



# 高中英语 经典阅读 150篇

刘决生 主编

(2014 版)

内容趣味新颖 难度循序渐进  
同样的训练时间 别样的高分回报  
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上海科学技术出版社

中学英语经典试题 150 系列

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# 前 言

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《2012 全日制义务教育普通高级中学英语课程标准（实验稿）》明确规定，高中阶段要完成六、七、八级目标。六级要求课外英语阅读量应累计达到 20 万词以上；七级要求课外英语阅读量为 30 万词以上；高中毕业生的英语水平应该达到八级，其中课外英语阅读量应累计达到 36 万词以上。这还不包括最高级别九级（外国语学校 and 外语特色学校高中毕业课程目标的指导级别）对课外阅读的要求。《上海市中小学英语课程标准（修改稿）》要求高中阶段完成五、六级目标，其中，五级课外阅读量（累计）不少于 25 万词，六级课外阅读量不少于 30 万词。与之相适应的是，2013 年各地高考英语试题，每份试题中阅读理解题量都在 5 篇左右，有的省份如浙江省甚至高达 6 篇（这还不包括浙江卷自选模块测试中一篇 10 分的阅读理解和一篇 10 分的阅读短文填空）。2013 年各省市高考阅读理解的分值均在 40 分以上，是英语试题中比重最大的一块。毫不夸张地说，谁答好了阅读理解题，谁就将能赢得高考英语的高分。

未雨绸缪，为了满足广大高中学生尽快熟悉高考英语阅读理解的选材范围与试题设计特点的迫切需求，本书广泛收集全国各地重点高中各年级经典英语模拟试题，从中筛选出阅读理解精华试题 150 篇，分为人物经历篇、事件描述篇、科技说明篇、现象介绍篇、异域风情篇、广告信息篇、话题谈论篇和任务型阅读篇八个板块，与多次再版的《高考英语经典阅读 150 篇》、《最新高考英语阅读模拟精选 150 篇》相配套，供广大高中师生选用。

本书 2010 年首次出版，深受读者欢迎；之后每年我们都结合各地最新试题推出修订版，以满足读者的最新需求。

为了给读者答疑解惑，本系列丛书 2014 版首创网络答疑平台，读者朋友可以通过访问主编博客或发送电子邮件等方式与作者、责任编辑及时互动。

参加本书编写的老师既有多年从事高考英语测试专业研究的专家，又有长期奋战在高三英语教学一线的骨干教师。杜文明、吴铭、李艳艳、刘晓琳、李珊、张丽、李琼、王晓燕、杨丹、程德芳、张大伟、孙莉、马春蕾、郭斌、倪文芳、俞丽萍、高健、沙莉莉和吴宝剑等同志参与了本书的修订工作。

上海科学技术出版社的编辑们为这套《中学英语经典试题 150 系列》丛书的出版付出了辛勤的劳动，在此一并致谢。

由于编写时间有限，书中不足之处还望读者不吝指正，以便再版时及时修订。

编 者

2013 年 6 月

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# 第一章

## 高中英语阅读理解的能力要求与训练策略

从 2013 年全国各地高考英语试题中阅读理解题的分量来看,每份试题中阅读理解的题量都是 5~6 篇,分值都在 40 分以上,这还不包括与阅读能力紧密相关的完形填空题。所以,能否在阅读理解上取得高分将直接关系到高考英语的成败。

那么,未雨绸缪,如何在高中甚至高一、高二阶段就提前熟悉高考英语阅读理解的命题特点,全面提升自己的英语阅读能力呢?

### 一、必须全面熟悉高中阶段对英语阅读理解的能力要求

全面熟悉高考英语阅读理解的能力要求,无疑是广大高中学生提前备战高考英语阅读理解的起点。

教育部颁布的《2012 全日制义务教育普通高级中学英语课程标准(实验稿)》明文规定,到高三时,英语综合运用能力应该达到八级标准。课程标准对六、七、八级阅读理解技能目标依次作了如下文字描述:

六级:

1. 能从一般文字资料中获取主要信息和观点;
2. 能利用上下文和句子结构猜测词义;
3. 能根据上下文线索推理、预测故事情节的发展;
4. 能根据阅读目的确定不同的阅读策略;
5. 能通过不同信息渠道查找所需信息;
6. 除教材外,课外阅读量应累计达到 20 万词以上。

七级:

1. 能从文章中获取主要信息并能摘录要点;
2. 能理解文章主旨、作者意图;
3. 能提取、筛选和重新组织简单文章中的信息;
4. 能利用上下文的线索帮助理解;
5. 能理解和欣赏一些浅显的经典英语诗歌;
6. 除教材外,课外阅读量应累计达到 30 万词以上。

八级:

1. 能理解阅读材料中不同的观点和态度;
2. 能识别不同文体的特征;
3. 能通过分析句子结构理解难句和长句;
4. 能在教师的帮助下欣赏浅显的文学作品;
5. 能根据学习任务的需要从电子读物或网络中获取信息并进行加工处理;
6. 除教材外, 课外阅读量应累计达到 36 万词以上。

上海市将高中阶段(十到十二年级)英语能力区分为五、六两个等级, 其对阅读的能力要求依次描述如下:

五级:

1. 能阅读多种体裁的语言材料;
2. 不借助工具书, 能读懂文学、科技等原版的简易读物及含有少量生词的语言材料;
3. 课外阅读量不少于 25 万词。

六级:

1. 能较为流利地朗读多种体裁的语言材料;
2. 能借助工具书读懂报纸、杂志、网络等媒体上的语言材料;
3. 能阅读一般的科普读物;
4. 能阅读通俗的文学原著;
5. 课外阅读量不少于 30 万词(累计)。

由此可以看出, 各地高考英语试题中阅读理解的分值比例最高, 与课程标准的基本要求是密切相关的。

因此, 按照高中英语阅读理解的能力要求, 尤其是课外阅读量的要求, 精选课外阅读材料, 进行有针对性的系统阅读训练, 是广大高中学生提升英语阅读能力的不二选择。

## 二、必须提前了解高考英语阅读理解的命题趋向

综观历年各地的高考英语试题, 不难看出, 高考英语阅读理解的命题呈现出以下趋向:

### 1. 试题的选材贴近生活、贴近时代

这是由英语这门工具学科学以致用的特点和英语考试是水平测试的性质所决定的。我国的现行英语教学以交际法为指导, 学生学英语的目的就是要在现实的生活环境中灵活运用英语。那么, 怎样考查学生对英语这门应用学科的学习、掌握和应用情况呢?

现实生活为我们提供了大量的英语素材。新课程出现了“一纲多本”(一个教学大纲, 多本教材), 提出了教材只是教学工具的新理念, 提倡教师们“用教材教, 而不是教教材”。所以, 高考英语阅读理解的选材必然会跳出书本, 转向丰富多彩的日常生活。其实, 现在的英语报纸杂志以及网络资源为高考英语阅读理解提供了广阔的选材空间。当然, 按照常规, 被选中的文章内容必须健康, 体现出正确的情感、态度与价值观; 同时也要根据高考的阅读要求作适当的修改, 如更换或注释生词等, 之后再以文章为基础编制试题。

### 2. 文章的体裁多元化, 有机组合为一个系列

高考英语阅读文章除了保持题材的鲜活外, 也特别注重所选文章体裁的多样性。通常, 一份高考英语试题的阅读部分会包括人物经历或事件描述类的记叙文、介绍社会现象或现代高科技类的说明文、提供各种信息的应用文、话题谈论类的议论文、任务型阅读等。由于高考试题



选材具有典型性与不可重复性的特点,这就决定了每一类体裁的文章一般都只能选择一篇。不同类别的五篇(浙江省、安徽省、湖南省为六篇)文章组合在一起,基本上按照文章由易到难的顺序排列(记叙文、应用文、说明文、议论文、任务型阅读是最常见的组合方式),有机组合,形成一个高考英语阅读理解测试系列,从而达到比较全面地测试考生英语阅读能力的目的。

本书的八大板块分类标准就是根据近年各地高考英语阅读理解真题确定的。

### 3. 试题的难易度分布有序,比例分布合理

具体到每一道试题,命题者基本上都是分别根据词、句、段、篇的不同要求来设计阅读理解的。细节信息题要求考生能从文章中找到相关细节或关键词即可,难度最低,在广告信息类的语篇后就经常设计这类试题。细节语义转换理解题所占的比例最高,正确选项是原文有关词语和句子的转换,要求考生能结合上下文正确理解原文中某个短语或句子的含义,从备选答案中找到与之意思一致的选项,属于中等难度题。一般来说,高考英语阅读理解试题都会设计一道对下划线生词或词组意思猜测的题,测试考生根据上下文提示或词根来猜测词义的能力,难度可大可小,视具体情况而定。推理判断题属于难度较高的主观试题,一般设计为每篇的最后一道题,主要是检测考生能否通过文章的字面意思和段落或全篇的内在逻辑关系进行合乎逻辑的推理判断能力。有的说明类文章后面还设计一题图形识别题,要求考生根据文章的介绍,选择合适的图片。也有少数试题难度更高,特别是在话题谈论类的文章后面,要求考生能正确理解作者的写作意图与态度倾向。考生只有在整体理解文章内容的基础上才能领会作者的言外之意。

但是,综观任何一套高考英语阅读理解试题,试题的难易度分布都比较有序。在每篇阅读文章后面,试题基本上由易到难,而且,基础题与难题的比例都不大,中等难度的试题占主体。

## 三、要在训练中及时总结并灵活运用高中阅读理解的答题策略

在全面了解了高考英语阅读理解的命题趋向后,广大高中学生就可以有的放矢,循序渐进,在平时的阅读理解训练中及时总结并灵活运用阅读理解的答题策略。

可能有同学会问,答阅读理解题时,应该是先读文章再看试题呢?还是先看试题再读文章?答题效率究竟哪种高呢?

最常见的阅读理解答题思路是先阅读全文,了解文章的大意;然后再逐题阅读题干,带着问题回到原文查找相关的句子与关键词,最后判断出四个选项中的正确项。但也有考生为了节省答题时间,采用先看问题再阅读文章、边阅读边判断答案的策略。这两种答题策略谈不上孰优孰劣,要根据文章与考生的具体情况选用。但从近年来的高考英语阅读试题的构成来看,建议两种策略同时使用。

几乎每份高考试题与模拟试题中都有意选择了一篇以测试查找信息为主要目的的应用文,文章的形式或表格,或各类广告,有的还图文并茂。而且,此类文章后面的题目一般都只设计三题,少的甚至只有两题。建议考生在阅读这类文章时,采用先看题干再阅读的策略。因为这类文章设计的问题少,而且以查找与应用文章中的相关信息为主,考生只需要根据问题略读文章,找出并运用相关的信息即可。文章中大量内容甚至整个段落都可能是冗余信息,与设计的问题无关。这样一来,在不影响答题准确率的前提下,先看题干再寻找相关信息可以节省宝贵的答题时间。

但是大多数文章,特别是科技类说明文与话题谈论类的议论文,所选文章本身就有一定的难度。建议还是先快速浏览一遍文章,掌握文章的大致意思;再根据题目研读相关的句子与段



落, 比较四个选项, 最后判断出最佳答案。阅读文章应遵循由整体到局部的原则, 按“全文、段落、句子、关键词”的步骤, 答题流程基本如下:

### 1. 快速阅读全文, 整体把握文章的体裁、题材与大意

阅读能力一般包括阅读速度和理解能力两个方面的内容。高考英语要求的阅读速度为每分钟 60~70 词, 这就要求考生必须在十分有限的时间内运用略读、跳读等快速阅读技巧, 查找出关键词 (key words)、主题句 (topic sentences), 捕捉文章的时空、顺序、人物、情节和观点等, 并且理顺文章脉络, 把握文章的体裁、题材, 掌握文章大意。几乎是一目十行地快速阅读, 并不要求考生能把握全文的所有细节, 考生只要能根据文章的标题、开头、中心句、插图、表格和结尾等部分, 判断出文章大意就可以了。例如, 大多数议论性质的文章都在第一段提出问题, 中间部分进行详细分析与例证, 最后一段是总结观点。这类文章的每段第一句话往往是主题句, 但也有些文章没有主题句, 如记叙人物、事件的文章, 需要考生自己去归纳。

### 2. 仔细阅读题干的问题指向, 带着问题查找原文相关内容

首先, 要仔细阅读题干 (即问题), 明白问题的指向。考生读完问题, 就应该能判断出问题的设计是针对一个单词、一句话、一段话还是全文。

如 Which of the following is the best title for the passage? 属于给文章添加标题, 就是对文章中心意思的考查, 必须通读全文、结合全文的意思来考虑。

再如 According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true? 很明显, 这是一道查找细节的判断題, 通常在问题设计时, 否定词 NOT 采用大写形式, 提醒考生不要正确地理解了文章却答错了題。考生只需要从文中查找到相关细节, 与提供的选项比较, 判断正确与否即可。

试题的题干决定了考生答题时不同的阅读范围, 尤其值得注意。

其次, 要理清问题的类型。应用文中的客观信息題一般都可以直接从文章中找到答案; 主观判断題则不同, 如对全文中心主旨的理解、对作者的写作意图与态度倾向的理解、对文章的来源判断等, 考生必须在把握全文意思的基础上, 进行深层的推理才能正确选择。

最后, 要理解题干及选项所提供的信息。注意题干的中心意思, 尤其是疑问词 (what、how、why 等)、主语及重要的谓语动词, 判断出空格中可能要填入的内容或者针对问题的可能答案。然后有针对性地复读原文中的相关细节, 对关键词和句子进行快速定位, 在仔细分析、对比后, 形成自己对问题的理解, 再根据自己的理解去确定正确的选项。只有有意识地加强阅读内容的针对性, 才能提高答题的准确率。

### 3. 围绕问题反复研读相关细节, 学会对词语与句子意思的转换理解

在高考英语阅读理解试题中, 对词语和句子意思的转换理解題所占的比例很高。很多考生都能从原文中找到与題目相关的词语、句子与段落, 但总是发现选项的表述与原文有差异。这两种表述的意思究竟是否一致呢? 这就涉及考生对词语和句子意思的转换理解能力。考生必须快速找出两者之间的相同之处与不同点, 重点分析不同点的意思, 学会“横看成岭侧成峰”的理解方式。如果意思相同或相似, 就确定为正确答案; 反之则排除。特别要提醒的是, 高考试题中与原文貌似相似的选项一般都是迷惑考生的错误选项。

### 4. 理顺文章的思路与脉络, 加强逻辑推理, 深层理解文章的主题与言外之意

考生的逻辑推理只能在回顾文章内容、理顺文章思路与脉络的基础上进行。如果是记叙事件的文章, 必须先理清事情的开端、发展、结局等经过; 如果是记叙人物的文章, 必须要找到

时间或空间等线索；如果是说明文，肯定要理顺说明的顺序；如果是议论文，论点、论据、结论三大要素的查找必不可少。

逻辑推理能力的考查，在高考英语阅读理解中的比例越来越大。考生要学会根据文章的内容提示与生活常识，透过字面意思看本质，深层理解文章所反映的主题与作者的真实意图。一旦题目中出现 infer、imply、suggest、indicate 等常见的表示推理的词语时，考生就要从文章的全局考虑，整体把握。

#### 5. 以对全文意思的把握为基础，学会结合上下文猜测词义

准确地猜测词义也是英语阅读理解的一项重要能力。虽然高考英语阅读理解试题中明确要求猜测下划线单词或词组意思的题目一般只设计一道题，但是在实际测试中，也经常要求考生能够结合上下文猜测其他生词或生僻单词的意思。如果考生不能准确猜测，会影响对细节与全文意思的理解，从而降低答题准确率。考生应该学会以对全文意思的把握为基础，“顺藤摸瓜”，通过词根与构词法知识，结合上下文的同位、对比、因果等关系与生活常识来推断词义。

#### 6. 巧用选项排除法答题，重点检查心存疑问的考题

为了提高答题准确率，考生完全可以采用选项排除法答题。特别是那些不能一眼就看出正确答案的题，通过排除确定无疑的错误选项，就缩小了选项的范围，增加了答对的机会。由于考试的答题时间有限，对于那些做后仍然心存疑问的难题，要作为重点检查的对象。考生通过反复研读相关细节，在排除肯定错误的选项后，重点比较可能正确的剩余选项，再作出最后的判断。

#### 7. 做任务型阅读时要善于查找关键词句，能根据题目要求变换单词形式

近年来，任务型读写、填空、简答等主观题型被越来越多的省市高考英语阅读理解试题的最后一篇采用，答题要求一般都有词数限定（如 2013 年高考上海卷采用的简答主观题型）。考生训练时应该根据题目要求查找原文中的关键词句，并能根据题目要求变换所填单词的形式，把答案控制在限定的词数内。如果考生不按照答题要求全句摘抄，答案就可能会超出词数的限制，极有可能找对了信息却得不了分。

## 第二章

### 高中英语阅读理解答题示例

#### Passage 1 (人物经历篇)

As a solo artist, Brightman has sold 26 million albums and two million DVDs in 34 countries. Her musical styles put opera, pop and jazz together. She is popular in the States but not here (Britain)—the image of her and her second husband, Andrew Lloyd Webber (much older than her) seems for ever frozen.

The 47-year-old singer talks about the new album *Symphony* that came out of a “very dark time”, including her decision to give up trying to have children. “People have suggested I could adopt,” Brightman says. “But work is central to my life now. And so I am going to put it to one side. After a while not having children becomes the norm and perhaps that might sound alarming, to parents especially, but I have never known anything different. I’m not hurt by not having children. My life and career are incredibly rich.”



Talking about growing up in a large family in Berkhamsted (Her father was a property developer who later committed suicide), she says: “I was gifted as a child, and very musical. I seemed to be good at anything to do with the arts. At 5 I understood the music I was dancing to and had an eye for costume.” She first appeared in a West End musical at 11 and hated boarding school.

Brightman led the saucy dance troupe (辣妹三人舞) Hot Gossip and had her first hit with *I Lost My Heart* to a Starship Trooper in 1978. At 18 she married a music manager called Andrew Graham Stewart. “I was probably in love but I can’t remember. Girls change such a lot between 18 and 22. It didn’t really work out.” In 1981 she was spotted by Lloyd Webber. She became his leading lady in *Song and Dance*, *Requiem* and *Phantom of the Opera*. They married in 1984.

Brightman says she felt hostility (敌意) “from the beginning. I haven’t tried to understand it. I’ve done very well everywhere else, especially in the US, where I now live, I just accept it for what it is. The more you are away from Britain, the more you appreciate it. But I don’t miss it, although I miss my family. Our profession can be uncomfortable but I enjoy what I do. I get on with it.”

1. The first paragraph tells us that \_\_\_\_\_.

A. Brightman is very popular around the world except in America

- B. Brightman's musical style is a mixture of opera, pop and jazz  
 C. the British people don't like her for her style of music  
 D. Brightman is much older than Andrew Lloyd Webber
2. Brightman decided to give up having children because \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. she could adopt one  
 B. her life and career were unbelievably rich without children  
 C. she felt it normal not to have children  
 D. she was too busy
3. The following statements are **TRUE** except \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. Brightman first appeared in a West End musical at 5  
 B. Brightman disliked life on the campus  
 C. Brightman was very gifted when she was young  
 D. The saucy dance troupe made Brightman famous
4. The underlined word "spotted" in the fourth paragraph probably means "\_\_\_\_\_".  
 A. located                      B. admired                      C. followed                      D. found
5. What does the author try to say in the last paragraph by quoting Brightman's words?  
 A. Brightman has to accept the fact that she is not liked in Britain.  
 B. Brightman lives in America but she loves her own country.  
 C. The British coldness towards Brightman led to her hatred to her homeland.  
 D. Brightman was at a loss why she was not welcome in Britain.

#### 答案与分析:

1. B. 本题测试对文章细节的理解, 根据第一段中 Her musical styles put opera, pop and jazz together 选择。
2. C. 本题测试对文章段落意思的理解, 根据 After a while not having children becomes the norm 以及 I'm not hurt by not having children 等句子, 可以判断出 Brightman 决定放弃生育孩子, 是因为她认为不生育很正常。
3. A. 本题测试对文章细节的判断, 根据 She first appeared in a West End musical at 11, 可以判断出 A 项中 at 5 与原文不符。
4. D. 结合下文, Brightman 成为两部歌剧的主角, D 项 “被发现” 符合语境。
5. A. 本题测试对文章段落意思的理解, 最后一段引用 Brightman 的话, 特别是 I just accept it for what it is, 可以看出 Brightman 接受了她在英国不受欢迎的事实。

#### Passage 2 (事件描述篇)

A 63-year-old man who hasn't slept for more than two decades has been told there is nothing wrong with him by doctors.

Ukrainian Fyodor Nesterchuk from the town of Kamen-Kashirsky said the last time he managed to sleep was more than two decades ago.

"I can't remember the exact date and I don't know why it started, but all of a sudden I found it more and more difficult to nod off until eventually I was awake the entire night. I used to read boring scientific magazines in the hope that they would send me to sleep. But as soon as I felt my eyes getting closed and put the magazine down, I would find myself wide awake again. I thought it would just be a period of time but it has gone on for over two decades now and I've simply had to

get used to it. Now when everyone else sleeps I get stuck into a good book,” said Nesterchuk.

All attempts by doctors to put him to sleep have failed. Local doctor Fyodor Koshel who has examined Nesterchuk extensively and has been unable to make him fall asleep, said he has no idea of the cause of the insomnia and added medically there is nothing wrong with him. “We have no idea why he can’t sleep, maybe it’s the result of a past illness. But in terms of medical science, he’s not in any pain and so there isn’t anything actually wrong with him,” said Dr. Koshel.

1. What is special about Nesterchuk?
  - A. He hasn’t slept for more than two decades and is quite weak now.
  - B. Only doctors can make him sleep with the help of medicines.
  - C. He hasn’t slept for over 20 years but he is still healthy.
  - D. He hasn’t slept for over 2 years and he is worried about himself.
2. The underlined word “insomnia” in the last paragraph probably means “\_\_\_\_\_”.
  - A. tiredness
  - B. sleeplessness
  - C. worry
  - D. disappointment
3. Which of the following is **TRUE** about Nesterchuk’s failing to sleep?
  - A. Only Nesterchuk himself knows why it started.
  - B. No one is sure about why it started.
  - C. It must have been a past illness that caused it.
  - D. With medical analysis, his doctor knows how it started.
4. In which section of a newspaper are you most likely to find this passage?
  - A. Front Page
  - B. Entertainment
  - C. Education
  - D. Life

答案与分析:

1. C. 本题考查对文章细节的理解能力。根据文章开头 A 63-year-old man who hasn’t slept for more than two decades has been told there is nothing wrong with him 来分析理解。
2. B. 本题考查对划线单词词义的推理判断能力。结合全文及上下文语境，本单词是“无睡眠”的意思。
3. B. 本题考查对文章细节的理解能力。根据文中 said he has no idea of the cause of the insomnia 来判断。
4. D. 本题综合考查对文体的判断能力。本文应该出现在报纸的“生活”栏目。A 项“首页”、B 项“娱乐”、C 项“教育”栏目均不符合本文的风格。

### Passage 3 (科技说明篇)

Not long ago, people thought babies were not able to learn things until they were five or six months old. Yet doctors in the United States say babies begin learning on their first day of life.

Scientists note that babies are strongly influenced by their environment. They say a baby will smile if her mother does something the baby likes. A baby learns to get the best care possible by smiling to please her mother or other caregiver. This is how babies learn to connect and communicate with other human beings.

One study shows that babies can learn before they are born. The researchers placed a tape recorder on the stomach of a pregnant woman. Then, they played a recording of a short story. On the day the baby was born, the researchers attempted to find if he knew the sounds of the story repeated while in his mother. They did this by placing a device in the mouth of the newborn baby.

The baby would hear the story if he moved his mouth one way. If the baby moved his mouth







2. A。文章引用新生婴儿听故事的实验是为了证明婴儿出生前就会学习的观点。下文 The researchers say the baby clearly liked the story he heard before he was born 是提示。
3. A。文章提及母亲的情绪与对孩子的关心程度对婴儿智力发展的影响很大，文中相关细节是 The children of depressed women did not do as well in tests as the children of women who did not suffer from depression 和 Children did better when their mothers were caring。
4. D。本题测试对文章整体意思的把握能力。综合全文，文章谈论的是影响婴儿智力发展的几种因素，故选择 D 项。A、B 项只是细节，不能全面概括全文，C 项错在 A study shows 上。

#### Passage 4 (现象介绍篇)

Even if you are naturally shy, these three tricks will help you to quickly build a new social circle in any new city.

##### 1. Take pictures

One of the great things about taking pictures at an event or party is that it gives you an excuse to get in touch with the person later. Everybody loves seeing pictures of themselves, and it's very easy after taking a picture to say "If you'd like I can email it to you". This can be the seed that leads to new connections. The next time you hear about a fun event, email your new contacts to let them know about it.

##### 2. Eat alone in public

You might feel self-conscious eating by yourself but it has an important benefit: you are much easier to approach when you are alone. People may be afraid of interrupting you or being rude if you are in a conversation with someone else. Bring a book or newspaper to read (this will make you feel less self-conscious). Plus, having an interesting book with you will give others an excuse to start a conversation if they've read it.

##### 3. Join a class, sports team, or club

Yoga, salsa dancing, volleyball, Toastmasters (a public speaking club), a class for work, etc. Take up a new hobby or continue an old one!

These are all great places to meet new people, primarily because you will be forced to see the same people over and over again in the class. You will automatically make friends with them if you have a common interest and are forced to see each other again.

##### Tips:

\* In the beginning, never turn down an invitation from someone, even if it's something you wouldn't normally do.

\* Email your new friends with fun things to do instead of always asking what their plans are. If they have a better plan you can drop yours and join them. This will help establish you as someone who is contributing value instead of just taking it (people want this in a friend).

\* Don't let little things in life upset you or be a negative person. People don't want to be around someone like that!

1. \_\_\_\_\_ can give you an excuse to start new connections.

A. Taking pictures of others

B. Eating by yourself in public

C. Reading interesting books

D. Joining group activities

2. When having meals, you'd better \_\_\_\_\_ if you want to make new friends.

- A. sit on your own in public places
  - B. start a conversation with those who have friends aside
  - C. invite others to your apartment to eat together
  - D. approach others to show conscious friendliness
3. According to the text, which of the following is **NOT** mentioned as an advantage of joining a class?
- A. It helps you find out your interest and give up an old hobby.
  - B. It helps you find out people who share a common interest with you.
  - C. It offers an opportunity to meet the same people repeatedly.
  - D. It is a good way to meet new people and make friends in a new city.
4. Which of the following pieces of advice is a tip from the text?
- A. Try to be outgoing and talkative instead of being shy.
  - B. Never turn down an invitation from your friends.
  - C. Offer suggestions on how to spend time together.
  - D. Don't give a negative response to any request.
5. By writing the text, the author intends to tell us \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. why you should change when you move to a new city  
 B. why you should make new friends in a new city  
 C. how you can make new friends in a new city  
 D. how you can keep in touch with strangers

#### 答案与分析:

1. A. 本文主要讲了在陌生的城市交友的几条建议和提示。本题为细节理解题。根据第一条建议 Take pictures 中 This can be the seed that leads to new connections, 可以看出 A 项为正确答案。
2. A. 根据第二条建议 Eat alone in public 进行细节理解, 全文都是关于如何结交新朋友的建议, 故选择 A 项。
3. A. 本题测试对细节的理解能力。A 项与第三条建议 Join a class, sports team, or club 中 Take up a new hobby or continue an old one 不符合。
4. C. 本题测试对细节意思的转换理解能力。根据倒数第二段中 Email your new friends with fun things to do 可知, C 项为正确答案。
5. C. 本题测试对文章写作意图的概括。综合全文, 本文主要是讲述在新的城市里如何交新朋友。

#### Passage 5 (异域风情篇)

An upper class British lady once declared: "Anyone seen on a bus after the age of 30 has been a failure in life."

I guess she meant that if you're middle aged and don't have a car then you are a loser. How arrogant (傲慢) and ignorant!

Unfortunately, there are still people who think in that way that somehow public transport is only for the poor. And the rest have a right to their cars. Some wealthy folk in the West look down on buses and boast (吹嘘) about how many years it has been since they last traveled by one.



How sad is that? Our roads are packed with cars and the air is full of the pollution they emit (排放). But still, many car users are unwillingly to get on a bus or a bike or a train to take themselves to work.

It's convenient to drive, they'll say. Buses are so unreliable, they'll claim. And trains are expensive—at least in the UK.

It's an attitude which may have to change. It doesn't make sense to drive a car in a city where there's a public transport system. Also, these rush hour commuters (往返上班者) usually travel alone.

As a result, transport authorities in the UK are looking at solutions to city center congestion (拥堵).

One is to increase the number of parking spaces at out-of-town railway stations. More motorists (乘汽车的人) can then leave their cars and travel into the city by train.

Light rail or tramways are another environmentally friendly solution. Many cities across Europe have installed light rail or tramway systems.

The subway in London is used by everyone, rich and poor. It's the quickest way of getting around the city, whatever your bank balance.

And then there are the cycle hire schemes you find in many modern cities. In London and Paris, you can hire a bike by the hour to get you where you need to go.

While commuters in Beijing abandon their bicycles for cars, cycling to work grows in popularity in the West.

Many cyclists are willing to pay more than 10,000 *yuan* for their bicycles. Mayor of London, Boris Johnson, is often pictured cycling to work. David Cameron, the British prime minister, cycled to the House of Commons before he became leader. These days he takes the prime ministerial limousine (豪华轿车).

1. According to the article, some British people, like the upper class woman, think that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. buses are inconvenient                      B. bus services are unnecessary  
 C. having a car is a sign of success          D. only the upper class should have cars
2. Which of the following measures is taken by transport authorities in the UK to solve city center congestion?  
 A. The development of cycle hire schemes.  
 B. Increasing the number of parking spaces in the city center.  
 C. Installing light rail or tramway systems in out-of-town areas.  
 D. Banning commuters from traveling alone during rush hour.
3. The author mentions the example of Boris Johnson in the last paragraph to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. express his respect for the mayor of London  
 B. point to the growing popularity of cycling to work in the West  
 C. criticize Beijing commuters for abandoning their bicycles for cars  
 D. show that cars are still the most common means of transportation for famous people in Britain
4. Which of the following might the writer agree with?  
 A. The British prime minister should give up his limousine.  
 B. British commuters should learn from Beijing commuters.  
 C. British solutions to public transport problems are inadequate.