

高考英语过关必备系列丛书

READING

国家教育部考试中心提供题型

最新高考题型 专项训练

阅读理解

主编 杜效明

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前言

★本丛书是根据教育部最新高中英语课程改革的精神,组织具有丰富的高中英语教学经验和对高考命题有深入研究的骨干教师编写。

★著名英语教育专家杜效明任主编。

本丛书依据现行“高中教学大纲”和“考试说明”要求编写,注重训练中学阶段学生应知必会的英语基础知识、技能和在此基础上形成的综合应用能力。

本丛书共分5册,具有以下特点:

△考纲考点覆盖面全 每个专项训练都覆盖了“考试说明”所要求的全部考纲考点,既突出了考试重点,又极具系统性。

△内容新颖 每个专项训练的选材都反映最新高考精神,注重文化特征。

△针对性强 题型、题量、试题长度、难度、区分度等均与高考保持一致。

△实用方便 所有试题都附有参考答案,部分重难点有简要分析。

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阅 读 理 解

Unit 1

(A)

It is commonly believed in the United States that school is where people go to get an education. Nevertheless, it has been said that today children interrupt their education to go to school. The difference between schooling and education implied by this remark is important.

Education is much more open-ended(可修整的) and all-inclusive than schooling. Education knows no limits. It can take place anywhere, whether in the shower or on the job, whether in a kitchen or on a tractor. It includes both the formal learning that takes place in schools and the whole universe of informal learning. The agent(doer) of education can vary from respected grandparent to the people arguing about politics on the radio, from a child to a famous scientist. Whereas schooling has a certain predictability, education quite often produces surprises. A changes conversation with a stranger may lead a person to discover how little is known of other religious. People receive education from infancy(婴儿期) on. Education, then is a very broad, inclusive term. It is lifelong process, a process that starts long before the start of school, and one that should be a necessary part of one's entire life.

Schooling, on the other hand, is a special, formalized process, whose general pattern varied little from one setting to the next. Throughout a country, children arrive at school at about the same time, take the assigned seats, are taught by an adult, use similar textbooks,

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do homework, take exams, and so on. The pieces of reality that are to be learned, whether they are the alphabet or an understanding of the working of government, have been limited by the subjects being taught. For example, high school students know that they are not likely to find out in their classes the truth about political problems in their society or what the newest filmmakers are experimenting with. There are clear and undoubtful conditions surrounding the formalized process of schooling.

1. The passage is organized by _____.
 - A. giving examples of different schools
 - B. telling a story about excellent teachers
 - C. telling the difference between the meanings of two related words
 - D. listing and discussing several educational problems
2. The passage supports which of the following statements?
 - A. Education systems need to be changed as soon as possible.
 - B. Without formal education, people won't be able to read and write.
 - C. Going to school is only part of how people become educated.
 - D. Schooling is of no use because students do similar things every day.
3. What does the writer mean by using the expression "children interrupt their education to go to school" in paragraph 1?
 - A. All of life is an education.
 - B. Learning takes place everywhere.
 - C. Education is totally ruined by schooling.
 - D. Schooling prevents people from discovering new things.
4. What is the main idea of this passage?
 - A. The best schools teach a variety of subjects.
 - B. Education and schooling are quite different experience.
 - C. The more years students go to school, the better their education is.
 - D. Education and schooling are just same meaning.

(B)

ROCHESTER HILLS, Michigan(AP)—A little more than 10 years ago, Tricia Mack was a student at Rochester Adams High School who dreamed of becoming an astronaut.

Today, Ms Mack is a 27-year-old aerospace engineer for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration(国家宇航局) and is traveling to Russia to work on an international space station. It was a quick journey from Rochester Hills to NASA but instead of being an astronaut, Ms Mack is training them. She knew she wanted to be involved with outer space, even as far back as her days at West Middle School. And although Ms Mack knew where she wanted to go, she also know what it would take. She offers simple advice for kids who might

see themselves as future NASA employees: Study your maths and science.

After graduating from college, she was offered a job at NASA's Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, just outside Houston. There, she became a very good trainer and has spent most of her time teaching astronauts how to use their \$ 8 million space suits.

Ms Mack teaches everything from putting on suits to explaining how to read the warning features. Ms Mack shows astronauts how to understand information on the suit itself, as well as warning they might hear in their helmets(头盔). Later, she'll teach astronauts how to do certain things in their suits.

"We have a huge pool that the astronauts are placed in. They wear weights so it feels like neutral gravity where they're not sinking and they're not floating to the surface," she said. "Underwater, astronauts have a stand-in for the conditions in outer space."

Ms Mack will continue this role as she begins work on an international space station project. More than 40 flights through 2004 will be taken to the space station. Those include trips by the American shuttles(航天飞机) and the Russian Soyuz rockets, which hold three persons.

While Russians have left astronauts on space stations for as long as one year, American crews are not expected to be on the space station longer than 180 days at a time, Ms Mack explained.

As Tricia's mom, Barbara points out her daughter's success shows one thing very clearly: "Love your work and you can live your dream." she said.

1. As an engineer, Ms Mack _____.
 - A. makes suits for astronauts
 - B. designs equipment for Space Center
 - C. prepares the astronauts for the conditions in outer space
 - D. trains astronauts how to operate the shuttles of rockets
2. From the text we can learn that _____.
 - A. the suits of the astronauts must be heavy
 - B. Ms Mack wasn't willing to accept her present job
 - C. with the special suit, astronauts can do everything in space
 - D. Ms Mack will have her work changed soon
3. In this text, the underlined word "stand-in" means a person who _____.
 - A. stands by and looks on while astronauts are working
 - B. takes the place of an astronaut for a time
 - C. waits for astronauts in a huge pool
 - D. does research in outer space instead of an astronaut





(C)

Among the most stressful of worries are death, illness, loss of work, money problems, marriage problems and retirement. Such worries have reasonable basis, but we have unreasonable ways to get worries. For example, fear of death is as strong among young people as among the elderly. It is equally surprising that we are as worried the hour before having a tooth filled as when we face major surgery.

It is difficult to decide at what point worrying stops to be "normal", but it is clearly reasonable to worry. People get seriously ill, plans go wrong, tube trains sometimes crash. In fact, anxiety is judged to be pathological(病态的) when it weakens our ability to live a normal life. We can manage perfectly well without travelling in planes, and an evening out isn't made uninteresting by the fact that we are unable to leave the house without checking the front-door lock again and again. Such worries are wide spread in the general population.

In its extreme form, anxiety may be experienced either as a generalized, "free-floating" state (the sufferer becomes tense and frightened for no clear reason), or it may be more specifically focused—for example on open spaces, enclosed situations or certain insects or animals. Many people will have experienced the former.

But at less intense levels, anxiety and worrying have great value. They help us to avoid trouble, or to cope with it when it cannot be avoided. Worrying may be an internal impulse, allowing us to solve problems at times of danger. It may also play an important part in helping us to come to terms with reality. In everyday life, anxiety energizes us and improves performance of many tasks, it also helps us to achieve more. So worrying is not after all an unproductive activity. Perhaps the time to be worried is when you're not worrying.

1. Saying "we are as worried the hour before having a tooth filled as when we face major surgery", the writer wants to show that _____.
 - A. some worries we experience are against reasonable behavior
 - B. it is difficult to decide at when point worrying stops to be normal
 - C. worries are quite common in society
 - D. worries are actually unnecessary at all
2. The writer describes some people who are unwilling to travel by plane. Why is their behavior reasonable?
 - A. Few people consider it reasonable.
 - B. Because it is the safe way.
 - C. It is so common that it's considered reasonable.
 - D. Because the standard is normal.
3. A state of anxiety that is quite serious for it to require medical attention is clear when _____.

- A. it prevents a person from living a normal life
 - B. someone is seriously ill
 - C. someone worries a lot
 - D. it helps a person stop worrying
4. What is the writer's main conclusion about worry?
- A. It is more useful that we imagine.
 - B. It is of no use.
 - C. It is common.
 - D. It is of great value.

(D)

Some years ago industries had more freedom than they have now, and they did not need to be as careful as they must today. They did not need to worry a lot about the safety of the new products that they developed. They did not have to pay much attention to the health and safety of the people who worked for them. Often new products were dangerous for the people who used them; often conditions in the work place had very bad effects on the health of the workers.

Of course sometimes there were real disasters which drew the attention of governments and which showed need for changes. Also scientists who were doing research into the health of workers sometimes produced information which governments could not ignore. At such times, there were inquiries into the causes of the disasters or the problems. New safety rules were often introduced as a result of these inquiries; however, the new rules came too late to protect the people who died or who became seriously ill.

Today many governments have special departments which protect customers and workers. In the U. S., for example, there is a department which tests new airplanes and gives warnings about possible problems. It also makes the rules that airplane produces must follow. Another department controls the foods and drugs that companies sell. A third department looks at the places where people work, and then reports any companies that are breaking laws which protect the health and safety of workers. Of course, new government departments and new laws cannot prevent every accident or illness, but they are having some good results. Our work places are safer and cleaner than before. The planes and cars which we use for travel are better. Producers are thinking more about the safety and health of the people who buy and use their products.

1. The main topic of the text is _____.
- A. the freedom of industries in the past
 - B. the safety and health of workers
 - C. changes in industrial products



- D. conditions in the work place
2. After reading the text what can we infer about the government?
- A. Governments and companies had different opinions about the safety of products.
B. Governments paid little attention to the cost of products.
C. No safety laws have been introduced by governments.
D. Government officials refused to listen to scientists.
3. The special departments protect the workers in many ways except by _____.
A. testing new products
B. designing new products
C. controlling the sale of products
D. inspecting work places
4. Today new departments and new laws _____.
A. can prevent any accident or illness
B. can protect all the customers and workers from being hurt
C. can punish any company as they like
D. are helping to improve working conditions and people's health

(E)

How to protect children Web fans from unsuitable material on-line while encouraging them to use the Internet has long been discussed in US.

For some parents the Internet can seem to like a jungle, filled with danger for their children. But jungles contain wonders as well as hazards and, with good guides, some education and a few precautions, the wilds of the Internet can be safely navigated. "Kids have to be on-line. If we tell our kids they can't have access to the Internet we're cutting them off from their future," said an expert.

Most kids have started to learn to use search engines. Many of them are great for finding tons of interesting Internet sites, and they can also locate places where you might not want your kids to go. There are search engines designed just for kids. A certain software contains only sites that have been selected as safe. But the most popular that was to limit access would be to use what is known as a "content screener(过滤器)". But this can't be wholly reliable, and the best thing parents can do is to talk to their kids and let them know what's OK or not OK to see or do on the Internet. Another way is that mum or dad is nearby when the child is surfing the Internet.

A few other tips(技巧):

—Don't put the PC in a child's room but keep it in an area where mum or dad can keep an eye on things. That also makes the Internet more of a family activity.

—Ask your child what he or she has been doing and about any friends they make on-

line.

—Tell your child not to give on-line strangers personal information, especially details like address and phone number.

—And tell your children never to talk to anyone they meet on-line over the phone, send them anything, accept anything from them or agree to meet with them unless you go along.

1. The passage is mainly about the subject of _____.
A. American children's going on-line
B. Internet in America
C. appreciating Internet
D. opposing Internet
2. The best way to protect children from improper material is _____.
A. to install a content screener on the computer
B. to buy some search engines for the children
C. to be nearby when they are surfing the Internet
D. to talk to the children and persuade them to tell right from wrong
3. The passage tells most about _____.
A. softwares B. good guides C. precautions D. education
4. According to the passage, we can infer that _____.
A. softwares fit for children want programming
B. a child who is on-line is in danger
C. Internet is a jungle full of danger
D. Internet contains lots of harmful sites



(A)

The medical world is gradually realizing that the quality of the environment in hospitals may play an important role in helping patients to get better.

As part of a nationwide effort in Britain to bring art out of the museums and into public places, some of the country's best artists have been called in to change older hospital and to soften the hard edges of modern buildings. Of the 2,500 National Health Service Hospital in Britain, almost 100 now have very valuable collections of present are in passages, waiting areas and treatment rooms.

These recent movements first started by one artist, Peter Senior, who set up his studio



at a Manchester hospital on northeastern English during the early 1970s. He felt the artist had lost his place in modern society, and that art should be enjoyed by a wider audience.

A common hospital waiting room might have as many as 5,000 visitors each week. What a better place to hold regular exhibition of art! Senior held their first exhibition of his own paintings in the out-patients waiting area of the Manchester Royal Hospital in 1975. Believed to be Britain's first hospital artist, Senior was so much in demand that he was soon joined by a team of six young art school graduates.

The effect is striking. Now in the passages and waiting rooms the visitor experiences a full view of fresh colors, playful images and restful courtyards. The quality of the environment may reduce the need for expensive drugs when a patient is recovering from an illness. A study has shown that the patients who had a view onto garden needed half of strong pain killers compared with patients who had no view at all or only a brick wall to look at.

1. Some best artists have been gathered to _____.
 A. pull down older hospitals and build up new ones
 B. make the comers of the hospital buildings around
 C. bring art into hospitals
 D. help patients recover from illness
2. From this text, we've learned that _____.
 A. artists in Britain have completely lost their places in modern society
 B. patients should be encouraged to learn art
 C. hospitals in Britain should be changed into art museums
 D. art should be encouraged in Britain hospitals
3. After the improvement of the hospital environment, _____.
 A. patients no longer need drugs to kill their pains
 B. patients needn't buy any expensive drugs
 C. patients need fewer pain killers when they are getting better after illness
 D. patients can take fewer pills(片) each time
4. It can be inferred from this text that _____.
 A. the role of hospital environment is being recognized
 B. hospitals artists have done a lot for patients
 C. exhibitions of art in hospital attract more audience than that in museums
 D. hospitals in Britain look more beautiful than those in other countries

(B)

If you want to stay young, sit and have a good drink. This is the research finding of a team of Japanese doctors, who say that most of our brains are not getting enough exercise—and as a result, we are growing old unnecessarily soon.

Professor Taiju Matsuzawa wanted to find out why quite healthy farmers in northern Japan appeared to be losing their ability to think and reason at a rather early age, and how the speed of getting old could be slowed down.

With a team of researchers at Tokyo National University, he set about measuring brain volumes of a thousand people of different ages with different jobs.

Computer technology helped the researchers to get most exact measurements of the volume of the front and side parts of the brain, which have something to do with intellect and feelings, and decide the human character. As we all know, the back part of the brain, which controls tasks like eating and breathing, does not contract with age.

Contraction of front and side parts—as cells die off—was seen in some people in their thirties, but it was still not found in some sixty and seventy-year-olds.

Matsuzawa concluded from his tests that there is a simple way to prevent the contraction—using the head.

The findings show that contraction of the brain begins sooner in people in the country than in the town. Those with least possibility, says Matsuzawa, are lawyers, followed by university professors and doctors. White collar workers doing the same work day after day in government offices are, however, as possible to have contracting brains as the farm workers, bus drivers and shop assistants.

1. The team of doctors wanted to find out _____.
 - A. at what point people grow mentally old
 - B. how to make people live longer
 - C. the size of certain people's brains
 - D. which people are the most clever
2. Their research findings are based on _____.
 - A. an examination of farmers in northern Japan
 - B. tests given on a thousand old people
 - C. examining the brain's sizes of different people
 - D. using computer technology
3. The doctors' tests show that _____.
 - A. our brains contract as we grow older
 - B. one part of the brain does not contract
 - C. sixty-year-olds have better brains than thirty-year-olds
 - D. some people's brains have contracted earlier than other people's
4. The most possible conclusion of the passage is that _____.
 - A. most of us should take more exercise
 - B. it's better to live in the town
 - C. the brain contracts if it is not used
 - D. the more one uses his brain, the sooner he becomes old





(C)

Advertising can be a service to the customer. This is true when advertisements give real information about the goods advertised. Such information is needed if the customer is to make a reasonable and practical choice when he buys. It is useful in that it lets him know of the kinds of goods in the shops. Printed advertisements do this job best. Customers can collect them and compare them. They can be taken along to shops and their claims checked against the actual goods in the shops. It is much harder to do this with TV or advertisements. The best TV and radio advertisements direct attention to printed advertisements which can be used as suggested above; few of them belong to this group, however.

Some advertisements are not very useful to the customer. Instead of helping him to satisfy his real needs, they set out to make him want things. They set out to create a need. These advertisements are cleverly done. The people who produce them understand our weaknesses. They set out to make us believe that what they advertise will make us cleverer, prettier, more handsome, if only we use it. The voice on TV says, "Getaway people use XYZ petrol". The screen shows a picture of a petrol pump and a fast expensive car owned by a boy with a pretty girlfriend. They drive off a wonderful country or a lovely beach. Some people may feel that clever, successful people use XYZ petrol. Some might choose that petrol next time they fill up their car. Often the TV advertisement is backed up in newspapers and on boarding. We should be on guard. It's our money they're after.

Some advertisements mislead customers by using part of the truth to suggest something false. The advertisement says, "The makers of Toovar washing machine recommend Jazz washing powder". So they do. But they recommend six other washing powders as well. The advertisement does not say that Toovar recommends only Jazz. It is skilfully made to give that idea to the careless reader, listener or viewer.

At its best advertising can be useful to the customer. At its worst it can mislead him. Many newspapers cheat on the advertisements which they publish. They check on the goods for which the advertisements made claims. Most newspapers are very careful about the small advertisement which try to sell goods directly to the readers by post. Many newspapers print information about this on their small advertisement page. Advertising has become a very big business, and good films in it do all they can to make sure it is made with some attention to truth. This is a help to the customer. But the only real safeguard for the customer is his own choice.

1. Advertisements can be useful if they _____.

- A. give information about goods which customers can depend on
- B. tell customers what to buy
- C. tell the customers only the merits(优点) of the goods

- D. are checked against the actual goods in the shops
2. Advertisements that play on our weaknesses make us _____.
 A. buy only those things we need most
 B. feel weak and uncomfortable
 C. desire things we do not need
 D. go shopping every day
3. Some advertisements can not be believed because they _____.
 A. use part of the truth to suggest something false
 B. do not tell the truth at all
 C. only let the customers know the shortcomings of the goods
 D. are only printed on newspapers
4. We should "be on guard". It's our money they are after. Here "be on guard" means _____.
 A. be clever B. be careful C. be practical D. be clean

(D)

In many businesses, computers have largely replaced paperwork, because they are fast, and do not make mistakes. And they are honest. Many banks say that their business is "untouched by human hands" and therefore safe from human temptation. But they have no thought, and the growing number of computer crime show they can be used to steal.

Computer criminals don't use guns. And even if they are caught, it is hard to punish them because there is often no proof. A computer cannot remember who used it; it simply does what it is told. The head teller at a New York City bank used a computer to steal more than one and a half billion dollars in just four years. No one noticed this because he moved money from one account to another. Each time a person he had robbed (took away the money) questioned the balance in his account, the teller said it was a computer mistake, then replaced the missing money from someone else's account. This man was caught only because he was a gambler (a person who often plays cards for money).

Some workers use the computer's power to punish their bosses they consider unfair. Recently, a large company fired its computer-record assistant for reasons connected with her personal life rather than her job. She was given thirty days notice. In those thirty days she rubbed out (removed) all the company's computerized records.

Most computer criminals have been common workers. Now police wonder if this is "the tip of iceberg". As one official says, "I have the feeling that there is more crime out there than we are catching. What we are seeing now is all so poorly done. I wonder what the real experts are doing—the ones who really know how a computer works."

1. This passage is mainly about _____.





- A. computer crimes
 - B. stealing through computers
 - C. computer mistakes
 - D. punishment through computers
2. Business in many banks is declared to be safe because _____.
- A. paperwork is no longer needed
 - B. computers are honest
 - C. people are forbidden to work there
 - D. it is done through computers
3. The assistant rubbed out all the computerized records _____.
- A. after she was told to leave
 - B. because she had been doing wrong
 - C. because her boyfriend didn't love her
 - D. because the company decided to let her go
4. It can be inferred from the last paragraph that _____.
- A. most of the computer criminals have been caught
 - B. computer experts are helping the police
 - C. computer criminals are difficult to catch because the police know little about computers
 - D. computer criminals are difficult to catch because some of them are computer experts

(E)

Everyone has ambition to travel. But those who cannot do so themselves might find it interesting to work in a travel agency, arranging journeys for other people. Brian Lawley does this, working in a small travel agency in an industrial city. Most of his work is concerned with holidays, both at home and abroad. Every autumn, the agency sends out hundreds of booklets full of attractive, coloured photographs, describing the holidays that their customers will be able to have the next year. Soon, people begin to come into the office to book for their holidays: Perhaps a week's skiing in Austria in January, perhaps a cruise to the Caribbean(加勒比海) in February, perhaps a seaside holiday in Spain in May, or a tour of North Africa. Brian often has to advise people on what holidays will be suitable for them, and they always have a lot of questions. Last year, for example, a lady of eighty-two wanted to book for a mountaineering holiday in the Alps(阿尔卑斯山), and Brian had great difficulty in persuading her that it would not be suitable. In the end, she decided to go for a Mediterranean cruise instead.

Arranging journeys for people who have to travel abroad on business is often very com-

plicated, but Brian enjoys this work. For example, last spring Mr Perry, a director of a local chemical firm, went on a business trip, and Brian arranged it all for him. First Mr Perry travelled to London by train, and stayed overnight in a hotel near the airport, because his plane left early the next morning. He flew to Frankfurt, in Germany, where he spent the morning discussing business. Then he went on by train to Zurich(苏黎世), where he stayed for the night. After a meeting the next morning, he caught a plane for Tokyo, and spent three days there before going on to America. He had business in Seattle(西雅图), Chicago and New York, he flew back to London and then home by train. The next day he telephoned the agency to thank Brian for arranging everything so well for him.

1. When do the customers come into the office to book for their holidays?
 - A. Early in the morning.
 - B. Every year.
 - C. In January.
 - D. Shortly after receiving the booklet.
 2. Those who cannot travel themselves might find it interesting to work in a travel agency, _____.
 - A. arranging trips for other people
 - B. arranging trips for themselves
 - C. booking tickets for other people
 - D. describing the holidays for other people
 3. Mr Perry telephoned the agency to thank Brian because _____.
 - A. Mr Perry arranged everything so well for Brian
 - B. Brian arranged everything so well for Mr Perry
 - C. the agency sent Mr Perry abroad on business
 - D. Brian helped him in the travel agency
 4. How was Mr Perry's journey arranged?
 - A. Fly to Tokyo.
 - B. To Frankfurt by plane.
 - C. Back home by train.
 - D. Fly back to London.
 - E. To Zurich by train.
 - F. Have business in Seattle, Chicago and New York.
 - G. To London by train.
- A. g, b, a, f, e, d, c B. c, b, a, g, e, f, d
 C. g, b, e, a, f, d, c D. f, e, a, b, g, c, d





(A)

Although one might not think so as a result the disadvantages thousands and thousands of ads have shown, advertising is of great importance to the society in which people live, either in the United Kingdom, or in many other parts of the world. Advertising is necessary as a means of communicating with others, of telling them about the goods and services that are offered, and of which most of them would never get to hear at all if it were not for advertising. And advertising does a great deal to a rising standard of living condition.

In talking about advertising, one should not think only of a commercial on television, of advertisement in the newspaper or magazines and in the scene of communication even the spoken or written working of the salesman. After all, the roots of advertising are to be found in the market place in the ancient times.

For many years it was thought that was not enough to just produce goods and supply services. It is only more recently that people came to understand that the production of goods would be a waste of resources unless those goods can be sold at fair price within a reasonable time period. In the competitive society in which we live, it is very important that we go out and sell what we have to offer, and advertising plays an important role, whether selling at home or export markets.

Around 2 percent of the UK national product is spent on advertising. But it must be thought that this advertising tries to sell goods to customers who do not want to buy them. Of course, advertising does try to attract the interest of the buyers, but if the product one has bought does not match what the advertisement has described, it is extremely unlikely that the goods will sell well.

1. According to the text advertising is important to _____.

- A. large countries in the world
- B. people with a high standard of living
- C. every person in the world
- D. a large number of people in the world

2. What do you think is the earliest advertisement in history?

- A. Shop window show and wrapping of the goods.
- B. The communication of the a well-trained salesman.
- C. Face-to-face talks between sellers and buyers.