**阅读理解 第一节** 阅读下列短文，从每小题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将相应字母编号涂黑。

All this time Dorothy and Toto had been walking through the thick woods. There were few birds in the forest，but now and then there came a deep sound，which made the little girl's heart beat fast.

All of a sudden，there came from the forest a terrible roar（吼叫），and the next moment a great Lion jumped into the road. Little Toto ran barking toward the Lion，and the great beast

（猛兽）had opened his mouth to bite the dog. Dorothy rushed forward and hit the Lion upon his nose. She cried out：

"How could you bite Toto？You ought to be ashamed of yourself，a big beast like you，to bite a poor little dog!"

"I didn't bite him，" said the Lion.

"But you tried to，" she said. "You are nothing but a big coward." "I know it，" said the Lion， "But how can I help it？"

"What makes you a coward？" asked Dorothy.

"It's a mystery，" replied the Lion. "I suppose I was born that way. All the other animals in the forest naturally expect me to be brave，for the Lion is everywhere thought to be the King of Beasts. As soon as they hear me roar，they all try to get away from me，and of course I let them go. I'm such a coward."

"But that isn't right，" said Dorothy.

"I know it，" said the Lion，"Do you mind if I go with you？"

"You will be very welcome，" answered Dorothy，"for you will help to keep away the other wild beasts."

"But that doesn't make me any braver，" said the Lion.

21. How did Dorothy feel when she first heard the roar？

A．Frightened.

B．Excited.

C．Surprised.

D．Interested.

22. Why did Dorothy hit the Lion？

A．She wasn't afraid of the Lion.

B．She was ashamed of the Lion.

C．The Lion was going to hurt Toto.

D．The Lion put Dorothy in danger.

23. What made other animals afraid of the Lion？

A．The Lion usually let them go.

B．The Lion roared from time to time.

C．They was too weak to hurt the Lion.

D．They thought the Lion as the King of Beasts.

24. What would probably happen next？

A．The Lion would protect Toto.

B．The Lion would stay with Dorothy.

C．Dorothy would make the Lion braver.

D．Dorothy would fight with other beasts.

25. What's the best title for this text？

A．Toto lost Dorothy

B．Dorothy met a lion

C．Dorothy protected Toto

D．Toto fought against a lion

**第二节 短文填空** 请阅读下面的短文，并从下列方框里的六个句子中选择五个还原到原文中，使原文的意思完整、连贯，并在答题卡上将相应的字母编号涂黑。

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| --- |
| A. There he studied educational philosophy under the guidance of John Dewey，an American philosopher and educational reformer（改革家）.  B. Even during the anti﹣Japanese war，Tao never forgot his ambition.  C. To solve the problem，Tao organized young workers and farmers to study while working.  D. They are tasked with the mission to spread knowledge，ideas, and truth.  E. On the voyage（航行） of life，he kindled the light of hope for everyone.  F. Apart from reforming education methods，Tao also tried his best to promote mass education（大众教育）. |

Teachers are often considered to be engineers of the human soul. （26） But there's one person in China who is called the "teacher of teachers".

He is Chinese educator Tao Xingzhi. This year marks the 132nd anniversary of his birth. People in different parts of China commemorated（纪念） Tao by visiting his memorial halls or holding meetings to reflect on his thoughts on education.

Born in Anhui Province，China，1891，Tao studied at Columbia University，the US，in 1914. （27） But when Tao returned to China in 1917 and began his own career as an educator，he did not blindly copy Dewey's education method or theories. For Tao，education is an active process in real﹣life experiences rather than one of telling and being told. He proposed（提出） "unity（融合） of teaching，learning，and reflective acting".

（28）

After conducting surveys in Beijing，Tianjin and Shanghai in 1921，Tao was surprised to learn that the rate of urban illiteracy（文盲） in China went beyond 70 percent. （29） To deal with the lack of teachers and money，in 1927，Tao set up Xiaozhuang Normal collage（晓庄师范学院） in the northern suburbs of Nanjing to train teachers and educators，most of whom became teachers at rural schools.

（30） He set up Yucai Middle School in the suburbs of Chongqing and offered free education to refugee（避难）children after the Japanese invasion of China began in 1937.

Maybe Tao's motto is the best explanation for his life，"Giving a whole heart，yet taking nothing in return，not even a leaf of grass."