



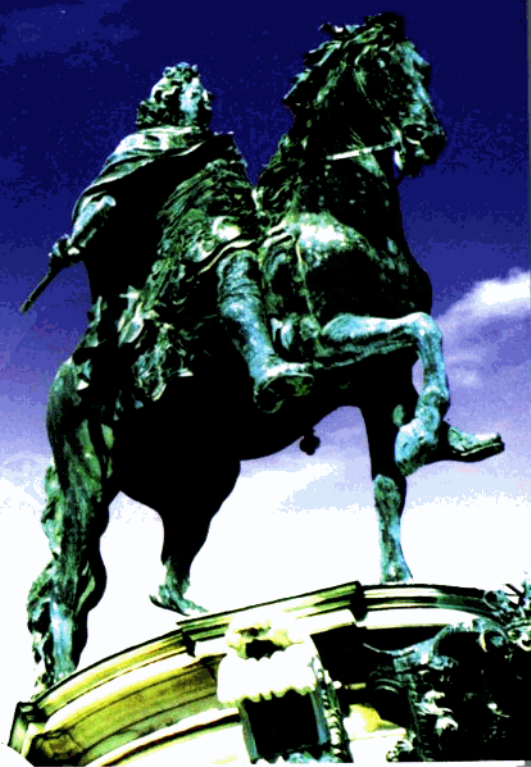
# 英语阅读

## Jimmy 强化训练 English

高三版

编著：朱洁华 朱孟佳

审读：(美) Jerry Austin



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**吉咪英语阅读强化训练**

**高三版**

编著 朱洁华 朱孟佳

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河北少年儿童出版社（石家庄市工农路 359 号）  
河北新华印刷二厂印刷 河北省新华书店发行

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880 × 1230 毫米 1/32 6 印张 2005 年 7 月第 1 版  
2005 年 7 月第 1 次印刷 定价：13.00 元  
ISBN 7-5376-2951-X/G · 2106  
如发现印装质量问题请与承印厂调换

## 编写说明

阅读在英语教学中占有非常重要的地位，中学英语学科课程标准将培养学生的阅读能力作为主要的教学目标之一，阅读理解题在高考中所占分值比例也越来越高。而且，因为阅读理解题考查的是学生的综合能力，所以它也是高考拉开分数差距最关键的部分。从某种意义上讲，阅读理解题的得分决定了学生英语学科的最终成绩。

如何在中学阶段的日常学习中打下良好的阅读基础，从容应对未来的高考，是每个中学生都非常关心和必须面对的问题。《吉咪英语阅读强化训练》丛书的编写目的，就是为了帮助中学生解决上述问题，迅速提高英语阅读理解能力，为实现学生在高考中的满分阅读打下坚实的基础。

《吉咪英语阅读强化训练》丛书是由名校名师根据新课标编写的中学英语阅读分级读物，难易程度逐级递进。

本丛书选编了内容丰富、生动有趣的文章，包括故事、幽默、新闻、人物轶事、科普文、应用文等；长度和难易适中；题材广泛，涉及科普、文化、政治、经济等社会各方面的热门话题，并贴近学生的生活实践，能有效增长学生的知识，拓宽其视野，并快速提高词汇量。

短文后练习题型严格按照高考题型设置，突出高考阅读的知识点和能力点，给出由名校名师解析与点评的详细解题思路，指导学生快速掌握科学的阅读方法和有效的阅读技巧，帮助学生在全面掌握课本知识的同时，提高英语阅读水平及英语应试能力。

下面我们来介绍几种有效的解题技巧，相信一定会对你有帮助：

### ● 悟意

悟意是指连贯阅读。阅读短文时，学生会遇到一些不熟悉的单词，有些学生习惯于停下来去查词典，实际上在文章中作者有时会使用具有同一含义或意思接近的几个词语，我们可利用上下文中熟悉的词来猜测生词的含义。有时我们找不出同义词，但可以利用同义的短语以及句子来判断生词的含义。

### ●预测

在现实生活中，我们看书、读文章并不是单纯被动地接受知识和获取信息，而是带着问题阅读。我们常对所读的内容进行预测，并在阅读过程中检验自己的预测是否准确。预测能够充分利用我们原有的背景知识，因而使我们对所读文章更感兴趣，从而提高阅读速度，更快更多地获取信息。因为我们在阅读过程中，会迫切地找到预测问题的答案，并且为能正确地预测到文章所涉及的部分内容而产生一种成功的喜悦。

### ●主题

阅读时要把注意力集中在领会文章中词句的意思上，抓住段落大意和全文的中心。要掌握所读材料的主旨大意，文章的主题句非常重要。所以，在阅读过程中要善于抓住文章中的关键词和主题句。每篇文章都是一个有机的整体，段落和段落之间有着内在的逻辑关系。在做阅读理解练习时，我们可以用很短的时间先浏览一下文章各段的首句和尾句，对整篇文章做一个简要了解，然后再仔细阅读全文。切勿像精读那样从语言内容到语言形式都一字一句落实，纠缠文章中的某些细节，而影响掌握全文大意。

### ●跳读

跳读的目的在于有重点、有选择地快速浏览，从文章中迅速找到我们所需要的某一个或几个信息。在考试时，如能灵活运用这种技巧进行阅读，就能迅速找出有关的事实、数据和信息来回答关于个别细节的问题。

阅读理解从理解的角度来看，主要分两种情况，一种是字面理解，另一种是推断理解。字面理解是要求认识词语、词组，理解句子的字面意思，知道文章中讲述了哪些情况。这种理解题的答案一般比较具体、明确，往往从文章中可以直接找到，有时只是换了另外一种说法。在高考阅读理解题中难度最大且出现频率最高的是推理判断题。近几年的高考中此类型的题目每年都保持在10个左右。这种题要求考生根据文章中出现的暗示，抓住内含语义，用逻辑思维的方法加以整理，然后做出合理的判断。推理的方法大致可分为：简单推理和复杂推理。

### ●简单推理

所谓简单推理就是以表面文字为前提，以具体事实为依据进行推理，

做出判断。这种推理方式比较直接，只要弄清事实，即可结合常识推断出合理的结论。如：

When men and women lived by hunting 50,000 years from now, how could they even begin to picture modern life? Yet to men of 50,000 years from now, we may seem as primitive (原始的) in our ideas as the Stone-age hunters do to us. Perhaps they will spend their days gollllocing to make new spunders, or struggling with their ballalators through the cribe. These words, which I have just made up, have to stand for things and ideas that we simply can't think of.

The text discusses men and women 50,000 years ago and 50,000 years from now in order to show that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. human history is extremely long
- B. life has not changed a great deal
- C. it is useless to plan for the next 50,000 years
- D. it is difficult to tell what will happen in the future

从段首 “When men and women lived by hunting 50,000 years ago, how could they even begin to picture modern life?” 一句可推出：生活在今天的人们要想像50,000年以后会发生什么，当然也是困难的。答案选D。

### ●复杂推理

复杂推理不但要以文字为依据，而且还要以文章的语境、内涵为前提。这是一种间接而复杂的逻辑推理方式。考生要推断出文章没有表明但又合乎逻辑的推理，就必须由表及里地归纳或演绎。

如何推测作者的写作目的和意图？推测作者写作目的的设题形式有：

- 1) The purpose in writing this text is to \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2) The author writes this passage to \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3) The author in this passage intends to \_\_\_\_\_.

推测作者的写作目的，必须要先了解文章的主题，然后分析作者的论述方法、论述的重点和材料的安排。如：

A young man from a village called Nawalapitiya married a young woman from Maliyuwa, a nearby village. They lived with the man's big

family—his parents, his brothers, their wives and children. The family kept an elephant, in which the young woman soon took a great interest. Every day she fed it with fruit and sugar.

Three months later the woman went back to her parents' home, having quarrelled with her husband. Soon the elephant refused to eat or work. It appeared to be ill and heart-broken. One morning after several weeks the animal disappeared from the house.

It went to the woman's home. On seeing her, the elephant waved its trunk and touched her with it. The young woman was so moved by the act of the animal that she returned to her husband's home.

The writer wrote the story in order to \_\_\_\_.

- A. show that elephants are very clever
- B. tell how a woman trained a wild animal
- C. show that women care more for animals than men do
- D. tell how an animal reunited a husband and wife

解答此题，需综合所读内容并加以判断。通过第一段得知：The family kept an elephant which the young woman liked very much. 第二段是说：The woman went back to her parents' home, having quarrelled with her husband. And the elephant appeared to be ill. 第三段是说：The elephant went to the woman's home. Moved by the act of the animal, the woman returned to her husband's home. 通过综合分析可知，答案应该是 D。

俗话说：冰冻三尺，非一日之寒。扎实的语言基础来自平时严格的基本功训练和长期的知识积累。只要平时刻苦用功，又掌握科学的解题方法，并运用合理有效的辅导书做扎实的巩固工作，做阅读理解题时就会得心应手。

《吉咪英语阅读强化训练》丛书，送你英语阅读金钥匙，打开高考阅读满分之门！

编者

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## 1 文化冲击

Culture shock is a special disease for people who have suddenly moved to a foreign country. Like most illnesses, it has its own symptoms (病症) and cure.

Culture shock is caused by the anxiety (焦虑) that results from losing all familiar signs of social communication. Those signs include the thousand and one ways in which we are used to the situation of daily life: when to shake hands and what to say when we meet people, when and how to give tips, how to do shopping, when to accept and refuse invitations, when to take statements seriously and when not. These signs, which may be words, gestures, facial expressions, or customs, are acquired (获得) by all of us in the course of growing up and are as much a part of our culture as the language we speak or the beliefs we accept. All of us depend on hundreds of these signs, most of which we do not carry on the level of conscious (有意识的) awareness (察觉).

Now when a person enters a strange culture, all or most of these familiar signs are removed. No matter how broadminded or full of good will you may be, a series of supports have been knocked from under you, followed by a feeling of failure in much the same way. First they reject (拒绝) the environment which causes discomfort (不适, 不痛快). "When foreigners in a strange land get together to complain about the host country and its people, you can be sure that they are suffering from culture shock.

Another phrase of culture shock is regression. The home environment suddenly becomes very important. To the foreigner, everything becomes unreasonably beautified. All the difficulties and problems are forgotten and only the good things back home are remembered. It usually takes a trip home to bring one back to reality.

1. Culture shock is called a special disease mainly because

A. like other disease it has its own symptoms and cure



- B. only those who do culture work abroad suffer from it  
C. only those living in a strange culture may experience it  
D. it is a special kind of illness which is hard to get rid of
2. What do people suffering from culture shock usually do?  
A. They usually take delight in conversation.  
B. They usually beautify their home culture.  
C. They usually forget difficulties and problems.  
D. They usually complain about physical discomforts.
3. In the last paragraph the underlined word “regression” probably means  
A. discomfort caused by foreign culture  
B. a kind of cure for the special disease  
C. a return to an earlier state or habit  
D. regret for what one has experienced
4. The main idea of this passage is that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. culture shock is an occupational ( or job ) disease  
B. it is hard to deal with life in a new environment  
C. any person entering a strange culture becomes unreasonable  
D. culture shock is caused by anxiety of living in a strange culture

**答案与解析**

1. C 从本文第一段第一句可以看出只有生活在陌生文化中的人才会遭遇文化冲击这种特殊的疾病，A、B、D项都不能说明文化冲击的特殊性。
2. B 最后一段说明人们由于受到文化的冲击，所以会认为自己的家园是最让人忘却烦恼的地方。
3. C 词义猜测题。“regression”的意思是“恢复，后退”。
4. D 主旨题。综观全文，可以看出本文的主要大意是：文化冲击是由在陌生文化中生活焦虑引起的。所以选D。

## 2 摇滚乐

Rock music in one form or another is the most popular type of music all over the world. But where did it come from?

Rock began in the USA in the early 1950s. At that time, "rhythm and blue" music was very popular with black Americans. "R & B" was a mixture of black religious (宗教的) music and jazz. It had strong rhythms (节奏) that you could dance to and simple, fast words.

Noticing the success of R & B music, white musicians started to copy the same style. By the mid 1950s, this new white R & B music, called rock "n" roll, had become very popular. Singers like Elvis Presley and Bill Haley attracted millions of teenage fans. Their music was fast and loud. Many older people thought that rock "n" roll was very dangerous.

By the early 1960s, even rock "n" roll had become old fashioned. Many of the songs had begun to sound the same. It was at that time that a new group from England became popular: The Beatles.

The Beatles first started by singing American style songs, but they soon developed their own style, with more complicated (复杂的) tunes (曲调). They also introduced different instruments. Groups like The Beatles had a very important influence on the style of popular music.

By the early 1970s, rock "n" roll had developed into a new form of music. Electronics (电子) had replaced the amplified (增大的) guitars and drums of rock "n" roll. "Rock" had arrived.

Rock music has continued to change and develop. It has combined with music from different parts of the world. Today, there are hundreds of different types of rock music, and almost every country has its own form of rock.

1. What is the best title for the text?

- A. Popular Music
- B. The History of Rock Music
- C. Different Forms of Music in America
- D. The Beatles

2. It can be inferred from the text that Elvis Presley and Bill Haley



- A. were singers of "R & B"  
B. were singers in the mid 1950s  
C. were members of The Beatles  
D. were popular with old people
3. It is clear that "R & B" \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. is a kind of rock music  
B. had a lot of words  
C. was very popular in the USA in the early 1950s  
D. was very dangerous
4. Which of the following statements is NOT true about The Beatles?  
A. This was not an American group.  
B. This group had their own style.  
C. This group made American style songs popular.  
D. The style of popular music has been influenced by this group.



## 答案与解析

1. B 全文按照“R & B” — rock “n” roll — The Beatles — “Rock” 的顺序主要介绍了摇滚乐的起源和发展。所以B最佳。
2. B 从第三段第二第三句“By the mid 1950s, this new white R & B music, called rock ‘n’ roll, had become very popular. Singers like Elvis Presley and Bill Haley attracted millions of teenage fans.”可知Elvis Presley和Bill Haley是20世纪50年代中期 rock “n” roll的代表人物。
3. C 阅读全文可知：“R & B”，是“a mixture of black religious music and jazz,”是“rock music”的起源而不是真正意义上的“rock music”，因此A错误；B明显与第二段最后一句中的“simple, fast words”相矛盾；D与“Many older people thought that rock ‘n’ roll was very dangerous.”矛盾。故C正确。
4. C 根据“It was at that time that a new group from England became popular: The Beatles.”可知A对；根据“...but they soon developed their own style”可知B对；根据“The Beatles had a

very important influence on the style of popular music.” 可知D对。故选C。

### 3 睡眠——生命的三分之一

About one third of our life is spent asleep. However, when I started to think about sleep, I realized that my mind was completely blank (空白的). All I knew was that all creatures go to sleep at some point in 24 hours. To find out more, I went to spend a weekend with Dr. Hernandez, director of the local Sleep Laboratory. I took a long list of questions to ask her.

First of all, I wanted to know why we sleep. Dr. Hernandez said: “Well, years ago we didn’t really know, but recent science has shown that people who don’t sleep enough soon get ill and often die.” So it seems that when we sleep our bodies are being “repaired”. She went on to say that a lot of natural chemicals come into our blood while we sleep and these can help cure (治疗) minor illness such as colds.

I wondered if our bodies experience any other changes while we sleep. Dr. Hernandez replied:

“In some stages of sleep the heart rate and our breathing slow down but in other stages the opposite happens — the heart rate increases and our breathing becomes quite rapid. During the night our body temperature drops by one or two degrees too.”

1. What does the passage mainly talk about?

- A. All creatures sleep.
- B. The importance of sleeping.
- C. People have different heart rate at different stages.
- D. Bodies are repaired in sleep.

2. What does the underlined word “creatures” ( Paragraph 1 ) refer to?

- A. All living things.
- B. Human beings.
- C. Animals with human beings included.
- D. People like the author.



3. What does the writer mean when he says “when we sleep our bodies are being ‘repaired’ ” ( Paragraph 2 ) ?
- A. People get rid of bad chemicals.  
B. Sleep helps us to stay healthy.  
C. We don’t have to take any medicine if we sleep enough.  
D. All of the above.
4. Which of the following is NOT true according to the text?
- A. People usually spend around eight hours sleeping every day.  
B. Many of us know little about sleep.  
C. The body temperature drops during sleep.  
D. People’s heart rate and breathing are always slow during sleep.

**答案与解析**

1. B 主旨理解题。文章主要解答了我们为什么要睡觉（即睡觉的重要性）的问题，故选B。
2. A 词义猜测题。结合上下文和生活常识可知，“creatures”在此意为“生物”。
3. B 语意理解题。由上句“...people who don’t sleep enough soon get ill and often die.”（因）可推知“Sleep helps us to stay healthy.”（果）。
4. D D明显与最后一段中“...but in other stages the opposite happens — the heart rate increases and our breathing becomes quite rapid.”相矛盾。

**4 电脑病毒**

New virus attacks millions of computers. Millions of computers worldwide have been infected（感染）this week by a dangerous virus called Bugbear and security experts warned yesterday that the threat was still becoming more serious.

Bugbear, known as a mass-mailing worm because it spreads itself through computer users’ e-mail programs, was first identified by a security（安全）team in Sydney on Sunday, said Lindy Yarnold, a computer

security expert with Symantec.

Since then it has spread worldwide, affecting millions of computers in Europe, the United States and Asia, she said.

Yarnold said that by Thursday, Symantec was receiving more reports of computers infected by Bugbear than by another new powerful virus, Klez, which has been attacking computers since February.

"The rate of increase in computers attacked is going up faster than usual," she said, adding that Bugbear was likely to remain a threat (威胁) for months.

Bugbear is what security experts call a "blended (混合的) threat", carrying out many kinds of attacks once inside a computer.

1. What does the underlined word "virus" ( Paragraph 1 ) mean?

- A. 虫子                      B. 雷电                      C. 军队                      D. 病毒

2. What is mainly discussed in this text?

- A. Computer security problems are not solved.  
B. Computers were affected by Bugbear and Klez.  
C. Bugbear attacks millions of computers.  
D. The threat of Bugbear is becoming more serious.

3. Compared with Klez, Bugbear probably \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. is newer                                      B. lasts longer  
C. is more powerful                              D. infects more computers

4. It is quite clear that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. some computers are not attacked  
B. virus affects the computers only through e-mails  
C. virus affects the computers only through Internet  
D. most computers in the US are attacked

5. Which of the following statements is NOT true about the virus?

- A. Lindy Yarnold is a security expert in charge of examining Bugbear.  
B. Bugbear attacks the computers in different ways.  
C. Bugbear and Klez are both powerful viruses.  
D. Bugbear is a new virus that attacks millions of computers.





## 答案与解析

1. D 词义猜测题。通读全文，从attack（袭击）、infect（感染）、spread（传播）等词可推知“virus”意为“病毒”。
2. C 主旨理解题。文章大意为：计算机病毒Bugbear袭击数百万台计算机，不断给用户造成严重威胁。故选C。
3. D 从第四段“...Symantec was receiving more reports of computers infected by Bugbear than by another new powerful virus, Klez ...”可知D正确。
4. A 虽然数百万台计算机被该病毒袭击，但并非全部，否则文中专家警告就会失去意义，被袭击的计算机数量也不会再上升。B、C、D文中没有依据。
5. A 排除法。从文章最后一段可知B正确；从第四段“...infected by Bugbear than by another new powerful virus, Klez”可知C正确；从第一段第二句可知D正确。故选A。

## 5 可乐

How many of you drink Cola? Nearly everybody. Did you know that Cola started out not as a soft drink but as a cure for headache back in the late 1800s? John S. Pamberton, a druggist（药剂师）from Atlanta, had experimented for many months trying to find a cure for the common headache. He worked in his backyard, mixing and heating different mixture of oils and flavors（香料）until he found one that seemed to work well. Pamberton bottled the mixture and began selling it in drugstores as a concentrated（浓缩的）syrup（糖浆）that the customer had to mix with water before drinking. The invention of Cola came about quite by accident. One day, a customer came into a drugstore complaining（抱怨）of a headache and asked for a bottle of Cola syrup. He wanted to take it right away. So he asked the clerk to mix the medicine while he waited. The clerk, instead of walking to the other end of the counter to get plain water, suggested mixing the syrup with soda（苏打）water. The customer agreed, and after drinking it, explained how good it tasted. The