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Spark

总主编/马德高

风靡全国 ◆ 畅销十年 ◆ 8000万读者的选择

主 编 / 聂守祥

审 读 / 【英】Sophie Michael

新课标

话题阅读

高考

话题全面

与新课标教材同步,涵盖新课标要求高三掌握的所有话题项目

讲练结合

精选最新时文,分话题详细剖析、集中训练,词汇阅读双重提高

方法科学

S-18 命题系统科学命题,依据“阅读理解完全解决方案”科学训练

青 海 人 民 出 版 社

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· 西 宁 ·

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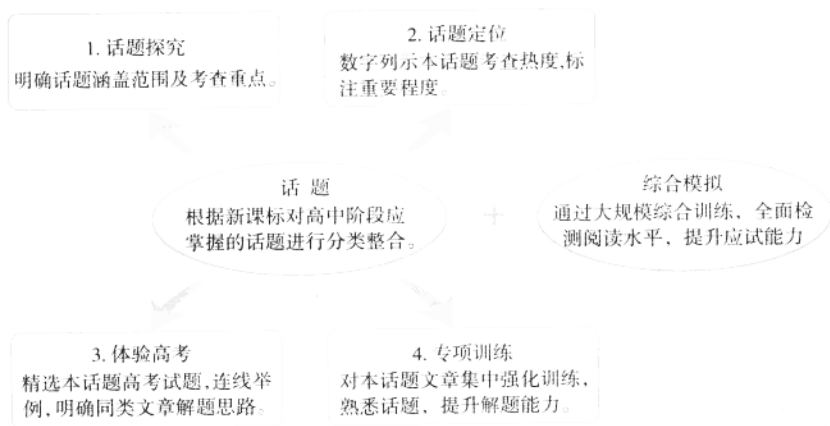
(书中如有缺页、错页及倒装请与工厂联系)

前言

未来的文盲是那些不懂怎样阅读的人,而不是以前人们所认为的不识字的人。英语亦是如此。

新课标的实施,对高中生的阅读提出了更高的要求,《高中英语新课程标准》(以下简称新课标)明确要求了高中生在阅读中应掌握的24个话题项目(详见封底)。如何用正确的阅读方法,选取合适的阅读材料,各个击破话题项目,避免自己成为新时代的“文盲”,是高中英语学习迫切需要解决的问题。星火英语《新课标话题阅读》系列,正是为解决这一问题而推出,相信广大同学能在本书的指导下充分熟悉各年级话题项目,举一反三,提升同类文章的解题能力。

一、话题阅读与综合模拟相结合



二、科学、系统的阅读选材及训练方法

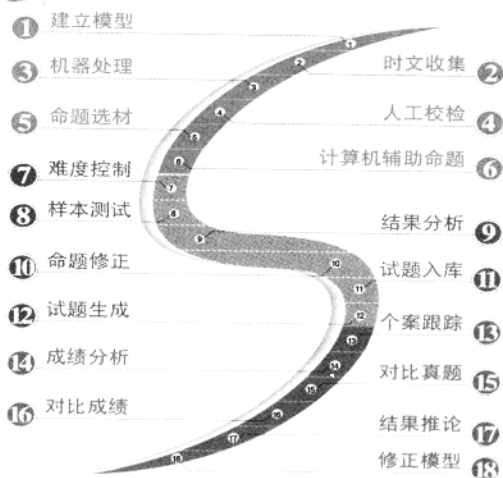


通过以上严格的选材、系统的命题,加上科学的训练方法,相信同学们都能在较短的时间内快速掌握新课标规定的所有话题项目,提升解决一类阅读题目的能力,从而在考场上从容应对,快速提分!

With Spark, With Dream! 星火英语,点燃梦想!

不是真题 胜似真题

全国首创 S-18 高仿真命题系统



什么是S-18高仿真命题系统？

S Spark—星火英语, Success—成功的标志, 星火英语伴您走向成功!

18 通过科学严谨的18步流程, 在多位命题专家与计算机系统的有机结合下, 星火英语编写的每套试题都具有高度仿真性。不是真题, 胜似真题!

星火英语高仿真命题揭秘

星火高考命题研究中心



考试是目前选拔人才必不可少的手段, 无论我们对它持什么样的态度, 它都与每个人的命运息息相关, 那么什么样的考试是科学的, 或者说决定一个考试科学性的因素有哪些?

目前国际公认的标准有两个, 即信度(reliability)和效度(validity)。信度是指在不同的情况下(如时间、地点), 对同一水平的人进行测试是否能够得出同样的结果, 也就是测试的可信程度或测试结果的稳定性。效度是测试是否如实地反映了命题人希望通过测试了解到的内容, 也就是测试的有效程度或测试的真实性。

在考试标准相对稳定的背景和前提下, 我们利用国际先进的测试技术和命题手段进行高仿真已经成为可能。

星火命题研究中心本着精益求精的态度, 立志澄清目前国内模拟命题市场鱼龙混杂的局面, 投入了大量的人力、物力, 将理论、技术和实践紧密结合, 在北京、上海两地高校数位测试专家通力合作的基础上, 成功抽象出了国内各类测试的命题模型, 研发出了国内第一套高仿真命题系统(S-18系统)。通过18个操作流程, 可以轻松地完成命题信度和效度控制, 命制出高质量的模拟试题。



星火命题研究中心由以下几个部门组成:



- 素材组: 由资深编辑组成, 负责收集命题素材, 并对素材进行分类和校检。
- 开发组: 由精通计算机技术、计算语言学和自然语言处理的专家组成, 负责开发命题过程中所需要的一切分析和统计工具。
- 专家组: 由国内知名测试学专家组成, 负责各类模拟试题的命制。
- 测试组: 负责在不同阶段通过考生参与的试验对命题仿真性进行实证, 为专家命题提供反馈意见。

由本中心研发的星火S-18高仿真命题系统的 核心思想是：同源 同质



同源 是命题的基础,即我们的命题素材与官方命题素材具有高度的一致性。

以阅读为例,经过分析我们发现阅读文章大部分选自英语国家最新出版物,以报刊和杂志为主,具有非常高的时效性。阅读在内容上涉及社会科学、自然科学和人文科学的知识;题材上包括记叙文、议论文和说明文等。我们首先根据真题的统计数据,在保证时效性的前提下,采用同样的比率选取文章、筛选内容和控制题材,从根本上保证同源。

同质 是星火高仿真命题的核心内容,我们通过以下18个流程来保证命题的同质:

1 建立模型 我们对历年真题进行数据统计,在选材分析、考点分析、题目分析、干扰项分析、难度分析等基础上建立各类考试的命题模型和难度标准。

2 时文收集 在确立了命题模型后,根据同源分析确立的标准,收集大量时文。星火时文收集的工作主要是由计算机系统自动进行的,它可以根据要求定时抓取指定网站最新的内容,另外星火的编辑也会从外刊上不断地补充内容。

3 机器处理 由开发组开发的一系列程序将对收集好的时文进行预先处理,计算出不同文章的难度,统计出文章的字数、核心词、长难句数量、平均句长等基本信息。

4 人工校检 在计算机自动处理的基础上我们将对素材进行人工处理,修正自动处理中的错误,修正难度分析及核心词提取的结果,完成文章归类和中英文摘要的撰写。

5 命题选材 在人工校检完成后,专家们将根据真题的选材模型进行选材(参考同源原则),初步确立选材范围。

6 计算机辅助命题 在选材范围确定后,专家们将利用计算机辅助命题系统进行命题,该系统主要是根据各类考试的原型设计的,可以帮助专家快速定位考点,设计题目和干扰项,提供统计分析数据,估算难度,查询真题和以往专家命题的经验等。这个过程的命题结果将以独立的题目存在,暂不组成套题。

7 难度控制 在命题结束后,我们将对命题的难度进行预估,初步确定难度系数,命题的难度区间应该控制在真题的难度区间范围内。

8 样本测试 在难度系数确定后,我们将对不同预估难度的试题进行抽样检验。我们会邀请一定数量的学生参加测试,受试的学生来自将参加目标考试的人群,采用随机抽样的方式进行选择,一次测试的学生数量一般控制在300~500人之间,同时这些学生也将接受与目标考试同样难度的真题测试(要确保受试人群事先没有做过选定的目标考试的真题)。

9 结果分析 样本测试结束后我们将获得两组数据,一组是学生使用我们测试题的成绩,另一组是学生使用真题的成绩。我们将根据这两组数据进行数据分析,计算出误差。

10 命题修正 如果误差不在我们允许的范围内,则需要根据分析结果进行归因,找到误差产生的原因,对命题进行修正。命题修正后需要重新进行试验,直到误差达到允许的范围。

11 试题入库 命题进行修正后将存入我们的试题库,入库时将标明题材、难度、类型、试题种类、命题人、命题时间、修正次数、使用次数等一系列信息,以方便根据不同的要求进行调用。

12 试题生成 在试题入库后,我们的命题专家将根据目标考试的模型,将模型的参数与题库内试题的参数进行匹配对比,把题库内的试题组成完整的模拟题。

13 个案跟踪 试题生成后,我们将对一部分将参加目标考试的应试者进行跟踪性个案研究,我们将收集应试者在不同阶段接受我们模拟测试的成绩,并建立受试档案库。

14 成绩分析 我们将对受试各个阶段的测试成绩进行横向和纵向分析,收集常见错误,并对错误进行归因。一方面可以提高我们命题的诊断功能,另一方面便于应试者有针对性地提高成绩。

15 对比真题 在目标考试结束后我们将会把本次考试的真题与我们的模拟题进行对比分析,检验吻合程度。

16 对比成绩 在目标考试结束后我们也将对接受我们个案研究的学生的成绩进行分析,对比不同阶段受试的测试成绩和最终应试成绩,检验其中的连贯性和我们模拟试题的实际仿真度。

17 结果推论 我们将根据真题对比和成绩对比的分析结果进行归因,对我们的命题进行阶段性的总结。

18 修正模型 在阶段性总结的基础上,我们将对考试模型进行修正,进一步提高命题的仿真性。

阅读理解

Total Solution

完全解决方案

第1步 广泛阅读, 掌握答题诀窍:

《考试大纲》在阅读技能上要求考生能读懂公告、说明、广告以及书、报、杂志中关于一般性话题的简短文章。考生应能: 理解主旨和要义; 理解文中具体信息; 根据上下文推断生词的词义; 作出简单判断和推理; 理解文章的基本结构; 理解作者的意图、观点和态度。

根据能力要求设定阅读目标: 每天阅读N篇文章

每天阅读N篇不同题材文章, 学习N种阅读技能

学习型阅读代替题海战术!

第2步 提高阅读速度:

虽然《考试大纲》要求在35分钟左右的时间内, 完成对5篇内容不少于1000词的短文的理解, 但近年来的高考试题表明: 高考英语阅读的阅读量(短文词量与试题词量)一般不会低于2000个单词。也就是说, 高考英语阅读理解不仅量大, 而且要求速度很高, 平均要求达到每分钟60词左右。

计算个人阅读速度:

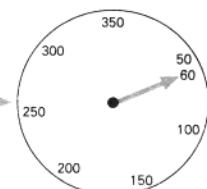
$$\frac{\text{文章词数}}{\text{实际用时}} = \text{阅读速度}$$

(此结果应 ≥ 60 或与文章给出的建议用时相当)

根据阅读速度设定阅读目标: 每天阅读N小时

规定时间内阅读N篇

限时阅读代替时间浪费, 更能提高阅读速度!



篇章阅读速度计量表

如果您的阅读速度为:

70词/分钟以上: 恭喜, 表扬一下自己!

60-70词/分钟: 恩, 还不错!

60词/分钟以下: 要加油了!

第3步 提高理解水平:

阅读理解总分值一般在40分左右, 在整个试卷中占较大比重, 因此一定要努力将阅读理解正确率保持在70%以上! 这就意味着在一套阅读理解试题5篇(20小题)中, 正确题数应该在15道题(30分)左右; 均摊到每篇文章(4个小题), 平均每篇文章只能有1道错题。

计算个人理解水平:

$$\frac{\text{答题正确题数}}{\text{题目总数}} \times 100\% = \text{阅读理解率}$$

(结果应 $\geq 70\%$)

根据理解水平设定阅读目标: 每天做N道练习题

每篇文章做对N道题

高质量练习代替盲目练习, 更能提高阅读理解

准确率!



理解水平计量表

如果您的理解水平为:

75%以上: 恭喜, 表扬一下自己!

65%~75%: 恩, 还不错!

65%以下: 要加油了!

时间不够, 手忙脚乱, 会做也没用!
广泛涉猎, 限时训练, 提高阅读答题正确率才是拿高分的正途!

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- 5 / 专项训练

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- 2. Establishing Businesses
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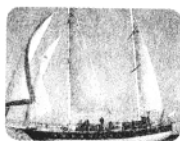
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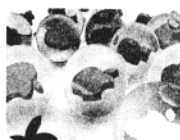
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第一章

话题阅读





Daily Routines and School Life

日常活动与学校生活

• 话题探究

此类话题的文章主要包括对各个国家和地区人们衣、食、住、行等方面的情况介绍,对学校建筑机构、老师及课程的描述及对学校教育、教学活动、教学方法的记叙或者说明等,体裁以说明文和记叙文为主。这类文章通常难度不大,高考试题中每年都会有所涉及,但要注意一些细节理解题。



• 话题定位

年 份	本话题文章 考查篇数	重要程度	考查热度
2008 年	13	☆☆☆☆	↓
2009 年	10	☆☆☆☆	

• 体验高考

【2009 年四川卷 A 篇】

本文为一篇书信体,讲述了上大学的好处及 Johnson Review 如何为上大学提供帮助。

Hey there,

So you're about to spend four years of your life and tens of thousands of dollars of your parents' money, and all you really know about college is that all of your friends are going. Do you ever stop to wonder why you're going?

Relax. You're making the right decision. First of all, you'll discover what interests you by taking courses in many subjects. For example, it's hard to decide if you want to be a painter if you've never painted any picture; once you're in a drawing-room on campus, you'll know one way or the other. College is also a lot of fun—after

41. How many reasons for going to college does the author mention in the text?

- A. 2.
- B. 3.
- C. 4.
- D. 5.

细节
理解
解题
抓关键
信息

you graduate, you'll be working every weekday for 50 or so years. And remember that college graduates earn about twice the income of those who never attended college.

Finding the right college can be difficult. Fortunately, *Johnson Review* is here to help you every step of the way.

* Researching Schools. To us, the most important decision you'll make is to choose the school that really fits you best—not the one that is the most competitive (有竞争力的) or has the best-equipped rooms.

* Applying to School. On *Johnson Review.com*, you'll find hundreds of actual college applications (申请) and links to many more.

* Raising Your Scores. American College Test is one of the most difficult parts of the admissions (录取) course. It's not the most important, though, and not everyone needs to prepare for the test. But, if you think you can do better, find the right course for better scores.

* Paying for School. Most families need financial aid for the high cost of college. The problem is that financial aid seems difficult to get and many families get caught up in the price of college rather than learning the ways to get financial aid. If you really do your research, you'll learn that you can afford to attend any college, no matter the cost.

For more information, call 600-3681 or visit *Johnson Review.com*. Wherever you go, have a nice trip!

Johnson Smith
Founder and CEO
Johnson Review

细节理解题
同义词转换

细节理解题
抓关键信息

42. The author thinks you should choose the college that is _____.
- A. well-equipped
B. competitive
C. suitable
D. famous
43. What does the author advise you to do to pay the high cost of college?
- A. To ask the family for help.
B. To make a study of financial courses.
C. To do research on the price of college.
D. To get to know how to ask for financial aid.
44. What's the author's purpose of writing this text?
- A. To suggest ways to prepare for college learning.
B. To help readers find the right college.
C. To make *Johnson Review* popular.
D. To introduce college life.

相关信息推断
推理判断题



41. B. 在正文的第二段作者提到了三个去上大学的理由,分别是:发现你的兴趣;大学生活很丰富多彩及大学毕业后工资翻倍,故选 B 项。
42. C. 由正文第三段第一句“Finding the right college can be difficult”里的 right 可知,这里应为 suitable, suitable 表示“合适的,适宜的”。
43. D. 从“Paying for School(交学费)”这部分来看,作者认为只要做好调查,了解如何获得资助,你就可以上任何一所学校,而不管花费多少,故 D 项正确。
44. C. 本文是篇书信体裁。从文章内容分析,这篇文章的对象是即将要上大学的学生。文章首先分析了学生为什么要上大学,然后指出上一所合适的大学不容易,接着点题说明 *Johnson Review* 能有所帮助,最后说明在哪些方面 *Johnson Review* 能帮忙,以此推测作者写这篇文章的主要目的是介绍 *Johnson Review* 这一网站。



• 专项训练

1

An unemployed man was desperate to support his family. His wife watched TV all day and his three teenage kids had dropped out of high school to hang around with the local toughs. He applied for a cleaner's job at a large firm and easily passed an aptitude test. The human resource manager told him, "You will be hired at minimum wage, \$5.15 an hour. Let me have your e-mail address so that we can contact you easily." Greatly surprised, the man protested that he had neither a computer nor an e-mail address. To this, the manager replied, "You must understand that to a company like ours that means you virtually do not exist. Without an e-mail address you can hardly expect to be employed by a high tech firm. Good day."

Unable to believe what he heard, the man left. Having \$10 in his wallet, he walked past a farmers' market and saw a stand selling beautiful tomatoes. He bought a crate (柳条箱), carried it to a busy corner and displayed the tomatoes. In less than two hours he sold all the tomatoes and made 100% profit. From that day on, he repeated the tomato business and became increasingly successful as time went on. By the end of the fifth year he owned a fleet of nice trucks and a warehouse. The tomato company had put hundreds of homeless and jobless people to work and the business grossed a million dollars.

Planning for the future, he decided to buy some life insurance. The insurance adviser asked him for his e-mail address in order to send the final documents electronically. When the man replied that he didn't have time to mess with a computer and had no e-mail address, the insurance salesman was surprised, "No computer? No Internet? Just think where you would be if you'd had all of that five years ago!" "Ha! If I'd had all of that five years ago, I would be sweeping floors at Microsoft and making \$5.15 an hour!" the man replied.

词数: 532

体裁: 记叙文

难度: ★★★★★

题材: 电子邮件

- The man's kids dropped out of school because _____.
A. they wanted to hang around with the local toughs
B. their mother watched TV all day
C. their father was only a cleaner
D. their family was very poor
- The man applied for a cleaner's job _____.
A. but he couldn't accept it because the pay was too low
B. and he got it though the pay was only \$5.15 an hour
C. but he was turned down because of no e-mail address
D. but he missed the chance because they failed to contact him
- The man's tomatoes sold well because _____.
A. the tomatoes looked very beautiful
B. he had chosen the right place to sell them
C. many jobless people helped him
D. the tomatoes were contained in beautiful crates
- From the conversation between the man and the insurance salesman in the last paragraph we can infer that _____.
A. the man will buy a computer soon
B. it's very easy to do tomato business
C. an e-mail address isn't necessary to a success
D. the man won't buy life insurance without from him

知识积累 ★

unemployed [ˌʌnɪmˈplɔɪd] *adj.* 失业的
desperate ['despərət] *adj.* 不顾一切的, 拼死的
tough [tʌf] *n.* [美俚] 恶棍; 无赖, 粗野的人
contact ['kɒntækt] *vt.* 接触, 联系
automatically [ˌɔ:tə'mætɪkəlɪ] *adv.* 自动地
protest [prə'test] *vt.* 坚决声明, 断言
hang around 徘徊, 闲荡
aptitude test 能力倾向测验
minimum wage 法定最低限工资
a fleet of 一队
life insurance 人寿保险
mess with 胡乱摆弄; 搞糟; 与……厮混在一起

★*

2

Zhang Yineng, a freshman at Hangzhou University, earned his first pot of gold by designing websites for American companies. Zhang even never met the people who hired him. Instead, all the necessary transactions (交易) were done through myTino. com, a Hangzhou based online outsourcing network. Zhang has already earned enough money to pay for two semesters (学期) of university tuition.

Zhang is one of the growing numbers of college students tasting the fruit of globalization. They search for outsourcing projects in fields like programming, art design, translating and writing from both Western and domestic businesses.

This way of making money is becoming common among college students with free time, especially among those who are tech-savvy (有技术的). The payment for such work is rather high, partly because the tasks demand more skills than many other "traditional" part-time jobs do. For instance, creating a website for foreign companies pays \$ 2 000 to \$ 5 000, which is rather high.

The good money is just one benefit. These outsourcing jobs "can also help us to use the knowledge we gained in university," said Zhang. "Through the tasks assigned by the companies, I can easily find the key hot spots in my field and what abilities I am lacking. By doing the tasks, I can improve my skills and gain experience."

词数: 361
体裁: 新闻

难度: ★★★★★
题材: 大学生创业



1. Zhang Yineng earned his first pot of gold by working for _____.
A. myTino. com
B. an online outsourcing network
C. American websites
D. American companies
2. Doing outsourcing jobs, the students _____.
A. are paid \$ 2 000 to \$ 5 000
B. get the chance to meet their bosses
C. learn skills in many fields
D. are enjoying the advantages of globalization
3. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as one of the benefits of outsourcing jobs?
A. Making good money.
B. Making better use of their free time.
C. Finding hot spots in their fields.
D. Gaining experience.
4. The writer wrote this passage _____.
A. to teach college students how to earn their first pot of gold
B. to introduce to us a new way through which students do part-time jobs
C. to advertise for an online outsourcing network
D. to attract more students to outsourcing jobs

知识积累 ★

freshman [ˈfrefmən] *n.* 新生, 大学一年级学生
online [ˌɒnˈlaɪn] *adj.* & *adv.* (计) 联机
outsourcing [ˈaʊtsɔːsɪŋ] *n.* 外部采办, 外购
tuition [tjʊˈtʃn] *n.* 学费
globalization [ˌɡləʊbəlaɪˈzeɪʃn] *n.* 全球化, 全球性
programming [ˈprəʊɡræmɪŋ] *n.* 规划, 设计
domestic [dəˈmestɪk] *adj.* 家庭的, 国内的
for instance 例如

动名词短语作主语, 谓语动词用单数形式。

For instance, creating a website for foreign companies pays \$ 2 000 to \$ 5 000, which is rather high. 例如, 为外国公司建一个网站可收入 2,000 到 5,000 美元, 这是相当高的。

★★