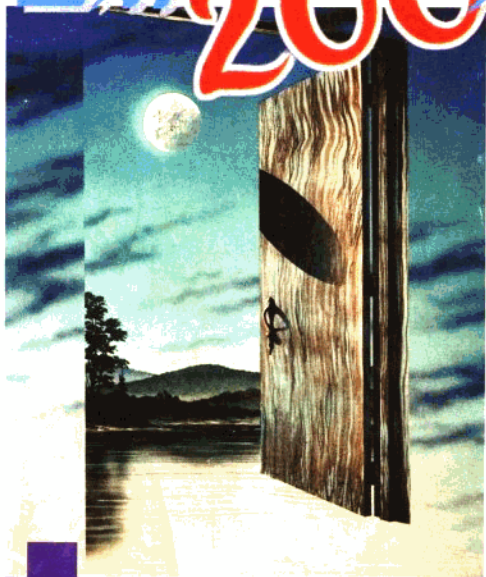


3+X ENGLISH

高考英语  
阅读理解200篇

200  
ENGLISH  
PASSAGES



中学英语教学参考编辑部组编

西安地图出版社

# 前 言

英语作为 3+X 高考测试改革中的三门必考科目之一,其在高考测试中的地位不言而喻。3+X 高考英语测试改革,对考生的英语阅读能力提出了更高的要求。阅读能力的培养仅仅依靠教科书是不够的,更重要的是要大量阅读课外资料,吸收信息,巩固记忆。这样既有利于扩大词汇量,丰富语言知识,又有利于了解英语国家的社会文化背景等。本书旨在对参加高考的考生提供一本资料全新、内容丰富的英语阅读材料,相信对考生英语阅读能力的提高有所帮助。本书的主要特点有:

**1. 文章安排单元化** 根据高考英语测试中阅读理解试题阅读量的要求,我们将每 5 篇不同题材的文章安排为一个单元,每个单元,命制 20 道试题,目的是让考生能够阅读到形式上与高考英语阅读理解相同、内容上与高考英语阅读理解难度相当的阅读材料。

**2. 题材、体裁多样化** 本书在题材上包括科普、社会、文化、政治、经济等方面的内容,体裁避免单一化,包括记叙文、说明文、应用文等。所选文章大都贴近现实生活。

**3. 较为复杂的语篇结构** 本书所选文章在语篇构成上都有相当难度。作者在阐述问题和陈述情况时均使用了多种组篇手段和修辞手法。具体表现是:行文的跳跃程度较大,陈述次序富于变化,隐含信息较多,过渡用语

较少等等。考生读懂了文字,不一定能够立刻领悟语篇的意思,有时还需认真推敲,才能取得理想的阅读效果。

**4. 较大的语言难度** 所选材料在语言上也有较大难度,具体表现在语句的长度、措辞的灵活性以及替代和省略手段的运用上。

**5. 较全面的阅读理解能力测试** 我们在命制试题时,主要从这几方面考虑:(1)掌握所读材料的主旨和大意,以及用以说明主旨和大意的事实和细节;(2)既理解具体的事实,也理解抽象的概念;(3)既理解字面意思,也理解深层含义,包括作者的态度、意图等;(4)能理解某句、某段的意义,并能把握全篇的文脉,即句与句、段与段之间的关系,并能据此进行推理和判断;(5)能根据材料所提供的信息,结合中学生应有的常识正确判断生词的含义。

由于编者水平有限,编写时间仓促,本书难免存在缺点和错误,希望读者批评指正。

编 者

2001年10月30日

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# Unit 1

## A

America is a society in which children have watched about 18,000 television commercials(商业广告) by the time that they have reached their middle teens. My friend Jolie learned this fact a few weeks ago and decided to do something about it. She thinks that the number of commercials that children see can influence (影响) the way in which they view the world. That is, Jolie believes that children who watch so many ads. will grow up to believe that the most important thing in life is to buy, buy, buy! This, says Jolie, is wrong. A little child cannot understand advertisement for what they are and so believe totally in what he or she hears.

I have been thinking about what Jolie has told me. I suppose that she is right. I know that it is easy to control the minds of children because they don't see things logically(合乎逻辑), as adults do. And, I am upset myself at how the advertisers can control a child's outlook on the world. I think I should join Jolie in her efforts to change advertising methods when it comes to advertisements for children. I really have a responsibility to make sure that future generations are given every chance to develop their minds without being influenced by anything bad.

Of course, there is another side to the problem. After all, parents ought to take responsibility for what their children watch and how much television they see. I know that many parents just

want their children to be quiet, and so they let them watch as much television as they want. But, in the long run, the advertisers have great power because we are a society of consumers (消费者). I only hope that some day there can be an answer to this problem. Children need our guidance, not the guidance of advertisers.

1. The underlined word "responsibility" in the passage means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. duty      B. ability      C. possibility      D. chance
2. In order to prevent children from watching too much television, the author suggests that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. parents keep their children away from the television sets  
B. advertisements be changed to suit the needs of children  
C. more programs be started to give guidance to children  
D. ways be found to help the least influence of commercials on children
3. The main idea of the passage is that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. children shouldn't watch any television commercials  
B. television advertising has a bad influence on children  
C. the number of commercials that children see can influence the way in which they view the world  
D. parents ought to take responsibility for what and how much their children watch on TV

## B

### Teen (青少年) Tobacco Use

Seven of 10 high school students have tried smoking a cigarette. Students who say they used these products one or more times in the previous (以前的) 30 days, by sex (性别) are as follows:



4. This survey (调查) is based on \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. boys in middle schools  
B. teenagers in high schools  
C. the survey ten years ago  
D. people who smoke in the country
5. According to the statistics (统计), how many percentage of the students have tried smoking in high schools?
- A. 34%      B. 31%      C. 70%      D. 42%
6. According to the statistics, who smokes most?
- A. High school students.      B. Boy students.  
C. Girl students.      D. Teenagers.

### C

#### Public Holiday

According to the State Council stipulation (国务院规定), Chinese people will have a seven-day holiday during the coming Spring Festival, which falls on January 24. But people will work on the weekend before the holiday, i. e., January 20 and 21.

### **Ballet Drama**

Before the Spring Festival, Beijingers will have the chance to appreciate a top-class performance by artists from the Russian National Opera Theatre Ballet Troupe.

Invited by the Poly Theatre, the troupe will stage two internationally famous ballets in Beijing—"Swan Lake" daily from January 12 to 15, and "Carmen" on January 17, 18.

Time: 7:30 p. m.

Location: 14 Dongzhimen Nandajie, Dongcheng District

Telephone: 65001188

### **Spring Festival Variety Show**

The Minister of Culture is busy preparing a grand Spring Festival Variety Show to be televised on January 24, the first day of the Year of Snake.

The three-hour show will include top-level performances.

Time/date: 8:10, p. m, January 24

7. The Spring Festival holiday will last \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. from January 18~24      B. from January 17~24  
C. from January 24~30      D. from January 24~31
8. The Spring Festival Variety Show will probably end \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. before noon of January 24      B. at 11:00 p. m, January 24  
C. at 12:15, January 23      D. None of the above
9. "Swan Lake" will be staged \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. by the Poly Theatre      B. at 7:30 p. m, January 17  
C. in other cities besides Beijing      D. by a Russian Troupe
10. Which of the following isn't true?  
A. You may telephone the Poly Theatre for information.  
B. We may watch the ballets on TV.  
C. Before the Spring Festival, people mustn't be off work at the



last weekend.

D. The Spring Festival Variety Show is supposed to be very interesting.

11. You may watch "Carmen" on \_\_\_\_\_.

A. Monday

B. Wednesday

C. Friday

D. Sunday

## D

We are all busy talking about and using the Internet(因特网), but how many of us know the history of the Internet?

Many people are surprised when they find that the Internet was set up in the 1960s. At that time, computers were large and expensive. Computer networks(网络) didn't work well. If one computer in the network broke down, then the whole network stopped. So a new network system(系统) had to be set up. It should be good enough to be used by many different computers. If part of the network was not working, information(信息) could be sent through another part. In this way computer network system would keep on working all the time.

At first the Internet was only used by the government, but in the early 1970s, universities, hospitals and banks were allowed to use it, too. However, computers were still very expensive and the Internet was difficult to use. By the start of the 1990s, computers become cheaper and easier to use. Scientists had also developed software(软件) that made "surfing"(浏览) the Internet more convenient(方便).

Today it is easy to get on-line(上网) and it is said that millions of people use the Internet everyday. Sending e-mail is more and more popular among students.

The Internet has now become one of the most important parts of people's life.

12. The Internet has a history of more than \_\_\_\_\_ years.  
A. sixty      B. ten      C. thirty      D. twenty
13. A new network system was set up to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. make computers cheaper  
B. make itself keep on working all the time  
C. break down the whole network  
D. make computers large and expensive
14. At first the Internet was only used by \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the government      B. universities  
C. hospitals and banks      D. schools
15. \_\_\_\_\_ made "surfing" the Internet more convenient.  
A. Computers      B. Scientists  
C. Software      D. Information
16. Which of the following is true?  
A. In the 1960s, computer networks worked well.  
B. In the early 1970s, the Internet was easy to use.  
C. Sending e-mail is now more popular among students than before.  
D. Today it's still not easy to get on-line.

## E

BOGOTA—A huge tunnel was discovered under construction outside Bogota's La Picota Prison. Police suspected (怀疑) it was part of an escape plan for jailed (坐牢的) billionaire cocaine merchants.

"This is the most sophisticated (复杂的) tunnel even built in the history of Colombia's prison system," a police statement said. It

referred to it as a wonder of modern engineering.

The tunnel had a good air supply and was reinforced(加固) with wood paneling to prevent a collapse(倒塌).

It was nearly 200 metres long and high enough for an average adult to walk through with a slight stoop(弯腰), police said.

Running nearly 15 metres below ground, the tunnel ended suddenly just 130 metres short of the prison wall, added the police.

Twenty-two workers were arrested after police stormed their lumber(木材) yard over-looking La Picota, where the tunnel began.

One of them admitted receiving US \$120, more than three times a monthly wage, to get the tunnel finished before Christmas. He said the pay was good "because the job was for the jail's rich men."

17. The underlined word "tunnel" is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. highway
- B. water pipe
- C. new canal
- D. underground passage

18. What made the police think the tunnel was part of an escape plan when it was discovered?

- A. The tunnel got very close to the prison walls.
- B. The prison had very rich prisoners in it.
- C. The tunnel was well built.
- D. One of the workers admitted it.

19. How far was it from the lumber yard to the prison wall?

- A. Nearly 200 metres.
- B. Nearly 130 metres.
- C. About 215 metres.
- D. About 330 metres.

20. What's the best title for this news item?

- A. Escape Hope Ends
- B. Workers Arrested
- C. Bogota Police
- D. Wonderful Tunnel

## Unit 2

### A

Japanese Direct Investment (投资) in Asia, 1951 - 2000 (US \$ million)

Country Or Area	Manufacturing	Resources Development	Commerce And Services	Others	Total
A	7220	380	89520	1370	98490
B	20490	40	5710	1070	27310
C	29370	120	36300	1010	66800
D	36570	68130	12090	120	116910
E	7160	840	19520	710	28320

The above chart shows Japanese direct investment in five Asian countries or areas (A, B, C, D and E) from 1951 till 2000. The value of Japanese investment in manufacturing (制造业) was roughly the same in Hong Kong and in China, but in commerce and services Hong Kong was over China by seventy billion. In resources development, Japan didn't show interest in Singapore and even smaller attention was paid to Taiwan, which received exactly one third as much money as Singapore. In total, the biggest investment by Japan was made in Indonesia.

1. In total, Japan invested \_\_\_\_\_ more in Hong Kong than in Singapore.

- A. about 32 billion dollars      B. about 71 billion dollars

- C. about 87 billion dollars      D. about 41 billion dollars
2. \_\_\_\_\_ attracted Japan most in terms of resources development.
- A. China      B. Hong Kong  
C. Indonesia      D. Singapore
3. Which is right according to the passage?
- A. In total, Japan invested more in Taiwan than in Singapore.  
B. Japan's investment in commerce and services in Singapore was about three times that in Indonesia.  
C. Regarding Indonesia, Japan invested in resources development more than twice as much as in manufacturing.  
D. In the field of "Others", Hong Kong ranked second.

## B

Millions of people pass through the gates of Disney's entertainment parks in California, Florida and Japan each year. What makes these places an almost universal attraction? What makes foreign kings and queens and other important people want to visit these Disney parks? Well, one reason is the way they're treated once they get there. The people at Disney go out of their way to serve their "guests", as they prefer to call them, and to see that they enjoy themselves.

All new employees, from vice president(副总管) to part-time workers, begin their employment by attending Disney University and taking "Traditions I". Here, they learn about the company's history, how it is managed and why it is successful. They are shown how each department relates to the whole. All employees are shown how their part is important in making the park a success.

After passing "Traditions I", the employees go on to more

specialized training for their special jobs. No detail is missing. A simple job like taking tickets requires four eight-hour days training. When one ticket taker was asked why it took so much training for such a simple ordinary job, he replied, "What happens if someone wants to know where the restrooms are, when the parade starts or what bus to take back to the camp grounds? We need to know the answers or where to get them quickly. Our constant aim is to help our guests enjoy the park."

Even Disney's managers get involved(包括在内)in the daily management of the park. Every year, the managers leave their desks and business suits and put on special service clothes. For a full week, the bosses sell hotdogs or ice cream, take tickets or drive the monorail(单轨车)and take up any of the 100 jobs that make the entertainment park come alive. The managers agree that this week helps them to see the company's goals more clearly.

All these efforts to serve the public well have made Walt Disney Productions famous. Disney is considered by many as the best mass service provider in America or in the world. As one long-time business observer once said, "How Disney treats people, communicate with them, rewards them, is in my view the very reason for his fifty years of success. . . I have watched, very carefully and with great respect and admiration, the theory and practice of selling satisfaction and serving millions of people on a daily base, successfully. It is what Disney does best."

4. The first day they come to Disney parks, all new employees \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. begin by receiving on-the-job training  
B. must learn several jobs  
C. begin as ticket takers  
D. have already attended Disney University

5. The main objective(目标)of the Disney employees is to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. learn all parts of the business  
B. see that their guests enjoy themselves  
C. be able to answer all kinds of questions  
D. keep the important guests happy
6. Each year, managers wear special service clothes and work in the park to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. set a good example for employees  
B. remind themselves of their beginning at Disney  
C. replace employees on holiday  
D. gain a better view of the company's objectives
7. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?  
A. Tourists learn the history of Disney in its entertainment parks.  
B. Disney attracts people almost from all over the world.  
C. Parades are regularly held in Disney's entertainment parks.  
D. Disney's managers are able to do almost all kinds of work in the Disney's parks.
8. This passage is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. how Disney's employees are trained  
B. the history and traditions of the Disney enterprises  
C. why Disney enterprises make a lot of money  
D. the importance Disney places on serving people well

### C

For more than half an hour, the "good" citizens watched a killer follow and stab(刺伤) a woman in three separate attacks in New York.

At 3:20 am, Miss Smith was returning home from her job as

manager of a restaurant. She started to walk towards the entrance of her apartment(公寓) at Austin Street. She noticed a man following her. She came to a stop. Then nervously she headed towards a call box for the 102 Police Precinct(辖区). She got as far as 100 feet before the man seized her. Miss Smith screamed, "Oh, my god, he stabbed me! Please help me!" Lights went on in ten-storeyed House. Windows opened and a man called down, "Let that girl alone!"

The attacker looked at him, and walked towards a white car parked nearby.

Lights went out. Miss Smith struggled to her feet and was now trying to make her way around the side of the building by the parking place to get to her apartment. The killer returned and stabbed her again. "I'm dying!" She screamed, "I'm dying!"

Windows were opened again and lights went on in many apartments. The killer got into his car and drove away.

The attacker returned. By then, Miss Smith had crawled into the building. The killer stabbed her a third time to death.

It was 3: 50 by the time police received their first call from a man, a neighbour of Miss Smith's. In two minutes they were at the scene. "I didn't want to get involved(卷入)," the man sheepishly told the police.

Six days later, the police caught the killer.

The police stressed(强调) that "A phone call would have done it", but no one called the police during the attacks.

9. Why did the killer kill Miss Smith?

- A. He wanted to rob her of her money.
- B. Miss Smith was a manager.
- C. Miss Smith telephoned the police.



D. No reason is given.

10. Miss Smith was killed \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. at the entrance to her apartment
- B. near the call box
- C. in the building by the parking place
- D. near the ten-storeyed apartment

11. During the three attacks \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. nobody knew what was happening
- B. Miss Smith's neighbour called the police
- C. the killer had nothing to fear
- D. nobody but one has help to Miss Smith

12. The death of Miss Smith shows \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. men should have more love for each other
- B. New York is too dangerous to live in
- C. people should know how to call the police
- D. people should not go home at night

## D

There is a big experiment going on. How big? Well, the laboratory is the Pacific Ocean, and the experiment may go on for twenty years.

Such a huge experiment is needed to answer a hugely important question: How fast is the earth warming up? We know that increasing amounts of carbon dioxide are making our atmosphere into a warmer blanket. And we worry that this "greenhouse effect" may get greater and greater. But we aren't sure how much the earth is warming or how much it has warmed up over the past hundred years.