

Read

Not very long ago, a special family system(体系) existed in certain parts of South India. In this system, the actual head of a family unit was the mother's eldest brother, though the mother also had an important position in the family. In families of this kind, a husband was actually no more than a visitor. He did not live with his wife, but with his own mother, brothers and sisters in another house. He saw his sons and daughters sometimes, but the man who actually fed and cared for them and acted as their father was their uncle-their mother's brother.

But this system, in which brother and sisters take the place of the father, no longer exists in South India except in a few villages. Economic changes have had far reaching effect on family life. Family life began to change when men went out to work in factories and offices instead of working with their mothers, brothers, and sisters on the land. When a man went out to work he had money of his own and could buy his own land and build his own family, instead of depending on his mother and his brothers. He wanted to be independent. This is an example of the way in which economic relations can have an effect on family relation-ships.

1. The best title of this passage is ____.

- A. Husband Actually Visitor in Family
- B. Family System in South India
- C. Wife Has Important Position in Family
- D. Economic Relations Affects Family Relationships

2. Who had the actual control of a family in South India not long ago?

- A. The mother. B. The mother's eldest brother. C. The father D. The father's mother.

3. In this system, the husband lived together with ____.

- A. his wife B. his sons and daughters C. his mother, brothers and sisters D. his wife's brother

4. What has caused such a strange family system to die away?

- A. The fact that the mother has not got any brother.
- B. The fact that the father has got his own house and land.
- C. The changes in economic relations.
- D. The changes in family relationships.

阅读答案

1.B

2.B

3.C

4.C

Read

The famous director of a big and expensive movie planned to film a beautiful sunset over the ocean, so that the audiences could see his hero and heroine in front of it at the end of the film as they said goodbye to each other for ever. He sent his camera crew(摄制组) out one evening to film the sunset for him.

The next morning he said to the men, —Have you provided me with the sunset? —No, sir. The men answered.

The director was angry. —Why not? he asked.

—Well, sir, one of the men answered, we are on the east coast here, and the sun sets in the west. We can get a sunrise over the sea, if necessary, but not a sunset.

—But I want a sunset! the director shouted. Go to the airport, take the next flight to the west coast, and get one.

But then a young secretary had an idea, Why don't you photograph a sunrise, she suggested, —and then play it backwards? Then it would look like a sunset.

—That's a good idea! the director said. Then he turned to the camera crew and said, Tomorrow morning I want you to get me a beautiful sunrise over the sea.

The camera crew went out early the next morning and filmed a bright sunrise over the beach in the middle of the beautiful bay(海湾). Then at nine o'clock they took it to the director. —Here it is, sir. They said and gave it to him. He was very pleased.

They all went to the studio(摄影棚). —All right, the director explained, —now our hero and heroine are going to say goodbye. Run the film backwards so that we can see the 'sunset' behind them.

The sunset began, but after a quarter of a minute, the director suddenly put his face in his hands and shouted to the camera crew to stop.

The birds in the film were flying backwards, and the waves on the sea were going away from the beach.

1. One evening, the director sent his camera crew out .

- A. to watch a beautiful sunset
- B. to find an actor and an actress
- C. to film a scene on the sea
- D. to meet the audience

2. Which of the following is NOT true?

- A. The crew had to follow the secretary's advice.
- B. If you want to see a sunrise, the east coast is the place to go to.
- C. The camera crew wasn't able to film the scene the first day.
- D. The director ordered his crew to stop filming the —sunsetl .

3. The director wanted to film the sunset over the ocean because ____.

- A. it went well with the separation of the hero and the heroine
- B. when they arrived at the beach it was already in the evening
- C. it was more moving than a sunrise
- D. the ocean looked more beautiful at sunset

4. After the —sunsetl began, the director suddenly put his face in his hands ____.

- A. because he was moved to tears
- B. as he saw everything in the film moving backwards
- C. as the sunrise did not look as beautiful as he had imagined
- D. because he was disappointed with the performance of the hero and heroine

阅读答案

1.C

2.D

3.A

4.B

Read

Ever since news of widespread food recalls caused by a carcinogenic dye broke, there has been confusion over possible links to the country of the same name, but Sudan officials say there is no connection whatever.

Sudan?1 is a red industrial dye that has been found in some chilli powder, but was banned in food products across the European Union (EU) in July 2003.

Since the ban was put in place, EU officials have been striving to remove some food products from the shelves. So far 580 products have been recalled.

Last week Sudan's Embassy in the United Kingdom asked the Food Standards Agency (FSA) for clarification of the origin of the dye's name.

Omaima Mahmoud Al Sharief, a press official at Sudan's Embassy in China, explained the purpose of the inquiry was to clear up any misunderstanding over links between the country and the poisonous dye.

"We want to keep an eye on every detail and avoid any misunderstanding there," she said. "Our embassy to Britain asked them how the dye got that name and whether the dye had something to do with our country. But they told us there was no relationship."

The FSA, an independent food security watchdog in Britain, received a letter from the Sudanese embassy last week.

"They asked us why the dye is named Sudan, however, we also do not know how it got the name," she said. "People found the dye in 1883 and gave it the name. Nobody knows the reason, and we cannot give any explanation before we find out."

Sudan dyes, which include Sudan?1 to 4, are red dyes(颜料) used for colouring solvents(溶剂), oils, waxes, petrol, and shoe and floor polishes. They are classified as carcinogens by the International Agency for Research on Cancer.

1. What does the underlined word mean in paragraph one?

- A. Causing cancer.
- B. Having side effect.
- C. Containing poison.
- D. Poisonous

2. How did the Sudan?1 get its name?

- A. The dye is often produced in Sudan.
- B. The dye has something to do with the country named Sudan.
- C. Nobody is sure of the origin of the name.
- D. Many foods produced in Sudan contain the dye.

3. We can infer from the passage that.

- A. the Sudan government is paying much attention to the food safety
- B. Sudan?1 is often used to be added to the food
- C. people didn't realize the danger of Sudan?1 until 2003
- D. many food shops will be closed down

4. Which of the following is the best title?

- A. Keep away from Sudan?1
- B. No Sudan?1 dye links to the country
- C. How Sudan?1 dye got its name?
- D. Pay attention to the food safety

阅读答案

1. A 词义猜测题。根据*They are classified as carcinogens by the International Agency for Research on Cancer.* 可知这个词与癌症有关, 故可推出*carcinogenic*意为"致癌的"。

2. C 细节题。根据*People found the dye in 1883 and gave it the name. Nobody knows the reason, and we cannot give any explanation before we find out.* 可知还没有人知道"苏丹红"名称的由来。

3. B 推断题。根据*EU officials have been striving to remove some food products from the shelves. So far 580 products have been recalled.* 可知某些食品因含有"苏丹红"而被召回。故可推断"苏丹红"经常用作食品添加剂。

4. B 主旨大意题。根据*there has been confusion over possible links to the country of the same name, but Sudan officials say there is no connection whatever.* 可知本文主要讲"苏丹红"与苏丹这个国家是否有联系的问题, 故B最佳。

Read

Long bus rides are like television shows. They have a beginning, a middle, and an end with commercials thrown in every three or four minutes. The commercials are unavoidable. They happen whether you want them or not. Every couple of minutes a billboard glides by outside the bus window. "Buy Super Clean Toothpaste." "Drink Good Wet Root Beer." "Fill up with Pacific Gas." Only if you sleep, which is equal to turning the television set off, are you spared the unending cry of "You Need It! Buy It Now!"

The beginning of the ride is comfortable and somewhat exciting, even if you've traveled that way before. Usually some things have changed: new houses, new buildings, sometimes even a new road. The bus driver has a style of driving and it's fun to try to figure it out the first hour or so. If the driver is particularly reckless (鲁莽的) or daring, the ride can be as thrilling as a suspense story. Will the driver pass the truck in time? Will the driver move into the right? or the left? hand lane? After a while, of course, the excitement dies down. Sleeping for a while helps pass the middle hours of the ride. Food always makes bus rides more interesting. But you've got to be careful of what kind of food you eat. Too much salty food can make you very thirsty between stops.

The end of the ride is somewhat like the beginning. You know it will soon be over and there's a kind of expectation and excitement in that. The seat of course, has become harder as the hours have passed. By now you've sat with your legs crossed, with your hands in your lap, with your hands on the armrest even with your hands crossed behind your head. The end comes just at no more ways to sit.

1. According to the passage, what do the passengers usually see when they are on a long bus trip?

- A. Buses on the road.
- B. Films on television.
- C. Advertisements on the billboards.
- D. Gas stations.

2. What is the purpose of this passage?

- A. To give the writer's opinion about long bus trips.
- B. To persuade you to take a long bus trip.
- C. To explain how bus trips and television shows differ.
- D. To describe the billboards along the road.

3. The writer of this passage would probably favor .

- A. bus drivers who aren't reckless
- B. driving alone
- C. a television set on the bus
- D. no billboards along the road

4. The writer feels long bus rides are like TV shows because .

- A. the commercials both on TV shows and on billboards along the road are fun
- B. they both have a beginning, a middle, and an end, with commercials in between
- C. the drivers are always reckless on TV shows just as they are on buses
- D. both traveling and watching TV are not exciting.

5. The writer thinks that the end of the ride is somewhat like the beginning because both are .

- A. exciting
- B. comfortable
- C. tiring
- D. boring

阅读答案

1.C 文章的第一段中，作者叙述了乘客在坐长途车中所见的是广告牌。

2.A 全文都是作者表述对乘车长途旅行中的广告的意见和看法。

3.D 从第三段作者对"长途乘车中广告太多"所表达的情况看，作者不太喜欢沿途的广告牌。

4.B 由文章第一段第一句和第二句可知答案为B。

5.A 由第三段第一句和第二句可知。

Read

Acting is such an over-crowded profession that the only advice that should be given to a young person thinking of going on the stage is "Don't!". But it is useless to try to discourage someone who feels that he must act, although the chances of his becoming famous are slim. The normal way to begin is to go to a drama school. Usually only students who show promise and talent are accepted, and the course lasts two years. Then the young actor or actress takes up work with a theatrical company (剧团), usually as an assistant stage manager. This means doing everything that there is to do in the theatre and occasionally acting in very small parts. It is very hard work indeed, the hours are long and the salary is tiny.

Of course, some people have remarkable chances which lead to fame and success without this long and hard training. Connie Pratt, for example, was just an ordinary girl working in a bicycle factory. A film producer happened to catch sight of her one morning waiting at a bus stop, as he drove past in his car. He stopped and got out to speak to the girl. He asked if she would like to go to the film studio to do a test, and she thought he was joking. Then she got angry and said she would call the police. It took the producer twenty minutes to convince Connie that he was serious. The test was successful. And within a few weeks she was playing the leading part opposite one of the most famous actors of the day. But chances like this happen once in a blue moon.

1. From the very beginning, the author puts it clearly that acting is a profession

A sought after by too many

- B. too difficult for young people
- C. for slim people only
- D. one can go into without special training

2. For someone who feels he must act, it is very likely that _

- A. he will become a film star at long last
- B. he will become a stage manager
- C. he will be well paid
- D. he will end up without any Success

3. The film producer found Connie Pratt one morning when she was

- A. at work in a bicycle factory
- B. driving past him in her car
- C. going to a film studio
- D. waiting for a bus

4. A few weeks after the test. Connie Pratt found herself _

A the most famous actress of the world

- B. playing the leading female role in a play
- C. as famous as the greatest actor of the world
- D. no less famous than the leading actor of the day

5. The concluding sentence “chances like this happen once in a blue moon” means _

A this is something which happens once in a while

- B. this is a highly profitable chance
- C. this is something highly possible
- D. this is a very rare chance

参考翻译

演艺界是一个人口密度过高的职业。对于想登上舞台的年轻人的唯一建议就是不要进入。但是想劝阻那些明知成功的机会很渺茫却执意要做演员的人，这种说教是无用的。要做演员通常办法就是去戏剧学院进修。通常这里只接受有前途和有天赋的学生，课程要花2年的时间。之后，年轻的女艺人或者男艺人以舞台助理的身份，参与到剧团的工作。这意味着要做和舞台相关的所有事务和偶尔的跑龙套。这确实是很辛苦的工作，工作时间长，薪水又少的可怜。

当然，有些人没有经过长期辛苦训练，而是通过不寻常的机会就获得了声望和成功。例如说，Connie Pratt原本是自行车厂的一个普通女工。某个早晨她在公车站等车的时候被一个开车路过的电影制作人看中了。制作人停车出来和她交谈，问她是否愿意来摄影棚试镜。Connie认为他只是在开玩笑罢了。最后她生气了，还威胁说要叫警察。最后制作人花了20分钟的时间让Connie相信他是认真的。试镜很成功。几个星期之后，她就作为女主角和当时很有名的一个男演员在一部戏中演对手戏了。但是，类似这样的机会少之又少啊。

阅读答案

36.A

37.D

38.D

39.B

Read

Soldiers and other military people wear uniforms with various other symbols to indicate their status. But in the business world everyone wears more or less similar suits, and you cannot tell at a glance who ranks higher or lower than another. So how do people in the business world show their superiority? An attempt to study this was made by two researchers using a series of silent films. They had two actors play the parts of an executive(经理) and a visitor, and switch roles each time. The scene had one man at his desk playing the part of an executive, while the other, playing the part of a visitor, knocks at the door, opens it and approaches the desk to discuss some business matter.

The audience watching the films was asked to rate the executive and the visitor in terms of status. A certain set of rules about status began to emerge from the ratings. The visitor showed the least amount of status when he stopped just inside the door to talk across the room to the seated man. He was considered to have more status when he walked halfway up to the desk, and he had the most status when he walked directly up to the desk and stood right in front of the seated executive.

Another thing that affected the status of the visitor in the eyes of the observers was the time between knocking and entering. For the seated executive, his status was also affected by the time between hearing the knock and answering. The quicker the visitor entered the room, the more status he had. The longer the executive took to answer, the more status he had.

1. The experiment designed by the two researchers aimed at finding out _____

- A. how business is conducted by all executive and a visitor
- B. how to tell the differences between an executive and a visitor
- C. how to tell businessmen at a glance
- D. how businessmen indicate status

2. Which of the statements can best sum up the passage?

- A. The executive has a higher status than the visitor.
- B. Military people wear uniforms but the businessmen do not
- C. A study revealing a set of rules about the status of businessmen.
- D. It is a good method to use a series of silent film in research.

3. Having entered the room, the closer the visitor approaches the executive, _____

- A. the less it affected his status
- B. the lower his status
- C. the more it affected his status
- D. the higher his status

4. *The longer the seated man was in answering the knock, ____*

- A. the higher his status
- B. the less it affected his status
- C. the lower his status
- D. the more it affected his status

5. *Which statement is NOT true?*

- A. Soldiers wear uniforms with various symbols so that one can tell their status at a glance.
- B. In the experiment, one actor played the executive while the other played the seated man
- C. Business people wear similar suits.
- D. The audience watching the film rated the executive and the visitor in terms of status.

参考翻译

士兵和其他军队中的人都要穿制服，并且衣服上有各种各样的标志来表明他们的身份地位。但是在商业的世界中，几乎每个人都穿的差不多一样的衣服。乍看之下，很难分出身份地位的高低。那么，在商界，人们如果表明自己高人一等呢？

2个研究者通过一系列的默剧对此进行尝试和研究。剧中只有2个演员，分饰经理和拜访者的角色，每次两人都要交换角色。剧中演的是经理坐在办公桌旁边办公，来访者敲门，推开门，往办公桌走去，和经理讨论业务上的事情。

观看的观众被要求说出经理和拜访者的地位孰高孰低。从观众的意见总结出一套地位的归路。当拜访者站在刚进门的地方，远远的穿过整个房间和经理说话，表明来访者的地位最低。当拜访者站在门和桌子的中间时，地位较高；当他径直走到桌子旁边站在经理前面时，地位最高。

在观众眼中，另一个影响拜访者地位的事情是他敲门和进房间之间的时间间隔。对于坐在那里的经理来说，他的地位受听到敲门和应答的时间间隔的影响。拜访者越早的进入房间，他的地位就越高。

经理越迟应答敲门声，他的地位越高。

阅读答案

- 41. D
- 42. C
- 43. D
- 44. A
- 45. B

Read

Are all your photographs good? Be honest with yourself. Aren't some of your pictures too dark, and others too light? How many times have you thrown away a photo? We, the Fine Photograph Club, can help you. We meet every Wednesday in our comfortable club room in Bridge Street. At 7:30 p.m. a

member of the club or a visitor would give a talk, and then we have coffee. Our members will advise you on all the latest cameras and films. They will help you to develop your films or enlarge your pictures. What does it all cost? Only 5 pounds a year.

Photography is now a big business. Do you know, for instance, that there are 15 million cameras in our country? And that 700 million photographs are taken a year, more than one-third of them in color? Think of the amount of photography in

television, the cinema, newspapers, books, advertisements and so on. In modern life people learn a lot from pictures, so photography is more and more important. It is also more complicated and more expensive than it used to be. You may only want to take good photographs of faces and places. If so, we can help you to get better results. You needn't waste any more money. If you want to learn more about photography and how it is used, join the club please. You won't be disappointed. Write now to the Secretary, Fine Photograph Club. Bridge Street.

1. The purpose of passage is to _.

- A. show people how to take fine pictures
- B. tell people photography is now a big business
- C. tell people the club can do many things for you
- D. encourage people to join the photograph club

2. If you want to join the club, you _.

- A. must be good at photography
- B. must know about the latest cameras and films
- C. must pay a little money a year
- D. must be honest with yourself

3. You are able to be honest so that you can _.

- A. say if your photos are good or bad
- B. tell how much money you waste
- C. help the Fine Photograph Club
- D. know the latest development in cameras

4. The club can give the following service except _.

- A. coffee B. amusement C. advice D. information

5. Which statement of the following is true?

- A. If you are a member of Fine Photograph Club, it will cost you only 5 pounds to buy a camera.
- B. All the members of Fine Photograph Club can take free photographs of faces and places.
- C. More than a third of 700 million color photographs are taken a year.
- D. If you write to the photograph club, you will be very good at photographing.

阅读答案

31. 答案为D。此句为测试作者的写作目的。“呼吁人们都来加入到摄影俱乐部!”这是本文的主要目的。本文的最后部分也是对全文内容的重点回应。

32. 答案为C。此句为细节题。从短文第一段的最后一句话：five pounds a year中得出答案。

33. 答案为A。此句为细节推理题。将第一段内容进行综合分析，可以知道：这是Fine Photograph club所做的宣传广告，让人们知道他们是为了帮助人们提高摄影技术，避免出现浪费现象，而且费用低廉。因此选项A符合短文的内容。

34. 答案为B。此句为细节推理题。从短文内容上看，文章中出现了：and then we have coffee(选项A的内容)，?will advise you on all the latest?(选项C的内容)和if you want to learn?it is used(选项D的内容)，这样只有选项B的内容在短文中没有出现。

35.答案为C。细节题。在短文And that 700 million photographs are taken a year, more than one-third Of them in color?中给出了答案。其中的them就是700 million photographs。

Read

Dinner customs are different around the world. If you are a dinner guest in Ghana, this information will help you a lot.

In Ghana dinner is usually from four in the afternoon to six in the evening. But there are no strict rules about time. Whenever a guest arrives, a family offers food. When you go to a home, the person who receives guests takes you to the living room first. At this time everyone welcomes you. Then you go to the dining room. There you wash your hands in a bowl of water. All the food is on the table.

In Ghana you usually eat with your fingers. You eat from the same dish as everyone else. But you eat from one side of the dish only. It is not polite to get food from the other side of the dish. After dinner, you wash your hands again in a bowl of water.

Most meals in Ghana have a dish called fufu. People in Ghana make fufu from the powder of some plants. Sometimes they cut the fufu with a saw because it is very hard. You must chew fufu well, or you may get sick. You eat fufu with the fingers of your right hand only.

1. From the passage we know that in Ghana _.

- A. the rules for dinner time are not strict
- B. dinner is always at six in the evening
- C. a family offers food only at four in the afternoon
- D. people usually invite their guests to dinner later in the evening

2. If you are a dinger guest in Ghana ,the host(主人)always takes you to _.

- A. the dining room first
- B. the living room first
- C. the kitchen first
- D. the garden first

3. People in Ghana usually eat _.

- A. from one side of a dish to the other
- B. from the other side of the dish
- C. with their fingers
- D. with their spoons

4. In fact, most dishes in Ghana _.

- A. are cooked with the powder of some plants
- B. have fufu in them
- C. are too hard to eat
- D. are very hard

5. *When you eat fufu, you'd better* .

- A. cut it with a saw
- B. use your right hand only
- C. chew it well
- D. all of the above

阅读答案

41. 答案为A。此句为推理题。将In Ghana dinner is usually from four in the afternoon to six in the evening. But there are no strict rules about time. Whenever a guest arrives, a family offers food. 这两句内容综合一下。就是：只要在下午4点至晚上6点，都是吃饭的时间：在这期间，客人什么时候来就什么时候吃。因此选项A是正确答案。

42. 答案为B。此句为细节推理题。比较原文When you go to a home, the person who receives guests takes you to the living room first. 选项B的内容只是多了一个first，而这使不使用是一样的，因为客人一进来，主人就带你去living room，因此first不说也知道。

43. 答案为C。此句为细节题。从选项的内容看，只有选项C与短文中的In Ghana you usually eat with your fingers. 这句话的意思一样。

44. 答案为D。此句为细节推理题。本题是根据Most Meals in Ghana have a dish called fufu. ?it is very hard. 这几句话的内容综合得出的，要用saw来锯开fufu 吃。可想而知是很hard的。

45. 答案为D。此句为细节推理题。细读最后You must chew fufu well. or you may get sick. You eat fufu with the fingers of your right hand only. 这几句话，就会发现选项A、B和C均在此句的意思中，因此选项D是正确答案。

Read

Most people usually traveled by ship and train which are driven by steam engine. It played an important part in many kinds of vehicles several scores of years ago. Who invented steam engine and what units could be used to measure the power of engine? The word "horse-power" was first used two hundred years ago. James Watt from a worker's family made the world first widely used steam engine. At first, he couldn't tell people how powerful it was, because there were no units at that time. Watt decided to find out how much work one strong horse could do in one minute. He named that unit one horse-power. In this way he could measure the work of his steam engine. He discovered that a horse could lift a 3300-pound weight 10 feet into the air in one minute. His engine could lift a 3300-pound weight 100 feet in one minute. Because his engine did ten times as much work as the horse, Watt called it a ten horse-power engine.

1. *The main idea of the passage is* .

- A. James Watt invented the steam engine
- B. James Watt first used horse-power as a unit of measure
- C. how much power does a horse have
- D. why Watt's engine is called a ten horse-power engine

2. The story says that Watt made the first .

- A. engine
- B. horse-power engine
- C. useful engine
- D. widely used steam engine

3. James Watt was born in .

- A. a worker's family
- B. a farmer's family
- C. a teacher's family
- D. a doctor's steam engine

4. Watt wanted to find a way to .

- A. measure the work his engine could do
- B. tell people how powerful his engine was
- C. lift a 3300-pound weight
- D. both A and B

5. One horse-power means the .

- A. work a horse could do in a minute
- B. weight a horse could do in ten minutes
- C. work a horse could do in ten minutes
- D. weight of one horse

阅读答案

31.B
32.D
33.A
34.D
35.A

Read

Olaf Stapledon wrote a book called *First and last Men*, in which he looked millions of years ahead. He told of different men and of strange civilizations(文明), broken up by long "dark ages" in between. In his view, what is called the present time is no more than a moment in human history and we are just the First Men. In 2000 million years from now there will be the Eighteenth or Last Men.

However, most of our ideas about the future are really very short-sighted. Perhaps we can see some possibilities for the next fifty years. But the next hundred/the next thousand/the next million? That's much more difficult.

When men and women lived by hunting 50000 years ago, how could they have even begun to picture modern life? Yet

to men of 50000 years from now, we may seem as primitive(原始的) in our ideas as the Stone-Age hunters did to us. Perhaps they will spend their days gollocking to make new spundels, or struggling with their ballalators through the criebe. These words, which I have just made up, have to stand for things and ideas that we simply can't think of.

So why bother(困扰) even to try imagining life far in the future? Here are two reasons. First, unless we remember how short our own lives are compared with whole human history, we are likely to think our own interests are much more important than they really are. If we make the earth a poor place to live on because we are careless or greedy(贪婪) or quarrelsome, our grandchildren will not bother to think of excuse for us.

Second, by trying to escape from present interests and imagine life far in the future, we may arrive at quite fresh ideas that we can use ourselves. For example, if we imagine that in the future man may give up farming, we can think of trying it now. So set your imagination free when you think about the future.

1.A particular mention made of Stapledon's book in the opening paragraph__.

- A. serves as a description of human history
- B. serves as an introduction to the discussion
- C. shows a disagreement of view
- D. shows the popularity of the book

2.The text discusses men and woman 50000 yeas ago and 50000 years from now in order to show that__.

- A. human history is extremely long B. life has changed a great deal
- C. it is useless to plan for the next 50 years
- D. it is difficult to tell what will happen in the future

3.The underlined words in the third paragraph are used in the text to refer to__.

- A. the tools used in farming B. the ideas about modern life
- C. the unknown things in the future D. the hunting skills in the Stone Age

4.According to the writer of the text, imagining the future will__.

- A. serve the interests of the present and future generations
- B. enable us to better understand human history
- C. help us to improve farming
- D. make life worth living

阅读答案

1.B

2.D

3.C

4.A

Read

This incident occurred one morning outside Albert Schweizer's hospital in the African jungle. A patient had gone fishing in another man's boat. The owner of the boat thought he should be given all the fish that were caught. Dr. Schweizer said to the boat owner;

You are right because the other man ought to have asked permission to use your boat. But you are wrong because you are careless and lazy. You merely twisted the chain of your canoe round a palm tree instead of fastening it with a padlock. Of laziness you are guilty because you were asleep in your hut on this moonlit night instead of making use of the good chance for fishing.

He turned to the patient: —But you were in the wrong when you took the boat without asking the owner's permission. You were in the right because you were not so lazy as he was and you did want to let the moonlit night go by without making some use of it.

Dr. Schweizer divided the catch among the fisherman, the boat owner, and the hospital.

1. Dr. Schweizer settled the argument because ____.

- A. he was the judge there
- B. it took place at his hospital
- C. he wanted some of the fish.
- D. he wanted to help the patient

2. The final judgment was the ____.

- A. all the fish should go to the patient
- B. the fish should go to the owner of the canoe
- C. the fish should be destroyed
- D. everyone involved should get a third of the fish

3. The best title for this selection is ____.

- A. The Argument B. A Wise Man's Decision C. The Thief D. Right and wrong

阅读答案

1.B

2.D

3.B

Read

In East Africa there is a tribe(部落) of people called the Masai. They are tall and slim(苗条的) and carry long spears to guard their cattle against an attacking lion or leopard(豹). These Africans move from place to place on the rolling(绵延起伏的) grasslands looking for suitable grazing(牧场) and water. Mboto is twelve years old. He helps his father drive the cattle. If the family decides to remain in one spot for a while, he helps gather sticks and thin branches to build a simple house. The sticks are placed in the ground in a circle. They are then bent inwards and joined at the top. Small branches and leaves fill the spaces. If it looks as if the family will stay longer than usual, then the inside walls are often plastered with cattle manure(粪). For a door there is only a small opening to allow a person to enter. A thorn(刺) fence is built around the small house to keep cattle safe at night. Lions, leopards and hyenas prowl(觅食) around after dark. So the cattle would be easily killed and eaten.

When Mboto grows up into a man, he will become a true Masai warrior(勇士). He will have to join other warriors in the strange custom of drinking blood. The blood is taken from the neck of one of their cattle. It is mixed with milk and together with meat. It becomes the main food for the men.

The Masai have lived this way for thousands of years. The only change that seems to have affected their lives is the use of the transistor(晶体管) radio. It is quite common to see a young warrior with a pair of earphones listening to music while he is with his cattle.

1. The underlined word plastered in the first paragraph means .

- A. painted B. covered all over C. put up D. dotted

2. What do the Masai spend most of their time doing?

- A. Hunting B. Fighting against wild animals C. Grazing their cattle D. Building small houses

3. It can be learned from the text that .

- A. a Masai warrior drinks blood mixed with milk
- B. Mboto is a strong Masai warrior
- C. a thorn fence is built to keep the cattle out
- D. the Masai has nearly a thousand years of history

4. Which of the following is NOT true according to the text?

- A. The Masai wander over the rolling African grasslands.
- B. A Masai's simple house has a small opening as a door to allow a person to enter.
- C. A Masai's simple house is made of branches and strong sticks.
- D. Modern inventions don't affect the Masai's lives at all.

阅读答案

1.B

2.C

3.A

4.D

Read

During the fourth China Beijing High-tech Industries Week, exhibitions, feature presentations, technological exchanges and trade talks, and other events are organized.

Exhibitions

China International Exhibition Centre

*Section for China's key science and technology achievements of the Ninth Five Year Plan (1996-2000)

*Environmental protection and energy section

*Section for exhibitors from other provinces and municipalities(自治市) and regions of China

·China World Trade Centre

*Exchange and Trade Fair for Science and Technology Books and Sports Information Media *The Trade Fair for Modern Intelligent Houses and Beijing Urban Real Estate ·China Millenium Monument

*Forum(论坛)and Exhibition of Foreign Sci-tech Universities ·China Agricultural Culture Centre

*High-tech Construction Products Exhibitibion Feature Presentation ·Science and Education

*Scientists Forum on the New Century ·High-tech Industry

*Forum on Environmental Protection

*2001 Forum on Bio-technology on Traditional Chinese Medicine and Natural Medicine Technical Exchanges and Trade Talks

·Trade talks on financial capital transformation

·Sino-Italian Forum and Trade Fair for the Development of IT and Com munications Technology

1.If you want to know more about the high-tech achievements of different parts of China, you should go to .

- A. China World Trade Centre
- B. China Millenium Monument
- C. China International Exhibition Centre
- D. China Agricultural Culture Centre

2. These sessions mark the achievements of mankind in the fields of .

- A. electronic communications, energy and education
- B. sports technology, film-industry and environmental protection
- C. network technology, high-tech industries and traffic
- D. medicine, weather broadcast and finance

3. The advertisement is mainly about .

- A. the major activities of the high-tech week
- B. the time-table of high-tech week
- C. the names of the meeting places
- D. the topic of trade talks

阅读答案

1.C

2.A

3.A

Read

LONDON----A morning's train ride away, across the Channel, English kids talk about Liverpool's soccer team in a Paris pub.

Some Parisians have even started to go to work in London.

In the 19th century, Charles Dickens compared the two great rival(竞争的) cities, London and Paris, in *A Tale of Two Cities*. These days, it might be *A Tale of One City*.

Parisians are these days likely to smile in sympathy at a visitor's broken French and respond in polite English.

As jobs grew lack at home over recent years, perhaps 250000 Frenchmen moved across the Channel. With an undersea tunnel, they could travel between cities in three hours. The European Union freed them from immigration and customs.

Paris, rich in beauty, is more attractive. But London feels more full of life, and more fun until the pubs shut down.

—For me, the difference is that London is real, alive, said Trevor Wheeler, a banker.

Chantal Jaouen, a professional designer, agrees. I am French, but I'll stay in London, she said.

There is, of course, the other view. Julie Lenoux is a student who moved to London two years ago. I think people laugh more in Paris, she said.

In fact, London and Paris, with their obvious new similarities, are beyond the old descriptions. As the European Union gradually loosened controls, Londoners flocked into Paris to shop, eat and buy property.

—Both cities have changed beyond recognition, said Larry Collins, a writer and sometimes a Londoner.

Like most people who know both well, he finds the two now fit together comfortably. —I first fell in love with Paris in the 1950s, and it is still a wonderful place, Collins said. —But if I had to choose, it would be London. Things are so much

more ordered, and life is better.¶

But certainly not cheaper.

In fancy parts of London, rents can be twice those on Avenue Foch in Paris. Deciding between London and Paris requires a lifestyle choice.

Like Daphne Benoit, a French journalism student with perfect English, many young people are happy to be close enough so they don't have to choose.

—I love Paris, my little neighborhood, the way I can walk around a center, but life is so structured,¶ she said. —In London, you can be who you want. No one cares.¶

1. The best title for this passage is ____.

- A. Londoners and Parisians
- B. A Modern Tale of Two Cities
- C. The Similarity of Two Cities
- D. Fancy London and Fashionable Paris

2. We can infer from the text ____.

- A. Paris and London has become perfect partners
- B. London feels more full of life
- C. life in Paris is structured
- D. Paris and London have become fierce competitors

3. The underlined word *flocked* probably means ____.

- A. came in large numbers B. flew a long way C. rushed hurriedly D. drove long distances

4. Living in Paris, you may find ____.

- A. life is better B. things are cheaper C. more attractive people D. a job easily

5. From the passage we can know ____.

- A. the two cities have developed very fast
- B. London is better than Paris now
- C. Paris is a favourite place for all journalism students
- D. people in both London and Paris now lead a regular life

阅读答案

1.B

2.A

3.A

4.B

5.A

Read

A well-dressed man entered a famous jewelry shop. He explained that he wished to buy a pearl for his wife's birthday. The price didn't matter. Since business had been very good for him that year. After examining a nice black one that cost \$5000, he paid for the pearl in cash, shook hands with the jeweler, and left.

A few days later the man returned and said that his wife liked the pearl so much that she wanted another one just like it. It had to be exactly the same size and quality, so she wanted a pair of earrings made, —Can you give me any advice on how to get such a pearl? asked the man. The jeweler regretfully replied, —I would say it's exactly impossible to find one exactly like that pearl. The rich man insisted that the jeweler advertise in the newspapers, offering \$ 25,000 for the matching pearl. Many people answered the advertisement but nobody had a pearl that was just right.

Just when the jeweler had given up hope, a little old lady came into his store. To his great surprise, she pulled the perfect pearl from her purse. —I don't like to part with it, she said sadly, —I inherited it from my mother, and my mother inherited it from hers. But I really need the money. The jeweler was quick to pay her before she changed her mind. Then he called the rich man's hotel to tell him the good news. The man, however, was nowhere to be found.

1. The man said he wanted to buy a pearl for ____.

- A. his wife B. his mother-in-law C. his own mother D. no one

2. He paid \$ 5,000 for the black pearl without bargaining because ____.

- A. he was very rich
- B. he wanted to make the jeweler believe him
- C. he was anxious to get it
- D. his business had been successful

3. He told the jeweler to get him another pearl that must be ____.

- A. exactly the same size as the black one
- B. exactly the same quality as the black one
- C. worth no more than \$ 25,000
- D. exactly as big and nice as the black one

4. Many people answered the advertisement because they wanted

_____.

- A. to see the perfect pearl
- B. to buy some beautiful pearls too
- C. to get in touch with the rich man
- D. to sell their own pearl at a high price

5. The jeweler couldn't find the man anywhere because _____.

- A. he died suddenly.
- B. He happened to be out
- C. He got \$ 20,00 by cheating and had run away with the money.
- D. He wouldn't show up until the jeweler called him a second time.

阅读答案

1.A

2.B

3.D

4.D

5.C

Read

The class teacher thought that hobbies were very important for every child. She encouraged all her pupils to have one, and sometimes arranged for their parents to come and see the work they had done as a result.

One Friday morning the teacher told the class that those of them who had a hobby could have a holiday that afternoon to get the things they had made as parts of their hobbies ready for their parents to see the following afternoon.

So on Friday afternoon, while those of the pupils who had nothing to show did their usual lessons, the lucky ones who had made something were allowed to go home, on condition that they returned before five o'clock to bring what they were going to show, and to arrange them.

When the afternoon lessons began, the teacher was surprised to see that Tommy was not there. He was the laziest boy in the class, and the teacher found it difficult to believe that he had a hobby. However, at a quarter to five, Tommy arrived with a beautiful collection of butterflies(蝴蝶) in glass cases. After his teacher had admired them and helped him to arrange them on a table in the classroom, she was surprised to see Tommy pick them up again and begin to leave.

—What are you doing, Tommy? she asked. Those things must remain here until tomorrow afternoon. That's when the parents are coming to see them.

—I know they are coming then, I answered Tommy, and I will bring them back tomorrow; but my big brother doesn't want them to be out of our house at night in case they are stolen.

—But what has it got to do with your big brother? I asked the teacher. Aren't the butterflies yours?

—No, I answered Tommy. They belong to him.

—But Tommy, you are supposed to show your own hobby here, not somebody else's! said the teacher.

—I know that, I answered Tommy. My hobby is watching my brother collecting butterflies.

1. What's the best title for this passage?

- A. Important Hobbies
- B. Tommy's Hobby
- C. Different Hobbies
- D. Hobby of Collecting Butterflies

2. The teacher ____.

- A. asked the pupils who were in her class to bring something they had made
- B. was certain that her pupils were good at making things, so she wanted to show them to the parents
- C. invited the parents to come and see what the pupils had made
- D. allowed the pupils who had hobbies not to go to class that Friday afternoon

3. After reading the passage the readers will laugh. Why?

- A. Because Tommy was so lazy a boy.
- B. Because the teacher knew so little about Tommy.
- C. Because Tommy had made nothing at all.
- D. Because Tommy had a strange idea about hobby.

阅读答案

1.B

2.C

3.D

Read

The sea is the common possession of all nations. It belongs equally to all. No one can take it entirely to themselves; nor is it 'foreign' to any one.

This was the decision of John Marshall, chief Justice of the United States from 1801 to 1835. It was made known as a basic rule of the sea that no one, and therefore everyone, owns the ocean. This means that outside territorial waters (the waters within three miles of a country's coast), the law is whatever nations agree on in peacetime and whatever the strongest navy powers can enforce in wartime.

After the United States bought Alaska, Americans began to seize Canadians who were hunting seals outside Alaskan territorial waters. The Americans said that the seals were American possession because they often came into the Alaskan shores owned by the United States. International judges disagreed with this reasoning. In some cases, however, the special rights of a nation that makes good use of an open-sea area are recognized.

All of the sea's rules are set up by international conferences and agreements.

1. The idea that the sea belongs equally to all was put out by__.

- A. an unwritten agreement
- B. a U.S. Supreme Court decision
- C. an international conference
- D. a written agreement

2. The basic rule of the sea means that__.

- A. any powerful nation may control the sea
- B. any area of the sea belongs to the nation closest to it
- C. no one has whole rights to the open sea
- D. no nation has any sea rights

3. International judges decided that__.

- A. Canada had no sealing rights off Alaska
- B. the Canadians could hunt the seals
- C. the United States could own the seals
- D. the Americans could not hunt the seals

4. Nations may obtain special rights on open waters by__.

- A. overrunning those waters
- B. guarding the waters
- C. using the waters regularly
- D. spreading out their territorial waters

5. The main idea of this passage is that__.

- A. the rule of the sea was made known by John Marshall
- B. some nations are able to acquire special open-sea rights.
- C. every nation owns its territorial waters
- D. the laws of the sea should be set up by international agreements

阅读答案

1.B

2.C

3.B

4.C

5.D

Read

A man was sitting in the park watching the ducks on the pond. When a woman approached him. She had a white poodle(鬃毛狮子狗) on a leash (系狗的链子).

She sat down on a bench, took out a magazine and began to read .

After it had been sitting quietly for about ten minutes, the poodle turned and looked up at the man.

—Excuse me, the dog whispered. —But you look like a kind man. Please buy me from his awful woman. The man could hardly believe his ears. A dog was whispering to him. In English!

—She is so mean to me, the dog continued. —She never pets me or plays with me when she's in a bad mood, which is most of the time.

The man was amazed to hear the dog say all this. He was even more surprised when the dog added, —And I'm really a very good dog. I'm quite famous, too. I won a medal in the last war and was twice wounded in action. I've rescued three children—two from drowning and one from a fire.

The man decided that he would try to buy the dog from the woman. He would pay a lot of money if necessary. The dog would soon earn tens of thousands of dollars on television. It would be the world's first talking dog.

—Excuse me, he said to the woman, —but I love your little dog. Will you sell him to me? —I'll be delighted to sell him, the woman said. —You can have him for ten dollars.

—Ten dollars! the man said. —Only the dollars? Why so little? —Because, the woman said, —he's a trouble-making liar.

1. The poodle .

- A. sat on either side of man and woman
- B. could read the magazine
- C. was leading the woman
- D. belonged to the woman

2. The dog .

- A. insulted the man
- B. asked the man to buy it
- C. started talking as soon as it sat down
- D. couldn't speak properly

3. The man was surprised ____.

- A. to hear it speak
- B. to see it feed
- C. to hear it bark
- D. to see if being beaten

4. The dog explained that it had ____.

- A. stopped a fireman from saving three children
- B. never been in the war
- C. acted heroically in dangerous situations
- D. refused a medal in the last war

5. The woman was ____.

- A. advertising her dog
- B. happy to sell her dog
- C. reluctant to sell her dog
- D. Hoping her dog would earn thousand of dollars on television

阅读答案

1.D

2.B

3.A

4.C

5.B

Read

Motorola set out a special training plan programme for children last week with the aim of developing children's business skills and preparing them for a future as entrepreneurs.

Eighty-seven children aged between 12 and 16 from Beijing and Tianjin attended the one-week training programme called —Youth Discovery‖ directed by Motorola University's (MU) instructors and marketing specialists. The children learned about dealing with a practical problem-marketing and worked out a marketing plan by themselves. Last week 26 children of Motorola employees in Tianjin completed their training in the MU-Tianjin Learning Center.

Through the training programme, children learnt how to get information through different kinds of sources, determine

end-user needs, make up messages of value to customers, and communicate using various means and equipment.

Educators acted only as team directors, providing children to discover their own answers. The children gave their solutions to Motorola's management and their parents on the last day of the programme.

The children, most of whom were primary and middle school students, presented themselves freely.

The students said that they preferred the open and practical way of learning.

—Youth Discovery, started by Motorola's former president Robert Galvin, designed and carried out by Motorola University, aimed to bring the talents(才能) of young people into full play and encouraged them to discover how their skills can contribute to a team to help it reach an aim.

1. The underlined word entrepreneurs in the first paragraph probably means.

- A. schoolmasters B. actors C. managers D. scientists

2. Which statement is true according to the passage?

- A. The instructors taught the students how to work out a marketing plan.
- B. The programme was started, designed and carried out by Motorola University.
- C. The programme is very common in Tianjin
- D. The programme aims at developing the children's ability to solve practical problems.

3. What role do the educators play in the programme?

- A. Presidents. B. Directors. C. Businessmen. D. Employees.

4. Youth Discovery is a great success because .

- A. its way agrees with children's characters of interest
- B. it's designed by Motorola University
- C. the children's parents took part in it
- D. the children come from Beijing and Tianjin.

阅读答案

1.C

2.D

3.B

4.A

Read

Here are four pieces of news from China Daily.

SHANGHAI-The Huachen Group, which has put 83 million yuan in the development of the e-commerce market since its official registration late last year, recently held a meeting in Shanghai to show the use of its newly opened tourism business payment network. The network aims to serve tourists from all over the world, but especially from Europe and the United States where credit cards are popularly used. After opening the www.chinaecnet.com website, netizens can get information about hotels and tourism services on tourism page. Hotels and services can be reserved and payments made through credit cards. The network opened in February in Beijing.

SYDNEY-The Sydney Olympic flame will travel underwater on Australia's Great Barrier Reef during the torch relay(火炬接力) following a successful test.

耶鲁外语学校教学部

Scuba diver Wendy Craig, a marine biologist, will carry the torch on a three-to-four-minute underwater journey at Agincourt Reef on June 27, creating Olympic history, organizers said yesterday.

Burning at 2000 degrees, the torch is expected to remain alight three metres underwater because of a special kind of technology which creates a —fierce flame—too powerful to be drowned out by water. Charles Tegner, managing director of torch creator, said the flame would burn like a flare from oxygen-producing chemicals.

BEIJING-The election of a new leader in Taiwan can not change the fact that Taiwan is a part of Chinese territory. Taiwan Independence in whatever form will never be allowed, according to a statesman of China's central government.

—We should listen to what the new leader in Taiwan says and watch what he does. We will observe where he will lead cross-Straits relations. We are willing to exchange views on cross-Straits relations and peaceful reunification with all parties, organizations and personages in Taiwan who favor(赞同) the one China principle, says the statesman, which was released(发布)by the Taiwan Affairs Office of the CPC Central Committee.

HAIKOU-Customs officers in Haikou, capital of South China's Hainan Province, recently stopped a boat loaded with 781 cases of foreign-brand cigarettes being smuggled(走私)into China. The cigarettes are estimated to be worth more than 1.8 million yuan, said a customs discovered the smuggling boat as they were going around the northern sea area of Yangpu Port.

The smuggled cigarettes cases, packed into two containers, were disguised to avoid(回避) being examined. The boat was registered(登记) in the coastal city of Xiamen in East China's Fujian Province. All eight suspects(疑犯) aboard the boat were kept by the police in Haikou.

1. Why does the network aim to serve tourists especially from Europe and the USA?

- A. Because they are from developed countries.
- B. Because the payments of hotels and services should be made through credit cards.
- C. Because people in these countries travel much more than those countries.
- D. Because they have more computers than others.

2. Which of the following statements is NOT true according to the second piece of news?

- A. The whole torch relay will be held three metres underwater.
- B. The underwater journey of the torch will play an important part in Olympic history.
- C. A test has been made before this activity.
- D. Some chemicals will help the flame burn by producing oxygen.

3. Which is the best title for the third piece of news?

- A. Ready to Fight B. No Good End C. Wait and See D. Peace Comes First

4. Which of the following best explains the underlined word disguised in the last piece of news?

- A. made different from normal B. designed for a good purpose C. hidden D. pretended

阅读答案

1.B

2.A

3.C

4.A

Read

Forces other than damaging winds are also at work inside tornadoes(龙卷风). Sometimes, as the wind passes a house, the walls and ceiling burst apart as if a bomb had gone off inside. This explosion is caused by the low air pressure at the center of a tornado.

The pressure at the center of a tornado is usually 13 pounds per square inch. However, inside the house the air pressure is normal, about 15 pounds per square inch. The difference of 2 pounds per square inch between the inside and outside pressure may not seem like much. But suppose a tornado passes over a small building that measures 20 by 10 by 10 feet. On each square inch of the building, there is 2 pounds of pressure from the inside that is not balanced by air pressure outside the building. On the ceiling, that adds up to an unbalanced pressure of 57600 pounds. The pressure of the four walls adds up to 172800 pounds.

If windows are open in the building, some of the inside air will rush out through them. This will balance the pressure inside and outside the building. But if the windows are shut tightly, the huge inside pressure may cause the building to burst.

Unfortunately, heavy rain often occurs in the storms that later produce tornadoes, so people often shut their windows. This may cause far worse damage later.

1.What did the paragraph before this passage most probably discuss?

- A. Measuring rainfall from a storm
- B. The powerful winds of tornadoes.
- C. The kinds of damage caused by explosions
- D. Repairing the damage from tornadoes.

2.Which of the following is the main topic of the passage?

- A. How tornadoes can be prevented.
- B. When tornadoes usually occur.
- C. Where tornadoes are formed.
- D. Why tornadoes cause so much damage.

3.Tornadoes can destroy buildings because the__.

- A. force of a tornado increases the air pressure in a building.
- B. air pressure at the center of a tornado is over 172000 pounds.
- C. weight of a tornado can destroy a building's roof when it passes over head.
- D. air pressure inside a tornado is less than the air pressure inside a building.

4.What is the difference per square inch between the air pressure inside a building and the air pressure inside a tornado?

- A. 2 pounds. B. 10 pounds. C. 13 pounds. D. 15 pounds.

阅读答案

1.C

2.D

3.D

4.A

Read

The basic flag of the United States is one of the world's oldest national flags. Only the basic flags of Austria, Denmark, Great Britain, the Netherlands, Sweden, and Switzerland are older.

During the discovery and settlement of what is now the United States, the flags of various European nations were flown over the land, as symbols of possession. Later, in the Colonial and Revolutionary War periods, flags representing famous persons, places, and events were flown in the American Colonies.

The first official flag of the United States was created by Congress on June 14, 1777. It consisted of 13 alternate red and white stripes and 13 white stars in a field of blue, representing the 13 colonies that had declared their independence in 1776. Congress adopted a new flag of 15 stars and 15 stripes in 1795 to give representation to the two new states admitted into the Union, Vermont and Kentucky.

By 1817, there were 20 states in the Union, and it became apparent that adding one stripe for each new state would destroy the shape of the flag. As a result, Congress in 1818 restored the original design of 13 stripes and provided that each state was to be represented by one star. In 1912 President William H. Taft made the first official provision for the arrangement of the stars. He ordered that there be six even rows of eight stars each. Previously the arrangement of the stars had been left to the flag-maker's fancy.

The evolution of the Stars and Stripes reflects the growth of the United States. After the admission of Hawaii into the Union in 1959, the flag was officially changed for the 26th times since its creation. There are many government flags flown in the United States in addition to the

national flag. Among them are the president's and vice-president's flags and those of the federal departments and some federal agencies. Each state in the Union has an official flag. The United States Navy uses special flags for signaling.

1. The basic flag of the United States is ____.

- A. the oldest national flag in the world.
- B. one of the world's oldest flags.
- C. the most beautiful flag in the West.
- D. as old as the basic flags of some European nations.

2. The first official flag of the United States was adopted ____.

- A. before the Independence War
- B. right after the Independence War
- C. when independence was declared in 1776
- D. during the War of Independence which ended in 1783

3. The 13 red and white stripes and 13 white stars represent ____.

- A. 13 independent states
- B. the colonies that declared independence in 1776
- C. the U.S. Congress
- D. 13 famous figures in the American colonies

4. Why was the original design of 13 stripes restored in 1818?

- A. Too many stripes would destroy the shape of the flag.
- B. Congress insisted 13 is the best number.
- C. That was a decision President Taft had made.
- D. The American people suggested it.

阅读答案

1.A

2.C

3.D

4.D

Read

If you're in charge of a project, the key to success is getting everyone to want to help you. As a director. I point. I gently push the actors in the direction I want them to go.

In the 1986 movie *Nothing in Common*, Jackie Gleason's character, Max Basner, gets fired from his job as a clothing salesman. The scene, shot on a boat, shows Max's despair about being out of work. I was looking for some gesture that would allow Max to show his feelings. Jackie had far more experience at everything than I did, and at first I was frightened. What could I possibly tell —The Great One! about acting? Out of fear I decided to direct by suggestion, and I sat down with Gleason to talk about the scene. —So Max is and, right? I said. Gleason nodded. —And he's probably still carrying his pens with his name on them — the ones he used to hand out to his customers, right? Gleason nodded. —So what would you want to do with the pens after you were fired? He was silent for a moment. —Why don't I throw them overboard? I stood up and turned toward the crew. —Hey, everybody. Jackie has a wonderful idea. Let's shoot it! After filming the scene, Gleason called me over and said with a smile, —Garry, what kind of wonderful idea am I going to have tomorrow? You and your team can discover the answers to problems together. When there are no prizes or gold stars. For who gets the solution first, you'll all benefit when everything turns out right.

1. The author tells us that to succeed in a project you are in charge of you should ____.

- A. make everyone work for you
- B. get everyone willing to help you
- C. let people know you have the final say
- D. keep sending out orders to them

2. It can be inferred that ____.

- A. Jackie Gleason is the director of the film Nothing in Common
- B. Jackie Gleason is very angry when he is fired from his job.
- C. Max, a character in film, is in very low spirits when he loses his job.
- D. Jackie Gleason is the writer of the film Nothing in Common.

3. The Great One in paragraph 3 refers to ____.

- A. Gleason B. the director himself C. Max D. Max's boss

4. Why did Gleason call the director over and smile at him? Because Gleason ____.

- A. thought his wonderful idea was accepted by the latter
- B. succeeded in hitting upon a wonderful idea.
- C. was confident about his work the next day
- D. appreciated the latter's way of directing films

5. The most suitable title for the passage is ____.

- A. Directing Film
- B. The Key to Success
- C. A Wonderful Experience
- D. Working with Film Stars

阅读答案

1.B

2.C

3.A

4.D

5.B

Read

A holiday jet pilot(飞行员)said that he would land and call the police after a woman refused to stop smoking. He WARNED Maureen Harkavy, —Put that cigarette(香烟)out ,or I'll land the plane and have you arearrested(逮捕)!

Maureen, 47, was so shocked she wrote to airline's chairman. But his reply was even ruder. —You seem to think you have a God — given right to pollute your neighbours' atmosphere, wrote John Ferriday of Paramount Airways. (a) Said Maureen, —I only found out about it when I was checking in. I'm a nervous flyer so I lit a cigarette during the flight. A stewardess(空姐)asked me to put it out, but I said I wanted to carry on as there was no rule against smoking on the plane. She was just finishing her cigarette when the pilot arrived. (b) —I've never seen such an unpleasant letter, she said, —I don't think I'll ever fly again. But there was a funny side. Maureen explained, —We were offered duty — free(免税的)cigarette from the stewardess on the plane! (c) Mr Ferriday went on, —Believe me, you haven't Especially when you travel on my planes. Maureen and her husband Michael were moved to paramount flight just before they left Portugal. But they were not told of the company's no smoking policy. (d) —He was loud and rude, said Maureen. —He said if I lit another cigarette he would land the plane at Bordeaux and hand me to the French police. Later, from her home in Mosely, Birmingham, Maureen wrote to company and received the rude reply.

1. The Second half of the story has been in wrong order. (parts a — d). Choose the rearranged order (重新排列的顺序)which you think is right.

- A. a, c, b, d B. c, a, b, d C. c, a, d, b D. d, a, b, c

2. Maureen Harkavy _____ on the plane.

- A. accepted the warning
- B. agreed to the warning
- C. refused to do what she was told to
- D. was so shocked that she wrote to the airline's chairman.

3. In the answer letter to Maureen Harkavy the airline's chairman _____.

- A. made an apology to her for his worker's rudeness.
- B. made sure that he would solve the problem.
- C. said that she had the right to smoke on his plane because the right is given by God to everyone
- D. actually completely agreed with what the pilot said

4. From the story we can see that the writer probably takes the side of _____.

- A. the pilot B. the airline's chairman C. the stewardess D. Maureen Harkavy

阅读答案

1.C

2.C

3.D

4.D

Read

In 1977, a dead author of detective stories saved the life of a nineteen-month-old baby in a most unusual way. The author was Agatha Christie, a gentle married lady and one of the most successful writers of detective stories in the world.

In June 1977, a baby girl became seriously ill in Qatar (卡塔尔), near Saudi Arabia (沙特阿拉伯). Doctors were unable to find out the cause of her illness, so she was flown to London and sent to Hammersmith Hospital. A team of doctors hurried to examine the baby only to discover that they, too, were puzzled by the very unusual signs of illness. While they were having a discussion about the baby's illness, a nurse asked to speak to them.

—Excuse me, said Nurse Marsha Maitland, —but I think the baby is suffering from thallium poisoning (铊中毒).

—What makes you think that? Dr. Brown asked. —Thallium poisoning is very rare.

—A few days ago, I was reading a novel called 'A Pale Horse' by Agatha Christie, Nurse Maitland explained. "In the book, somebody uses thallium poison, and all the signs are exactly the same as the baby's."

—You are very careful and you may be right, another doctor said. —we'll carry out some tests and find out whether it's thallium (铊) or not.

Tests showed that the baby had indeed been poisoned by thallium. Once they knew the cause of the illness, the doctors were able to give the baby the correct treatment. She soon recovered and was sent back to Qatar. Later on it was proved that the poison might have come from an insecticide (杀虫剂) used in Qatar.

1. Who first suggested the correct cause of the baby's illness?

- A. A Doctor in Qatar.
- B. Nurse Maitland.
- C. Dr. Brown.
- D. Agatha Christie.

2. Why was the baby sent to London?

- A. She was a British girl whose parents were working in Qatar.
- B. The hospitals in Qatar were full at that time.
- C. She was the daughter of a doctor in one of the places.
- D. The Qatar doctors were not sure they could cure her.

3.As far as we can tell from passage, Agatha Christie.

- A.had never even met this baby.
- B.had spent a long time as a police officer.
- C.visited the baby in the hospital at Hammersmith.
- D. gave Nurse Maitland some advice on the phone .

4.Nurse Maitland spoke to the doctors

- A.when she heard them discussing the possibility ofthallium poison.
- B.because she could see that the doctors had made a mistake.
- C.to suggest a possible reason for the patient' s illness.
- D.after she had read about a horse which had been poisoned.

5.What did the doctor think of the suggestion which Nurse Maitland made?

- A.They were very quick to agree with her.
- B.They were unhappy over her interruption.
- C.They said that she was wrong because thallium poisoning is very rare.
- D.They thought it was a possibility worth considering.

阅读答案

1.B

2.D

3.A

4.C

5.D

Read

There has been, in history, a man who was swallowed by a whale and lived to tell the tale. The man's name is James Bartley.

The records to prove his unusual experience are in the British Admiralty.

Bartley was making his first trip on the whaling ship Star of the East. Suddenly the lookout found a huge whale . The whalers knew it was a huge whale by the size of the spray it blew into the air. They lowered their small boats. James Bartley was in the first longboat . The men rowed until they were close to the whale. A harpoon(鱼叉) was thrown and it found its

mark. It sank into the whale's flesh. The maddened beast jumped out of the water and broke the boat into pieces. When the survivors were picked up, James Bartley was missing.

Shortly before sunset, the whale was finally caught. The sailors tied the whale's carcass to the side of the ship.

Because of the hot weather it was important that they cut up the whale right away. Otherwise, the meat would begin to rot and the oil would begin to spoil. When they got to the stomach, they felt something moving about wildly. They thought it would be a big fish still alive inside. But when they opened the stomach they found James Bartley. After this trip, Bartley settled in Gloucester, England, and never returned to sea.

1. This passage is mainly about
 - A. how to hunt whales for their oil and meat.
 - B. the hard and dangerous lives that whalers had to live.
 - C. the duties of each man on a whaling ship.
 - D. a man who was swallowed by a whale and lived.
2. The sailors knew that something was in the whale's stomach because
 - A. they could feel it moving about wildly.
 - B. the whale seemed very heavy .
 - C. the whale was bulging(鼓起来) at one spot.
 - D. the captain heard Bartley crying for help.
3. James Bartley never went to sea again because
 - A. he wanted different kinds of adventures
 - B. of fright and shock.
 - C. he was hurt by the whale.
 - D. he often got seasick.
4. The author, in telling James Bartley's story, gives us information by
 - A. making us laugh
 - B. talking about whaling in general.
 - C. comparing whaling to other fishing.
 - D. dramatically(戏剧性地) telling what happened.
5. The word carcass refers to the
 - A. whale's tail . B. whale's stomach. C. dead body of the whale. D. whale's side

阅读答案

1.D

2.A

3.B

4.D

5.C

Read

Motivation(动机) to satisfy one's needs is brought about by —drives. These —drives do not determine man's behaviour, but rather direct man's energy towards certain aims. For example, man's body requires food, which is a biological need, when this need comes up, man feels uncomfortable and his thoughts turn to getting food or satisfying that need. If he is very hungry, it will be difficult for him to pay enough attention to anything except his need for food.

While all men feel hungry, there is more than one method for helping free people of this uncomfortable feeling. How needs are satisfying depends on what we have been taught or what we have learned from our experiences. As we grow, we learn what foods our society considers acceptable, and how they should be prepared and eaten. In some societies, for example, pork is considered a special food while in other societies it is strictly forbidden. In some societies fish is always cooked, but in other societies raw (生的) fish is preferred. The way in which we satisfy a drive is a learned response. Nature has not built a food – getting response into man. He cannot just eat whatever he wants of whenever there is food, his satisfaction of the hunger drive, for example, is limited by the rules of a society. Although we are hungry, according to the rules of society, we should not steal food, even if it belongs to someone weaker than we are.

1. According to the passage, —drives _.

- A. can be brought about by motivation
- B. can always decide man's action
- C. direct man's energy toward certain goals
- D. follow man's motivations

2. _ is a biological need.

- A. Motivation
- B. Drive
- C. Hunger
- D. Experience

3. The writer hopes to tell us that .

- A. man should satisfy his biological needs whenever necessary
- B. man's needs should always be satisfied without any condition
- C. what man should do if he feels hungry
- D. man's satisfaction of needs is limited by the rules of a certain society

阅读答案

1.C

2.C

Read

Washington, April 4—The United States has more than 90 million families for the first time, but each contains fewer people on average than ever, the Census Bureau (统计局) reported today.

The 90,031,000 families in the United States averaged 2.64 members each as of last July 1. —The reason is, in effect, changes in the age structure, explained Campbell Gibson, a population researcher for the bureau. Most Americans born in the great explosion of births after World War II are now in their 20's and 30's when they are most likely to set up families, he said.

The fact that many are doing so increased the number of families from 80.4 million in 1980 to 88.8 million in 1986 and past the 90 million mark last summer. At the same time, the average number of people per family dropped from 2.75 in 1935 to 2.65 in 1986 and then to 2.64, Mr Gibson said.

By comparison, the 1970 Census found the average family contained 3.15 people. Families averaged more than four people in 1939 and more than five in 1880. The growing number of ever-smaller families is still going on, but Mr Gibson pointed out that family growth was not the same as population increase in the 1970's. The same age factors (因素) that are increasing the number of families also happened then, but in the 1970's the proportion (比例) of families in each age group was also growing.

That has not continued in the 1980's for a number of possible reasons, Mr Gibson said.

For example, in the 1980's more young people have chosen to remain home with their parents instead of setting up housekeeping on their own, as many did in the 1970's. This could be caused by the increasing cost of housing, he said. Delays in marriage while was not the only factor for the family changes.

1. The smaller figure of families reported here is _____.
A. 1980 B. 80,400,000 C. 2.64 D. 90 million
2. How did Mr Gibson explain the reason of the increase in families? ____
A. About 9.96 million new families have been set up since 1980.
B. All the big families were split into smaller ones.
C. There is a great number of young people who are newly married.
D. There was a great explosion of births during the present Second World War.
3. What is the reporter's attitude (态度) toward the present situation? ____
A. People should get married at a later age.
B. The average number of family numbers should be 2.64.
C. It's not clear in the report.
D. Young people should set up housekeeping on their own, as many did in the 1970's.
4. From the last paragraph we may infer that _____.
A. delay in marriage will not help the number of families
B. Delay in marriage is the major factor of the family changes
C. The writer felt sorry that many young people now delay their marriages
D. There must be some other factors which have led to the slower family growth in the 1980's.

阅读答案

1.B

2.C

3.C

4.D

Read

It would be pleasant to believe that all young girls in the past got married for romantic reasons; but the fact is that many of them regarded marriage as their only chance to gain independence from their parents, to have a provider, or to be assured of a good place in society. A couple of generations ago, an old maid of twenty-five did not have much to look forward to, she was more or less fated to remain with her parents or to live in some relative's home where she would help with the chores and the children. Not so any more. In the first place, women remain young much longer than they used to, and an unmarried woman of twenty-eight or thirty does not feel that her life is over. Besides, since she is probably working and supporting herself, she is free to marry only when and if she chooses. As a result, today's women tend(倾向) to marry later in life. They have fewer children-or none at all- if they prefer to devote themselves to their profession. The result is a decline in the birthrate.

The new role that women have developed for themselves has changed family life. Children are raised differently; they spend more time with adults who are not their parents: baby sitters, day-care center personnel, relatives, or neighbors. Whether they gain or lose in the process is a hotly debated question. Some child experts believe that young children must spend all their time with their mother if they are to grow sound in body and mind. Others think that children get more from a mother who spends with them —quality time(a time of fun and relaxation set aside for them) rather than hours of forced and unhappy baby sitting. And many child psychologists point out that children kept in day-care centers every day are brighter than those raised at home. No matter what it is, one thing about child raising to be certain of is that the longer the child is with the mother, the better.

1.It can be concluded from the passage that ____.

- A. women today have developed a new role in family life
- B. the birthrate is declining as a result of women's pursuit(追求) of careers
- C. women have always been dependent on their parents even after marriage
- D. children must spend all their time with their mother if they are to grow sound

2.The change in women's attitude towards marriage results in all of the following EXCEPT ____.

- A. more and more women quit(leave) jobs to take care of their children at home
- B. women today tend to marry later than they did
- C. women have less time to raise children
- D. more and more families remain childless

3. People have different opinions over the question as to .

- A. how children should be raised
- B. where children should be raised
- C. whether children should stay with their parents
- D. how long children should stay with their parents

4. The author suggests that .

- A. working women should not have children
- B. children should be kept in day-care centers all the time
- C. young children should stay with their mother as long as possible
- D. women should leave their work to look after their children at home

阅读答案

1.B

2.A

3.D

4.C

Read

For years and years people have been saying that the rail ways are dead. —We can do without railways!, people say as if motorcars and planes have made the railways unnecessary. We all keep hearing that trains are slow, that they lose money, that they're dying. But this is far from the truth. In these days of expensive oil, the railways have become highly competitive with motorcars and planes. If you want to carry people or goods from place to place. They are cheaper than planes. And they have much in common with planes. A plane goes in a straight line and so does a railway. What is more, it takes you from the heart of a city into the heart of another. It doesn't leave you as a plane does, miles and miles from the city center. It doesn't hold you up as a car does, in endless traffic jams. And a single train can carry goods which no plane or motorcar could ever do.

Far from being dead, the railways are very much alive, Modern railway lines give you a smooth, untroubled journey. Where else can you eat well, sleep in comfort, feel safe and enjoy the scene while you are traveling at speed at the same time? And we are only at the beginning. For we have just entered the age of superfast trains(超速列车), trains traveling at 150 miles an hour and more. Soon we will be wondering why we spent so much on motorways we can't use because we have not enough money to buy the oil and planes we can't fly in for the same reason.

1. Some people think the railways are unnecessary for many reasons except that _ .

- A. planes and motorcars have taken the place of trains
- B. oil is expensive today
- C. trains are slow
- D. railways lose money

2. the writer's idea seems to be that _ .

- A. we can do without railways
- B. trains have much in common with motorcars and planes
- C. motorcars and planes are not as good as trains
- D. trains are as good as motorcars and planes

3. According to the writer, which of the following is not true? _ .

- A. It is cheaper to travel by train than by plane
- B. a railway station is usually at the center of a city
- C. when you get off the plane you will find yourself right in the city center
- D. motorcar or plane can carry as many goods as a train does

4. The writer thinks that the railways, far from being dead, are very much alive because _ .

- A. we can have a smooth and untroubled journey
- B. we'll not have enough money to fly in planes
- C. we can now travel in super-fast trains
- D. all the above

5. The best title for this passage may be _ .

- A. Not the End, but the Beginning
- B. Which is the Best: Train, Motorcar or Plane
- C. Trains Are More Competitive than Motorcars or Planes
- D. Oh, super-fast Trains

阅读答案

1.B

2.D

3.C

4.D5.A

Read

When we can see well, we do not think about our eyes very often. It is only when we cannot see perfectly that we come to see how important our eyes are.

People who are nearsighted can only see things that are very close to their eyes. Many people who do a lot of close work, such as writing, reading and sewing, become nearsighted. Then they have to wear glasses in order to see distant things clearly.

People who are farsighted(近视的) suffer from just the opposite problem. They can see things that are far away, but they have difficulty reading a book unless they hold it at arm's length. If they want to do much reading, they must get glasses too.

Other people do not see clearly because their eyes are not exactly the right shape. This, too, can be corrected by glasses. Some people's eyes become cloudy because of cataracts(白内障). Long ago these people often became blind. Now, however, it is possible to operate on the cataracts and remove them.

When night falls, colours become fainter to the eye and finally disappear. After your eyes have grown used to the dark, you can see better if you use the sides of your eyes rather than the centers. Sometimes, after dark, you see a small thing to one side of you, which seems to disappear if you turn your head in its direction. This is because when you turn your head, you are looking at the thing too directly. Men on guard duty sometimes think they see something moving to one side of them. When they turn to look straight at it, they cannot see it any more, and they believe they were mistaken. However, this mistake happens because the center of the eye, which is very sensitive(敏感的) in daylight, is not as sensitive as the sides of the eyes after dark.

1. *We don't know that our eyes are of great importance until _.*

- A. we think about our eyes
- B. we cannot see clearly
- C. we wear glasses
- D. we have to do much reading

2. *According to the passage, a _ is more likely to be nearsighted.*

- A. tailor B. doctor C. guard D. painter

3. *Those who suffer from cataracts _.*

- A. will become blind
- B. cannot be cured (治愈)
- C. may be cured
- D. must move to other places

4. People who are farsighted _.

- A.cannot do a lot of close work without glasses
- B.can only see things that are very close to their eyes
- C.have difficulty reading a book if they hold it at arm's length
- D.have the same problem as the nearsighted people

5. to see a small thing at night, it is better to look _.

- A.with wide open eyes
- B.with half- shut or narrowed eyes
- C.straight at it
- D.in a slightly different direction

阅读答案

1.B

2.A

3.C

4.A5.D

Read

Shanghai: Car rentals(租赁) are becoming increasingly popular as an inexpensive way of taking to the roads. Business people, foreigners and families alike are taking advantage of the growing industry.

The first car rental firm opened in Shanghai in 1992 and now 12 car rental players are in the game, with more than 11,500 cars on their books.

The largest player-Shanghai binshi tourism Car Rental Centre has 10,000 cars from deluxe sedans(豪华轿车) and minivans(微型车) to large passenger buses. Santana sedans are the big fetteite.

Firms can attract enough customers, for 70 percent of their cars every month. This figure shoots up during holidays like National Day, Labour Day and New Year's Day, with some recording 100 percent leasing(租出).

The major market force tests in the growing population of expatriate(移居国外) and white-collar employers, who can afford the new service, said ZhuangYu, marketing manger of Shanghai Angel Car Rental Co.

1. More and more people prefer to rent a car because _ .

- A.firms provide cheap cars
- B.the cars people rent are better than their own
- C.it costs less when taking to the roads
- D.it is expensive to travel by train or bus

2. From the passage we can learn that _ .

- A.70% of the white-collar employers rent cars on their holidays
- B.almost all the cars in the firms are rented on holidays
- C.more and more cars are rented because the population is growing
- D.people can only rent Santana sedans in car rental firms

3. The underlined phrase — taking advantage of in the first paragraph means _ .

- A. use
- B. enjoyment
- C. benefit
- D. interest

阅读答案

1.C

2.B

3.C

Read

Could a CD player, a laptop computer or a hand-held video game send an airline off course?

Unless you are born with feathers, flying requires faith. Passengers have to believe, once on board the plane, that a 227000kg machine moving extremely fast in the air is firmly in the pilot's control. That faith was shaken last week by a report that a DC-10 plane coming into New York's Kennedy airport recently almost crashed(撞毁) when a passenger in the first class turned on his portable compact disc player.

The story, first published in Time Magazine, set off people's concern. Can airplanes really be made to change their courses by something as small as a battery-powered CD player? Or a video-game machine? Or any of a dozen electronic gadgets(小器具) and computers that passengers regularly carry on board?

Although it may sound impossible, it can't be ruled out. Every electrical device creates a certain amount of radiation. Portable phones, remote-control toys and other radio transmitters send out signals that can carry for kilometers, and their use on planes has long been cassette players, tape recorders and laptop computers, which make far less electromagnetic(电磁的)

noise.

Now there is increasing proof that even these gadgets may be putting aircraft at risk. A walkman-type radio tuned to an FM station produces oscillations(振荡) that can reach 1.5m to 3.5m-far enough, in some planes, to reach the navigation(导航) equipment in and around the cockpit (驾驶员座舱).

No planes have crashed and no lives have been lost-so far. But Time Magazine has got quite a few pilot reports linking a series of —anomalies(异例) to a wide variety of electronic gadgets, from laptop computers to Nintendo Game Boys. In one striking example, a plane flying out of Chicago started going off course while its VOR dials became unclear and danced around. When the passenger in seat 9-D turned off his laptop, the report states, the —panel lights immediately brightened and all navigation aids returned to normal.

The U.S. Federal Aviation Administration, pressed by pilots to punish the gadget holders on board, published an advisory late last week that Delta Airlines has already made longer its list of forbidden devices to include video playback machines and CD players.

With the arrival of new —fly-by-wire aircraft, which are heavily computerized and even more easily to be interfered with, passengers may have to go back to reading paperbacks and watching the in-flight movies.

1.The purpose of this article is to inform the readers of__.

- A. the risks connected with flying modern computerized planes
- B. the conditions connected with taking off and landing in modern planes
- C. the risks connected with using electronic devices while flying in modern planes
- D. the conditions connected with sitting within 3.5m off the cockpit in a modern plane

2.The following are four points made in the article, Which is the right order of what happened?

1) Many pilots have reported incidents of interference. 2) It is possible that electrical devices are dangerous. 3) Delta Airlines have forbidden CD players. 4) Passengers put their trust in pilots.

- A.1,3,2,4 B.4,2,1,3 C.2,3,4,1 D.4,3,1,2

3.Which one of the following statements is true according to the information presented?

- A. Remote-control toys are likely to produce radiation.
- B. A DC-10 almost crashed while taking off from Chicago airport.
- C. Walkman radios give off signals that can carry for several kilometers.
- D. The greatest risk to DC-10 planes comes from electromagnetic interference.

4.According to the U.S. Federal Aviation Administration, the best advice to offer someone who was about to travel on a plane would be__.

- A. don't use any electronic devices while your plane is in the air
- B. make sure that you are 3.5m from the cockpit before using electronic devices
- C. tune into AM radio stations while using your walkman if the plane is in the air
- D. check on whether the electronic devices you plan to take on board have been forbidden

阅读答案

1.C

2.B

3.A

4.D

Read

Random House will have about 1000 titles on show at the 1998 Beijing International Book Fair. The titles contain dictionaries. Reference books on studying abroad, computer books, self-improvement books and many best-selling novels.

Among the titles, Random House has chosen 20 to sell to Chinese readers at special prices through mail order.

Random House welcomes readers to visit its shops to take a careful look at the books and take the chance to talk with the assistants.

Both Beijing Wangfujing Foreign Language Bookstore and Shanghai Foreign Language Bookstore are also exhibiting Random House books in their bookstore during the book fair and throughout September. Then addresses of the two bookstores are as follows.

Beijing Wangfujing Foreign Language Bookstore 3rd floor, 235 Wangfujing Street. Beijing 100006, Tel (010)65126349
Shanghai foreign Language Bookstore 4th floor, 390 Fuzhou Road
Shanghai 200001, Tel (021)63223107

1. *Random House is a ____ publishing house.*

- A. Chinese B. Beijing C. foreign D. Shanghai

2. *In the article —Book Fair|| means ____.*

- A. an exhibition of the books
- B. research of the books
- C. improvement of the books
- D. a discussion of the books

3. *The Book fair was held in ____.*

- A. Shanghai B. China C. Shanghai Foreign Language Bookstore D. Beijing

4. The title of the article is ____.

- A. Beijing Sells Books
- B. Random House at Book Fair
- C. Book Fair in Shanghai
- D. Random House Welcome Readers

阅读答案

1.C

2.A

3.D

4.B

Read

Are you thinking of writing someone a letter? Call instead. It isn't that expensive, especially when you call during the evening, night, or weekend hours. In fact, you can make a ten-minute call anywhere in the continental United States for just \$2.60.

For even greater saving, always dial direct, that is, without an operator's help. Rates(资;费) on direct calls are lower after five o'clock in the evening and lowest after eleven o'clock at night. Collect, person-to-person, and pay phone calls require the services of an operator, and they cost more than direct calls.

Need to call out of the country? Now calls to many overseas places may be dialed direct. Check your telephone direction for overseas area codes.

Next time you have good news, or you just want to stay in touch, remember, a phone call means so much more than a letter. This has been a message from Southern Bell Telephone Company.

1. According to this passage, when is a dial telephone call cheapest?

- A. During weekend hours. B. After 5 in the evening. C. During working hours. D. After 11 at night.

2. To make a ten-minute call costs \$2.60, if you are in New York and want to be connected with a person in ____.

- A. Alaska B. Los Angeles C. Hawaii D. Mexico city

3. What type of call requires less money?

- A.A direct dial call. B.A collect call. C. A person-to-person call. D.A call from a pay phone.

4. What should one do in order to make an overseas call?

- A. Dial the operator.
- B. Call tell Southern Bell Telephone Company.
- C. Check the phone book for the overseas operator's number so that he can help you.
- D. Check the phone book for overseas area codes so that you can dial direct.

5. This passage is ____.

- A. an article B. letter C. a talk D. a dialogue

阅读答案

1.D

2.B

3.A

4.D

5.C

Read

AIQILE Bolivia——more than 80 people died and at least 100 were proved injured in the devastating earthquake last Friday, said Bolivia's national Civil Defense Service director Luis Montero.

The earthquake, which measured 6.6 degree, hit this distant area of eastern Bolivia early Friday morning.

The small towns of Aiquile and Totora, some 620 kilometres and 645 kilometres east of La Paz separately had a bad effect. Both have been declared disaster areas.

Scores of people are missing, and as many as 15 000 were left homeless. At least 950 homes in the area have been damaged, and as many as 600 destroyed, Montero said.

1. In the first paragraph, —devastating means ____.

- A. frightening
- B. astonishing
- C. surprising
- D. destroying

2. The centre of the earthquake is ____.

- A. Aiquile and La Paz
- B. Aiquile and Totora
- C. La Paz and Totora
- D. Bolivia and La Paz

3. How many people suffered the disaster?

- A. about 180
- B. a lot more than 15000
- C. only 80
- D. more than 1000

4. The title of the article is probably ____.

- A. The Biggest Earthquake
- B. The Earthquake Hit Eastern Bolivia
- C. More than 80 People Died
- D. 950 Homes Damaged, 600 Homes Destroyed

阅读答案

1.D

2.B

3.B

4.B

Read

It doesn't come as a surprise to you to realize that it makes no difference what you read or study if you can't remember it. You just waste your valuable time. Maybe you have already discovered some clever ways to keep yourself from forgetting.

One dependable aid that does help you remember what you study is to have a specific purpose or reason for reading. You remember better what you read when you know why you're reading.

Why does a clerk in a store go away and leave you when your reply to her offer to help is —No, thank you. I'm just looking? Both you and she know that if you aren't sure what you want, you are not likely to find it. But suppose you say instead, —Yes, thank you. I want a pair of sun glasses. She says, Right this way, please. And you and she are off—both eager to look for exactly what you want.

It's quite the same with your studying. If you choose a book at random(随意), —just look for nothing in particular, you are likely to get just that—nothing. But if you do know what you want, and if you have the right book, you are almost sure to get it. Your reasons will vary; they will include reading or studying —to find out more about, —to understand the reason for, —to find out how. A good student has a clear purpose or reason for what he is doing.

This is the way it works. Before you start to study, you say to yourself some thing like this: —I want to know why Stephen Vincent Benet happened to write about America. I'm reading this article to find out. Or, —I am going to go over this story to see what life was like in medieval (中世纪的)England. Because you know what you are reading or studying, you relate the information to your purpose and remember it better.

Reading is not one single activity. At least two important processes go on at the same time. As you read, you take in ideas rapidly and accurately. But at the same time you express your own ideas to yourself as you react to what you read. You have a kind of mental conversation with the author. If you express your ideas orally, they may sound like this: Yes, I agree. That's my opinion too. or —Ummmm, I thought that record was broken much earlier. I'd better check those dates, or —But there are some other facts to be considered! You don't just sit there taking in ideas—you do something else, and that something else is very important.

This extra process of thinking about what you read includes judging it, relating it to what you already know, and using it for your own purposes. In other words, a good reader is a critical reader. One part of critical reading, as you have discovered, is to distinguish(辨认)between facts and opinions. Facts can be checked by evidence(证据). Opinions are one's own personal reactions. Another part of critical reading is judging source(出处). Still another part is drawing accurate conclusions.

1.If you cannot remember what you read or study__.

- A. it is no surprise
- B. it means you have not really learned anything
- C. it means you have not chosen the right book
- D. you realize it is of no importance

2.Before you start reading, it is important__.

- A. to make sure why you are reading
- B. to relate the information to your purpose
- C. to remember what you read
- D. to choose an interesting book

3. Reading activity includes ____.

- A. only two reasons
- B. mainly drawing exact conclusions
- C. mainly learning about ideas and judging them critically
- D. only distinguishing between facts and opinions

4. A. good reader is one who ____.

- A. relates what he reads to his own knowledge
- B. does lots of thinking in his reading
- C. take a critical attitude in his reading
- D. is able to check the facts against what he has known

阅读答案

1. B

2. A

3. C

4. C

Read

The railroad industry could not have grown as large as it did without steel. The first rails were made of iron. But iron rails were not strong enough to support heavy trains running at high speed. Railroad officials wanted to replace them with steel rails because steel was ten or fifteen times stronger and lasted twenty times longer. Before the 1870's, however, steel was too expensive to be widely used. It was made by a slow and expensive process of heating, stirring, and reheating iron ore.

Then the inventor Henry Bessemer discovered that directing a blast of air at melted iron in a furnace(熔炉) would burn out the impurities(杂质)that made the iron brittle(易脆).As the air shot through the furnace, the bubbling metal would erupt(喷发)in showers of sparks. When the fire cooled, the metal had been changed, or converted, to steel. The Bessemer converter made possible the mass production of steel. Now three to five tons of iron could be changed into steel in a matter of minutes.

Just when the demand for more and more steel developed, prospectors discovered huge new deposits(矿床) of iron ore in the Mesabi Range, a 120-mile-long region in Minnesota near Lake Superior. The Mesabi deposits were so near the surface that they could be mined with steam shovels.

Barges and steamers carried the iron ore through Lake Superior to deposits on the southern shores of Lake Michigan and Lake Erie. With dizzying speed Gary, Indiana and Toledo, Youngstown, and Cleveland, Ohio, became major steel manufacturing centers. Pittsburgh was the greatest steel city of all.

1. The best title for the passage is ____.

- A. The Railroad Industry
- B. Famous Inventors
- C. Changing Iron into Steel
- D. Steel Manufacturing Centers

2. According to the passage, how did the Bessemer method make the mass production of steel possible?

- A. It directed air at melted iron in a furnace, removing all impurities.
- B. It slowly heated iron ore, then stirred it and heated it again.
- C. It changed iron ore into iron, which was a substitute(替代物) for steel.
- D. It could be quickly found deposits of iron ore under the ground.

3. The furnace that Bessemer used to process iron into steel was called a ____.

- A. heater
- B. steamer
- C. converter
- D. shower

4. It can be inferred from the passage that the mass production of steel caused ____.

- A. a decline(衰退) in the railroad industry
- B. a revolution in the industrial world
- C. an increase in the price of steel
- D. a feeling of discontent among steel workers

阅读答案

1.C

2.A

3.C

Read

Under proper conditions, sound waves will be reflected from a hillside or other such obstruction(障碍). Sound travels at the rate of about one-fifth of a mile per second. If the hill is eleven hundred feet away, it takes two seconds for the sound to travel to the hill and back. Thus, by timing the interval between a sound and its reflection, you can estimate the distance to an obstruction.

During World War II the British used a practical application(应用) of this law to detect German planes on their way to bomb London long before the enemy was near the target. They used radio waves instead of sound waves, since radio waves can make a way through fog and clouds. The outnumbered Royal Air Force always seemed to the puzzled Germans to be surprised.

It was radio echoes(回声) more than anything else that won the Battle of Britain.

Since the radio waves were used to tell the direction in which to send the RAF planes and the distance to send them(their line of flight, in other words), the device was called radio direction and ranging, and from the initials the word radar was invented.

1. Sound waves reflected from a hill can be used to calculate the ____.

- A. height of the hill B. speed of sound C. distance to the hill D. intensity of sound

2. Radar enabled the English to ____.

- A. prevent German planes being on their way to London B. direct the outnumbered RAF planes effectively C. confuse German bomber pilots D. number the Royal Air Force

3. The British used radio waves because they ____.

- A. were more exact than sound waves
- B. could not be detected
- C. were more useful than sound waves
- D. were easier to use than sound waves

4. The author of this article probably intended to explain ____.

- A. exactly how radar works
- B. why the British used radio waves in their device
- C. How radar (word and device) came to be
- D. How radar helped the British win the Battle of Britain

阅读答案

1.C

2.B

3.C

4.C

Read

We can make mistakes at any age. Some mistakes we make are about money. But most mistakes are about people. "Did Jerry really care when I broke up with Helen?" When I got that great job, did Jerry really feel good about it, as a friend? Or did he envy my luck?" When we look back, doubts like these can make US feel bad. But when we look back, it's too late. Why do we go wrong about our friends-or our enemies? Sometimes what people say hides their real meaning. And if we don't really listen, we miss the feeling behind the words. Suppose someone tells you, "you're a lucky dog". Is he really on your side? If he says, "You're a lucky guy" or "You're a lucky gal". That's being friendly. But "lucky dog"? There's a bit of envy in those words. Maybe he doesn't see it himself. But bringing in the "dog" bit puts you down a little. What he may be saying is that he doesn't think you deserve your luck.

How can you tell the real meaning behind someone's words? One way is to take a good look at the person talking. Do his words fit the way he looks? Does what he says square with the tone of voice? His posture(体态)? The look in his eyes? Stop and think. The minute you spend thinking about the real meaning of what people say to you may save another mistake.

1. From the questions in the first paragraph we can learn that the speaker _

- A. feels happy, thinking of how nice his friends were to him
- B. feels he may not have "read" his friends' true feelings correctly
- C. thinks it was a mistake to have broken up with his girl friend, Helen
- D. is sorry that his friends let him down

2. In the second paragraph, the author uses the example of "You're a lucky dog" to show that .

- A. the speaker of this sentence is just being friendly
- B. this saying means the same as "You're a lucky guy" or "You're a lucky gal"
- C. sometimes the words used by a speaker give a clue to the feeling behind the words
- D. the word "dog" shouldn't be used to apply to people

3.This passage tries to tell you how to

- A.avoid mistakes about money and friends
- B.bring the"dog"bit into our conversation
- C.avoid mistakes in understanding what people tell you
- D. keep people friendly without trusting them

4.In listening to a person.the important thing is

- A.to notice his tone, his posture, and the look in his eyes
- B. to listen to how he pronounces his words
- C.to check his words against his manner, his tone of voice, and his posture
- D.not to believe what he says

5.If you followed the advice of the writer, you would

- A. be able to get the real meaning of what people say to you
- B.avoid any mistakes while talking with people who envy you
- C.not lose real friends who say things that do not please you
- D.be able to observe people as they are talking to you

阅读答案

1.B

2.C

3.C

4.C

5.A

Read

Why was Bastille important to the citizens of Paris? The building of the Bastille had been started in 1370 under Charles V By the seventeenth century it had stopped to be important for defense.Cardinal Richelieu turned it into a prison.It was not an ordinary prison to punish common crimes.Its huge doors closed only on enemies of the King The Bastille's workings were secret.Prisoners were taken to it in closed vehicles.Soldiers on guard duty had to stand with their faces to the wall NO talking was allowed Worst of all, a prisoner never knew if he would be there a day, a week, a year, or forever.Only the King's letter could set him free

Over the years the number of arrests by King's letter had become fewer.By the time of its fall.most of the prisoners were

writers who had written against the corruptions(贪污腐败)of the government Voltaire, the famous French writer, spent a year there in 1717~1718, and another 12 days in 1726. For those who believed in free speech and free thinking, the Bastille stood for everything evil. The day it was captured, only seven prisoners were found inside. Still, the Bastille was hated by the people. It was a symbol of the King's complete power.

1. The Bastille had been a prison

- A. since the time of Charles V
- B. since 1370
- C. before the seventeenth century
- D. since time of Cardinal Richelieu

2. According to the passage, which of the following statements is FALSE?

- A. Anyone who did something wrong could find himself suddenly in the Bastille
- B. The Bastille was only for those who were opposed to the King.
- C. Things done in the Bastille were hardly known to people outside
- D. Voltaire was twice put in the Bastille.

3. At the time of its fall, the Bastille housed.

- A. a large number of prisoners
- B. a lot of writers who had been against the government
- C. some dozens of people who believed in free speech and free thinking
- D. only a few prisoners

4. Which of the following statements is TRUE according to the passage?

- A. All prisoners in the Bastille had to stay there for life
- B. Over the years the number of prisoners in the Bastille was getting more and more.
- C. The King could put people in, or let them go out, as he wanted.
- D. At the time it was captured, there were so few prisoners in it that it meant little to the people.

5. This passage mainly ____

- A. tells how the prisoners were controlled by the King
- B. tells how little was known about the Bastille
- C. shows the inner workings of the Bastille
- D. gives a brief history of the Bastille

阅读答案

1.D

2.A

3.D

4.C

5.D

Read

Almost every family buys at least one copy of a newspaper every day. Some people subscribe to as many as two or three different newspapers. But why do people read newspapers?

Five hundred years ago, news of important happenings--battles lost and won, kings or rulers overthrown(推翻)or killed--took months and even years to travel from one country to another. The news passed by word of mouth and was never accurate. Today we can read in our newspapers of important events that occur in far away countries on the same day they happen.

Apart from supplying news from all over the world, newspapers give us a lot of other useful information. There are weather reports, radio, television and film guides, book reviews, stories, and of course advertisements. The bigger ones are put in by large companies to bring attention to their products. They pay the newspapers thousands of dollars for the advertising space, but it is worth the money for news of their products goes into almost every home in the country. For those who produce newspapers, advertisements are also very important. Money earned from advertisements makes it possible for them to sell their newspapers at a low price and still make a profit.

1. The phrase "subscribe to" in the first paragraph means" _____"

- A. go to the newspaper stand and buy
- B. send their own news stories to
- C. agree to buy for a specific period of time
- D. become faithful readers of

2. The habit of reading newspapers is _____

- A. widespread
- B. found among a few families
- C. not popular
- D. uncommon

3. Before the time of the newspaper, ____

A bad news traveled quickly and good news slowly

- B. few people cared about events that took place in far away countries
- C. kings and rulers were often overthrown or killed
- D. news was passed from one person to another

4. The author seems to agree that money spent on advertisements is

- A. wasted
- B. not much
- C. well spent
- D. of no use to anyone

5. Which of the following statements is TRUE?

- A. Five hundred years ago it took a long time for news to reach other countries.
- B. Newspaper advertisements turn people's attention away from their products.
- C. The news that we read in newspapers is mainly about new products.
- D. When newspapers are sold at a low price, the newspaper producers will lose money.

阅读答案

1. C

2. A

3. D

4. C

5. A

Read

Acting is such an over-crowded profession that the only advice that should be given to a young person thinking of going on the stage is "Don't!". But it is useless to try to discourage someone who feels that he must act, although the chances of his becoming famous are slim. The normal way to begin is to go to a drama school. Usually only students who show promise and talent are accepted, and the course lasts two years. Then the young actor or actress takes up work with a theatrical company (剧团), usually as an assistant stage manager. This means doing everything that there is to do in the theatre and

occasionally acting in very small parts It is very hard work indeed, the hours are long and the salary is tiny. Of course, some people have remarkable chances which lead to fame and Success without this long and hard training. Connie Pratt, for example, was just an ordinary girl working in a bicycle factory. A film producer happened to catch sight of her one morning waiting at a bus stop, as he drove past in his car. He stopped and got out to speak to the girl. He asked if she would like to go to the film studio to do a test, and she thought he was joking. Then she got angry and said she would call the police. It took the producer twenty minutes to convince Connie that he was serious. The test was successful. And within a few weeks she was playing the leading part opposite one of the most famous actors of the day. But chances like this happen once in a blue moon.

1. From the very beginning, the author puts it clearly that acting is a profession ____

- A. sought after by too many
- B. too difficult for young people
- C. for slim people only
- D. one can go into without special training

2. For someone who feels he must act, it is very likely that ____

- A. he will become a film star at long last
- B. he will become a stage manager
- C. he will be well paid
- D. he will end up without any Success

3. The film producer found Connie Pratt one morning when she was ____

- A. at work in a bicycle factory
- B. driving past him in her car
- C. going to a film studio
- D. waiting for a bus

4. A few weeks after the test. Connie Pratt found herself ____

- A. the most famous actress of the world
- B. playing the leading female role in a play
- C. as famous as the greatest actor of the world
- D. no less famous than the leading actor of the day

5. The concluding sentence "chances like this happen once in a blue moon" means ____

- A. this is something which happens once in a while
- B. this is a highly profitable chance
- C. this is something highly possible
- D. this is a very rare chance

阅读答案

1.A

2.D

3.D

4.B

5.D

Read

Soldiers and other military people wear uniforms with various other symbols to indicate their status. But in the business world everyone wears more or less similar suits, and you cannot tell at a glance who ranks higher or lower than another. So how do people in the business world show their superiority? An attempt to study this was made by two researchers using a series of silent films. They had two actors play the parts of an executive (经理) and a visitor, and switch roles each time. The scene had one man at his desk playing the part of an executive, while the other, playing the part of a visitor, knocks at the door, opens it and approaches the desk to discuss some business matter.

The audience watching the films was asked to rate the executive and the visitor in terms of status. A certain set of rules about status began to emerge from the ratings. The visitor showed the least amount of status when he stopped just inside the door to talk across the room to the seated man. He was considered to have more status when he walked halfway up to the desk, and he had the most status when he walked directly up to the desk and stood right in front of the seated executive.

Another thing that affected the status of the visitor in the eyes of the observers was the time between knocking and entering. For the seated executive, his status was also affected by the time between hearing the knock and answering. The quicker the visitor entered the room, the more status he had. The longer the executive took to answer, the more status he had.

1. The experiment designed by the two researchers aimed at finding out

- A. how business is conducted by all executive and a visitor
- B. how to tell the differences between an executive and a visitor
- C. how to tell businessmen at a glance
- D. how businessmen indicate status

2 Which of the statements can best sum up the passage?

- A. The executive has a higher status than the visitor.
- B. Military people wear uniforms but the businessmen do not
- C. A study revealing a set of rules about the status of businessmen.
- D. It is a good method to use a series of silent film in research.

3 Having entered the room, the closer the visitor approaches the executive, ____

- A. the less it affected his status
- B. the lower his status
- C. the more it affected his status
- D. the higher his status

4. The longer the seated man was in answering the knock, _

- A. the higher his status
- B. the less it affected his status
- C. the lower his status
- D. the more it affected his status

5. Which statement is *NOT* true?

A Soldiers wear uniforms with various symbols so that one can tell their status at a glance.

- B. In the experiment, one actor played the executive while the other played the seated man
- C. Business people wear similar suits.
- D. The audience watching the film rated the executive and the visitor in terms of status.

阅读答案

1.D

2.C

3.D

4.A

5.B

Read

Are all your photographs good? Be honest with yourself. Aren't some of your pictures too dark, and others too light? How many times have you thrown away a photo? We, the Fine Photograph Club, can help you. We meet every Wednesday in our comfortable club room in Bridge Street. At 7:30 p.m. a member of the club or a visitor would give a talk, and then we have coffee. Our members will advise you on all the latest cameras and films. They will help you to develop your films or enlarge your pictures. What does it all cost? Only 5 pounds a year.

Photography is now a big business. Do you know, for instance, that there are 15 million cameras in our country? And that 700 million photographs are taken a year, more than one-third of them in color? Think of the amount of photography in television, the cinema, newspapers, books, advertisements and so on. In modern life people learn a lot from pictures, so photography is more and more important. It is also more complicated and more expensive than it used to be. You may only want to take good photographs of faces and places. If so, we can help you to get better results. You needn't waste any more money. If you want to learn more about photography and how it is used, join the club please. You won't be disappointed. Write now to the Secretary, Fine Photograph Club. Bridge Street.

1. The purpose of passage is to _.

- A. show people how to take fine pictures
- B. tell people photography is now a big business
- C. tell people the club can do many things for you
- D. encourage people to join the photograph club

2. If you want to join the club, you _.

- A. must be good at photography
- B. must know about the latest cameras and films
- C. must pay a little money a year
- D. must be honest with yourself

3. You are able to be honest so that you can _.

- A. say if your photos are good or bad
- B. tell how much money you waste
- C. help the Fine Photograph Club
- D. know the latest development in cameras

4. The club can give the following service except _.

- A. coffee
- B. amusement
- C. advice
- D. information

5. Which statement of the following is true? A. If you are a member of Fine Photograph Club, it will cost you only 5 pounds to buy a camera. B. All the members of Fine Photograph Club can take free photographs of faces and places. C. More than a third of 700 million color photographs are taken a year. D. If you write to the photograph club, you will be very good at photographing.

阅读答案

1.D

2.C

3.A

4.B

5.C

Read

Most of us know about the Nobel Prize, especially the Nobel Peace Prize, but few of us know anything about the man who set them up. His name was Alfred Nobel. He was a great scientist and inventor himself. Besides, he had a big business. His business may surprise you. He made and sold explosives. His companies even made and sold weapons. Isn't this something that surprises you? The man who made money from weapons should set up the Peace Prize?

Though Alfred Nobel had a lot of money from weapons, he hated war. He hoped that there would be no war in the world. He was one of the richest in Europe. When he died in 1896, he left behind him a lot of money and his famous will. According to his will, most of his money was placed in a fund. He wanted the interest from the fund to be used as prizes every year. We know them as the Nobel Prizes. The Nobel Prizes are international. Alfred Nobel wanted the winners to be chosen for their work, not the country they came from.

Alfred Nobel had given his whole life to his studies and work and to the benefits of mankind. He made money all by his own efforts, but he left the world share his wealth. His inventions and wealth stay with the world for ever.

1. Alfred's business was _.

- A. making and selling explosives
- B. not making and selling weapons
- C. making explosives and selling weapons
- D. making weapons and selling explosives

2. Nobel wanted to set up the Nobel Peace Prize because _.

- A. he made enough money
- B. he hated war
- C. he wanted to get more interest from the fund
- D. he liked to live in a peaceful world

3. Nobel Prizes come from _.

- A. all Nobel's money in the fund
- B. all Nobel's money in his company
- C. all the interest from the fund
- D. some of the interest in the fund

4. Nobel was a (an) _ person in the world.

- A. interesting
- B. unselfish
- C. kind-hearted
- D. richest

5. Which statement of the following is Right according to the passage?

- A. Nobel set up his company to sell clothes.
- B. Most of Nobel's money was used for the world Wars.
- C. Nobel Prizes are only for some people from some special countries.
- D. Nobel worked hard in his life and saved lots of money for the world to share.

阅读答案

1.A

2.B

3.C

4.B

5.D

Read

One should be moderate(适度) in all things. Moderation is always the safest way to do things and a virtue(品质)we should have. Let's take the student life for example. There are some students who study too hard and play too little, while there are others who play too much and study too little. On one hand, it is harmful to his health if he has too few exercises, and on the other hand, it is harmful to his mind if he plays too much.

In the matter of eating, one also should be moderate. Do not eat too much or too little. Too much eating will make you sick, while too little eating will make you weak.

The man of progress is he who neither has too high an opinion of himself nor thinks too poorly of himself. If a man thinks too highly of himself, he is sure to become very proud, but if he has too poor an opinion of himself, he will have no courage to make an advance. Both the conditions above will make you lose your advancing aim. A broadminded man is he who always moves within the orbit (轨道)of reasonableness. Whether in any activities in life, moderation is one of the best ways to enjoy real happiness.

1. Someone is moderate means ____ .

- A. he walks neither too fast nor too slowly
- B. he has good characters and good ways to do things
- C. he is not only safe but also successful
- D. he is either tall or short

2. The writer suggests that a student should ____ .

- A. have much more time to study than to play
- B. spend most of the time playing different games
- C. only study hard without any time to play
- D. correctly arrange (安排) his time for study and play

3. Moderate eating means ____ .

- A. eating as much food as one can if the food is tasty
- B. eating food rich of fat
- C. eating a proper amount of food
- D. eating either too much or too little

4. If one wants to be broad-minded, he must ____ .

- A. believe in himself
- B. be full of courage
- C. enjoy real happiness
- D. do everything that is reasonable

阅读答案

1. B

2. D

3. C

4. D

Read

Daniel Boone was born in the United States in 1734. He didn't go to school and couldn't read, although he learned all about the forests, streams and hunting. He could move silently like an Indian leaving no marks. He loved to live alone in the woods where nothing frightened him.

When he grew up, he married and tried to settle down on a farm. A year later, however, he wasn't satisfied and decided to go into the unknown western lands, crossing the Appalachian Mountains. When he returned after two years, he became famous for his long journey. He brought valuable animal skins and told stories about the Indians.

After this, he chose to keep travelling to unknown places. Once he lost to the Indians in battle and was taken away. The Indians liked him and became his friends.

Daniel Boone died at the age of 86 . He is remembered as an explorer(探险者)and a pioneer who lived an exciting life in the early years of American nation.

1.Daniel Boone's early life was mainly spent in ____ .

- A.learning about nature
- B.hunting with his friends
- C.learning useful skills from the Indians
- D.studying at home because he couldn't go to school

2.When he got married, Daniel Boone first planned to ____ .

- A. set up a large farm
- B.go on a journey with his wife
- C. find food, new land for his farm
- D.live a peaceful life with his family

3.Daniel Boone became famous because ____ .

- A.he travelled a lot in the western lands
- B.he was very good at telling stories
- C.he found better animal skins than others
- D.he was the first to climb the Appalachian Mountains

4.Why did the Indians want to make friends with him?

- A.Because they wanted to learn from him.
- B.Because he wanted to make peace with them.
- C.Because they wanted to make friends with white people.
- D.No reason is told in this article.

5.In this article, Daniel Boone is best described as ____ .

- A.warm-hearted
- B.strong
- C.careful
- D.brave

阅读答案

1.A

2.D

3.A

4.D

5.D

Read

Scientists around the world have been studying the warming of waters in the Pacific Ocean known as El Nino. The appearance of El Nino is known to affect the weather around the world. Scientists still do not completely understand it. Yet they now find they can use it to tell about the future in different areas of the world.

One example is the work of two scientists at Columbia University in New York, Mark Cane and Gordon Eshel. A scientist of Zimbabwe, Roger Buckland worked with them. They have found that when El Nino appears, Zimbabwe has little or no rain. This means corn crops in Zimbabwe are poor. The last El Nino was in 1991 to 1993. That was when southeastern Africa suffered a serious lack of rain.

The scientists wrote about their recent work in the publication Nature. Their computer program can tell when an El Nino will develop up to a year before it does. They suggest that this could provide an effective early warning system for southern Africa, and could prevent many people from starving.

1.El Nino is known as ____ .

- A.the changing of the weather in southern Africa
- B.the warming of waters in the Pacific Ocean
- C.the weather which brings drought(旱灾)to Africa
- D.the weather phenomenon(现象)that brings heavy rains to Africa

2.Scientists study El Nino in order that ____ .

- A.they can provide a kind of early warning to the place that will suffer from drought
- B.they can tell why Zimbabwe has little or no rain
- C.they can do some research work in this field.
- D.they can put all this information into their computers.

3. Which of the following is true according to the article?

- A. Scientists come to understand how El Nino appears.
- B. Three scientists from the U.S.A. work on this subject.
- C. Southern Africa suffered a serious drought and many people died from hunger.
- D. El Nino has something to do with Zimbabwe's crops.

4. Which of the following is not true according to the article?

- A. The computer is used in this research work.
- B. Scientists know when an El Nino appears by means of computer program.
- C. The scientists published their results of the research work.
- D. Nature is the name of the article written recently by the scientists.

5. Choose the best title for this article.

- A. Appearance of El Nino Predictable(可预报的)
- B. Drought in Zimbabwe
- C. Early warning system
- D. Weather in Africa

阅读答案

1.B

2.A

3.D

4.D

5.A

Read

Perhaps the most famous theory, the study of body movement, was suggested by Professor Ray Birdwhistell. He believes that physical appearance is often culturally(文化的)programmed. In other words, we learn our looks ---- we are not born with them. A baby has generally unformed face features(特征). A baby, according to Bird whistle, learns where to set the eyebrows(眉毛)by looking at those around ---- family and friends. This helps explain why the people of some areas of the United States look so much alike, New Englanders or Southerners have certain common face features that cannot be explained by genetics(遗传学). The exact shape of the mouth is not set at birth, it is learned after. In fact, the final mouth shape is not formed until well after new teeth are set. For many, this can be well into grown-ups. A husband and wife

together for a long time often come to look somewhat alike. We learn our looks from those around us. This is perhaps why in a single country there are areas where people smile more than those in other areas. In the United States, for example, the South is the part of the country where the people smile most frequently. In New England they smile less, and in the western part of New York State still less. Many Southerners find cities such as New York cold and unfriendly, partly because people on Madison Avenue smile less than people on Peachtree Street in Atlanta, Georgia. People in largely populated areas also smile and greet each other in public less than do people in small towns.

1. Ray Bird whistle believes physical appearance _____

- A. has little to do with culture.
- B. has much to do with culture.
- C. is ever changing.
- D. is different from place to place

2. According to the passage, the final mouth shape is formed _____

- A. before birth.
- B. as soon as one's teeth are newly set.
- C. sometime after new teeth are set.
- D. around 15 years old.

3. Ray Bird whistle can tell what area of the United States a person is from by _____

- A. how much he or she smiles.
- B. how he or she raises his or her eyebrows.
- C. what he or she likes best.
- D. the way he or she talks.

4. People who live _____ are more friendly

- A. in largely populated areas
- B. in New York city
- C. in the country
- D. in the North

5. This passage might have been taken out of a book dealing with _____

- A. physics
- B. chemistry
- C. biology
- D. none of the above

阅读答案

1.B

2.B

3.A

4.C

5.D

Read

Over two thousand years ago Rome(罗马)was the center of a huge empire. The Romans needed a way to move their large armies quickly so that they could protect their huge country. They needed land trade routes, so they joined all parts of their empire by a net-work of roads(公路网).

Beginning in 300 B.C., the Romans built roads in Europe, Asia and North Africa. By 200A.D., they had built 50, 000 miles of almost straight roads.

To build their roads, the Romans moved away all soft soil. They dug until they reached hard ground. Then they added layers(层)of stone and other things. The most important roads were paved(铺设)with large flat(平)stones. Main Roman roads were sometimes as wide as ours today.

To build their roads, the Romans sometimes had to dig tunnels through mountains. But they didn't have any machines to help them. So they heated the rock with fire and then threw cold water over it. When the rock cracked(裂), they dug it out. Roman soldiers and slaves built the roads with their hands and simple tools, but the roads were so well built that they were used for hundreds of years.

1.The story tells us ____ .

- A.building roads without modern machines was Roman soldiers'only job
- B.it was no easy job for the Romans to build their roads
- C.people in advanced countries still use the old Roman way to build their roads today
- D.most people in the African countries still use the old Roman way to dig their tunnels through the mountains

2.To build mountain roads, the old Romans had to ____ .

- A.explode the rock before they started to dig
- B.crack the rock with fire and cold water
- C.dig through the hard rock with their hands
- D.invent some machines to help them with the work

3. On the whole, the story is about ____ .

- A. how to build up our modern roads today
- B. Roman tools in building a wide straight road
- C. the Romans' roads built two thousand years ago
- D. the reason why the Romans had to build their roads

4. Why did the Romans build so many roads at that time? It was because ____ .

- A. their slaves and soldiers had to do something, or, they would have nothing to do
- B. they dared not sail in the ocean and the roads were their only choice
- C. they needed land trade roads and the roads to move their grand armies as quickly as possible
- D. the old Romans wanted to show how clever they were in building the roads

5. According to the passage, which of the following four choices is correct?

- A. The old Romans found soft soil did not make a solid base for the road.
- B. The Romans built roads only on flat(平)land
- C. Flat stones were mostly used in the roads of Asia
- D. The old Romans used to make use of the soft soil for the base of their roads in North Africa

阅读答案

1. B

2. B

3. C

4. C

5. A

Read

In one way of thinking, failure is a part of life. In another way, failure may be a way towards success. The —spider story is often told. Robert Bruce, leader of the Scots in the 13th century, was hiding in a cave from the English. He watched a spider spinning a web(蜘蛛织网). The spider tried to reach across a rough place in the rock. He tried six times without success. On the seventh time he made it and went on to spin his web. Bruce is said to have taken heart and to have gone on to defeat the English. Edison, the inventor of the light bulb, made hundreds of models that failed before he found the right way to make one.

So what? First, always think about your failure. What caused it? Were conditions right? Were you in top form from yourself? What can you change so things will go right next time?

Second, is the goal(目标)you're trying to reach the right one? Try to do some thinking about what your real goals may be.

Think about his question, “If I do succeed in this, where will it get me?” This may help you prevent failure in things you shouldn't be doing anyway.

The third thing to bear in mind about failure is that it's a part of life. Learn to —live with yourself even though you may have failed. Remember, —You can't win them all.

1. This passage deals with two sides of failure. In paragraph 1, the author talks mainly about ____.

- A. the value of failure
- B. how people would fail
- C. famous failures
- D. the cause of failure

2. The underlined phrase “made it” means ____.

- A. succeeded
- B. failed
- C. gave
- D. got

3. The lesson the spider taught Robert Bruce seems ____.

- A. productive
- B. straight forward
- C. sorrowful
- D. deep

4. The author tells you to do all things except ____.

- A. To think about the cause of your failure
- B. to check out whether your goals are right for you
- C. to consider failure as a part of life
- D. to bear in mind that you will never fail in your life

5. Which of the following is NOT true?

- A. Bruce and Edison were successful examples.
- B. Failure may be regarded as a way toward success.
- C. Edison learned a lot from the lesson the spider taught Robert Bruce.
- D. One may often raise a question whether his goals are worth attempting.

阅读答案

1.A

2.A

3.D

4.D

5.C

Read

In sport the sexes(性别)are separate. Women and men do not run or swim in the same races. Women are less strong than men. That at least is what people say. Women are called the weaker sex, or, if men want to please them, the fair sex. But boys and girls are taught together at schools and universities. There are women who are famous Prime Ministers, scientists and writers. And women live longer than men . A European woman can expect to live until the age of 74, a man only until he is 68. Are women's bodies really weaker?

The fastest men can run a mile in under 4 minutes. The best women need 4.5 minutes. Women's time are always slower than men's, but some facts are a surprise. Some of the fastest women swimmers today are teenage girls. One of them swam 400 metres in 4 minutes 21.2 seconds when she was only 16. The first 'Tartan' in film was an Olympic swimmer, Johnny Weissmuller. His fastest 400 metres was 4 minutes 49.1 seconds, which is 37.9 seconds slower than a girl 50 years later! This does not mean that women are catching men up. Conditions are very different now and sport is much more serious. It is so serious that some women athletes are given hormone (荷尔蒙)injections(注射). At the Olympics a doctor has to check whether the women athletes are really women or not. It seems sad that sport has such problems. Life can be very complicated(复杂的) when there are two separate sexes!

1. Women are called the weaker sex because ____ .
A. women do as much as men
B. people think women are weaker than men
C. sport is easier for men than for women
D. in sport the two sexes are always together

2. Which of the following is true?

- A. Boys and girls study separately everywhere.
- B. Women do not run or swim in races with men.
- C. Famous Prime Ministers are women .
- D. Men can expect to live longer than women in Europe.

3. “That at least is what people say” means people ____ .

- A. say other things , too
- B. don't say this much
- C. say this but may not think so
- D. only think this

4. What problems does sport have?

- A. Some women athletes are actually men.
- B. Some women athletes are give hormone injections.
- C. Women and men do not run or swim in the same races.
- D. It is difficult to check whether women athletes are really women.

5. In this passage the author implies that ____

- A. women are weaker than men , but faster
- B. women are slower than men, but stronger
- C. men are not always stronger and faster than women
- D. men are faster and stronger than women

阅读答案

1. B

2. B

3.C

4.B

5.C

Read

People bury treasure to stop other people from taking it. They choose a quiet place, dig a deep hole and bury the treasure in it. Then they make a map of where the treasure is or write down other clues(线索)that will help them or someone else to find it again.

In Britain a few years ago; a writer wrote about some treasure that he had buried. He put clues in the story to help readers find it. Thousands of people hunted for the treasure. They dug holes all over Britain, hoping to find it.

One of the most popular adventure stories ever written is Robert Louis Stephenson's *Treasured Island*, an exciting story about a young boy, Jim Hawkins, who is captured by pirates and later finds some buried treasure.

Then there is the true story about a man who had to travel overseas for a year. He did not trust banks, so he buried his life savings in a park. Then he went away. On his return, he went straight to the park. But the park was no longer there. In its place there was a huge building.

And then there was the man who buried his savings, all in bank notes, in a waterproof(防水的) bag. When he dug it up years later, there was nothing left. Worms and insects had eaten the bag and everything in it.

And of course, these are stories about people who bury things and either forget where they have buried them or lose the map. Although it is true that people sometimes lose their money because a bank fails, banks are still the safest place to keep our savings and treasures.

1. People who bury treasure usually_____

- A.do not trust banks
- B.have a little money .
- C.want to live in a quiet place.
- D.expect to lose it

2. The writer in Britain_____

- A.really had buried something.
- B.started a nationwide treasure hunt.
- C.had lost his treasure and wanted people to help him find it.
- D.caused trouble because people dug holes everywhere.

3. Treasure Island_____

- A.is a story about pirates.
- B.is about the adventures of Jim Hawkins.
- C.is the most popular story ever written
- D.is a well-known fairy tale.

4. The man who buried his money in a park _____

- A.thought his money was safer there than in a bank.
- B.travelled on the sea for a year.
- C.got his life savings back again.
- D.stayed away longer than he expected.

5. From these stories we understand that _____

- A.we cannot trust banks.
- B.we should not trust anyone.
- C.a waterproof bag is not proof against worms and insects.
- D.insects eat anything.

阅读答案

1.A

2.B

3.B

4.A

5.C

Read

A year ago, I paid no attention to English idioms, though my teacher emphasized(强调) the importance again and again. But soon, the importance of English idioms was shown in an amusing experience.

One day, I happened to meet an Englishman on the road, and soon we began to talk. As I was talking about how I was studying English, the foreigner seemed to be astonished. Gently shaking his head, shrugging his shoulders, he said, "You don't say!" "You don't say!" I was puzzled. I thought, perhaps this is not an appropriate topic(适当的话题). "Well, I'd better change the topic." So I said to him. "Well, shall we talk about the Great Wall? By the way, have you ever been there?"

"Certainly, everyone back home will laugh at me if I leave China without seeing it. It was magnificent." He was deep in thought when I began to talk like a tourist guide. "The Great Wall is one of the wonders in the world. We are very proud of it." Soon I was interrupted again by his words: "You don't say!" I couldn't help asking, "Why do you ask me not to talk about it?" "Well, I didn't request you to do so, " he answered, greatly surprised. I said, "Didn't you say 'you don't say'?" Hearing this, the Englishman laughed to tears. He began to explain, 'You don't say' actually means 'really!' It is an expression of surprise. Perhaps you don't pay attention to English idioms." Only then did I know I had made a fool of myself. Since then I have been more careful with idiomatic expressions. Remember: what the English teachers said is always right to us students.

1. A year ago, I paid no attention to English idioms because _____. A. English idioms were not important B. I was not careful with English idioms C. my teacher didn't emphasize the importance of them D. I had no interest in them

2. At first, on hearing "You don't say," I thought the foreigner meant _____.

- A. he was not interested in the topic
- B. he was only interested in the Great Wall
- C. I had talked too much
- D. I had to stop talking

3. The underlined word in the first paragraph probably means _____.

- A. interesting
- B. important
- C. terrible
- D. unlucky

4. Which of the following is true according to the passage?

- A. The Englishman left China without seeing the Great Wall.
- B. The Englishman wanted to see the Great Wall after I talked about it.
- C. The Englishman wanted me to act as his guide.
- D. The Englishman visited the Great Wall and thought it worth visiting.

5. After the Englishman explained the idiom, _____.

- A. I thought the Englishman had made me a fool
- B. the Englishman became a real fool.
- C. I felt very silly
- D. I became more carefully in everything

阅读答案

1.B

2.A

3.A

4.D

5.C

Read

Today just as technology changed the face of industry, farms have undergone an "agricultural revolution". On the farm of today, machines provide almost all the power.

One of the most important benefits will be the farm computer. A few forward-looking farmers are already using computers to help them run their farms more efficiently. The computers help them keep more accurate records so they can make better decisions on what crops to plant, how much livestock to buy, when to sell their products, and how much profit they can expect. Many computer companies have been developing special computer programs just for farmers. Programs are being written for hog producers, grain farmers, potato farmers, and dairy farmers. In the future, farmers will be able to purchase computer programs made to their needs. Because of the growing importance of computers on the farm, students at agricultural colleges are required to take computer classes in addition to their normal agricultural courses. There can be no doubt that farmers will rely on computers even more in the future. While the old-time farm depended on horse power, and modern farms depend on machine power, farms of the future will depend on computer power.

Another technological advance which is still in the experimental stage is the robot, a real "mechanized hired hand" that will be able to move and, in some ways, think like a human being. Agricultural engineers believe that computer-aided robots will make startling changes in farming before the end of the century. Unlike farmers of the present, farmers of the future will find that many day-to-day tasks will be done for them. Scientists are now developing robots that will be able to shear sheep, drive tractors, and harvest fruit. Even complex jobs will be done by robots. For example, in order to milk their cows, farmers must first drive them into the barn, then connect them to the milking machines, watch the machines, and disconnect them when they are finished. In the future, this will all be done by robots. In addition, when the milking is completed, the robots will automatically check to make sure that the milk is pure. The complete mobilization of the farm is far in the future, but engineers expect that some robots will be used before long.

1. Which sentence carried the main idea of the whole passage?

- A. The first sentence of the first paragraph.
- B. The first sentence of the second paragraph.
- C. The first sentence of the third paragraph.
- D. The last sentence of the second paragraph.

2. according to the passage, computers can not help farmers decide

_____.

- A. how much money they can earn from their products
- B. whether to plant a certain kind of crop
- C. what livestock to raise
- D. when to sell their products

3. Which of the following statements is true?

- A. Farmers in the future will depend totally on computers.
- B. Both computers and robots have been in use on today's farms.
- C. Farmers mainly use machines on their farms at present.
- D. Students at agricultural colleges must take computer classes because they can do nothing without the help of computers on today's farms.

4. according to the engineers, _____ will be done by robots in the near future.

- A. all farm work
 - B. milking cows
 - C. most of the farm work
 - D. some farm work
5. What is the best title for the whole passage?
- A. Computer, Farmers' Best Friend
 - B. Farmers in The Future
 - C. The Agricultural Revolution
 - D. Computers and Robots

阅读答案

1.A

2.C

3.C

4.C

5.C

Read

Laptop computers are popular all over the world. People use them on trains and airplanes, in airports and hotels. These laptops connect people to their workplace. In the United States today, laptops also connect students to their classrooms. Westlake College in Virginia will start a laptop computer program that allows students to do schoolwork anywhere they want. Within five years, each of the 1500 students at the college will receive a laptop. The laptops are part of a \$10 million computer program at Westlake, a 110-year-old college. The students with laptops will also have access to the Internet. In addition, they will be able to use e-mail to "speak" with their teachers, their classmates, and their families. However, the most important part of the laptop program is that students will be able to use computers without going to computer labs. They can work with it at home, in a fast-food restaurant or under the trees—anywhere at all!

Because of the many changes in computer technology, laptop use in higher education, such as colleges and universities, is workable. As laptops become more powerful, they become more similar to desktop computers.

In addition, the portable computers can connect students to not only the Internet, but also libraries and other resources. State higher-education officials are studying how laptops can help students. State officials are also testing laptop programs at other universities, too.

At Westlake College, more than 60 percent of the staff use computers. The laptops will allow all teachers to use computers in their lessons. As one Westlake teacher said, " Here we are in the middle of Virginia and we're giving students a window on the world. They can see everything and do everything."

1. The main purpose of the laptop program is to give each student a laptop to ____.

- A. use for their schoolwork
- B. access the Internet
- C. work at home
- D. connect them to libraries

2. Why is the word "speak" in the second paragraph in quotation marks(引号)?

- A. They don't really talk.
- B. They use the computer language.
- C. Laptops have speakers.
- D. None of the above reasons is correct.

3. Which of the following is true about Westlake College?

- A. All teachers use computers.
- B. 1500 students have laptops.
- C. It is an old college in America.
- D. Students there can do everything.

4. A window on the world in the last paragraph means that students can ____.

- A. attend lectures on information technology
- B. travel around the world
- C. get information from around the world
- D. have free laptops

5. What can we infer from the passage?

- A. The program is successful.
- B. The program is not workable.
- C. The program is too expensive.
- D. We don't know the result yet.

阅读答案

1.A

2.A

3.C

4.C

5.D

Read

There are stories about two U.S . presidents , Andrew Jackson and Martin Van Buren , which attempt to explain the American English term OK.We don't know if either story is true , but they are both interesting. The first explanation is based on the fact that President Jackson had very little education.In fact , he had difficulty reading and writing.When important papers came to Jackson , he tried to read them and then had his assistants explain what they said.If he approved of a paper.he would write"all correct"on it.The problem was that he didn't know how to spell.So what he really wrote was"ol korekt".After a while , he shortened that term to "OK".

The second explanation is based on the place where President Van Buren was born , Kinderhook , New York.Van Buren's friends organized a club to help him become President They named the club the Old Kinderhook Club , and anyone who supported Van Buren was called "OK".

1. The author _____

- A.believes both of the stories
- B.doesn't believe a word of the stories
- C.is not sure whether the stories are true
- D.is telling the stories just for fun

2. According to the passage, President Jackson _____

- A.couldn't draw up any documents at all
- B.didn't like to read important papers by himself
- C.often had his assistants sign documents for him
- D.wasn't good at reading, writing or spelling

3. According to the first story, the term "OK" _____

- A.was approved of by President Jackson
- B.was the title of some Official documents
- C.was first used by President Jackson
- D.was an old way to spell "all correct"

4. According to the second story, the term "OK" _____

- A.was the short way to say "old Kinderhook Club"
- B.meant the place where President Van Buren was born
- C.was the name of Van Buren's club
- D.was used to call Van Buren's supporters in the election

5. According to the second story, the term "OK" was first used _____

- A.by Van Buren
- B.in a presidential election
- C.to organize the Old Kinderhook Club
- D.by the members of the "Old Kinderhook Club"

阅读答案

1.C

2.D

3.C

4.D

5.B

参考译文

这里要讲述Andrew Jackson 和Martin Van Buren这2届美国总统的小故事。这2个小故事也许可以解释美语中OK一词的来历。故事的真实性我们不得而知，不过内容却很有意思。

第一个解释来源于总统Andrew Jackson的故事。Andrew Jackson几乎没有受到过什么教育，事实上，他对于日常的读写都有困难。当收到重要文件的时候，在尝试阅读之后，还是让他的助手帮忙解释文件的内容。如果批准一份文件，Andrew Jackson就在上面写“all correct”。麻烦的是，他不知道怎么这2个单词怎么拼写，因此，实际上他在文件上写的是“ol korekt”。过了不久，他又把这2个单词缩写为“OK”。

第二个解释来源于总统Martin Van Buren的家乡的名字——纽约的Kinderhook。为了帮助Van Buren成为总统，他的朋友为此组织了一个社团。他们把这个社团叫做Old Kinderhook Club，社团中支持Van Buren的人都被称为“OK”

Read

Although the United States covers so much land and the land produces far more food than the present population needs, its people are by now almost entirely an urban society. Less than a tenth of the people are engaged in agriculture and forestry(林业), and most of the rest live in or around towns, small and large. Here the traditional picture is changing: every small town may still be very like other small towns, and the typical small town may represent a widely accepted view of the country, but most Americans do not live in small towns any more. Half the population now lives in some thirty metropolitan areas (large cities with their suburbs, of more than a million people each—a larger proportion than in Germany or England, let alone France). The statistics(统计) of urban and rural population should be treated with caution because so many people who live in areas classified as rural travel by car to work in a nearby town each day. As the rush to live out of town continues, rural areas within reach of towns are gradually filled with houses, so that it is hard to say at what moment a piece of country becomes a suburb. But more and more the typical American lives in a metropolitan rather than a small town environment.

1.If now America has 250 million people.how many of them are engaged in agriculture and forestry?

- A.About 25 million.
- B.More than 25 million.
- C.Less than 25 million.
- D.Less than 225 million

2.Which of the following four countries has the smallest proportion of people living in metropolitan areas?

- A.United States.
- B.Germany.
- C.France.
- D.England.

3.What's the meaning of the word“metropolitan”in the middle of the passage?

- A.Of a large city with its suburbs.
- B.Of small and large towns.
- C.Of urban areas.
- D.Of rural areas.

4.According to the passage , what can we learn about small towns in the United States?

A Most small towns become gradually crowded

- B.Small towns are still similar to each other.
- C.As the traditional picture is changing , towns are different.
- D.Small towns are turning into large cities

5.Why is it hard to say when a piece of country becomes a suburb?

- A.Because they are the same.
- B.Because the rush takes place too quickly
- C.Because the process is gradual.
- D.Because more and more Americans live in metropolitan

阅读答案

1.C

2.C

3.A

4.B

5.C

参考译文

尽管美国幅员辽阔，而且土地所产出的粮食远远超过现有人口的需求，现今的美国却几乎完全是个都市化的国家。不足十分之一的人口在从事农业和林业，而剩余的大多数人都居住在大大小小的城镇中或者城镇的周围。传统的景象在这里不断发生着变化：小的城镇之间仍然彼此十分相似，典型的小城镇还是呈现出大家心目中的乡村的风貌；但是大部分的美国人却不再住在小城镇了。现在半数的人口都在大约30几个大都市地区（包括附近郊区的大型城市）——这种大都市地区的人口都在百万以上，总的都市人口数量远远超过德国和英国，更不用说法国了。城市和乡村的人口统计需要特别对待，因为我们所谓的住在乡村的人们，每天都会开车前往附近的城镇工作。当远离城镇居住的热潮持续的情况下，城镇周围的乡村地区逐渐盖满了房屋。那么说不定什么时候，一块乡村的地区就变成了城市的郊区。不过，典型的美国人还是越来越趋向于居住在大都市而不是小城镇的环境中。

Read

If we were asked exactly what we were doing a year ago, we should probably have to say that we could not remember. But if we had kept a book and had written in it an account of what we did each day, we should be able to give an answer to the question.

It is the same in history. Many things have been forgotten because we do not have any written account of them. Sometimes men did keep a record of the most important happenings in their country, but often it was destroyed by fire or in a war. Sometimes there was never any written record at all because the people of that time and place did not know how to write. For example, we know a good deal about the people who lived in China 4,000 years ago, because they could write and leave written records for those who lived after them. But we know almost nothing about the people who lived even 200 years ago in central Africa, because they had not learned to write. Sometimes, of course, even if the people cannot write, they may know something of the past. They have heard about it from older people, and often songs and dances and stories have been made about the most important happenings, and these have been sung and acted and told for many generations. For most people are proud to tell what their fathers did in the past. This we may call "remembered history". Some of it has now been written down. It is not so exact or so valuable to us as written history is because words are much more easily changed when used again and again in speech than when copied in writing. But where there are no written records, such spoken stories are often very helpful.

1. Which of the following ideas is not suggested in the passage?

- A. "Remembered history", compared with written history, is less reliable
- B. Written records of the past play the most important role in our learning of the human history.
- C. A written account of our daily activities helps US to be able to answer many questions.
- D. Where there are no written records, there is no history.

2. We know very little about the central Africa 200 years ago because _____

- A. there was nothing worth being written down at that time
- B. the people there ignored the importance of keeping a record
- C. the written records were perhaps destroyed by a fire
- D. the people there did not know how to write

3. "Remembered history" refers to _____

- A. history based on a person's imagination
- B. stories of important happenings passed down from mouth to mouth
- C. songs and dances about the most important events
- D. both B and C

4. "Remembered history" is regarded as valuable only when _____

- A. it is written down
- B. no written account is available
- C. it proves to be true
- D. people are interested in it

5. The passage suggests that we could have learned much more about our past than we do now if the ancient people had _____

- A. kept a written record of every past event
- B. not burnt their written records in wars
- C. told exact stories of the most important happenings
- D. made more songs and dances

阅读答案

1.D

2.D

3.D

4.B

5.4

参考译文

当我们被问起准确的说书一年之前的这个时候我们正在做什么，我们可能不得不承认记不得了。但是，如果我们有个册子，上面记录了每天我们做过什么的话，这个问题就不难给出答案了。

对于历史的记录也是如此。许多事情由于没有任何书面的记录而被人遗忘。有时也有人会对于他们国家发生的重要事件进行记录，但是这些记录往往毁于火灾或者战乱。有时也因为那个地方或那个时代的人不会写字，而根本不会有书面记录的存在。譬如说，因为中国4千年前的古人会写字而且给后人留下了很多文献，所以我们对那个时代的中国人十分了解；但是对于甚至2百年前的中非人，由于他们不会写字，而使我们对其几乎一无所知。当然了，有的时候就算人们不会写字，对于过去的历史也会多少有些了解。也许是从老一辈的那里听说的，或者从一些由重大事件编出的歌曲和舞蹈中了解的——这些传说和歌舞是从很多辈人流传下来的。很多人都喜欢夸耀他们的父辈在过去的丰功伟绩，我们把这个叫做“remembered history”(记忆中的历史)。现在一些记忆中的历史已经变成了文字而保留了下来。由于反复经过口头传送的历史远比书面记录的历史变化大，这种历史不如书面历史那么精确和有价值。但是，在没有书面历史存在的时候，这种口头流传的故事就很有帮助了。

Read

When Mrs. Joseph Groeger died recently in Vienna, Austria, people asked the obvious, "Why did she live to be 107?" Answers were provided by a survey conducted among 148 Viennese men and women who had reached the age of 100. Somewhat surprising was the fact that the majority had lived most of their lives in cities. In spite of the city's image as an unhealthy place, city living often provides benefits that country living can lack. One factor seems to be important to the longevity(长寿) of those interviewed. This factor is exercise. In the cities it is often faster to walk short distances than to wait for a bus. Even taking public transportation often requires some walking. Smaller apartment houses have no elevators(电梯), and so people must climb stairs. City people can usually walk to local supermarkets. Since parking spaces are hard to find, there is often no alternative to walking.

On the other hand, those who live in the country and suburbs do not have to walk every day. In fact, the opposite is often true. To go to school, work, or almost anywhere else, they must ride in cars.

1. The Vienna survey may help to explain _

- A. the complaints of people in apartment houses
- B. the cause of Mrs. Groeger's death
- C. the longevity of people like Mrs. Groeger
- D. the image of cities in general

2. The purpose of the second paragraph is to list some _

- A. benefits of walking
- B. occasions for walking in city life
- C. comments made by city people
- D. problems of city living

3.To reach the third floor of a building.it would probably be most healthful ____

- A. to take the elevator
- B.to walk up the stairs
- C.to ride in a car
- D.to find an alternative to walking

4.People who live in the country probably do more driving than walking because ____

- A.they don't live near business areas
- B.they don't need the exercise
- C.they never have parking problems
- D.they can't afford to take the bus

5.A conclusion that can be drawn from this passage is that

- A.air pollution is not serious
- B.anyone can live to be 107
- C.country people should move to the city
- D.walking is a healthful exercise

阅读答案

1.C

2.B

3.B

4.A

5.D

参考译文

在奥地利的维也纳，最近当一位名为Joseph Groeger的老妇人过世的时候，人们忍不住要问：“为什么她可以活到107岁呢？”当对148个100岁以上的维也纳人进行调查之后，我们得出了答案。有点让人惊讶的是，这些人中的多数人都大部分的人生都是在都市生活的。尽管城市给我们的印象一直都是不利于健康的，但是城市生活往往提供一些乡村缺乏的便利。其中有一个就是这些被调查者长寿的重要因素。这个因素就是锻炼。在城市，对于比较短的路程，往往走路比你等着坐公车去更快捷。就算去搭乘一些公共交通工具也经常要走一段路程。较小的公寓一般没有电梯，人们就不得不爬楼。城市人还经常步行去附近的超市买东西。在停车位如此难找的情况下，往往没有别的选择只有步行。

另一方面，那些住在乡村和郊区的人反而无需每天走路。事实上，他们每天都乘坐交通工具，去上学，去上班，或者去其他任何地方，都必须开车前往。

Read

For any Englishman, there can never be any discussion as to who is the world's greatest dramatist(剧作家).Only one name can possibly suggest itself to him: that of William Shakespeare Every Englishman has some knowledge, however slight, of the work of our greatest writer.All of US use words, phrases and quotations from Shakespeare's writings that have become part of the common property of the English-speaking people.Most of the time we are probably unaware of the source of the words we used, rather like the old lady who was taken to see a performance of Hamlet and complained that it was full of well-known proverbs and quotations.

Shakespeare, more perhaps than any other writer, makes full use of the great resources of the English language.Most of US use about five thousand words in our normal use of English;Shakespeare in his works used about twenty-five thousand.

There is probably no better way for a foreigner to appreciate the richness and variety of the English language than by studying the various ways in which Shakespeare used it.Such a study is well worth the effort(it is not, of course, recommended to beginners)even though some aspects of English usage, and the meaning of many words, have changed since Shakespeare's day.

1.English people ____

- A.have never discussed who is the world's greatest dramatist
- B.never discuss any issue concerning the world's greatest dramatist
- C.are sure who is the world's greatest dramatist
- D.do not care who is the world's greatest poet and dramatist

2. Every Englishman knows ____

- A.more or less about Shakespeare
- B.Shakespeare, but only slightly
- C.all Shakespeare's writings
- D.only the name of the greatest English writer

3. Which of the following is true?

- A.We use all the words, phrases and quotations from Shakespeare's writings.
- B.Shakespeare's writings have become the property of those who are learning to speak English.
- C.It is likely to be true that people often do not know the origins of the words they use
- D. All the words people use are taken from the writings of Shakespeare

4. What does the word “proverb” mean?

- A.Familiar sayings
- B.Shakespeare's plays.
- C.Complaints.
- D.Actors and actresses.

5. Why is it worthwhile to study the various ways in which Shakespeare used English?

- A. English words have changed a lot since Shakespeare's time.
- B. By doing so one can be fully aware of the richness of the English language
- C. English words are now being used in the same way as in Shakespeare's time
- D. Beginners may have difficulty learning some aspects of English usage

阅读答案

1.C

2.A

3.C

4.A

5.B

参考译文

当提及谁是世界上最伟大的剧作家，对于每个英国人来说，答案都毫无疑义。只有一个名字值得这个称号——莎士比亚。对于我们这个最伟大的剧作家，每个英国人都有些了解，即使很少。从莎翁的剧作中我们拿来使用的单词，习语和引用，已经变成了英语使用者的通用词库中的一部分。很多时候我们可能不知道自己使用的词语的来源，就好像一个去看过哈姆雷特的老妪回来之后抱怨剧中充满了大家都知道的谚语和引用语。

莎翁与其它作者相比，更充分的利用了英语语言这一资源。大多数的人日常使用不过5000英语词汇而已，但是莎翁在他的作品中使用了2万5千左右的词汇。

对于一个外国人来说，研读莎翁对英语丰富多彩的使用方法是欣赏英语丰富性和多样性最好的手段。虽说从莎翁的年代至今，一些英语的用法，许多单词的意义发生了变化，但是对莎翁作品的研究是十分有意义的。

Read

Trees are useful to man in three very important ways: they provide him wood and other products; they give him shade; and they help to prevent drought(干旱) and floods.

Unfortunately, in many parts of the world, man has not realized that the third of these services is the most important. In his eagerness to draw quick profit from the trees, he has cut them down in large numbers. Two thousand years ago, a rich and powerful country cut down its trees to build warships, with which to gain itself an empire. It gained the empire but, without its trees, its soil became bare and poor. When the empire fell to pieces, the country found itself faced by floods and starvation.

Even where a government realizes the importance of a plentiful supply of trees, it is difficult sometimes to make the people realize this. They cut down the trees but are too careless to plant and look after new trees. So, unless the government has a good system of control, or can educate the people, the forests slowly disappear.

This does not only mean that there will be fewer trees. The results are even more serious: for where there are trees, their

roots break the soil up, allowing the rain to sink in, and also bind the soil. This prevents the soil from being washed away. But where there are no trees, the rain falls on hard ground and flows away on the surface, and this causes floods and the rain carries away the rich topsoil in which crops grow. When all the topsoil is gone, nothing remains but worthless desert.

1. Trees are useful to man mainly in three ways, the most important of which is that they can

- A. keep him from the hot sunshine
- B. enable him to build warships
- C. make him draw quick profit from them
- D. protect him from droughts and floods

2. It's a great pity that

- A. man is only interested in building empires
- B. man is eager to profit from trees
- C. man hasn't realized the importance of trees to him
- D. man hasn't found out that he has lost all trees

3. Sooner or later the forests will disappear ____.

- A. unless a country has a plenty supply of trees
- B. unless people stop cutting down their trees
- C. unless all people are taught the importance of planting trees
- D. unless the government punishes those who cut trees instead of planting them

4. The word "bind" in Paragraph 5 means "

- A. to wash away
- B. to make wet
- C. to make stay together
- D. to improve

5. When there is a heavy rain, trees can help to prevent floods as they can ____.

- A. keep rain from falling down to soft ground
- B. cause the soil to allow rainwater to sink in
- C. prevent the soil from being washed away
- D. make the topsoil stick together

阅读答案

1.D

2.C

3.C

4.C

5.B

参考译文

树木对于人来说有3个重要益处：树木给人类提供木材和其他产物；树木可以让人们乘凉；树木可有效地防止旱涝灾害。

可惜的是，在世界上许多地方，人类没有认识到以上三个作用中，第三个是最重要的。人们急切于从树木上快速的谋取利益，于是大量的砍伐森林。

两千年之前，有一个富裕和强大的国家。为了建立帝国，砍倒了树木来造战舰。帝国建立了，但是，没有树木的土地变得荒芜和贫瘠。当帝国四分五裂的时候，整个国家发觉自己面临的是水灾和饥荒。就算在政府认识到足够的树木储备的重要性时，有时却很难让人民也意识到这点。人们砍倒了树木，却疏于种植和照料树苗。因此，除非政府建立一套体制来控制或者教育人们，否则森林就会渐渐消失。

森林的消失不仅仅意味着树木的减少，还有更严重的后果。在有树的地方，树根不仅把土壤粉碎成小块，便于雨水的渗入，还可以牢牢的抓住泥土，防止泥土被冲刷走。但是在没有树的地方，雨水直接落在坚硬的地面，在土地表面流走。这不仅会导致洪水，雨水还会带走庄稼赖以生长的肥沃的表层土。当所有的表层土被冲走之后，除了毫无价值的沙漠之外，什么也没有了。

Read

Dr. Harvey Gates, the noted scientist, might never have discovered the Kamron lizard(蜥蜴) in Blovia, if it had not been for a childhood accident. As a boy, he was determined to become a baseball player, but when he broke his arm in practice at the age of fourteen and was forced to stay off the playing field for a while, he took notice of the natural world around him and liked what he saw.

After he had recovered from his injury, he caught a squirrel(松鼠) and raised it as a pet. Soon he was bringing home snakes and other creatures from the woods near his school.

In 1962, he entered Blakeford College and majored in biology. By 1966 he had received his Bachelor(学士) of Science degree and two years later at Drysdale University, he received his Doctor of Science degree. It was while he was doing field research for his doctoral studies in South America in 1967 that he discovered and named the Kamron lizard. This animal was different from others of its kind in that it had only four toes on its front feet. In other respects, it was similar to others of the same family. It could change its color and go for long periods without food.

1.Of the four statements , which one best indicates the author's idea?

- A.Dr.Gates is a scientist who can always attract the public attention to his research.
- B.Dr.Gates is a very famous scientist, though he wanted to be a sportsman at first
- C. Dr.Gates is a scientist who always carries a notebook with him wherever he Goes.
- D.Dr.Gates is very popular for his determination to become a baseball player

2.In the first paragraph of the passage.the phrase"in practice"means""

- A.while doing some practical work
- B.while studying animals
- C.while making up his mind to become a baseball player
- D.while playing baseball

3.In the second paragraph , the word"creatures"can best be replaced by " _ ",

- A.people
- B.things
- C.animals
- D.living things

4.It was that Dr Gates discovered the Kamron lizard.

- A.after he had graduated from Drysdale University
- B.right after he had finished his study for the doctor's degree
- C.after he had received his highest degree
- D.during the time when he was studying for the doctor's degree

5.Which of the following is not mentioned as a feature of the Kamron lizard?

- A.It possesses four toes on its front feet.
- B.It can live a long while without eating
- C.It may go for weeks without drinking.
- D.It is capable of changing colors.

阅读答案

1.B

2.D

3.C

4.D

5.C

Read

I was due to take my driving test at 11:30 am. It was a rainy morning with low clouds and as I approached the driving school at 9:50 am, my heart sank. My driving instructor, Stan, said something, trying to drive away my fears, but I was not impressed.

We set off for the test centre with an hour to go. I wanted a run round the test circuit (圈), but we got stuck in a traffic jam, and could only drive no faster than walking.

We arrived at the test centre at 11 am. Stan made me watch a group of six learners emerging from the building with their respective (各自的) examiners. Their instructors were looking out from two windows. We watched them drive off. They must have been feeling very nervous.

Stan took me round the probable test track, pointing out the traps. The weather became even worse. It seemed to make me feel worse too. I had developed a couldn't-care-less mood, and was almost calm. We returned to the test centre in time to see the six unfortunates returning. Their nerves must have been in a terrible state.

I sat in the waiting room until six examiners came in to call out our respective names. Mine showed no emotion as he asked me to go to my car. I showed none either, but the tension began mounting again.

1. On their way to the test center, Stan tried to comfort the author _____

- A. but it made the author's heart sink deeper
- B. but the words produced no effect
- C. so that the author could drive to the center with no fears
- D. so that they could prepare for all the flaps

2. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?

- A. Six learners would be tested at the same time.
- B. The learners were tested in the presence of their instructors
- C. None of the six learners passed the test in the end.
- D. The instructors were as nervous as the learners

3. When the author was sitting in the waiting room , he was quite _____

- A. upset
- B. nervous
- C. frightened
- D. relaxed

4. When it was his turn to take the test , the author went to his car with _____

- A. firm confidence
- B. mixed emotions
- C. increased nervousness
- D. perfect calmness

5. The passage is mainly about _____

- A. the influence of bad weather upon a test taker
- B. the feelings of a learner before his driving test
- C. the preparations before a driving test
- D. an unforgettable day

阅读答案

1. B

2. A

3. D

4. C

5. B

Read

The evidence for harmony may not be obvious in some families. But it seems that four out of five young people now get on with their parents, which is the opposite of the popularly-held image(形象)of unhappy teenagers locked in their room after endless family quarrels.

An important new study into teenage attitudes surprisingly shows that their family life is more harmonious than it has ever been in the past. "We were surprised by just how positive today's young people seem to be about their families," said one member of the research team. "They're expected to be rebellious(叛逆的)and selfish, but actually they have other things on their minds: they want a car and material goods, and they worry about whether school is serving them well. There's more negotiation(商议)and discussion between parents and children, and children expect to take part in the family decision-making process. They don't want to rock the boat."

So it seems that this generation of parents is much more likely than parents of 30 years ago to treat their children as friends. "My parents are happy to discuss things with me and willing to listen to me," says 17-year-old Daniel Lazall. "I always tell them when I'm going out clubbing. As long as they know what I'm doing, they're fine with it." Susan Crome, who is now 21, agrees. "Looking back on the last 10 years, there was a lot of what you could call negotiation. For example, as long as I'd done all my homework, I could go out on a Saturday night. But I think my grandparents were a lot stricter with my parents than that."

Maybe this positive view of family life should not be unexpected. It is possible that the idea of teenage rebellion is not rooted in real facts. A researcher comments, "Our surprise that teenagers say they get along well with their parents comes because of a brief period in our social history when teenagers were regarded as different beings. But that idea of rebelling and breaking away from their parents really only happened during that one time in the 1960s when everyone rebelled. The normal situation throughout history has been a smooth change from helping out with the family business to taking it over."

1. What is the popular image of teenagers today?

- A. They worry about school.
- B. They dislike living with their parents.
- C. They have to be locked in to avoid troubles.
- D. They quarrel a lot with other family members.

2. The study shows that teenagers don't want to ____ .

- A. share family responsibility
- B. cause trouble in their families
- C. go boating with their family
- D. make family decisions

3. Compared with parents of 30 years ago, today's parents ____ .

- A. go to clubs more often with their children
- B. are much stricter with their children
- C. care less about their children's life
- D. give their children more freedom

4. According to the author, teenage rebellion .

- A. may be a false belief
- B. is common nowadays
- C. existed only in the 1960s
- D. resulted from changes in families

5. What is the passage mainly about?

- A. Negotiation in family.
- B. Education in family.
- C. Harmony in family.
- D. Teenage trouble in family.

阅读答案

1.D

2.B

3.D

4.A

5.C

Read

The resources of the library can be helpful even when we are doing something very informal, such as trying to devise a better way to measure attitudes toward music or looking for a better way to teach mathematics. The library can be equally helpful when we are doing something very formal, such as writing a dissertation(学位论文) or preparing an article for publication in a professional journal. In either case, our goal should be to use the library as a useful tool to help us understand and solve our problem.

The following sections of this chapter will describe specific resources available in many libraries. In some cases you may already be aware of a resource and may use it frequently and successfully. In other cases you may be completely unfamiliar with a resource. Your goal should be to become aware of what is available and to know how to use each of these resources to help you solve the problem they are designed to solve.

When educators have a piece of information that they want to share with their colleagues, they often make this information available in professional journals or at professional meetings. It would often be useful to have access to such information, and this chapter will describe the special services that enable us to locate such information.

1.The library resources can be helpful when we

- A.want to find a better way to measure attitudes toward music
- B.are preparing a paper for a professional journal
- C.are writing a dissertation
- D.All of the above

2.The familiarity of readers with different resources_____

- A.is more or less the sameB.varies slightlyC.differs greatlyD.should not be different

3.The author believes that

- A.library resources should be used frequently and completely
- B.library resources cannot be made good use of if they are not available to us
- C.one is supposed to be aware of the library resources that are usually not available
- D.one is supposed to have good knowledge and make good use of resources

4.When educators wish to share some information with their colleagues, they often_____

- A.publish it in a professional journal
- B.attend professional meetings
- C.get access to it in the library
- D. make use of some library services

5.The chapter in question_____

- A.mainly deals with the ways of dissertation writing
- B.presents information on publishing papers in professional journals
- C.introduces some library services
- D.describes some professional meetings

阅读答案

1.D

2.C

3.D

4.A

5.C

Read

Some of the notebooks George Washington kept as a young man are still in existence. They show that he was learning Latin, was very interested in the basics of good behavior in society, and was reading English literature.

At school he seems only to have been interested in mathematics. In fact, his formal education was surprisingly brief for a gentleman, and incomplete. Unlike other young Virginians of that day, he did not go to the College of William and Mary in the Virginian capital of Williamsburg. In terms of formal training then, Washington contrasts sharply with some other early American Presidents such as John Adams, Thomas Jefferson and James Madison. In later years, Washington probably regretted his lack of intellectual training. He never felt comfortable in a debate in Congress(国会), or on any Subject that had not to do with everyday, practical matters. And because he never learned French and could not speak directly to the French leaders, he did not visit the country he admired so much. Thus, unlike Jefferson and Adams, he never reached Europe.

1. Why didn't Washington go to college?

- A. His family could not afford it.
- B. A college education was rather uncommon in his time.
- C. He didn't like the young Virginian gentlemen
- D. The author doesn't give any reason.

2. Washington felt uncomfortable in Congress debates because he _

- A. lacked practice in public speaking
- B. felt his education was not good enough
- C. didn't like arguing and debating with people
- D. felt that debating was like intellectual training

3. The reason why Washington didn't visit France was probably that he _

- A. didn't really care about going
- B. didn't know French leaders
- C. couldn't communicate directly with the French leaders
- D. was too busy to travel

4. According to the author _

- A. Washington's lack of formal education placed him at a disadvantage in later life
- B. Washington should have gone to France even though he could not speak French
- C. Washington was not as good a president as Adams, Jefferson or Madison
- D. Washington was a model for all Virginian gentlemen

5.The main idea of the passage is that Washington's education

- A. was of great variety, covering many Subjects
- B. was probably equal to those of most young gentlemen of his time
- C.may seem poor by modern standards.but was good enough for his time
- D. was rather limited for a president

阅读答案

1.D

2.B

3.C

4.A

5.D

阅读译文

George Washington 年轻时候的一些手札仍然保存完好。从这些手札中我们可以得知，当时的George Washington正在学习拉丁语言和阅读一些英国文学，并对基本的优雅社交行为深感兴趣。

在学校的学习中，George Washington好像只喜欢数学这一科。实际上，他作为一个标准绅士的正式教育是不完整的，简直简短的令人惊讶。和当时弗吉尼亚州的年轻人不同，他没有去位于弗吉尼亚州府威廉堡的William and Mary 学院。那么在正式的训练方面，Washington和其他早期的美国总统——如John Adams, Thomas Jefferson 和 James Madison就有着鲜明的对比。在后来的日子里，Washington大概对自己教育的缺乏感到后悔了。无论是对于国会的商讨活动，还是其他并不是每天都常见的问题，或者一些实践性的事物，Washington始终不能轻松应对。而且因为他从没学过法语，无法和法国的领导人直接交流，所以没能去访问这个他最向往的国家。因此，和Jefferson还有Adams不同，他始终也没有访问过欧洲。

Read

Children in the United States are exposed to many influences other than that of their families. Television is the most significant of these influences, because the habit of watching television usually begins before children start attending school.

Parents are concerned about the lack of quality in television programs for children. The degree of violence in many of these shows also worries them. Studies indicate that, when children are exposed to violence, they may become aggressive or insecure. Parents are also concerned about the commercials that their children see on television. Many parents would like to see fewer commercials during programs for children. And some parents feel that these shows should not have any commercials at all because young minds are not mature enough to deal with the claims made by advertisers.

Educational television has no commercials and has programs for children that many parents approve of. The most famous of these is Sesame Street, which tries to give preschool children a head start in learning the alphabet(字母)and numbers. It also tries to teach children useful things about the world in which they live.

Even though most parents and educators give Sesame Street and shows like it high marks for quality, some critics argue that all television, whether educational or not, is harmful to children. These critics feel that the habit of watching hours of television every day turns children into bored and passive(被动的)consumers of their world rather than encouraging them to become active explorers of it.

1. Which of the following statements is NOT based on the passage?

- A. Parents are worried about the influence from television on their children
- B. Television has much influence on children
- C. Both parents and their children like watching educational television.
- D. Some critics think that television is no good for children.

2. In what ways do children suffer from television?

- A. They become the victims of social violence
- B. They spend hours watching television instead of doing school work
- C. The programs make the children lose interest in the world.
- D. The programs make the children spend too much of their parents' money

3. Parents would not like their children to see commercials because

-
- A. they think that their children are not old enough to handle advertising
 - B. commercials teach children alphabet and numbers
 - C. commercials help to sell products
 - D. they don't like commercials

4. Educational television is widely appreciated because

- A. it does have the same commercials as others
- B. it offers programs for both children and their parents
- C. many parents like the programs it offers for their children
- D. children can learn some school subjects before they go to school

5. Which of the following can best serve as the title of the passage?

- A. Watching Too Much Television May Be Harmful to Young Minds
- B. Television Is More Harmful than Educational
- C. Television's Influence on Children
- D. More Education Television

阅读答案

1.C

2.C

3.A

4.C

5.C

阅读译文

现在的美国儿童与他们的父母不同，受到各个方面的影响。这些影响中最重要的是电视节目，因为常常在孩子们还没上学之前就养成了看电视的习惯了。

家长们对于儿童节目质量的低下很担忧。这些节目中出现的暴力的程度也烦恼着他们。研究显示，当儿童接触到暴力相关的节目，很多人会变得具有攻击性或者没有安全感。家长们对于孩子们在电视上看到的广告同样也很担忧。在儿童节目的时间，家长建议减少广告的播出。一些家长甚至认为这种时间段的节目中根本不应该有广告，鉴于儿童的思想还不够成熟，不能对广告中的一些话语做出判断。

教育台没有广告，而且播出的儿童节目家长们都很赞赏。其中有个最有名的节目叫芝麻街，主要是给学龄前儿童关于数字和字母的启蒙教育，以及对他们所在的世界的一些有帮助的认识。

即便大多数的家长和教育者给与芝麻街，以及这类的节目很高的评价，一些评论家还是认为所有的电视节目，无论教育性与否，对于儿童都是有害的。他们认为每天看几个小时电视这种习惯让儿童变成世界消极无聊且被动的取食者，而不是鼓励儿童变成世界积极的探索者

Read

Sarah Williams went to a boarding school. Here is one of the letters she wrote to her parents from the school:

Wentworth Girls' school Beachside July 20th Dearest Mom and Dad,

I'm afraid I have some very bad news for you. I have been very naughty and the school principal is very angry with me. She is going to write to you. You must come and take me away from here. She does not want me in the school any longer.

The trouble started last night when I was smoking in bed. This is against the rules, of course. We are not supposed to smoke at all.

As I was smoking, I heard footsteps coming towards the room. I did not want a teacher to catch me smoking, so I threw the cigarette away.

Unfortunately, the cigarette fell into the waste-paper basket, which caught fire.

There was a curtain near the waste-paper basket which caught fire, too. Soon the whole room was burning.

The principal phoned for the fire department. The 'school is a long way from the town and by the time the fire department arrived, the whole school was in flames. Many of the girls are in the hospital.

The principal says that the fire was all my fault and you must pay for the damage. She will send you a bill for about a million dollars.

I'm very sorry about this.

Much love, Sarah

P. S. None of the above is true, but I have failed my ex-ams. I just want you to know how bad things could have been!

1. Why did Sarah write home?

- A. To tell her parents about the fire.
- B. To ask for a lot of money.
- C. To tell her parents she had failed her exams.
- D. To tell her parents she had to leave school.

2. Why did Sarah tell her parents the story about the fire?

- A. She wanted to worry them.
- B. She wanted to make them laugh.
- C. She wanted to make them less angry at the real news.
- D. She wanted to warn them about what the principal was going to do.

3. The letter before the P.S. was ____.

- A. mostly true
- B. partly true
- C. all true
- D. completely untrue

4. Sarah said the principal was angry because ____.

- A. she had failed her exams
- B. it was her fault that had caused the fire
- C. he had not made the phone call in time
- D. she had been caught smoking in bed

阅读答案

1.C 推断题。选项B在文章中没有涉及，因此排除；根据信后的附言：*None of the above is true, but I have failed my exams*可知选项A、D都不真实。

2.C 推测题。根据文章中附言的最后一句可知。

3.D 细节题。根据信后的附言*None of the above is true*可知。

4.B 细节题。在信的正文根本没有涉及有关考试之事，排除A；根据信的最后两段，校长并没有责备她未及时打电话，排除C；信的第三段so *I threw the cigarette away*说明她没有被抓着在吸烟，排除D。

Read

Holidaymakers who are bored with baking beaches and overheated hotel rooms head for a big igloo. Swedish businessman Nile Bergqvist is delighted with his new hotel, the world's first igloo hotel. Built in a small town in Lapland, it has been attracting lots of visitors, but soon the fun will be over.

In two weeks'time Bergqvist's ice creation(作品) will be nothing more than a pool of water. "We don't see it as a big problem," he says. "We just look forward to replacing it."

Bergqvist built his first igloo in 1991 for an art exhibition. It was so successful that he designed the present one, which measures roughly 200 square meters. Six workmen spent more than eight weeks piling 1,000 tons of snow onto a wooden base; when the snow froze, the base was removed. "The only wooden thing we have left in the igloo is the front door," he says.

After their stay, all visitors receive a survival certificate recording their success. With no windows, nowhere to hang clothes and temperatures below 0°C, it may seem more like a survival test than a relaxing(轻松的) hotel break. "It's great fun," Bergqvist explains, "As well as a good start in survival training."

The popularity of the igloo is beyond doubt: it is now attracting tourists from all over the world. At least 800 people have stayed at the igloo this season even though there are only 10 rooms. "You can get a lot of people in," explains Bergqvist. "The beds are three meters wide by two meters long, and can fit at least four at one time."

1. Bergqvist designed and built the world's first igloo hotel because

_____.

- A. he believed people would enjoy trying something new
- B. he wanted to make a name for the small town
- C. an art exhibition was about to open
- D. more hotel rooms were needed

2. When the writer says "the fun will be over," he refers to the fact that _____.

- A. hotel guests will be frightened at thought of the hard test
- B. Bergqvist's hotel will soon become a pool of water
- C. holidaymakers will soon get tired of the big igloo
- D. a bigger igloo will replace the present one

3. according to the text, the first thing to do in building an igloo is ____.

- A. to gather a pool of water
- B. to prepare a wooden base
- C. to cover the ground with ice
- D. to pile a large amount of snow

4. When guests leave the igloo hotel they will receive a paper stating that ____.

- A. they have visited Lapland
- B. They have had an ice-snow holiday
- C. they have had great fun sleeping on ice
- D. they have had a taste of adventure

阅读答案

1. A。由文中第1句 *Holidaymakers who are bored with basking beaches and overheated hotel rooms head for a big igloo.* (那些对在沙滩上晒太阳或对过热的旅店房间感到厌倦的度假人现在去雪屋度假)可以推断人们总是喜欢新鲜事物，应选 A。

2. B。这道题考查考生的思维能力和生活常识。既然是雪屋，总归是要融化的，所以第二段第一句话 *In two weeks' time Bergqvist's ice creation will be nothing more than a pool of water* 是对 *soon the fun will be over* 的诠释。

3. B。文中第三段提及"6个工人花了8周时间将1000吨雪堆在木头基础上;当这些雪冻结之后，再将这里的基础移走"，可见应先准备木头搭建的基础。

4. D。 由文中第四段第一句话 *After their stay, all visitors receive a survival certificate recording their success.*(所有的来访者在离开之前都可得到一张记载他们在此生存成功的证书)。

Read

When I was a boy, I belonged to the Boy Scouts so I used to go camping every summer, and once something happened which I have never been able to explain.

We were camping in a place above a river. After arriving, we all rushed down to the river and had a swim. Standing by the river, we noticed that it was surrounded(环绕) by cliffs(悬崖). If someone wanted to reach the river at this point, he had to walk past our camp.

Several days later, the scoutmaster had to be away for a day. That afternoon, we had supper early. We were sitting round the fire, eating and talking, when a man walked past and went down towards the river. We all felt that this man looked very strange, but, because each of us was afraid of looking very stupid, no one said anything.

We ate rather slowly, taking as long as possible. After finishing, we collected our plates together so that we could take them to the river where we always washed them. But no one moved towards the river. We stood looking at each other ashamed. Then all shouting at once, we began talking about the man who had walked past us. We agreed how strange he looked and we wondered what he could be doing by the river. We knew that he could only return by passing through our camp.

An hour passed. Then one of the boys suggested we should creep(悄悄移动) down by the river so that we could see what the man was doing. Moving very slowly and keeping in the shadow, we crept down towards the bank. One boy climbed a tree so that he could see everything clearly. He called to us that there was no one there, so we ran down to the bank, looking everywhere carefully. We could not understand where the man had gone.

When it got dark, we went back to our camp feeling bewildered. We told the scoutmaster what had happened in the evening. Smiling, he doubted that we had seen the man, but finally suggested we go and look again. We did, but there was no one there.

Many years have passed, but I still remember it as if it were yesterday. What did we see? I do not know.

1. The writer in the text mainly tells us _____.

- A. the story of his childhood
- B. a strange camping experience
- C. about a stranger by the river
- D. about a good place for camping

2. Why did the boys eat their supper slowly?

- A. They wanted to delay going to the river bank.
- B. They were sitting for their scoutmaster.
- C. They had a supper earlier than usual.
- D. They were taking while eating.

3. The word “Bewildered” in the text probably means _____.

- A. ashamed
- B. nervous
- C. unable to understand
- D. eager to know something

4. When he heard what had happened, the scoutmaster _____.

- A. realized who the man was
- B. started to worry about the man
- C. went back to look for the man
- D. felt it hard to believe the boys

5. The writer still remembers the event because _____.

- A. the boys acted foolishly
- B. the camping place is beautiful
- C. there has been no explanation for the event
- D. he particularly enjoyed his camping that summer.

阅读答案

1. B。这是一道对全文主旨进行判断的题目。A项内容涉及面太广应排除，D项内容文中未涉及，C项内容应包含在B项之中。

2. A。文中第3段提及：*We ate rather slowly, taking as long as possible ?no one moved towards the river—we stood looking at each other ashamed.* 可知孩子们细嚼慢咽，不敢去河边洗碗，是因为对这个陌生人的怪诞先是感到害怕，后又因胆小而感到难为情，故应选A。

3. C。明明看到一个人去了河边，却到处找不到，故选C，即“不可理解”(unable to understand)。

4. **D**。文中提及孩子们将这一奇遇告知童子军首长后，他笑了，对孩子们是否见到这一奇人颇感怀疑(doubt)，故应选 **D**。

5. **C**。由文中第1段后半句 *and once something happened which I have been able to explain* 可知选答案**C**。同时从常识角度可知，这一奇遇事件会给作者幼小的心灵烙上永远不可磨灭的、难忘的印迹。

Read

Computer people talk a lot about the need for other people to become "computer-literate." But not all experts(专家) agree that this is a good idea.

One pioneer, in particular, who disagrees is David Tebbutt, the founder of Computertown UK. Although many people see this as a successful attempt to bring people closer to the computer, David does not see it that way. He says that Computer town UK was formed for just the opposite reason, to bring computers to people and make them people-literate?

David Tebbutt thinks Computertowns are most successful when tied to a computer club but he insists there is an important difference between the two. The clubs are for people who have some computer knowledge already. This frightens away non-experts, who are happier going to Computertowns where there are computers for them to experiment on, with experts to encourage them and answer any questions they have. They are not told what to do. They find out. The computer experts have to learn not to tell people about computers, but have to be able to answer all questions people ask. People don't have to learn computer terms(术语), but the experts have to explain in plain language. The computers are becoming people-literate?

1. Which of the following is David Tebbutt's idea on the relationship between people and computers?

- A. Computer learning should be made easier.
- B. There should be more computer clubs for experts.
- C. People should work harder to master computer use.
- D. Computers should be made cheaper so that people can afford them.

2. We can infer from the text that "computer-liberate" means ____.

- A. being able to afford a computer
- B. being able to write computer programs
- C. working with the computer and finding out its value
- D. understanding the computer and knowing how to use it

3. The underlined word "it" in the second paragraph refers to the idea that Computertowns ____.

- A. help to set up more computer clubs
- B. bring people to learn to use computers
- C. bring more experts to work together
- D. help to sell computers to the public

4. David Tebbutt started Computertown UK with the purpose of ____.

- A. making better use of computer experts
- B. improving computer programs
- C. increasing computer sales
- D. popularizing computers

阅读答案

1. A。文中第1段和第2段开头已经告诉读者，David Tebbutt 不同意普通人要学会电脑本身的有关知识。后文中还提及他的观点是...bring computer to people and make them people-literate 以及让 experts have to explain in plain language 等，可知 A 为正确答案。

2. D。文章最后一段是解释 people-literate 的含义。

3. B。文章第2段说 David Tebbutt 不主张人向电脑靠拢，而主张电脑向人靠拢，这种人文观念正好说明正确答案为 B。

4. D。文章第3段主要叙述：进电脑俱乐部的人一般都有一些电脑知识，这会把那些想在电脑上试试身手，且有专家鼓励他们提问的非专业人士吓跑；而在电脑城里，电脑专家只需回答人们的提问，不必讲授一些电脑术语，而只用浅显的语言讲解电脑的使用知识，由此可见，电脑城是为普及电脑知识而开设的。

Read

New York, 10 November 5:27 pm, yesterday. Biggest power failure in the city's history.

Thousands of people got stuck in lifts. Martin Saltzman spent three hours between the 21st and 22nd floors of the Empire State Building. "There were twelve of us. But no one panicked. We passed the time telling stories and playing word games. One man wanted to smoke but we didn't let him. Firemen finally got us out."

"It was the best night we've ever had," said Angela Carraro, who runs an Italian restaurant on 42nd Street. "We had lots of candles on the tables and the waiters were carrying candles on their trays. The place was full all night, in fact, for after we had closed, we let the people stay on and spend the night here."

The zoos had their problems like everyone else. Keepers worked through the night. They used blankets to keep flying squirrels and small monkeys warm. While zoos had problems keeping warm, supermarkets had problems keeping cool. "All of our ice cream and frozen foods melted," said the manager of a store in downtown Manhattan. "They were worth \$50,000." The big electric clock in the lobby(大厅) of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in downtown Manhattan started ticking (滴答) again at 5:25 this morning. It was almost on time.

1. Throughout the period of darkness, Martin Saltzman and the eleven others were _____. A. nervous B. excited C. calm D. frightened

2. In what way was the night of November 9 the best night for Angela Carraro?

- A. She had a taste of adventure.
- B. Burning candles brightened the place.
- C. Business was better than usual.
- D. Many people stayed the night in her restaurant.

3. How long did the power failure last?

- A. Nearly 12 hours.
- B. More than 12 hours.
- C. Nearly 24 hours.
- D. More than 24 hours.

阅读答案

1. C。文中提及 *Martin Saltzman* 以及其他11人被困在帝国大厦21层至22层之间的电梯里，他们无一人感到惊慌，通过讲故事、做文字游戏来打发时光，故应选C。

2. C。文中提及 *Angela Carraro* 在42层开了一家餐馆，停电时餐桌上点燃了许多蜡烛，侍者们用托盘支起蜡烛，餐厅满员(*the place was full*)，故应选C。

3. A。文章引语中提及下午5点27分停电，至次日早晨5点25分曼哈顿闹市中心的一家旅馆大厅的电子钟开始发出滴答声，并调侃说大钟几乎准时，故应选A。

Read

The easy way out isn't always easiest. I learned that lesson when I decided to treat Doug, my husband of one month, to a special meal. I glanced through my cook book and chose a menu which included homemade bread. Knowing the bread would take time, I started on it as soon as Doug left for work. As I was not experienced in cooking, I thought if a dozen was good, two dozen would be better, so I doubled everything. As Doug loved oranges, I also opened a can of orange and poured it all into the bowl. Soon there was a sticky dough covered with ugly yellowish marks. Realizing I had been defeated, I put the dough in the rubbish bin outside so I wouldn't have to face Doug laughing at my work. I went on preparing the rest of the meal, and, when Doug got home, we sat down to Cornish chicken with rice. He tried to enjoy the meal but seemed disturbed. Twice he got up and went outside, saying he thought he heard a noise. The third time he left, I went to the windows to see what he was doing. Looking out, I saw Doug standing about three feet from the rubbish bin, holding the lid up with a stick and looking into the container. When I came out of the house, he dropped the stick and explained that there was something alive in our rubbish bin. Picking up the stick again, he held the lid up enough for me to see. I felt cold. But I stepped closer and looked harder. Without doubt it was my work. The hot sun had caused the dough to double in size and the fermenting yeast(酵母) made the surface shake and sigh as though it were breathing. I had to admit what the living thing was and why it was there. I don't know who was more embarrassed(尴尬) by the whole thing—Doug or me.

1. *The writer's purpose in writing this story is ____.*

- A. to tell an interesting experience
- B. to show the easiest way out of a difficulty
- C. to describe the trouble facing a newly married woman
- D. to explain the difficulty of learning to cook from books

2. *Why did the woman's attempt at making the bread turn out to be unsuccessful?*

- A. The canned orange had gone bad.
- B. She didn't use the right kind of flour.
- C. The cookbook was hard to understand.
- D. She did not follow the directions closely.

3. Why did the woman put the dough in the rubbish bin?

- A. She didn't see the use of keeping it.
- B. She meant to joke with her husband.
- C. She didn't want her husband to see it.
- D. She hoped it would soon dry in the sun.

4. What made the dough in the bin looks frightening?

- A. The rising and falling movement.
- B. The strange-looking marks.
- C. Its shape.
- D. Its size.

5. When Doug went out the third time, the woman looked out of the window because she was ____.

- A. surprised at his being interested in the bin
- B. afraid that he would discover her secret
- C. unhappy that he didn't enjoy the meal
- D. curious to know what disturbed him

阅读答案

1. A。 通读文章后，可知作者写这篇文章的目的，是想让人知道她这段有趣的经历，故应选A。

2. D。 文中提及：*As I was not experienced in cooking I thought if a dozen was good, two dozen would be better* 和 *As Doug loved orange, I also opened a can of orange and poured it all into the bowl*，可知这位家庭主妇(即作者)并未按烹调指南行事，故应选D。

3. C。 作者在意识到自己制做面包失败时，*put the dough in the rubbish bin outside so I wouldn't have to face Doug laughing at my work*，故应选C。

4. A。这是对句意和细节理解的题目。文中提及：*The hot sun had caused the dough to double in size and the fermenting yeast made the surface shake and sigh as though it were breathing*, 故应选A。

5. D。文中提及：*... the third time he left, I went to the windows to see what he was doing*. 可知作者在吃饭时就看出丈夫心烦意乱，频繁出去。当丈夫第三次出去时，作者不知道丈夫出去干什么，出于好奇，就到窗边去看。

Read

Olaf Stapledon wrote a book called *First and Last Men*, in which he looked millions of years ahead. He told of different men and of strange civilizations(文明), broken up by long "dark ages" in between. In his view, what is called the present time is no more than a moment in human history and we are just the First Men. In 2,000 million years from now there will be the Eighteenth or Last Men.

However, most of our ideas about the future are really very short-sighted. Perhaps we can see some possibilities for the next fifty years. But the next hundred? The next thousand? The next million? That's much more difficult.

When men and women lived by hunting 50,000 years ago, how could they even begin to picture modern life? Yet to men of 50,000 years from now, we may seem as primitive(原始的) in our ideas as the Stone-Age hunters do to us. Perhaps they will spend their days gollocking to make new spundels, or struggling with their ballalators through the cribe. These words, which I have just made up, have to stand for things and ideas that we simply can't think of.

So why bother even to try imagining life far in the future? Here are two reasons. First, unless we remember how short our own lives are compared with the whole human history, we are likely to think our own interests are much more important than they really are. If we make the earth a poor place to live because we are careless or greedy(贪婪) or quarrelsome, our grandchildren will not bother to think of excuses for us.

Second, by trying to escape from present interests and imagine life far in the future, we may arrive at quite fresh ideas that we can use ourselves. For example, if we imagine that in the future men may give up farming, we can think of trying it now. So set your imagination free when you think about the future.

1. A particular mention made of Stapledon's book in the opening paragraph ____.

- A. serves as a description of human history
- B. serves an introduction to the discussion
- C. shows a disagreement of views
- D. shows the popularity of the book

2. The text discusses men and women 50,000 years ago and 50,000 years from now in order to show that ____.

- A. human history is extremely long
- B. life has changed a great deal
- C. it is useless to plan for the next 50 years
- D. it is difficult to tell what will happen in the future

3. Spundels and ballalators are used in the text to refer to ____.

- A. tools used in farming
- B. ideas about modern life
- C. unknown things in the future
- D. hunting skills in the Stone Age

4. According to the writer of the text, imagining the future will ____.

- A. serve the interests of the present and future generations
- B. enable us to better understand human history
- C. help us to improve farming
- D. make life worth living

阅读答案

1. B。用排除法解答：先排除A，因为这篇短文并非是对人类历史进行描述；再排除C，因为作者在此文章中并非表明对不同观点的否定；最后排除D，因为作者并非要说明这本书的普遍意义。至于B项内容，正好符合这本书引导人们讨论的意图，故应选B。

2. D。文中提及五万年前，处于狩猎时代的人们不可能勾勒出出现代生活的画卷；也许我们将来会被认为是我们所认为的原始人，正如石器时代的狩猎者和我们相比一样，可知要预测较为遥远的未来是一件困难的事情。

3. C。从上下文可知，这四个词汇是作者杜撰的，用以形象地表示五万年后未知的事物和行为。

4. A。文中提及现在即开始对未来展开想象，是基于两点理由：人生是有限的；我们可能得到一些对我们自己切实可行的新见解。文中还提及如果我们因粗心大意和贪得无厌而把地球弄得一塌糊涂而不能居住，我们的子孙们就不难找到迁怒于我们的理由，故应选A。

Read

Excused from recycling because you live in a high rise with a rubbish chute? You won't be for long. Miami's Mark Shantzis has made it simple for those living in tall buildings to use the chute and recycle too.

In Shantzis' Hi-Rise Recycling System, a chute leads to a pie-shaped container with six boxes that can turn around when operated. The system, which fits in the same space as the chute and container now in use, enables glass, plastic, paper, metal, and other rubbish to go into separate boxes.

The system is controlled from a board fixed next to the chute door. The board has a button for each class of recycling materials (as well as for unrecyclables). At the press of a button, a microcomputer locks all other floors' chute door and sets the recycling container turning until the right box comes under the chute. The computer also counts the loads and gives a signal by phone when the box is full. And a particular piece of equipment breaks up the nonrecyclables.

Sorting(分类) recyclables before they are collected saves the use of expensive materials recovery equipment which otherwise has to do the sorting. Such equipment often makes recycled materials very expensive, so expensive that tons of recyclables remain wasted. Shantzis believes his system could help recycled materials become more cost-effective.

1. *The purpose in writing this text is ____.*

- A. to encourage people to recycle their rubbish
- B. to introduce a recycling system for high rises
- C. to describe the use of computer technology in recycling
- D. to explain the need for rubbish collection in high rises

2. *When he says "You won't be for long" the writer means that ____.*

- A. you'll soon be living in a cleaner building
- B. rubbish chutes will become out of date before long
- C. you won't wait long for your turn to recycle rubbish
- D. it won't be long before you'll have to recycle your rubbish

3. *Before dropping rubbish into the chute you have to ____.*

- A. lock the other floors' chute doors
- B. check if the container is full
- C. press the correct button
- D. break up the rubbish

4. *The biggest advantage of this new system is that _____.*

- A. it reduces the cost of recycling
- B. it saves time and space
- C. it saves money for people living in high rises
- D. it makes better use of the existing recovery equipment

阅读答案

1. **B**。考查写作目的。文章第1段说：由于你住在带有垃圾通道的高层建筑里，对垃圾的回收不便是情有可原的；但是在不久的将来这种不回收的借口是不存在的了。美国迈阿密州 **Mark Shantzis** 已经使住在高层建筑里的人们利用垃圾通道回收利用垃圾变得简单了，应选 **B**。

2. **D**。 **Mark Shantzis** 已经使得住在高层建筑里的人们利用垃圾通道回收利用垃圾变成了一件简单的事，应选**D**。

3. **C**。文章第2段言及这套垃圾处理系统含有六个可旋转的容器；文章第3段言及只要你按一种按钮，这个电脑系统就将其余各层其余的通道锁住，只让你按的那个按钮的通道畅通。因此按何种按钮是垃圾分类的关键。

4. **C**。文章最后一段提及，在收集垃圾之前将它们分类节省了使用分类设备的费用，而使用这些设备又得被回收物质白白地浪费了。**Shantzis** 相信这套回收系统有助于可回收物质变得更有(经济)效益。

Read

Every year thousands of tourists visit Pompeii, Italy. They see the sights that Pompeii is famous for—its stadium and theatres, its shops and restaurants. The tourists do not, however, see Pompeii's people. They do not see them because Pompeii has no people. No one has lived in Pompeii for almost 2000 years.

Once, Pompeii was a busy city of 22000 people. It lay at the foot of Mount Vesuvius, a grass-covered volcano(火山). Mount Vesuvius had not erupted(喷发)for centuries, so the people of Pompeii felt safe. But they were not.

In August of AD 79, Mount Vesuvius erupted. The entire top of the mountain exploded, and a huge black cloud rose into the air. Soon stones and hot ash began to fall on Pompeii. When the eruption ended two days later, Pompeii was buried under 20 feet of stones and ashes. Almost all of its people were dead. For centuries, Pompeii lay buried under stone and ash. Then, in the year 1861, an Italian scientist named Giuseppe began to uncover Pompeii. Slowly, carefully, Giuseppe and his men dug. The city looked almost the same as it had looked in AD 79. There were streets and fountains, houses and shops. There was a stadium with 20000 seats. Perhaps the most important of all, there were everyday objects, which tell us a great deal about the people who lived in Pompeii. Many glasses and jars had some dark blue colour in the bottom, so we know that the people of Pompeii liked wine. They liked bread, too; metal bread pans were in every bakery. In one bakery there were 81 round, flat loaves of bread—a type of bread that is still sold in Italy today. Tiny boxes filled with a dark, shiny powder tell us that women liked to wear eye-makeup.

Giuseppe has died, but his work continues. One-fourth has not been uncovered yet. Scientists are still digging, still making discoveries that draw the tourists to Pompeii.

1. Why do large numbers of people come to Pompeii each year?

- A. To visit the volcano.
- B. To shop and eat there.
- C. To watch sports and plays.
- D. To see how Pompeians lived.

2. Why had so many Pompeians remained by volcanic Mount Vesuvius?

- A. The city nearby offered all kinds of fun.
- B. The area produced the finest wine in Italy.
- C. Few people expected the volcano to erupt again.
- D. The mountain was beautiful and covered with grass.

3. Why did the city uncovered look almost the same as it had looked in AD 79?

- A. Because Giuseppe and his men dug it slowly and carefully.
- B. Because the city was buried alive and remained untouched.
- C. Because scientists successfully rebuilt the city with everyday objects.
- D. Because nobody had lived in the city ever since the volcano erupted.

4. What do we know about the Pompeians who lived 2000 years ago?

- A. They lived more or less the same as Italians now do.
- B. They liked women wearing all kinds of makeup.
- C. They enjoyed a lazy life with drinking and eating.
- D. They went back to Pompeii after the eruption in AD 79.

阅读答案

1. **D**。可排除A、B、C三项内容，因为文中未涉及此三项内容。人们来庞贝观光游览，当然是领略古镇公元79年的人文景观，故应选D。
2. **C**。文中提及 *Mount Vesuvius had not erupted for centuries, so the people of Pompeii felt safe*. 故选C。
3. **B**。由于Pompeii 突然被火山喷发后的石头和灰尘覆盖了20英尺，几乎无人存活下来。可以说 Pompeii 是被活埋的，近1,800年无人迹可至，故选B。
4. **A**。根据 *In one bakery... a type of bread that is still sold in Italy today* 可推知答案为A。

Read

I'm seventeen. I had worked as a box boy at a supermarket in Los Angeles. People came to the counter and you put things in their bags for them. And carried things to their cars. It was hard work.

While working, you wear a plate with your name on it. I once met someone I knew years ago. I remembered his name and said, "Mr Castle, how are you?" We talked about this and that. As he left, he said, "It was nice talking to you, Brett." I felt great, he remembered me. Then I looked down at my name plate. Oh no. He didn't remember me at all, he just read the name plate. I wish I had put "Irving" down on my name plate. If he have said, "Oh yes, Irving, how could I forget you?" I have been ready for him. There's nothing personal here.

The manager and everyone else who were a step above the box boys often shouted orders. One of these was: You couldn't accept tips(小费). Okay, I'm outside and I put the bags in the car. For a lot of people, the natural reaction(反应) is to take a quarter and give it to me. "I'm sorry, I can't." They'd get angry. When you give someone a tip, you're sort of being polite. You take a quarter and you put it in their hands and you expect them to say, "Oh, thanks a lot." When you say, "I'm sorry, I can't," they feel a little put down. They say, "No one will know." And they put it in your pocket. You say, "I really can't." It gets to a point where you almost have to hurt a person physically(身体上) to prevent him from tipping you. It was not in agreement with the store's belief in being friendly. Accepting tips was a friendly thing and made the customer feel good. I just couldn't understand the strangeness of some people's ideas. One lady actually put it in my pocket, got in the car, and drove away. I would have had to throw the quarter at her or eaten it or something.

I had decided that one year was enough. Some people needed the job to stay alive and fed. I guess I had the means and could afford to hate it and give it up.

1. What can be the best title for this text?

- A. How Hard Life is for Box Boys
- B. Getting along with Customers
- C. Why I Gave up My Job
- D. The Art of Taking Tips

2. From the second paragraph, we can infer that ____.

- A. the writer didn't like the impersonal part of his job
- B. with a name plate, people can easily start talking
- C. Mr Castle mistook Irving for Brett
- D. Irving was the writer's real name

3. The box boy refused to accept tips because ____.

- A. customers only gave small tips
- B. some customers had strange ideas about tipping
- C. the store forbade the box boys to take tips
- D. he didn't want to fight with the customers

4. The underlined phrase "put down" in the third paragraph probably means ____.

- A. misunderstood
- B. defeated
- C. hateful
- D. hurt

阅读答案

1. C。通过全文可知，作者认为接受小费有助于互相理解，是一种礼貌行为；而经理不让收小费，使得作者很为难，得罪许多人，文章最后提出放弃这份工作，故应选 C。

2. A。文中第2段提及顾客之所以能叫出作者的名字，是因为他身上佩戴了写有自己名字的名牌。文中又有 *There is nothing personal here* (在这里，没有任何个人的东西)。

3. C。由文中第3段第2句 *One of these was: you couldn't accept tips.* 故应选 C。

4. D。文中第3段提及：如果你说“我确实不能接受你的小费”，这样会导致 *It gets to a point where you almost have to hurt a person physically to prevent him from tipping you*，故应选 D。

Read

Parts of Africa are covered by a dark cloud. But this is no rain cloud. It is a living cloud made of billions of locusts (蝗虫) that are traveling across the continent eating everything in their path.

And now in the battle to stop this disaster, a radio station in Senegal, West Africa, is offering listeners 50 kilograms of rice if they can catch and kill 50 kilograms of locusts. "We think this idea will get more people to take part in the war on the locusts," said Abdoulaye Ba, from Sud-Fm, a radio station in one of Senegal's worst affected area.

This is West Africa's biggest locust disaster in 15 years, and it is moving east, causing huge damage to crops. As they move they produce young and increase their number and will soon threaten (威胁) Sudan in the northeast of Africa. Some say it could reach Asia.

Experts say the harmful effect on crops in areas already suffering from food shortage and war could cause many people to go hungry. Governments in the areas are not well equipped to fight the pest.

Although leaders of 12 countries have agreed on a plan, it is not expected to be enough. "We are now treating 6,000 hectares (公顷) per day with pesticide (杀虫剂), but we need to treat 20,000 hectares per day in order to have any hope of controlling this disaster," said Mohamed Abdallahi Ould Babah, director of locust control in Mauritania.

Requests are being made for international aid, which is the only way to limit the disaster, the UN's Food and Agriculture Organization warned.

1. By using "dark cloud" to describe locusts in the first paragraph, the author of the article ____.

- A. showed the size and speed of the mass of locusts
- B. suggested the great damage that locusts can cause
- C. warned that locusts would sweep the continent like rain clouds
- D. both A and B

2. The story is mainly about ____.

- A. West Africa's united effort in fighting a disaster
- B. the difficulty in controlling locusts
- C. how locusts caused great damage to West Africa
- D. a struggle to fight against a disaster brought by locusts in West Africa

3. *The locust disaster* ____.

- A. would be even more serious in Asia
- B. is(was)out of control
- C. affected only the warning areas
- D. can not be stopped unless twice as much pesticide is provided for the affected areas

4. *Which of the following is WRONG?*

- A. Sud-Fm offered a reward for fighting locusts so that more people would join in the effort.
- B. Senegal is to the southwest of Sudan.
- C. The locusts can cause such damage mainly because it has no natural enemy in West Africa.
- D. 12 countries affected by locusts have united but still lack pesticide.

阅读答案

1. **D 细节题。**由第一段中的*traveling across the continent eating everything in their path*可知作者想表明蝗灾发生的规模和所造成的灾害。

2. **D 主旨题。**由每段首句和末段可知。

3. **B 推论题。**根据第三段和第四段的意思可推知。

4. **C 细节题。**文章中没有被提到C项内容，所以错了。由文第二段可知A对;由...于蝗灾发生在*West Africa*，然后向*northwest of Africa*发展，而*Sudan*正在这同一个方向，所以B对;由第五段可知D也对。

Read

Like fine food, good writing is something we approach with pleasure and enjoy from the first taste to the last. And good writers, like good cooks, do not suddenly appear full-blown. Quite the opposite, just as the cook has to undergo a particular training, mastering the skills of his trade, the writer must sit at his desk and devote long hours to achieving a style in his writing, whatever its purpose is—schoolwork, matters of business, or purely social communication.

You may be sure that the more painstaking the effort, the more effective the writing, and the more rewarding.

There are still some faraway places in the world where you might find a public scribe to do your business or social writing for you, for money. There are a few managers who are lucky enough to have the service of that rare kind of secretary who can take care of all sorts of letter writing with no more than a quick note to work from. But for most of us, if there is any

writing to be done, we have to do it ourselves.

We have to write school papers, business papers or home papers. We are constantly called on to put words to papers. It would be difficult to count the number of such words, messages, letters, and reports put into mails or delivered by hand, but the daily figures must be extremely large. What is more, everyone who writes expects, or at least hopes whatever he writes will be read, from first word to last, not just thrown into some "letters-to-be-read" files or into a wastepaper basket. This is the reason we bend our efforts toward learning and practicing the skills of interesting, effective writing.

1. In this passage, good writing is compared to fine food because ____.

- A. both are enjoyable
- B. both are hard to learn
- C. both are necessary to life
- D. both take a long time to prepare

2. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?

- A. Writing skills are less important than experience.
- B. A good writer should have his own way of writing.
- C. A good writer should learn to write all kinds of articles.
- D. The more efforts one makes, the more money one can earn.

3. The author thinks that the most important reason for us to practice writing skills is ____.

- A. to earn our living
- B. to attract others to read
- C. to do daily reports easily
- D. to become good secretaries

4. The purpose of the author in writing this passage is to ____.

- A. comment and blame
- B. introduce and describe
- C. explain and persuade
- D. interest and inform

阅读答案

1. A。推断题。根据文章第一句*Like fine food, good writing is something we approach with pleasure and enjoy from the first taste to the last* 可推出好的作品和好的食物有共同点：令人愉快的，可享受的。故可推出答案为A。

2. B。判断题。根据第1段*the writer must sit at his desk and devote long hours to achieving a style in his writing*可推出答案为B。"一个好作家应该有自己的写作风格。"

3. B。推断题。根据最后一段*What is more, everyone who writes expects, or at least hopes whatever he writes will be read, from first word to last...*可推知吸引别人从头到尾把作品读下去是练习写作技巧的最重要的原因，因此答案为B。

4. C推断题。根据最后一段最后一句*This is the reason we bend our efforts toward learning and practicing the skills of interesting, effective writing*可推断答案为C。

Read

"American dream? What a lie!" This comment(评论) was made by a Cuban teenage girl. She was attending a huge protest(抗议) in Havana, Cuba, against American immigration laws last Tuesday.

Tens of thousands of people, including Cuba's President, Fidel Castro, took part in the protest to remember 30 missing Cubans, including 13 children. Their boat was lost in the Florida Straits after setting out from Cuba on November 17. It is one of the worst accidents involving(牵扯到) Cubans being smuggled(偷渡) into the US. Fourteen people died in the sinking of a smuggler's boat in 1998, and about 40 people died in 1994 when a tugboat sank near Havana. Castro believes that the "Cuban Adjustment Act" is responsible for the 30 people disappearing.

This 1996 law gives special allowances to Cuban immigrants who reach US land by whatever means. It gives them resident's status(居民身份) and chances to work. It is very different from the US policy to immigrants from other countries. Because it encourages illegal immigration and these types of accidents, some called it "the murderous law".

The US uses the so-called "dry foot, wet foot" rule. Those found at sea are sent back to Cuba. But those who set foot on US soil are generally allowed to stay. Castro said that the law encourages Cubans to undertake dangerous sea journeys with the hope of living in the US.

The immigration policy of the US has caused many problems between the US and Cuban. The two countries plan to meet next month to discuss immigration issues.

1. Who is Fidel Castro?

- A. He is one of the missing smugglers.
- B. He is one of the persons who made the "Cuban Adjustment Act".
- C. He is a Cuban.
- D. He is the American president.

2. Why did so many people attend the protest?

- A. Because they were not allowed to enter the US.
- B. Because their children were missing.
- C. Because they wanted to come back to their homeland.
- D. Because they were against American immigration laws.

3. Which of the following is right?

- A. "Cuban Adjustment Act" is a Cuban law.
- B. Havana is a place in Cuba.
- C. 43 people disappeared after they set out on November 17.
- D. The American immigration law was made in 1994.

4. Why did so many people want to smuggle into the US?

- A. They wanted to live a better life there.
- B. They were treated badly in their country.
- C. They had relatives in the US.
- D. The Americans were very friendly.

5. What is the result of "Cuban Adjustment Act" ?

- A. The two countries plan to meet next month.
- B. It is very different from the US policy to immigrants from other countries.
- C. Those who set foot on US soil are generally allowed to stay.
- D. It encourages Cubans to undertake dangerous sea journeys.

阅读答案

1. C。事实细节题。根据文章第2段 Tens of thousands of people ,including Cuba's President Fidel Castro, took part in the protest... 可知答案为C。

2. **D**。推理判断题。从 *against American immigration laws last Tuesday* 可知抗议是为了反对美国的移民政策，故答案选**D**。

3. **B**。事实细节题。根据第1段中...*a huge protest(抗议) in Havana, Cuba...*可知答案为**B**。因为英语中的地址是有小到大排列的。

4. **A**。事实细节题。根据第四段中*It gives them resident's status(居民身份)and chances to work*可知答案为**A**。

5. **D**。事实细节题。根据文中倒数第2段 *...the law encourages Cubans to undertake dangerous sea journeys with the hope of living in the US*可知答案为**D**。

Read

Surfing—the art of riding a wave on a pointed board—is the wildest, fastest natural water sport known to man. In recent years, it has developed into a major sport around the world, from Australia to South Africa. Australians brave(挑战) men—eating sharks to ride the green waves Down Under, Hawaiian experts risk(冒...之险) their lives on huge, thirty foot swells(浪涛) against the wind of Oahu; Californians of all ages go out the year-round. In the winter, surf-riders put on life-suits to ride grave waves so cold that their flesh turns blue.

Surfing is no sport for weak persons. Swimming a quarter of a mile or more, and pushing a surfboard out to where the swells are just right for riding, can be real work. Then, at exactly the right moment, you climb up the wave and go fast across the face of a powerful swell with the white water jumping at your feet. The huge wave bites at your shoulder, threatening(威胁) at any moment to smash your flat. In the next several seconds, a cool head and lightning—quick action back to the pressure of the attacking wave will bring your board under control for that great ride down the back of the great, green mountain of water. Once on the beach, you know why surfing is growing in popularity as an international sport, and you're glad to be a member of this new water world.

1. *The first paragraph mainly tells us* .

- A. people around the world go surfing all the year round
- B. the definition(定义) of the sport
- C. how to surf in the sea
- D. where to surf around the world

2. The author believes that surfing ____.

- A. is not an easy sport
- B. can be done by anyone
- C. should be done by everyone
- D. does not require courage

3. In order to experience what real surfing is, ____.

- A. you must first swim a quarter of a mile to warm your body
- B. you will first ride on a board to reach the swells
- C. you must first put on your life-suits before doing surfing
- D. you must first swim to the swells with your board

阅读答案

1. A。主旨大意题。根据*In recent years, it has developed into a major sport around the world***可知答案为A。**

2. A。推理判断题。根据*Surfing is no sport for weak persons***(冲浪运动不适宜于那写体质虚弱的人)可知答案为A。**

3. D。推理判断题。根据*Swimming a quarter of a mile or more and pushing a surfboard out to where the swells are just right for riding, can be real work***可知答案为D。**

Read

As you research music, you will find music that is familiar to you. You will find music which tells of interesting places and exciting things to do. You will find music which expresses feelings that are often your own.

Music is an expression of the people. As you research, you will find music of people at work and play. You will find music expressing love of the country, love of nature, and love of home.

Music is also an expression of the composer(作曲家). The composer expresses his own musical ideas. He studies the materials of music and discovers ways of using them. He looks for new kinds of musical expression.

Music can suggest actions and feelings which we all share. We can enjoy playing and singing music, dancing and listening to the music of the people and the composers of different times and places.

1. In the first paragraph, the author tells us to ____.

- A. find entertainment(娱乐) in music
- B. be friendly to music
- C. express your feelings in music
- D. discover the things and places in music

2. From the second paragraph, we know that ____.

- A. if we love music, we will love the country, nature and home
- B. music sings of the country, nature and home
- C. you may listen to music at work or at play
- D. music can express how people live, work and think

3. By means of music, the composer wishes that ____.

- A. you would study with them
- B. you would share his feelings and ideas
- C. you would express your own feelings
- D. you help discover ways of using music and new kinds of musical expression

4. The last paragraph shows that music makes it possible ____.

- A. the music can express actions and feelings at the same time
- B. bring understanding between people of different times and places
- C. that people can enjoy playing and singing music, dancing and listening to the music at the same time
- D. that people of different time and places can get together

5. Which of the following statements is NOT true. Music expresses ____.

- A. the feelings of our own
- B. people's love of the country
- C. the composer's feelings
- D. people's musical ideas

阅读答案

1. A。事实细节题。从You will find music which tells of interesting places and exciting things to do可知答案A正确。

2. **B**。事实细节题。从 *You will find music expressing love of the country, love of nature, and love of home* 可知答案**B**正确。

3. **B**。推理判断题。从第2段可知作曲家通过音乐表达自己的感受，当然希望你能与他产生共鸣，接受他的音乐，故答案选**B**。

4. **A**。事实细节题。从最后一段第1句话 *Music can suggest actions and feelings which we all share* 可知答案**A**正确。

5. **D**。事实细节题。从 *The composer expresses his own musical ideas* 可知音乐表达作曲家的音乐观点，而不是人们的音乐观点，故答案选**D**

Read

Grandma Moses is among the most famous twentieth-century painters of the United States, yet she did not start painting until she was in her late seventies. As she once said of herself: "I would never sit back in a rocking chair, waiting for someone to help me." No one could have had a more productive old age.

She was born Anna Mary Robertson on a farm in New York State, one of five boys and five girls. At twelve she left home and was in domestic(家庭的) service until, at twenty—seven, she married Thomas Moses, the hired hand of one of her employers. They farmed most of their lives, first in Virginia and then in New York State, at Eagle Bridge. She had ten children, of whom five survived; her husband died in 1927.

Grandma Moses painted a little as a child and made embroidery(刺绣) pictures as a hobby, but only changed to oils in old age because her hands had become too stiff(硬的) to sew and she wanted to keep busy and pass the time. Her pictures were first sold at the local drugstore(杂货店) and at a market and were soon noticed by a businessman who bought everything she painted. Three of the pictures exhibited in the Museum of Modern Art, and in 1940 she had her first exhibition in New York. Between the 1930's and her death she produced some 2,000 pictures: detailed(详细的)and lively portrayals(描绘) of the country life she had known for so long, with a wonderful sense of colour and form. "I think really hard till I think of something really pretty, and then I paint it," she said.

1. *According to the passage, Grandma Moses began to paint because she wanted to _.*

- A. make herself beautiful
- B. keep active
- C. earn more money
- D. become famous

2. The underlined word "survived" means _.

- A. graduated from college
- B. examined the condition of the house
- C. lived longer than the other children
- D. gave up themselves to the police

3. From Grandma Moses' description of herself in the first paragraph, it can be inferred that she was _.

- A. independent
- B. pretty
- C. rich
- D. nervous

4. Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?

- A. Grandma Moses: Her Life and Pictures.
- B. The Children of Grandma Moses.
- C. Grandma Moses: Her Best Exhibition.
- D. Grandma Moses and Other Older Artists.

参考答案

【小题1】B 【小题2】C 【小题3】A 【小题4】A

Read

Now and again I have had horrible dreams, but not enough of them to make me lose my delight in dreams. To begin with. I like the idea of dreaming, of going to bed and lying still and then, by some queer magic(神奇的魔力), wandering into another kind of existence. As a child, I could never understand why grown-ups took dreaming so calmly when they could make such a fuss(大惊小怪) about any holiday. This still puzzles me. I am puzzled by people who say they never dream and appear to have no interest in the subject. It is much more astonishing than it would be if they said they never went out for a walk. Most people do not seem to accept dreaming as part of their lives. They appear to see it as an irritating(令人困扰的) little habit, like sneezing or yawning(打哈欠). I can never understand this. My dream life does not seem as important as my waking life because there is far less of it, but to me it is important.

1. What is the author's attitude toward dreaming?

- A. He thinks it puzzling
- B. He likes it
- C. He is interested in it
- D. He doesn't accept it as part of his life

2. For the author of the passage, dreaming is ____.

- A. another kind of existence
- B. an irritating little habit
- C. a horrible but wonderful experience
- D. a true reflection of reality

3. The author of the passage suggests that people who say they never go out for a walk are ____.

- A. interesting
- B. unbelievable
- C. mysterious(难以理解的)
- D. lazy

4. The author of the passage enjoys dreaming most ____.

- A. only when he was a child
- B. only when he is a grown-up
- C. both as a child and as a grown-up
- D. only in his old age

5. Why does the author of the passage complain?

- A. Because most people are overexcited about their dreams
- B. Because most people are not interested in talking about their dreams
- C. Because most people have had dreams most of the time
- D. Because most people consider their dreams of too much importance

参考答案

【小题1】 B 【小题2】 A 【小题3】 C 【小题4】 C 【小题5】 B

Read

Man is a land animal, but he is also closely tied to the sea. Throughout history the sea has served the needs of man. The sea has provided man with food and a convenient (便利的) way to travel to many parts of the world. Today, nearly two-thirds of the world's population live within 80 kilometers of the sea coast.

In the modern technological world, the sea offers many resources to help mankind survive (=continue to live). Resources on land are beginning to be used up. The sea, however, still can be hoped to supply many of man's needs.

The list of riches of the sea yet to be developed by man's technology is impressive. Oil and gas explorations (探险) have been carried out for nearly 30 years. Valuable amounts of minerals exist on the ocean floor ready to be mined (开采).

Fish farming promises to be a good way to produce large quantities of food. The culture of fish and shellfish (贝类动物) is an ancient skill practised in the past mainly by Oriental people.

Besides oil and gas, the sea may offer new sources of energy. Experts believe that the warm temperature of the ocean can be used in a way similar to the steam in a steamship. Ocean currents (水流) and waves offer possible use as a source of energy. Technology is enabling man to explore (勘探) ever more deeply under the sea. The development of strong, new materials has made this possible.

The technology to harvest the sea continues to improve. Experts believe that by the year 2000 the problems that prevent us from exploiting fully the food, minerals, and energy sources of the sea will be largely solved.

1. What is the best title for the passage?

- A. Needs of Man.
- B. Sea Harvest and Food
- C. Sea and Sources of Energy
- D. Sea Exploring Technology.

2. It can be inferred from the passage that ____.

- A. man hasn't completely made use of the riches of the sea
- B. technology for exploring the sea has been solved
- C. harvesting rice in the sea will be made possible
- D. in the near future man can live on the ocean floor

3. Why does the author mention a steamship in paragraph 5?

- A. To illustrate that man can make use of sources of energy from the sea.
- B. To show that a steamship is better than other kinds of ships.
- C. To argue that man should use steamships.
- D. To indicate that it is warmer in the ocean than on land.

4. According to the author, technology is important because ____.

- A. resources on land are running short in ten years
- B. man can use it to explore the deeper sea
- C. it is a lot of fun diving into the sea
- D. ancient people used it to explore the sea

5. According to the author, when will the problems to explore the deeper sea largely be solved?

- A. In the next generation.
- B. At the end of the 20th century.
- C. In the near future.
- D. By the middle of the 21st century.

参考答案

【小题1】 D 【小题2】 A 【小题3】 A 【小题4】 B 【小题5】 D

Read

One day, President Lincoln went to a party. At the gathering, a man called Douglas was repeatedly talking about Lincoln's low position in life and saying that he first met Lincoln when he was a shop assistant at a village shop. Finally he said, "And Mr. Lincoln was a very good waiter too."

People burst into laughter, but they quieted down when Mr. Lincoln said quietly.

"Gentlemen, what Mr. Douglas has said is true. I did keep a grocery (食品杂货店), and I did sell cotton, candles and cigars(雪茄烟), and sometimes whisky(威士忌酒). But I remember that in those days Mr. Douglas was one of my best customers. I often stood on one side of the counter and sold whisky to Mr. Douglas on the other side, but the difference between us now is: I have left my side of the counter, but Mr. Douglas still sticks to his as firmly as ever."

1. Where was Douglas talking about Lincoln's low position in life?

- A. At a meeting
- B. In a college
- C. At home
- D. In a restaurant

2. Why was Douglas repeatedly talking about Lincoln's low position in life?

- A. Because he was friendly to Lincoln.
- B. Because Lincoln was an example to show that an American of low position in life can become President of the U. S.
- C. Because he wanted others to look down upon Lincoln.
- D. Because he wanted to tell other people about Lincoln's honesty as a shop assistant.

3. How did Lincoln win the oral competition(口头的比赛)?

- A. He won it by telling of his low position in life in his early days.
- B. He won it by telling of his high position in life in his early days.
- C. He won it by saying Douglas was telling lies.
- D. He won it by comparing his present position with Douglas.

4. What do you suppose the sentence "Mr. Douglas still sticks to his as firmly as ever means?"

- A. Douglas was still talking about Lincoln's low position in life.
- B. Douglas was still standing on the other side of the counter.
- C. Douglas remained a drunkard (酒鬼) and had not changed a bit.
- D. Douglas kept on going to gatherings and talking a lot.

参考译文

有一天，林肯总统去参加一个聚会，在聚会上，一个名叫道格拉斯的人多次谈论林肯地位低下的生活。并且他说，他第一次见到林肯时，林肯在村里的商店店员。最后他说，"林肯先生是一个很好的服务员呢。"

人们放声大笑，但他们安静下来时，林肯却平静地说：

"先生们，道格拉斯先生所说的是真的。我在杂货(食品杂货店)工作，我也卖棉花，蜡烛和雪茄(雪茄烟)，有时还有威士忌(威士忌酒)。但我记得那些日子，道格拉斯先生是我最好的客户。我经常站在柜台的这一边，把威士忌卖给在另一边的道格拉斯先生。但我们之间的区别是：我已经离开了我的柜台，但道格拉斯先生仍然他像"

以往一样坚持在那里。"

Read

Overhead bridges are found in many parts of Beijing, especially in places where traffic is very heavy and crossing the road is dangerous.

The purpose of these bridges is to enable pedestrians (行人) to cross roads safely. Overhead bridges are used to very much the same way as zebra crossings. They are more efficient (效率高的) although less convenient because people have to climb up a long flight of steps. This is inconvenient especially to older people. When pedestrians use an overhead bridge, they do not hold up traffic. However, when they cross a busy road using a zebra crossing, traffic is held up. This is why the government has built many overhead bridges to help pedestrians and to keep traffic moving at the same time.

The government of Beijing has spent a large amount of money on building these bridges. For their own safety, pedestrians should be encouraged to use them instead of risking (冒...危险) their lives by dashing across the road. Old people, however, may find it a little difficult climbing up and down the steps, but it is still much safer than walking across the road with all the danger of moving traffic.

Overhead bridges serve a very useful purpose. Pedestrians, both old and young, should make it a habit to use them. This will prevent unnecessary accidents and loss of life.

1. What is the advantage of overhead bridges mentioned in this passage?

- A. Taller trucks can pass under them.
- B. Pedestrians can climb up and have a view of the city.
- C. They are safer for pedestrians and can keep traffic moving at the same time.
- D. They are easier and more convenient for the pedestrians.

2. Why were overhead bridges built in Beijing?

- A. Because they prevent traffic from being held up.
- B. Because they provide an easy way for the drivers to cross the road.
- C. Because they save money for the government.
- D. Because they save time for the pedestrians.

3. Which of the following statements is true according to the passage?

- A. Overhead bridges are found in every part of Beijing.
- B. Overhead bridges are only found in the centre of Beijing.
- C. Overhead bridges are found in many parts of big cities in China.
- D. Overhead bridges are found in places where traffic is heavy.

4. The underlined words a zebra crossing probably mean ____.

- A. a safe place across a road for pedestrians to walk across the road
- B. a wild animal from Africa that looks like a horse with broad dark brown and white stripes on its body
- C. a safe place across a road for zebras to walk across the road
- D. a safe place across a road for children to play a game

5. What is the writer's attitude towards overhead bridges?

- A. It is inconvenient to older people to walk across the road.
- B. It is much safer for pedestrians though climbing up and down the steps may be a little difficult,
- C. An overhead bridge is more beautiful than a zebra crossing.
- D. To build overhead bridges is the business of the government

参考答案

【小题1】 C 【小题2】 D 【小题3】 D 【小题4】 A 【小题5】 B

Read

Why do we have in a camera a lens(镜头)instead of a simple hole?

The reason can be seen from the figures(图像).

In Figure 1, the hole is small. Rays of light from a point (P1)outside reach a very small part of the wall opposite, and we see there a small point. But when the hole is bigger, as in Figure 2, rays from the point(P2)can cover a larger part of the wall opposite, and we don't see a clear point, Rays from other points(Q) outside can also fall on the same place inside. Therefore the picture is not clear when the hole is big and it is not bright when the hole is small because very very little light can pass through it. We can get better result with a lens. If the lens is made in the shape shown in Figure 3, all the rays of light from the point(P3) are thrown on point(P') inside. The picture which we see, therefore, is clear, and it is also bright because more light can pass through a lens than through a small hole.

1. In Figure 1 we see a faint small point on the wall because ____.

- A. the point(P1) is very small
- B. the hole isn't big enough
- C. light rays don't travel in straight lines
- D. light rays can't pass through a small hole

2. Figure 2 shows that the bigger the hole is, ____.

- A. the more light can pass through
- B. the clearer the picture will be
- C. the better result we will get
- D. the faster the light rays travel

3. From figure 3, we can see a lens ____.

- A. can form a clear picture
- B. can make light go in a straight line
- C. can help light rays to go faster
- D. cannot give the picture more light than in Fig. 2

4. The main idea of the second paragraph of the article is that ____.

- A. a smaller hole is better than a bigger one
- B. big holes are better than small ones
- C. both a big hole and a small one have their weak points
- D. light rays are sure to pass through a hole no matter it is big or small

5. Which of the following statements is true?

- A. Light can go through all kinds of materials
- B. A camera can't be made without a lens
- C. The lens is only used in a camera
- D. Most of the light we get is from the lens

参考答案

【小题1】 A 【小题2】 A 【小题3】 A 【小题4】 C 【小题5】 D

Read

In 1933 an unknown American called Clarence Nash went to see the filmmaker Walt Disney. He had an unusual voice and he wanted to work in Disney's cartoon(动画片) film for children. When Walt Disney heard Nash's voice, he said "Stop! That's our duck!"

The duck was the now-famous Donald Duck, who first appeared in 1934 in the film *The Wise Little Hen*. Donald lived in an old houseboat(水上住家) and wore his sailor jacket and hat. Later that year he became a star after an eight-minute Mickey Mouse film. The cinema audience liked him because he was lazy and greedy(贪婪的), and because he lost his temper(发脾气) very quickly. And they loved his voice when he became angry with Mickey's eight nephews(侄子). Soon Donald was more popular than Mickey Mouse himself, probably because he wasn't a goody-goody like Mickey.

In the 1930s, '40s and '50s Donald and his friends Mickey, Goofy and Pluto made hundreds of Disney cartoons. He also made educational films about the place of the USA in the world, and safety in the home. Then in 1966 Donald Duck and his voice disappeared---there were no more new cartoons.

Clarence Nash died in February, 1985. But today's children can still see the old cartoons on television and hear that famous voice.

1. Who made Donald Duck film?

- A. Mickey Mouse
- B. Clarence Nash
- C. Walt Disney
- D. Pluto

2. When was the first Donald Duck film made? A. In 1933

- B. In 1934
- C. In 1966
- D. In 1930

3. Who was Clarence Nash?

- A. A cartoonist
- B. Donald Duck's voice
- C. A film-maker
- D. A film star

4. Where do today's children see Donald Duck?

- A. In new film
- B. At the cinema
- C. On television
- D. At concerts

5. The underlined word audience in the second paragraph means

_____.

- A. reads B. formal interview
- C. law freedom
- D. the people who watch a film at a cinema

参考答案

【小题1】C 【小题2】B 【小题3】B 【小题4】C 【小题5】D

Read

Although English is not as old as Chinese, it is spoken by many people around the world every day. English speakers are always creating(创造) new words, and we are often able to know where most words come from.

Sometimes, however, no one may really know where a word comes from. Did you ever think about why hamburgers(汉堡包) are called hamburgers, especially when they are not made with ham(火腿)? About a hundred years ago, some men went to America from Europe. They came from a big city in Germany called Hamburg. They did not speak good English, but they ate good food. When some Americans saw them eating round pieces of beef(牛肉), they asked the Germans what it was. The Germans did not understand the question and answered, "We come from Hamburg." One of these Americans owned a restaurant, and had an idea. He cooked some round pieces of beef like those which the men from Hamburg ate. Then he put each between two pieces of bread and started selling them. Such bread came to be called "hamburgers". Today "hamburgers" are sold in many countries around the world.

Whether this story is true or not, it certainly is interesting. Knowing why any word has a certain meaning is interesting, too. This reason, for most English words, can be found in any large English dictionary.

1. According to the writer, English is ____.

- A. as old as Chinese
- B. older than German
- C. not so old as Chinese
- D. very difficult to learn

2. Hamburg is ____.

- A. a kind of food
- B. a round piece of beef
- C. the name of a village
- D. a city in Germany

3. According to the story, ____.

- A. few Americans like hamburgers
- B. hamburgers are made with beef
- C. hamburgers are made with ham
- D. hamburgers were first sold about a century ago

4. According to the writer, which of the following can often be found in any large English dictionary?

- A. Where all the new words come from
- B. Where those Germans came from
- C. The reason why a word has a certain meaning
- D. The reason why English is spoken around the world

5. According to the story, the word "hamburger" comes from ____.

- A. China because it has a long history
- B. England because Germans don't speak good English
- C. the round pieces of beef which those people from Hamburg were eating
- D. English speakers because they always create new words

参考译文

虽然英语不是像中文一样古老，但世界各地每天都有许多人说它。说英语的人总是在创造新单词，我们往往能够知道大多数的词是从哪儿来的。

然而，可能没有人真正知道一个词从哪里来。你曾经想过为什么汉堡被称为汉堡，尤其是当他们不是火腿汉堡时？大约一百年前，一些人从欧洲来到美国。他们来自一个在德国被称为汉堡的大城市。他们英语不好，但他们吃美食。当一些美国人看到他们吃的牛肉圆块时，他们就问德国人这是什么。德国人不懂这个问题，就回答说，“我们来自汉堡。”其中的一个美国人拥有一家餐厅，于是有了一个主意。他喜欢那些来自汉堡的人们所吃的牛肉片。之后他把两片面包夹在牛肉片之间出售。这种面包于是就被被称为“汉堡包”。今天的“汉堡包”仍在世界上许多国家出售。

不管这个故事是不是真的，它肯定也是有趣的。而知道一些词的特定意义也是有趣的。因此，对于大多数英语单词来说，我们都可以在英语大字典中发现。

Read

In earliest times, men considered lightning to be one of the great mysteries (神秘的事物) of nature. Some ancient peoples believed that lightning and thunder were the weapons (武器) of the gods.

In reality, lightning is a flow of electricity formed high above the earth. A single flash of lightning 1.6 kilometres long has enough electricity to light one million light bulbs (灯泡).

The American scientist and statesman, Benjamin Franklin, was the first to show the connection between electricity and lightning in 1752. In the same year he also built the first lightning rod (避雷针). This device (装置物) protects buildings from being damaged by lightning.

Modern science has discovered that one stroke (闪击) of lightning has a voltage (电压) of more than 15 million volts (伏特). A flash of lightning between a cloud and the earth may be as long as 13 kilometers, and travel at a speed of 30 million meters per second.

Scientists judge that there are about 2,000 million flashes of lightning per year. Lightning hits the Empire State Building in New York City 30 to 48 times a year. In the United States alone it kills an average (平均数) of one person every day.

The safest place to be in case of an electrical storm is in a closed car. Outside, one should go to low ground and not get under trees. Also, one should stay out of water and away from metal fences. Inside a house, people should avoid open doorways and windows and not touch wires or metal things.

With lightning, it is better to be safe than sorry?

1. People once thought lightning came from ____.

- A. the sky
- B. the gods
- C. the earth
- D. nature

2. According to the passage what do you think all buildings need?

- A. Metal fences.
- B. Electricity.
- C. lightning rods.
- D. Machines.

3. Lightning can travel ____.

- A. as quickly as water
- B. not so quickly as electricity
- C. at very low speed
- D. at very high speed

4. Which of the following is NOT true?

- A. In the U.S about one person per day dies from lightning.
- B. The Empire State Building frequently gets hit by lightning.
- C. Swimming during a thunder storm is a good idea.
- D. A closed car is the best place to be during an electrical storm.

5. *Lightning is probably to man.*

- A. useful
- B. kind
- C. useless
- D. friendly

参考译文

最早的时候，男人认为闪电是一个伟大的奥秘(神秘的事物)自然。一些古人认为闪电和雷声是武器(武器)的神。在现实中，闪电是电流在高空形成。一个闪电，长1.6公里，有足够的电力一百万个灯泡(灯泡)。美国的科学家和政治家，本杰明富兰克林，是显示在1752电和闪电之间的联系的第一。在同一年，他还建造了第一个避雷针(避雷针)。这个装置(装置物)保护建筑物免遭雷击破坏。现代科学已经发现一个冲程(闪击)闪电(电压)具有电压超过15000000伏(伏特)。一个闪光的云层和地面之间的闪电可能长达13公里，并以每秒30000000米的速度旅行。科学家们认为，大约有2000000000的闪电每年。闪电击中帝国大厦在纽约市每年30到48次。仅在美国就导致平均(平均数)每天一人。是电风暴的情况下最安全的地方是在一个封闭的车。外面，一个应该去低接地和不到树下。同时，应远离水和金属栅栏。在家里，人们应该避免敞开的门口和窗户，不要触摸电线或金属的东西。闪电，它是更好的安全比遗憾？

Read

Wanted, Someone for a KissWe're looking for producers to join us in the second of London 100FM. You'll work on the station's music programmes. Music production experience in radio is necessary, along with rich knowledge of modern dance music. Please apply(申请) in writing to Producer Vacancies, Kiss100.

Father ChristmasWe're looking for a very special person preferably over 40, to fill our Father Christmas suit. Working days: Every Saturday from November 24 to December 15 and every day from December 17 to December 24 except Sunday, 10:30 —16:00

Excellent pay. Please contact(联系) the Enterprise Shopping Center, Station Parade, Eastbourne.

Accountants AssistantWhen you join the them in our Revenue Administration Unit, you will be providing assistance within all parts of the Revenue Division, dealing with post and other general duties. If you are educated to GCSE grade C level we would like to talk to you. This position is equally suitable for a school leaver or for somebody who has office experience.

Wealden District CouncilSoftware TrainerIf you are aged 24-45 and have experience in teaching and training, you could be the person we are looking for. You should be good at the computer and have some experience in programme writing. You will be allowed to make our decision, and to design courses as well as present them. Pay upwards of £ 15,000 for the right person. Please apply by sending your CV (简历) to Mrs R. Ogilvie, Palmlace Limited.

1. Who should you get in touch with if you hope to work in a radio station?

- A. Producer Vacancies, Kiss 100.
- B. Mrs R. Ogilvie, Palmlace Limited.
- C. The Enterprise Shopping Centre
- D. Wealden District Council.

2. We learn from the ads that the Enterprise Shopping Centre needs a person who _____.

- A. is aged between 24 and 40
- B. may do some training work
- C. should deal with general duties
- D. can work for about a month

3. Which position is open to recent school graduates?

- A. Producer, London Kiss.
- B. Father Christmas.
- C. Accountants Assistant
- D. Software Trainer

4. What kind of person would probably apply to Palmace Limited?

- A. One with GCSE grade C level.
- B. One with some office experience.
- C. One having good computer knowledge
- D. One trained in producing music programmes.

答案解析

1. A。 2. D。 3. C。 4. C。

Read

The easy way out isn't always easiest. I learned that lesson when I decided to treat Doug, my husband of one month, to a special meal. I glanced through my cook book and chose a menu which included homemade bread. Knowing the bread would take time, I started on it as soon as Doug left for work. As I was not experienced in cooking, I thought if a dozen was good, two dozen would be better, so I doubled everything. As Doug loved oranges, I also opened a can of orange and poured it all into the bowl. Soon there was a sticky dough covered with ugly yellowish marks. Realizing I had been defeated, I put the dough in the rubbish bin outside so I wouldn't have to face Doug laughing at my work. I went on preparing the rest of the meal, and, when Doug got home, we sat down to Cornish chicken with rice. He tried to enjoy the meal but seemed disturbed. Twice he got up and went outside, saying he thought he heard a noise. The third time he left, I went to the windows to see what he was doing. Looking out, I saw Doug standing about three feet from the rubbish bin, holding the lid up with a stick and looking into the container. When I came out of the house, he dropped the stick and explained that there was something alive in our rubbish bin. Picking up the stick again, he held the lid up enough for me to see. I felt cold. But I stepped closer and looked harder. Without doubt it was my work. The hot sun had caused the dough to double in size and the fermenting yeast(酵母) made the surface shake and sigh as though it were breathing. I had to admit what the living thing was and why it was there. I don't know who was more embarrassed(尴尬) by the whole thing—Doug or me.

1. The writer's purpose in writing this story is ____.

- A. to tell an interesting experience
- B. to show the easiest way out of a difficulty
- C. to describe the trouble facing a newly married woman
- D. to explain the difficulty of learning to cook from books

2. Why did the woman's attempt at making the bread turn out to be unsuccessful?

- A. The canned orange had gone bad.
- B. She didn't use the right kind of flour.
- C. The cookbook was hard to understand.
- D. She did not follow the directions closely.

3. Why did the woman put the dough in the rubbish bin?

- A. She didn't see the use of keeping it.
- B. She meant to joke with her husband.
- C. She didn't want her husband to see it.
- D. She hoped it would soon dry in the sun.

4. What made the dough in the bin look frightening?

- A. The rising and falling movement.
- B. The strange-looking marks.
- C. Its shape.
- D. Its size.

5. When Doug went out the third time, the woman looked out of the window because she was ____.

- A. surprised at his being interested in the bin
- B. afraid that he would discover her secret
- C. unhappy that he didn't enjoy the meal
- D. curious to know what disturbed him

答案解析

1. A。通读文章后，可知作者写这篇文章的目的，是想让人知道她这段有趣的经历，故应选A。2. D。文中提及：*As I was not experienced in cooking I thought if a dozen was good, two dozen would be better* 和 *As Doug loved orange, I also opened a can of orange and poured it all into the bowl*，可知这位家庭主妇(即作者)并未按烹调指南行事，故应选D。3. C。作者在意识到自己制做面包失败时，*put the dough in the rubbish bin outside so I wouldn't have to face Doug laughing at my work*，故应选C。4. A。这是对句意和细节理解的题目。文中提及：*The hot sun had caused the dough to double in size and the fermenting yeast made the surface shake and sigh as though it were breathing*，故应选A。5. D。文中提及：*... the third time he left, I went to the windows to see what he was doing*。可知作者在吃饭时就看出丈夫心烦意乱，频繁出去。当丈夫第三次出去时，作者不知道丈夫出去干什么，出于好奇，就到窗边去看。

Read

Not everyone in the world requires the same amount of living space. The amount of space a person needs around him is a cultural difference, not an economic one. Knowing your own psychological (心理的) space needs is important because they strongly affect your choices, including, for example, the number of bedrooms in the home. If you were brought up in a two-child family and both you and your sister or brother had your own bedrooms, the chances are, if you have two children or more, that you also will offer separate bedrooms for them. In America, for example, they train people to want to have their own rooms by giving them their own rooms when they are babies. This is very rare in the world. In many other countries, the baby sleeps in the same bed with his parents or in bed near them.

The space in the home also shows a lot about psychological space needs. Some families gather closer to each other and the size of their house has nothing to do with it. Others have separate little corners where family members go to bed alone. Although it is true that psychological space needs are not decided by economic reasons, they sometimes have to be changed a little because of economic pressures. It is almost impossible, however, to completely change your psychological space needs.

1. The underlined sentence in Paragraph 1 means " _ ".

- A. No two people need exactly the same amount of living space
- B. The requirements of living space are not always the same
- C. The world requires the same amount of living space
- D. Nobody needs a required amount of living space

2. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?

- A. Americans are trained to live in large rooms at birth.
- B. Economic situation decides one's amount of space needs.
- C. People in various countries demand different psychological space.
- D. Knowing your psychological space needs is important, as it affects your future.

答案解析

1. B。 本题考查句子语意理解。划线的句子意思为：世界上并不是每一个人都需要同样大的空间。所给的四个选项中，只有选项 **B** 与划线句子的意思一致。**2. B。** 本题属于概括文章主旨大意题。

Read

One silly question I simply can't stand is "How do you feel". Usually the question is asked of a man in action—a man on the go walking along the street or busily working at his desk. So what do you expect him to say? He'll probably say "Fine. I'm all right." But you've put a bug in his ear maybe now he's not sure. If you are a good friend, you may have seen something in his face, or his walk that he did not realize that morning. It starts him worrying a little. First thing you know he looks in a mirror to see if everything is all right, while you go merrily on your way asking someone else. "How do you feel?" Every question has its time and place. It's perfectly acceptable, for instance, to ask "How do you feel" if you're visiting a close friend in the hospital. But if the fellow is walking on both legs, hurrying to make a train, or sitting at his desk working, it's no time to ask him that silly question. When George Bernard Shaw, the famous writer of plays was in his eighties, someone asked him "How do you feel". Shaw put him in his place. "When you reach my age", he said. "either you feel all right or you're dead"

1. According to the writer, greetings, such as "How do you feel?" _____

- A. show one's consideration for others
- B. are a good way to make friends
- C. are proper to ask a man in action
- D. generally make one feel uneasy

2. The question "How do you feel?" seems to be correct and suitable when asked of _____

- A. a man working at his desk
- B. a person having lost a close friend
- C. a stranger who looks somewhat worried
- D. a friend who is ill

3. The writer seems to feel that a busy man should _____

- A. be praised for his efforts
- B. never be asked any question
- C. not be bothered
- D. be discouraged from working so hard

4. George Bernard Shaw's reply in the passage shows his _____

- A. cheerfulness
- B. cleverness
- C. ability
- D. politeness

5. You've put a bug in his ear means that you've _____

- A. made him laugh
- B. shown concern for him
- C. made fun of him
- D. given him some kind of warning

阅读答案

1.D 2.D 3.C 4.B 5.D

原文翻译

“你感觉怎么样”是一个愚蠢的让我无法忍受的问题。这个问题通常会问那些正在忙着的人——一个正沿着街道赶路去某地的人，或者一个正埋头工作的人。那么你期望从他那里得到什么答案呢？他很可能说“很不错”。但是你却给了他一个暗示——可能他当时不知道。如果你是他的一个好朋友，你也许在他脸上，或者走路的样子上发现什么他早晨没有觉察到的不妥。你的话使他开始感觉有点不安。你也猜得到，接着他要做的第一件事，就是找个镜子，看看自己是不是有什么不对。这个时候你却开心的我行我素，去问其他人这个问题了“你感觉怎么样？”

每个问题都有它提问的适当时机和场合。例如，如果你去医院探望一个亲密的朋友，这个时候你问他“你觉得怎么样？”就十分的恰当。但是，如果这个人匆忙赶路去赶火车，或者在埋头工作，没有时间去他这种傻瓜问题。

当George Bernard Shaw——一个著名的剧作家，在他80多岁的时候，有人问他：“你感觉怎么样”，Shaw让这个人在自己的角度来想想。“当你到了我这个年龄，”他说“要么你感觉良好，要么你已经死了。”

Read

North China's Tianjin Municipality(直辖市) has started a "Blue Sky Project" to control the air pollution.

Under the project requirements, the air quality in Tianjin is expected to measure up to the national standard by 2007, when two thirds of days in the year will enjoy fairly good or excellent air quality.

In order to achieve the goal, Tianjin will take a series of measures such as controlling the use of coal, reducing the dust floating from construction sites, planting trees along the major streets, and replacing petrol with liquid natural gas as the fuel for vehicles.

Since people paid little attention to the environmental protection, the air quality in Tianjin has worsened during the past decade. The project has received wide praise and support from the natives.

The newly-discovered "Great Wall" in south China's Hunan Province will open to visitors in the near future.

"We will try to make it an internationally famous attraction for tourists, " said Yuan Xinhua, director of the Hunan Provincial Tourism Administration(管理局).

The main part of the 190-km "Southern China Great Wall" is located in Fenghuang County in western Hunan.

Built during the Ming Dynasty(1368—1644)by the local Miao minority people, the Southern China Great Wall is 2.3 m high and 1.7 m wide.

The Chinese have been enjoying themselves by sightseeing or traveling during the Spring Festival this year rather than engaging in the traditional gathering of relatives and friends at home.

In the past five days, over 200 000 Beijingers spent the one-week Spring Festival holiday shopping in Tianjin. Low prices of consumer(消费) goods and the convenient railway service enable Beijingers to visit the neighboring city during the day. Meanwhile unlike previous years, an increasing number of Tianjiners went to Beijing during the Spring Festival to visit places of interest in the capital.

Tourism had been heating up in the last few years. An increase in income and longer holidays have made it possible for Chinese to relax after a year of work.

1. If "Blue Sky Project" is completed ____.

- A. there will be no air pollution in Tianjin
- B. the natives can enjoy good air quality most of the year
- C. liquid natural gas will have taken the place of coal and petrol
- D. people will pay less attention to environmental protection

2. According to Mr. Yuan from Hunan, the opening of the Southern China Great Wall is a good way to ____.

- A. rebuild the wall
- B. help local Miao minority people
- C. discover the history
- D. arouse foreigners' interest

3. The Chinese would like to go sightseeing or travel during the Spring Festival this year mainly because ____.

- A. prices are higher in their native places
- B. railway service is getting better and better
- C. they are tired of meeting relatives and friends at home
- D. they have longer holidays and more money

阅读答案

1. **B**。推理判断题。根据...*when two thirds of days in the year will enjoy fairly good or excellent air quality*可知答案为**B**。

2. **D**。推理判断题。根据*We will try to make it an internationally famous attraction for tourists*(将尽力吸引国际游客)可知答案为**D**。

3. **D**。事实细节题。根据*An increase in income and longer holidays have made it possible for Chinese to relax after a year of work*可知答案为**D**

Read

"All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy" is a popular saying in the United States. Other countries have similar sayings. It is true that all of us need recreation. We cannot work all the time if we are going to keep good health and enjoy life. Everyone has his own way of relaxing. Perhaps the most popular way is to take part in sports. there are team sports, such as baseball, basketball, and football. There are individual sports, also, such as golf and swimming. In addition hiking, fishing, skiing, and mountain climbing have a great attraction for people who like to be outdoors. Not everyone who enjoys sports events likes to take part in them. Many people prefer to be onlookers, either watching them on television, or listening to them on the radio. When there is an important baseball game or boxing match it is almost impossible to get tickets; everyone wants to attend. Chess, card-playing, and dancing are forms of indoor recreation enjoyed by many people. It doesn't matter whether we play a fast game of ping-pong, concentrate over the bridge table, or go walking through the woods on a brisk autumn afternoon. It is important for every one to relax from time to time and enjoy some form of recreation.

1. The underlined word "recreation"(paragraph 1) here means _____. A. walking and climbing B. form of play or amusement C. creating something D. joy and happiness

2. According to the passage, perhaps the followings are our ordinary ways of relaxation for common people except _____. A. listening to music B. playing card C. going out for fishing D. boxing match

3. Which of the following statements is TRUE to the passage? A. The popular British saying mentioned in the passage has familiar doing in other countries. B. All of us need recreation in our lives if we cannot work all the time. C. Sometimes those who enjoy sports events like to take part in them, too. D. It is almost impossible for everyone who wants to watch an important baseball to get a ticket.

阅读答案

1. B。词义猜测题。根据上下文可知：玩和娱乐的形式即消遣(recreation)，即答案选B。

2. D。事实细节题。从文中第2段可知大多数人放松自己的方式包括了A、B、C三项，而通常boxing match(拳击比赛)不是普通人的休闲方式，故答案为D。

3. C。判断题。根据文中Not everyone who enjoys sports events likes to take part in them可知有时候有人也会去，故答案选C