

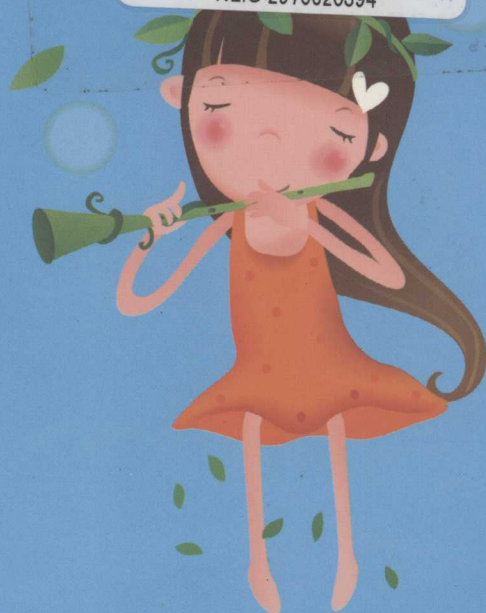
王子初◎编

高三英语

完型填空与阅读理解

加油站

准确把握考点·总结答题规律·强化能力训练·提升应试成绩



上海科学技术文献出版社

图并注版(CIP) 数独

高三英语完型填空与阅读理解

王初王子编著 上海科学技术文献出版社

ISBN 978-7-5439-4392-0

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三高

NLIC 2970620394

(上海市公共图书馆系统 200040)

图书馆全

上海图书馆

开本 787×1092 1/16 印张 12.25 字 300 千

2010年6月第1版 2010年6月第1次印刷

ISBN 978-7-5439-4392-0

上海科学技术文献出版社

http://www.stltp.com

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

高三英语完型填空与阅读理解加油站/王子初编著
—上海:上海科学技术文献出版社,2010
ISBN 978-7-5439-4365-0

I. ①高… II. ①王… III. ①英语课—高中—习题—
升学参考资料 IV. ①G631.415

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2010)第 091465 号

责任编辑:祝静怡



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上海科学技术文献出版社出版
(上海市长乐路 746 号 邮政编码 200040)

全国新华书店经销

上海出版印刷有限公司印刷

*

开本 787×1092 1/16 印张 12.25 字数:300 千字

2010 年 6 月第 1 版 2010 年 6 月第 1 次印刷

ISBN 978-7-5439-4365-0

定价:24.00 元

<http://www.sstlp.com>

出版者言

高考英语阅读部分包括两项内容,一是完型填空,一是阅读理解。这两种题型都旨在考查学生对语言的掌握及综合运用能力。它要求学生对文章的理解是深层次的,不仅要读懂文章的意思,而且要知晓文章的内在行文结构,能够在最短的时间内,运用分析、判断、推理等方法准确完成答题。在近几年的高考英语试卷中,阅读的题量越来越大,难度也有加深的趋势。

英语阅读无论是在平时学习还是在考试中,都是让学生感到棘手的难题。为了能有效提高学生的英语阅读水平,由上海市重点高中具有指导高考英语丰富经验的高级教师编写了这本《高三英语完型填空与阅读理解加油站》。本书针对学生的实际情况,向高三学生提供了大量与高考要求一致、题型相同的练习。通过这些系统的训练,学生英语阅读的综合能力将会有所突破,从而为英语高考打下扎实的基础。

本书的最大亮点是文章的选择具有时代气息和阅读趣味。这些文章不仅文体不一,有议论文、记叙文、说明文和应用文等;而且题材多样,有新闻报道、科技小品、生活故事和名人轶事等。它既是一本供高三学生学习英语的参考用书,也可以作为英语教师在教授高三英语的参考用书。

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Directions: Read the following four passages. Each passage is followed by several questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that is best.

完型填空与阅读理解的解题方法与技巧

无论是完形填空还是阅读理解,都是通过文章的形式来检验学生的阅读理解能力。在近几年的英语考试中,阅读比重增加,文章选材趋向多样性,目的就是培养考生英语语言的实际运用能力。下面我们就来讲解解答这种题型的基本方法与技巧。

第一种:Section A

Directions: For each blank in the following passage there are four words or phrases marked A, B, C and D. Fill in each blank with the word or phrase that best fits the context.

这是完型填空题,主要考查学生对词汇的理解与运用。要做好这种完型填空题,最关键的是首先要了解文章的内容大概。那么,如何了解呢?大致有以下两种方法:

一是瞻前顾后。根据英文的写作习惯,文章段落的第一句是整段文章的主旨句,因此第一句原则上不挖空,同学们一定要认真阅读。通过这第一句,同学们可以尽快了解文章要讲述的主要内容,从而尽快进入语境。如果段落的第一句不是主旨句,一般来说段落最后的一句就会对整段文字进行综述,所以,切记认真阅读段首和段尾。

二是尽快做题。在考试中,瞻前顾后使用的时间不能太多。进入语境后,循着文章思路,应该尽快做题,根据文意的推进选择答案。

对于完形填空这种题型来说,同学们在做题的时候,还要掌握以下四个技巧:

一是看清上下文,找准定位词。充分利用文章的上下文和前后句,找到对选择答案有提示作用的词或句。这些词有时可能是同义词或反义词。

二是理顺逻辑,寻求搭配。

注意固定的搭配,包括动词与介词的搭配、动词与名词的搭配以及形容词与名词的搭配等,同时要根据内容选择正确的短语。

三是看清执行者,确定所选词。

四是寻求上下逻辑,从容确定关系。

在答案选好后,将所选定的词放到文章中复读检查。

第二种:Section B

Directions: Read the following four passages. Each passage is followed by several questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that fits best according to the information given in the passage you have just read.

这是阅读理解多项选择题型,主要考查学生对文章的理解程度。这一部分共有3篇文章11道选择题,在整个阅读理解中占比较大的分值。

两难问题:对于这种题型,有的同学喜欢先阅读,读完全文再回答问题,回答不上来再回头阅读;有的同学喜欢先看后面的题目,带着问题通读全文。如果同学们已经养成自己的习惯,无论哪种都无可厚非。

做题建议:笔者倾向于后一种方法,因为这种方法可以让我们在阅读的时候,碰到和题目敏感的词语时,大脑很容易兴奋,从而有助于解答题目。另外需要注意的是,即便是采用先看题目后阅读的方式,我们也应该通读全文,否则很容易以偏概全,错误的推理导致错误的回答。

解答这种题型也有四种技巧:

一是抓住文章的首段与末段,以及段落的首句和末句。

文章的首段与末段、段落的首句和末句,一般表达文章的主题和段落的中心思想,其他段落及句子只起补充、说明、解释或引申的作用。因此,首先要搜索目标,找出文章及段落中的主题句。了解了它们的含义,就可以顺着线索去捕捉相关信息,从而获得解决问题的答案。

二是进行合理推断。

对文章有了详细而全面的理解之后,就要按照文章内容以及上下文的逻辑关系作出推理判断。阅读理解涉及词汇、语法、句型、段落结构、文化背景等各方面知识。答题时,要领会句子之间的逻辑关系,特别是相邻句子之间的关系,这样有利于理解全文。表示逻辑关系的标志词是连接词、副词、代词、介词短语、关系词、插入语等,通读时应特别注意。如:if, because, though, as, which, it, and, but, however, therefore, so, for example, so that, so... that, on (the) one hand..., on the other (hand)等词语。它们在上下文中具有条件、原因、让步、指代、递进、对比、列举、结果、目的、承上启下等作用。正确理解并掌握这些词汇的作用,对做阅读理解题是大有帮助的。

三是猜测推敲生词。

阅读短文时,常常会遇到一些生词。这时,同学们一定要沉着、冷静,细心思考。首先要把整段、整篇文章看完。通过对全篇短文的理解,就很有可能猜测出生词的大意。另外,还可以从含有生词句子的上下文,以及句子和段落之间的关系来判断、推测生词以求

获得其真正含义。猜测生词的另一种方法是,根据构词法推测。遇到生词后,可从构词法角度分析判断生词。

四是正确理解题干。

纵观历年高考试题,阅读理解试题一般有以下几种题型:一是直接回答 who, whom, which, what, where, when, why, how 等疑问词引起的细节问题;二是猜测词义题;三是推理判断题;四是综合概括题。在做阅读理解题时,一定要仔细看完、看清楚试题要求再作答,特别要注意 NOT, TRUE, EXCEPT 等词。

第三种:Section C

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

这是选择标题句题型。题型特点是在 6 个标题句中选择 5 个,总结每段的大意,其中 1 个是干扰项。这种题型考核的内容比较单一,主要考查学生总结段落大意的能力,即选出最适合这段主题思想的标题。从某种意义上讲,虽然一般来说文章比较长,实际上难度比多项选择要小,所以同学们应该克服恐惧心理。

因为这种题型考查的是总结段落大意的能力,所以在阅读的时候,要注意:不要纠结在像生词等的小问题上。每读完一段,应该尽快阅读标题句,看哪个选项比较合适。在做完所有选项后,再仔细检查是否有重复选择。

第四种:Section D

Directions: Read the following passage. Then answer the questions or complete the sentences according to the information given in the passage you have just read.

这是 2010 年上海高考英语新增的一种题型。这种新题型的要求是,根据提供的一篇文章,回答两个问题,补充完成两个句子。做这种主观题题型,笔者建议的方法是:带着问题通读文章,这样做的好处是有的放矢,比较容易在文章中归纳出答案。解答时要在理解文章的基础上进行回答,不能直接拷贝文章内容。

无论是回答两个问题,还是补充完成两个句子,原则上要求用最少的词语回答或者补充。由于没有限制具体的用词量,所以在解答时还牵扯到一个如何表达清晰和用词多少的问题。笔者认为,表达清晰比用词多少重要得多,并且不能出现拼写、语法等方面的错误,这是一个必须掌握的原则。

题型是新的,改变的只是考查的方式,考查的内容依然是对文章的理解。所以,无论

是回答问题还是补充句子,只要理解了文章,通过系统的训练,相信同学们很快会掌握这种新题型。

最后讲一下如何从根本上提高阅读能力的问题。

虽说阅读材料被改造为试题后变得面目全非,但它不是全然没有意义。读书使人渊博,如果大家摆正心态的话,做完型填空与阅读理解题目同样可以增长我们的知识。在本来繁忙的学业中读读这些短小精悍、精心挑选的文章,我们可以了解很多信息,接触多彩的世界。

阅读是想象和思考的过程。所以,在阅读中积极想象和思考,主动发现问题,可谓了解题方法中的基本方法,解题技巧中的本质技巧。

词汇是关键。词汇是每个考生必须通过的一关。词汇量相当程度上决定理解的程度。无论你学过多少种解题技巧,没有词汇量的支撑,就像没米下锅做不出喷香的米饭。所以当你限定的时间内做完阅读理解题目后,还要学习其中的词汇,凡是有用的就用笔记下来。

好记性不如烂笔头。做单词笔记时,找一个笔记本,不要太大,太大不方便随身携带;要结实,以免放在书包或者口袋中几天就散了架。

记下来后,要经常复习,日积月累,词汇量就会慢慢增加。

在做笔记的时候,除了记下单词的含义,更重要的是列出它的搭配和用法,配以一两个例句,这样原先死的词汇就会在大脑中激活。久而久之,滴水穿石,阅读理解能力就会得以提高,这对于写作和翻译也非常有效。

以下文为例:

It was a winter morning, just a couple of weeks before Christmas 2005. While most people were warming up their cars, Trevor, my husband, had to get up early to ride his bike four kilometers away from home to work. On arrival, he parked his bike outside the back door as he usually does. After putting in 10 hours of labor, he returned to find his bike gone. The bike, a black Kona 18 speed, was our only transport. Trevor used it to get to work, putting in 60-hour weeks to support his young family. And the bike was also used to get groceries, saving us from having to walk along long distances from where we live. I was so sad that someone would steal our bike that I wrote to the newspaper and told them our story. Shortly after that, several people in our area offered to help. One wonderful stranger even bought a bike, and then called my husband to pick it up. Once again my husband had a way to get to and from his job. It really is an honor that a complete stranger would go out of their way for someone they have never met before.

People say that a smile can be passed from one person to another, but acts of kindness from strangers are even more so. This experience has had a spreading effect in our lives because it strengthened our faith in humanity (人性) as a whole. And it has influenced us to be more mindful of ways we, too, can share with others. No matter how big or how small, an act of kindness shows that someone cares. And the results can be everlasting.

也许当你做完下面的题目后,你再也不会回头看看这篇文章,实际上看似一篇简单的文章,里面需要学习的内容非常多。

文章中带有下划线的单词或者短语都很简单: a couple of weeks, warm up the cars, on arrival, support the family, save sb. from doing sth, get to and from the job, strengthen the faith in sth, as a whole; 还有,很可能大家都知道 ride a bike 的意思和用法,但很可能大家不会注意到 park a bike (停放自行车) 的说法和用法。

这些词汇和短语在英语国家中使用非常普遍,只要大家平时注意它们在英语语境中是如何使用的,在进行英文写作或者翻译的时候,就会做到词语内化,水到渠成地把这些词汇或短语放在句子中合适的地方。

学习词汇,从每个词着手,活学活用。

如果大家通过本书的训练,提升了阅读能力,学到了一些词汇,掌握了学习方法,考试成绩也同时有了进步,那么笔者就会感到非常的欣慰。

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| 10. A. what | B. which | C. where | D. how |
| 9. A. make | B. pay | C. change | D. delay |
| 8. A. suggestions | B. grades | C. profits | D. funds |
| 7. A. ago | B. before | C. after | D. ever |
| 6. A. good | B. long | C. little | D. well |
| 5. A. self | B. kind | C. own | D. personal |
| 4. A. with | B. to | C. from | D. beyond |
| 3. A. more | B. much | C. less | D. many |
| 2. A. amount | B. quantity | C. lot | D. number |
| 1. A. with | B. by | C. at | D. into |

Unit 1

Section A

Directions: For each blank in the following passage there are four words or phrases marked A, B, C and D. Fill in each blank with the word or phrase that best fits the context.

There are more than 40 forty universities in Britain—nearly twice as many as in 1960. During the 1960s eight completely new ones were founded, and ten other new ones were created 1 converting old colleges of technology into universities. In the same period the 2 of students more than doubled, from 70,000 to 3 than 200,000.

By 1973 about 10% of men aged from eighteen 4 twenty-one and about 5% of women were in universities. All the universities are private institutions. Each has its 5 governing councils, including some local businessmen and local politicians as 6 as a few academics (大学教师). The state began to give grants to them fifty years 7 ago, and by 1970 each university derived nearly all its 8 funds from state grants. Students have to 9 fees and living costs, but every student may receive from the local authority of the place 10 he lives a personal grant which is enough to pay his full costs, including lodging and 11 unless his parents are rich. Most students take jobs in the summer 12 about six weeks, but they do not normally do outside 13 during the academic year. The Department of Education takes 14 for the payment which cover the whole expenditure of the universities, but it does not exercise direct control. It can have an important influence 15 new developments through its power to distribute funds, but it takes the advice of the University Grants Committee, a body which is mainly composed of academics.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| (B) 1. A. with | B. by | C. at | D. into |
| (D) 2. A. amount | B. quantity | C. lot | D. number |
| (A) 3. A. more | B. much | C. less | D. many |
| (B) 4. A. with | B. to | C. from | D. beyond |
| (C) 5. A. self | B. kind | C. own | D. personal |
| (D) 6. A. good | B. long | C. little | D. well |
| (A) 7. A. ago | B. before | C. after | D. ever |
| (B) 8. A. suggestions | B. grades | C. profits | D. funds |
| (D) 9. A. make | B. pay | C. change | D. delay |
| (C) 10. A. what | B. which | C. where | D. how |

- (A) 11. A. living B. drinking C. food D. shelter
 (B) 12. A. at B. since C. with D. for
 (C) 13. A. travel B. experiment C. work D. study
 (C) 14. A. responsibility B. advice C. duty D. pleasure
 (B) 15. A. at B. to C. on D. form

Section B

Directions: Read the following four passages. Each passage is followed by several questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that fits best according to the information given in the passage you have just read.

(A)
 Handshaking, though a European practice, is now often seen in big cities of China. Nobody knows exactly when the practice started in Europe. It is said that long, long ago in Europe when people met, they showed

Everyone should visit a lighthouse at least once.

The most important reason for such a visit is to realize how our ancestors(祖先) battled nature with the basic tools they had. They had only basic ways of creating light, and yet they found a way of using this simple technology in isolated(孤零零的) places to save ships from hitting rocks.

Secondly, visiting lighthouses will help us to understand the lives of lighthouse keepers. By their very nature, lighthouses were built on some rocks or cliffs. Thus the lighthouse keepers often lived lonely lives. To walk around their small home, and imagine the angry storm outside beating against the walls, is to take a step towards understanding the lives they had.

The reasons for a visit to a lighthouse are not all so backward looking in time. It is true that lighthouses were built in out-of-the-way places. But on a pleasant sunny summer day, this very isolation has a natural beauty that many people will love to experience. Therefore, with the gentle waves touching all round the lighthouse, the visitor is likely to think it is a world preferable to the busy and noisy modern life.

Another reason for considering a visit is that the lighthouses themselves can be very attractive buildings. Mankind could often not be content just to put up a basic structure, but felt the need, even in such an isolated place, to build with an artistic touch. The result is a view for tired eyes to enjoy.

Finally, lighthouses have a romantic attraction, summed up by the image of the oil-skin coated keeper climbing his winding stairs to take care of the light to warn ships and save lives.

() 16. What is the reason to look back into the past of a lighthouse?

A. To escape from the busy and noisy city.

B. To understand the tools used by our ancestors.

- C. To experience the natural beauty of a lighthouse.
 D. To learn about the living condition of lighthouse keepers.
- () 17. The underlined phrase “out-of-the-way” in Paragraph 4 means _____.
 A. far-away B. dangerous C. ancient D. secret
- () 18. Lighthouses were often built with an artistic touch _____.
 A. to attract visitors B. to guide passing ships
 C. to give a pleasant sight D. to remember lighthouse keepers
- () 19. How many reasons are mentioned for a visit to a lighthouse?
 A. Three. B. Four. C. Five. D. Six.

(B)

Handshaking, though a European practice, is now often seen in big cities of China. Nobody knows exactly when the practice started in Europe. It is said that long, long ago in Europe when people met, they showed their unarmed (无武器的) hands to each other as a sign of good-will. As time went on and trade in cities grew rapidly, people in cities began to clap each other's hands to make a deal or to reach an agreement. This practice was later changed into shaking hands among friends on meeting or leaving each other. “Let's shake (hands) on it” sometimes means agreement reached.

Do the Europeans shake hands wherever they go and with whomever they meet? No. Sometimes the Chinese abroad reach out their hands too often to be polite. It is really very impolite to give your hand when the other party, especially when it is a woman, shows little interest in shaking hands with you and when the meeting does not mean anything to him or her. Even if, for politeness, he holds out his unwilling hand in answer to your uninvited hand, just touch it slightly. There is generally a misunderstanding (误解) among the Chinese that Westerners are usually open and straightforward, while the Chinese are rather reserved (保守的) in manner. But in fact some people in Western countries are more reserved than some Chinese today. So it is a good idea to shake hands with a Westerner only when he shows interest in further relations with you.

- () 20. In the old days in Europe, people put out their unarmed hands to each other _____.
 A. to make a deal B. to greet each other
 C. to show friendliness D. to reach an agreement
- () 21. The first paragraph mainly tells us _____.
 A. where handshaking was first practised
 B. how handshaking came about
 C. about the relationship between hand-shaking and trade
 D. about the practice of handshaking both in Europe and in China
- () 22. The main purpose of the text is _____.
 A. To understand the tools used by lighthouse keepers
 B. To understand the tools used by lighthouse keepers
 C. To understand the tools used by lighthouse keepers
 D. To understand the tools used by lighthouse keepers

- A. to tell us some differences between the East and the West
- B. to offer us some important facts about handshaking
- C. to introduce us to some different customs in the West
- D. to give us some advice before we travel abroad

(C)

Sports shoes that figure out whether their owner has enough exercise to warrant time in front of the television have been devised in the UK.

The shoes—named Square Eyes—contain an electronic pressure sensor(传感器) and a tiny computer chip to record how many steps the wearer has taken in a day. A wireless transmitter passes the information to a receiver connected to a television, and this decides how much evening viewing time the wearer deserves, based on the day's efforts.

The design was inspired by a desire to fight against the rapidly ballooning waist-lines among British teenagers, says Gillian Swan, who developed Square Eyes as a final year design project at Brunel University in London, UK, "We looked at current issues and childhood overweight really stood out," she says. "And I wanted to tackle that with my design."

Once a child has used up their daily allowance gained through exercise, the television automatically switches off. And further time in front of the TV can only be earned through more steps.

Swan calculated how exercise should translate to television time using the recommended daily amounts of both. Health experts suggest that a child take 12,000 steps each day and watch no more than two hours of television. So, every 100 steps recorded by the Square Eyes shoes equals precisely one minute of TV time.

Existing pedometers(计步器) normally clip onto a belt or slip into a pocket and keep count of steps by measuring sudden movement. Swan says these can be easily tricked into recording steps through shaking. But her shoe has been built to be harder for lazy teenagers to cheat. "It is possible, but it would be a lot of effort," she says. "That was one of my main design considerations."

() 23. According to Swan, the purpose of her design project is to _____.

- A. keep a record of the steps of the wearer
- B. deal with overweight among teenagers
- C. enable children to resist the temptation of TV
- D. prevent children from being tricked by TV programs

() 24. Which of the following is TRUE of Square Eyes shoes?

- A. They regulate a child's evening TV viewing time.
- B. They determine a child's daily pocket money.
- C. They have raised the hot issue of overweight.

- D. They contain information of the receiver.
- () 25. What is stressed by health experts in their suggestion?
- A. The exact number of steps to be taken.
- B. The precise number of hours spent on TV.
- C. The proper amount of daily exercise and TV time.
- D. The way of changing steps into TV watching time.
- () 26. Compared with other similar products, the new design
- A. makes it difficult for lazy teenagers to cheat
- B. counts the wearer's steps through shaking
- C. records the sudden movement of the wearer
- D. sends teenagers' health data to the receiver

Section C

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

- A. The "Nature" side of the thought
- B. The possible correct explanation to human behavior
- C. The question of personality and behavior
- D. Two conflicting schools of thought
- E. The differences between "nature" and "nurture"
- F. The "Nurture" theory

27.

People have wondered for a long time how their personalities and behaviors are formed. It is not easy to explain why one person is intelligent and another is not, or why one is cooperative and another is competitive.

28.

Social scientists are, of course, extremely interested in these types of questions. They want to explain why we possess certain characteristics and exhibit certain behaviors. There are no clear answers yet, but two distinct schools of thought on the matter have developed. As one might expect, the two approaches are very different from each other, and there is a great deal of debate between proponents of each theory. The controversy (论战) is often referred to as "nature/nurture".

29.

Those who support the "nature" side of the conflict believe that our personalities and behavior patterns are largely determined by biological and genetic factors. That our

environment has little, if anything, to do with our abilities, characteristics, and behavior is central to this theory. Taken to an extreme, this theory maintains that our behavior is predetermined to such a degree that we are almost completely governed by our instincts.

30.

Supporters of the “nurture” theory, or, as they are often called, behaviorists, claimed that our environment is more important than our biologically based instincts in determining how we will act. A behaviorist, B. F. Skinner, sees humans as beings whose behavior is almost completely shaped by their surroundings. The behaviorists’ view of the human being is quite mechanistic; they maintain that, like machines, humans respond to environmental stimuli as the basis of their behavior.

31.

Either of these theories cannot yet fully explain human behavior. In fact, it is quite likely that the key to our behavior lies somewhere between these two extremes. That the controversy will continue for a long time is certain.

Section D

Directions: Read the following passage. Then answer the questions or complete the sentences according to the information given in the passage you have just read.

Three months after the government stopped issuing (发放) or renewing permits for Internet cafes because of security (安全) concerns, some cafe owners are having financial (经济的) concerns of their own.

The permits were stopped suddenly three months ago by the government until new safeguards could be put in place to prevent misuse of the information superhighway, but for cafe owners it’s a business breakdown with no fix in sight.

“I handed in a request to open up an Internet cafe and received the conditions,” said the businessman Obeidallah. “I rented a place in the Sharafiah district at SR45,000 and prepared the place with equipment that cost me more than SR100,000. When I went to the local government after finishing everything, I was surprised to find that they’d stopped issuing permits for Internet cafes.”

Having an Internet cafe without Internet is much like having a coffee shop without coffee. “I’m avoiding closing the place, but it’s been more than three months with the situation ongoing as it is,” Obeidallah said. “Who will bear the losses caused by the permit issue?”

The decision took many cafe owners by surprise. “I asked to open an Internet cafe, and I was handed a list of all the things that were needed to follow through, such as a sign for the place, filling out forms,” said Hassan Al-harbi.

"I did all that was asked and rented a place." And "after the Haj holiday I went to the local government and they surprised me, saying that there are new rules that forbid the issuing of any more Internet cafe permits and that one can't even renew his permit. I've lost more than SR80,000," Al-harbi added.

As for the government, officials say a method to deal with it is on the way, but security concerns come before profit(盈利).

32. Why did the government stop issuing or renewing permits for Internet cafes?

33. The government's decision led to the fact that many cafe owners

34. The underlined phrase in the last paragraph "on the way" means

35. How did the cafe owners think of the government's decision?

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