

高考实战训练丛书·英语系列

阅读

第二版

本书编写组

理解

紧扣 考题

真题 回顾

分类 训练

模拟 测试



华东理工大学出版社
EAST CHINA UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY PRESS

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(第二版)

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前 言

目前市场上的英语高考教辅用书多而又多,而真正出类拔萃的却少之又少。我们正是本着出好书、出精品、为广大应考学子和辅导教师服务的原则,认真编写了这套丛书。本套丛书的特点和优势体现在以下三个方面:

第一,容量得当,涵盖面广。高考英语总复习通常有所谓“三轮”之说:第一轮即单元过关,或称分册过关,即复习高一、高二两年的内容;第二轮即专项训练,包括听力、语法、阅读理解、完型填空和写作;第三轮复习即模拟训练。本次我们将陆续推出三轮复习的全部用书,涵盖高中英语的所有内容。考虑到教学的实际情况,本套丛书的总体训练量不超过400个课时,这样的安排,无论用于课堂集体测试或学生自测,都是非常适当的。

第二,体例完备,内容丰富。本套丛书试图从方方面面诠释高考。以“阅读理解”分册为例,全书共分三个部分。第一部分为最新高考试题。由于高考题具有无可替代的标尺作用,演练这些题目,可以使学生在题型、选材、难度等各方面把握高考,而且可以感受“原汁原味”所带来的实战气氛。第二部分为分类训练。从高考阅读的选材看,大致有说明文、记叙文、应用文几个方面,主要包括科普、史地、文化、人物、故事、新闻、广告等。本部分内容以每套训练题为单位,选取相同主题的文章,尤其是说明文部分涉及大量背景知识。熟悉这些内容,对于提高阅读水平大有好处。第三部分为模拟训练。在本部分的编写工作中,我们按尽可能贴近高考的要求选择阅读材料,使学生更好地适应高考需要。此外,我们在材料的选取上,除保留传统的经典阅读篇目外,还大量选用了具有鲜活时代感的内容,如“安乐死”、“艾滋病”、“克隆技术”、“因特网”等,以增强学生的阅读兴趣。

第三,使用方便,经济实惠。本套丛书的绝大多数内容均设计为16开正反面2页或4页一套题,学生将书展开,撕下一套题即可作为活页试卷使用,同时,我们采用正常5号字排版,阅读不费力,但又扩大版心,紧缩行距,使本书拥有比正常排版格式多20%的容量,真正体现了经济实惠的要求。

本丛书在编写过程中,曾作为内部试卷多次试用,受到了广大师生的欢迎,很多一线教师对本书提出了大量的宝贵意见,对我们最终修订成书起了关键作用。另外,华东理工大学出版社的郑斯雄先生也对本书的出版倾注了极大的关心和帮助,在此一并表示感谢!

编 者
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第一章 最新高考试题

2006 高考(全国卷 I)

班级_____姓名_____分数_____

(A)

Most people think of racing when they see *greyhounds* (灰狗) and believe they need lots of exercise. They can actually be quite lazy! Greyhounds are good at fast races but not long-distance running. They do need regular exercise but they like to run for a short burst and then get back on the bed or a comfortable seat. Another misunderstanding is that greyhounds must be *aggressive* (好斗的) because they are big in size. In fact greyhounds love people and are gentle with children.

Greyhounds can live for 12 ~ 14 years but usually only race for two or three years, and after that they make great pets. They don't need a lot of space, don't make a lot of noise, and don't eat a lot for their size.

Normally, greyhounds can be as tall as 90cm. There is, however, a small-sized greyhound, which stands only 33cm. Greyhounds come in a variety of colors. Grey and yellowish-brown are the most common. Others include black, white, blue, red and brown or a mix of these.

Greyhounds have smooth body coats, low body fat and are very healthy. Because they're *slim* (苗条的) they don't have the leg problems like other dogs the same height. But they do feel the cold, especially since they would much rather be at home in bed than walking around outside.

1. The text is written mainly _____.

- A. to tell people how to raise greyhounds
- B. to let people know more about greyhounds
- C. to explain why greyhounds are aggressive
- D. to describe greyhounds of different colors

2. It can be inferred that greyhounds _____.

- A. love big doghouses
- B. like staying in bed all day
- C. make the best guard dogs
- D. need some exercise outdoors

3. Why does the author say that greyhounds make great pets?

- A. They are big in size.
- B. They live a very long life.
- C. They can run races for some time.
- D. They are quiet and easy to look after.

4. If you keep a pet greyhound, it is important _____.

- A. to keep it slim
- B. to keep it warm
- C. to take special care of its legs
- D. to take it to animal doctors regularly

(B)

Many years ago, when I was fresh out of school and working in Denver, I was driving to my parents' home in Missouri for Christmas. I stopped at a gas station about 50 miles from Oklahoma city, where I was planning to stop and visit a friend. While I was standing in line at the *cash register* (收款台), I said hello to an older couple who were also paying for gas.

I took off, but had gone only a few miles when black smoke poured from the back of my car. I stopped and wondered what I should do. A car pulled up behind me. It was the couple I had spoken to at the gas station. They said they would take me to my friend's. We chatted on the way into the city, and when I got out of the car, the husband gave me his business card.

I wrote him and his wife a thank-you note for helping me. Soon afterward, I received a christmas present from them. Their note that came with it said that helping me had made their holidays meaningful.

Years later, I drove to a meeting in a nearby town in the morning. In late afternoon I returned to my car and found that I'd left the lights on all day, and the *battery* (电池) was dead. Then I noticed that the Friendly Ford dealership—a shop selling cars—was right next door. I walked over and found two salesmen in the showroom.

"Just how friendly is Friendly Ford?" I asked and explained my trouble. They quickly drove a pickup truck to my car and started it. They would accept no payment, so when I got home, I wrote them a note to say thanks. I received a letter back from one of the salesmen. No one had ever taken the time to write him and say thank you, and it meant a lot, he said.

"Thank you"—two powerful words. They're easy to say and mean so much.

1. The author planned to stop at Oklahoma City _____.
 - A. to visit a friend
 - B. to see his parents
 - C. to pay at the cash register
 - D. to have more gas for his car
2. The words "**took off**" in Paragraph 2 mean "_____".
 - A. turned off
 - B. moved off
 - C. put up
 - D. set up
3. What happened when the author found smoke coming out of his car?
 - A. He had it pulled back to the gas station.
 - B. The couple sent him a business card.
 - C. The couple offered to help him.
 - D. He called his friend for help.
4. The battery of the author's car was dead because _____.
 - A. something went wrong with the lights
 - B. the meeting lasted a whole day
 - C. he forgot to turn off the lights
 - D. he drove too long a distance
5. By telling his own experiences, the author tries to show _____.
 - A. how to write a thank-you letter
 - B. how to deal with car problems
 - C. the kind-heartedness of older people
 - D. the importance of expressing thanks

(C)

A study of English learning problems was carried out among a total of 106 foreign students. It

shows that most students considered understanding spoken English to be their biggest problem on arrival. This was followed by speaking. Writing increased as a problem as students discovered difficulties in writing papers that they were now expected to hand in. Reading remained as a *significant* (显著的) problem.

The information gained helped us in determining where special attention should be paid in our course. Although many students have chosen to join the course with a reasonable *motivation* (动机), we considered it important to note what seemed to encourage interest. Nearly all the students have experienced some kind of grammar-based English teaching in their own country. To use the same method would be self-defeating because it might reduce motivation, especially if it has failed in the past. Therefore a different method may help because it is different.

Variety of activity was also seen as a way of *maintaining* (保持) or increasing motivation. Several years ago we had one timetable that operated throughout, but we soon found that both the students and the teachers lost interest by about halfway through the ten weeks. This led us to a major re-think, so finally we brought it into line with the expressed language needs of the students.

1. What is the text mainly about?
 - A. Foreign students have more problems.
 - B. There are many ways to improve English.
 - C. Teaching should meet students' needs.
 - D. English learning problems should be studied again.
2. Writing became a bigger problem when foreign students _____.
 - A. had to write their papers
 - B. became better at speaking
 - C. became less interested in reading
 - D. had fewer problems with listening
3. We may infer from the last two paragraphs that _____.
 - A. different teaching methods should be used
 - B. grammar-based teaching seems to be encouraging
 - C. English courses are necessary for foreign students
 - D. teaching content should be changed halfway
4. The word "it" in the last paragraph refers to "_____".
 - A. "re-think"
 - B. activity
 - C. motivation
 - D. timetable

(D)

Since my *retirement* (退休) from teaching music in 2001, I have spent a good deal of time painting as an artist. I actually began drawing again in the summer of 1995 when my father died, so perhaps I was trying to recover from the loss of my father, or maybe it was just that it brought back memories of him. In my case, I drew pen and ink animals and *landscapes* (风景画) much influenced by Krenkel and St. John for five years.

For some strange reason, I had been waiting until my retirement to start doing watercolors again, but as soon as I walked out of the school door for the last time I picked up my brushes and rediscovered Andrew Wyeth, who quickly became my favorite artist. I had looked through all the art

books I had on my shelves and found his watercolors to be the closest to how I thought good watercolors should look. So I painted landscapes around Minnesota for three years and tried out many other types of painting. However, watercolors remained my first choice, and I think I did my best work there, showing my paintings at a number of art exhibitions.

Art is now together with my piano playing and reading. There is a time for everything in my world, and it is wonderful to have some time doing what I want to do. As Confucius once said, "At seventy I can follow my heart's desire."

1. What is the text mainly about?
 - A. Learning to paint in later life.
 - B. How to paint watercolors.
 - C. An artist-turned teacher.
 - D. Life after retirement.
2. The author started drawing again in 1995 because _____.
 - A. he hoped to draw a picture of his father
 - B. he couldn't stop missing his father
 - C. he had more time after retirement
 - D. he liked animals and landscapes
3. We can infer from the text that the author _____.
 - A. had been taught by Krenkel and St. John
 - B. painted landscapes in Minnesota for 5 years
 - C. believed Wyeth to be the best in watercolors
 - D. started his retirement life at the age of seventy
4. How does the author probably feel about his life as an artist?
 - A. Very enjoyable.
 - B. A bit regretful.
 - C. Rather busy.
 - D. Fairly dull.

(E)

Phillip Island Penguins(企鹅)

The Little Penguin has called Phillip Island home for untold generations. Get to Phillip Island in plenty of time to watch a summer sunset at Summerland Beach—the stage is attractively set to see the Little Penguin leave water and step onto land.

- Leave Melbourne at 5:30 p. m. for a direct journey to Phillip Island
- See the Gippsland area—Guinness Book of Records place for the world's longest *earthworm* (蚯蚓)
- Journey along the coastal highway around the Bay with French Island and Churchill Island in the distance
- Cross the bridge at San Remo to enter Phillip Island—natural home for Little Penguins and many animals
- Take your place in special *viewing stands*(看台) to watch the daily evening performance of the wild Little Penguins

Ultimate Penguins(+ U)

Join a group of up to 15. This guided tour goes to an attractive, quiet beach to see Little Penguins. You can see penguins at night by wearing a special pair of glasses.

Adult \$ 60.00 Child \$ 30.00

Viewing Platform Penguin Plus (+ V)

More personalized wildlife viewing limited to 130 people providing closer viewing of the penguin arrival than the main viewing stands.

Adult \$ 25.00 Child \$ 12.50

Penguin Skybox(+ S)

Join a group of only 5 in the comfort of a special, higher-up viewing tower. Gain an excellent overview of Summerland Beach.

Adult 16 yrs + \$ 50.00

1. What kind of people is the text mainly written for?
A. Scientists. B. Students. C. Tourists. D. Artists.
2. We can learn from the text that Little Penguins _____.
A. have been on Phillip Island for years
B. keep a Guinness record for their size
C. are trained to practice diving for visitors
D. live in large groups to protect themselves
3. How much would a couple with one child pay for a closer viewing tour?
A. \$ 37.50 B. \$ 62.50 C. \$ 180.00 D. \$ 150.00

2006 高考 (全国卷 II)

班级 _____ 姓名 _____ 分数 _____

(A)

My friend, Emma Daniels, spent the summer of 1974 traveling in Israel. During her month-long stay in Jerusalem she often went to a cafe called Chocolate Soup. It was run by two men, one of whom—Alex—used to live in Montreal. One morning when Emma went in for coffee, while chatting with her new friend Alex, she mentioned that she had just finished the book she was reading and had nothing else to read. Alex said he had a wonderful book she might like, and that he'd be happy to lend it to her. As he lived just above the cafe, he quickly ran up to get it. The book he handed to Emma just minutes later was *Markings*, a book by a former Secretary-General of the United Nations (UN).

Emma had never read it, nor had she ever bought a copy. But, when she opened it up, she was floored to see her own name and address inside the cover, in her own *handwriting* (笔迹). It turned out that the summer before, at a concert back in Montreal, Emma had met a Californian who was in town visiting friends. They decided to *exchange* (交换) addresses, but neither of them had any paper. The man opened up a book he was carrying in his *backpack* (背包) and asked Emma to write her name and address inside. When he returned to California, he left the book behind in Montreal, and his friend Alex kept it. When Alex later moved to Jerusalem, he took the book along.

1. Alex lent Emma the book, *Markings*, to _____.
A. show his friendliness to her B. show his interest in reading
C. tell her about the importance of the UN D. let her write her name and address inside
2. How did Emma feel the moment she opened the book?
A. Pleased. B. Satisfied. C. Worried D. Surprised.
3. We can learn from the text that the Californian _____.
A. met Emma at a concert B. invited Emma to a concert
C. introduced Emma to his friend D. left Emma his backpack
4. Who was supposed to be the first owner of the book?
A. An official of the UN. B. A coffee shop owner.
C. A friend of the author's D. Alex's friend from California.

(B)

May: Happenings from the Past

May 5, 1884

Isaac Murphy, son of a slave and perhaps the greatest horse rider in American history, rides

Buchanan to win his first Kentucky Derby. He becomes the first rider ever to win the race three times.

May 9, 1754

Benjamin Franklin's *Pennsylvania Gazette* produces perhaps the first American political cartoon (漫画), showing a snake cut in pieces, with the words "Join or Die" printed under the picture.

May 11, 1934

The first great dust storm of the Great Plains Dust Bowl, the result of years of *drought* (干旱), blows topsoil all the way to New York City and Washington, D. C.

May 19, 1994

Jacqueline Lee Bouvier Kennedy Onassis, former first lady and one of the most famous people of the 1960s, died of cancer in New York City at the age of 64.

May 24, 1844

Samuel F. B. Morse taps out the first message, "What hath God wrought," over the experimental long-distance telegraph line which runs from Washington, D. C., to Baltimore, Md.

1. We know from the text that Buchanan is _____.
A. Isaac's father
B. a winning horse
C. a slave taking care of horses
D. the first racing horse in Kentucky
2. What is the title of the first American political cartoon?
A. Join or Die
B. Pennsylvania Gazette
C. What Hath God Wrought
D. Kentucky Derby
3. In which year did the former first lady Jacqueline die?
A. 1934. B. 1960. C. 1964. D. 1994.
4. Which of the following places has to do with the first telegram in history?
A. Washington, D. C.
B. New York City.
C. Kentucky.
D. Pennsylvania.

(C)

When I learned that my 71-year-old mother was playing Scrabble—a word game—against herself, I knew I had to do something. My husband suggested we give her a computer to play against. I wasn't sure my mother was ready for it. After all, it had taken 15 years to persuade her to buy an electric cooker. Even so, we packed up our old computer and delivered it to my parents' home. And so began my mother's adventure in the world of computers.

It also marked the beginning of an unusual teaching task for me. I've taught people of all ages, but I never thought I would be teaching my mother how to do anything. She has been the one teaching me all my life; to cook and sew; to enjoy the good times and put up with the bad. Now it was my turn to give something back.

It wasn't easy at the beginning. There was so much to explain and to introduce. Slowly but surely, my mother caught on, making notes in a little notebook. After a few months of Scrabble and other games, I decided it was time to introduce her to *word processing* (文字处理). This proved to be

a bigger *challenge* (挑战) to her, so I gave her some homework. I asked her to write me a letter, using different letter types, colors and spaces.

"Are you this demanding with your kindergarten pupils?" she asked.

"No, of course not," I said. "They already know how to use a computer."

My mother isn't the only one experiencing a fast personal growth period. Thanks to the computer, my father has finally got over his phone *allergy* (过敏反应). For as long as I can remember, any time I called, my mother would answer. Dad and I have had more phone conversations in the last two months than we've had in the past 20 years.

1. What does the author do?
 - A. She is a cook.
 - B. She is a teacher.
 - C. She is a housewife.
 - D. She is a computer engineer.
2. The author decided to give her mother a computer _____.
 - A. to let her have more chances to write letters
 - B. to support her in doing her homework
 - C. to help her through the bad times
 - D. to make her life more enjoyable
3. The author asked her mother to write her a letter _____.
 - A. because her mother had stopped using the telephone
 - B. because she wanted to keep in touch with her mother
 - C. so that her mother could practice what she had learned
 - D. so that her mother could be free from housework
4. After the computer was brought home, the author's father _____.
 - A. lost interest in cooking
 - B. took more phone calls
 - C. played more games
 - D. began to use it

(D)

When asked to point out one or two things that are most important to themselves, many put friends ahead of homes, jobs, clothes and cars.

A true friendship carries a long history of experience that determines who we are and keeps us connected. It is a treasure we should protect. Unfortunately, the better friends you are, the more probably you'll have disagreements. And the result can be what you don't want—an end to the relationship.

The good news is that most troubled friendships can be mended. First, don't let your pride get in your way. Most of us can forgive each other when differences are brought out in the open. Second, apologize when you're wrong—even if you've been wronged. Over the course of a friendship, even the best people make mistakes.

Sometimes, it may be best if the wronged person takes the lead and apologizes. When you apologize, give your friend a chance to admit that he has been wrong. Third, see things from your friend's *point of view* (观点). And finally, accept that friendships change as our needs and *lifestyles*

(生活方式) change. Making friends can sometimes seem easy. The hard part is keeping the connections strong during the natural ups and downs that have an effect on all relationships. My suggestion: Consider friendship an honor and a gift, and worth the effort to treasure and *nurture* (培养).

1. What would be the best title for the text?
A. Easy Ways to Make Friends B. Ups and Downs in Friendship
C. How to Mend a Troubled Friendship D. How to Take the Lead in Making Friends
2. The “**wronged person**” in Paragraph 4 refers to a person _____.
A. who has been mistaken for another B. who has been blamed unfairly
C. who has treated friends badly D. who has admitted his mistakes
3. According to the text a friendship can last long only if _____.
A. we have much in common B. we know our friends’ mistakes
C. we treat our disagreements wisely D. we have known one another for long
4. What should we do if we follow the author’s second suggestion?
A. Stick to our own points of view. B. Avoid making mistakes.
C. Make an apology first. D. Change our lifestyles.

(E)

“Who made your T-shirt?” A Georgetown University student raised that question. Pietra Rivoli, a professor of business, wanted to find the answer. A few weeks later, she bought a T-shirt and began to follow its path from Texas cotton farm to Chinese factory to *charity bin* (慈善捐赠箱). The result is an interesting new book, *The Travels of a T-shirt in the Global Economy*.

Following a T-shirt around the world is a way to make her point more interesting, but it also frees Rivoli from the usual arguments over global trade. She goes wherever the T-shirt goes, and there are surprises around every corner. In China, Rivoli shows why a clothing factory, even with its poor conditions, means a step toward a better care for the people who work there. In the colorful used-clothing markets of Tanzania, she realizes that “it is only in this final stage of life that the T-shirt will meet a real market,” where the price of a shirt changes by the hour and is different by its size and even color. Rivoli’s book is full of memorable people and scenes, like the noise, the bad air and the “*muddy-sweet smell* (泥土香味) of the cotton.” She says, “Here in the factory, Shanghai smells like Shallowater Texas.”

Rivoli is at her best when making those sorts of unexpected connections. She even finds one between the free traders and those who are against globalization. The chances opened up by trade are vast, she argues, but free markets need the correcting force of politics to keep them in check. True economic progress needs them both.

1. What do we learn about Professor Rivoli?
A. She used to work on a cotton farm.
B. She wrote a book about world trade.
C. She wants to give up her teaching job.