

英语阅读风暴

——最新高考英语阅读强化训练 60 篇

主 编：刘景军

中国工人出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

英语阅读风暴:最新高考英语阅读强化训练 60 篇/刘景军主编.

—北京:中国工人出版社,2004.11

ISBN 7-5008-3419-5

I.英... II.刘... III.英语—阅读教学—高中—习题
—升学参考资料 IV.G634.415

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2004)第 115052 号

出版发行:中国工人出版社(北京鼓楼外大街 45 号)

邮 编:100011

经 销:新华书店北京发行所

印 刷:北京密云红光印刷厂

版 次:2004 年 11 月第 1 版

2004 年 11 月第 1 次印刷

开 本:787 毫米×1092 毫米 1/16

字 数:105 千字

印 张:5.00

定 价:6.60 元

版权所有 侵权必究

前 言

根据现代普通语言学理论,语言在一定程度上可以看作一种人与人之间交流的工具。语言使用中的双向性指的就是交际,这种交际不仅仅包括口头上的对话,也包括书面上的交流。阅读理解就是在书面上理解他人的思想、与作者进行交流的一种手段。因此,在英语学习过程中,阅读占有非常重要的地位。通过阅读理解,学习者可以扩大词汇知识,增加对使用英语国家文化背景知识的了解,巩固和扩充教学中所学知识,增加语言输入量,提高阅读速度和理解的准确度,新编英语教学大纲明确地把培养学生的阅读能力作为学习外语的重点之重点。

阅读理解题主要考察学生综合运用英语进行交际和获取信息的能力。它的考察目标与英语教学的方向、科技信息的发展趋势及经济发展水平密切相关。而学习外语如果不侧重对语言的理解,及语言结构,包括语言、语法、知识结构的深层理解,要想在短时间内达到理想的效果是很困难的。因此,英语阅读理解能力的提高并非易事,决不是一朝一夕的事,需要同学的持之以恒,养成良好的阅读习惯才能见效。

作为一名高三一线教师,我也常常发现许多高三学生由于受“应试教育”的影响,记下了不少语法框框,却发现在语言的实际运用中不能正确、得体地使用某些语法规则。这是因为在大多数情况下,同学们没有对阅读给予足够的重视,每天疲于复习,却苦于事倍功半。而往往通过高考上了大学之后,发现大学的英语学习突然比高中英语学习难了许多,即不能够很好地与大学英语的学习接轨。正如某些初中生上了高中不能很好地适应高中的英语学习一样。

基于以上英语学习的特点、英语阅读的重要性,以及帮助学生更有效的提高阅读理解能力,结合我们成功的教学实践,我们编写了这套阅读材料。本套材料有如下特点:

1. 符合高考发展的新趋向和英语教学规律的要求。综观近 10 年来的高考阅读理解题,主要考查了科普、史地、文化、人物、故事、新闻报道、广告等题材。我们的这套阅读材料不但包括了以上各个方面,还涉及了关于政治、经济、教育、计算机等当今世界最新发展的文章,因此材料内容比较新颖,题材多样化。

2. 贴近高考,坚持“突出语篇,强调应用”的原则。问题均按照高考题型设计;题日设计更注重篇章结构和思想内涵。要求学生在全面把握并整体理解文章的基础上,思考整篇的内涵,答案一般不会在文章中直接出现,而是建立在一定的逻辑分析基础之上。要作对所有的题目具有一定的挑战性。

3. 高标准,严要求。无论是文章内容本身还是题目都有一定的难度,注意能力的提高、知识面的扩充,以及与大学英语学习的接轨。因此,所有的文章和题目均值得反复推敲。可以肯定地说,若能高质量地完成这些阅读材料,再做高考题,考生会有“会当凌绝顶,一览众山小”的感觉。

基础稍差的同学即使做某些题目有些难度,不妨多看几遍,多思考推敲,定有收获;
对基础较好的同学来说,则这些题目会起到较好的检测作用。

由于时间及水平有限,材料中疏漏在所难免,希望同仁及同学在使用后多提宝贵意见。

刘景军

2004年11月于人大附中

目 录

| | |
|---------------------|----|
| Model Test 1 | 1 |
| Model Test 2 | 7 |
| Model Test 3 | 13 |
| Model Test 4 | 19 |
| Model Test 5 | 25 |
| Model Test 6 | 31 |
| Model Test 7 | 37 |
| Model Test 8 | 43 |
| Model Test 9 | 49 |
| Model Test 10 | 55 |
| Model Test 11 | 61 |
| Model Test 12 | 67 |

Model Test 1

A

Most students don't know how to **study read**. They usually open their textbooks to the assigned page and start reading. But before long, their minds have wandered off somewhere. Or they read and mark up the pages by underlining everything that seems important. Study reading is different from regular reading. You are expected to remember more, and in most cases, will be tested on what you read. Here is a four-step method for study reading that can help improve comprehension and promote retention(保留,记忆) of what is read.

Step One: Prepare to Read

It's important to prepare yourself to read. Much time can be lost when you try to plunk(突然或仓促开始做) yourself into reading an assigned chapter when your mind isn't ready. Because you can think faster than you can read, your mind can easily go into daydreams or other thoughts if you aren't ready to read an assignment. The wisest thing to do is to skim over the chapter to be read. Let the title sink in. Read an opening paragraph or two to see what the chapter is about. Then read the headings and sub-headings. Next read the summary or the last couple of paragraphs. It may not make a lot of sense, but your mind will begin to clear out other thoughts. You'll begin to think about the content of the chapter. If there are study questions at the end of the chapter, read those. Having questions about what you are reading helps concentration and gives you a purpose for reading.

Step Two: Read

After you've looked over the chapter, you are ready to read. If you don't have any questions about the content of the chapter, make some up. You can do this by turning the title and headings into questions. If you are reading a long chapter, don't try to read too much at once. It's better if you read from one heading to the next. Then stop and follow Step Three below. If there are no headings in the chapter, read about two pages; then stop and follow Step Three below.

Step Three: ...

1. What does "study read" mean?
 - A. To read in detail.
 - B. To learn how to read.
 - C. To read in a study.
 - D. To read regularly.
2. Study reading is different from regular reading in that _____.
 - A. one's mind wanders off somewhere before long in regular reading
 - B. one does regular reading at certain time every day

- C. one reads and marks up the pages by underlining everything that seems important in study reading
 - D. retention is important in study reading and what is read will often be tested
3. To prepare yourself to read, you should _____.
- A. skim over the chapter to be read and read the study questions
 - B. let the title sink in, then read an opening paragraph or two
 - C. read the headings and sub-headings
 - D. read the summary or the last couple of paragraphs
4. What's the purpose of preparing yourself to read?
- A. To think faster than you can read.
 - B. To skim over the chapter to be read and get a general idea.
 - C. To make your mind clear of other thoughts and prevent daydreaming while reading.
 - D. To find the study questions to concentrate on what you read.

B

What are the specific traits that will assist executives to climb the ladder of success? Opinions vary widely. Given almost equal qualifications and circumstances, some claim the success factor is largely a matter of luck — being in the right place at the right time. Others speak of an almost crazy devotion to work, combined with a degree of ruthlessness. One “expert” believes that it's undoubtedly a matter of how much education your mother had.

To make it big, executives must possess four basic skills:

First, drive(动力). Business success takes an unusual amount of energy. A successful executive — almost by definition — is a striver. He will get tense when he is not striving.

Second, people sense. Some say being able to judge people is more important than a high IQ. The skill can be instinctual(本能的), but in most cases it is painstakingly learned.

Third, communications ability. Different executives make themselves understood in different ways. Some transmit ideas best face to face; others are masters of the telephone call; still others are persuasive writers. One way or another, they all communicate clearly.

Fourth, calm under pressure. No businessman will get very far if he chokes up.

5. Some people claim that besides hard work, the success also requires _____.
- A. equal qualifications
 - B. specific traits
 - C. much education
 - D. a degree of cruelty
6. According to the passage, a high IQ is _____.
- A. instinctual
 - B. painstakingly learnt
 - C. in existence by nature
 - D. more trivial than people sense

7. The successful executives must _____.
 - A. change ideas face to face
 - B. depend on telephones
 - C. be persuasive writers
 - D. express themselves distinctly
8. What's the main idea of the passage?
 - A. Four skills for successful executives.
 - B. Some opinions about the success.
 - C. Specific characteristics for successful executives.
 - D. Qualifications and circumstances for climbing the ladder.

C

The newspaper must provide for the reader the facts, pure, unprejudiced (无偏见的), objectively selected facts. But in these days the complex news it must provide more; it must supply explanation, the meaning of the facts. This is the most important assignment facing American journalism — to make clear to the reader the problems of the day, to make international news understandable as community news, to recognize that there is no longer any such thing (with the possible exception of society news) as “local” news, because any event in the international area has local reaction (反应) in the financial market, political circles, indeed, of our very way of life. There is in journalism a widespread view that when you consider giving an explanation, you are entering dangerous water, the swirling tides of opinion. This is nonsense.

The opponents (反对者) of explanation insist that the writer and the editor shall confine himself to the “facts”. This insistence raises two questions: What are the facts? And are the bare facts enough? As for the first question, consider how a so-called “factual” story comes about. The reporter collects, say, fifty facts; out of these fifty, his space being necessarily restricted, he selects the ten that he considers most important. This is Judgment Number One. Then he or his editor decides which of these ten facts shall constitute the beginning of the article. (this is an important decision because many readers do not proceed beyond the first paragraph) This is Judgment Number Two. Then the night editor decides whether the article shall be presented on page one, where it has a large influence, or on page twenty-four, where it has little. Judgment Number Three.

Thus in the show of a so-called “factual” or “objective” story, at least three judgments are involved. And they are judgments not at all unlike those involved in explanation, in which reporter and editor, calling upon their research resources (资源), their general background, and their “news neutralism” (新闻中性主义), arrive at a conclusion as to the importance of the news.

The two areas of judgment, presentation of the news and its explanation, are both objective rather than subjective processes — as objective, that is, as any human being can be. (Note in passing; even though complete objectivity can never be achieved, nevertheless the ideal must always be the light in the murky news channels) If an editor is intent on giving a prejudiced view of the news, he can do it in other ways and more effectively than by explanation. He can do it by the selection of those facts that support his particular viewpoint. Or he can do it by the play he gives a story promot-

ing it to page one or putting it on page thirty.

9. The best title for this passage is _____.
A. Function of the Night Editor
B. Explaining the News.
C. Subjective versus(对) Objective Processes
D. Choosing Facts
10. The author implies that _____.
A. in writing a factual story, the writer must use judgment
B. the writer should limit himself to the facts
C. reporters give a prejudiced view of the facts
D. editors control what the reporters write
11. The beginning sentence should present the most important fact because _____.
A. it will influence the reader to continue
B. most readers don't advance beyond the first paragraph
C. it is the best way to write according to the schools of journalism
D. it details the general attitude of the writer
12. Readers are justified in thinking that the most important aspect of the news reported in the newspaper is that it should be _____.
A. explained in detail
B. edited properly
C. objectively reported
D. impartial(不偏袒的)

D

Thousands of years ago man used handy rocks for his surgical (外科的) operations. Later he used sharp bone or horns, metal knives and more recently, rubber and plastic. And that was where we stuck, in surgical instrument terms, for many years. In the 1960s a new tool was developed, one which was, first of all, to be of great practical use to the armed forces and industry, but which was also, in time, to revolutionize the art and science of surgery.

The tool is the laser(镭射) and it is being used by more and more surgeons all over the world for a very large number of different complaints(抱怨). The word "laser" means: Light Amplification by Stimulated Emission of Radiation. As we all know, light is hot; any source of light — from the sun itself down to a humble match burning — will give warmth. But light is usually spread out over a wide area. The light in a laser beam(光束), however, is centered. This means that a light with no more than that produced by an ordinary electric bulb becomes intensely strong as it is concentrated to a pinpoint-sized(针点大小) beam.

Experiments with these pinpoint beams showed researchers that different energy source produce beams that have a particular effect on certain living cells. It is now possible for eye surgeons to operate on the back of the human eye without harming the format(结构) of the eye, simply by passing a laser beam right through the eyeball. No knives, no unwanted damage — a true surgical wonder. Operations which left patients tired and in need of long periods of recovery(恢复) time now leave

them feeling relaxed and comfortable. So much more difficult operations can now be tried. The rapid development of laser techniques in the past ten years has made it clear that the future is likely to be very exciting. Perhaps some cancers will be treated with laser in a way that makes surgery not only safer but also more effective. Altogether, tomorrow may see more and more information coming to light on the diseases that can be treated medically.

13. Up till the 1960s the instruments used to perform surgical operations were ____.
A. popular B. extraordinary
C. special D. basic
14. After the development of the laser in the 1960s, we find that _____.
A. medical help became available for industrial workers
B. the study of art went through a complete revolution
C. more and more surgeons began to use surgical instrument
D. man's whole approach to surgery changed completely
15. Surgeons can now carry out operations which _____.
A. can be performed successfully only on the human eye
B. result in long periods of recovery time for patients
C. are made much more complicated by using the laser beam
D. result in very little damage to the patients themselves
16. The rapid development of laser techniques has meant that _____.
A. in another ten years we shall be able to cure cancer
B. surgery is likely to improve greatly
C. we shall be able to treat all the disease we suffer from
D. we are now able to treat most forms of cancer

E

Believe it or not, optical illusion(错觉) can cut highway crashes. Japan is a case in point. It has reduced automobile crashes on some roads by nearly 75 percent using a simple optical illusion. Bent stripes, called chevrons (人字形), painted on the roads make drivers think that they are driving faster than they really are, and thus drivers slow down. Now the American Automobile Association Foundation for Traffic Safety in Washington D. C. is planning to repeat Japan's success. Starting next year, the foundation will paint chevrons and other patterns of stripes on selected roads around the country to test how well the patterns reduce highway crashes.

Excessive speed plays a major role in as much as one fifth of all fatal traffic accidents, according to the foundation. To help reduce those accidents, the foundation will conduct its tests in areas where speed - related dangers are the greatest — curves, exit slopes, traffic circles, and bridges.

Some studies suggest that straight, horizontal(水平的) bars painted across roads can initially cut the average speed of drivers in half. However, traffic often returns to full speed within months as drivers become used to seeing the painted bars.

Chevrons, scientists say, not only give drivers the impression that they are driving faster than

they really are but also make a lane(行车道) appear to be narrower. The result is a longer lasting reduction in highway speed and the number of traffic accidents.

17. The passage mainly discusses _____.
 - A. a new way of highway speed control
 - B. a new pattern for painting highways
 - C. a new approach to training drivers
 - D. a new type of optical illusion
18. The advantage of chevrons over straight, horizontal bars is that the former _____.
 - A. can keep drivers awake
 - B. can cut road accidents in half
 - C. will have a longer effect on drivers
 - D. will look more attractive
19. The American Automobile Association Foundation for Traffic Safety Plans to _____.
 - A. try out the Japanese method in certain areas
 - B. change the road signs across the country
 - C. replace straight, horizontal bars with chevrons
 - D. repeat the Japanese road patterns
20. What does the author say about straight, horizontal bars painted across roads?
 - A. They are falling out of use in the United States.
 - B. They tend to be ignored(忽视) by drivers in a short period of time.
 - C. They are applicable only on broad roads.
 - D. They cannot be applied successfully to traffic circles.

Model Test 2

A

Global warming is a theory that says the earth is getting warmer.

Just as weather changes, so does climate. The temperature of the earth changes over centuries due to changes in the sun's distance and energy, as well as volcanic eruptions and meteor (大气现象) impacts that can cloud the atmosphere and block sunlight.

Global Warming, or the Greenhouse Effect, says that the atmosphere warms because we put gases and pollution into the air that trap heat. We do know that the average temperature of the earth has warmed slightly in the last century but what's not known is how much of this is due to human activities. Most scientists agree that what we put into the atmosphere can trap more heat and that countries would be wise to reduce emissions of these pollutants and gases. What scientists disagree on is what happens after the earth starts warming.

It's possible that all of the natural processes will be able to **counterbalance** any warm-up or even reverse it.

On the other hand, computer models predict that a warm-up could go out of control. The problem is that we've never experienced exactly what we are trying to figure out. Only time can give the true answer.

So how do we measure global temperature? We use averages of temperature readings throughout many nations. This is not a complete picture because two-thirds of the world is covered by water. Satellites now carry sensors (传感器) that give us temperatures in remote locations.

As much as we understand about global warming, it's important to know that if a warm-up occurs, not all regions will get warmer. Some will get cloudier and wetter, while others cool down. Some regions may warm only at night while others are colder in one season and warmer in another. There are many possibilities and combinations and the only certainty is that the Earth's temperature will change with time.

1. Which of the following can replace the word "counterbalance"?
 - A. detect the occurrence of.
 - B. defend.
 - C. reduce the effect of .
 - D. apply.
2. What does the writer want to tell us in paragraphs 4 and 5?
 - A. Global warming is a real threat to mankind.
 - B. There are disagreements on the possible consequences of global warming.
 - C. The actual effect of global warming might be less severe than we once thought.
 - D. Scientists are rather pessimistic about the problem of global warming.

B

To be sure, only children experience some things differently from those with siblings(兄弟姐妹). Many feel more pressure to succeed. In the absence of brothers and sisters, only children also tend to look more exclusively(排他的) to their parents as role models.

In India, 19-year-old Saviraj Sankpal founded a support group for the tiny minority of only children. Among other things, the group does volunteer work to counter the myth that they're irresponsible. "People think we're pampered(娇养) and spoiled," says Sankpal, a computer-engineering student. "But I'd like to remind them how lonely it can get."

Most only children, however, say they wish for siblings only when it comes to caring for aging, unhealthy parents. Britain's David Emerson, co-author of the book *The Only Child*, says that such a person bears terrible burden(负担) in having to make all the decisions alone. Emerson knows from experience: After his father died, he chose to move his elderly mother from their family home, where she was vulnerable(易受攻击的) to house breakers, to a new one with more security. "The move was quite hard on her, and she might feel that I pushed her into it," he says, "Finally, I am left with that responsibility."

In the future, more and more only children will likely face similar choices. With working mothers increasingly the norm(正常现象), many families are finding they simply don't have the time, money or energy to have more than one child. As only children become common, perhaps the world will realize that the accusation(指责) made against them is unjust.

3. It can be inferred from the passage that the author's attitude towards only children is _____.

- A. critical
- B. objective
- C. hostile
- D. unjust

4. Emerson decided to move his elderly mother to a new house because he _____.

- A. is the only who cares about her
- B. doesn't want to leave her alone
- C. wants to share the responsibility with her
- D. is worried about her safety

5. The main idea of the passage is that _____.

- A. only children are spoiled and irresponsible
- B. only children have to face many challenges
- C. most only children want to have brothers and sisters
- D. most only children share their responsibilities with their parents

C

In the world of entertainment, TV talk shows have undoubtedly flooded every inch of space on daytime television. And anyone who watches them regularly knows that each one varies in style and format. But no two shows are more profoundly(极度地) opposite in content, while at the same time

standing out above the rest, than the Jerry Springer and the Oprah Winfrey shows.

Jerry Springer could easily be considered the king of "trash talk(废话)". The topics on his show are as shocking as can be. For example, the show takes the ever - common talk show themes of love, sex, cheating, guilt, hate, conflict and morality to a different level. Clearly, the Jerry Springer show is a display and exploitation of society's moral catastrophes (灾难). Yet people are willing to eat up the intriguing predicaments (困境) of other people's lives.

Like Jerry Springer, Oprah Winfrey takes TV talk show to its extreme, but Oprah goes in the opposite direction. The show focuses on the improvement of society and an individual's quality of life. Topics range from teaching your children responsibility, managing your workweek, to getting to know your neighbors.

Compared to Oprah, the Jerry Springer show looks like poisonous waste being dumped on society. Jerry ends every show with a "final word". He makes a small speech that sums up the entire moral of the show. Hopefully, this is the part where most people will learn something very valuable.

Clean as it is, the Oprah show is not for everyone. The show's main target audience are middle class Americans. Most of these people have the time, money, and stability to deal with life's tougher problems. Jerry Springer, on the other hand, has more of an association with the young adults of society. These are 18 - to 21 - Year - olds whose main troubles in life involve love, relationship, sex, money and peers. They are the ones who see some value and lessons to be learned underneath the show's exploitation.

While the two shows are as different as night and day, both have ruled the talk show circuit for many years now. Each one caters(迎合) to a different audience while both have a strong following from large groups of fans. Ironically, both could also be considered pioneers in the talk show world.

6. Compared with other TV talk shows, both the Jerry Springer and the Oprah Winfrey are

-
- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------|
| A. more family - oriented | B. unusually popular |
| C. more profound | D. relatively formal |

7. Though the social problems Jerry Springer talks about appear distasteful, the audience

-
- | | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| A. remain fascinated by them | B. are ready to face up to them |
| C. remain indifferent to them | D. are willing to get involved in them |

8. Which of the following is likely to be a topic of the Oprah Winfrey show?

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------|
| A. A new type of robot. | B. Racist hatred. |
| C. Family budget planning. | D. Street violence. |

9. Despite their different approaches, the two talk shows are both -----.

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| A. ironical | B. sensitive |
| C. instructive | D. cynical |

10. We can learn from the passage that the two talk shows -----.

- A. have monopolized the talk show circuit

- B. exploit the weaknesses in human nature
- C. appear at different times of the day
- D. are targeted at different audiences

D

A rapid means of long - distance transportation became a necessity for the United States as settlement spread ever farther westward. The early trains were impractical curiosities(珍奇之物), and for a long time the railroad companies met with troublesome mechanical problems. The most serious ones were the construction of rails able to bear the load, and the development of a safe, effective stopping system. Once these were solved, the railroad was established as the best means of land transportation. By 1860 there were thousands of miles of railroads crossing the eastern mountain ranges and reaching westward to the Mississippi. There were also regional southern and western lines.

The high point in railroad building came with the construction of the first transcontinental(跨洲的) system. In 1862 Congress authorized two western railroad companies to build lines from Nebraska westward and from California eastward to a meeting point, so as to complete a transcontinental crossing linking the Atlantic seaboard with the Pacific. The Government helped the railroads generously(大方地) with money and land. Actual work on this project began four years later. The Central Pacific Company, starting from California, used Chinese labor, while the Union Pacific employed crews of Irish laborers. The two groups worked at remarkable speed, each trying to cover a greater distance than the other. In 1869 they met at a place called Promontory in what is now the state of Utah. Many visitors came there for the great occasion. There were joyous celebrations all over the country, with parades(游行队伍) and the ringing of church bells to celebrate the great achievement.

The railroad was very important in encouraging westward movement. It also helped build up industry and farming by moving raw materials and by distributing products rapidly to distant markets. In linking towns and people to one another it helped unify the United States.

11. The major problems with America's railroad system in the mid 19th century lay in _____.

- A. poor quality rails and unreliable stopping systems
- B. lack of financial support for development
- C. limited railroad lines
- D. lack of a transcontinental railroad

12. The building of the first transcontinental system _____.

- A. brought about a rapid growth of industry and farming in the west
- B. attracted many visitors to the construction sites
- C. attracted laborers from Europe
- D. encouraged people to travel all over the country

13. The best title for this passage would be _____.

- D. to avoid using words one is not sure of
18. Teachers encourage the use of dictionaries so that _____.
A. students will be able to express their ideas more freely
B. teachers will have less trouble in correcting mistakes
C. students will have more confidence in writing
D. students will learn to be independent of teachers
19. The writer seems to think that the teacher's judgment on that sensitive piece of writing is _____.
A. reasonable
B. unfair
C. foolish
D. careless
20. The major point discussed in the passage is _____.
A. the importance of developing writing skills
B. the complexities of spelling
C. the correct way of marking compositions
D. the relationship between spelling and the content of a composition