种技巧的思维过程,涉及大量的语言知识,尽管我们在成书之前的每一个环节都本着严谨且近乎苛刻的态度,题题推敲,层层把关,但难免有疏漏之处,希望广大使用该书的师生多提宝贵意见。



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模拟冲刺 1

A

体裁	题材	难度	词数	建议用时	实际用时	正确率
说明文	节日文化	★★	339	6'		

In America each fall, families gather around a table laden with turkey and pumpkin pie to celebrate Thanksgiving. But did you know that in China, people have an autumn celebration of their own? Each fall, in China, families gather on the 15th day of the eighth lunar month to celebrate the Mid-Autumn Festival, or Moon Festival.

The Chinese use a lunar calendar to determine on which day the Mid-Autumn Festival will fall each year. This year, the festivities occur Sept. 14, when the full moon lights up the night sky. On this day, Chinese children get to stay up past their usual bedtime. Families gather in open spaces—sometimes on mountains or beaches—to gaze at the full moon. While they're doing this, they eat mooncakes.

Just like the Thanksgiving holiday that we celebrate in the United States, the Mid-Autumn Festival celebrates the harvest. But while we talk about Pilgrims (清教徒) and Indians, the Chinese celebration starts with much older stories. Long, long ago, one legend goes, there were 10 suns that took turns rising in the sky. One day, all 10 suns rose at once. Because of this, the earth was too hot, and crops were dying.

The emperor asked an archer (射手) named Hou Yi to shoot down nine of the suns with his bow and arrow. For his deed, he was rewarded with a magical potion that would make him immortal. He asked his beloved wife, Chang'e, to hide the elixir (不老长寿药) for him.

One day when Hou Yi was out hunting, a man came to his house to steal the elixir. Rather than give him the potion, Chang'e drank it herself, and she immediately floated away to the moon. Hou Yi returned home to find her gone. When he looked into the night sky, he saw her in the moon. He couldn't get to her, so he put a table in his garden and covered it with her favorite foods. Ever since, the legend goes, Chinese have worshipped Chang'e in the moon.

() 1. According to the passage, we can infer that each autumn _____.

- American families get together around a table to celebrate Moon Festival
- American families get together around a table to celebrate Harvest Festival
- Chinese gather in the mid of the 8th lunar month to celebrate Moon Festival
- Chinese families get together around a table to celebrate Thanksgiving

- () 2. Why do the Chinese children sleep later on Sept. 14 this year?
A. Because they have more homework to do that night.
B. Because they wait to have the night dinner.
C. Because they learn how to make mooncakes.
D. Because they celebrate Moon Festival with their parents.
- () 3. According to the Chinese legend, 10 suns rising in the sky at the same time _____.
A. made the earth too hot to live in
B. led to the death of all the living things
C. made people feel much warmer
D. turned the earth into a whole desert
- () 4. The underlined word "immortal" can be replaced by _____.
A. eternal B. practical C. political D. informal

B

体裁	题材	难度	词数	建议用时	实际用时	正确率
记叙文	人物故事	★★★	258	5'		

The genetics research that won Mario Capecchi a share of this year's Nobel Prize for medicine may well help to define the science of the 21st century. But the man himself was marked, in extraordinary ways, by the turbulent(动荡的) history of the century before. Mr. Capecchi's grandfather, a German archaeologist, was accidentally gunned down by his own men during the First World War. His father, an Italian aviator, was killed in the Second World War. He himself spent that war poor in northern Italy after his American mother was arrested and sent to the Dachau concentration camp—a survival tale all the more remarkable for the fact that he was just four years old when his mother was taken away.

One might imagine, after a start like that, that he would develop into an artist—one thinks of Roman Polanski, who survived the Warsaw Ghetto—or a politician. Indeed, Mr. Capecchi first intended to study political science when, at length, he got around to a university education. But with his quiet manner and clever mind, he rose to the top of his chosen field in the medical sciences.

Mr. Capecchi was lucky enough to study at Harvard under James Watson, a pioneer of DNA research, and devoted himself to the field of genetics long before it became popular or even obviously useful. By 1987, Mr. Capecchi was far enough advanced to apply his technology to mice. By 1989, he had developed the first mice with targeted mutations(基因定点突变)—the breakthrough for which the Stockholm committee finally rewarded him.

- () 5. According to the passage, _____ relatives of Mr Capecchi's lost their lives during the two world wars.
A. five B. two C. three D. four

- () 6. Why was Mario Capecchi's survival considered as a tale(传奇) in the Second World War?
- A. Because he lived through the killing of the Dachau concentration camp.
B. Because for several times he was nearly killed by the Warsaw Ghetto.
C. Because all his relatives were dead and he became an orphan.
D. Because he was very young when he lived all by himself.
- () 7. What kind of person did Mr. Capecchi first want to be?
- A. An artist. B. Medical scientist.
C. A politician. D. An archaeologist.
- () 8. What's the main idea of the last paragraph?
- A. The good luck of Mr. Mario Capecchi.
B. Capecchi became a pioneer of DNA research.
C. The factors of Capecchi's winning Nobel Prize.
D. Capecchi's long study journey under James Watson.

C

体裁	题材	难度	词数	建议用时	实际用时	正确率
记叙文	节日习俗	★★★	357	7'		

Nickelodeon has some advice for you: Go outside! Tomorrow, September 29, the network and its website will go off the air from 12:00 p. m. to 3:00 p. m. as part of its fourth annual Worldwide Day of Play. Hundreds of thousands of kids in the United States and in other 14 countries around the world are expected to join in. The goal is to inspire kids to fight childhood obesity. On Worldwide Day of Play the network puts its full supply behind spreading the message of a healthy and balanced lifestyle by encouraging kids to get up, get out and go play! When kids turn on the channel they will see a pleasant part suggesting they turn off the TVs and find a way to be active instead.

This year, nearly 800,000 kids signed Nickelodeon's online promise to make healthy changes in their daily lives. And for the second year, as part of the Let's Just Play Go Healthy Challenge TV-show, the cable channel chose two young volunteers to be role models for kids to follow.

For six months, Kenedrick Scorza, 13, from Arkansas and April Zhang, 12, from Pennsylvania trained very hard to achieve a healthier lifestyle. "I thought that if I kept going the way that I was, I might have ended up getting diabetes(糖尿病) or a heart condition," Kenedrick told TFK. "I decided to take the challenge for my brother who was 26 years old when he had a stroke, and for my grandmother who has diabetes," he says.

Coaches guided the pair through a strict training program, which included tips on how to exercise more efficiently and ways to improve their diet. Both Kenedrick and April plan to stick to their goals and follow their coaches' advice, even after the cameras stop rolling. So what's next for the newly fit and healthy duo? "Right now, I'm working

on training to take part in the American Heart Association's 5K race in 2008," says Kenedrick. And April, "I'm going to try to keep up with everything I learned. I won't go back to my old habits. I want to inspire kids to push themselves, like I did," she says.

- () 9. What's the aim of the Worldwide Day of Play?
- A. Fighting the poverty of the world.
B. Prevent childhood from getting fat.
C. Getting up and reading books.
D. Playing games on the websites.
- () 10. It can be inferred that to be role models for kids to follow in the cable channel _____.
- A. was rather difficult B. was much too easy
C. happened in the same year D. was done online
- () 11. Kenedrick trained very hard in order to _____.
- A. prevent his brother from getting a stroke
B. stop his grandmother suffering from diabetes
C. avoid getting heart trouble or diabetes
D. be much stronger to be a soldier
- () 12. It can be inferred that both Kenedrick and April _____.
- A. carried on their training program all by themselves
B. exercised more efficiently without improving their diet
C. would be successful in achieving their goal out of question
D. rejected their coaches' advice after the cameras stop rolling

D

体裁	题材	难度	词数	建议用时	实际用时	正确率
说明文	教育体制	★★★	301	6'		

All over the world mention of the British education suggests a picture of the "public school", and it suggests in particular the names of certain very famous institutions—Eton, Oxford and Cambridge; but people do not always realize what place these institutions occupy in the whole educational system. Oxford and Cambridge are universities each having about 12,000 students out of a total of over 250,000 students at all British universities. Eton is a public school, and the best known of the public schools, which in spite of their names, are not really public at all, but independent and private secondary schools taking boys from the age of thirteen to eighteen years. The public schools in reality form a very small part of the school system of secondary education of Great Britain; only about one out of forty English boys goes to a public school, and one out of 1,500 to Eton.

Apart from the so-called public schools there is a complete system of state primary and secondary education, which resembles in its general form the state education in

most other countries. All children must, by law, receive full-time education between the ages of five and sixteen. Any child may attend, without paying fees, a school provided by the public authorities, and the great majority attend such schools. They may continue, still without paying fees, until they are eighteen. The public schools, although unimportant numerically, have been England's most peculiar (特殊的) and characteristic to educational methods, and they have an immense influence on the whole of English educational practice and on the English social structure. For a hundred years most men in leading positions in banking, insurance, high finance, some industries, the army, and the conservative politics have been educated at public schools. Things are beginning to change but it will take time.

- () 13. What was the purpose of the author to write the passage?
- A. It was to tell people the difference between Eton on the one hand and Oxford and Cambridge on the other.
B. It was to tell people what the public schools in Great Britain are like.
C. It was to tell people something about Britain educational system.
D. All of the above.
- () 14. Which of the following British child is allowed to go to Eton in Great Britain?
- A. A thirteen-year-old girl. B. A five-year-old girl.
C. A thirteen-year-old boy. D. A five-year-old boy.
- () 15. Why does the author say that the so-called public school Eton is not "public"?
- A. Because no girls are admitted in Eton.
B. Because parents have to pay fees for their children at Eton.
C. Because it belongs to the few, numerically unimportant schools in Britain.
D. Because only one fortieth of British boys go to Eton.
- () 16. The mention of British education outside Great Britain suggests a picture of public schools in that country probably because _____.
- A. the whole of English educational practice has been greatly influenced by them
B. some of them are as famous as the universities Oxford and Cambridge
C. these public schools are quite different in form from the public schools in any other countries
D. there are famous schools like Eton among them

E

体裁	题材	难度	词数	建议用时	实际用时	正确率
记叙文	人物故事	★★	255	5'		

Tennis star Althea Gibson had game. Whether she was playing in the streets of Harlem in New York City or on a court in France, Ms. Gibson was a fierce competitor.

So much so that she became the first African-American to win Britain's most famous tennis tournament, Wimbledon. Ms. Gibson's "firsts" in the sport were so important that people still honor her today. To commemorate the occasion, a group of famous African-Americans sang her praises at the opening of the 2007 U. S. Open tennis tournament. This summer marked the fifty-first anniversary of her victory at Wimbledon.

That evening, tennis greats Venus and Serena Williams credited Ms. Gibson with paving the way for African-American women to be able to compete freely in tennis. The Williams sisters appreciate how hard Ms. Gibson worked to reach her dreams. Back in the 1930s and 40s, when Ms. Gibson first started playing tennis, black players weren't allowed to compete against white players. But she was so good that she soon dominated (支配) the all-black tournament circuit (巡回锦标赛). To keep improving her game, she needed to break the "color barrier" and compete with white players.

Her opportunity finally came—with a little help. Alice Marble, a well-known white tennis player, was ashamed that athletes were segregated by skin color. So she wrote an article in a tennis magazine saying that Ms. Gibson should be allowed to play with white opponents. In 1950, Ms. Gibson was invited to compete in the U. S. Lawn Tennis Association's National Championship (now called the U. S. Open).

() 17. It can be inferred that Althea Gibson became a champion at Wimbledon in

- A. 1957 B. 1967 C. 1977 D. 1987

() 18. According to the passage, we can infer that Ms. Gibson _____.

- A. paved the way for white women to be able to compete freely in tennis
B. was allowed to compete against white players at her early competitions
C. was so famous that she didn't need to compete with white players
D. became the No. 1 competitor in all the Negro's tournament circuit

() 19. The underlined word "segregate" in the third paragraph might mean

- A. separate B. unite C. ignore D. recognize

() 20. The best title of this passage might be _____.

- A. Althea Gibson: the First African-American Tennis Player
B. Althea Gibson: a Woman to Control Her Temper
C. Althea Gibson: the First Associated Press Female Athlete
D. Althea Gibson: Tennis Champ, Sports Pioneer

附加题

阅读下面的短文,请根据短文后的要求答题。(请注意问题后的字数要求)

Changing volcanoes may have allowed Earth's atmosphere to fill with oxygen, boosting the development of complex life, a new study suggests. A mysterious increase in oxygen levels occurred around 2.5 billion years ago. The new research says that a great massive tectonic (地壳构造) change pushed underwater volcanoes above ground, where they stopped sending out oxygen-destroying chemicals.

At that time, Earth's early atmosphere wasn't fit to breathe. Filled with nitrogen,

carbon dioxide, and sulfurous (硫磺的) gases, the air would have left humans gasping. These harmful gases held a clamp on evolution; Complex life didn't really get going until the planet's skies began to fill with oxygen, allowing more efficient methods of getting energy from nutrients.

Scientists have long guessed that early photosynthesizing (光合作用) organisms _____ by using up some carbon dioxide and producing oxygen. But they appeared in the fossil record at least 200 million years before the atmosphere's chemistry changed.

Underwater volcanoes gave off a different set of gases than those that erupt into the air. But the volcanoes above the ground, on the other hand, stays hot and releases gases like carbon dioxide that don't react with oxygen. So the switch to volcanoes that erupt above water might have allowed oxygen to build up.

The oxygen weathered rocks and reacted with minerals and metals to create micro-nutrients (微量养料), he said. That may have been enough to fuel the development of more complex life. "Even though it could have been a very small step, it really changed the nature of the world," Lyons said.

1. Translate the underlined sentence in the first paragraph into Chinese.

2. Which sentence in the passage can be replaced by the following one?

Before the earth's skies were full of oxygen which permitting more efficient ways of gaining energy from nutrients, actually complex life didn't exist.

3. Please fill in the blank in the third paragraph with proper words or phrases to complete the sentence. (Please answer within 10 words.)

4. How did the changing volcanoes make early complex life possible? (Please answer within 30 words.)

5. What is the best title of the passage? (Please answer within 10 words.)

模拟冲刺 2

A

体裁	题材	难度	词数	建议用时	实际用时	正确率
说明文	科普知识	★★★	318	6'		

Exploring space is a dream shared by many people, but few have ever experienced the thrill of space adventure. A few years ago, that field was open only to those who worked for NASA or the space programs of other nations. But now private companies are getting into the space race. Google and the X Prize Foundation have joined forces to

challenge ordinary people to explore the moon. The first team that successfully soft lands a robotic rover(机器漫游车) on the moon will receive a \$ 20 million prize. The second team to touch down on the moon will win \$ 5 million. Teams can also win an additional \$ 5 million in bonus prize for completing tasks such as discovering water ice.

To win, contestants must land their craft on the surface of the moon and let it roam (漫游) for more than 500 meters, or 1,640 feet. The craft must also send video and Internet clips back to Earth in real time.

Google and the X Prize Foundation announced the competition on September 13, 2007. "The Google Lunar X Prize calls on entrepreneurs, engineers and visionaries (梦想者) from around the world to return us to the lunar surface and explore its environment for the benefit of all humanity," said Peter H. Diamandis, the head of the foundation, when the contest was announced. "We hope to bring this historic private space race into every home and classroom," he added.

Teams are already gathering at the first commercial spaceport in the Mojave Desert in California to work on their spaceship designs. Contestants have until December 31, 2012 to qualify for the contest, which ends in 2014. The last time humans went to the moon the voyage inspired a generation of scientists and explorers. Google and the X Prize Foundation are hoping that their contest will get even more people to reach for the moon, the stars and beyond.

- () 1. It can be inferred that Google and the X Prize Foundation belong to _____.
 A. NASA
 B. the space program
 C. private companies
 D. charity
- () 2. If the first team land their craft on the surface of the moon and discover water ice, how much prize will it receive?
 A. \$ 5 million.
 B. \$ 10 million.
 C. \$ 20 million.
 D. \$ 25 million.
- () 3. What's the purpose of the Google Lunar X Prize's calling on people to go to the moon?
 A. Exploring its environment for the good of all human beings.
 B. Encouraging all the people to join in the private space race.
 C. Sending video and Internet clips back to Earth in real time.
 D. Looking for the life out of the earth and making friends with them.
- () 4. What's the main idea of the passage?
 A. More scientists are working on the spaceship designs.
 B. Google and the X Prize Foundation give prize on astronauts.
 C. More teams are encouraged to join in the race to explore the moon.
 D. The first commercial spaceport is completed in California.