



根据教育部最新颁布《课程标准》编写
《考试大纲》
配各种版本教材使用



主编：陈占勇

高中组合训练新设计

A New Design of Combined Exercise for Senior Middle School

阅读理解与完形填空



Reading Comprehension & Close

高 考

上海科学普及出版社

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奔腾英语

高中组合训练新设计

阅读理解与完形填空

高 考

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出版说明



为了帮助广大高中师生把握我国目前基础教育的发展方向,领会新教学大纲有关高中英语教学的精神,我们特别邀请了一批在教学及高考阅卷第一线的、具有丰富教学经验的特、高级英语教师,编写了这套《奔腾英语·高中组合训练新设计·阅读理解与完形填空》系列丛书。

本丛书以新课标为依据,紧扣教育部颁发的最新《考试说明》,又结合近年英语高考试题内容,力求新颖、全面、实用。我们相信本丛书既可供广大高中学生在平时学习及复习备考时使用,也可为广大英语教师提供很好的教学参考。

本丛书具有如下特点:

一、设计科学,题型丰富

本丛书以新课标及最新考纲为依据,采取“完形填空+阅读理解”合二为一的编写体例,基本涵盖了高中阶段的阅读相关题型,有利于全方位检测学生的英语阅读能力和水平。另外,本丛书内容按单元设计,既可用于教师课堂定时检测,也可用于学生同步自测。

二、选材新颖,题材广泛

本丛书阅读材料多选取国内外最新的重点、热点话题和事件,选材新颖,题材丰富多样。主要涉及科普知识、文化教育、社会生活、时文报道、史地环境、外国风情、逸闻趣事、人物传记、寓言故事以及各种应用文体,紧扣社会生活的各个方面,使同学们不仅能够通过阅读与练习提高英语水平,而且还有助于激发学生的阅读兴趣,扩大知识面,拓展视野。

三、难易程度,自由掌控

为了减轻学生阅读过程中查找生词的困难,本书对文中可能会影响全文理解的关键词汇以及一些重点词汇特别在注释中加以标注。建议学生根据自己的英语水平,自由把握,尽量不看或少看注释。在做完题目后,为了巩固词汇,学生可对注释中的词汇加以重点关注,以便加深印象,扩大词汇量。此外,对于文中出现的一些并不需要学生掌握的人名、地名、专有名词以及生僻词汇,则直接在文中予以标注。

四、全解全析,点拨到位

本丛书不仅给出了习题的标准答案,而且对解题思路、解题过程进行了精要分析,同时还指出了考查范围。如师在侧般的透彻详解,定能帮你扫清学习中的所有障碍。

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UNIT ONE

A 完形填空



Passage 1

题材	体裁	阅读时间	正确率
地理环境	夹叙夹议	分钟	%

Every year, 20 million hectares of rainforest—an area the size of England, Wales and Scotland combined—are cut down 1 millions of tons of carbon emissions (发出物, 放射物) into the atmosphere.

2 action now, many of the world's tropical forests will be lost by this century's end. With these forests disappearing, we will 3 important species, natural resources and local livelihoods, as well as the opportunity to slow climate 4.

Tropical forests 5 only 12 percent of the planet but are home to more than one-half of the Earth's known plants and animal 6. At the current rate of 7, tropical rainforests would 8 disappear as functioning ecosystems within 100 years. Deforestation also degrades important natural resources, 9 supplies of clean fresh water. 10, the massive burning of forests can lead to severe air pollution both 11 and thousands of miles away.

South American forests are 12 to the greatest plant biodiversity in the world, and are the source of essential pharmaceutical (药用的) parts. Up to 50 percent of pharmaceuticals on the market today have an origin in 13 products, and 42 percent of the top 25 selling drugs worldwide 14 from natural products.

Forests provide 15 for an increasingly wealthy and 16 population. For example, 3.5 million people visited Brazil's 150 conservation areas between 1991 and 1999, 17 fuel a five-fold increase in 18 for the country.

According to Sohngen and Bach, efforts to 19 global deforestation could 20 an increasing gain of 76 billion tons of carbon and just over 1 billion acres in additional forests.

1. A. releasing

B. holding

C. released

2. A. With

C. Without

3. A. keep

C. own

4. A. development

C. speed

5. A. occupying

C. covering

6. A. kind

C. species

7. A. deforestation

C. desertification

8. A. virtually

C. extremely

9. A. for example

C. just as

10. A. Instead of

C. In a case

11. A. remote

C. locally

12. A. family

C. house

13. A. natural

C. artificial

14. A. result

C. keep

15. A. recreation

C. invention

16. A. crowded

C. centered

17. A. aiding

C. helping

18. A. industry

C. tourism

19. A. increase

C. rise

20. A. result in

C. see to

D. held

B. For

D. As

B. have

D. lose

B. change

D. advancement

B. cover

D. take

B. type

D. variety

B. starvation

D. pollution

B. certainly

D. hardly

B. for instance

D. just like

B. In addition

D. Except for

B. overseas

D. abroad

B. school

D. home

B. man-made

D. tropical

B. come

D. protect

B. enjoyment

D. consideration

B. urbanized

D. suburbanized

B. causing

D. expecting

B. agriculture

D. conservation

B. bring up

D. reduce

B. result from

D. contribute to

B 阅读理解



Passage 2

题材	体裁	阅读时间	正确率
科技和生活	议论文	分钟	%

Once thought to be a distraction, the Internet and cell phones are now central components of modern family life. So says a new national survey from the Pew Interact & American Life Project.

Specifically, Pew discovered households with a married couple and minor children are more likely than other households to have cell phones and use the Internet. What's more, Pew reports positive impacts^① from the high rate of technology ownership in nuclear families.



"Some analysts have worried that new technologies hurt family togetherness, but we see that technology allows for new kinds of connectedness built around cell phones and the Internet," said Tracy Kennedy, author of a new report about the survey called Networked Families. "Family members touch base with each other frequently with their cell phones, and they use those phones to coordinate^② family life on the fly during their busy life."

Among the most telling statistics^③, couples in which both partners own a cell phone contact each other daily to say hello or chat, while only 54 percent of couples who have one or no cell phones do this at least once a day.

64 percent of couples in which both partners own a cell phone contact each other daily to coordinate their schedules, and 42 percent of parents contact their children every day using a cell phone. That makes cell phones the most popular communication tools between parents and children.

"A lot of families treat the Internet as a place for sharing experiences," Kennedy said. "They don't just withdraw from the family to their own computers for private screen time. They often say, 'Hey—look at this!' to others in the household."

Pew's survey participants see much upside and little downside in the way new technologies^④ are impacting the quality of communications with others. 25 percent of Pew participants said their families were closer today than when they were growing up—thanks to the Internet and cell phones. By contrast, only 11 percent said their families weren't as close and 60 percent said the technologies made no difference.

- We can see from the passage that the word "distraction" is opposite in meaning to _____.
A. connectedness
B. component
C. communication
D. respondent
- Pew's survey is carried out to find out _____.
A. the popularity of the Internet and cell phones
B. the impact of the Internet and cell phones on family life
C. different roles the Internet and cell phones play in family life
D. people's different opinions on the new technology
- Some analysts worry that _____.
A. new technologies cause many family problems
B. new technologies affect the quality of communications with others
C. families are becoming less closer because of new technologies
D. family members rely on the Internet and cell phones too much
- According to the passage, new technologies _____.
A. are mainly used in nuclear families
B. have bad influence on family life
C. don't have much influence on family life
D. influence family life in a positive way

Notes: 1. impact *n.* 影响
2. coordinate *vt* 协调
3. statistics *n* 数据
4. technology *n* 科技



Passage 3

题材	体裁	阅读时间	正确率
家庭布置	议论文	分钟	%

What makes a house a home?

Not size, of course. I've been in some of the grandest houses in America, and it's readily apparent no one lives there. Earlier this year, I had dinner in a mud hut in Ethiopia, where we sat on chairs next to the hostess's bed—a home that had more warmth than any house I've been in since.

Now John Edwards is exploring what makes a house a home in his just-released^① *Home: The Blueprints of Our Lives*. There Edwards writes, "This is a book about homes, the values they rest on, the dreams they are filled with, and the people they have shaped. The houses and circumstances^② are different, but much of what you find in-

side will be similar."

Whether you're sitting in an airport right now, waiting to fly to your childhood home for *Thanksgiving*^③, or in your own home waiting for the relatives to arrive, you know what he's talking about.

We've lived in our townhouse for 21 years. The loose windows make noise in the wind. The fireplace is so shallow that it holds only one log. The kitchen window offers a view of the world passing by. It's where friends sit on the kitchen counter drinking wine while dinner is being fixed. I lived there for only 18 years, but it will always be my true home. Even the *lamp*^④ in the west living room window by which I could see far down the road when driving home late at night, still shines.

While all these talk about childhood memories can be warm and comforting, home is whom you're with, not where you are. As Edwards writes, "Home is family. Home is safety. Home is faith."

Happy homecoming.

- What would be the best title for the text?
 - Home means everything
 - What's inside Makes Us Feel at Home
 - Home; the Blueprints of Our Lives
 - The Importance of the Home
- We can draw a conclusion from the second paragraph that _____.
 - the author likes living in grandest houses
 - the author got along well with the hostess
 - the author thinks that the feeling of home isn't related to the size
 - the author has different feelings about houses
- By mentioning the loose windows and the shallow fireplace, the author mainly meant _____.
 - his house was too old to live in
 - he missed the feelings of home
 - he hated living there
 - he missed his old friends too much
- It can be inferred according to the text that _____.
 - the author's family were very rich
 - every happy home is the same
 - the author has been living a hard life
 - the author and Edwards hold similar ideas

Notes: 1. release *vt.* 放松

2. circumstance *n.* 环境

3. Thanksgiving *n.* 感恩节

4. lamp *n.* 灯

Passage 4

题材	体裁	阅读时间	正确率
孩子教育	说明文	分钟	%

However important we may regard school life to be, there is no denying the fact that children spend more time at home than in the classroom. Therefore, the great influence of parents cannot be ignored or discounted by teacher. They can become strong allies of the school personnel or they can *consciously*^① or *unconsciously* hinder (prevent) curricular *objectives*^②.

Administrators have been aware of the need to keep parents informed of the newer methods used in schools. Many principles have conducted workshops explaining such matters as the reading readiness program, manuscript writing, and develop mental mathematics.

Moreover, the classroom teacher, with the permission of the supervisors, can also play an important role in *enlightening*^③ parents. The many interviews carried on during the year as well as new ways of reporting pupils' progress, can significantly aid in achieving a harmonious interplay between school and home.

To explain this, suppose that a father has been drilling Junior in arithmetic processes right after night. In a friendly interview, the teacher can help the parent unconsciously change his natural paternal interest into productive channels. He might be persuaded to let Junior take part in discussing the family budget, buying the food, using a yardstick or measuring cup at home, setting the clock, calculating mileage on a trip, and engaging in scores of other activities that have a mathematical basis. If the father follows the advice, it is reasonable to suppose that he will soon realize his son is making satisfactory progress in mathematics and, at the same time, enjoying the work.

Too often, however, teachers' conferences with parents are devoted to petty accounts of children's *misdeemeanor*^④, complaints about laziness and poor work habits, and suggestions for penalties and rewards at home.

What is needed is a more creative way in which the teacher, as a professional adviser, plants ideas in parents' minds for the best utilization (using) of the many hours that the child spends out of the classroom.

In this way, the school and the home join forces in *fostering*^⑤ the fullest development of youngsters' capacities.

- The central idea expressed in the above passage is that _____.
 - home training is more important than school training

- because a child spends so many hours with his parents
- B. teachers can and should help parents to understand and further the objectives of the school
- C. parents unwittingly (无意识地) have hindered curricular objectives
- D. there are many ways in which the mathematics program can be implemented at home
2. The author directly discusses the fact that _____.
A. parents drill their children too much in arithmetic
B. principles have explained the new art programs to parents
C. a father can have his son help him construct articles at home
D. a parent's misguided efforts can be redirected to proper channels
3. A method of parent-teacher communication not mentioned or referred to by the author is _____.
A. new progress report forms
B. parent-teacher interviews
C. visit to the parents of youngsters
D. demonstration (示范) lesson
4. The author's primary purpose in writing this passage is to _____.
A. tell parents to pay more attention to the guidance of teachers in the matter of educational activities at home
B. help ensure that every child's capacities are fully developed when he leaves school
C. urge teachers and school administrators to make use of a much underused resource—the parent
D. improve the teaching of mathematics

Notes: 1. consciously *adv.* 有意识地
2. objective *n.* 课程目标
3. enlighten *vt.* 启迪
4. misdemeanour *n.* 行为不端
5. foster *vt.* 培养

Passage 5

题材	体裁	阅读时间	正确率
广告宣传	议论文	分钟	%

Advertising^① can be thought of as the means of making known in order to buy or sell goods or services. Advertising aims to increase people's awareness and arouse interest. It tries to inform and to persuade. The media are all used to spread the message. The press offers a fairly cheap method. *Magazines*^② alludes to reach special sections of the market. The cinema and commercial radio are useful for local markets. Television, although more expensive, can be very

effective. Posters are fairly cheap and more permanent in their power of attraction.

Other ways of increasing consumer interest are through *exhibitions*^③ and trade fairs as well as direct mail advertising.

There can be no doubt that the growth in advertising is one of the most striking features of the western world in this century. Many businesses such as those handling frozen foods, liquor, tobacco and patent medicines have been built up largely by advertising.

We might ask whether the cost of advertising is paid for by the *manufacturer*^④ or by the customer. Since advertising forms parts of the cost of production, which has to be covered by the selling price, it is clear that it is the customer who pays for advertising. However, if large scale advertising leads to increased demand, production costs are reduced, and the customer pays less.

It is difficult to measure exactly the influence of advertising on sales. When the market is growing advertising helps to increase demand. When the market is shrinking, advertising may prevent a bigger fall that would occur without its support. What is clear is that businesses would not pay large sums for advertising if they were not convinced of its value to them.

1. Advertising is often used to _____.
A. push the sale
B. arouse suspension
C. deceive customers
D. increase production
2. What does the word "media" refer to in the first paragraph?
A. Radio
B. The press
C. Television
D. All of the above
3. Advertising is in the main paid for by _____.
A. the customer
B. reduced prices
C. increased sales
D. the manufacturer
4. What does "large scale" mean in the third paragraph?
A. colorful
B. extensive
C. expensive
D. well-balanced
5. The last sentence of the passage actually tells us that _____.
A. businesses usually do not pay much for advertising
B. advertising usually cost businesses large amounts of money
C. advertising could hardly convince people of the value of the people
D. businessmen know well that advertising could bringing them more profit

- Notes:** 1. advertising *n.* 广告
 2. magazine *n.* 杂志
 3. exhibition *n.* 展览
 4. manufacturer *n.* 制造商

C 高考链接

Passage 6

2008 · 全国卷 I A 篇

Last week my youngest son and I visited my father at his new home in Tucson, Arizona. He moved there a few years ago, and I was eager to see his new place and meet his friends.

My earliest memories of my father are of a tall, handsome, successful man devoted to his work and family but uncomfortable with his children. As a child I loved him; as a school girl and young adult (成年人) I feared him and felt bitter about him. He seemed unhappy with me unless I got straight A's and unhappy with my boy friends if their fathers were not as "successful" as he was. Whenever I went out with him on weekends, I used to struggle to think up things to say, feeling on guard.

On the first day of my visit, we went out with one of my father's friends for lunch at an outdoor cafe. We walked along that afternoon, did some shopping, ate on the street table, and laughed over my son's funny facial expressions. Gone was my father's critical (挑剔的) air and strict rules. Who was this person I knew as my father, who seemed so

friendly and interesting to be around? What had held him back before?

The next day my dad pulled out his childhood pictures and told me quite a few stories about his own childhood. Although our times together became easier over the years, I never felt closer to him at that moment. After so many years, I'm at last seeing another side of my father. And in so doing, I'm delighted with my new friend. My dad, in his new home in Arizona is back to me from where he was.

1. Why did the author feel bitter about her father as a young adult?
 - A. He was silent most of the time.
 - B. He was too proud of himself.
 - C. He did not love his children.
 - D. He expected too much of her.
2. When the author went out with her father on weekends, she would feel _____.
 - A. nervous
 - B. sorry
 - C. tired
 - D. safe
3. What does the author think of her father after her visit to Tucson?
 - A. More critical.
 - B. More talkative.
 - C. Gentle and friendly.
 - D. Strict and hard-working.
4. The underlined words "my new friend" in the last paragraph refer to _____.
 - A. the author's son
 - B. the author's father
 - C. the friend of the author's father
 - D. the cafe owner



UNIT TWO

A

完形填空



Passage 1

题材	体裁	阅读时间	正确率
人物故事	记叙文	分钟	%

Lose-Win is weak. It's easy to get stepped on. It's easy to be the nice guy. It's easy to give in, all in the name of being a peacemaker.

A girl named Jenny once told me about her 1 in the world of Lose-Win during her eighth grade year before she finally broke 2 :

My 3 with my mom all started one day 4 she said to me sarcastically (讽刺地), "Wow, you're sure sassy (活泼的, 精力旺盛的) today." I 5 it so literally (字面地) that then and there I decided to close myself off from her and never 6 back to her. So every time she would say something 7 I disagreed with her I would just say, "Okay, 8 you want, Mom."

But I really got cold quickly. And my 9 began to build. One night I talked to my mom about the school homework and she said, "Oh, that's 10 ." and then went back to mop the floor.

"Don't you ever 11 ?" I thought. But I didn't say anything and stormed off. She had no idea I was 12 upset. She would have been willing to talk to me had I 13 her how important it was to me.

At last, I just blew up. "Mom, this has got to 14 . You tell me everything you want me to do and I just do it because it's 15 than fighting. Well, I'm sick of it." This all came as a 16 to her.

After my blowup, we felt like we were 17 all over in our relationship. But it's getting better all the time. We discuss things now and I always 18 my feeling with her.

If you adopt Lose-Win as your basic 19 toward life, then people will wipe their dirty feet on you. You'll also be 20 your true feelings deep inside. And that's not

healthy.

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. wanderings | B. disappointment |
| C. lessons | D. helplessness |
| 2. A. out | B. down |
| C. up | D. free |
| 3. A. relationship | B. problems |
| C. quarrels | D. improvement |
| 4. A. as | B. since |
| C. when | D. before |
| 5. A. regarded | B. treated |
| C. received | D. took |
| 6. A. fight | B. struggle |
| C. talk | D. turn |
| 7. A. even if | B. only if |
| C. as long as | D. as though |
| 8. A. something | B. whatever |
| C. so much | D. too much |
| 9. A. coldness | B. anger |
| C. disagreement | D. hope |
| 10. A. true | B. impossible |
| C. nice | D. important |
| 11. A. care | B. see |
| C. say | D. listen |
| 12. A. also | B. still |
| C. even | D. already |
| 13. A. warned | B. shown |
| C. asked | D. told |
| 14. A. end | B. change |
| C. last | D. stop |
| 15. A. worse | B. easier |
| C. more | D. less |
| 16. A. surprise | B. pleasure |
| C. gift | D. harm |
| 17. A. going | B. starting |
| C. thinking | D. reviewing |
| 18. A. share | B. have |
| C. discuss | D. improve |
| 19. A. way | B. method |
| C. attitude | D. theory |
| 20. A. hurting | B. waking |
| C. storing | D. hiding |

B

阅读理解



Passage 2

题材	体裁	阅读时间	正确率
梦想	议论文	分钟	%

Successful people always have a dream. They dream big dreams and then show great courage to do things that others say cannot be done.

Your dreams form the *foundation*^① of success. Many

people have long forgotten the dreams they used to have when they were kids. As they grow older, they are simply caught up with their work activities that they fail to discover what they really want to pursue² in life.

To get you back on track to pursue your dreams, follow these steps:

Learn to dream again: We are born to dream. But we hear of teachers calling in school: "Stop dreaming and pay attention in class!" Parents, too, have shouted, "Stop dreaming and get on with your homework!" In the end, many do get "realistic" and give up their dreams in time.

Dream big dreams: Never set mental boundaries on what you are able to achieve. Dreams are free anyway so as long as you are dreaming, you might as well dream big. Many people cannot realise their dreams and achieve greater success because they limit their own beliefs.

Flee from dream killers: Dream killers are destructive to your success. Your friends, colleagues and even loved ones can be one of your dream killers. There are people who will try to change, confuse³ or persuade you to build the life they want, not the life that you want.

Stop listening to the people who tell you why you will not achieve your dreams. You just need to believe you can do whatever you want to do.

You should stop giving reasons why you cannot achieve your dreams. Many so-called reasons are merely excuses.

Take action immediately: Once you have big and clear dreams, take immediate action to work toward making them come true.

Weeks later, the passion⁴ will grow cold and months later, that passion may be gone forever. Think about this: Five birds are resting on the fence and minutes later, three birds decide to fly off to search for food. How many birds are left on the fence?

Two? Wrong! There should still be five birds on the fence because deciding to fly off is not the same as the actual act of flying off.

1. Why have many people forgotten their dreams they had when they were young?
 - A. Because they work too hard.
 - B. Because they have no time to dream again.
 - C. Because they are stuck in the work.
 - D. Because they have to work hard to make a living.
2. All the following are the dream killers EXCEPT _____.
 - A. friends and parents
 - B. time and age
 - C. teachers and oneself
 - D. someone you love
3. What does the bird example mean in the passage?

- A. It's no use deciding without action.
- B. Deciding is less useful than taking action.
- C. Deciding is different from taking action.
- D. It's easier to decide than take action.

4. The best title of this passage probably is _____.

- A. Why Dream Again?
- B. How to Dream Again?
- C. Take Action Immediately!
- D. Dare to Dream Again!

Notes: 1. foundation *n.* 基础

2. pursue *v.* 追求

3. confuse *v.* 使迷惑

4. passion *n.* 激情



Passage 3

题材	体裁	阅读时间	正确率
生日庆祝	记叙文	分钟	%

TOKYO, AFP—Japanese twin sisters Sunday celebrated their 100th birthdays together, saying that their secrets for living long included eating healthy food and not worrying too much.

Saki Takamiya and Tsuki Takashima, both living in Fukushima, north of Tokyo, received flowers and other gifts, surrounded by some 100 people including dozens of children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren.

"Although they are now both in wheelchairs, they looked very happy being celebrated by many family members," said local city official Takashi Watanabe, who participated in the celebration.

Takamiya and Takashima were born on Sept. 23, 1907. They both married in their 20s. Takamiya raised seven children and Takashima five.

The sisters both enjoy watching *sumo*¹ and are fond of eating sweets like chocolates.

Takashima says the secret of her long life is not to worry about things, while Takamiya says she likes to eat healthy food, according to city hall.

Japan has the largest population of *centenarians*² in the world. The number of Japanese aged at least 100 years old is expected to top 30,000 by the end of September, the health ministry said in a recent report.

The Japanese people's *longevity*³ is thought to be benefited from eating the country's traditional healthy food, despite the busy lifestyle many lead in the big cities.

But the longevity is also presenting a headache as the country has one of the lowest birth rates, raising fears of a future demographic *crisis*⁴ as a smaller number of workers