

spark® 星火英语

# Spark

总主编/马德高

风靡全国 ◆ 畅销十年 ◆ 8000万读者的选择

主 编 / 元 军

审 读 / 【英】Sophie Michael

## 新课标

# 话题阅读

高二  
全册

### 话题全面

与新课标教材同步,涵盖新课标要求高二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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## 新课标话题阅读系列

马德高 主编

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# 前言

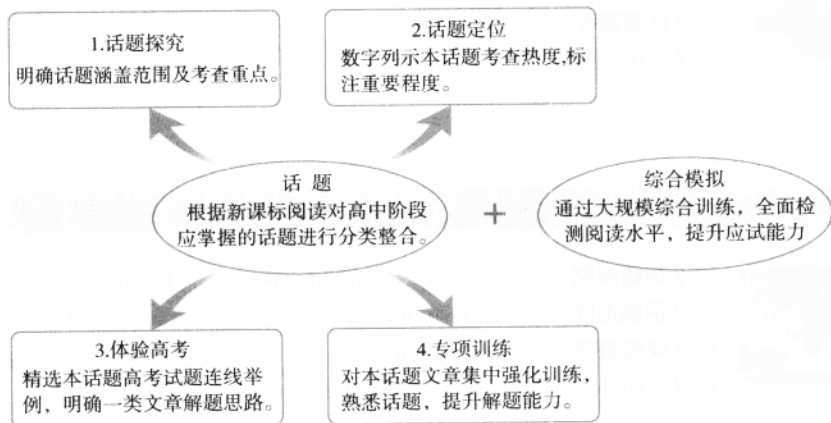
## Foreword

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。

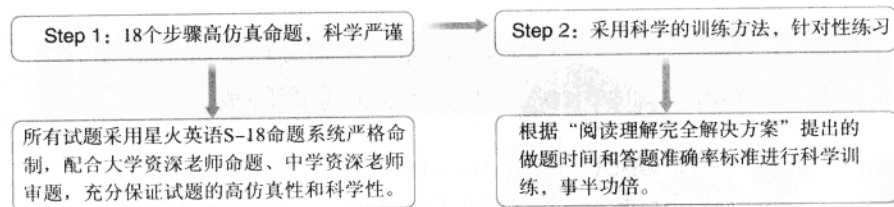
新课标的实施,对高中生的阅读提出了更高的要求,《高中英语新课程标准》(以下简称新课标)明确要求了高中生在阅读中应掌握的24个话题项目(详见封底)。如何用正确的阅读方法,选取合适的阅读材料,各个击破话题项目,避免自己成为新时代的“文盲”,是高中英语学习迫切需要解决的问题。星火英语《新课标话题阅读》系列,正是为解决这一问题而推出,相信广大同学能在本书的指导下充分熟悉各年级话题项目,举一反三,提升同类文章的解题能力。

### 本书特色

#### 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

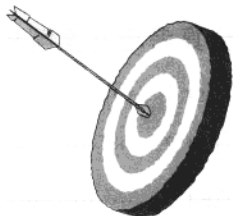
星火高考命题研究中心



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, 可以轻松地实现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,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: 高考阅读理解的阅读量(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:

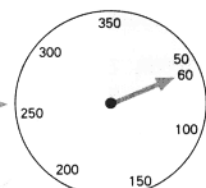
$$\frac{\text{文章词数}}{\text{实际用时}} = \text{阅读速度}$$

(此结果应  $\geq 60$  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:

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

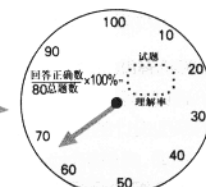
(结果应  $\geq 70\%$ )

◎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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# 第一章

## 话题阅读

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Unit  
1Daily Routines and Hobbies  
日常生活与兴趣爱好

## • 话题探究

此类话题主要包括欧美国家人们的日常生活,以娱乐、学习、工作为主,以及他们的兴趣爱好,比如集邮、体育、音乐等等。体裁以说明文和记叙文为主。此类文章一般理解起来不会太难,但应注意对一些细节内容的理解和把握,此类题目在高考题中考查的比重比较大。



## • 话题定位

年 份	本话题文章 考查篇数	重要程度	考查热度
2007 年(全国各地)	10	★★★	↑
2008 年(全国各地)	14	★★★★	

## • 体验高考

## 【2008 年四川卷 B 篇】

本文主要讲述了一个家庭主妇的价值,说明看孩子和做家务都很不容易。

As nanny(保姆), cook, cleaner, shopper, driver, and gardener, she has one of the most demanding jobs in Britain today. And paying someone else to do the chores(家务活) which take the average housewife 71 hours a week would cost €349.

At over €18,000 a year that's more than the earnings of 70 percent of the population, including train drivers, firemen, prison officers, and social workers. Looking after a baby less than a year old takes a housewife into an even higher pay league. According to a study, she earns €457 a week — at nearly €24,000 a year, the same as teachers, engi-

40. Who earns most according to the text?

- A. A social worker.
- B. A fireman.
- C. A gardener.
- D. A teacher.

41. We learn from the text that looking after children \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. takes more time than doing any other house-work
- B. means more duties than being a teacher
- C. requires the mother to be well-educated
- D. prevents the mother from working outside

信息转换  
细节理解题  
信息转换  
细节理解题

neers, and chemists.

Researchers put a price on each chore, then tried to find out how long the average person takes doing them. They found housewives spend an average 70.7 hours a week on housework—with looking after the children (17.9 hours) and cooking and cleaning (12.3 hours each) the most time-consuming (费时).

A wife with a part-time job still works an average of 59 hours a week at home. Those in full-time employment put in longer hours at home than in the workplace. The good news is that these hours drop sharply as children get older. While the average mother with a child under one puts in 90 hours weekly, the figure drops to 80 hours from one to four and to 66 hours from five to ten.

Mother-of-four Karen Williams from London said, "Paying the housewives may not be practical, but the government should recognize the value of housework, perhaps through the tax. Running a house takes a lot of time and most husbands don't understand this. For example, my husband only puts a shelf up now and again. He never cleans the kitchen—that's the real test."

42. According to the text, a housewife with a baby less than one year old may work \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. 66 hours a week
- B. 71 hours a week
- C. 80 hours a week
- D. 90 hours a week

43. By mentioning her husband, Karen Williams wants to show that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. housework is no easy job
- B. her husband has no time to clean the kitchen
- C. a housewife needs to be paid for cleaning
- D. the kitchen is hard to clean

41. A

抓关键信息  
细节理解题

推理判断  
综合信息判断

40. 选 D。从第二段第一句和第三句再结合第一段可得出答案,老师比其他三个挣钱都多。

41. 选 A。从第三段最后一句可知答案,看孩子平均一周花费 17.9 小时,而做饭和打扫卫生都只花费 12.3 小时。

42. 选 D。由第四段的第四句可知,孩子未滿一岁时,家庭主妇平均每周工作 90 小时。

43. 选 A。从最后一段 Karen Williams 认为“给家庭主妇付酬劳不现实”,“大多数丈夫不能理解她们做家务的不易”可以推知,提及她的丈夫是为了说明干家务活不容易。



## 专项训练

## 1

Everybody in this world is different from one another. But do you know that understanding differences can help you better manage your money?

As we grow up, we gradually develop a set of our own values or beliefs. These are influenced by society, our family, the education we receive and so on. Once this value system is set up, it's not easy to change later in life.

Financial experts say that everyone also has their own belief of how to manage their finances. This is part of our value system and it has a great impact on the way we look after our money.

According to our different values, experts put us in three categories. They are the ant, the cricket and the snail.

## ◆The ant—works first

Just like ants who work heart and soul in summer in order to store food for winter, these people don't care about enjoying the moment. They work very hard and save money they earn so that they can enjoy life when they get old and retire. The ant loves to save but they could make more out of their money if they were willing to invest in some funds and stocks with low risk.

## ◆The cricket—fun first

The cricket wants to enjoy everything now and doesn't think too much about the future. They even borrow money when they really want something. Many young people now belong to this group. These people have little savings. When they get old, they might have problems. They should learn to save and buy insurance.

## ◆The snail—lives under pressure

The snail refers to people who make life difficult for themselves. They take big long-term loans from the bank in order to buy things such as luxury houses. They are happy to take big loans even though they are not sure they can afford it. This can cause problems in the future. They should plan more carefully.

- Our beliefs and values are affected by the following except \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. society B. the family  
C. the education D. money
- People with the character of the snail would like to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. enjoy life at the moment without thinking much about the future  
B. put work before everything else  
C. live a luxury life at all costs  
D. take the risk of investing a large sum of money
- Which of the following has the character that the author prefers?  
A. the ants B. the cricket  
C. the snail D. none of the above
- This passage mainly talks about \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. spending nature of people  
B. the relation between man and insects  
C. the insects in nature  
D. the problems with dealing with money

## 知识积累 ★

financial [faɪ'nænʃl] *adj.* 财政的, 金融的

category ['kætəgəri] *n.* 种类, 范畴

stock [stɒk] *n.* 股票, 股份

be part of 是……的一部分

have a great impact on 对……有很大影响

heart and soul 全心全意地

Once this value system is set up, it's not easy to change later in life.

这种价值体系一旦建立, 在以后的生活中就很难再改变了。

★★



词数: 473

体裁: 说明文

难度: ★★★

题材: 理财观





Some people take lots of exercise. Others keep to strict diets. But according to a recent research, the best way to live a long and happy life is simple—get a dog.

“We have known for many years that the company of a pet can increase well-being in a number of ways,” says Dr Bonnie Beaver, an animal behaviour specialist at Texas University. For example, the survival rates of heart attack victims with pets are much greater than those of people without pets.

According to Dr Beaver, pet owners are less likely to need a doctor. They recover more quickly when they do get ill. They have lower blood pressure, take more exercise and are more socially active.

Above all, they are happier. Seventy per cent of the families Dr Beaver surveyed said that their family environment was more happy after they got a pet. And this is what Dr Beaver and other researchers are trying to achieve. They want to find a scientific link between human happiness and a long life.

There is no final answer to this question yet, but it seems to be something to do with emotional ties. People with someone or something to love live longer. “There are many forms of animal-human relationship and some are very helpful,” says Dr Beaver. It seems that the more lovely an animal is, the more it benefits our health. As the saying goes, “If you want to be loved, get a dog.”

Pet ownership benefits men and women equally. Other life experiences divide the sexes. “Women are more sensitive to bad marriages than their husbands because they work harder at their relationships,” says Dr Janice Glaser of Ohio State University.

The message seems to be that a woman is better off with a good dog than a bad husband. Yet in some ways, men are similar to dogs. They like getting dirty and making a mess. They forget birthdays. They can disappear for days on end. How can they be better trained?

词数: 511  
体裁: 说明文

难度: ★★★  
题材: 宠物饲养

1. According to the author, the company of a pet does good to a person in the following ways EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. having less chance of dying of heart attacks  
B. being more active in society  
C. being better off than others  
D. having their family environment improved
2. It can be inferred from the article that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a woman may prefer to have the company of a good dog than that of a bad husband  
B. scientists are sure about the relationship between happiness and a long life  
C. all life experiences have different effect on men and women  
D. women can benefit more from owning a pet than men can
3. In what kind of tone do you think the author writes the passage?  
A. Realistic and serious.  
B. Delighted and hopeful.  
C. Angry and pitiful.  
D. Light and humorous.
4. The whole passage is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the relationships between humans and pets  
B. pets and a happy life  
C. the comparison between bad husbands and pets  
D. pets and family life

#### 知识积累 ★

survival [sə'vaɪvl] *n.* 幸存

pressure ['preʃə(r)] *n.* 压力

achieve [ə'tʃi:v] *v.* 完成, 实现

take lots of exercise 进行大量的锻炼

heart attack 心脏病突发

making a mess 弄的一团乱糟

Women are more sensitive to bad marriages than their husbands because they work harder at their relationships. 由于女性更关注感情关系, 因此女性比男性在婚姻上更敏感。