

★ 风靡全国 ★ 畅销五年 ★ 中学生首选品牌

精英英语

Elite English

高二阅读完形周练测

丛书主编 邓保沧
本册主编 李艳梅

审读 [英] Steve Southern
[美] John Connor

上册

全国各版本教材适用

How Long will
the tour Last?

I'd like to know the time to return
Besides, is there any
time for shopping

I'd like to know the time to return
Since I need to prepare
my Lessons for the next day

- 覆盖考纲内题材与体裁 内容时代性强
- 难度系数接近高考要求 注重训练实效
- 反复训练高频高考难点 打破思维瓶颈
- 文章都配有相对应图片 趣味学习相融

PDG

新蕾出版社

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week 1

恰同学少年

快乐导读

恰同学少年
攀北斗
梦难求
谈尽古今愁
踏浪湘江竞风流

咏长夜
蝶恋花
书翻千秋史
美哉潇湘伟少年

名与利
书并剑
挥毫万山红
美哉中华伟少年

莫问侯
到心头
举臂托飞舟
他日神州竞风流

星期一

A

词数 282

建议时间 6 分钟

难度 ★★★

正确率

Ten years ago, young students would have been proud to show off a new schoolbag or pencil box at the start of a term. But these days, it's not enough. If going back to school only means new clothes and backpacks to you, you're falling out-of-date. Teenagers in big cities now look for all the latest hi-tech(高科技的) things to show off to their classmates. Mobile phones, diskmans (CD players), MP3 players, electronic dictionaries—the list is endless.

"We need to keep in touch with our friends as well as enjoy our lives, so my parents understand why I need a mobile phone and a diskman," Wu said. She often uses her mobile phone to text message to her friends. Like other teenagers, Wu loves to shop in CD stores, searching for new albums(专辑) by her favourite singers—Jeff Chang, Jay Chou and Sun Yanzi. As for the dictaphone, she said she used it in her science classes to play back her teachers' lectures when going over the difficult parts at home.

According to Wu, 90 percent of her classmates have mobile phones and more than 85 percent have diskmans. The electronic dictionaries are helpful in English classes, so almost all students own one each.

Although many high school students each own a diskman or MP3 player, Sun Jun from Shanghai doesn't. She isn't interested in changing her old tape player for a newer CD player. However, she thinks a mobile phone is a must for her and each of her Senior 3 classmates. They don't often go home, so it's important for them, she says, to have mobile phones to keep in touch with their families.

1. The text mainly tells us that students nowadays _____.

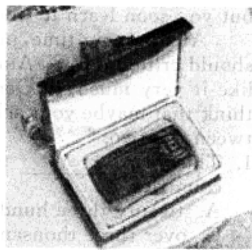
- A. like to show off
- B. are quite different from those ten years ago
- C. have much better living and studying conditions
- D. like to buy expensive things

2. We can infer from the text that _____.

- A. not many students had a new schoolbag or a pencil box ten years ago
- B. now students don't like schoolbags or pencil boxes
- C. every student in big cities has such hi-tech things as a diskman
- D. these days, going back to school means new clothes and backpacks

3. Why do most students buy mobile phones? _____

- A. To show off to their schoolmates.
- B. To send messages to their friends.



- C. To keep in touch with their friends and families.
D. To learn English with it.
4. The underlined word "dictaphone" probably refers to _____.
A. a machine that can play CD and VCD
B. a telephone that can record messages
C. a machine that can record and play back what people say
D. a radio that can receive wireless programmes

B

词数 320 建议时间 5 分钟 难度 ★★★★★ 正确率

This year some twenty-three hundred teenagers (young people aged from 13-19) from all over the world will spend about ten months in US homes. They will attend US schools, meet U. S. teenagers, and form impressions of the real America. At the same time, about thirteen hundred American teenagers will go to other countries to learn new languages and gain a new understanding of the rest of the world.

Here is a two-way student exchange in action. Fred, nineteen, spent the last year in Germany with George's family. In turn, George's son Mike spent a year in Fred's home in America.

Fred, a lively young man, knew little German when he arrived, but after two months' study, the language began to come to him. The school was completely different from what he had expected—much harder. Students rose respectfully when the teacher entered the room. They took fourteen subjects instead of the six that are usual in the United States. There were almost no outside activities.

Family life, too, was different. The father's word was law, and all activities were around the family rather than the individual. Fred found the food too simple at first. Also, he missed having a car.

"Back home, you pick up some friends in a car and go out and have a good time. In Germany, you walk, but you soon learn to like it."

At the same time, in America, Mike, a friendly German boy, was also forming his idea. "I suppose I should criticize (批评) American schools," he says. "It is far too easy by our level. But I have to say that I like it very much. In Germany we do nothing but study. Here we take part in many outside activities. I think that maybe your schools are better in training for citizens. There ought to be some middle ground between the two."

1. This year _____ teenagers will take part in the exchange programme between America and other countries.
A. twenty-three hundred B. thirteen hundred
C. over three thousand D. less than two thousand
2. The whole exchange programme is mainly to _____.
A. help teenagers in other countries know the real America
B. send students in America to travel in Germany
C. let students learn something about other countries
D. have teenagers learn new languages
3. What is particular in America schools is that _____.
A. there is some middle ground between the two teaching buildings
B. there are a lot of outside activities
C. students usually take fourteen subjects in all
D. students go outside to enjoy themselves in a car
4. After experiencing the American school life, Mike thought _____.
A. a better education should include something good from both American and Germany
B. German schools trained students to be better citizens
C. American schools were not as good as German schools
D. the easy life in the American school was more helpful to students



爱心词汇栏

- A hi-tech 高科技的 album 专辑
B criticize 批评

星期二

A

词数 305

建议时间 6 分钟

难度 ★★★

正确率

I don't know how many good teachers there are in the world, but I do feel it is deeply important for a student who is in trouble to meet a good teacher.

I had a math teacher who hates to see struggling math students. He always ridicules the slow students when he gets a chance. For example, the teacher looks down upon a student due to her failure in math. It's not that this student is stupid but rather she has no interest in math. The math teacher always gives the girl the cold shoulder and says this girl is the stupidest student he has ever seen. One time this student got the lowest score in a math exam, the teacher made fun of her and then let other students guess who had the worst score. When that student had some questions to ask the teacher, he was impatient with her.

Finally, the girl said to me that paradise(天堂) is very far from her. Every day she feels Eden(伊甸园), but there is no way to reach it. She feels that she is a tiny lantern(灯笼) which is placed into the water and will slowly drift(漂流) out to sea until it can't be seen. What a lonely vision that is!

All students have different abilities because each of them is unique(独特的). No one can foretell their future. Teachers should learn how to treat the slower students properly, how to encourage them and not to hurt their feelings. Please leave a bit of love for these special students.

"It is not how much we do, but how much love we put in the doing. It is not how much we give, but how much love we put in the giving" said Mother Teresa. After all, love can create power.

1. The writer thinks that when a student is in trouble, it is very important that _____.

- A. the student gets a good teacher's help
- B. fewer tests should be given to him
- C. the student should deal with the problems by himself
- D. the student should do his best to turn to some teachers

2. The underlined word "ridicule" in the second paragraph means _____.

- A. praise
- B. laugh at
- C. speak loudly
- D. smile happily

3. What the girl tells the writer shows that _____.

- A. the girl has a good future
- B. the girl hates her math teacher
- C. the girl is mentally suffering
- D. her math teacher often asks her questions

4. What is the best title for this text? _____.

- A. A Student in Trouble.
- B. A Math Teacher.
- C. A Tiny Lantern.
- D. Love Can Create Power.



B

词数 271

建议时间 13 分钟

难度 ★★★★★

正确率

Dear Ralph,

I'm a girl in senior middle school Grade Two. In junior middle school I did very well in my studies. But when I entered senior middle school I began to 1 the bitterness of failing.



A girl who was not as good as me in 2 middle school surpassed me. My mother often scolds me. I can't 3 her, so when I return home I don't want to talk to her. When I do a good job, she 4 says, "Don't be so 5. Think of $\times\times\times$, she does better than you." When I do 6 bad, she says, "What are you doing? Think of $\times\times\times$, she is always better than you." I had a(n) 7 talk with her. But she just said 8, "When you grow up, you will know that I did good for you." Am I proud? 9. I just want to give myself confidence. I can't 10 with her. I don't want to go with her. What should I do? Cinderella,

First analyze by yourself 11 you have fallen behind. Is there something wrong with you, 12 is the girl who surpassed (超过) an outstanding person who is always at the 13? And does it matter? Can you be Number Two and 14 do well in exams and get into a good university?

To communicate, ask your 15 about her own life. Did someone 16 her? If she regrets any experiences, she may hope you will fulfill her own 17. This wish is common among 18.

However, don't complain that she should 19 success. If she scolds but cannot help, she clearly knows study is important but does not know how to study 20.

Do what you think is best.

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. meet | B. taste |
| C. understand | D. see |
| 2. A. junior | B. high |
| C. senior | D. super |
| 3. A. trust | B. realize |
| C. stand | D. believe |
| 4. A. rarely | B. seldom |
| C. usual | D. only |
| 5. A. satisfied | B. happy |
| C. proud | D. excited |
| 6. A. something | B. anything |
| C. everything | D. nothing |
| 7. A. face-to-face | B. open-hearted |
| C. heated | D. lonely |
| 8. A. warmly | B. nervously |
| C. carefully | D. coldly |
| 9. A. Never | B. Yes |
| C. Hardly | D. Almost |
| 10. A. talk | B. communicate |
| C. live | D. sit |
| 11. A. why | B. when |
| C. whether | D. where |
| 12. A. but | B. or |
| C. and | D. yet |
| 13. A. head | B. top |
| C. ceiling | D. front |
| 14. A. ever | B. still |
| C. either | D. neither |
| 15. A. classmate | B. fellow |
| C. teacher | D. mother |
| 16. A. surpass | B. follow |
| C. pass | D. defeat |
| 17. A. experience | B. failure |
| C. dream | D. regret |
| 18. A. students | B. people |
| C. teachers | D. parents |
| 19. A. hope | B. seek |
| C. win | D. get |
| 20. A. fast | B. busily |
| C. effectively | D. hard |

爱心词汇栏

- A paradise 天堂 Eden 伊甸园 lantern 灯笼 drift 漂流 unique 独特的
B surpassed 超过

星期三

A

词数 259

建议时间 5 分钟

难度 ★★★★★

正确率

Since we are social beings, the quality of our lives depends in large measure on our interpersonal relationships. One strength of the human condition is our possibility to give and receive support from one another under stressful (有压力的) conditions. Social support is made up of the exchange of resources among people based on their interpersonal ties. Those of us with strong support systems appear better able to deal with major changes and daily problems. People with strong social ties live longer and have better health than those without such ties. Studies over types of illnesses, from depression to heart disease, show that the presence of social support helps people defend themselves against illness, and the absence of such support makes poor health more likely.



Social support cushions stress in a number of ways. First, friends, relatives and co-workers may let us know that they value us. Our self-respect is strengthened when we feel accepted by others in spite of our faults and difficulties. Second, other people often provide us with informational support. They help us to define and understand our problems and find solutions to them. Third, we typically find social companionship supportive. Taking part in free-time activities with others helps us to meet our social needs while at the same time distracting (转移……注意力) us from our worries and troubles. Finally, other people may give us instrumental support! money aid, material resources and needed services—that reduces stress by helping us resolve and deal with our problems.

- Interpersonal relationships are important because they can _____.
A. make people live more easily
B. smooth away daily problems
C. deal with life changes
D. cure types of illnesses
- The researches show that people's physical and mental health _____.
A. lies in the social medical care systems which support them
B. has much to do with the amount of support they get from others
C. depends on their ability to deal with daily worries and troubles
D. is related to their courage for dealing with major life changes
- Which of the following is closest in meaning to the underlined word "cushions"?
A. Takes place of. B. Makes up of.
C. Lessens the effect of. D. Breaks away from.
- Helping a sick neighbor with repair work in spare time is an example of _____.
A. instrumental support
B. informational support
C. social companionship
D. the strengthening of self-respect
- What is the subject discussed in the text?
A. Interpersonal relationships.
B. Kinds of social support.
C. Ways to deal with stress.
D. Effects of stressful condition.

There are good reasons for wearing a school uniform. It makes you feel proud of your school. It builds a common spirit of unity among students and reminds them of the values and history of their school. But for most students, school uniforms are not something to be proud of at all.

"Why not wear the school uniform just one day a week? Always wearing the same clothes makes me bored," Jingbo, a senior student at Tsinghua High School complained.

"I don't like the big English letters of the name of our school on the back," said Zhang Xiaoling, a junior student at Beijing Anzhen Middle School, "They could be smaller."

The main student complaints about school uniforms are: simple colours, boring designs and bad quality. And Huang Xiuzhen, a teacher at Conghua Middle School in Guangzhou, said that as a teacher and mother, she eagerly hopes the quality of school uniforms will be improved soon.

What has caused all these problems? Chen Hong, uniform designer of Spirit Clothes Co. Ltd. in Shenzhen, pointed out that problems arise because the whole society doesn't see the importance of the school uniform.

"Most designers are likely to stick to the same old fashion, because there are no professionals(专业人员) that work for students," Chen said. His company won most of the prizes in the first national competition for school uniforms last month in Nanning.

"Besides, high quality calls for a high price," said Chen. "But in some schools, the expense(费用) for each student's uniform is only 50 to 60 yuan. "How can we produce high quality clothes with so little money?"

Even with these problems, efforts have been made to change the situation, according to Zhai Shiliang, head of the School Uniform Administration(管理) and Service Centre in Beijing.

A school clothes competition was held in April, 2003 in Beijing. Thirty-seven uniforms, to be seen in schools next spring, were selected from 570. "We will offer the samples for schools to choose from," Zhai said.

- Which of the following is NOT a reason for wearing school uniforms according to the text? _____.
A. It builds a common spirit of unity among students.
B. It reminds students of the values and history of their schools.
C. It makes students feel proud of their schools.
D. It has simple colors and designs.
- What has really caused the school uniform problems is that _____.
A. the whole society doesn't see the importance of the school uniform
B. the designers are not professionals
C. most designers like to stick to the same old fashion
D. the expenses for the students' uniforms are too low
- We can learn from the text that _____.
A. all the school uniforms are of the same color and design
B. even parents and some teachers are not satisfied with the school uniforms
C. students are required in some schools to wear the uniforms only once a week
D. nothing has been done so far to improve the school uniforms
- The main purpose of the school uniform competitions is _____ according to Zhai.
A. to produce high quality clothes for students
B. to change the colors and designs of the school uniforms
C. to offer some samples for schools to choose from
D. to select 37 uniforms from 570

爱心词汇栏

A stressful 有压力的 distract 转移……注意力

B professional 专业人员 expense 费用 administration 管理

星期四

A

词数 306

建议时间 5 分钟

难度★★★★★ 正确率

Friends play a very important role in everyone's life. Friendship usually develops during childhood. New friends are made when you progress through school. Those friends you make as a student can usually last long. Friends influence your development, maturity and sense of responsibility. An expression goes "You can tell a lot about a person by looking at who his friends are." Friendship is based on common interests and mutual respect. If you like sports, most of your friends are likely to be athletic. If you enjoy reading and shopping, most of your friends do the same.

There is another kind of friends. They remember your birthday, they visit you and talk with you and sometimes they have fun with you, but they stay with you only when you are useful to them. If one day you become poor or are in trouble, they will be more than happy to desert you and find other new friends very quickly. They are not real friends, but superficial friends.

True friends are most special and difficult to find. True friends are ready to share happiness and sadness and exchange views honestly. They take you as you are and give you a helping hand when you are low and in need of help, just like "a bridge over troubled waters". They will support you, guide you and lead you to success. It's true to say that a friend in need is a friend indeed, and it is also true to say that a friend without need is a friend indeed.

One should be able to tell the difference between a true friend and a superficial friend. There is a Chinese proverb that says "it's easy to make a fortune but difficult to have a true friend". And you are really lucky if you have a true friend.

- By saying "You can tell a lot about a person by looking at who his friends are", the writer means _____.
 A. birds of a feather flock together
 B. friends know a lot about each other
 C. friends can get together to talk a lot
 D. you can't tell what a person is like unless he has a friend
- The underlined part "a bridge over troubled waters" probably refers to _____.
 A. something that you are grateful to
 B. something that can help you build a bridge
 C. something that can put you to trouble
 D. something that can help you out
- Which of the following statement is true according to the passage?
 A. Only those friends you make as a student can last long.
 B. All friendship develops during childhood.
 C. Those who leave you when you are in trouble are not real friends.
 D. It's easier to have a true friend than to make a fortune.
- Which of the following is the best title for this passage?
 A. A Friend in Need is a Friend Indeed
 B. Friends Play a Very Important Role in Everyone's Life
 C. On Friends
 D. Friends Influence Your Development, Maturity and Sense of Responsibility



When does dating begin for teenagers in America? Earlier and earlier, it seems. It is often 1 these days to tell a twelve-year-old girl from her seventeen-year-old sister if a mother 2 the younger one to dress and wear make-up as her sister does. 3, each generation's girls are bigger, and this physical bigness often 4 parents into believing that emotional development necessarily follows 5.



In a young girl's life, there are periods 6 one boy seems to be more obviously than others. When this 7 quite obvious, the family often tries to reduce him in status in various 8. Puppy love (初恋) is serious to the lovers, 9 a little ludicrous (荒唐可笑的) to parents, brothers and sisters, but it should be 10, for it has its painful aspects.

At what age a boy dates 11 very much on the boy himself. And again physical size bears 12 relation to emotional readiness. Anywhere from thirteen or fourteen on, a boy may be ready to 13 the teasing (玩耍的) group of boys and go on his first date. His 14 will be well prepared for the obvious changes that may 15.

The first sign, of course, is 16. He will suddenly begin bathing without 17, lengthily combing his hair before setting out for school instead of merely running the comb—or more likely, his 18—through it. And he will even take an unusual interest in ties, socks, and handkerchiefs, items of no interest at all in the past. He often asks if anyone notices how 19 his voice is getting. It is usually 20 who sees the signs first. She knows instinctively that most of what she can do for him she has already done. Soon he will probably turn more and more to his father for advice.

1. A. easy
C. simple
2. A. permits
C. forces
3. A. Emotionally
C. Spiritually
4. A. persuades
C. deceives (欺骗)
5. A. size
C. weight
6. A. when
C. which
7. A. stays
C. changes
8. A. means
C. methods
9. A. as
C. if
10. A. deserted
C. respected
11. A. carries
C. lives
12. A. much
C. some
13. A. leave
C. tell
14. A. class
C. school
15. A. show
C. notice
16. A. cleanliness
C. kindness
17. A. delay
C. reminders
18. A. fingers
C. feet
19. A. sweet
C. shallow
20. A. father
C. his girlfriend
- B. funny
D. difficult
- B. promises
D. has
- B. Physically
D. Chemically
- B. gets
D. causes
- B. height
D. color
- B. that
D. where
- B. remains
D. becomes
- B. ways
D. senses
- B. when
D. because
- B. punished
D. encouraged
- B. depends
D. wait
- B. no
D. a little
- B. join
D. fool
- B. family
D. teacher
- B. disappear
D. occur
- B. politeness
D. carelessness
- B. mercy
D. hesitation
- B. pens
D. noses
- B. deep
D. high
- B. his sister
D. mother

爱心词汇栏

B puppy love 初恋 ludicrous 荒唐可笑的 teasing 玩耍的 deceive 欺骗

星期五

A

词数 311

建议时间 7 分钟

难度 ★★★

正确率

I remember that when I was in my teens, I used to rebel at many of the Do's and Don'ts my parents taught me. For example, when I kept playing jazz records on the player, my father would condemn(谴责) such music as making noise and replace them with disks of classical music that I always considered extremely dull.

My mom and dad were also very particular about the friends I went out with, always quoting(引用) the saying that "One rotten apple could ruin a whole barrel(桶) of apples". When I insisted on sleeping with my pet dog Peppy, they immediately said NO because they thought that I would be bitten by fleas(虱子).

These are just a few examples of many of the things that I thought my parents were unreasonable about. Today, however, I am a father of a boy of fifteen, and I find that I, too, am pressuring my son with a lot of rules that he seems to find hard to accept. The other day, I noticed that my son's hair was too long, so I told him to go to the barber's and get it cut short. Usually, he is fairly obedient, but this time he put his foot down.

"What's wrong with long hair?" he said. "All my buddies(伙伴) have long hair. And besides, it's my own hair, isn't it? I don't think you have the authority to order me to cut it short, even if you're my father!"

When I was a boy, if I had spoken in such a way to my father, he would have taught me a good lesson. But I suddenly realized that we are now living in a more liberal(自由的) world, and that my son's insistence on wearing his long hair was only an example of the generation gap that existed between us. So I tried to be more gentle and understanding, and now he still wears his long hair.

- What does the writer intend to tell us? _____.
 - Parents are always too strict with their children
 - It's natural that teenagers don't know what they should do and what they shouldn't
 - Parents should be more understanding and gentle to their children
 - There're a lot of examples of the generation gap
- According to the writer, his parents _____.
 - didn't like pet dogs
 - didn't like music
 - cared much about what sort of people he made friends with
 - cared little about how long his hair was
- The underlined word "obedient" in the third paragraph probably means "_____".
 - willing to do what one is told to do
 - not willing to do what one is told to do
 - ready to help others
 - fond of quarrelling with others
- Which of the following statements is TRUE?
 - There was no generation gap between the writer and his father
 - Many teenage boys prefer to wear long hair
 - Fathers have no right to teach their sons to do or not to do something
 - The writer often teaches his son lessons



B

词数 275 建议时间 6 分钟 难度 ★★★ 正确率

You must have heard these words like how happy it is to be a child. But would you honestly change places with a child? Think of the years at school; the years spent living in constant(经常的) fear of examinations and school reports. Every movement you make, every thought you have is watched by some grown-ups. Think of the times you had to go to bed early, you had to eat hateful thing that was supposed to be good for you. Remember how “gentle” pressure was given to you with words like “If you don’t do as I say, I will...” I’m sure you will never forget!



Even so, these are only part of a child’s trouble. No matter how kind and loving parents may be, children often suffer from some terrible and illogical(不合逻辑的) fears since they can’t understand the world around them. They often have such fear in the dark or in the dreams. Adults can share their fears with other adults, while children have to face their fears alone.

But the most painful part of childhood is a period when you begin to go out of it, the period when you go into adolescence(青春期). Teenagers start to be against their parents and this causes them great unhappiness. There is a complete lack of self-confidence during this time. Adolescents pay much attention to their appearance and what others think of them. They feel shy and awkward(笨拙的). Feelings are strong and hearts easily broken. Teenagers experience moments of great unhappiness or complete loss of hope. And through this period, adults seem to be more unkind than ever.

- Children often have some terrible fears because _____.
A. the world is too strange to them
B. no parents would like to help them
C. adults don’t understand them
D. they don’t tell others their feelings
- Why is adolescence the most painful part of childhood?
A. Parents often punish children
B. Children start to say no to their parents
C. Children’s feelings are easy to hurt
D. Adults are not kind to children
- The purpose in writing this text is probably to _____.
A. tell parents about their children’s sufferings
B. describe the hard times in childhood
C. remind adults of their terrible childhood
D. call on grown-ups to understand children
- In the writer’s opinion, _____.
A. being a grown-up is better than being a child
B. it is not an easy thing for a student to deal with his studies and the world around him
C. it is a very terrible thing for a student to deal with an examination
D. parents are not kind enough to their children

爱心词汇栏

- A condemn 谴责 quote 引用 barrel 桶 flea 虱子 buddy 伙伴 liberal 自由的
B illogical 不合逻辑的 adolescence 青春期 awkward 笨拙的

周末测试吧

1 完形填空

The four famous rock stars were due to arrive at any moment and a large crowd of young people had gathered at the airport to welcome them.



The police found 1 difficult to keep the crowd under 2 after the plane landed and the 3 appeared. They smiled and waved 4 at everybody. Dressed in pink shirts and light blue trousers and with their long hair and their musical instruments 5 their shoulders, the four young men looked remarkably 6.

In spite of the large number of policemen 7, it was clear that the group would not be 8 to get to their waiting car easily. Word had gotten out that they had composed a new song which would be heard when they performed at the auditorium that evening. They were now 9 with cries of "Play something! Play your new song!"

Even the police looked pleased when the young men unstrapped their instruments and prepared to do one of their numbers as the price for getting out of the airport. The crowd 10 down and listened to the first 11 of the new song. As soon as it was over, there was a great burst of applause and then everyone started 12 and shouting. Several young women fainted and had to be carried away by the rescue unit which was standing by. Greedy for more, the crowd demanded a repeat performance. Once again the performers yielded (屈从), but when the crowd requested still another song, the group cheerfully but firmly 13. Now, closely surrounded by the 14, they put away their 15 and started towards their car which was some distance away. The crowd

1. A. that
C. it
2. A. control
C. rule
3. A. rocks
C. shirts
4. A. straight
C. seriously
5. A. on
C. across
6. A. ashamed
C. alike
7. A. present
C. pleasant
8. A. quick
C. able
9. A. shouting
C. shouted
10. A. sat
C. jumped
11. A. scene
C. sound
12. A. stamping
C. singing
13. A. accepted
C. refused
14. A. police
C. people
15. A. shirts
C. luggage
16. A. stood
C. looked
17. A. through
C. in
18. A. a while
B. then
D. how
B. power
D. care
B. crowds
D. performers
B. cheerfully
D. directly
B. over
D. at
B. alone
D. alive
B. angry
D. appear
B. possible
D. happy
B. greeting
D. greeted
B. settled
D. went
B. performance
D. sight
B. to stamp
D. to sing
B. yielded
D. answered
B. young women
D. rescuers
B. instruments
D. long hair
B. walked
D. locked
B. over
D. out
B. sometime

pushed forward, but the policemen, 16 arm in arm, prevented anyone from getting 17. It took the singers 18 to reach their car. Finally, however, they got in and were just about to drive away 19 a young woman, who had somehow managed to get past the police, jumped onto the roof of the car. She shouted loudly as two policemen 20 her away and the car began moving slowly through the cheering crowd.

- C. a long time D. minutes
19. A. while B. when
C. as D. before
20. A. dragged B. pushed
C. shot D. swept

② 阅读理解

A

Since many of you are planning to study at a college or university in this country, you may be curious to know what you usually do in a typical week, how you can get along with your fellow students, and so on. These are the questions I want to discuss with you today.

First, let's talk about what your weekly schedule will look like. No matter what your major may be, you can expect to spend between four to six hours a week for each class attending lectures. Lectures are usually in very large rooms because some courses such as introduction to sociology or economics often have as many as two or three hundred students, especially at large universities. In lectures, it's very important for you to take notes on what the professor says because the information in a lecture is often different from the information in your textbooks. Also, you can expect to have exam questions based on the lectures. So it isn't enough to just read your textbooks; you have to attend lectures as well. In a typical week you will also have a couple of hours of discussion for every class you take. The discussion section is a small group meeting usually with fewer than thirty students where you can ask questions about the lectures, the reading, and the homework. In large universities, graduate students, called teaching assistants, usually direct discussion sections.

If your major is chemistry, or physics, or another science, you'll also have to spend several hours a week in the lab, or laboratory, doing experiments. This means that science majors spend more time in the classroom than non-science majors do. On the other hand, people who major in subjects like literature or history usually have to read and write more than science majors do.

21. The main purpose of this text is _____.
A. to help the students to learn about university life
B. to persuade the students to attend lectures
C. to encourage the students to take part in discussions
D. to advise the students to choose proper majors
22. We can learn from the passage that university professors _____.
A. spend about 5 hours on lectures each week

- B. must join the students in the discussion sections
 C. prefer to use textbooks in their lectures
 D. require the students to read beyond the textbooks
23. A discussion section does NOT include _____.
 A. working under the guidance of university professors
 B. talking over what the students have read about the courses
 C. discussing the problems related to the students' homework
 D. raising questions about what a professor has said in a lecture
24. According to the author, science majors _____.
 A. have to work harder than non-science majors
 B. spend less time on their studies than non-science majors
 C. consider experiments more important than discussions
 D. read and write less than non-science majors

B

Doing a favor for someone could get you into a lot of trouble. I found out this when I was in the eighth grade. At the time we were having a final test. During the test, the girl who was sitting next to me whispered something, but I didn't understand. So I leaned over her way and found out that she was trying to ask me for an extra pen. She showed me that hers was out of ink and would not write. I happened to have an extra one, so I took it out of my pocket and put it on her desk.

Later, after we turned in the test papers and were prepared to go home, the teacher asked me to stay in the room. As soon as we were alone she began to talk to me about what it meant to grow up; she talked about how important it was to stand on your own two feet and be responsible for your own acts. For a long time, she talked about honesty and emphasized the fact that when people do something dishonest, they are really cheating themselves. She made me promise that I would think seriously about all the things she had said, and then she told me I could leave. I walked out of the room wondering why she had chosen to talk to me about all those things.

Later on, I found out that she thought I had cheated on the test. When she saw me lean over to talk to the girl next to me, it looked as if I was copying answers from the girl's test paper. I tried to explain about the pen, but all she could say was it seemed very strange to her that I hadn't talked of anything about the pen the day she talked to me right after the test. Even if I tried to explain that I was just doing the girl a favor by letting her use my pen, I am sure she continued to believe that I had cheated on the test.

25. What purpose does the first sentence serve in the passage?
 A. To provide background information of the topic.
 B. To attract readers' attention to the topic.
 C. To offer the general idea of the topic.



- D. To use an example to support the topic.
26. Why did the teacher doubt the author's honesty all along?
- A. He didn't think seriously what she said.
B. He leaned over to the girl and talked to her.
C. He copied the girl's answers from her test paper.
D. He didn't explain about the pen right after the test.
27. The author's main purpose in writing the passage is to _____.
A. persuade others not to do a favor to somebody in the future
B. tell the readers an amusing story about himself
C. let the students know a teacher's fault
D. give a moral education to the students
28. The thing emphasized in the teacher's talk was _____.
A. honesty B. sense of duty C. seriousness D. discipline
29. It can be inferred from the text that the author's attitude to his teacher is a kind of _____.
A. anger B. complaint
C. understanding D. hate

短文
改错

Nowadays, paper still come from trees. Unfortunately, we use 30. _____
a lot of paper every day. We must not waste paper and there will 31. _____
not be any trees leaving on Earth. No trees means no paper. We 32. _____
need 17 trees make one ton of paper. We must start using less 33. _____
paper now because it takes about 100 years of a tree to grow. 34. _____
How can we save paper? Firstly, we can use both the sides 35. _____
of every sheet of paper. We can reuse envelope. We can choose 36. _____
drinks in bottles instead of drinks in cardboard cartons. We can 37. _____
reuse plastic cups and plates instead of paper ones. We can also 38. _____
use handkerchiefs instead of paper tissues. We can use less paper 39. _____
shopping bags and we can reuse these paper bags later as well.



美丽英文

2. Everyone in the world can change! 每個人都能改變!
3. Go out and do it! 努力去做!
4. I believe you can make a big difference! 我相信你們會做出更多與眾不同的奇跡!
5. No pain, no gain! 一分耕耘, 一分收穫!