

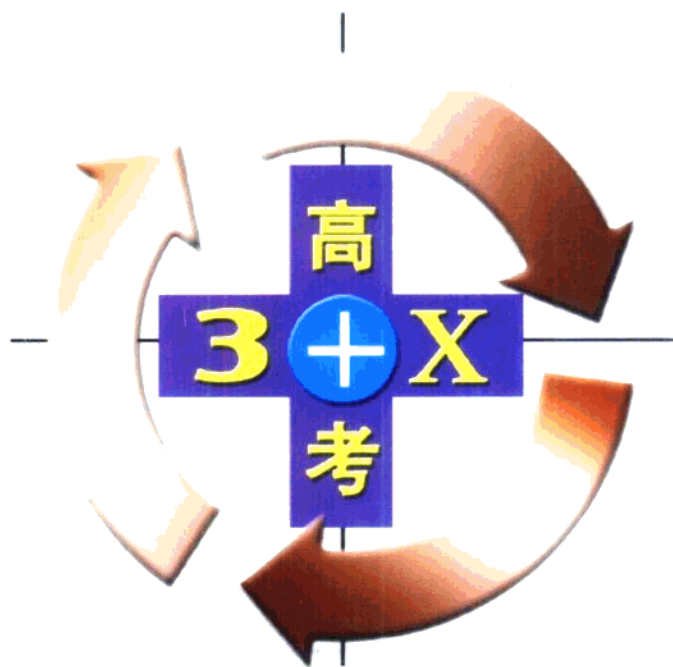
通过对 2002 年高考试题分析研究编写

英语阅读理解

海淀 实战训练

3 + X GAO KAO

HAIDIANSHIZHANXUNLIAN



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前 言

为了使考生适应目前高考最新趋势,了解 2003 年高考特点,针对 2003 年高考命题特点,我社邀请长期在一线从事教学工作的特级教师 and 了解高考最新动态的教研员等,按照新高考对该学科所测试的各种综合能力的要求,根据新高考命题的思路与特点,编辑出版了《3+X 高考——海淀实战训练》丛书。这一套丛书,包括语文、数学、英语高考模拟试题,以及英语阅读理解专项训练和英语完形填空专项训练,共 5 册。本书选编的模拟训练题,贴近高考的要求,以实用和精炼为原则,达到使考生通过一定量的练习提高解题能力的效果。

本套丛书具有权威性、实效性特点:

1.名校名师,匠心独具 北京海淀教师进修学校等优秀教师编著。丛书特约北京市海淀区教师进修学校专、兼职教研员、北大附中、人大附中、理工附中、首都大育新实验学校、交大附中、中关村中学等重点中学的高级教师集体讨论审定编写而成。

2.实用性强,具针对性 本套丛书通过对 2002 年“3+X”高考试题的专门研究,总结其特点,在对广泛收集到的有关新高考的最新信息并综合分析的基础上,分析 2003 年高考形势与特点,有目的、有针对性地编写而成。

3.题型完备,内容丰富 本丛书打破传统的教辅用书以知识块分类的模式,而是以各学科要考查的能力为线索展开,重在培养学生做题的能力。能够在短时间内,提高实际水平和应试能力。

4.内容新颖,涵盖面广 全书涵盖了《教学大纲》规定中的所有知识点,对历年高考重点考察内容特别关注。试题选材新,试题内容全,命题思路活,符合高考改革精神。

5.题量适中,使用方便 本书选编的大量模拟训练题,贴近高考要求,以达到使考生通过一定量的练习提高解题能力的效果。既适用于考前自测,也适用于课堂集体测试。

同时,本套书所选各课试题均经过海淀区部分高考学生的使用,得到了学生和各任课教师的欢迎,同时我们又吸取了各任课教师和学生所提出的建议,对试题作了进一步的改进和完善。使其更能体现高考趋势和命题特点,满足教师和考生们的需要。

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阅读理解专项训练(一)

A

California has a statewide plan to balance the distribution of water so that all regions receive the water necessary for daily living. Excess water from northern California is badly needed in the south where most of the state's people and farms are located. When the state's project has been completed, California will boast the most extensive water transport system in history. This will include over 600 miles of canal, thousands of miles of drains, and 1,200 miles of underground pipelines. The project is the largest public works program undertaken by a state in the history of the nation.

1. What does the passage mainly discuss?
 - A. Water distribution program in the United States.
 - B. Inefficient methods of irrigation.
 - C. The history of California.
 - D. A public works program in California.
2. According to the passage, the system in California is supported to bring water _____.
 - A. to any part of the state that lacks it
 - B. across the state from east to west
 - C. from states that are north of California
 - D. to the most heavily populated areas only
3. It can be inferred from the passage that southern California has _____.
 - A. too little land to support the population
 - B. insufficient water for normal needs
 - C. an extensive water pollution problem
 - D. more unspoiled scenery than the north
4. Which of the following generalization is supported by the passage?
 - A. The irrigation of farmland is a national problem rather than a regional one.
 - B. The future of farming in heavily populated areas is endangered.
 - C. The building of a water transport system will destroy the California wilderness.
 - D. The successful management of natural resources sometimes demands an ambitious program.

B

The Montessori method of educating children is guided by perhaps a half-dozen major principles of education. The first affirms the biological programming of child development, the child's capacity for self-realization, for "auto-education". The second calls for "scientific pedagogy (教育学)", a science of childhood based on observation. The third demands a natural environment in which self-development can

be expressed and observed. Montessori believed the school should be made into such an environment, thus becoming a laboratory for scientific pedagogy. This environment should be determined scientifically. In order to expand, children left at liberty to exercise their activities, ought to find in their surroundings something organized in direct relation to the children's internal organization. All of these principles imply the next, which Montessori calls the "biological concept of liberty in pedagogy": the child must be free to act spontaneously (自然地) and to interact with the prepared environment. The entire program is concerned with the individual child: the spontaneity, the needs, the observation, the freedom are always those of the individual. Finally, the *modus operandi* of the method is sensory training.

5. Which of the following is the best title for the passage?

A. Principles of the Montessori Method.	B. Modern Principles of Education.
C. Results of the Montessori Method.	D. Stages of Child Development.
6. According to the passage, the Montessori Method focuses in _____.

A. the individual child	B. pairs of children
C. small groups of children	D. large groups of children
7. It can be inferred from the passage that the Montessori method was named after a _____.

A. school	B. town	C. person	D. book
-----------	---------	-----------	---------
8. Which of the following would NOT be supported by the Montessori Method?

A. Tightly controlling children's group activities.	B. Carefully teaching children to listen and observe.
C. Permitting children to work at their own pace.	D. Allowing children to speak out at will during classes.

C

... Finally, this week's comedy, "Tomorrow's Another Day", at the Cambridge MGM cinema, is another in the long line of successes from director Peter Hamill.

This one has an unusual story-line. Just imagine this: one day Mickey Style, a TV journalist, goes off to make a program about an exciting film festival in Canada. On his first morning there he wakes up, the sun is shining, the birds are singing, and life just couldn't be better. He works through the day, goes to bed, wakes up the next morning ... to find it's the same day! The same sun, the same birds singing in the same trees, the same people saying and doing exactly the same things, day after day. He is caught in a place where time has simply stood still, where there will be no tomorrows.

This could be very serious, but it's not. It's an extremely funny film, which made everyone, including your reviewer, laugh out loud. It has the silliest ending, and the audience loved it! Tabitha Taylor is great as the generous band manager—yes, really! —although Hollywood probably won't give her any prizes. So if you want to forget your troubles, this is the film for you.

9. What is the writer trying to do in the next?

A. Give his or her opinions about a particular actor	B. Give his or her opinions about a film
C. Describe a Canadian film festival	

D. Describe his or her strange experience

10. Why would somebody read the text?

A. To enjoy the extremely funny jokes.

B. To find the answer to a problem.

C. To find out more about a cinema.

D. To choose their evening's entertainment.

11. What is the writer's opinion of "Tomorrow's Another Day"?

A. It's serious.

B. It's exciting.

C. It's successful.

D. It's nasty.

12. Where was Mickey Style when something strange happened to him?

A. On a working trip.

B. At the office.

C. On holiday.

D. At the movies.

13. Which poster is used to advertise "Tomorrow's Another Day"?

A.

TOMORROW' ANOTHER DAY!						
Sa	F	Th	W	Tu	M	Su
		31	30	29	28	27
26	25	24	23	22	21	20
19	18	17	16	15	14	13
12	11	10	9	8	7	6
5	4	3	2	1		
NOW AT A CINEMA NEAR YOU						

B.

TOMORROW' ANOTHER DAY!			
F	Tu	Sa	W
	1		5
6			
	15		
		24	26
27		31	
NOW AT A CINEMA NEAR YOU			

C.

TOMORROW' ANOTHER DAY!						
Sa	F	Th	W	Tu	M	Su
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31	32	
NOW AT A CINEMA NEAR YOU						

D.

TOMORROW' ANOTHER DAY!						
Sa	F	Th	W	Tu	M	Su
		26	26	26	26	26
26	26	26	26	26	26	26
26	26	26	26	26	26	26
26	26	26	26	26	26	26
26	26	26	26	26		
NOW AT A CINEMA NEAR YOU						

D

An Advertisement

A man once said how useless it was to put advertisements in the newspapers.

"Last week," said he, "my umbrella was stolen from a London church. As it was a present, I spent



twice its worth in advertising, but didn't get it back."

"How did you write your advertisement?" asked one of the listeners, a merchant.

"Here it is," said the man, taking out of his pocket a slip cut from a newspaper. The other man took it and read, "Lost from the City Church last Sunday evening, a black silk umbrella. The gentleman who finds it will receive ten shillings on leaving it at No. 10 Broad Street."

"Now," said the merchant, "I often advertise, and find that it pays me well. But the way in which and advertisement is expressed is of extreme importance. Let us try for your umbrella again, and if it fails, I'll buy you a new one."

The merchant then took a slip of paper out of his pocket and wrote: "If the man who was seen to take an umbrella from the City Church last Sunday evening doesn't wish to get into trouble, he will return the umbrella to No. 10 Broad Street. He is well known."

This appeared in the paper, and on the following morning, the man was astonished when he opened the front door. In the doorway lay at least twelve umbrellas of all sizes and colours that had been thrown in, and his own was among the number. Many of them had notes fastened to them saying that they had been taken by mistake, and begging the loser not to say anything about the matter.

14. The result of the first advertisement was that _____.

- A. the man got his umbrella back
- B. the man wasted some money advertising
- C. nobody found the missing umbrella
- D. the umbrella was found somewhere near the church

15. "If it fails, I'll buy you a new one" suggested that _____.

- A. he was quite sure of success
- B. he was not sure he would get the umbrella back
- C. he was rich enough to afford a new umbrella
- D. he did not know what to do

16. This is a story about _____.

- A. a useless advertisement
- B. how to make an effective advertisement
- C. how the man lost and found his umbrella
- D. what the merchant did for the umbrella owner

E

Why are Arabic figures used everywhere in the world? In the past, other counting figures once existed in many countries, but they all died away. The Roman figures, for instance, were popular in Europe before the 13th century. However they are hardly in use now, except on some clocks and watches, and on other rare occasions. Look at the following and you will know why it is so.

The Rome used seven letters, each standing for a different number, I for 1, V for 5, X for 10, L for 50, C for 100, D for 500, M for 1000. To express a small number the Romans would use repetition or additions, or subtractions (减法). For instance, II means 2, XXX means 30(repetition); VII means 7(addition) and IV expresses 4(subtraction).

To express a number a thousand times larger, they put a line above the number. Thus, XVI =

16000, and CDXIV = 447000. To show the year 1993 in Roman figures, it will be "MCMXCIII." The inconvenience is quite clear. Besides, it would be difficult to express in Roman figures a decimal point (小数点) or a fraction (分数).

The Arabic numbers, on the other hand, avoid all this trouble. First they are decimal (十进制). Second they are easy to write. It is these strong points that make the Arabic figures accepted by people all over the world.

17. The Roman figures were widely used _____.
A. during Shakespeare's time
B. in the United States
C. in the world
D. in Europe before the thirteenth century
18. The number LV means _____.
A. a thousand times
B. 55000
C. 5500
D. more than five thousand
19. If we show the year 1548 in Roman figures, it will be _____.
A. MVMIVIII
B. MDXLVIII
C. MDMXXXVIII
D. MDXLVIII
20. Why are Arabic figures widely used in the world?
A. Other counting figures died away.
B. Arabic figures are convenient and easy to express decimal point and fraction.
C. Arabic figures are decimal.
D. Both B and C.

阅读理解专项训练(二)

A

Two weeks after the opening ceremony, the Games are over. The last of the three hundred gold medals has been awarded and the flags of the winners have been raised for the last time.

The final event is the closing ceremony. It is a sad occasion because the extreme excitement is over, and it will not happen again for four years. Those who have made friends will have to say goodbye, perhaps forever. It is also a happy occasion because the competition is over and the athletes can really show their friendship for one another.

The closing ceremony is rather like the opening. But now the Olympic flame goes out and the Olympic flag, with its five rings, is lowered. The person who closes the Games calls upon the youth of the world to meet again in four years' time. The scoreboard lights up with the name of the city for the next Games and the band starts to play. The celebration starts.

All the athletes try to be at the closing ceremony. They have forgotten all their fears and worries. It does not matter whether they have done well or not. All the teams walk round the stadium together. Everybody in the Village clears up and gets ready to leave. Everyone is hunting for local products. People exchange track suits, hats, running vests and so on. There is a last chance to take photographs and get addresses of new friends. Then each team starts its journey home.

1. At the closing ceremony, it is found that _____.
 - A. all are called on to meet again in four years' time
 - B. no music is needed
 - C. the name of the city for the next Games is shown
 - D. the Olympic flame is taken out of the stadium
2. What can we infer about the athletes from the passage?
 - A. All of them are not present at the closing ceremony.
 - B. They are only competitors rather than friends.
 - C. They can never help worrying about losing the games.
 - D. They exchange clothes for fun.
3. The underlined phrase "clears up" in the last paragraph means _____.
 - A. packs up
 - B. goes away
 - C. makes clear
 - D. does the cleaning
4. From the passage it can be learnt that the closing ceremony is probably _____.
 - A. a sad occasion because all the exciting competitions are over
 - B. a happy occasion because the athletes can make new friends
 - C. a sad and a happy occasion at the same time

D. neither sad nor happy because it will happen again in four years' time

B

The native home of the marmoset is the rain forest of South America, but since these animals are friendly and inexpensive to buy and feed, they are shipped world wide. Many laboratories throughout the world have found the usefulness of the marmoset as a laboratory subject. The marmoset is taking the place of rats in these laboratories.

The father marmoset carries his babies about as they hold tightly to his back. The mother only holds them at feeding time. Because humans didn't know about this unusual division of labour in the marmoset family, the babies suffered a lot. Laboratory workers decide to move the father to another cage to make sure that he didn't hurt the young ones. The adult marmoset who was not carrying the babies was moved in. It wasn't long before the babies starved to death.

5. Marmosets can now be found _____.

A. in many doctors' offices

B. in trees in city parks

C. in many parts of the world

D. only in rain forest

6. Marmosets are used for research to _____.

A. keep the workers interested

B. test things for human use

C. save the lives of rats

D. study ways of traveling

7. The first caged marmoset babies starved because workers _____.

A. fed them the wrong food

B. frightened them

C. forgot to feed them

D. moved the father by mistake

8. You can guess that a marmoset would _____.

A. eat its young alive

B. be dangerous to small dogs

C. run away from the zoo

D. make an interesting pet

C

COURSE: History 101 "Introduction to American History"

INSTRUCTOR: Dr. Jane Klammer

OFFICE: 305 Marshall Hall

OFFICE HOURS: 11:15 ~ 12:30 M W F (Monday Wednesday Friday)

CLASS: 363 Marshall Hall 3:35 ~ 5:00 T Th (Tuesday Thursday)

10:10 ~ 11:00 M W F Other times by appointment

TELEPHONE: 255 - 4786

TEXTBOOK: Green, Robert P, The American Tradition: A History of the United States, Charles E.

Merrill publishing Co. Columbus, Ohio 1984 which is available COURSE Requirements

(必要条件) at the College Bookstore

MID-TERM EXAM: October 10 20% of the final grade

FINAL EXAM: December 10 40% of the final grade

TERM PAPER DUE: December 15 40% of the final grade

Attendance(出席) is not required, but you are responsible for all the information given in the class

lectures. In the lectures I will talk about the chapters in the textbook and other material that I choose to supplement(补充)the course. The exams will cover all this information. Therefore, I advise you to come to the class as much as possible. If you have to miss a class, be sure to get the class notes from another student.

Your homework assignments are listed on the next page. You are supposed to read the chapter about which I will be lecturing before you come to class. This is to make sure that you understand as much as possible while taking notes in my lectures. Be prepared when you come to class. If there are any changes in the assigned homework reading, I will announce in class.

The term paper is 40% of your final grade. It should not exceed(超前) fifteen pages. (Anyone thinking of majoring in history may write twenty-five pages.) Before the mid-term exam you will choose the topic for your paper.

Have a good term!

9. If a student wants to know what the homework assignments are, _____.
- A. Pro. Klammer announces them in class
B. the student reads the list on the next page
C. Prof. Klammer gives a list every week
D. the student goes to the professor's office
10. If a student cannot see Prof. Klammer during her office hours he _____.
- A. sees her after class
B. calls her at home
C. makes an appointment with her
D. asks another student
11. According to the passage, which of the following is true?
- A. The textbook is written by Dr. Jane Klammer.
B. If you have to miss a class, be sure to say sorry to Prof. Klammer.
C. The students can buy "Introduction to American History" at the College Bookstore.
D. Prof. Klammer advises her students to take notes in her class.
12. If a freshman thinks that he might major in history, what is the maximum length of his paper can be?
- A. Fifteen pages.
B. Twenty-five pages.
C. Ten pages.
D. No maximum.

D

When we see well, we do not think about our eyes very often. It is only when we cannot see perfectly that we realize how important our eyes are.

People who are nearsighted can only see things that are very close to their eyes. Everything else seems blurry (模糊的). Many people who do a lot of close work, such as writing, reading and sewing, become nearsighted. Then they have to wear glasses in order to see distant objects clearly.

People who are farsighted suffer from just the opposite problem. They can see things that are far away, but they have difficulty in reading a book unless they hold it at arm's length. If they want to do much reading, they must get glasses, too.

Other people do not see clearly because their eyes are not exactly the right shape. They have what is

called astigmatism (散光). This, too, can be corrected by glasses. Some people's eyes become cloudy because of cataracts (白内障). Long ago these people often became blind. Now, however, it is possible to operate on the cataracts and remove them.

Having two good eyes is important for judging distances. Each eye sees things from a slightly different angle. To prove this to yourself, look at an object out of one eye; then look at the same object out of your other eye. You will find the object's relation to the background and other things around it has changed. The difference between these two different eye views helps us to judge how far away an object is. People who have only one eye cannot judge distance as people with two eyes.

13. We should take good care of our eyes _____.
A. only when we can see well
B. only when we cannot see perfectly
C. even if we can see well
D. only when we realize how important our eyes are
14. When things near seem in distance, one is probably _____.
A. nearsighted
B. farsighted
C. astigmatic
D. suffering from cataracts
15. "People who are farsighted suffer from just the opposite problem." The word "suffer" in this sentence means _____.
A. experience
B. react
C. feel pain
D. imagine
16. Having two eyes, instead of one, is particularly useful for _____.
A. seeing at night
B. seeing objects far away
C. looking over a wide area
D. judging distances
17. People who suffer from astigmatism _____.
A. have a curable disease in their eyes
B. have eyes that are not exactly the right shape
C. have a difficulty that can be corrected by an operation
D. have an eye difficulty that cannot be corrected by glasses

E

The date was like any other day in his life. After school, Michael walked past the shop on the street corner. He stopped to look at the front row of shoes, and he felt sorry for himself. He really wanted to have them for his birthday.

He sadly walked away and thought of what to tell his mother. He knew she would give him anything he liked if she could. But he also knew very well she had little money. He decided not to go home immediately, as he looked worried and his mother would notice it. So he went to the park and there he sat on the grass. Then he saw a boy in a wheelchair. He noticed that the boy moved the wheels with his hands. Michael looked at him carefully and was surprised to see the boy had no feet. He looked down at his own feet. "It is much better to be without shoes than without feet." He thought. There was no reason for him

to feel so sorry and sad. He went away and smiled, thinking he was more lucky in life.

18. Michael was anxious to _____.

- A. get a pair of shoes
- B. change his worn out shoes
- C. pick out the shoes he like best
- D. look at the shoes that fitted him well

19. Why did Michael decide not to go home immediately?

- A. Because it was still early.
- B. Because he didn't want to give his mother any trouble.
- C. Because he wanted to go to the park to have a rest.
- D. Because his mother was not home yet at that time.

20. What do you think of Michael?

- A. A lucky child.
- B. A reasonable child.
- C. A naughty child.
- D. An interesting child.

阅读理解专项训练(三)

A

Although Americans like to talk about their achievements, it is their custom to show a certain modesty(谦虚) in reply to compliments(恭维).

When someone praises an American upon achievements or personal appearance (which, incidentally, is a polite thing to do), the American turns it aside. If someone says, "Congratulations on being elected president of the club," an American is expected to reply, "Well, I hope I can do a good job," or something of the sort. Or if someone says, "That's a pretty blue necktie you are wearing," an American is likely to say, "I'm glad you like it," or "Thanks. My wife gave it to me for my birthday." The response to a compliment seldom conveys the idea, "I, too, think it's pretty good."

1. The underlined phrase "turns it aside" means _____.
 - A. finds it unimportant
 - B. responds to it indirectly
 - C. opposes it immediately
 - D. feels angry about it
2. If an American is told, "You have a lovely wife," he might reply _____.
 - A. "She's not so pretty."
 - B. "Thank you."
 - C. "I'm a lucky man."
 - D. "I don't know, she's starting to put on weight."
3. The title of this passage is _____.
 - A. American Modesty
 - B. American Custom
 - C. Personal Response
 - D. American Compliments

B

Oscar, Emmy, Grammy, Tony—these sound like names of people, but actually they are awards given to entertainers in the United States each year. Each of these award ceremonies is usually held in Hollywood or New York.

The oldest of these awards is the Oscar, a small statue presented by the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences. The Academy Awards ceremony began in 1928 in Hollywood to honor outstanding achievement in performance, photography, direction, production, music, and other areas of film-making. The name Oscar was supposedly given to the small statue in 1931 when the librarian and, later, executive director of the Academy, Margaret Herrick, remarked that it looked like her Uncle Oscar.

The Emmy is presented by the National Academy for Television Arts and Sciences to the top programs, performers, and "behind-the-scenes" people in commercial and public television. The Grammy is awarded by the National Academy of Recording Arts and Sciences and honors a variety of singers, musi-

