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星火英语

巅峰训练

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高二

阅读理解
140篇



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巅峰训练

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高二 阅读理解

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第一部分 理论技巧指导

考查特点透视

阅读理解题主要考查学生综合运用知识及通过阅读获取一定信息的能力,是对学生的阅读速度、理解能力及对材料的综合评估能力的考查。它由两部分组成,即阅读材料和理解内容。阅读材料通常涉及人物故事、社会生活、文化教育、新闻热点、环境地理及自然科普等。

阅读理解考查的内容大致有以下几方面:

一、对文章主旨大意的理解

很多题目考查短文或段落的大意、主题思想、标题或目的,其主要提问方式有:

1. Which would be the best title for the passage?
2. What does the passage mainly talk about?
3. In this passage the writer tries to tell us that _____.
4. This passage mainly talks about _____.
5. The passage tells us that _____.
6. The main idea of the passage is _____.

二、对文章的事实和细节的理解

其主要提问方式有:

1. Which of the following is TRUE?
2. Which of the following is NOT mentioned?
3. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?
4. Choose the right order according to the passage.
5. From this passage we know _____.

这一类题目的选项通常用不同的陈述来表达相同的概念,所以在答题时,要领悟其意义,而不要被其表象所迷惑。

三、根据上下文猜测词义

此类题目要求考生根据上下文确定某一词或短语的准确含义。其主要提问方式有:

1. The underlined word "... " in the passage probably means _____.
2. The underlined word "... " in the passage refers to _____.
3. In this text the underlined word "... " can be replaced by _____.



四、分析并理解阅读内容间的逻辑关系

此类题目主要考查的是句和句之间、短语和短语之间的逻辑关系，其主要提问方式有：

1. Some middle schools in Australia have banned students from carrying mobile phones because _____.
2. How would Churchill feel after he heard the driver's last word?
3. What are the good things about GM foods?



五、依据短文内容和常识进行推理和判断

此类题目的答案不能在文章中直接找到，需要考生在理解全文的基础上进行推理和判断。其主要提问方式有：

1. We can infer from the text that _____.
2. We can guess the writer of the letter may be a _____.
3. What can be inferred from the passage?
4. From the story we can guess _____.
5. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.



六、推断作者的意图和态度

其主要提问方式有：

1. How did the writer feel at Vienna station?
2. The writer writes this text to _____.
3. The writer believes that _____.
4. The writer suggests that _____.



常考题型分析

如何做主旨大意题

主旨大意题要求考生对全文的内容或某一段的内容进行合理地归纳，其目的是考查考生对短文整体或某一段落的理解、概括能力。



一、利用文章开头的主题句来概括文章主旨

一般来说，新闻报道的第一段首先概括全文的中心，然后再详细叙述事件的发生、发展和结局，因此第一段就是全文的主旨所在。另外有些说明性或议论性的文章也会开门见山地提出文章的中心或阐述的观点，其主题句一般是文章的第一句话或文章的第一段。应当注意的是，大家在捕捉文章的主题句时，不能简单地套用这一原则，而是应该对包含主题句的段落进行适当分析、综合。



二、利用篇中的主题句来概括文章主旨

有些议论文或说明文首先列举或说明人们的错误观点或认识误区，然后再表明作者的观点、专家的意见或研究的结果，最后用充分的事实依据来论证或说明文章的主题。这样文章的主题句就出现在文章的中间。

三、利用篇尾的主题句来概括文章主旨

有时候,作者首先摆出一般的问题或现象,然后具体阐述解决这一问题的正确的方式或自己的观点。等到把一切问题都说透了,所有论据都摆全了,最后用一句话来概括全文,点明文章的中心。这样文章的主题句就出现在文章的最后。

如何做细节理解题

事实细节是文章的有机组成部分,是作者表达中心思想的具体手段。考生要准确理解一篇文章,必须重视人名、日期、数据和地点等具体事实细节,这就是细节理解题考查的内容。细节理解题一般有以下三种情况:直接信息题、间接信息题以及信息综合题。

一、直接信息题

直接信息题能直接从原文找到信息,而且选项和原文在语言表述上也没有太大的变化或仅仅在表达方式上稍作转化。在解这类题时,大家可以先看后面的题目,然后带着问题去阅读短文,最后采用“对号入座”的办法,把原文信息跟后面的题目对照,即可得到答案。当然,题目选项在语言上的表述方式和文章的信息可能不完全相同,但却有“异曲同工”之妙,考生切不可机械照搬。

二、间接信息题

这类题目考生能够在文章中找到信息,但原文信息又不是解题所直接需要的,因此需要考生对原文信息进行合理加工处理,根据信息做简单推理或鉴别。它是介于细节理解题和推理判断题之间的一种考查方式。

三、信息综合题

这类题目的信息不仅仅涉及文章的某一句话,可能涉及文章的几句话,还有可能分布在文章的不同地方。因此要求考生把原文所提供的信息综合起来分析,而不能断章取义,更不能张冠李戴。

如何做词义猜测题

阅读中有生词是难免的,而利用文章所提供的语境去推测生词的意义是阅读的必备技能之一。词义猜测题是高考必考的题型,一般占阅读理解总题量的10%左右。所猜词汇可以是生词,也可以是熟词新义,还可以是人称代词的指代内容。

一、利用同义词、近义词、反义词猜测词义

在生词所出现的上下文中,有时会出现与之同义、近义或反义的词语或结构,此时可以通过熟悉的词语以及它们的关系来推知生词的含义。

二、根据定义或解释猜测词义

文章中的有些生词尤其是新闻报道及科普类文章中的生词,往往在其前后有对该词进行解释说明的短语或句子,如 to be, that is, stand for, namely, to refer to, to mean, in other words 等,有时也以同位语、定语从句的形式出现,或用破折号、括号来表示。



三、利用举例说明猜测词义

为了说明或证实某些论点,文章中经常会举例,这些例子可帮助我们猜测生词词义。



四、利用上下文语境猜测词义

文章离不开语境,因此在阅读过程中,我们可以利用上下文的语境对生词做合理的猜测。



五、利用逻辑关系猜测词义

有时我们可以结合上下文的因果、递进、对比、转折等逻辑关系来进行推断。



六、利用构词法猜测词义

对于由熟悉的单词派生或合成的新词,可利用构词法知识来推测其意思。因此,考生需要掌握合成、派生和转化等构词法。

如何做推理判断题

在做阅读理解题时,考生不仅要理解文章的表层意义,更要体味文章的寓意。这种情况下,考生就需要通过作者所提供的信息进行推理、判断,弄清作者的意图以及弦外之音。对此考生应注意以下几点:

1. 要吃透文章的字面意思,从字里行间捕捉有用的提示和线索,这是推理的前提和基础。
2. 要对文章的表面信息进行挖掘加工,由表及里,由浅入深,从具体到抽象,从特殊到一般,通过分析、综合、判断等,进行深层处理。
3. 要忠实于原文,以文章提供的事实或线索为依据,立足已知,推断未知。不能主观臆断,更不能以自己的观点代替作者的观点。

根据推理判断题的考查特点,大致可以将其分为以下五种情况:



一、作者用意题

有些文章的写作目的比较明确,如议论文、说明文等。但有些文章作者不点明自己的写作意图,而是让考生自己去体会。这种情况多出现在记叙文或夹叙夹议的文章中。作者叙述自己或别人的一段经历,这些经历中隐含某些人生哲理或观点,而这些哲理或观点往往就是作者的写作意图,因此在体会此类文章作者的意图时,考生必须弄清故事的结局,从故事的结局中挖掘出作者的用意。在夹叙夹议的文章中,作者通常是先叙述,然后发表自己对此事的看法,议论部分往往蕴含作者的写作意图。



二、态度判断题

作者的态度、情感或观点等一般不会明确说明,而是隐含在文章中,因此考查作者的态度倾向的题目,也是比较有难度的推理判断题。这类题目一般分为两类:一是作者对某一具体事物的观点、看法;另一类是作者对某一人物的评价。议论文或记叙文常考查作者的态度倾向。如果是议论文,应该抓住作者的论点和论据;如果是记叙文,应该特别注意作者总结性的文字。



三、深层推理题

这类题目通常要求考生根据原文中某一句凝练、含蓄的语言推断其中暗含的意义。在做这类题目时,考生不仅要透彻地理解文章中与题目相关的句子,还要注意它与上下文之间的联系。

四、组织结构题

这类题目要求考生判断作者的写作方法,以及文章的后续内容、延伸意义。做前一类题目时,考生应该结合自己的篇章结构知识去判断;后一类题目则需要考生根据文章的内容进行合理推测、想象。还有一种常见题型是以图示的形式来展示文章的总体结构。

五、结论推理题

结论推理题多出现在说明文或议论文中。作者通常不直接点明事物的好坏、积极或消极,而是让考生自己根据介绍或论证去判断,最终得出结论。这类题目要求考生根据文章所提供的事实去推断其结论或蕴含的哲理。

应试策略指导

一目十行,快速阅读文章

要想在短时间内拿到阅读高分,阅读速度 and 理解的准确度两者必不可缺。考生平常要注意多做快速阅读和精读相结合的练习。

做快速阅读常用的方法有手指法(即目光随着手指左右、上下移动,头不要摇动)和图谱法(目光沿着点、圆、抛物线等图形快速移动)。当眼肌能适应之后,可采用快速阅读初级方法之一的跳读法。首先进行五个单词的练习,练习时主视区应放在中间,也就是主视中间的三个单词,两边单词用余光扫视。在练习五个单词达到熟练之后,就可以逐渐加宽视区范围,延长目光移视长度,这样就能缩短凝视时间,达到快速阅读的目的。在读完的基础上,还需要快速理解。要快速理解,就要运用推断法,即能根据几个单词推断出一个句子,由句子推知整个段落的意思。这种推断能帮助考生略过一些无关紧要的词汇,捕捉到最有信息价值的内容。

先看题目,带着问题读文章

先看题目,再读文章。信息隐含于短文中,但大多数文章篇幅很长,为了快速捕捉信息,考生可以先看试题,了解试题题干以及各个选项所包含的信息,然后有针对性地对文章进行扫读,对有关信息进行快速定位,再将相关信息进行整合、分析、对比,有依据地排除干扰项,选出正确答案。这样做既提高了准确率,又节省了宝贵的时间,特别适用于对图形表格类题型的理解。

做阅读理解的具体方法

一、正选法与排除法

正选法即根据所读内容从正面选择最佳答案。如果从正面选择答案有困难,考生则可以考虑用排除法,即排除四个选项中的三个错误选项,那么剩下的选项即为正确答案。排除法是解答阅读理解题的常用方法,对于那些不合情理或荒谬的选项、与短文内容相反或不相关的选项、答非所问的选项以及不是问题的主要因

素的选项等,都可以采用排除法首先排除。

考生可以遵循如下“三级思考”的方法排除干扰项:

1. 如果干扰项明显与文章相矛盾,即为“误”,可以直接排除。
2. 如果干扰项与文章内容不矛盾,但在原文中没有依据,这种脱离原文的“虚”的选项也可以排除。
3. 有些干扰项似乎很有道理,文中也能找到相关的依据,但它并不能完全满足题目的要求,未能以文章的主题、作者的思维模式为出发点,未能充分体现严谨性和最大的合理性,这种虽没错但不是最佳答案的“偏”选项也可以排除。



二、图示法

图示法就是以时间、地点、事件或因果等为线索,找出关键词语,勾画出一幅完整、清晰的关于文章主题和细节的图示的方法。



三、概括法与推理法

概括法指根据所读材料概括文章主题、要点、标题和中心思想等;而推理法则指根据所读材料的字面意思,通过语篇的逻辑关系以及各个细节的信息和暗示,推敲作者的态度,理解文章的寓意,读懂作者的言外之意和弦外之音。考生在运用推理法时首先要吃透文章的字面意思,从字里行间捕捉有用的提示和线索;然后再对文字的表面信息进行挖掘和加工,由表及里,由浅入深,从具体到抽象,从特殊到一般,通过分析、综合和判断对文章进行深层处理以及合乎逻辑的推理。此时切忌以偏概全,也不能主观臆断、随意揣测,更不能以自己的观点代替作者的观点。



四、标记定位法

阅读中,遇到一些关键的词语和数字时要注意,这些信息可能用来设题,如价格的计算、作者态度的推断等。在阅读时应标注一下,以便做题时遇到相关问题可以及时定位。此类信息包括:

- 人名、地名和时间
- 态度语气词(积极或消极,肯定或否定,表扬或批评等)
- 逻辑关系词(因果关系和转折关系)



更多精彩内容请扫描!

第二部分 分类基础训练

时文新闻

1

Madonna has beaten Bruce Springsteen and Pink Floyd founder Roger Waters to be named the highest-paid musician in 2012 by trade publication Billboard. The 54-year-old singer has topped the annual list of the top money-makers for the second time in five years. Her 88-date MDNA world tour, 2012's most successful, helped her take home \$34.6m, Billboard said.

Concerts make up 68.9% of the total revenues (收入) for the 40 artists on the list, which estimates (估计) annual earnings.

According to the figures, Bruce Springsteen came a close second. He earned \$33.4m after touring on the back of his number one album Wrecking Ball.

Waters came third with earnings from his large scale The Wall Live tour estimated at \$21m. Van Halen were in fourth position with \$20m after touring in support of their album A Different Kind of Truth.

Speaking about the list, Billboard editorial analyst Glenn Peoples said the most money "always comes from high-paying live performances". He said: "Ironically (讽刺地), the most popular touring artists are usually well past their peaks on the album sales charts."

The rest of the top 10 included country music veteran Kenny Chesney in fifth, followed by the Dave Matthews Band, country's Tim McGraw and Jason Aldean, and British band Coldplay.

Canadian teen star Justin Bieber completed the top 10, earning up to \$16m, of which \$10m came from his sold-out Believe tour.

"The entire top 10 averaged 84.2% of their income from concerts, and the number would have been higher, if not for Justin Bieber's mere 60.1% share at number 10 dragging down the average," said Peoples.

Madonna is the only woman in the top 10 after last year's winner Taylor Swift fell to 15th place because she did not tour last year. Swift still did well, earning \$12.7m from more than three million digital albums.

Meanwhile, Adele, who had the biggest-selling album of the year in the US in 2011 and 2012, came in 11th place, earning \$14m. She did not tour last year but took the year out to have a baby.

体裁: 说明文

关键词: earnings

词数: 352 + 174

难度: ★★★

建议用时: 7'

答案解析: P137

1. The artists on the list make most money from

- A. albums B. concerts
C. movies D. TV plays

2. Which of the following shows the correct order of the list?

- a. Adele b. Kenny Chesney
c. Dave Matthews Band d. Taylor Swift
A. a, d, b, c B. a, c, b, d
C. b, c, a, d D. c, b, a, d

3. According to Glenn Peoples, _____.

- A. the touring artists usually sell most albums
B. the touring artists are at the peak of their career
C. live performances are less popular than before
D. live performances are profitable for touring artists

4. Which of the following wasn't on the top 10 list?

- A. Adele. B. Coldplay.
C. Justin Bieber. D. Kenny Chesney.

5. What can we learn from the passage?

- A. Taylor Swift used to be on the top 10 list.
B. Justin Bieber didn't give any concerts last year.
C. Adele earned much money from concerts last year.
D. Madonna entered the top 10 list for the first time last year.

Talk is cheap—and now unlimited. Verizon expects to make money through people's using data because, let's face it, who use their phone as just a phone these days? Verizon's new Share Everything plan allows customers to pay for a certain amount of data.

One thing is clear: we are making fewer phone calls. The money, Verizon has realized, is in the data—the videos we download, the websites we surf, the e-mails we send. According to Nielsen, the amount of data consumed per month by the average smart-phone user grew 89% in 2011. And it's still growing.

So as the popularity of calling and texting falls off in favor of e-mail and BBMing, cell-phone companies are going to have to find ways to make up for their loss in profit. Charging more for data use is the obvious solution.

Of course, we shouldn't completely give up the good old-fashioned phone call. Sensitive material and long conversations cannot always be condensed(浓缩) into a series of e-mails. But we're using our phones so little for actual talking that Verizon's happy to offer its customers unlimited calls and texts for cheap.

So at what point do we stop calling our cell phones "phones"? We use our cell phones to plan our lives, to gather and send information and to entertain ourselves. But we rarely use them to make phone calls. I currently have around 90 apps on my phone, and I use most of those more than my phone's phone function. So even though it's too early to officially mourn the death of phones, it may be time to stop referring to smart phones as smart phones.

体裁: 议论文

关键词: cell phone

词数: 285 + 158

难度: ★★★

建议用时: 6.5'

答案解析: P137

1. Verizon is probably the name of _____.
 A. a scientist
 B. a businessman
 C. a company that produces mobile phones
 D. a company that provides mobile services
2. Which of the following do we do less than before?
 A. Making phone calls.
 B. Downloading videos.
 C. Sending e-mails.
 D. Surfing websites.
3. What will the cell-phone companies do to deal with the present challenge?
 A. Find more customers
 B. Charge more for data use.
 C. Stop the phone call service.
 D. Charge more for phone calls.
4. According to the author, _____.
 A. we should give up phone calls
 B. smart phones need more functions
 C. a smart phone is more than a phone
 D. many smart phones' functions aren't necessary
5. What would be the best title for the passage?
 A. Phone Calls Are Out of Date
 B. Phone Calls Are Becoming Cheaper
 C. Smart Phones Are Becoming Smarter
 D. Stop Calling Your Smart Phone a Phone

3

This autumn more than a million students are going to take part in an experiment that could reinvent the landscape of higher education. Some of the US famous universities are offering online courses—testing how their teachers can be brought to a global audience.

Harvard and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) have formed a \$60m alliance(联盟) to launch edX, a platform to deliver courses online—with the modest ambition of “revolutionising education around the world”.

Sounding like a piece of secret military hardware, edX will provide online interactive(互动的) courses which can be studied by anyone, anywhere, with no admission requirements and, at least at present, without charge.

The online courses are promised to be as rigorous(严格的) as anything else from MIT or Harvard—but successful students will get a “certificate of mastery” and not a degree or any formal university credit.

The edX project has the good fortune to have two wealthy parent institutions—and getting a financial return won't be an urgent need. But Daphne Koller, co-founder of Coursera, says the expansion of online courses will raise difficult questions about what mainstream universities offer for such high fees.

Because if the content of university courses becomes freely available, what is it that students are paying for? Is it the interactions with staff? Or is it the time with other students? Is it something to put on a CV?

“This is causing universities to rethink their value to students,” says Professor Koller. The most famous universities are always going to have enough demand for places—but the appearance of high-quality online courses could be tougher for middle-ranking institutions.

Why would you pay high fees to sit through a mediocre(平庸的) lecture, when you could go online and watch world experts at another university? “The universities in the middle will really have to think about their proposition,” she says.

体裁:议论文

关键词:online courses

词数:327+146

难度:★★★★

建议用时:7'

答案解析:P137

1. What's the aim of Harvard and MIT's forming edX?

- A. To win financial return.
- B. To raise their reputation.
- C. To change the world's education.
- D. To compete with other universities.

2. What can we learn about edX's online courses?

- A. They need an admission test.
- B. They're completely free of charge.
- C. They're limited to college students.
- D. They're less rigorous than formal ones.

3. A successful student who takes edX's online courses will get _____.

- A. a formal credit
- B. a formal degree
- C. a certificate of mastery
- D. a certificate of graduation

4. The author reflects the influence of online courses on traditional universities mainly by _____.

- A. analyzing facts
- B. giving examples
- C. asking questions
- D. explaining reasons

5. What do online courses mean to middle-ranking institutions?

- A. Great challenges.
- B. Good opportunities.
- C. Big financial return.
- D. Huge market demand.

Yahoo has banned its staff from working at home. When a message from human resources dropped into the inbox of Yahoo staff banning them from working from home it caused anger from many of its workers.

"Some of the best decisions and ideas come from hallway and office discussions, meeting new people, and team meetings," the message said. "Speed and quality are often lost when we work from home."

The move to get staff back into the office from June this year is thought to have been driven by new chief executive Marissa Mayer, who herself returned to work weeks after giving birth.

Richard Branson, who spends much of his time working on Necker Island in the Caribbean, was quick to respond, calling it a "backwards step in an age when remote working is easier and more effective than ever".

People in the West are often surrounded by news about technology that makes it easier to communicate with the office. Those in factories or supermarkets might always have to be present, but in an age when so many work in offices, why can't they have their office space at home?

Yahoo is not a lone voice in encouraging working in the office. Only last week Google's chief financial officer Patrick Pichette said when the company is asked how many people work from home, their answer is "as few as possible".

Not "being seen in the office" may affect a person's chances of promotion (提升), result in a smaller pay rise than office-based peers and lower performance judgment, according to research by the London Business School.

The pressure not to be regarded as "skiving" (逃避工作) may drive those who do work from home to work longer hours.

Prof Jennifer Glass, co-author of a report on the US workforce, was surprised by the Yahoo's message. "This seems to be trying to bring Yahoo in line with corporate America, not high-tech industries," she says. "The idea that this is going to promote more innovation (创新) seems strange."

体裁: 议论文 关键词: working at home
词数: 346 + 144 难度: ★★★★★
建议用时: 8' 答案解析: P137

1. Yahoo has banned its staff from working at home because it believes that _____.

- A. its staff don't work hard at home
- B. its staff work shorter hours at home
- C. working in the office saves more money
- D. working in the office brings better results

2. Who is in favor of Yahoo's move?

- A. Richard Branson.
- B. Patrick Pichette.
- C. Jennifer Glass.
- D. Paul Sellers.

3. According to the research by the London Business School, working at home may cause the following results EXCEPT _____.

- A. more work
- B. lower judgment
- C. fewer promotions
- D. smaller pay increase

4. What can be inferred from the passage?

- A. No people work at home in Google.
- B. Most of Yahoo's staff work at home.
- C. Those who work at home may be treated unfairly.
- D. Home working has been accepted by most American companies.

After reading the first few lines, would you pay a bit of money to read the rest of it? Consider this as a future: paying small amounts to read, watch and listen to content online. 20 pence (32 US cents) for a feature here, 10p for a news story there.

It's a system called micropayments, and some believe it is the future for supporting newspaper industry, and other creative content, on the Internet. The likes of Google and Paypal have begun to roll out and promote their technologies, and there are a number of smaller players hoping to break-through.

Of course, in the BBC's case, articles are effectively pre-paid by a combination of the licence fee and income from international advertising deals. But for most news organizations—newspapers especially—online content supported by advertising just isn't paying the bills. Sales are down, newsrooms are reducing, and publishers are panicking.

So far, the majority of sites that have decided to charge readers online have turned to what is widely known as a paywall. They're not particularly popular—and are often seen as pushing thousands of readers away. As the name suggests, paywalls keep all the valuable content under lock and key. Access can be gained through a subscription(订阅), much in the way a print subscriber can arrange to get a newspaper sent every day to their home.

Both London's *Financial Times* and New York's *Wall Street Journal* are successfully playing the paywall game—but they do so with a wealth of exclusive(独家的) content in areas other less business-minded newspapers rarely deal with.

More general publications have faced a bigger challenge.

The Times of London put up its paywall in 2010, and traffic was reported to have dropped by more than 80%. That said, it has performed better than most had perhaps expected, attracting more than 100 000 subscribers in a year.

The New York Times has made great progress in experimenting with content models. Up to 10 articles a month can be read for free—but beyond that, a fee is applied.

体裁:议论文

关键词:newspaper

词数:350+129

难度:★★★★

建议用时:7.5'

答案解析:P138

1. The system micropayments is aimed at _____.

- A. attracting more readers online
- B. increasing sales of newspapers
- C. making some money for newspapers
- D. improving the quality of newspapers

2. What's the main source of income of BBC?

- A. Paywall.
- B. Licence fee.
- C. Micropayments.
- D. Government fund.

3. The present situation of most newspapers can be described as _____.

- A. challenging
- B. confusing
- C. pleasant
- D. hopeful

4. *Financial Times* wins success in its paywall because of _____.

- A. its beautiful design
- B. its unique content
- C. its special style
- D. its low price

5. Which of the following allows readers to read a limited number of articles for free?

- A. *Financial Times*.
- B. *Wall Street Journal*.
- C. *The Times of London*.
- D. *The New York Times*.

Social media sites like Facebook are regularly being used to bully(侮辱) teachers, says a survey. Of the 1 500 teachers who responded, 42% reported that they have been bullied on the Internet.

The problem of cyberbullying can affect any group, says Richard Piggin, deputy chief executive of Beatbullying. "It doesn't matter whether you're 13 or 30," he said. "The behavior is still the same and the consequences are still the same."

CyberMentors, a bullying support website, recommends the following:

Top tips

- Don't post personal information online, like your address, your email address or mobile number. Keep personal information as general as possible.

- Never let anyone have access to your passwords. Check the privacy settings on accounts like Facebook and make sure you know how to keep your personal information private.

- Think very carefully before posting photos of yourself online. Once your picture is online, anyone can download it and share it or even change it.

- Never respond or retaliate(报复), as this can just make things worse. It might be difficult, but try to ignore the bullies.

- Block any users that send you dirty messages.

- Save and print out any bullying messages, posts, pictures or videos you receive or see.

- Make a note of the dates and times of bullying messages, along with any details you have about the sender's ID and the URL.

- Don't pass on cyberbullying videos or messages.

- If you're being bullied repeatedly, think about changing your user ID, nickname or profile(简介).

- If you see cyberbullying going on, report it and offer your support.

体裁:说明文

关键词:cyberbullying

词数:283+182

难度:★★★

建议用时:7.5'

答案解析:P138

1. According to Richard Piggin, cyberbullying

- _____.
- A. does harm to everyone
- B. mainly affects teachers
- C. mainly affects students
- D. has no serious consequences

2. The author gives the tips in the passage to help us _____.

- A. to protect our computer
- B. to surf the Internet wisely
- C. to deal with bullying online
- D. to solve problems on the Internet

3. By saying "Keep personal information as general as possible", the author advises us _____.

- A. to post real personal information online
- B. to post useful personal information online
- C. not to provide exact personal information online
- D. not to share any personal information online at all

4. Why shouldn't we respond or retaliate when facing cyberbullying?

- A. Because we are afraid of bullies.
- B. Because it can make things worse.
- C. Because bullies expect our respond.
- D. Because bullies mean no harm to us.

5. What should we do if we are being bullied repeatedly online?

- A. Stop using the Internet.
- B. Communicate with bullies.
- C. Change our personal information.
- D. Ask our parents and teachers for help.

Getting a college degree is still an important advantage in the jobs market, says a major research study in the United States.

The Pew research group examined the influence of the recession(经济衰退) on the job opportunities for recent school and college leavers in the US. It found that those with higher levels of education were much better insulated against job losses and pay cuts.

“A college degree still matters,” says research manager Diana Elliott. The study from the Pew group’s Economic Mobility Project was an attempt to test the reality behind stories about college leavers who found themselves falling into debt and having low-skill jobs.

It wanted to see whether it was still worth going to college, when there has been much worry in the US about rising tuition fees(学费) and the levels of student debt.

“There have been many stories in the newspapers about graduates with a degree who have had difficulties in the labor market,” says Ms Elliott. But she says that their research found that such stories were not representative. Instead it showed a strong link between getting a degree and access to higher status, better jobs. Getting a job was harder for all young people after the recession, but the extra difficulties faced by graduates were much less pronounced(明显的).

There was also little evidence, from a study using a sample of 140,000 people, that the recession was pushing many more graduates into non-graduate jobs.

The study—How Much Protection Does A College Degree Afford—shows that the most serious influence of the recession was on those who were least well qualified(有资格的). Those who did not stay in education beyond high school were more likely to be unemployed.

The recession lowered incomes across the jobs market—but while graduates faced a 5% drop in income, those without a college degree fell by 10%. Those young people with college degrees have seen their earnings recovering. However earnings for those who did not study beyond high school have failed to recover and are below the levels of the 2008 recession and the early years of the decade.

体裁: 议论文

关键词: college degree

词数: 369 + 195

难度: ★★★★★

建议用时: 7.5'

答案解析: P138

1. The underlined word “insulated” in Paragraph 2 probably means ____.

- A. tested B. proved
C. affected D. protected

2. What’s the aim of the study from the Pew research group?

- A. To know the value of going to college in America.
B. To know the difficulties in American labor market.
C. To know the quality of college education in America.
D. To know the college graduates’ employment situation.

3. The study from the Pew research group showed that ____.

- A. a lot of college graduates couldn’t find a job
B. a degree could help a graduate get a better job
C. many college graduates went into low-skill jobs
D. getting a job was hard only for high school graduates

4. According to the passage, which of the following are most seriously influenced by the recession?

- A. College teachers.
B. College graduates.
C. High school teachers.
D. High school graduates.

5. What does the author mainly intend to tell us?

- A. The cost of higher education is growing.
B. Finding a job is hard due to the recession.
C. Levels of education make a big difference.
D. A college degree isn’t so popular as before.