

## Reading Comprehension

# 17年高考试题 最新详解版



策划编辑 吴川灵  
责任编辑 季 红  
封面设计 高秀静

高考英语——词汇与语法  
高考英语——书面表达  
高考英语——阅读理解  
高考英语——完型填空与翻译

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# 高考英语——阅读理解

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## 再版前言

这是针对高中生专用的系列图书,也是针对现行高中教育的系列图书。同时我们也是本着出高质量、品牌书的思想,针对时代教育的要求而策划编写,所以这个系列图书体现了实用性、参考性、资料性、时代性的特征。

我们不仅致力于广大学生的科学知识教育,而且致力于青少年的人文素质教育。我们不仅希望广大青少年成为知识渊博的创新人才,更希望他们成为高素质人才,以从容应对竞争日益激烈的社会,引领潮流。

我们在选题上要求具有以下特点:最经典,含金量最高,最具参考价值、权威性、资料性。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。

本系列助考教辅书一经推出便受到学生和教师的好评和欢迎,同时他们也提出了宝贵意见。所以,再版时我们科学合理地进行了内容的充实完善和体例的完备。

本系列助考教辅书目前已成为包含各科、内容丰厚、试题全面、指导性强、体现最新、反映高考方向的强势高考大餐。

《高考英语——阅读理解》在内容上主要有以下特点:

### ☞ 2006 年所有高考题中的阅读理解试题

掌握最新高考命题特点,了解最新高考动态和方向,体现重点与热点。

### ☞ 历年高考试题

历年高考试题汇集了所有的经典、核心、最新、巅峰阅读真题,这些考题的含金量是其他模拟题所无法比拟的。

### ☞ 分类专项训练

进行针对性专项训练能有效地突破知识点,所以我们对试题进行了全面分类。

叙事类:人物、家庭、工作、学习、生活、哲理、法治、新闻报道、文学作品、故事。

应用类:广告、信息材料、事项安排、介绍指南、书信、注意等及其他应用文体。

社科类:教育、社会、艺术、娱乐、体育、饮食、思想、自然、医疗、环境、历史、地理、旅游、人类猜想、探密。

科技类:经济、基因、纳米、能源、航空、电子、汽车等其他科技类。

新题型:阅读填空

### ☞ 模拟训练

汇编了 2006 年当今热门英语考试试题,这是对学习的测评,能有效检测学习的不足,以期弥补学习中的缺漏。

### ☞ 详细解答

我们花费了大量精力,对每一道题的答案进行了详细的分析解答。为学生解决了答案中没有解答思路 and 提示而存在的疑惑。

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、戴杰、王雁茹、潘娟、张景丽、姚宇星。

我们在此感谢为本书做出努力的每一个人!

编者

2006 年 7 月

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# 一、2006 年高考阅读试题卷

## 2006 年上海高考试题

### (A)

Cara Lang is 13. She lives in Boston, Massachusetts, in the U. S. Last Thursday, she didn't go to school. She went to work with her father instead. Every year, on the fourth Thursday in April, millions of young girls go to work. This is Take Our Daughters to Work Day. The girls are between the ages of 9 and 15. They spend the day at work with an adult, usually a mother, father, aunt, or uncle. They go to offices, police stations, laboratories, and other places where their parents or other family members work. Next year, the day will include sons, too.

The Ms. Foundation, an organization for women, started the program about ten years ago. In the U. S., many women work outside the home. The Ms. Foundation wanted girls to find out about many different kinds of jobs. Then, when the girls grow up, they can choose a job they like.

Cara's father is a film director. Cara says, "It was very exciting for me to go to the studio with my dad. I saw a lot of people doing different jobs." Many businesses have special activities for girls on this day. Last year, Cara went to work with her aunt at the University of Massachusetts. In the engineering department, the girls learned to build a bridge with toothpicks and Candy. In the chemistry department, they learned to use scales. They learned about many other kinds of jobs, too.

Right now, Cara does not know what job she will have when she grows up. But because of Take Our Daughters to Work Day, she knows she has many choices.

1. What is Cara's father?  
A. An engineer.      B. An official.      C. A moviemaker.      D. A professor
2. According to the passage, Take our Daughters to work Day is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. on every Thursday in April      B. a holiday for girls of all ages  
C. a day for girls to know about jobs      D. a day for girls to get a job easily
3. On this special day, Cara has done all the following EXCEPT that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. she learned to use scales      B. she worked as an actress  
C. she went to work with her aunt      D. she used toothpicks and Candy to build a bridge
4. What is probably the best title for the passage?  
A. Cara Lang, a Fortunate Girl      B. Take Our Daughters to Work Day  
C. Children's Day and Work Day      D. Ms. Foundation, an Organization for Women

### (B)

Nervous suspects (嫌疑犯) locked up in Britain's newest police station may feel relieved by a pleasant yellow colour on the door. If they are close to confessing a crime, the blue on the wall might tip the balance.

Gwent Police have abandoned colours such as greys and browns of the 20th-century police cell (牢房) and have used colour psychology to decorate them.

Ystrad Mynach station, which recently opened at a cost of £ 5 million, has four cells with glass doors for prisoners who suffer from claustrophobia (幽闭恐怖症). Designers have painted the frames yellow, which researchers say is a calming colour. Other cells contain a royal blue line because psychologists believe that the colour is likely to encourage truthfulness.

The station has 31 cells, including 12 with a "live scan" system for drunken or disturbed prisoners, which detects the rise and fall of their chest. An alarm alerts officers if a prisoner's breathing stops and carries on ringing until the door is opened.

Designers and psychologists have worked for years on colour. Blue is said to suggest trust, efficiency, duty, logic, coolness, thinking and calm. It also suggests coldness and unfriendliness. It is thought that strong blues will stimulate clear thought and lighter, soft colours will calm the mind and aid

concentration.

Yellow is linked with confidence, self-respect and friendliness. Get the colour wrong and it could cause fear, depression and anxiety, but the right yellow can lift spirits and self-respect.

Ingrid Collins, a psychologist who specializes in the effects of colour, said that colour was an "energy force". She said: "Blue does enhance communication but I am sure it would enhance truthful communication."



Yellow, she said, affected the mind. Red, on the other hand, should never be considered because it could increase aggression. Mrs Collins praised the designers for using colours in the cells. Gwent is not the first British force to experiment with colour to calm down or persuade prisoners to co-operate. In the 1990s, Strathclyde Police used pink in cells based on research carried out by the US Navy.



1. The expression "tip the balance" in paragraph 1 probably indicates that the blue might

- A. let suspects keep their balance
  - B. help suspects to confess their crimes
  - C. make suspects cold and unfriendly in law court
  - D. enable suspects to change their attitudes to colours
2. Which of the following colours should NOT be used in cells according to the passage?
- A. Pink. B. Yellow. C. Blue. D. Red.
3. Which of the following colours should NOT be used in cells according to the passage?
- A. Scanning equipment. B. Royal blue lines. C. Glass doors. D. Yellow frames
4. The passage is mainly concerned with \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the relationship between colours and psychology
- B. a comparison of different functions of colours
- C. the use of colours in cells to affect criminals' psychology
- D. scientific ways to help criminals reform themselves in prison

(C)

(You may read the questions first.)

	<p><b>Eye for an Eye</b></p> <p>William Ian Miller</p> <p>Analyzing the law of the talion—an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth—William Ian Miller presents an original thinking over the concept of "pay back."</p> <p>"William Ian Miller has written a marvelous book that I found absolutely attractive."</p> <p>—Wendy Doniger, University of Chicago</p> <p>\$ 28.00; Hardback: 0-521-85680-9; 304pp</p>
	<p><b>How New Languages Emerge</b></p> <p>David Lightfoot</p> <p>In this pioneering study, David Lightfoot explains how language come into being, arguing that children are the driving force. Engaging and original, this book offers a pathbreaking new account of language acquisition, variation and change.</p> <p>\$ 75.00; Hardback: 0-521-85913-1; 208pp</p> <p>\$ 29.99; Paperback: 0-521-67629-0; 304pp</p>

	<p><b>A History of Modern Indonesia</b> Adrian Vickers</p> <p>Although Indonesia has the fourth largest population in the world, its history is still relatively unfamiliar and understudied. Guided by the life and writings of the country's most famous author, Pramoedya Ananta Toer, Adrian Vickers takes the reader on a journey across the social and landscape of twentieth-century Indonesia in this timely account.</p> <p>\$ 70.00 : Hardback : 0 - 521 - 83493 - 7 : 292pp \$ 24.99 : Paperback : 0 - 521 - 54262 - 6</p>
<p>Available at better bookstores and at <a href="http://www.cambridge.org/us">www.cambridge.org/us</a></p> <div style="text-align: right;">  </div>	

1. The word "talion" in introducing the book *Eye for an Eye* is probably a concept of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. medicine      B. trade      C. avenging      D. striving
2. The book entitled *A History of Modern Indonesia* has focus on \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. landscapes and tourist attractions in Indonesia  
B. its fourth largest population in the world  
C. its relatively unfamiliar and understudied economy  
D. its social and political aspects in modern times
3. What do these books have in common?  
A. Their authors are introduced in detail.  
B. They all have a hard back and a paperback.  
C. Each of them is commented by a professor.  
D. They are published by the same publishing house.

(D)

The "Bystander Apathy Effect" was first studied by researchers in New York after neighbours ignored—and in some cases turned up the volume on their TVs—the cries of a woman as she was murdered (over a half-hour period). With regard to helping those in difficulty generally, they found that:

- (1) women are helped more than men;
- (2) men help more than women;
- (3) attractive women are helped more than unattractive women.

Other factors relate to the number of people in the area, whether the person is thought to be in trouble through their own fault, and whether a person sees himself as being able to help.

According to Adrian Furnham, Professor Of University College, London, there are three reasons why we tend to stand by doing nothing:

- (1) "Shifting of responsibility"—the more people there are, the less likely help is to be given. Each person excuses himself by thinking someone else will help, so that the more "other people" there are, the greater the total shifting of responsibility."
- (2) "Fear of making a mistake"—situations are often not clear. People think that those involved in an accident may know each other or it may be a joke, so a fear of embarrassment makes them keep themselves to themselves.
- (3) "Fear of the consequences if attention is turned on you, and the person is violent."

Laurie Taylor, Professor of Sociology at London University, says: "In the experiments I've seen on *intervention* (介入), much depends on the neighborhood or setting. There is a silence on public transport which is hard to break. We are embarrassed to draw attention to something that is happening, while in a football match, people get involved, and a fight would easily follow."

Psychotherapist Alan Dupuy identifies the importance of the individual: "The British as a whole have some difficulty intervening, but there are exceptional individuals in every group who are prepared to intervene,

regardless of their own safety; These would be people with a strong moral code or religious ideals."

1. Which of the following statements is true according to the passage?
  - A. Pretty women are more likely to be helped.
  - B. People on a bus are more likely to stop a crime.
  - C. Religious people are more likely to look on.
  - D. Criminals are more likely to harm women.
2. Which factor is NOT related with intervention according to the passage?
  - A. Sex.
  - B. Nationality.
  - C. Profession.
  - D. Setting.
3. Which phenomenon can be described as the "Bystander Apathy Effect"?
  - A. When one is in trouble, people think it's his own fault.
  - B. In a football match, people get involved in a fight.
  - C. Seeing a murder, people feel sorry that it should have happened.
  - D. On hearing a cry for help, people keep themselves to themselves.
4. The author wrote this article \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. to explain why bystanders behave as they do
  - B. to urge people to stand out when in need
  - C. to criticize the selfishness of bystanders
  - D. to analyze the weakness of human nature

(E)

Directions: Read the following text and choose the most suitable heading from A - F for each paragraph. There is one extra heading which you do not need.

- |   |
|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>A. New teachers' opinions of involving parents</li><li>B. An argument over an assignment</li><li>C. A conflict between assumption and reality</li><li>D. Difficulties in sharing goals</li><li>E. The best way to score high</li><li>F. Proper ways of parental involvement</li></ol> |
|---|

1.

An Iowa high school counselor gets a call from a parent protesting the "C" her child received on an assignment. "The parent argued every point in the essay," recalls the counselor, who soon realized why the mother was so disappointed about me grade. "It became apparent that she'd written it."

2.

In a survey, 90% of new teachers agreed that involving parents in their children's education is a priority at their school, but only 25% described their experience working with parents as "very satisfying." When asked to choose the biggest challenge they face, 31% of them quoted involving parents and communicating with them as their top choice. 73% of new teachers said too many parents treat schools and teachers as enemies.

3.

At a time when competition is rising and resources are limited, when battles over testing force schools to adjust their priorities, when cell phones and e-mail speed up the information flow and all kinds of private ghosts and public quarrels slip into the parent-teacher conference, it's harder for both sides to step back and breathe deeply and look at the goals they share.

4.

Everyone says the parent-teacher conference should be pleasant, civilized, a kind of dialogue where parents and teachers build partnership. But what most teachers feel, and certainly what all parents feel, is anxiety and panic.

5.

When a teacher asks parents to be partners, he or she doesn't necessarily mean Mom or Dad should be camping in the classroom. Research shows that though students benefit modestly from having parents involved at school, what happens at home matters much more. According to research based on the National Education Longitudinal Study, a sample of nearly 25 000 eighth graders, among four main areas of parental involvement (home discussion, home supervision, school communication, and school participation), home discussion was the most strongly related.

## 2006 年上海春季高考试题

### (A)

A lot of people are familiar with the story of Brave Gelert, a dog that faithfully defended the prince's son, but which was then killed while it was fast asleep through a terrible misunderstanding. However, only a few people know that the story is really a pack of lies. Let me explain.

About a hundred or so years ago there was a hotel owner in Wales who was fed up with business being so bad. His hotel was stuck in the middle of nowhere and hardly anyone came to stay. Then, one day, he had an idea. A famous prince called Llewellyn had lived in the area during the Middle Ages and had been keen on dogs. This is hardly surprising as hunting was extremely popular at that time. So what he did was to make up the story of the brave and faithful Gelert and how he had been killed by his ungrateful master.

Of course, people would be far more likely to believe the story if there was something they could see. So one day, the hotel keeper went to the top of a high hill and built a sort of monument from the stones he found lying around. A friend of his, who was an accountant, helped him to construct it. The "tale" soon caught on and developed a life of its own. Afterwards, people came from far and wide to see the spot where the dog was buried. Needless to say, business became very good for the hotel owner.

1. According to the tale, the dog was killed by \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a hotel owner      B. a famous accountant      C. its master      D. the prince's son
2. The owner of the hotel successfully improved his business by \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. making up a story      B. constructing a hotel on the hill  
C. showing people around his hotel      D. inviting a friend to help him
3. The hotel owner built the stone monument in order to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. make more money      B. remember the loyal dog  
C. show off      D. honor the prince
4. What could be the best title for this passage?  
A. A Prince and His Dog      B. A Profit-Making Lie  
C. A Magnificent Hotel      D. A Faithful but Unlucky Dog

### (B)

You can make the difference  
between this...and this  
How?

This summer, join the International Conservation Scouts on a fun-filled holiday with a difference. Year after year, young people from all around the world get together at one of our sixteen *conservation* (环境保护) camp. Their shared aim? To help protect the countryside and its wildlife.

Many animals and plants are in danger of disappearing forever. The dormouse, a kind of mouse, for example, needs woodland plants for food and trees to stay in. Its *habitat* (栖息地) is being destroyed by man and it needs our help to survive.

On a conservation camp holiday you will learn all about nature and how to protect it. Our trained leaders will accompany you and tell you everything you need to know. Because of this you don't need any experience, just energy and enthusiasm. You will explore the countryside and work to ensure the survival of hundreds of animals and plants and still have plenty of time to enjoy the camp's excellent sports facilities and organized nature paths through beautiful scenery.

The International Conservation Scouts is a worldwide organization, so there must be a camp near you. You can spend a splendid holiday at any of the camps for as little as £ 60 including accommodation and food.

For more information send for a free conservation camps handbook today.

**International Conservation Scouts**

**Stanton St John**

**Oxford shire OX7 1TL**

**THE KEY TO SAVING WILDLIFE IS TO  
PROTECT NATURAL HABITATS: YOUR WORK  
WILL MAKE A DIFFERENCE**

1. **The main purpose of this passage is \_\_\_\_\_.**
  - A. to offer young people a fun-filled holiday
  - B. to attract young people to attend a conservation camp
  - C. to persuade people into exploring the countryside
  - D. to raise funds for the International Conservation Scouts
2. **According to the passage, you can \_\_\_\_\_ at the conservation camps.**
  - A. experiment on the dormouse
  - B. practise your favorite hobbies
  - C. enrich your knowledge of wildlife
  - D. have free accommodation and food
3. **Judging from the writing style of the passage, it is \_\_\_\_\_.**
  - A. a piece of advertisement
  - B. a science report
  - C. a passage for professional reading
  - D. a passage for arguing an opinion

(C)

In some children who go blind, certain parts of the brain that normally control vision appear to switch jobs and focus instead on sound, a new study has found.

The study, by researchers at the University of Montreal, involved 7 adults who could see and 12 adults who had lost their vision when they were children. Each participant sat in a room with 16 loudspeakers at different locations. The room was designed so that there were no *echoes* (回声). During the experiment, the speakers irregularly produced sounds. Participants had to point to where the sounds were coming from. Meanwhile, the researchers monitored blood flow in the brains of the participants to see which brain structures were working during the task.

The results showed that five of the blind participants were very good at pointing to where sounds were coming from. In these people, blood flow increased in the visual cortex—an area at the back of the right side of the brain. This part of the brain is usually associated with vision.

The other seven blind participants showed no increase in activity in the visual cortex. These people didn't do very well at picking out where sounds were coming from. Now, the researchers are looking at whether these people have gained an enhanced sense of touch instead of sound to replace their lost vision.

The scientists say that their study shows how adaptable parts of the brain can be.

1. **The purpose of the experiment described in the passage is to find whether \_\_\_\_\_.**
  - A. blind children can regain their sight
  - B. blind people have a better sense of sound
  - C. the sense of touch is better among blind people
  - D. blood flow in the brains of blind people is slower
2. **The participants of the experiment were asked \_\_\_\_\_.**
  - A. to tell the difference between 16 sounds
  - B. to take down the time each sound lasted
  - C. to identify the direction the sound came from
  - D. to detect the number of the loudspeakers
3. **During the experiment, blood flow in the brains of the participants was measured in order to \_\_\_\_\_.**
  - A. learn about the way they react to echoes
  - B. look for the way of enhancing hearing ability

- C. find which parts of the brain were functioning
  - D. expose the relationship between seeing and touching
4. Which of the following statements best summarizes the main idea of the passage?
- A. Most blind people have a well-developed sense of touch.
  - B. People go blind because of the breakdown of their visual cortex.
  - C. Most blind people have a better sense of sound than normal people.
  - D. Human brains can adjust themselves after the loss of a certain function.

(D)

Indian's snake charmers are to be retrained as wildlife teachers under a plan to prevent their unique skills and knowledge from being lost. The charmers, who make snakes dance to the sound of *flutes* (笛子), used to be a traditional feature of Indian life, performing in towns and villages, until they were banned in 1972 to control the trade in snake skins.

The government is now considering a plan to train the *saperas*, as they are known, to visit schools and zoos to tell children about forests and wildlife. There is also a proposal to set up a "dial a snake charmer" service to help householders to deal with unwelcome intruders.

"For generations they have been a feature of Indian life but now they can't earn a living for fear of arrest," said Behar Dutt, a conservationist behind the plans, "if a policeman doesn't catch them, animal rights activists report them."

Many snake charmers have continued to work *clandestinely* since the ban, despite the threat of up to three years in jail. But their trademark cloth-covered baskets, hung from a bamboo pole carried across their shoulders, make them an easy target for police.

The fate of Shisha Nath, 56, from Badarpur, a village just outside of Delhi, is typical of *practitioners* (从业者) of the dying art. "I used to earn enough to support my family and send my children to school," he said. "Now it's hard to earn even £ 1 a day. My children want to be snake charmers. It's our identity. We love the work. But it's become impossible."

Next month Dutt's project to train 30 snake charmers will begin at a snake park in Pune, western India, where experts will enrich their home-grown skills with some formal knowledge.

More than the law, though, it is the dishonest attitude of their fellow countryman that angers many snake charmers.

"We're disturbed all the time but when people want a snake removed from the house, they rush to us," said Prakash Nath, who was ordered recently to the home of Sonia Gandhi, the Congress party leader.

1. According to the passage, snake charmers will be retrained as wildlife teachers mainly because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. schools need large numbers of such teachers
  - B. most of them cannot support their families
  - C. their performances on the street are banned
  - D. the government plans to save the dying art
2. The purpose of the proposed "dial a snake charmer" telephone service is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. to give performance of snake dancing
  - B. to teach householders how to catch and kill snakes
  - C. to offer cleaning service to wealthy householders
  - D. to help remove unwanted snakes from the houses
3. The word "*clandestinely*" in paragraph 4 can be best replaced by the word "\_\_\_\_\_".
- A. secretly
  - B. publicly
  - C. subconsciously
  - D. diligently
4. Which of the following statements is NOT true according to the passage?
- A. Snake charmers can easily be recognized by the police on the street.
  - B. Children of snake charmers would not like to continue their fathers' job.
  - C. Snake charmers are quite angry with the attitude of their fellow countrymen.

D. The animal rights activists take a negative attitude towards snake charmers.

(E)

**Directions:** Read the following text and choose the most suitable heading from A – F for each paragraph. There is one extra heading which you do not need.

- A. Tuvaluan people became rich overnight
- B. Signs of sinking have appeared on Tuvalu
- C. The news came that the country would be drowned
- D. Tuvaluan people have suffered from serious diseases
- E. Desire to enjoy life has caused serious consequences
- F. Tuvaluan people are improving their living standards despite the rising sea

1.

If you suddenly received a lot of money, how would you spend it? For the people of Tuvalu, a tiny state comprising nine islands in the South Pacific, something unusual happened. In 1999 Tuvalu, with its population of 11,000, was the third poorest state in the world. Later, Tuvalu received a domain name on the Internet—the letters “.tv”. A communication company from California quickly offered to buy the domain name for \$ 40 million. The islanders became very rich.

2.

At the same time the islanders received some very bad news. Due to global warming, and because the islands are only 3m above sea level, Tuvalu will probably become the first state in the world to disappear under the sea. According to scientific estimates, the islands will suffer severe floods within the next 15–20 years, and by the end of the century, the islands will have disappeared from sight altogether.

3.

You can already see signs of the rising sea on Tuvalu. Pools of seawater appear here and there, some beaches are swallowed by the waves, and the roots of trees are rotting by the ocean. The rains cause temporary floods.

4.

But despite these problems, the Tuvaluan had their new money. Paul Lindsay, a documentary filmmaker, went all the way to Tuvalu, and came back with an incredible story. As the water rises, the Tuvaluan are using the money to develop the land that is soon to disappear. They are building new houses, planning nightclubs, restaurants and hotels, and new cars are driving around on new roads. “Just because we are sinking, it doesn’t mean we don’t want to raise our standards of living.” Lindsay was told by Sam Teo, Tuvalu’s minister for natural resources.

5.

Of the \$ 40 million Tuvalu received through the Internet deal, \$ 10 million was used to asphalt the islands’ 19km of roads. Before 1999 there were four cars on the islands. The Tuvaluan used to walk or cycle everywhere. There was a flood of imported foods and goods and soon these had unexpected consequences. The Tuvaluan people now suffer from diseases such as obesity, high blood pressure and diabetes. Others discovered that it was too expensive for them to keep their cars. There is now a huge rubbish dump in the middle of this tropical paradise, covered with abandoned cars and other waste.



## 2006 年北京高考试题

### (A)

#### How to Make a Budget(预算)

Most likely, you aren't the family breadwinner. But doing a small job or getting a weekly *allowance* (零花钱) would put some money in your pocket. For kids and grown-ups alike, money is easy to spend. If you aren't careful, it can be gone in no time.

Being responsible with your money is an important skill to learn—and the sooner you start the better. Whether you are tracking your spending or saving for something special, creating a budget can help you deal with your expenses and plan for the future. All you need are paper and a pencil—and some self-control.

First, take a look at our sample monthly budget. Then, use a separate sheet of paper to plan your own. In the first two *columns* (栏), list your sources of income and how much you expect to earn from them. In the third and fourth columns, list what you expect to spend your money on and the amount.

The left-hand total should be more than or equal to the right-hand total. If it is, you have an effective budget.

Budgets are not complex, but sticking to them can be tough. When planning your budget, be realistic about your expenses. If you know that you sdrop \$ 18 at a movie, don't write \$ 12 in that space simply because you wish you were spending less.

If you are eyeing a big purchase, such as a \$ 150 skateboard, spend less and save more until you have the total amount. No matter how attractive it may be, avoid spending your savings. One day, you will thank yourself!

Sample Monthly Budget

Monthly Income	Amount	Monthly Expenses	Amount
Allowance	\$ 20.00	Snacks	\$ 26.00
Money earned selling drinks	\$ 25.00	Music downloads	\$ 12.00
Money earned babysitting	\$ 12.50	Movies	\$ 18.00
Money earned delivering newspapers	\$ 30.00	Video rentals	\$ 10.00
Total:	\$ 87.50	Total:	\$ 66.00

- Who is the passage written for?  
A. Children.      B. Parents.      C. Breadwinners.      D. Bank managers.
- The purpose of making a budget is to help people \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. learn to be realistic      B. increase their savings  
C. manage their money well      D. test their power of self-control
- What should people do when planning a budget?  
A. Fill in the expenses as they really are.  
B. Avoid spending money on expensive things.  
C. Set aside a fixed amount of money as savings.  
D. List income and expenses on two pieces of paper.
- Which of the following budgets is effective?