

高考英语

最新热点 巅峰阅读

College Entrance Examination · English Test · Reading Materials

社科、经济、科技文



高考英语最新热点巅峰阅读 ——社科、经济、科技文

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前言

这是一套配套现行高考的课外英语阅读文集,含有社科文、经济文、科技文、叙述文、应用文、新题型等内容。

阅读不仅是高考的重点,也是英语与实际生活和工作紧密联系的直接方式。所以,我们就是针对时代教育的要求和学生、教师的实际使用性而策划编写的,走高质量、品牌书的路子。目的就是为了在紧贴时代的背景下,全面提升英语的阅读水平和能力。

本套书籍有以下几个显著特点:

最新热点、科技性 我们精选了与时代相结合的热点资讯、时尚话题和生命、电子、化学、自然、社会等科技前沿文章,这是每个学生必须阅读和了解掌握的。感受时代脉搏和最强音,这对高考有非常大的帮助。

高考性、方向性 1、把握、紧贴高考动态和方向,与高考保持一致。2、把握、紧贴时代热点资讯和科技前沿,保持最新、最热。

词汇性 在阅读中提高和扩大词汇量无疑是一个非常有效的学习方法。所以,我们在每篇阅读后面都给出了文章中重点、疑难词汇的注解。

解析性 练习是检验是否正确理解文意的方式,也是取得高分的所在。所以,我们对每篇阅读题都给出了指导性的解答。

知识背景性 要想取得阅读的提高和突破,扩大知识背景是十分必要的。所以,本书在阅读内容的选择上也体现了这一点,尽量拓展阅读能力和视野。

实际使用性 我们不仅充分考虑了广大学生在课堂和自学时的实用性,而且也考虑到了教师的教学要求,为教师教学提供了帮助。同时我们在题量上和使用方便上都做了精心设计,避免了浪费和不足。

本册是社科、经济、科技文。

社科部分精编了当代社会各领域的热门文章,内容囊括政治、经济、娱乐、动物、植物、教育、文化、艺术、思想、工作、消费、体育等,涉及男女平等、环境保护、教育讨论、社会福利、城市流动、商业文化、资源保护等热点。

经济、科技部分精编了当代经济、科技领域的热门文章,内容囊括财经、股票、代理、投资、保险、名人效应、信用卡、银行转账等经济热点,高科技产品、生命科技、能源科技、自然科技、电子科技、社会及其他科技等各个方面。

本系列丛书由张叶军、李欣主编,参与本册编写的人员有:李平、杨全花、张艳丽、黄瑜、潘娟、张景丽。

编者
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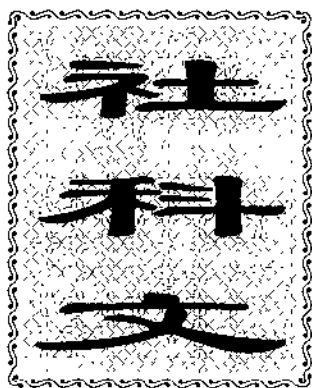
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社科文 1

【阅读文章A，老年人学习】

When Susan White went back to high school in Madison Heights, Michigan, a couple of years ago, she never had any thought about actually getting a high school *diploma*.

"I just wanted to learn more," she said. But when she found out that many of her classmates were planning to graduate, Mrs. White recalled: "I said if my younger friends can graduate from high school, so can I."

She seems to have been right. As soon as she completes a history course, Mrs. White will graduate next month. And when she does, she will apparently enter the record books as the oldest person ever to graduate from high school in the United States.

Mrs. White is 98 years old, and neither the Michigan Education Department nor the National Education Association knows of anyone who has completed high school at an older age.

Mrs. White, a native of Watertown, New York, dropped out of school in the 10th grade, but her ability to learn has obviously not been dulled by the 80-year *layoff*. Since going back to her studies at the Madison Heights Senior Citizens Centre, she has *maintained* a straight-A record—that is the highest possible.

Now that she is about to get a diploma, Mrs. White has become a strong believer in getting a good education.

"I don't like anyone dropping out of school," she said. "It makes me mad when a person decides to leave school, because future generations will have to know even more than we do in order to *survive*."

【词汇拓展】

diploma (文凭)

layoff (中止活动)

maintain (维持)

survive (生存)

【理解检测】

1. Mrs. White dropped out of school when she was about _____.
A. 15 B. 18 C. 20 D. 10
2. How many other students older than Mrs. White have got a high school diploma?
A. None B. One C. Two D. A few
3. Mrs. White's ability to learn _____.
A. is not as good as the others B. is quite obvious
C. is the best in the class D. is among the best of the class
4. Which of the following statements is NOT TRUE?

- A. Mrs. White is determined to graduate from high school.
 B. Mrs. White is the oldest person ever to graduate from high school in the U. S.
 C. Mrs. White is a firm supporter of getting a good education.
 D. Mrs. White has already been awarded a high school diploma.
5. A good title for this true story would be _____.
 A. Mrs. White of watertown
 B. have respect for old age
 C. never too late to learn
 D. an elderly student

【阅读文章 B：当代男女观】

In a family where the roles of men and women are not *sharply* separated and where many household tasks are shared to a greater or lesser extent, notions of male superiority are hard to maintain. The *pattern* of sharing in tasks and in decisions makes for equality, and this in turn leads to further sharing. In such a home, the growing boy and girl learn to accept that equality more easily than did their parents and to prepare more fully for participation in a world characterized by cooperation rather than by the "battle of the sexes".

If the process goes too far and man's role is regarded as less important—and that has happened in some cases—we are as badly off as before, only in *reverse*.

It is time to reassess the role of the man in the American family. We are getting a little tired of "Momism"—but we don't want to exchange it for a "neo-Popism". What we need, rather, is the recognition that bringing up children involves a partnership of equals. There are signs that psychiatrists, psychologists, social workers, and specialists on the family are becoming more aware of the part men play and that they have decided that women should not receive all the credit—nor all the blame. We have almost given up saying that a woman's place is in the home. We are beginning, however, to *analyze* man's place in the home and to insist that he does have a place in it. Nor is that place *irrelevant* to the healthy development of the child.

The family is a cooperative enterprise for which it is difficult to lay down rules, because each family needs to work out its own ways for solving its own problems.

Excessive *authoritarianism* has unhappy *consequences*, whether it wears skirts or trousers, and the ideal of equal rights and equal responsibilities is pertinent not only to a healthy democracy, but also to a healthy family.

【词汇拓展】

sharply (明显的, 敏锐地)

reverse (相反, 颠倒)

analyze (分析)

authoritarianism (权威主义)

pattern (榜样)

Momism (母亲主义)

irrelevant (不相干的)

consequences (结果, 后果, 推断)

【理解检测】

1. According to the text, notions of male superiority are _____.
 - A. not maintained by most American women
 - B. difficult to maintain in a home where the woman does most of the work
 - C. completely alien to American mothers and fathers
 - D. difficult to maintain in a home where household tasks are shared by the mother and father
2. The danger in the sharing of household tasks by the mother and father is that _____.
 - A. the role of the father may become an inferior one
 - B. the children will grow up believing that life is a battle of the sexes
 - C. sharing leads to masculine women and effeminate(女人气的, 软弱的) men
 - D. the father becomes physically worn out
3. Today, people who specialize in family problems _____.
 - A. reaffirm the belief that a woman's place is in the home
 - B. would reestablish the father as the autocratic ruler of the family
 - C. are becoming more aware of the importance of the father's role in the family
 - D. believe that the mother deserves all the credit or blame for the raising of the children
4. According to the author, the solution of family problems _____.
 - A. is best left in hands of social workers and specialists on the family
 - B. is similar in all families
 - C. needs to be reached by ways unique to each family
 - D. is not necessary in household where sharing is done

【阅读篇章 G-2 郊区生活】

In the United States today, nearly half of us live in areas that we refer to as the suburbs. Any dictionary will define the suburbs as those areas, usually residential, that lie outside cities and towns. But, for millions of Americans in the last thirty years, the suburbs have come to mean much more than that.

For those who moved to the developing suburbs after the Second World War, they represented an escape from urban *congestion* to a home of one's own—preferably one with an attached two-car, garage—on a little half-acre for tree-shaded land. It also meant daily *commutation* to work by railroad or expressway, a lawn to mow, and a *mortgage* to pay off over the year.

Nobody approves of life in the suburbs but the people who live there. Urban critics argue that suburbanites enjoy all the cultural, educational, and commercial advantages that cities offer without paying for them. Farmers worry about losing their farms to uncontrolled suburban sprawl. The suburbs have also been criticized for the *monotonous* sameness of their design and for their ability to *insulate* their inhabitants from the problems of the larger society in which they live.

On the other hand, defenders of the suburbs argue that life-style that they offer is more varied and more inclusive than the critics admit; there are many different kinds of suburbs and a variety of people living in them. While the development of the suburbs has created problems, it has also provided *substantial* modern housing for millions of people. Suburban living offers the best of two

worlds—the city and the country—at a price that many are able to afford.

Many people will always prefer the hectic pace and excitement of life in the city, while others will want the more *tranquil* pace of life in the country. But for those in either city or country who are willing to *compromise*, the suburbs are waiting.

【词汇拓展】

congestion(拥挤)

mortgage(抵押贷款)

insulate(绝缘)

tranquil(安静的)

commutation(通勤)

monotonous(单调的)

substantial(坚固的)

compromise(妥协)

【理解检测】

1. In the first sentence of the second paragraph, the word “they” most probably refers to _____.
A. people who joined in the World War II B. urban critics
C. the developing suburbs D. people who moved to the suburbs
2. People who are against suburbs thought that _____.
A. people living in suburbs cannot enjoy the advantages of city life people
B. people living in suburbs have the same problems as city people
C. it is inconvenient for people to live in suburbs
D. living in suburbs cannot provide various various life-styles
3. The word “suburbanites” in the third paragraph most probably means _____.
A. suburban areas B. suburban defenders C. suburban critics D. suburban inhabitants
4. The best title for this passage would be _____.
A. Today's Americans Lives B. Suburban Life in America
C. Daily Commutation in America D. Urban Congestion in the U. S.

【阅读文章 D：预算的重要性】

A *budget* is a spending plan. It can help you spend money wisely. It can do this by cutting out wasteful spending. Of course, preparing a budget takes planning, and following a budget takes *willpower*. Your budget should meet your family's needs and income.

The first step in creating a budget is to set your goals. What does your family need and want? You must know this to work out the details of the budget. Keep goals realistic, in terms of income available. Then decide which goals are the most important.

The next step is estimating family income. Before you can plan wisely, you need to know how much money you have to spend! Write down all the money you expect to receive (wages, savings, interest, etc.) during the planned budget period.

After you have calculated how much money will be available, it is time to *estimate expenses*. List

all of your family expenses.

If you are not satisfied with what you got for your money, look carefully at your spending. Studying your records will show where overspending has occurred. It will also point out poor buying habits.

It is also a good idea to set aside a small amount of money for emergencies. Every family has small emergencies; a blown tire, a broken device, or the need for minor medical care.

【词汇拓展】

budget (预算)

willpower (自制力)

estimate (估计)

expenses (消费)

【理解检测】

1. According to the passage, what is the advantage of a budget?
A. It can help you set your goals clearly.
B. It can help you save a lot of money.
C. It can help you get rid of poor buying habits.
D. It can help you spend money in a reasonable way.
2. In carrying out your budget, you need _____.
A. to have the ability to control yourself B. to ask your family members for advice
C. to cut it down as much as possible D. to take care not to buy expensive things
3. One advantage of keeping a record of your spending is that _____.
A. you will remember how much you have already spent
B. you will know if you have spent more money than you planned
C. you will be able to tell your family what should not be bought
D. you will learn how to make a better budget next time
4. This passage is mainly about _____.
A. the meaning of a budget B. the relation between budget and income
C. the way a budget is made D. the importance of making a budget

【阅读文章】

Normally a student must attend a certain number of courses in order to graduate, and each course which he attends gives him a *credit* which he may count towards a degree. In many American universities the total work for a degree consists of thirty-six courses each lasting for one *semester*. A typical course consists of three classes per week for fifteen weeks; while attending a university a student will probably attend four or five courses during each semester. Normally a student would expect to take four years attending two semesters each year. It is possible to spread the period of work for the degree over a longer period. It is also possible for a student to move between one university and another during his degree course, though this is not in fact done as a regular practice.